



RINGWOOD,



July 31<sup>st</sup>

1905

Mr J Bennett

Bought  
of

T. GRANT,

Horseshoer, Wheelwright & General Blacksmith.

1904

Nov. 29 6 standards for Cart

15

Mr. J. Bennett

PRINTED



T. GRANT

BANK

W. & J. W. W. & J. W. W. & J. W. W.



RINGWOOD,



August 15<sup>th</sup> 1908

Mr Howard

Bought  
of

T. GRANT,

Horseshoer, Wheelwright & General Blacksmith.

April 29 cap rench

16

262.77.6

T. GRANT

Blackburne & Co. Stationers & Printers



RINGWOOD,



at  
Jan 1 1909

Mr. John Muldowney

Bought of

T. GRANT,

Horseshoer, Wheelwright & General Blacksmith.

Acct. Rendered	10 6
Or by tobacco stems	6
Balance	4 6

W. J. Muldowney

T. GRANT

Massachusetts



RINGWOOD,



Aug 1<sup>st</sup> 1909

Mr. Roy

Bought of

T. GRANT,

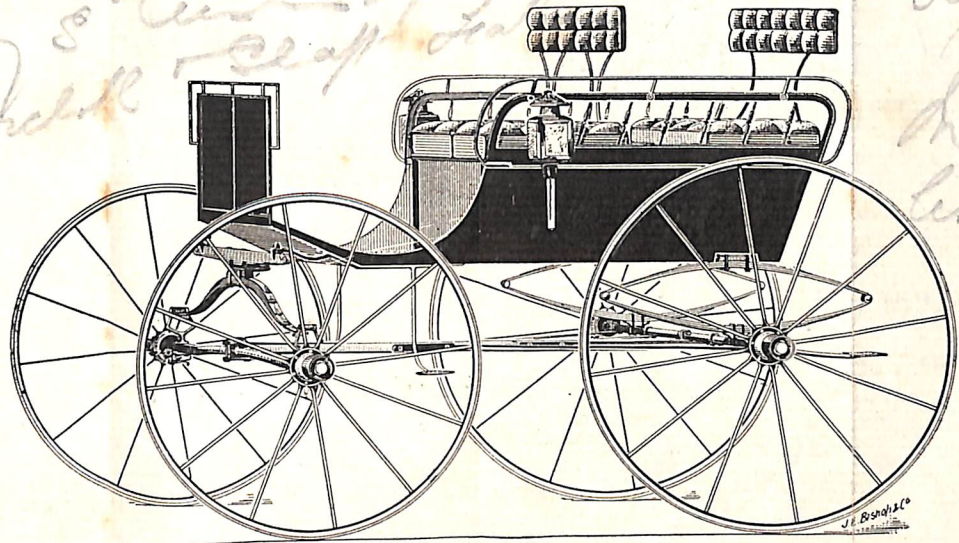
Horseshoer, Wheelwright & General Blacksmith.

April 11 <sup>th</sup>	24 Harrow pins	10
	Cash	5
	Balance	5



Body with Seat in front  
 Sides attached 5/15/-  
 Long & Curved Brackets & Fall  
 Floorboard

50/-



Inducement  
 like this  
 57/-

ALBERT SOCIABLE.

Inducement 3 Road Side Jaz with  
 Bar. Jaz - few keeps  
 9/1/-  
 United Club's 1870-1880

K. B. & W. on application.



26277.6



Plain Wheel

$5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{3}{8}$  stroke

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Rim

$1\frac{1}{4}$  tank

3/57-

$1\frac{3}{8}$  B. Guide

Wheel

3/13-

Approved

11-8  
14-8  
2-8

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J. Ammon  
Goulton

Ledger Books of  
Thomas Grant

Ringwood's 1<sup>st</sup> blacksmith, father  
of Margaret Grant, benefactor of our church



It has been decided to open the above with a Country Fair and Fete, which will be in 5 parts viz:- 1st Bazaar, 2nd Competitions, 3rd Exhibition, 4th Side Shows, for which admission will be charged, 5th Sports on the Saturday afternoon.

The Bazaar will consist of the following stalls. (See below).

Ladies of Ringwood have held a largely attended meeting, and have decided to be responsible for the following stalls, and have appointed the ladies set against each stall to manage same, and it is hoped all will agree to accept.

- Dresses- Mrs. Anderson (Convener), Miss Anderson, Miss O. Anderson, Mrs. Unsworth, Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Lothian, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Daves, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Williams.
- Refreshments- Mrs. Pratt (Convener), Miss Brown, Miss F. Brown, Miss Pay, Miss E. Greenwood, Miss M. Falconer, Misses (2) Murphy, Miss Pithie, Mrs. A. Kennedy.
- Flowers- Mrs. Porteous (Convener), Miss F. Burchett, Miss Williams, Mrs. J. B. McAlpin, Mrs. H. Falconer, Miss Gill, Miss White, Miss E. Andrews, Mrs. Hill.
- Drapery- Mrs. Borrie (Convener), Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. William, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. McClelland.
- Literature- Mrs. East (Convener), Miss Lothian, Mrs. D. Burchett, Miss Thompson, Miss E. Davies, Mrs. Pithie, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Tonkin.
- Sweets- Mrs. Hunt (Convener), Miss Millar, Miss Currie, Miss O. Burchett, Miss G. McAlpin, Miss Hunt, Miss Hocking, Miss D. Parker.
- Post Office- Mrs. Blood, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Currie.

The Ladies of each stall are requested to hold meetings of their own to organise and to get to work. The Ladies of each stall have power to add other Ladies to their own stall. Every Lady is requested to help on the Drapery Stall and the making of Articles.

The Gentlemen of Ringwood will be responsible for the following stalls. Fruit. Tea & Coffee. Groceries. Poultry & Produce. Vegetables and An old Curiosity Shop. This last is for second hand articles, something you can do without or something you have no use for. Be generous and send each things along to this stall. Mr. Sam Falconer will be in charge of this.

The Gentlemen of Ringwood will will also be responsible for the following side shows. Shooting Gallery. Punch & Judy. Aunt Sally. Comic Art Gallery. Short Comic Concerts. Creche. Bran Pie. Etc.

The Ringwood Choral Society will be asked to run the Competitions, which are to include Guinea prizes for the following.- Best Bass, treble, alto and tenor songs. Best Comic & Dramatic recitation Spelling Bee. Best Chorus.

Also competition for Cakes, Scones, Jams, Pickles, Sauces - best sewn articles, also guessing competitions and competitions for Boys & Girls.

The gentlemen who successfully conducted the sports on the ground on 9th Nov. will be asked to conduct the Saturday afternoon sports.

The Exhibition part is for anyone who desires to exhibit a Patent or article for sale, but must pay for the right to do so.

The above will give some idea of what the scheme is. A meeting will be held on Friday 12th January in the State School to further consider it, and also to appoint the gentlemen to each of their stalls - so please be present - No scheme is any good without workers, we want workers. Remember the money is for seats, tables, curtains and other furnishings for your own Hall and rooms. This is The People's Hall and for it belongs to the People of Ringwood District.

A. V. Greenwood } Hon.  
A. Loughnan } Secretaries



## THE LOGANBERRY.

*E. E. Pescott, Principal, School of Horticulture, Burnley.*

Among fruits of the berry class, the blackberry and the raspberry have long been popular favourites. Both fruits are easily cultivated, and both are enjoyed as luscious and delicately flavoured fruit. They readily lend themselves to cross fertilization, and quite a number of new varieties of small fruits have been introduced to cultivation and are now in prominence as a result of this hybridization. Chief among these blackberry-raspberry hybrids are the Dewberry, the Phenomenal, the Mammoth, the Primus, and the Loganberry. These fruits are all of American origin; the Dewberry being an improved variety of the American trailing blackberry; Phenomenal and Primus being two hybrids produced by the world-famous plant originator, Luther Burbank; while the Mammoth and the Loganberry were raised by Judge Logan, of Santa Cruz, California.

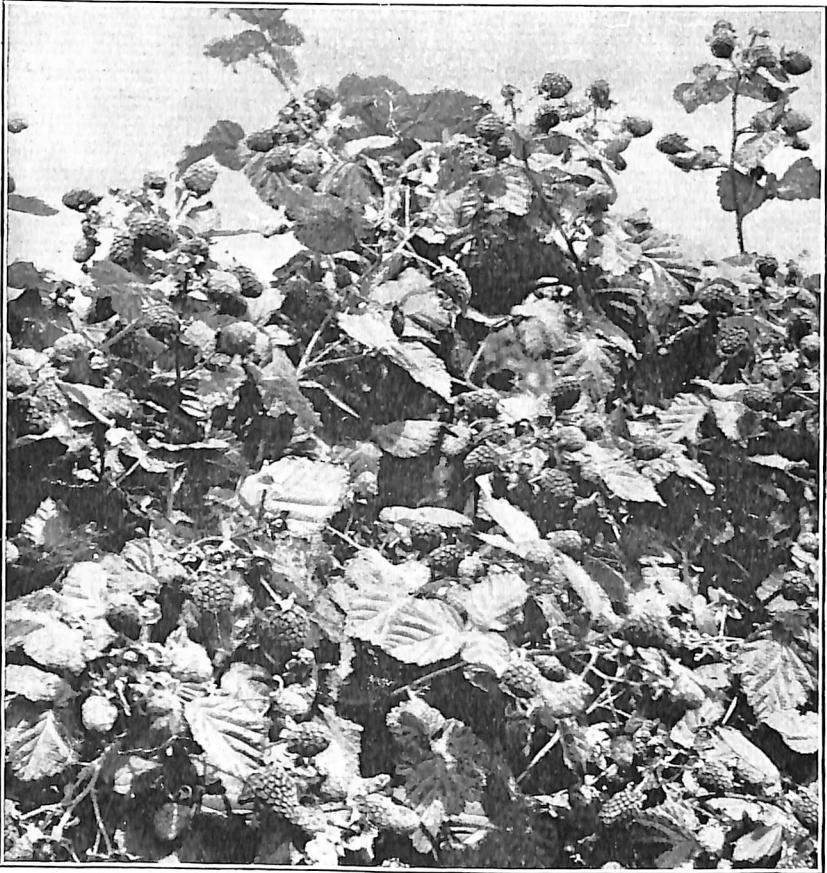


MR. T. GRANT'S LOGANBERRY PLANTATION, RINGWOOD.

The Mammoth was the successful result of cross fertilizing the native American blackberry with one of the early raspberries; but the Loganberry was a chance hybrid, being the result of natural cross pollination, also between the native blackberry and one of the cultivated raspberries. The seeds of the native fruit were sown by Judge Logan for experimental purposes, with the result that one of the finest of berry fruits was produced and perpetuated. Most of these fruits are on sale at various Victorian nurseries, but the one that has come more prominently into favour than any other is the Loganberry. This fruit first originated in 1881, and was introduced into Victoria some years later.

The Loganberry is of a robust hardy nature, and the plant partakes more of the parental characteristics of the blackberry than the raspberry. Its strong rambling nature makes it a plant easy to establish, and if grown on trellis, or on fences, it is easy to control, and is far less likely to become a pest than is its parent the blackberry. As an ornamental plant it will become very useful, as its handsome foliage makes it a striking object when used either to cover old logs or fences, or as a plant for pillar climbing.

In the southern parts of Victoria, it seems to thrive equally in sheltered and exposed positions. A fence at Ivanhoe, near Melbourne, covered with this plant, is thriving and producing good fruit in a fully exposed position to the north winds, and to the hot sun all day long. The photographs reproduced in this article were taken at Mr. Thomas Grant's Loganberry plantation at Ringwood. The fruit is larger than that of the raspberry, more resembling the blackberry in shape, dark red in colour, and with a flavour suggestive of both fruits. The flavour is more piquant and acid than that of the raspberry; and the berry does



A GOOD CROP.

not possess at all that peculiar flavour that is so distinctive to the raspberry. For this reason, it is frequently preferred, and there is no doubt that as the Loganberry becomes more known, it will become a serious rival to the popularity of the raspberry. The individual fruits are generally about 1 inch long, and very frequently they are found  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. The bunches are numerous, and produce a good quantity of berries. Its strong sturdy nature and vigorous growth are points in its favour, and against the raspberry, as it, so far, does not seem to be at all liable to attacks of the root-rot fungus, *Armillaria mellea*, which is so destructive to raspberry plantations.

This plant will thrive successfully wherever either of its parents are grown, a deep alluvial soil, well-worked, to allow a cool root run in summer, and a sheltered position being most suited to its requirements. A fair amount of irrigation will cause the plant to yield a generous crop of an excellent sample of fruit. Being of a vigorous habit, and producing canes at the same time as it produces its fruit, the plant naturally requires a good amount of moisture in the soil; the drier the soil, and the more exposed the situation, the more water it will need.

The Loganberry may be propagated either by root division or by layering. The growing canes may be layered by simply bending the canes down to the ground, fastening them with a forked stick to keep them in position, and covering loosely with a mulch of soil, which should be kept moist. The cane will produce roots freely and readily from each leaf joint under the soil. Each winter the old and straggling canes should be removed so as to allow the new growths to become strong and produce good fruit. In spring or early summer the strong growing shoots should be pinched back so as to strengthen the cane and produce a good quantity of fruiting laterals.

The Loganberry is mentioned in some American horticultural magazines as a honey plant, owing to the fact that the bees cluster around the flowers in considerable numbers. Still it would not be advisable to plant it for that purpose, as there are many other plants more suitable as "bee-plants," which flower simultaneously with the Loganberry.

Having made so marked a success in the production of the Loganberry, horticulturists have utilized this plant for further hybridizing purposes; and as a result two new berries have been placed on the market. These are the Laxtonberry and the Lowberry. The Lowberry is the finest of these two, and is a cross between the Loganberry and the blackberry. It produces remarkably large berries, black in colour, and very juicy, the berries being sometimes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

*E. E. Pescott, Principal; School of Horticulture, Burnley.*

### The Orchard.

Fumigate for red and other scales.

Cultivate the soil frequently.

Continue budding and summer pruning.

Spray for codlin moth, bryobia, and woolly aphid.

### FRUIT GATHERING AND PACKING.

Orchardists will be busy during February with the gathering and marketing of fruit. In gathering fruit, every care should be taken to see that it is not in any way bruised or crushed. This is often the cause of fruit decaying so rapidly, and of the deterioration of fruit in the fruit room. All fruit should be handled as lightly as possible.

Another point to be observed is the necessity for grading fruit for the market. Grading pays, and it pays handsomely. A buyer will never offer a good price for mixed grades; more especially as he will probably require to regrade it, if he wishes to resell it. A good price will always be obtained for first grade fruit; while the low price offered for fruit of mixed grades can generally be secured for the lowest grade as well. The more exact the grading, the more profit for the fruit-grower; the more care in packing, the more returns for the producer; and so the greater care and exactness, the better it pays to grow fruit.

Mr. Am Parker

Kindly leave the price of

any boards with Mr. L Grant to be

4.608.

L. Grant



RINGWOOD AN  
**GRAND ANN**

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TO BE F

RINGWOOD on M

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**ENTRY**

PLEASE ENTER ME AS FOLLOWS:

CLASS.	SECTION.	
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Signature .....

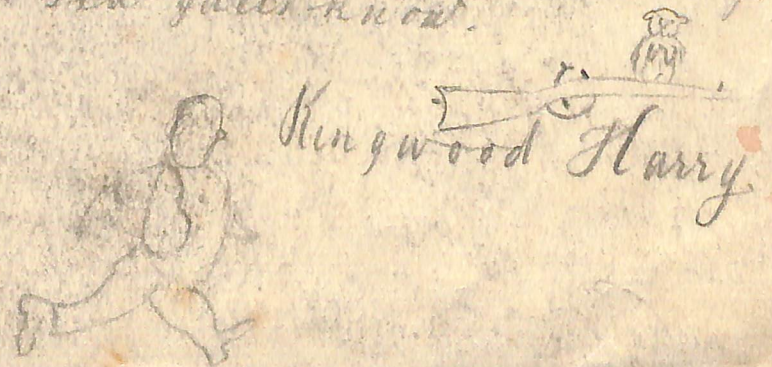
Address .....

Note.—All Entry Fees MUST  
Cheques other than local must bear exchange. St





This is a mournful story, a simple little tale  
About a Ringwood blacksmith his name is Alfie Dale  
The forge lit up his manty face the bellows softly blow  
And to the tune the anvil rung the gladsome hours flow  
With right good will he wrought all day & shod the local nag  
Or cracked his jokes or pulled the legs of all the Ringwood wags  
For Alfie had made money and bought up Ringwood town  
And all the women and girls therein the girls both dark & brown  
And whenever he went abroad he left his queues lying round  
With watches cash & handbags that never will be found  
And all his wealth unbounded: - this was his little joke  
As he belted home the horse shoe that crippled many a moke  
But the burden of the wealth which Alfie never had;  
Or else his jokes or japes had made him sick or mad  
The rubbed the chips out of his hair, & the coal soot from his eyes  
And gathered up two suits of clothes & "shood" away the flies  
And away towards the sunset behind the cities glow  
He wandered in the gloaming by the salt sea's ebb & flow  
There when the stars had climbed the sky the morning gently broke  
A coppers at Port Mable sprung another little joke & still the ocean  
murmurs & sings when the south winds blow but if its a charge  
or some song only the sea gulls know.



Kingwood Harry



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6-15-9  
2-10  

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4-5-9



Mr. S. Grant

1859

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