

COUGLE'S OFFER TO-DAY GOOD VALUE IN Flannelettes. White, Pink, & Cream Flannelettes. Must be cleared immediately. Medium and Good qualities at special Sale Prices. Fancy Blousing Flannelettes. STRIPED AND FANCY DESIGNS. We intend to clear regardless of Cost. Oddments and Remnants. From All Departments will be thrown out daily for the Next Few Weeks at CLEARING PRICES. BUY NOW. IT WILL PAY YOU. G. H. COUGLE, The Store of Good Values, BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE. W. H. HALPIN. Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates. Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Produce. W. H. H. respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage. Fencing and Barb Wire always on hand; also Galvanised Iron and other Hardware. CORN SACKS, new and secondhand, from 5s 6d. Hay Forks, Water Bags, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT. Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept. FIRST CLASS BEDS. A Specialty, at any hour, 1-11.

REDFISCH & CO., Wool, Hide, and Skin Merchants, 223 MAIR STREET, BALLARAT. HIGHEST, PROMPT CASH. Consignments Solicited. There is Nothing Edison Phonograph!

ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS. Famous BALLARAT PHOTOGRAPHERS. RICHARDS & CO., NOTE OUR PRICES. Bridal Photographs. Richards & Co., 23 BURT STREET, BALLARAT.

W. C. JONES, PHONO. DEPOT. BEAUFORT. The enjoyment it affords is the kind that lasts. It sings to you in your quiet moments and enlivens your lively ones.

FREE CERTAIN 2 + 2 = 4. Just as Certain— HARRIS' RHEUMATIC POWDERS. An Entirely New and Valuable Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Kidney, Backache, and Muscular Pains. J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

Australian Natives' Association. THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING of the Beaufort Branch, A.N.A., will be held in the MECHANICALS' INSTITUTE on TUESDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp. J. FULLERTON, Secretary.

Religious Services. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1910. CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Beaufort, 11 a.m. (H.C.) and 7 p.m.; Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. F. Stillwell.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT.

Mr. HAROLD WALKER, Barrister & Solicitor, Visits Beaufort on Court Days and by Appointment. Address—GOLDEN AGE HOTEL.

The Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

Mr. Robert Stokeld, 80 years of age, visited Dr. Jackson's surgery at Beaufort on Wednesday and exhibited his several days ago, and at the time thought it was a simple matter.

At a meeting of the State Executive Council on Tuesday, Mr D. F. Troy, of Beaufort, was appointed a justice of the peace.

The Prime Minister was proposed to retire from the position of Governor-General, and the Lord Chancellor, Scotland, was likely to succeed him.

Eight members of the Beaufort Rifle Club fired an enjoyable match with a like number from Lexton at the local range on Wednesday afternoon.

The Stockyard Hill District Coursing Club run their fourth meeting for the season—the Borriyalook Stakes, for an unlimited number of sables, at 22 1/2, Puppy Stake for an unlimited number of sables, at 21 1/2 each, with 25 s added by the four vice-presidents—on Mr. E. G. Austin's day and Wednesday, 18th and 19th inst.

Mr. Robert Stokeld, 80 years of age, visited Dr. Jackson's surgery at Beaufort on Wednesday and exhibited his several days ago, and at the time thought it was a simple matter.

T. rainfall at Beaufort for the week amounted to 86 points. The following are the reported local minimum yields for the week ending Friday, September 2nd.—Beaufort: Deep Lead, 5.0; 7.0; 12.0; Dick and party, 4.0; 6.0; 6.0; 12.0; Morris and party, 3.0; 7.0; 7.0; sundries, 1.0; 1.0; 2.0.

The wages paid away on Thursday at Fowler State coal field amounted to nearly £7000. This is more than has been paid on any previous occasion. The average earnings of the men working on coal under the new system showed an increase on that of the previous fortnight.

The small-pox outbreak on board the R.M.S. Otway caused the expenditure of £2720 8/7. Of this total, the Orient Company is liable for £1149 0/2. The Commonwealth pays the balance, £1571 1/10.

The following prices ruled at the Ballarat produce market on Thursday: Prime factory prints, 11d to 11 1/2d; lumpy, 11d; separator, 9d; dairy, 8d; Eggs, 9d; Cheese, 6 1/2d to 7d; Bacon Sides, 7 1/2d; middles, 9d; ham, 9d; Honey, 3d to 3 1/2d; Lard, 7d.

It is understood that slightly over £250,000 is being paid by the Closer Settlement Board for the Eumeralla Estate, near Hamilton, which has been purchased for subdivision for closer settlement. It is considered likely that a bargain will be concluded in respect to the Morven Estate, which is about 6000 or 7000 acres in extent.

The toll telephone system came into force on Thursday. Telephone subscribers will be charged for all effective calls at the following rates: For calls not exceeding 2000 half-yearly, two calls for 1d. For calls above 2000 half-yearly, will be charged as 1d. No charge will be made to the subscriber for calls received by him.

An extensive list of valuable prizes, numbering 300, with a total value of £1750, is offered to the public by the Sydney Eight Hour Committee, to be disposed of by Art Union. The first prize is valued at £500, second £200, and £85 down to £21.

Attention is directed to a notification by Mr. J. O'Connell, Cape Creek, in regard to the sale of building material. Mr. George Wills of Carranballac, tenders his sincere thanks to those who supported him in his recent candidature for the West Riding seat in the Riponshire Council.

Mr. Theo. Schlicht, auctioneer, Beaufort, advertises for private sale, on account of Mr. H. B. Seager, all that piece of land containing 2 roods or thereabouts, being allotments 1 and 2, section 20, of the township of Beaufort, situated at the corner of Speke and Burke streets, on which is erected a well-built weather-board house consisting of 5 rooms, with bathroom attached.

A mild sensation was caused in the streets of the township on Wednesday, by a stockman who was endeavouring to drive a rather bad tempered bullock. The animal attracted considerable attention by repeatedly threatening to charge the stockman's horse.

An inquisitive person poked his head into a printing office door near here and asked, "Who's dead?" "Nobody that I've heard of," the inquisitive person then asked, "What's that piece of crap on the door for?" The devil had hung the office towel on the door-knob while he chased a lame pigeon up the alley.

A machine minder was scalded to death by a boiler explosion, and they put on his tombstone, "Sacred to the memory of our 'steamed friend'."

With regard to the education of the young, what does the word secular mean? The definition of this word, it will be remembered, was the subject of controversy when a referendum was taken on the question of Scripture instruction in State schools.

The value of peas for topping off sheep and lambs is described as being fully realised by farmers in the Warrunga district of South Australia. One man's experience is thus described:—He put in seven acres (five acres of the ordinary field pea and two acres of the variety used for the production of split peas).

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A determined case of suicide occurred at Yalla-Poorra on Thursday (says the "Advertiser"). A man named Herbert Shaw, about 35 years of age, and a well-known resident of the district, took his life by cutting his throat. Shaw had been for some time employed at Yalla-Poorra, and was returning home on the train on Thursday evening. He was found by a neighbour, who took him to the hospital, where he died on Friday.

DOES IT OCCUR TO YOU? That fault is sometimes our own. It is our own fault, or of our own making. That there is very little to be learned unless you have to earn it, and no use in learning unless you have no natural ability. That complaining of a husband's faults to acquaintances is the unwise thing a woman ever does, and generally exposes her to invitations to gossip.

That worry paves the way for all sorts of bad health, if it is not judiciously checked. That things done in a hurry are seldom done well. That you should avoid strange people you would avoid aches and pains. That constantly talking and gossiping to ask questions, and suppressing natural curiosity is one of the most uninteresting and uninteresting.

No doctor can succeed without the co-operation of his patient. A lawyer should learn to accept himself to trials. A druggist must be above all else a chemist. A dentist should be always ready for any opening that may offer itself. A surgeon must be a clever and a quick man. A poet is most successful when he can talk a loan.

It seemed to Mr. Skinner that the milk was getting more and more full with each succeeding day. The milk of a man who had been visiting his dairyman. "Bad grass—poor herbage," was the explanation. "In perhaps," was the man's comment. Then he was inspired. "Where do you get your cows?" he asked shily. "In the farmyard, of course," the reply.

A bright-faced little boy in a motor suit saluted the occupants of a motor-car so quaintly that they were obliged to give him sixpence. The lady motorist politely told the boy that she was not a motorist. The boy stammered, fingering his pocket nervously. "Father says I'm always to be polite to them, because motorists bring him trade."

He gazed upon her in fond admiration. He loved her as he loved his own. Lovers had loved before, lovers will love again, but no lover has ever loved so devotedly as he loved her. The sun shone down on the happy pair, and the wild flowers in the meadow were all in bloom. "What is your father's trade?" the little man? "He's a repairer of cars."

"I really don't know, but perhaps I should send me to a brain specialist." A doctor took it into his head to rabbit shoot, and so he started out early on a beautiful morning, fully armed for the sport. About four o'clock in the afternoon he returned, tired out and unaccompanied, telling his wife he had shot a thing, whereupon she remarked triumphantly: "I told you so!"

"I want it understood," said a man to her husband, "that I am a victim of few words." "Yes, I know," replied the husband, "but don't you think you are overdoing them a trifle?"

Chamberlain's Tablets are the ideal medicine for children. No more teething troubles, no more colic, no more diarrhoea, no more constipation. They are perfectly safe, and they are the only medicine that will cure all these troubles. Chamberlain's Tablets are sold by all druggists and chemists.

A LETTER... THE WILL INTEREST MYSTERY... Chamberlain's Tablets are the ideal medicine for children. No more teething troubles, no more colic, no more diarrhoea, no more constipation. They are perfectly safe, and they are the only medicine that will cure all these troubles. Chamberlain's Tablets are sold by all druggists and chemists.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

Miss Minchin (daughter of Mr C. W. Minchin, clerk of courts, Beaufort) has written from India to a Beaufort friend the following letter:—

THE WELL DRESSED MAN NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION



A man's associations, his habits, his character—all can invariably be summed up by his personal appearance. If he be of an economic turn of mind, or if he be a squanderer, the manner of his dress will readily reveal.

Men who Buy their Suits from Wotherspoon's are men who value personal appearance and study economy. Our Suits are well made—the material is not skimpy, but we cut off just enough to ensure a perfect fitting and comfortable fit.

New Season's Styles in Boots and Shoes.

Comfort is the paramount essential in footwear. No matter how correct the style, shape and fashion, how well made or how dainty they be, if they are not comfortable they are absolutely useless, and represent so much money wasted.

THE STORE FOR ECONOMY.

The many opportunities which present themselves for the exercise of economy at our Store could not be listed here.

We are at all times pleased to have your inspection, and in no instance does a visit place you under any obligation.



settled in the Tonga again, and are once more off upon the road for another long day's journey. This morning the sky shows grey and cloudy, and many anxious glances up the mountain side...

SONG SERVICE FAVOURITE HYMNS.

The above was the subject chosen by Rev. J. Barrington for the first address upon in the Beaufort Methodist Church on Sunday evening, when there was a large congregation. In introducing such an order of service the speaker said:—

The receipts, which amounted to £10, are to be devoted to the new organ fund. The organ recital was given in a masterly style by Mr W. F. G. Steele (organist and director of the choir at Scots Church, Melbourne), and the programme contributed to by Miss Anne Williams (soprano soloist at Scots' Church), Mrs McPhee (a local contralto), Mr W. Boustead (a well-known Ballarat baritone), and St. Andrew's choir.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Those who speculated a modest shining in purchasing advance to the organ recital at St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening received in return a musical treat par excellence, and one rare in our air service in a fishing village in the old land, on the seashore, how joyfully the fishermen sang this hymn to the grand old tune "Diadem," the sound vi-

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station and Financial Agent, BEAUFORT & SKIPTON.

Agent for DALGETY & Co., Melbourne and Geelong. STOCKYARD HILL DISTRICT (SOCIETYING CLUB) BORRILALOOK STAKES, for an unlimited number of all ages at £2 2/ each, with £10 10/ added by the Club; also a PUPPY STAKE, for an unlimited number at £1 1/ each, with £5 5/ added by the four Vice-Presidents.

FOR SALE.

TRAWALLA ESTATE. By instructions of Admiral Bridges. 1100 ACRES. Packham's, Triangle, and Riley's Paddock.

FOR SALE, best HAY CHAFF, at 23 per cwt. delivered.

FOR SALE, about 1000 dry Box POSTS, averaging 8 x 4 in x 3 1/2 ft. long, about six miles from Beaufort.

FOR SALE, White Lethorn Pullets and Cockerels; also settings reduced to 10/ 6 for 21/; all fertilized.

EIGHT HOUR GREAT ART UNION

Under the sanction of the N.S.W. Attorney-General. THE BEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE LIST OFFERED IN AUSTRALIA. Prizes will be delivered to winners in any State free of all charges.

GLASGOW JOCK

Imported from New Zealand, bay colt, foal 1898. His sire, Willowbank Balgowrie 188, N.Z.S.B.; granddam, Blair Gowrie 182, N.Z.S.B.; dam, granddam, Zart Gowrie, &c. granddam, Vanquisher 124, N.Z.S.B. won in 1886 first prize at Lewerton; in 1887, first prize at Christchurch; in 1888, third prize at Ashburton and first for horse and progeny at same show; in 1890, first prize in his class at second prize show with six of his progeny under three years old at Timaru; in 1891, second prize in his class and first prize for horse and progeny at Timaru and Ashburton; and in 1892 first prize for horse and progeny at Timaru and first prize in his class and second prize for horse and progeny at Ashburton. G.W. granddam, Young Vanquisher, imp. &c. &c. granddam, Vanquisher, &c. &c. granddam, Old Sir William Walker, &c. &c. granddam, Linton Tam, who won the first prize of Great Haddington and first prize at the H.S. show at Glasgow. Glasgow Jock's dam, Kate, imp. &c. &c. granddam, 1219, N.Z.S.B.; granddam, Molly, by the famous prize-taking sire, Lord Salisbury 1256, imp. &c. Glasgow Jock won, in 1908, third prize at Christchurch, Ashburton and Timaru, and first prize at second prize at the Christchurch Horse Show. He also gained second prize at a trial at a field event in 1896, and second at Beaufort in 1898. He has proved himself a good foal-getter, and he holds the Government first certificate for soundness and suitability for stud service.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SOCIETIES HALL, BEAUFORT. MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1910. HON. W. A. WATF, M.L.A. (Hon. member of Victoria).

SHARE OF RIFON.

LADIES and gentlemen,—I desire to thank you for the support and courtesy accorded me during the late election, and specially thank the gentlemen who worked so hard in my interest.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

On account of Mr H. Swager, of Beaufort. All that piece of land containing 2 rods or thereabouts, being allotments 1 and 2 of section 30, township of Beaufort, situated at the corner of Speke and Burke Streets, on which is erected his private residence, being a well-built, weather-boarded house, consisting of 4 rooms, with bathroom attached, all in good repair and condition.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

For SQUATTERS and FARMERS.

FENCING WIRE (American and German) BARBED " WIRE NETTING, all sizes, (Ryland's and other brands) SHEARING REQUISITES.

For the HOUSEHOLD. Furniture, Linoleums and Carpets. Cutlery and E.P. Ware. Crockery and Glassware. Stoves and Kitchen Utensils.

Lack of space prevents us from advertising every item we would like to mention, so invite inspection, when QUALITY and BED-ROCK PRICES will convince you

that HAWKES BROS., NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT, is the FIRM to HELP YOU.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Genuine American Recipe. For cheapest and most durable building material for Bridges, Tombstones, etc. 7/6. Address—J. O'CALLAGAN, Western Road, Cape Clear.

LET IT BE KNOWN

The widest publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea and dysentery can be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. When used with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take, which is important when the medicine must be given to small children. Sold by J. R. Wetherpoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

EARLY RISERS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

No animals on the farm are more alert in the morning and more anxious to rise early than the poultry. They have a keen instinct that the early worms and other titbits of which they are most fond are not available long after sunrise. The desire for the open air and the natural foods of the early morning induce the desire of early rising summer and winter. Those who keep their fowls shut up till long after the sun is up deny them much that is of the highest benefit to them. To add to their comfort the interior of their home should be invariably clean and sweet. In such an atmosphere they will never experience any such ills.

ASTOR'S MILLINERY SHOP.

Mr. John Jacob Astor will tell you that the business of which he is proud is a great millinery concern. It has a remarkable history. Old John Jacob had a mortgage on the place and at the earliest moment possible foreclosed. He assumed the business himself, and out into it the very year he had failed to make it prosper. Then he went outside, sat down on a seat, wrote, and watched the business. If a woman stopped to buy a bonnet, looking as if she did not care for the world's stock at her disposal, he would not be proud of her. He would not be proud of her. He would not be proud of her. He would not be proud of her. He would not be proud of her.

NEEDED EVERY DAY.

A most eminent, and one that can always be relied upon, is now more appreciated than in the past. It is a most widely known and used remedy. The family has none of it. Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller, Iona and sprains and all other ailments. It is a most reliable remedy. It is a most reliable remedy. It is a most reliable remedy. It is a most reliable remedy.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been much popular interest lately in this subject, and many possible things in the way of sudden benefit to crops caused by placing the proper germs in the soil. It has been known for a long time that the tuber-forming bacteria aid leguminous plants to secure from the air part of the nitrogen required for their growth. Nitrogen is the most easily exhausted element in the soil, by plants, and is the most expensive to replace in the form of artificial fertilizers. Consequently, if these bacteria can be increased in the soil, they will benefit the crops through the addition of the manure produced by feeding the leguminous crops to live-stock.

One method of transporting the proper germs and inoculating seed of the leguminous crop to plant, has been much advertised of late. Experiments have been made to find out if the method employed by those who had germs to sell was reliable, and if farmers could afford to spend money for material with which to inoculate their alfalfa and other leguminous seed. The answer is they cannot. Experiments have been conducted with the dried culture from alfalfa, red clover, soy bean, and cowpea, and in a general way they have failed to give satisfactory results. The culture from cowpea and soy bean failed to produce any nodules, and only a few nodules were formed from the use of alfalfa and red clover cultures. Such results indicate that there is still something lacking in the present method.

JUST AN AVERAGE SORT OF MAN.

He's a Really Marvellous Machine.

There are wonderful machines in this world, but nobody has ever built a machine half as interesting as the ordinary, everyday sort of man. He is, indeed, engine and boiler in one, in the world ever has done or probably ever will do. He can set himself going, and he is self-renewing. He is the most marvellous of all machines.

The ordinary, everyday sort of man, however, weighs but one hundred and fifty pounds—ten stones—and there are few machines which are as light as that; yet he is fifteen pounds heavier than his wife, the ordinary, everyday sort of woman. Even so, three-quarters of him is simply water. If anybody were asked which part of a man is the last to die, he would probably answer "the heart." That will look at the average man's brain first. A great deal of fuss is made about brain in this world; perhaps a great deal too much. If we all had more heart and less brain the world would be a great deal happier. The average man's brain weighs four-nine and a-half ounces, and if it were twice as big it would not necessarily be worth any more to him. On the other hand, he might live without a brain, but he would be a helpless idiot.

A man's heart is simply an ordinary, or perhaps one ought to say, an extraordinary pump. It makes seventy-two strokes a minute. When our average sort of man was a baby, it beat 120 strokes to the minute, probably. By the time he is sixty, he will, if he is good, find that it is not working as hard as it used to do—that it is slowing down; and if he pulls out his watch and keeps his fingers on his pulse, he will notice it pumping in time to the seconds—sixty strokes a minute. If the heart is in its prime, it pumps six ounces of blood into him every stroke—four hundred and thirty-two ounces every minute of his life, sleeping and waking. Within the

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful and rapid relief; and to those who are subject to Colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the Throat and giving Strength to the Voice, and it neither allows a Cough nor Asthma to become chronic, nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have, on their first appearance, been properly treated with this cure is certain.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6 Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by W. G. HEARNE & Co., Ltd., Geelong, Victoria. Forwarded to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET

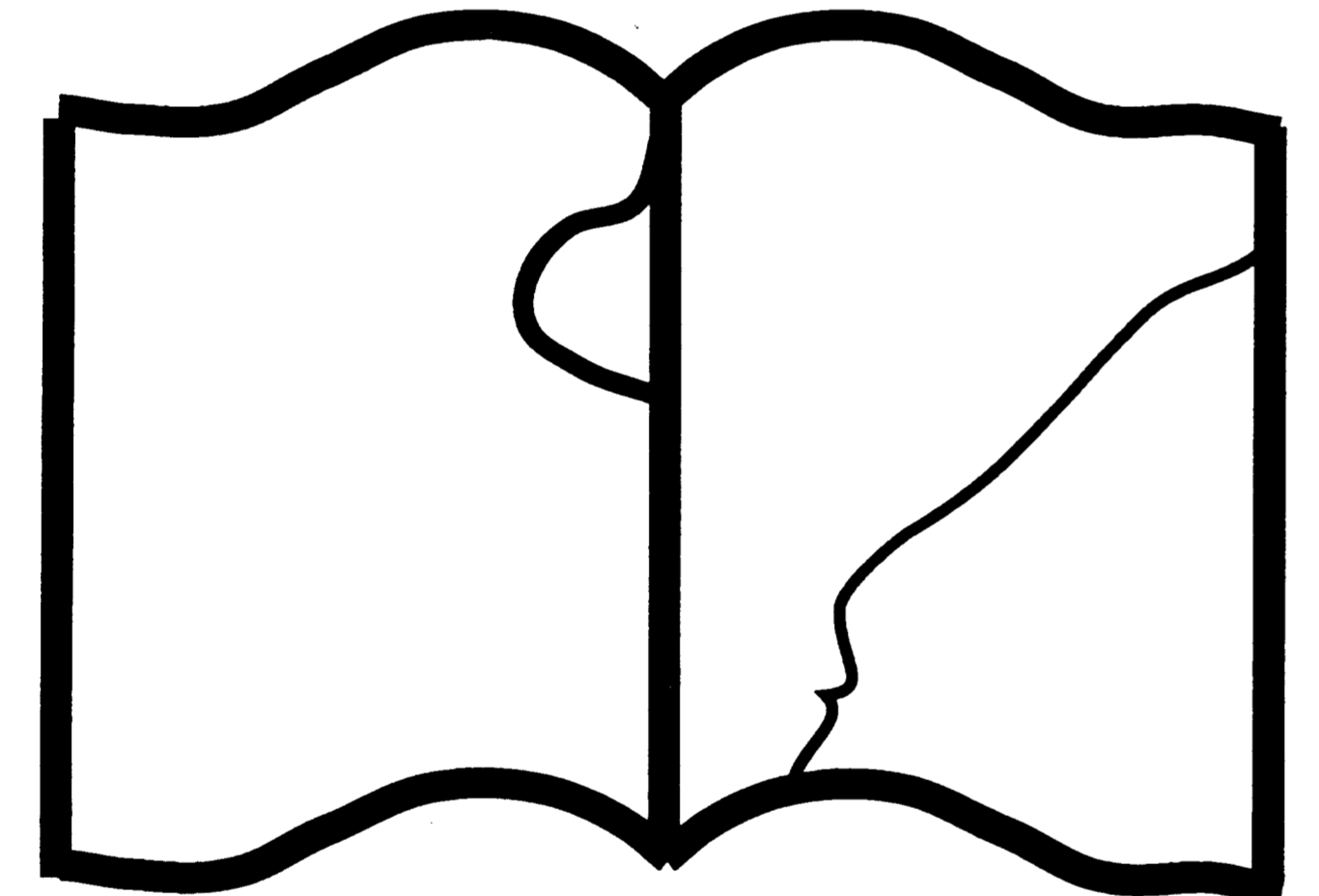
Tuesday. Fat Cattle—Another light yarding, numbering only 207, came to hand for today's sales, more than one-third consisting of good to prime quality, remainder ranging from middling to useful, a few pens inferior. There was a large attendance of the trade; consequently throughout the sales competition ruled decidedly active, prices for all descriptions showing a very material improvement on last week's values, best quality especially meeting with splendid bidding, closing very firm. Quotations: Prime pens bullocks, £12 10/ to £11 5/; good, £11 10/ to £10 10/; to £8 5/; calves—22 pens. The demand prices, £14 was the majority's sales, of a consisted of good ice comprising descriptions, which store conditions were generally active at it week's. For and lacked the is week; for a ne, being non regards the 21; extra best to 17; useful shred ewes, 1 19/9; a few, 4 1/2; useful, 10/6; wethers, 16/ to 21/3; good, 10/6 to 12/; id, and, with, 1 pen or so, 10/6; only a few midding a demand was, though late value is easier with quality and low rate. Quotations: extra, 14/ to useful, 8/ to following d:—By Cray four—15 ball for, Raglan, 10/6 and for Mr R. 10/6; for late Mr ward Hill, 10/6 to 15/; 10/6; Kirkpatrick 16/11 to 18/4.

A NON-CONFORMIST.

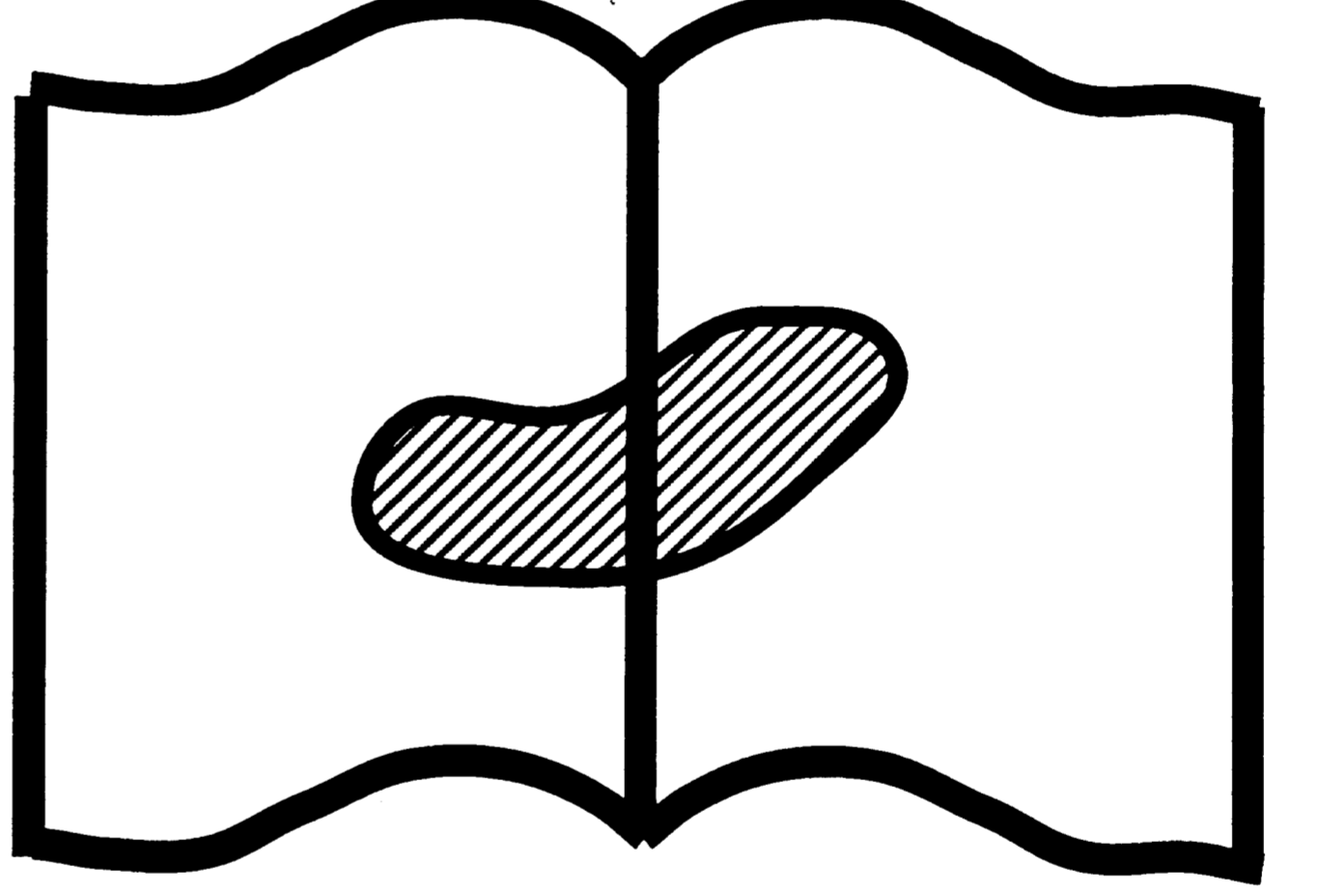
At St. Andrew's Church, Beaufort, on Sunday, 21st ult., the Rev. C. Neville continued his series of lectures. His address was founded on the text, "So did not I because of the fear of God?"—Nehemiah, V, 15. The purport of the text was that Nehemiah refused to conform to the maxims and practices of the former governors in Judah, who were accustomed to "squeeze" the people to enable them to live in luxury. The preacher drew from Nehemiah's example the following three thoughts:—1. The attitude we should take to prevent customs that lead to evil. 2. The motive which should impel us to that sturdy non-compliance. 3. The power which enables us to walk a narrow path.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

WOOL WAREHOUSES, 573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. WOOL AND GRAIN



Damaged text/wrong binding



Difficult to read

CONSIGN YOUR CREAM

WALLACE CO-OPERATIVE BUTTER FACTORY LTD. £180,000 Turnover to date. Over 1700 tons of butter manufactured. All freight paid. Credit notes for every can received. Cheques fortnightly.

W. S. SMITH

DESIRE to intimate to the residents of Beaufort that he has purchased the BEAUFORT BAKERY, and trusts by prompt attention to business, combined with the best quality goods, to merit a share of public patronage. Small Goods and Malt Bread a speciality. A Complete Stock of the very choicest Imported Confectionery always on hand. Printed and published by the Proprietor ARTHUR CANNON, at the office of 'The Riponshire Advocate' newspaper, Law Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

VARICOSE VEINS CAN BE CURED

Since the perfecting of The Vecey Method of Treatment for Varicose Veins, operation for this complaint are, in the majority of cases, unnecessary. The Vecey Method is absolutely painless, and cures the worst of cases in a few weeks. The treatment dissolves the congestion and restores the vein to a healthy state without discomfort to the patient. It has cured thousands and will cure you. There is no necessity to lay up whilst undergoing the treatment. Send 2d stamp for Free Book and Full Particulars. The Vecey Varix-arium, 250a Linden Court, Sydney.

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DESIRE to intimate to the residents of Beaufort that he has purchased the BEAUFORT BAKERY, and trusts by prompt attention to business, combined with the best quality goods, to merit a share of public patronage. Small Goods and Malt Bread a speciality. A Complete Stock of the very choicest Imported Confectionery always on hand. Printed and published by the Proprietor ARTHUR CANNON, at the office of 'The Riponshire Advocate' newspaper, Law Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

LET IT BE KNOWN. The widest publicity should be given to the fact that the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a pleasant and effective way of curing these ailments.

EARLY RISERS IN THE POULTRY YARD. No animals on the farm are more alert in the morning and more anxious to rise early than the poultry.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. There has been much popular interest lately in this subject, and many farmers have been led to expect that it would be a simple matter to inoculate their crops with bacteria.

ASTOR'S MILLINERY SHOP. Mr. John Jacob Astor will tell you that the millinery business is a most interesting one. It is a business that has a long and honorable history.

THE DILIGENT WOMAN. The diligent woman in the morning betimes, with her feet on the mat, and her hands on her head, looks into her mirror and sees that her hair is not as smooth as it should be.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT. A young man of first sight is an rare thing in this world. He is a man who has a certain quality about him that attracts the attention of the opposite sex.

PREVENTION OF MANGE. Mange in cattle is a contagious skin disease caused by certain species of mites. Cows are most often affected, and the most frequent seats of the disease are the neck and the root of the tail.

BREEDING A STALLION. We take the following from the "Live Stock Journal" England:—The aim should be the growth of muscle. Daily ration—15 lb. of good sound oats, 2 lb. mixed, 1 lb. of good hay.

FAULT-FINDING IS A HABIT. Wives should watch themselves and beware of growing into chronic fault-finders and slaves to domestic duties.

CONJUGINE, "KILIN," "TENSANTINE." These are the names of the most effective and reliable disinfectants for use in the home.

JUST AN AVERAGE SORT OF MAN. He's a Really Marvellous Machine. There are wonderful machines in the world, but the most wonderful of all is a man.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) The answer is they cannot. Experiments have been conducted with the dried culture from alfalfa, red clover, soy bean, and cowpea, and in a general way they have failed to give satisfactory results.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) It should not be assumed that these nodule-forming organisms can replace the necessary plant food, proper drainage, and other things that are regarded as necessary for growing crops.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) There seems to be prevalent to a great extent the idea that if tubercle-forming bacteria are lacking in soil that it is useless to undertake to grow particular crops for which it is wanted.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) The lack of tubercle-forming bacteria is more noticeable on poor soils than on the rich soil. In pot experiments, the growth of plants in soil receiving inoculation was better than in pots not inoculated.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) The average man has probably no idea of the nature and extent of the drainage system of his body. Every pore is a veritable drain-pipe.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) The average man, too, is interested in his hair, or should be. The hair on his head grows at the rate of six-and-a-half inches a year.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) At such weddings some years ago it used to be the custom to water the hat of the bridegroom when he was leaving the house to depart for his honeymoon.

AGRICULTURE. SOIL INOCULATION. (Continued) Every one speaks well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and it is not only a cough remedy, but a general health-giver.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. There are wonderful machines in the world, but the most wonderful of all is a man. He is indeed, engine and boiler in one.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The ordinary, everyday sort of man, however, weighs but one hundred and fifty pounds, and there are many machines which are as light as that.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) A man's heart is simply an ordinary, or perhaps one ought to say, an extraordinary pump. It makes seventy-two strokes a minute.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The brain is a really marvelous machine. It weighs but one and a half pounds, but it is the seat of all our thoughts and feelings.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The lungs are a pair of marvelous machines. They weigh but about ten pounds, but they are the seat of our life-giving breath.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The stomach is a marvelous machine. It weighs but about five pounds, but it is the seat of our nourishment.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The liver is a marvelous machine. It weighs but about seven pounds, but it is the seat of our bile.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The kidneys are a pair of marvelous machines. They weigh but about five pounds, but they are the seat of our urine.

HE'S A REALLY MARVELLOUS MACHINE. (Continued) The bladder is a marvelous machine. It weighs but about eight ounces, but it is the seat of our urine.

HEALTHY'S BRONCHITIS CURE. The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, who are subject to Colds on the chest, it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the Throat and giving Strength to the Voice.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. Tuesday. Fat Cattle—Another light yarding, numbering only 207, came to hand for today's sales.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) The demand was keen at advanced prices. Best, to 95. Sheep—4314 was the number penned for today's sales.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) The demand was not so keen as last week, but prices were still well above last week's level.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) The following district sales are reported:—By Crawford, Dowling, and Seymour—15 bullocks for Mr. C. Tucker, Raglan, £14 5/0 to £9 10/0.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) A return forwarded to us by Mr. A. M. Langdon, Government Statistician, shows that in 1909 the number of factories in Victoria has increased by 547, or about 13 per cent.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) The average man has probably no idea of the nature and extent of the drainage system of his body.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Continued) The average man, too, is interested in his hair, or should be. The hair on his head grows at the rate of six-and-a-half inches a year.

A NON-CONFORMIST. At St. Andrew's Church, Beaufort, on Sunday last, the Rev. C. Neville continued his series of lectures. His address was founded on the text, "So did not I because of the fear of God."

A NON-CONFORMIST. (Continued) Nehemiah, V. 15. The purpose of the text was to show that the law of God is not a mere set of rules, but a living principle.

A NON-CONFORMIST. (Continued) The subject was applied to the present day, and the speaker urged that we should not conform to the world's standards, but to the standards of God.

A NON-CONFORMIST. (Continued) The speaker concluded by saying that the only way to live is to be true to our conscience, and to stand for the right, no matter what the cost.

A NON-CONFORMIST. (Continued) The speaker's words were well received, and the service was a most interesting one.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD. WOOL WAREHOUSES. 573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. AUCTION SALES OF WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW AND GRAIN WEEKLY.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON THE ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London. The Company act Strictly as Selling Brokers. ADVANCES ON GRAIN.

MARCHANT & SON CONSULTING OPTICIANS. Makers of Perfect-Vision Spectacles. Ideal Bi-Focal Lenses for distant and near vision. Rimsless Glasses, light and elegant. EYE-STRAIN, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA. Scientific Sight Testing. VISITS. BEAUFORT on Monday, September 5th (Afternoon). And may be Consulted at Mr. Harris's Pharmacy.

W. R. GLOVER (Late F. F. Prince), BURGER, HAWELOCK ST. BEAUFORT. ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT. SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY. My Motto—"Cleanliness, Quality, Civility." Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.

J. A. HARRIS. On the receipt and attendance for the Live Stock, Produce, etc. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort. Agent for Broadhead Bros., Perth, W.A. and Co. McCulloch & Co., Perth, W.A. Union Fire Insurance Co. and National Marine Insurance Co.

J. C. LLOYD. Cycle Builder, Agent, and Repairer. NELL STREET, BEAUFORT. J. H. GAZZARD (Late of GAZZARD BROS., BALLARAT) has been notified that he has purchased the Business so long carried on by Mr. W. C. PEDDER.

W. S. SMITH. Desires to intimate to the residents of Beaufort that he has purchased the BEAUFORT BAKERY, and trusts by prompt attention to business, combined with the best quality goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

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VARICOSE VEINS CAN BE CURED. Since the perfecting of The Vecey Method of Treatment for Varicose Veins, operation has been abandoned. The Vecey Method is absolutely painless, and cures the worst cases in a few weeks.

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RESIDENCE. At Monday's Court, a letter from D. S. O'Connell, Department of Education, was read, and it was announced that a teacher's salary had been increased. The Board of Education had decided to increase the salary of a teacher from £120 to £150 per annum.

COUGLE'S OFFER TO-DAY GOOD VALUE IN Flannelettes. White, Pink, & Cream Flannelettes. Must be cleared immediately. Medium and Good qualities at special Sale Prices.

PUBLIC NOTICE. W. H. HALPIN Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT. The above Hostelry having changed hands, the present Proprietor wishes to notify the residents of Beaufort and district that the house has been thoroughly renovated, and no effort will be spared to make customers comfortable.

REDFISH & CO., Wool, Hide, and Skin Merchants, 225 MAIR STREET, BALLARAT. HIGHEST, PROMPT CASH. Consignments Solicited.

There is Nothing... Edison Phonograph! The enjoyment it affords is the kind that lasts. It sings to you in your quiet moments and enlivens your lively ones.

ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS. By the Famous BALLARAT PHOTOGRAPHERS RICHARDS & CO., 23 STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

FREE CERTAIN— 2 + 2 = 4; Just as Certain— HARRIS' RHEUMATIC POWDERS. An Entirely New and Valuable Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Kidney, Backache, and Muscular Pains. J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

United Ancient Order of Druids. THE ORDINARY MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETY'S HALL, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT. Commissioner for Affidavits Supreme and High Courts.

Mr. HAROLD WALKER, Barrister & Solicitor, Visits Beaufort on Court Days and by Appointment. Address: GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Trust and other Monies to Lend, A.M.P. CHAMBERS, BALLARAT.

W. C. JONES, PHONO. DEPOT, BEAUFORT. NEILL & HAVELOCK STS. BEAUFORT.

Reports of special services at the Beaufort Presbyterian and Methodist Churches are crowded out of this issue. Portions of the report of Riponshire Council meeting on Monday will be found on our first and fourth pages.

Religious Services. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1910. METHODIST CHURCH—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.—Rev. J. Barrington. R.C. CHURCH—Beaufort, 8 a.m. (H.C.), 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. Notice to Advertisers. OWING to the inconvenience caused by advertisements being received at the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

The Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910.

Under the heading of "Riponshire Matters," a letter appeared in the last issue of the "Grenville Standard" criticising the East Riding members of the Riponshire Council for refraining from when retiring by effluxion of time, and suggesting that there is a mutual understanding between them in this matter.

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THE RAINFALL for the week at Beaufort amounted to 96 points. Mr H. M. Stuart was a frequent interjector at the meeting on Monday night addressed by several leading members of Parliament.

Another old identity and pioneer of Linton passed away on Sunday last, in the 87th year of his age. He was a builder and contractor, and carried on his business in conjunction with his sons up till a few years ago.

THE QUESTION of the illegibility of a "privileged" passenger by railway to claim damages for injuries received whilst on a journey was argued in the High Court on Thursday, before Mr Justice Hodge, Mr Justice Hood and Mr Justice Cussen.

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STATE MINISTERS AT BEAUFORT. CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND NEW TAXATION. The townspeople of Beaufort were on Monday morning in a visit from the Hon. W. A. Watt (State Treasurer), Hon. J. Drysdale Brown (Attorney-General), and Sir A. J. Peacock and Mr D. S. Oman, M.L.A.

THE MEETING was an orderly one, but some good-humored banter was indulged in between the speakers and interjectors. The chairman was particularly witty and the joke of acting as chairman of a meeting like this was history in itself.

THE STOCKYARD HILL DISTRICT Board has decided to make a person an inspector of the fourth meeting for the season—the Borough Council has decided to make a person an inspector of the fourth meeting for the season—the Borough Council has decided to make a person an inspector of the fourth meeting for the season.

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IN THE CITY. A TRAVELLER'S VENTURES. During the week ending September 3rd, the population of the city of London was estimated to be 5,000,000. The population of the city of London was estimated to be 5,000,000.

IN THE CITIES OF THE ANDES.

A TRAVELLER'S AMUSING ADVENTURES IN LIMA DURING CARNIVAL TIME.

During the three days' play and dance to which the whole of the population of the country gives way at the carnival time, many interesting things occur. Formality is much relaxed, especially between the sexes, and friends invade each other's houses...

THE "TEMPLE OF PEACE."

The building of the world's "Temple of Peace" goes on apace. The foundations—a difficult undertaking at the Hague—are now complete, being 25 feet deep. Few beyond Americans and Dutch appear to interest themselves in the growth of this wonderful building...

TELEGRAPH POLES IN MANY LANDS.

Telegraph lines are like nerves, easily put out of trim. There are many queer troubles of the wire, especially in the wilder countries. Tornados or hurricanes overthrow the poles...

LARGEST WATER BEETLE.

A gardener recently came to me (writes the author) "Peeps into Nature's Ways," looking for a water beetle in a box. It appeared he had just entered his greenhouse...

FROM NATURE'S BOOK.

TALE OF A FOX.

It has often been said that the fox is the most cunning of all animals; but the following story of vulpine sagacity seems to require some credence. Some fishermen on the west coast of Ireland were in the habit of going to a small island...

LIVING SHUTTLES.

The "spinning" ant of Celon and parts of the East Indies, Malacca, and a few Australian localities also, makes its nest amongst the leaves of trees, and gets its name from the peculiar method of doing this. First two leaves are selected...

STONES IN TREES.

Dr. Cecil Carus-Wilson has described before the Linnean Society some singular observations concerning the inclusion of stones in the roots and stems of trees. Oaks growing in a gravelly soil in Kent had so many stones embedded in their roots that they resisted attempts to saw them...

REFORMED RHYMINGS.

There was an old lady from Leicester, Whose bed was an old-fashioned tester, And twice every day To her maid she would say: She would lie down upon it and rest her.

A JUNGLE PROVINCE OF CENTRAL INDIA.

The British Empire in India extends over a territory greater than the continent of Europe exclusive of Russia. Many of its large but poor provinces remain almost unexplored. In addition to the great distances to be travelled to reach them there is little to attract strangers there...

THE NIGHT MARE.

The night mare is one of the best known of animals, and one of the most feared. She is wilder than the tiger, and more frightful in its speed than the turkey buzzard. A young night mare with no previous experience can bring a 200-pound man over her flanks and carry him all over the South Sea Islands...

THE JARRAH TIMBER OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

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POULTRY.

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING DUCKS AND GESE.

In a recent issue of the Journal of the Board of Agriculture it is stated that the Board have been furnished by Mr. H. de Courcy with an account of some experiments carried out by him for the purpose of determining the exact value of charcoal as a means of keeping birds that are closely confined in good health during the period of fattening...

THE BEST GIRL.

"A happy bridemaid makes a happy bride," says Tennyson, but there seems to be a prospect that in the near future there will be no bride-maids of any kind, either happy or unhappy. An enterprising young bride the other week forswore bride-maids in favour of what she called a best girl...

AMUSING ADVENTURE IN NEW YORK.

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A tourist who has recently returned from America, gives a laughable description of his meeting with a "confidence trick" man in New York. He writes:—Sunning myself at the hotel entrance, a gentleman in a low coat and flash with jewellery came up with outstretched hand...

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THE HEROINE OF THE MILL, OR A LANCASHIRE MAN'S REVENGE.

CHAPTER XXIX. MR. BARNETT'S SURPRISES. — KATE IN THE CELL. — "ONLY A MILL GIRL."

"The sudden change from sorrow to happiness, from suspected guilt to established innocence, was almost too much for the emancipated manufacturer. The sounds of joy coming from without made the emotion of the Rathbone family all the greater. When the court was cleared, all our friends were accommodated with a private room, and the meeting was most touching.

Maude Mostryn, yellow-haired and young-looking still, though worn by suffering had now a bright look in her heavenly eyes. "Maud, my darling," whispered Richard Rathbone, late Ritchison, in the ear of the partner of his joys and sorrows, "the black cloud has broken and is dispersed, and the silver lining is now about to shine brighter than ever. I thought it would be this life."

Here the merchant's eye fell on the prostrate form of Mrs. Marrat, or rather his sister Nelly, and the blood retreated from his heart as a deadly thought flashed into his brain. "And that man—the destroyer of us all, Nelly—he has brought shame upon your name never to be effaced."

From the time of the millowner's arrest, little of the particulars of his sister's history had been conveyed to him. This speech of the bereaved brother steeled the sister to an effort. She raised her tall, slight slender form from the chair in which she had been reclining, and drawing Kate to her breast said, with dignity: "You are mistaken, Richard. Mark Newman was my husband when we left Oldchester together thirty years ago. I knew that he had denied this to my family, but this trial has cleared up many things to me. We were nearly six years travelling together in America, ere this dear child—my kissing our heroine—was born, and it is only within the last few days that I have discovered that it was more than twenty-four years ago, since we were accused of murder."

"How so?" asked everyone in amazement. "Because twenty-four years ago my husband fled from New York and I was assisted to Liverpool with my child by a captain, an old friend of our grandfather's. I naturally went to the apartments we occupied six years before, and you may imagine my horror when I found that my cruel tyrannical husband had arrived in England before me. I fled the spot, and after toiling in Scotland for two years returned to Liverpool full of yearning for a sight of home."

"My poor Nelly!" "Then I fell ill, and all my means being exhausted, I determined to walk to Oldchester and see the old home. I arrived at Cheetham poor, cold, footsore, and homeless, the first person I asked, told me you had murdered my husband. I could not ask when the news being so horrible, and naturally concluded that you had met and quarrelled after your return from America. A kind lady then took me to Australia, but my heart was always in the dear old city and it was my duty to seek my lost child."

"The reader already knows how Nelly Rathbone by accident met her child—our heroine—at the cathedral. "I knew Maud from the beginning," said Nelly (Mrs. Newman); "but although there was something about you, brother, familiar, time and trouble prevented me from recognizing you. Besides I believed you to be in India."

"And did you never suspect Enmenides of being your husband?" "There was always something about him that haunted me; but supposing him dead the fancies passed away."

"Now," said Mr. Barnett, "it seems to me that if you, Mrs. Mark-new, or Mrs. Newman, rather—had known the exact date of the murder—or rather supposed murder, of your unhappy husband by your brother, you could at once have settled the difficulty by proving your husband alive at least six years after the supposed murder."

"Exactly so." "Well, the matter is cleared up at last, and the old lawyer, "Tom-morrow," he continued, "you must come to my office for the purpose of settling up accounts."

"Settling accounts!" cried everyone in amazement, all but the mill-owner. "Yes," replied the jolly old solicitor. "Rawdon Ritchison, a citizen of New York, not wishing to let the world know that Richard Rathbone was alive, actually purchased the Cromwell Rathbone's mill, and the money he sent is now, of course, payable back to himself, since he is his grandfather's sole heir, and was actually the owner at time of purchase. I confess I always suspected something."

"I always thought you did, Mr. Barnett," said Rathbone, "particularly when you kept hinting of a probable verdict of justifiable homicide." The following day the whole family were seated in the spacious sanctum of the eminent solicitor. Mr. Barnett handed securities for over forty thousand to the ruined millowner.

"You will find the purchase money of the mill," the old man said, "thirty-two thousand pounds plus nearly nine thousand pounds realised by investments I found and which have turned out profitable."

"I am entitled to nothing but the net sum," said Mr. Rathbone. "Pooh, pooh!" interrupted Mr. Barnett. "I have used your money for your advantage, and have deducted my legitimate charges out of the funds; therefore the matter is only business. I never recognise friendship in business."

"Then why have you not deducted your fees and costs for your admirable defence of my dear father?" asked Merry Maud who had been surreptitiously glancing over her father's papers. "Young ladies know nothing about business," retorted Mr. Barnett. "Besides I'm not done with your father yet. The fact is that with the help of his son-in-law Elliot—eh, Rowley—we intend deceiving the head of the house yet a bit."

"Of course we do," replied the shameless Elliot. "Rowley, I'm surprised at you," said the stately, but unimaginative Marion, his wife. "Marion, don't be a fool," interrupted the clearer-discerning Maud. "This dear, good, quite-too-awfully nice Mr. Barnett is up to some more brilliant actions of benevolence. I know if anyone would trust me with thirty thousand pounds for a few years I'd purchase a nice non-contradictory husband and then buy a German Grand Duchess, making my nonentity a noble noodle and myself a most despotic Grand Duchess."

Here the merry girl sang, "Give me the sabre of my sires" at which ebullition the mother looked shocked, while Marion blushed from sheer horror. However, the others laughed, and Mr. Barnett asked: "How shall I do for your noods Grand Duke?"

For answer the irrepressible Maud jumped from her seat and kissed the old gentleman on his red healthy cheek, saying with the deepest emotion at the same time: "You have saved my father and I could refuse you nothing."

Whereupon the dashing young sailor Hal Wainwright looked much more blue than the coat he wore. "Let us return to business, Mr. Ritchison. I cannot keep to the old honoured name of Rathbone, it seems to me a loan from thirty to fifty thousand pounds until the prisoner Newman or Enmenides is tried, if you would wish to restore and reopen the mills at once."

"I can well imagine the client you allude to," said Mr. Ritchison. "Nay, you are mistaken," said Mr. Barnett, seriously. "The gentleman is a friend and client of mine, but an admirer of yours. He also lives up your way, and he is pained at seeing so many poor spinners and weavers out; so he suggested to me that I should offer you a loan, if that would lead to the earlier opening of the mills and re-employment of the people."

"That is my first and paramount desire." "Well," continued Mr. Barnett, "the purchase money after the fire was not so great as to create any difficulty in getting the premises back at the same figures. Of course your brother-in-law—this lawyer said quietly looking at Mrs. Newman and Kate—"will be convicted of incendiarism, the case being as clear as crystal, and then his estate will be seized to make restitution for the losses sustained; but all this will take time. Therefore I would advise you to accept my client's offer and after a rest at the seaside try to recruit your health, begin rebuilding the mills."

"I accept his offer with gratitude," cried the millowner, rising and shaking the solicitor's hand—"not so much for my own sake but for the poor workpeople. They shall lead a hand as labourers in the work, and I shall be there to encourage them. The sight of their happiness and hope will do me more good, mentally and physically, than all the seaside trips I could take in a year, were every day a summer's day."

This matter being concluded—all but the business details—the party rose to depart, when a knock was heard at the ante-room nearest Mr. Barnett's private entrance. The lawyer went out and a few minutes later came and beckoned Kate Newman to him.

When she gained the room she found Mr. Inspector Willis there and the solicitor reading a note. "I'm not the man that bears malice, miss," said Mr. Willis to Kate; "but I've been up to your house looking for you. I have left a note for you there. You told me you were here so I came along, seeing that I also had a note for the governor here."

"What is the matter, Mr. Willis?" inquired Kate, an indefinable fear forming itself in her feeling heart. "Well, it ain't in my style to tell you—not in it exactly my style to keep it from you, said the perplexed detective. "The fact of the matter is, miss I don't think I'll get a conviction after all."

"Oh, Mr. Barnett, what does he mean?" asked Kate. "It means," said Mr. Barnett, pushing his gold-rimmed spectacles up over his brows, "that your father wishes to see you at once."

"My father?" cried the girl in a kind of stupor. "Yes, your father, Mack Newman." "Late Messrs Enmenides," assisted the inspector. "Oh, yes—my father. Then there is some hope of his repentance. When—when shall I be able to see him?"

"Now, miss—if you will come along with me. He ain't long for this world, miss. Byet another blood-vessel this morning. Police-man watched his cell all right and he do say he never lay down all night, but was awfully excited and curse—"

"You are asked for first," said the solicitor. "Your father was an Englishman and may be on the verge of repentance. No one can help him in that direction better than his child. All Kate's native repugnance came back to her at once."

"Mr. Willis, my mother's brougham is waiting at the door. Take your seat; I'll be with you at once"—and she was about to return to the room where her friends were left, but the lawyer interposed. "Go alone, my child," he said, "and may Heaven prosper you on your mission."

She tripped downstairs, found Mr. Willis seated beside the driver, took her seat and in ten minutes alighted at the entrance of the prison. Her heart beat as it never had before, eyes in moments of the greatest danger. When she found herself falling, falling, deep into the dark waters of the rapid-running river after flying from the ruffians of the lonely house in Cherry Street she had felt less the emotion of fear. When she stood thirty feet above the heads of the crowds at the mills on the edge of a projected arm of the crane beating the bars away from the sound-house pipework and the flames and the blinding smoke to which poor Gommy had succumbed, she felt nothing of the missing she now felt at approaching the cell which contained the man who was her father but whom those who knew him best termed a demon.

"He is my father," she whispered to her heart, "and my place is by his side." So the warden led her along the white-washed vaulted corridors until they came to a door before which paced an officer. "Why does this officer watch by the door?" she asked. "Because the prisoner's twice tried to commit suicide in the night," replied the warden.

"Yes," said Mr. Willis, who accompanied her. "You remember that there gold-billed dagger—the blade was only like a steel wire. He tried to put it into his heart last night. When the chaplain came to him after the second bursting of a blood-vessel he lay quiet for a bit, and the parson said he heard him whisper in his sleep something like a prayer."

"Is he sleeping?" inquired the warden of the watching man. "Seems so," replied the latter, solemnly opening the wicket in the iron door and peeping in. "Are you afraid to go in alone, miss?" asked the gaoler. "He asked that whenever you came you were to enter whether he were asleep or not."

"I am not afraid," said Kate. "Let me enter, and keep the wicket shut, please, until I call." "All right, miss." The heavy iron door swung round upon its silent hinges, and Kate found herself looking upon the face of her unhappy father.

The red fez—which the Lancashire lads had called his "necrop"—lay in a corner as if it had been thrown there in anger. His jet black hair and long patriarchal beard were no longer of that hue. Silver lines were everywhere visible, and the other hairs were of a sickly green hue.

In after time it was said that in one night his hair had become grey. The warden swore that the want of hair dye in the morning was the cause of the change. The face was worn and yellow—puckers beneath the eyes and at the temples. The lids were trembling over the dark eyes, from whose glances malevolence had been so often read.

The lips were moving and the words were stealing slowly and unconsciously from his ear-aching mouth. Kate threw her hat from her head and knelt by the humble pallet. "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name," issued from those lips; then a sob—a mighty sob—heaving the great man's chest—in interrupted the prayer.

"Oh mother, why have I not followed your counsel?" and then another sigh and groan that seemed to rend his soul. A change had come over the spirit of the sleeper's dream apparently. "Maud will never be his. Curse him! I'll murder him—murder him in cold blood. They went to-night at the Trysting-tree in Fairy Lane. I'll push a quawl on him and then, although I've stolen his sister, I'll also possess Maud Mostryn."

Here the sleeper ground his teeth until the agony of his listener he came almost unbearable. "Folled in that as in everything," the sleeper groaned. "Never repine, Mark, you yet will be revenged." Then after a pause he resumed: "The mill girl—who is she? She is like Maud and like Nelly. I like her pluck, Lancashire, by heaven. They can't alter us. Oh, Nelly, Nelly, why did I not deserve your love?"

"Ah!" Here followed a long groan. Kate was about to call for assistance, when in awed whispers Newman continued: "I see it all, I am about to die. That mill girl, so like Zulieka—poor Zulieka—is my daughter, Nelly's child. When I shot the sailor down in Rathbone's grounds, nothing remained my hand; but when I raised it to shoot the girl, something stopped me—the same something that struck me as a likeness when I was about to kill my Georgian daughter in her cottage at Blackleigh Junction."

Here was another pause. Tears flowed down the now furrowed cheeks again, and blood oozed from the pale lips. "Kate softly wiped it away. She glanced toward on hearing the prisoner say in quite another tone from that used before: "Come to me, my child." She came back and knelt beside him.

"What is your name?" "Kate." "Yes, Kate," he said, "but Kate what?"

"Kate Newman," replied our heroine. "I know it," said Enmenides or Newman. "I have been deceiving of you all my life. Well, my daughter, it is all over now." "Nay father, it is not all over. Your baseness may have spoilt your life for so long; you may have cherished revenge and delighted in hatred, but you now know that the Heavens you ignored exists, and that its mercy is infinite."

"I killed your mother, child." "Killed my mother! How?" cried Kate, amazed. "Drove her to madness by cruelty—deserted her in America—came to England to find she had committed suicide in Liverpool league with some Irish peevish in Hunter Street."

"I was left there, but my mother is alive, and is likely soon to be here." "Here!" cried the map—"here, in this cell! Then who is she?" "Nelly Rathbone—Mrs. Newman is known as Mrs. Marryat."

"I see it all," groaned the man. "The good and pure have prospered in the end. I, the evil-worker, prospered forlornly and falsely through life, and in the end I die, unwept for, unloved, and the blinding smoke to which poor Gommy had succumbed, she felt nothing of the missing she now felt at approaching the cell which contained the man who was her father but whom those who knew him best termed a demon."

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MARVELS OF "DREADNOUGHT" BUILDING.

When all the arrangements are completed for the new Dreadnought, the "Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company" are building for the Admiralty at Cannon Dock, it is estimated that 2,000 men and boys will be employed on the work, and in order that the vessel may be completed within the specified period work on the giant ship will be carried on night and day. Forty additional draughtsmen are engaged on the plans, and by the time the vessel is completed it will have cost the country about £2,000,000.

It is not easy for the uninitiated to understand how such an enormous sum can be spent on the construction of one vessel. The following items of expenditure, however, show how the bill is made up. The cost of the hull, fittings, and equipment runs away with over £500,000; the machinery, £320,000; a couple of 12in guns and barbette cost £120,000; and each shell fired from one of these guns means an expenditure of £150. Then there are a few more items, such as £3,000,000 for the construction of the ship, each of its engines, and a third amused itself by running after the small Maxim shells, barking loudly, and trying to retrieve pieces. On the other hand, the Resident Commissioner's dog was a prudent animal and whenever she heard the alarm, half eaten, and bolt down her master's homp-wood."

THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF PROGRESS in the planning and construction of a Dreadnought are particularly interesting. In the first place when the Director of Naval Construction and his staff design a new model, they make a model of the vessel in paraffin wax, which is subjected to a series of tests in an experimental tank. It is drawn through the water at various speeds, and by the most minute calculations of resistance it is able to determine the speed the completed vessel will attain as well as other matters of great importance. After the experiments have been made, which are conducted in an architect's pens. After these models of the ship are put together in a tank known as a mould, and when the plans are perfected, the keel is laid down, officially the launching of a ship commencing from the time the keel is laid, and the time occupied in the construction is always calculated from this point.

RECORD OF THE WEIGHTS. Every part of the vessel is weighed for position before it is fixed. The ship is carefully weighed after being appointed to the water. When thousands of tons of iron and steel are used, it is not surprising to assume that the plates, bolts, the water tight compartments, completed after which the hull is launched. Then come the fixing of armour plate, gun muzzles and boilers, hoisting the funnels, fitting in the guns, and the machinery. Some idea of the magnitude of a Dreadnought may be gathered from the number of bolts used. A single 12in gun, for example, has 100,000 bolts, and the whole of the vessel has 1,000,000 bolts. The keels for telegraphic communication with every part of the vessel is one of the sights of a Dreadnought while the steel hulls are being lowered. It was only a few days ago that the Dreadnought's keels were lowered. The keels are lowered in a special way, and the keels are lowered in a special way, and the keels are lowered in a special way.

MARVELOUS OF "DREADNOUGHT" BUILDING. When all the arrangements are completed for the new Dreadnought, the "Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company" are building for the Admiralty at Cannon Dock, it is estimated that 2,000 men and boys will be employed on the work, and in order that the vessel may be completed within the specified period work on the giant ship will be carried on night and day. Forty additional draughtsmen are engaged on the plans, and by the time the vessel is completed it will have cost the country about £2,000,000.

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NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

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Suitable for Early Spring and Summer wear.

New Washing Fabrics.

The Latest in Dress Goods.

NOVELTIES in DRESS TRIMMINGS and LACES, and the FINEST COLLECTION of LADIES' BLOUSES it has ever been our privilege to show.

NEW MILLINERY.

NEW MILLINERY.

New Shapes, Straws, Flowers, Nets, &c.

Every turn of DAME FASHION is carefully noted so that if anything is NEW, you will find it at COUGLE'S, and the values!—well, you will simply marvel at the low prices that we are charging right at the beginning of the season.

COME, CRITICISE, and COMPARE; whether to see or buy, COME IN, YOU ARE WELCOME at

G. H. COUGLE'S, The Store of Good Values, BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

W. H. HALPIN

Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates. Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Produce.

W. H. H. respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage. Fencing and Barb Wire always on hand; also Galvanised Iron and other Hardware.

CORN SACKS, new and secondhand, from 5s 6d.

Ray Forks. Water Bags, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

The above Hotel having changed hands, the present Proprietor wishes to notify the residents of Beaufort and district that the notice has been accordingly revised, and will do all that will be required to make customers comfortable.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1-Mattress a Specialty, at any hour, 1-11.

First-class Green always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire. The Proprietor trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS

Famous BALLARAT PHOTOGRAPHERS RICHARDS & CO.,

NOTE OUR PRICES. Size of Photo. Size of Mount. Price. 12 x 10 20 x 16 25/- 15 x 12 25 x 17 30/- Complete in the newest Solid Art Wood Frame.

Bridal Photographs.

Bridal Photographs, Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Broomsticks and Buttons—the latest kept at Studio. Sitters from all parts of Australia sit to RICHARDS & Co. for their Bridal Photographs. Dull, wet weather in no way interferes with our photographs.

Richards & Co.,

23 STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

REDFISCH & CO.,

Wool, Hide, and Skin Merchants, 223 MAIR STREET, BALLARAT.

HIGHEST, PROMPT CASH. Consignments Solicited.

There is Nothing

Edison Phonograph!

The enjoyment it affords is the kind that lasts. It sings to you in your quiet moments and enlivens your lively ones. It means as much to the little folk as to the grown folk. It will give you the best talent in the land, and will do so as often as you like and where you like. When friends drop in to spend the winter evenings, nothing will make it so easy for you to entertain them. THE PHONOGRAPH furnishes better music for dancing than the majority of orchestras, because none but the most skilled musicians create its records. If you ever had a prejudice against a talking machine, you will lose it when you hear the melody and composition that the Edison Phonograph places at your disposal. It is almost as easy to buy the Edison as to hear it. A small payment down will enable you to take it home. You can hear it play while you pay. I shall be delighted to tell you all about the easy time-payment plan if you will call or write. Having procured portion of Mr. L. BRAVO'S Shop in Neill-st., I am in a position to give you a choice selection of Edison's Phonographs and Records, either at the Golden Age Home Depot or the above. For your home or any home a Phonograph means the beginning of a long term of genuine enjoyment.

W. C. JONES, PHONO. DEPOT.

NEILL & HAVELOCK STS., BEAUFORT.

FREE CERTAIN—2 + 2 = 4: Just as Certain—HARRIS' RHEUMATIC POWDERS. An Entirely New and Valuable Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Kidney, Backache, and Muscular Pains. J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

M. U. I. O. O. F.

THE Fortnightly MEETING of the Beaufort M. U. I. O. O. F. will be held on THURSDAY Evening Next, at 8 p.m. at the A.S.P.H. Secretary.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1910. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 8 a.m. (H.C.A. and H.M.S. Main Land, 9 a.m.; Watson, 7 p.m.—Rev. F. Stillwell. Waterloo, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. D. W. Barnham. METHODIST CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.—Mr. J. Stringer. Shirley, 11 a.m.; Raikoa, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. Barnham. CHURCH OF CHRIST.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.—Mr. G. Boyd. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Spring Services). Drawala, 3 p.m.—Rev. A. H. Moore. B.A. Scotch Church, Ballarat, Middle Creek, 11 a.m.; Raikoa, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Main Land, 7 p.m.—Lay Preacher.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT.

Commissioner for Affidavits Supreme and High Courts. MONEY TO LEND IN ANY SUM. VISITS SKIPTON FRIDAYS.

Mr. HAROLD WALKER, Barrister & Solicitor, Visits Beaufort on Court Days and by Appointment. Address—GOLDEN AGE HOTEL. Trust and other Monies to Lend. A.M.P. CHAMBERS, BALLARAT.

The Wiponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Messrs Dixon Bros. & Halpin, auctioneers, Beaufort, announce that they are offering a successful furniture sale on Saturday, at Beaufort, on account of Mr. T. Meenan.

At the close of business at the public meeting at Stockyard Hill on Tuesday night the residents became aware of the fact that there were 100 cattle on the Lake Goldsmith common and 40 off.

At the close of business at the public meeting at Stockyard Hill on Tuesday night Mr. Jas. Anderson (road-ranger) of Beaufort, has passed with credit the examination of the Bankers' Institute of Australia. In arithmetic he obtained the full percentage of marks. He is occupying the position of clerk in the Beaufort branch of the Bank of Victoria, and was a pupil at the local State school.

Mr. James White, an old and respected resident of Beaufort, died at his residence on Friday week, after a few days' illness. The deceased, who was 82 years of age, and a miner by occupation, came here in the fifties. He was a native of Cornwall, and was married, but leaves several nephews and nieces to mourn their loss. One nephew (Mr. Nicholas White) resides in Beaufort. The remains of deceased were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Sunday, the funeral being a large one. Messrs N. White (nephew of deceased), C. Wright, T. Buchanan, S. Baker, and D. D. Cameron acted as coffin-bearers. The Rev. J. S. Barnham read the burial service, and the mortuary arrangements were carried out by Mr. A. H. Sands.

Persistent rumors have been abroad that Mr. Hans Irvine means to retire from the Federal Parliament. But they are (says "Punch") only a dodge of the enemy. Mr. Irvine is a big business man, and his periodical visits to the Old World, and he will have to go overseas next year, but that is all. Labor is not going to get the Grampians by default.

The Gheringhap-Maroono line is to be commenced without delay. The first section to be constructed will be that between Cresney and Lismore. Tenders for portion of the earthworks have been called for, and the department will shortly place a considerable number of men on other parts of the work. Piles for the bridge over the Woori Yallock have been sent up.

"LINSUED COMPOUND" for Coughs and Colds. Loosens phlegm, allays irritation. The Minister of Public Works on Wednesday last, in a statement, announced that Mr. Hans Irvine means to retire from the Federal Parliament. But they are (says "Punch") only a dodge of the enemy.

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The death of Mr. John Brennan, an old and respected farmer, of Bunger, occurred on Thursday. Deceased, who was 73 years of age, had been suffering from a complaint of the liver and dropsy. He leaves a widow, two sons, and five daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Bunger Cemetery.

The business of the public meeting at Stockyard Hill over on Tuesday night the residents became aware of the fact that there were 100 cattle on the Lake Goldsmith common and 40 off. The road-ranger (Mr. Anderson) of Beaufort, has passed with credit the examination of the Bankers' Institute of Australia. In arithmetic he obtained the full percentage of marks. He is occupying the position of clerk in the Beaufort branch of the Bank of Victoria, and was a pupil at the local State school.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP BURNED DOWN.

The fire-bell alarmed the residents about 8 o'clock on Monday night, Mr. George's blacksmith's shop being ablaze. The building and contents were uninsured, and it is estimated by the owner that his loss will amount to nearly £450. It is not known how the outbreak occurred. Mr. George states he was in the shop about 8 o'clock with a light. Several persons passed the place shortly after that time, and noticing it was alight, thought the owner was working overtime. Subsequently a commercial traveller discovered that the place was on fire, and conveyed the information to the Golden Age hotel across the street. An employee at the hotel rang the fire-bell. Livingstone, Willowby, and Havelock streets, on each of which the burning shop abutted, were quickly lined with people. The Adelaide express, standing in the railway station 100 yds. away, was soon emptied of its passengers, and the platform was crowded with people. The Adelaide express, standing in the railway station 100 yds. away, was soon emptied of its passengers, and the platform was crowded with people. The Adelaide express, standing in the railway station 100 yds. away, was soon emptied of its passengers, and the platform was crowded with people.

SPRING TIME—ITS LESSONS.

A very large congregation assembled in the Methodist Church, Beaufort, on Sunday evening, 11th inst., when the Rev. J. Barnham gave the above as the topic of his address. The preacher said that there were some sciences which some people took great pains to study, but that they could be dispensed with, but that of this evening should be to all both beautiful and instructive. If we would rightly fulfil the end of our creation, we must know God and His works, and as many thirst for knowledge, the question is, how can I know God? In order to know this, two great books have been given us to study, viz., Nature and Revelation. But there is a possibility of explaining the work and failing to recognize the Hand that made it. Linesas said, "The more I penetrate into the works of nature, the more do I admire the creative hand." In nature we see God represented in a threefold aspect—Lord, Father, Benefactor. Mr. Barnham pointed out what may be observed in the work of the Creator. In the work of the Creator, we see God represented in a threefold aspect—Lord, Father, Benefactor. Mr. Barnham pointed out what may be observed in the work of the Creator. In the work of the Creator, we see God represented in a threefold aspect—Lord, Father, Benefactor.

FIERY CREEK LODGE.

INSTALLATION OF BRO. A. NICHOLSON AS W.M. AND INVESTITURE OF OFFICERS.

The installation of Bro. A. Nicholson as Worshipful Master of the Fiery Creek Lodge, and the investiture of officers, took place in the Masonic Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of the brethren, about sixty brethren being present. Past Grand Lodge officers were represented by Wor. Bros. G. Wilson, P.S.G.D. (Prince of Wales Lodge, Smithsfield); J. Green, P.J.G.D. (Ballarat Lodge); and W. Lasalles, J.J.G.D. (St. John's Lodge, Ballarat). The Fiery Creek Lodge, occupies the position of Grand Lodge of the district. The officers of the lodge were: Wor. Bro. E. J. Muntz, of the Fiery Creek Lodge, occupies the position of Grand Lodge of the district. The officers of the lodge were: Wor. Bro. E. J. Muntz, of the Fiery Creek Lodge, occupies the position of Grand Lodge of the district. The officers of the lodge were: Wor. Bro. E. J. Muntz, of the Fiery Creek Lodge, occupies the position of Grand Lodge of the district.

SOCIAL.

The installation was celebrated by a social in the Societies' Hall, at which over 60 couples assembled. The company included many visitors from Ballarat, Ararat, Skipton, Bunger, and various parts of the Beaufort district. Mrs. Alex. Nicholson, Miss Daisy Nicholson, and Mrs. J. R. Wetherston had decorated the stage with infinite care, and the charming effect produced was favorably commented upon on all sides. The scheme of decoration was carried out with artificial flowers upon a lattice background, and an exquisite arch of greenery arched over the stage, which led from the ballroom to the platform. Card tables and lounges were distributed here and there for the benefit of non-dancers, and the orchestra was

LAKE GOLDSMITH COMMON.

A DOZEN LAKE GOLDSMITH COMMON.

A dozen Lake Goldsmith Common riders met at the Golden Age Hotel on Monday evening to discuss a question arising from the management of the Lake Goldsmith Common. The meeting was convened by Mr. Geo. Dunnet, and was presided over by Mr. Geo. Dunnet. The meeting was convened by Mr. Geo. Dunnet, and was presided over by Mr. Geo. Dunnet. The meeting was convened by Mr. Geo. Dunnet, and was presided over by Mr. Geo. Dunnet.

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TEDDYKINS.

"I do not for one moment insist upon the truth of this story. Indeed the personality of the man who narrated it to me was almost in itself a proof to the contrary, although his 'I assure you, sir, that I am prepared to vouch for its veracity' stamped him, at any rate, as the possessor of an unusually high vocabulary. His language throughout was a Cockney slang, embellished with verbal elegances which were as startling as they were unexpected. He was a very small man and wizened, and his ragged greenish-grey suit was made still grayer by the fact that it was smothered in road-dust. The untidy hair which hung lankly over the back of his dirty red neckerchief was grey also, and he shuffled my garden path for the ostensible reason of selling for me a ground for a non-existent canary precisely as I imagine him to have shuffled from one house to another for the past thirty years. I had had that morning an unexpected and mellowing cheque from a publisher, and an excellent breakfast, and when my visitor sank ungracefully on a rustic seat under my window I forebore to order him a whisky. Instead I gave him threepence together with a mug of my Aunt Elizabeth's home-brewed cider, and in his gratitude he became garrulous to the verge of embarrassment. From lamenting his present he fell to expatiating upon his criminal and shameless past. 'A sense of humour an' a 'asty temper' what's been my ruin," he said, and fixing me with his watery eyes he launched upon the following narrative. "I don't know whether you're familiar with Buxbridge, sir? It's a pretty straggling old town with one main street and a fair number of detached villas on the outskirts. About a year ago I 'appened to pass through the place. It was about nine o'clock of a chilly night in September an' I'd only sold one pair of headless out of the six-northern I'd started with in the morning. So I went on my way, an' I 'atted un' the shelter of a garden wall to light up my last pipe o' baccy I'd reached the point o' wondering whether it wouldn't be simpler to smash someone's plate-glass window, an' so secure a few days' free lodgings at the expense of 'Is Most Gracious Majesty. "The house on the other side of the wall was a goodish-sized, double-fronted corner one and where I was standing was within a yard or so of the front door. I heard the iron gate in the main road slam, and then the footsteps of two people tramping down the gravel path. From their conversation I judged them to be the owner of the 'ouse and 'is wife. "Are you sure you've got Uncle Joseph's present safe?" I heard 'im say, as they stopped in the doorway. "'Yes, Here it is.' "Both of 'em 'appeared to be staring at something—I ain't the remotest idea what. "Don't look worth fifteen thousand pounds, does it?" said the man. "The girl blushed. "'No, but I'll put it away in my jewel case directly I get in.' "Leave it in your pocket for tonight. I want something hot to drink—I'm freezing. . . . It's convenient, isn't it, having 'em in the 'ouse?" "There was the sound of a latch being turned in the door, but I didn't hear the door slam behind 'em and I began to get interested. There wasn't no one in sight, and the wall wasn't a particularly high one. With natcherly modesty I waited a minute or two then dragged myself up and dropped over on the other side among a lot of newly planted shrubs. I found myself in a garden, and I had one eye on 'em all the while 'avin' 'im left about six inches away. "The man 'ad gone into the dinin' room and was standin' with his back to the door. 'Is wife 'ad run up stairs and gone into a bedroom at the top. The 'all was in darkness, and there were 'eavy curtains most conveniently situated on each side of it. I remembered the exceeding gentleness of their noble uncle Joseph, and likewise that I was most remarkably empty and cold. And something under two seconds later I was inside. "Almost immediately after the bedroom door opened and the girl came down 'avin' presumably her 'er coat an' hat. As she got to the bottom of the stairs the man came out to meet 'er. "Oh, you needn't worry about Teddykins," she said. 'Is cold seemed so much better to-day that I told 'im to put 'im in the little bed in our room, instead of in the nursery cot next to her's. He's sleeping like a top at the present moment.' "Glad to hear it!" says the man; "but what I'd come out to tell you was that you left the outer door open and there's a draught blowing in it to stay the entire family! And what that 'e slammed it, and the pair of 'em went back into the dinin' room and shut the door behind them. "With a beating 'eart and a 'umble faith in Providence I forthwith proceeded to 'ook it to the top of the staircase. From there I went into the bedroom 'er ladyship 'ad just left carefully hearing in mind that I 'ad to find the equivalent of 'fifteen thousand quid in the pockets of 'er, 'er husband's 'er, and likewise that there was a kiddy to be reckoned with—which is worse than a dawg, but not so bad as a clear-headed female with non-consumptive lungs. "The bedroom—like all the rest of the 'ouse was fitted with electric light, about which I will merely remark that it is expensive to the occupier, and an unmitigated curse to the professional visitor, since it can be switched on without the slightest warning. I did, o' course, the best thing possible—that is to say, at once took the bulbs out of their fittin's; I then shut the door

very gently, and raised one of the window-blinds at the corner to let in a little light. "I'd started with the idea that it would take five, or at the most, ten minutes to find the 'pleas'n' contents of Uncle Joseph, and then scoot down into the street once again. . . . In a short time I concluded that I'd better be prepared for an all-night job. Tidiness not being the natcherly perquisite of every woman there was about seventy garments scattered careless around the foot of the bed and in other parts of the room, and what with 'em not being what's termed a ladies man an' the place being in a distracting 'all light it was sheer guess-work, 'avin' 'im out what she'd been wearin' during the visit. . . . An' then—there was the paralyzin' problem o' findin' the pockets! "I'd been workin' feverishly for some minutes when I found myself going through the same things for the second time. I'd mixed up what I'd sorted and what I 'adn't. The only thing to be done was to take each garment an' put it in some conspicuous place in this case it was 'avin' the wash-and-stand, as dealt with. The wash-and-stand job to a system I worked steadily till there was only five or six things left, an' then gettin' excited at the prospect o' release knocked over the water-bottle with my elbow. "There was a sort of scuffin' sound on the far side of the bed, an' I swung round to see the quilt of the smaller one 'eave up like a sort of mountain an' a fuzzy-kiddy in pink pyjamas wriggle out an' stand crippin' the end with one 'and an' rubbin' 'is eyes with the other. "I've 'ad to face some pretty awkward 'ad in my time an' this look-like bein' one o' the awkwardest. The only comfort was that the dinin' room wasn't immediately underneath. I walked across the room with a quiet an' steady step an' looked the little beggar in the face. 'E wasn't more than four or five years old. "'Tis he, 'e says starnin'. 'You a doctor-man?' "'Yes!' says I promptly, bein' most devoutly thankful that 'adn't burst out with the sent, 'that's so! An' your mother's sent me to tell you most partic'lar that you're to lie down an' go to sleep again, like a good boy!' "Don't want to,' says 'e. 'Teddykins! Don't sleep! Want two big chocolates!' "Well, you bloomin' can't 'ave them,' says I; 'an' then seen't the corners of 'is mouth droop: 'Where are they?' "'E the dressin'-table,' says the younger grinnin'. And sure enough I found a boxful there, an' gave 'im four which 'e put in 'is mouth all at once. "For 'erhaps a couple o' minutes 'e stood watchin' me quietly, an' then broke out again: "'Doctor-man!' "'If you don't dry up I'll get a corkscrew an' fish them chocolates up 'acally.' What is it?' "'I was wantin' to go back in the nursery. Don't like this long bed—'tisn't comfy!' "Sorry!' says I, "but considerin' that I don't know the nursery from the second-footman's 'ouse, 'e'll sweat!' 'e says an' opens 'is mouth to begin. "When you 'ears o' naughty 'ard-burnt 'air converted by the soft voice of a child don't you believe it, sir! Most gentlemen o' that callin' would sooner face a full-grown bull-dawg. . . . It ended in my grabbin' the little blue-eyed brute in my arms an' carryin' 'im to the door. "If you don't make a sound till I've put you in the cot I'll give you four more chocolates. I told 'im 'e'd be in the cot in five minutes. I heard the door slam behind 'em, an' 'e was still in darkness. "I set the boy down and 'e made 'is way to a door a little further along. I opened it an' found myself in a nursery big enough for six children with a cot in one corner. Near it was another door leadin' to the nurse's bedroom—I could 'ear 'er snorin' 'e'nd it. "I plumped the boy in the cot, but 'e was more chocolates in 'is mouth an' covered 'im up. 'E rolled over an' shut 'is eyes like a lamb. "'Good-night, Doctor-man!' 'e says. "'Good-night, young'un!' says I; an' lockin' the door behind me I flew back to continue the joyful 'unt for Uncle Joseph's present. "About ten minutes later as I was in the act o' tearin' out a pocket to get a thimble and nickel stamp-case that 'ad taken five minutes to locate I heard the clock of a door behind me an' the voice of Uncle Joseph's nephew. "'Pink wrap out o' the wardrobe an' the felt slippers from under the bed. . . . All right—I'll run up an' get 'em for you, an' then I 'eard a scrunchin' o' 'is boots on th' stairs. "'Now the carpet was thick making it difficult to judge 'ow near 'e was. But in any case I knew that I was in a position that I was open to argument. The room was not earthily plain. The top apart from the wardrobe an' the bed that I could crawl in or under—I realised that I could grovel around both for 'is wife's wrap and slippers, they weren't to be thought of. . . . So, 'avin' ascertained that to jump through the window I should also 'ave to remove the skip over about a 'undredweight o' bottles, an' silver-backed brushes, an' so on, (to say nothin' of the mirror 'e'nd 'em) I proceeded to make 'asty tracks for the bed o' Master Teddykins. "'I'd just time to get in an' drag the sheet up to my ears before 'is father came into the room. As I 'ad anticipated 'e made a bee-line for the electric light, it clicked, but o' course, nothin' 'appened. "'Oh, that's the fourth time it's gone wrong in the last month,' he says, tryin' again and again. "'E wandered to the wardrobe swearin' under 'is breath, but I'd already played like Sumner, lightin'

among the things inside, an' after fumblin' round discontentedly, 'e gave it up and strolled over to the pile o' things on the wash-and-stand. They were quite near the blind I'd pulled aside and 'e 'ad the pleasure o' inspectin' 'em by moonlight. "'Good lord! Clasy! Method o' tidyin' a room by pilin' 'er dresses on the soap-dish ought to be patented, I 'eard 'im say; 'an' then fallin' to find the wrap 'e went down on 'is 'ands an' knees by the bed to forage for the slippers. "And in the meantime, I'd been playin' little Teddykins for all I was worth, breathin' soft and gentle, an' wonderin' 'ow soon I could 'ave a chance o' goin' through what was left o' Teddykins' mother's clothes to find that fifteen-thousand-pound present. . . . But Teddykins' father bendin' down sudden, not in the best of tempers, caught 'im forehead a bang on the iron edge o' the bedstead that would 'ave silenced the guns at Waterloo, an' then 'e was that my sense o' humour pretty near did for me. I tried, most desperately, not to laugh at all, or, at any rate, to laugh the kind of laugh you couldn't tell from a snore. But the explosion 'avin' to come, it came at last with a noise like an old cow dyin' o' hiccoughs in the middle o' a haystack. "'Avin' once done it I natcherly didn't want to laugh any more. But Teddykins' father 'ad 'eard me. 'E stared an' rubbed 'is forehead an' came across to the bed, but I remembered that it was in black shadow, an' 'e'd my breath. "'The little beggar's still got a bit of a cold,' 'e says. . . . 'Like a drink o' milk, Teddykins?' "I did my best to assume a blank an' dreamless slumber, but 'e took a mug from a table near, an' repeated the question a bit louder. . . . An' seen't there was no earthly chance o' gettin' out of it, I says softly, 'E's!' "'If 'e'd been able to see me properly 'e'dn't have been knocked all-silly by the bed the game would 'ave been up, there an' then. As it was, 'e 'e'ld out the mug, an' I raised my self as little as possible, keepin' the bedclothes well over me, an' meekly swallowed about a gallon o' filthy luke-warm milk-an' water. . . . An' then I sank back with a weary 'appy sigh. An' Teddykins' father bent over, impressed a forehead I'd left uncovered, an' went down. "You'd 'ave thought that I'd 'ave been sufficient entertainment for one night, wouldn't you? But a few minutes afterwards, when I was in the very act o' cuttin' out a large pocket (with a pair o' nail-scissors) from one of the few remaining garments, Teddykins 'imself woke up in the nursery with a blood-curdlin' yell. 'I'm inclined to think that the chocolates 'ad somethin' to do with it. Anyhow 'is devoted father an' mother were both out in 'all before 'e'd time to open 'is mouth a second time. "'What is it darling?' they both cried. "'Wow-wow-wow!' roars Teddykins. "'E's in the cot!' says 'is mother. 'An' after all I said! Elizabeth takes a minute's notice from tomorrow!' "My dear Maund,' says the father, 'ten minutes ago I gave 'im a large cup o' milk in our room!' An' then the pair o' them stood waitin' for Teddykins to give another roar. "The pause was just long enough for me to make my plans. I couldn't cut out the pocket in time but I flung the whole garment (it was some sort of an Empire coat I believe with daintiness trimmin's) over my shoulder an' run across 'er locked the bedroom door. Then I gave 'alf-a-dozen realistic an' 'igh-class 'owls simultaneously drizzlin' the dressin'-table away from the window. Teddykins an' me made melody together like-wise the nurse who'd found 'erself locked in, while the people below screamed instructions an' the woman said she didn't care so long as 'e was safe, an' 'e was safe, 'e was safe' sarcastic in spite o' the confusion—'ol' that as there appeared to be a healthy infant in each room she could take her choice an' let 'er sister adopt the other. "An' in the midst of it all I dropped lightly out of the window into the back-garden and scuttled across into a field near by, bein' tired an' 'ungry an' in no mood for further amateur theatrics. "The contents of the pocket? My dear sir, I regret to say that, an extractin' the paper I found there, which was lyin' neatly folded in a small silver box with 'From Uncle Joseph' scratched on the lid, I so far forgot my social position as to chuck it back at the 'ouse with sufficient force to break one o' the lower windows. . . . The fifteen-thousand-pound gift was nothin' more or less than a ticket for the great an' 'ighly-advertised lottery to be held at the City o' Bremen, an' the sum o' money alluded to by Teddykins' optimistic papa merely the amount o' the prize! "The grey-coated, grey-headed tramp shook his head and still shaking it, rose to his feet with a certain unsteadiness which may have been due to the potency of my Aunt Elizabeth's cider. "On his way to the gate he paused to eye me sorrowfully. "You will I'm sure, sympathise when I tell you that only yesterday I read in a copy of the 'DailyWire' that ticket No. 117,772 'ad won the Grand Prize in the German state lottery—a sum which even allowin' for a modest pint o' bitter a day, would 'ave kept me free from the 'edges an' tryin' to sell it at a penny a bunch. . . . Good-day, sir!'—William Freeman, in the 'Idler'.

First Girl: "I want a husband who will be easily pleased." Second Girl: "That's the sort you'll get."

VINEGAR: AND ITS MANUFACTURE. BY R. SANTHAGH, M. Sc. IN THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE CAPE COLONY. The materials in the first place essential for the manufacture of vinegar are oxygen and alcohol. The former is furnished by the air, while the latter is provided by various liquids, such as wine, beer, spirits, etc. The acetic ferment—the biological agent of the oxidation—finds in these beverages the foodstuff necessary for its development. I propose here to consider more particularly the manufacture of vinegar, but before describing the different methods and appliances required in this process, let me point out that not every sour wine will make good vinegar; the only wines that can be used without preliminary treatment are those which have been rendered sour by the "mycoderma acti." Defective sour wines must first be fermented and filtered. These wines, which are mouldy, lose this flavour during acidification. No sulphur dioxide should ever be present in wines that are intended to be used for making vinegar. As to colour, white wines should be used by preference; their freedom from colouring matter and low extracts being of advantage. It is found that wines produced from Jaeger or Otter brand grapes are difficult to acidify. Where this is absolutely necessary to use red wine, the colour may be removed, either by animal charcoal, or by strong aeration of the must during fermentation, in order to precipitate the colouring matter. The wine employed ought not to have a higher alcohol content than 9 per cent. of alcohol by volume. It is also absolutely essential to use clean and clear wines for acidification. The "mycoderma acti" will develop not only on the surface but also in the lower parts of the liquid. Spirits of wine are occasionally used for the manufacture of spirit or distilled vinegar; it is not necessary in such case that the spirit should be rectified, but it must not contain methyl alcohol, nor should it contain acetone. If grain or molasses are used for making vinegar, they are first fermented and filtered. One may reckon on 100 litres of spirit of 50 per cent. alcohol producing 409 litres of vinegar of 8 per cent. acetic acid. The spirit will need to be diluted with pure soft water to 10 or 11 per cent. alcohol by volume, and for the nourishment of the acetous ferment an extract of barley should be added, as well as phosphates and magnesia. A good mixture of malt and spirit vinegar is obtained by diluting 10 litres of vinegar, 10 litres of water, 200 grammes of cream of tartar dissolved in a little hot water, to add to 100 litres of alcohol reduced to 10 or 12 per cent. by volume. This is mixed and stirred and after three days filtered through beech shavings. It is always advisable to add some good vinegar at the start, as in the above recipe, to the extent of 10 to 30 per cent. of the total volume. The above mixture, if added, introduces useful elements and the initial acidity, in particular, favours the evolution of the first ferment cells. Carbohydrates in the form of malt, cereals, sugar, fruit molasses, etc. are all capable of being used in the manufacture. The following is a good method of making malt vinegar: 50 kilos of malted barley are macerated in 20 litres of water, the solids contrite to bring about the saccharification of the starch in the barley by the diastase formed during germination. Every hour the mixture is well stirred and after three hours a further 300 litres of cold water are added, in order to lower the temperature, after which some beer yeast or compressed yeast is added, and the mixture is allowed to ferment. After fermentation the liquid is filtered through beech shavings. If molasses are used, these have to be diluted with water, so as to form a solution containing 150 grammes of sugar per litre. In any case the malt wine or molasses wine, after filtration, has to be mixed with at least 10 per cent of vinegar and a certain quantity of cream of tartar before the acidification process. The two ferments "mycoderma acti" and "mycoderma aceti" compete with each other for the transformation of the wine when left to itself. The "mycoderma vini" transforms the alcohol into water, acetic acid, and aldehydes. The latter ferment is not as strong an oxidising agent as the former. The "mycoderma vini" renders wine flat by diminishing its alcoholic strength. Supposing that, in a stuykvat which is not quite full, mycoderma vini is formed; in such case fermentation will go on only for a limited time; as carbon dioxide gas will remain above the surface of the liquid, and will so shut off the oxygen of the air; further development is therefore stopped. The reverse takes place with the "mycoderma aceti"; this ferment absorbs oxygen from the layer of air above the liquid, the vat, and the oxygen is replaced by a continual entry of fresh air which promotes the development of the "mycoderma aceti." The quantity of acetic acid formed does not disturb the development, as long as that quantity is not excessive. In the solution above mentioned, when once the acidification has started, the process goes on until the vinegar has been transformed. The initial composition of a wine will cause the development of one or other of the above two ferments. "Mycoderma vini" is a very dangerous enemy to the vinegar maker, and it is therefore very important to select for vinegar making only such wines in which no "mycoderma vini" can multiply. While "mycoderma vini" prefers wine high in extract charged with organic matter, and with a low percentage of acid, the "mycoderma aceti" exhibits a preference for light wines especially those which are very clear and high in acidity. To obtain the "mycoderma aceti" the following mixture is exposed to air in a shallow basin: 1 part of

wine, 1 part of vinegar, and 2 parts of water. Sometimes the "mycoderma aceti" develops in the lower part of the liquid, instead of on the surface; in that case the liquid becomes mucilaginous, and only a small quantity of acetic acid is formed, because the ferment is essentially aerobic, and is now working under unnatural conditions. There are two ways in which this may occur: (1) if the wine was contaminated by other germs which produce albuminous matter, in that event the remedy would be filtration, followed by pasteurisation. (2) Some of the "mycoderma aceti" may have been submerged while adding wine to the vinegar tub, by too careless and rapid addition of the wine. According to the equation C2H6O + O2 = C2H4O2 + H2O 100 parts of alcohol will produce 130 parts of acetic acid but in practice the quantity of acid formed is less. Pasteur, Brown and others have shown that the chemical reaction is more complex than above represented; formation of fatty acids is apt to take place, and succinic acid will also be formed. These acids by their slow action on the alcohol, form esters, which constitute the "bouquet" of the vinegar. When nearly all the alcohol has been transformed and its percentage is reduced below 2, the acetous ferment still continuing its oxidising functions, will then commence to transform the esters, and afterwards the acetic acid itself, into carbon dioxide and water. The manufacturer has accordingly to stop the fermentation process when the alcohol percentage falls to 2 per cent; this is done either by sulphurous oxide or by pasteurising. The most favourable temperature for the "mycoderma aceti" is 30 deg. Centigrade; at 70deg the ferment is killed, but easily withstands temperatures of 50deg to 60deg Centigrade. For this reason the wine, before acidification, is heated to 35 deg. Choice of Wines.—The alcoholic strength of the wine made use of should be about 8 or 9 per cent. by volume. South African wines, containing as they often do, considerable quantities of albuminous matter have to be reduced to this strength with water, and afterwards fined and filtered. This filter used in the vinegar industry is a "kuip" of about 6 leaguers capacity containing beech shavings. In this filter the wine is left for at least 48 hours before being used. The vinegar cellar must not be situated near to any wine cellar; these are sources of mutual danger. The walls of the vinegar cellar should be constructed in such a way as to maintain the place at high temperature; the openings must be suitably disposed so as to ensure perfect ventilation but they must at the same time be constructed in such a manner that they can be covered. It is also advisable to have a grate capable of being regulated. Light has also a certain influence on the "mycoderma aceti" according to Giardi direct sunlight and diffused daylight hinder acetous fermentation; according to Tolomei acetous fermentation proceeds more rapidly in red than in violet light. It is therefore advisable to have windows fitted with red panes in the cellar. The inner sides of the vinegar tubs should be covered with either wood or with a coat of plaster of Paris mixed with some gelatine in order to harden the plaster or else it should have bricks jointed with hydraulic cement. Whitewashed walls become moist from formation of calcium acetate, and then get covered by fungus. The cellar floor ought to be of cement. The temperature of the cellar as already stated, must be kept, if possible, at 30deg. The tubs should be covered with either wood or with a coat of plaster of Paris mixed with some gelatine in order to harden the plaster or else it should have bricks jointed with hydraulic cement. 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THE SUBMARINE MAN. HIS SILENT HEROISM.

In view of the recent sad disaster to the Fluviose, the French submarine that went down with all hands, there is an article in "Chambers' Journal" which has a special interest. It is entitled "The Modern Sea Sailor." The under-water sailor has to know more things than his mate upon deck, says the writer, D. Allen Wilby. Before he is assigned to a vessel he becomes quite an electrician. He understands how to run the air-compressors, how the water-tanks may be filled and so sink the craft, the operation of the electric pumps that, sucking the water from the tanks, cause the boat to rise. Then there are gauges he must read so that when on watch at night he can tell how much oxygen is pouring into the air-purifiers, and if enough electricity is being generated. Every man on board is responsible for the lives of all. If he is ignorant of the purpose of a tiny wire or forgets to open or close a valve, every human being may be suffocated from poisonous gases, or the boat sink to where the sea-pressure will crush her like an egg-shell because her gravity is too much for her buoyancy. A tiny hand moving around a dial tells the depth of the draught in water. It is the duty of at least one of the crew continually to watch that hand. There are no stoves or steam in the submarine—no room for such things. In summer heat is not so greatly needed, but with winter you may hear a sailor call his craft an "ice-box." Officers and men say they prefer to be submerged by summer rather than winter. They would rather work under the sea stripped to the skin than swaddled in woollens. In winter, with little room to move about, the men of the crews are subjected to a cold-storage temperature. They get all the chills of a sleigh-ride party with the thermometer at zero but none of the exhilaration. But when the snow appears the life below continues. The boats are usually out in the morning and in the afternoon, and sometimes longer. CLOSE AND STUFFY QUARTERS. Without cabin or even bunk, every bit of space available is utilised for operating the boat or the torpedo-guns, and the crew take what room is left. Such is the shape of the submarine, moreover, that there is very little moving about when it is under way. When the conning-tower is closed and the boat is submerged every man in the crew keeps almost in one position. To counteract the cold in winter there is only the heat from the gasoline-engine, and then the air becomes foul and damp. Opening the little cylinder which constitutes the conning-tower for a fresh supply means taking the chance of shipping a wave and the flooding of the interior compartments. Anything but this. So the crew do the best they can in the close, stuffy quarters, chilled to the bone, and cramped to a degree of numbness. In cruising these under-sea vessels are usually submerged at a depth of about fifteen feet, or just far enough under water to be concealed and yet be able to use the periscope—that police-like appliance near the conning-tower. By aid of a mirror in this periscope the commanding officer can see above the surface and guide his boat accordingly; but if it is necessary to sink entirely out of sight he must run by judgment, coming to the surface at intervals to sight, and then quickly sinking again. This operation is called by Americans "porpoise diving," and is most spectacular as seen from the surface. Lying inert upon the surface a submarine looks fish-like enough; but to see the craft rise and dive at long, slanting runs, its dull steel sides glistening in the spray, gives one the impression that it is some sea monster at play. MEANS OF INTER-COMMUNICATION. When the vessel is running with conning-tower and deck exposed, communication is by flags or "wig-wag" by day and lanterns by night. When it is submerged, officers have a system in which they use bells attached to the outside of the hull in such a manner that their sound is carried as clearly and distinctly as the dots and dashes of the wireless telegraph apparatus in air. Either the Morse or the Army and Navy code is used, and in this way the boats of a submerged flotilla taking orders from the commanding officer can keep in line. It is even possible to communicate by means of hammer-tappings against the steel hulls of the boats, and this is often done by officers who in practice wish to get in touch with some other boat operating in the vicinity or with the tender. UNDER THE SEA. The feeling that comes to one in a voyage in the under-sea is thus expressed by the commander of a submarine:—"The first thing that you note is the smell. It isn't any different from being in the engine-room of a battleship, except that you haven't room to turn around in. You are jammed into a hot, stuffy, uncomfortable hole. You don't see anything but machinery. You watch a pointer jumping on a dial, and move your hands according to the clocks. You are a machine, and you are running a machine. When you sink on a level keel you don't feel any motion. When you dive you feel a gentle incline of the floor. If you look at the porthole a sea-green globe of glass confronts you. If you were about to attack a hostile ship you would see your mark only by means of the periscope or the conning-tower on the porpoise dive. All submerging and diving have to be done slowly and gently, for fear of spilling the chemicals in your batteries. But there is one time that we all feel happy; when on a fine day in rising we glance up through

DRESS AND THE DRAMA. STRENUOUS PASSIONS TABOOED BY THE FASHIONABLE TIGHT SKIRTS.

A philosopher of clothes, having noted that the Parisienne in the fashion ties her skirts tightly round her feet or knees with ornamental ribbons and bands, and is thereby almost entirely prevented from walking, has deduced from these observations a forecast of the coming tendencies of the modern drama. He recalls that, in the days of the crinoline, an actress could not sit down gracefully before the audience. She might be discovered sitting when the curtain rose, but once seen standing she remained standing. It followed that the sentiments and emotions she expressed were those suitable to an erect attitude, generous indignation, noble resentment, solemn protestations, and all thoughts susceptible of sustained delivery. The same order of observations may be applied to the present fashions. Next autumn no actress will be able to walk with comfort on the stage. The slightest motion of the feet and legs will be attended with inconvenience, besides jerking the skirt about ungracefully. The only commodious position will be a seated one. All heroines will be discovered seated or reclining on sofas. Hence they will generally be melancholy, disconsolate, ill-treated, and misunderstood perhaps, frequently widows, or pictures of injured innocence. Anyhow, sensibility will be the rule, and all agitated and strenuous passions will be tabooed. They are all very well when the heroine's skirt allows her to stride up and down the stage, but with the present Paris fashions it is almost impossible for a woman to lift her foot up to the step of a motor-car. A mincing gait is incompatible with strong passions. As long as the Parisienne ties her skirt round her feet the heroines of the drama will have to be frail, delicate, refined, and subtle creatures.—Paris Letter.

A WOMAN'S LAND. IT AFFORDS THE SEX MUCH FREEDOM AND MANY OPPORTUNITIES.

For the woman Burma is a veritable heaven on earth. No country elsewhere furnishes her more freedom, more opportunity. Even Occidental countries cannot vie with Burma in this respect. Mrs. Burma outshines everybody and everything. Moreover, she is ubiquitous. You find her here, there, and everywhere. You stop at the jewellery store containing millions of dollars worth of pearls and rubies and precious stones, and the person in charge of the establishment is a woman. The salespeople are also women. You go to a fruit stand and it is a woman who owns and conducts it and sells you a banana or a mango. At railway stations a Burmese woman sells you the tickets, and a fair daughter of the land is ready to take your dictation and do your typewriting if you are looking for an amanuensis. The Burmese woman is not only an efficient business woman, but a good mother. Her duties as mother and merchant do not interfere with each other in the slightest degree. Added to her superior intelligence the Burmese woman has good looks. She has eyes of a deep liquid black or brown bordering on black. The forehead is usually high and well filled out, and there is a purity of expression about the face. Her hair is oval and shapely, this effect being heightened by the manner in which she dresses her hair in a big knot on the top of her head. Her dress is white, with a tight-fitting jacket with large sleeves; the lower part of the body is covered with a single bright silk petticoat, which also is tight-fitting, and displays the figure like a modern sheath skirt.—"Southern Workman."

THE MOSQUITO DESTROYS MIGHTY EMPIRES.

Professor W. M. Wheeler has declared, in a lecture of great moment, that mighty Rome and glorious Greece fell, because malaria spread by the mosquito sapped the vigour of their people. The implication of his lecture clearly was that other countries will fall in the same way unless they suppress malaria and the mosquito. You must not search history expecting to find that Rome and Greece fell suddenly under the onslaughts of the fierce malaria-breeding mosquito. It was a long, insidious process—a gradual undermining of the vigour of the people. The manner in which the evil was done should be a warning, for it stole upon the ancient nations unawares. In early times we know that the Romans were a very rough, simple people, of great patriotism and robust virtues, but abstained from going to the tropics. They were free from malaria until they had been shown such vigour. They were in close proximity to a great breeding place of the Anopheles mosquito—the Roman Campagna—which conveys malaria, but unless there are persons suffering from the disease the mosquito cannot communicate it. The common mosquito does not breed malaria. The common mosquito, easily distinguished from the malaria mosquito after one has studied the markings, is quite harmless, at least, in so far as malaria goes. The Romans first came into touch with tropical parts of the world when they conquered the Carthaginians. Perhaps some malaria was acquired from Carthage, but the infection was not serious. The step which eventually led to the decay of the Romans was the war against Phillip of Macedonia, who had conquered Greece and a large part of the Eastern world. That led them to the East. The Greeks had already advanced far on the path of physical decadence through their long association with the malaria-infected races of the East. Millions of Greeks were colonised in Asia Minor, Persia and other parts of the East. The ancient Oriental world was thoroughly saturated with malaria, from Egypt to Babylonia. That was why the Oriental races were inferior to the pure, untainted, vigorous races of Europe. Phillip of Macedonia and his son, Alexander the Great, overran a large part of the East. The Romans then gradually gained possession of the Empire of Alexander until by the time of Augustus Caesar, in 27 B.C., they held practically the whole of the civilised Orient, including Greece and Egypt. However, vigorous races from the cold parts of the world, uninfected by malaria—Goths, Vandals, Huns—swarmed down upon Italy, and the poor diseased Romans were too weak to struggle against them. The plague, more awful still, Prof. Wheeler also favoured the spread of malaria and malaria. Agriculture made drainage necessary, and for this reason there could be little malaria. But so much wealth flowed from other countries into the metropolis of the world that the cultivation of the fields was neglected and to a great extent abandoned. Farms were deserted, and wide areas formerly leaved to the raising of grain and vegetables were left to produce only stinging, rank weeds, and the land being long drained, immense tracts became uninhabitable. The end was hastened by the abandonment of the drainage works in the Roman Campagna, created during the efficient period of the empire. The Campagna thus became the worst breeding place of malaria in Italy, a blight under which the city of Rome has struggled from then to the present day. Rome and Greece are still threatened with complete extinction through malaria, and Prof. Wheeler assures us that the United States, which has apparently reached the height of its power and glory, like Rome in the days of Augustus Caesar, is now malaria infested from end to end. Is it possible, asks our authority, that the country will gradually sink under its burden, that the Northern European stock, of which it possesses so large a share, will be slowly enfeebled and vitiated by it. Needless to say, the Americans are alert to the danger, and are doing all they can to avert it. Of course, people in the days of Rome's greatness had no notion that the mosquito had anything to do with malaria. But it was realised that swamps and stagnant ponds were in some way accountable—the idea being that poisonous "miasmas" arising from such water gave rise to the plague. To-day science recognises no such thing as miasma; yet only a few years ago this theory was still universally accepted. Hence, indeed, the very word "malaria," which is Italian for bad air. It was a remarkable experiment, planned by Sir Patrick Manson, that proved that the mosquito alone conveyed malaria. The doctors experimenting in the Campagna slept in a hut at night, screened by wire netting from the mosquitoes, but fully exposed to the air supposed to be full of miasma. After months they failed to develop malaria. Thus the miasma theory was exploded. Then some mosquitoes were made to bite a Roman peasant suffering severely from malaria. They were put in a case and sent to England, where they were made to bite Dr. Manson's son, a healthy young man living in a country where there is no malaria. He promptly developed the disease in its worst form.—"Popular Science Sittings."

EXTRAORDINARY HYPNOTIC TREATMENT. DR. VOISIN TRANSFORMS A CRIMINAL.

By hypnosis, a wild, vicious, criminal, hysterical creature has been changed into a good woman. By suggestion good ideas were conveyed to her subconsciousness and finally conquered the evil habits that had been acquired from bad surroundings and early misfortunes. The once-abandoned girl of the gutters is now an excellent, devoted nurse in a Paris hospital. Her name is Jeanne Sonere, and the miracle of science has been wrought by Dr. Auguste Voisin, of the Salpêtrière Hospital. The case is considered by doctors and psychologists to be the most remarkable on record. Jeanne Sonere was born of the lowest class of parents in the rag-picking quarter of Paris, where the people live in plaster huts or shacks made of packing boxes and other refuse. It is a lower life than that of the animals: She saw little in her childhood but wickedness and brutality. She went from bad to worse, and finally found herself incarcerated in the Salpêtrière, which is a combination of prison and hospital. She was in a deplorable condition—a criminal lunatic, filthy, with a life history of crime. She was at that time so violent that she could only be kept quiet by a straitjacket and an incessant cold douche on her head. While Dr. Voisin was with her she raved and spat at him like a wild animal. But he persisted, and kept his face near hers just in front of her. She tried to avoid the gaze of his eyes as an animal would do, but the doctor persisted, tirelessly following her eyes with his. Finally his persistency won, and she fell at once into a deep sleep and then passed into a somnambulist state. The experiment was repeated day after day. She became sane while in the hypnotic condition, but still raved while awake and showed all her evil tendencies. HOW THEY MADE A WOMAN TIDY. Then another stage was reached. She commenced to accept hypnotic suggestion, and would obey trivial orders given her while asleep. For instance, she would obey an order to make her room tidy. She obeyed suggestions given her about her own personal cleanliness and dress and regarding her general behaviour. At last, while in the hypnotic condition, she was taught to feel remorse for her past life and to form resolutions for reform. Gradually she not only expressed these ideas in the hypnotic state but in her awakened condition. In the end she was made fully conscious of moral right conduct and what it meant to lead a good, pure, sane life. She seemed as eager to do right after her transformation as she had been to do wrong before her better self was evoked. She took a pride in doing right for right's sake. She commenced to study and educate herself, and finally took the nurse's course of training and became a very skillful and successful nurse, particularly noted for her sympathy and earnestness. In fact, she now displays qualities as marked on the moral side as she had upon the depraved side, and is a shining example of all that is good and fine. Her former life has become sweet and intelligent, though always a little serious, as if she were constantly conscious of the terrible fate from which she was saved. This case is important, because the hypnotic experiment has been carried out in a much more useful direction than that followed in the majority of cases on record. In many cases of hypnotic experiment doctors have suggested to their subjects to commit minor crimes, saying, "Go and steal Dr. So-and-So's handkerchief," or "Go and steal the cat," and the patients have obeyed. This must have left its influence for evil on the patients as strongly as the suggestions of Dr. Voisin for good on Jeanne Sonere.—"Popular Science Sittings."

DO MOVING TRAINS REST ON THE RAILS?

An enquirer (says "Popular Science Sittings") has asked a curious question calling for a somewhat lengthy answer. The question runs:— Does a train, while moving on an absolutely level track, and at a very high rate of speed, have any less pressure on the rails than when at rest? We have it reckoned out by a learned professor that a train running around the entire surface of the earth at the rate of 4.91 miles per minute would have no pressure on the rails, but we think that he has taken into consideration the circular shape of the earth's surface, and calculates that the centrifugal (a tendency to recede from the centre) force would throw it away from the centre and cause it to have no pressure on the rails at the speed named. What we want to know is that if it were possible to build a railway line of equal length, absolutely level, regardless of the earth's surface, as would a train running at a high speed have any less pressure on the rails than when at rest? If it does have less pressure, what law causes it to have less pressure? What force causes it to rise? There is no reason, argues our correspondent, why a train running at any rate of speed should reduce its pressure upon the rails if the earth's surface is considered as a plane and centrifugal force is neglected, while gravity remains constant. Unless, of course, it is equipped with aeroplanes at such an angle of attack as to use wind pressure to decrease its rail pressure. It is easy to calculate the speed at which centrifugal force will theoretically balance the attraction of gravity, but it is demonstrably untrue that there is any such effect in practice, for a combination of reasons too long to be discussed here. It may be shown that the driving wheels of a locomotive press less on the rail for a part of their revolution at high speeds, and even leave it altogether, but this is due to an adequate balance of the thrust of the reciprocating parts at such speed, and has no connection with the principle of the problem advanced. It is imaginable also that a train might ascend a gradient on a trestle, for instance, at such a speed as to leap off at the end and be carried some distance by the ballistic (spring) effect of its momentum (impetus) from which it might be argued that reduction of rail pressure by speed is analogous, or similar, but this again is outside the limits laid down in the question. It appears to us that with a sufficiently high speed the pressure on the rails will be reduced towards vanishing point. Such pressure may be represented as a force compounded of the acceleration of gravity (the rate at which a body falls freely) and the horizontal speed of the train; and as the last-named factor increases the vertical component of the force will lose in relative importance.

COLT-BREAKING.

A discussion arose at a recent Farmers' meeting in 8th. Australia, upon this important subject. A Mr. Tuck stated:—"Animals that should be good horses were often spoiled in the breaking in. He thought it best to handle the animals as four-legged men then they required a certain amount of breaking before they could be put to work. In the first place, for catching, a coachman with a swing gate was a very good plan, but he rather favoured a round yard of posts and rails about eight high, with a post in the centre. The method was to catch the colt by a lasso or rope on a stick in the usual way, and keep it running round pulling it gradually up to the post to butt it or choke it down to work until you can get up to him and not be in a hurry. The colt will soon give in; just let him see that you are going to be near him. Then it is to drive with the colt as usual to lead; but the most useful part of all is to tie up. If a colt is tied up you have him under all circumstances. When he is tied up, team, he him to the next morning, and even if he gets out of his harness you have him, and he will not try the same as one that is not tied up to the up. If you depend on coupling to the next morning, in the ordinary way he will break the couple and get away. Mr. Tuck favoured putting the colt on the outside of a team, and if it pulled back, there was no danger of bringing the whole team back over the harness. He would simply pull the team back round in a circle. He thought that an open bridle was best to use at first, as if a colt got away, the same times did, there was not the danger of his pulling down the mouth up in the usual way. He would not depend on anything else. He would also use the side pull to teach it to drive. It was impossible to drive too often, too far, or too long. The horse might be broken in two years, but his legs would never run in a pair. He thought that putting in double harness was a good thing, as it put the horses together, and performed a right training to a lot of the first time. The draught was higher, and there was not the danger of the colt getting his legs under the traces. He believed in breaking in to single harness. He often put them in for the first time, but it was necessary to be careful in starting not to disappoint him the first few times, but rather to keep the colt away without his knowing it. Mr. Fisher, who had a good lot of colts on to a lot of harness, and leather traces, as the traces were not so likely to break with traces, and if they did, they would not damage their legs to the same extent as chains. A lot of the less horses would be broken in by bad breaking in. Mr. Tuck thought it necessary to be able to judge a horse's temper and handle him accordingly, and about the time on the lot first. Mr. Fisher believed in handling from the beginning, gradually bringing them to the best to handle the rest of the days, and then give them a good putting them into harness, and considered they were better off that way, and would learn to work better. Mr. Hooper considered it necessary to give a colt a new harness, and let him see in the yard, and let him see the traces, and let him see the harness, and then into a team with the traces, and the colt to the harness, and the neck. 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...a head a week to graze them; it was worth to them if they had their own land. By running stock on the common they could cultivate more land and make more out of it. If he could see a guarantee of stock running on the lake throughout the year, and not only for six months, it might be worth giving a trial. He was inclined to think that more stock would be run for the best six months, and for the other six months there would be a big loss. In the event of the lake not being self-supporting, the common would have to go. At the present time he could not say the common was well supported. He believed they had now £1 1/4 to the good. For the benefit of the riding he would not like to see the common taken away, but he did not think the council got the support from the people interested that they ought to get. When Mr. Anderson started about February, many head of stock were sold that no fees were collected for at all. They did not get quite the return on last year. He had been very busy, but if he had had the time he would have seen the shire secretary and obtained the returns for the past two years. He would then have been able to speak on the matter. He did not know much about common management, but there were commons that did manage only three months. This common was different.

A GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF FASHION'S FAIREST FANCIES... FOR SPRING AND SUMMER...

THE SPLENDID VALUES WE GIVE OFFER NO EXCUSE WHY YOUR MONEY SHOULD NOT BE SPENT LOCALLY.

We have pleasure in announcing the Opening of our New Season's Shippings for Spring and Summer. We claim, after the most careful investigation of their quality and price, that we have never offered better values. Thorough knowledge of our customers' requirements, keen insight into business on the part of our buyer, can alone account for their meritorious value.

In MILLINERY we have opened the most charming creations possible to imagine. The shapes and styles are absolutely the latest; the colorings are not very vivid, but becoming, dainty and exceedingly well blended. Our Milliners are now busy making up advance orders, so that to ensure your hat being made in ample time for the races or any special occasion, an early visit of inspection will be desirable.

In DRESS MATERIALS we have selected none but the most fashionable fabrics. A careful examination of the qualities will reveal the fact that these beautiful goods were chosen with due regard to durability.

In SILKS and RIBBONS we have a magnificent variety to choose from. Our orders were placed early, so as to ensure good quality materials and any new ideas in the way of fashions. After a careful inspection of them you will agree that we are "marching on with fashion."

In COSTUMES we show nothing but the very latest deceptions of fashion. The latest evolutions are proving very popular; the leading fashion cities of Australia, and as we have just what the ladies of fashion are wearing in those cities, there is absolutely no necessity to send your orders to city houses when you can get a perfect fitting and stylish gown right at your door without experiencing any tedious delays in delivery. When you compare our prices with those of city houses for the same quality goods, you must come to one conclusion, namely, that you are offered better value in your own town.



J.W. Wotherspoon & Co.

BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

Mr. Hannah—They don't allow us to manage it as it should be managed. We don't manage it ourselves. He thought Mr. Dunnet's request should certainly be complied with, for if men were allowed to run cattle on the road for six months they should be allowed to do it for a quarter. It would be very nice to give way to their wishes, but the will of the King had to be considered. In regard to Mr. Dunnet's remark that his brother should be representing them, if his brother observed that he could only say he was inconsistent, for those were not the views he held when at Stockyard Hill. The Lexton people were situated like the people of Beaufort, totally different to those at Lake Goldsmith. He really did not think there was any reasonable excuse for anyone to run stock on the road round these parts. Every man had country of his own.

After further unimportant discussion, Mr. Lynch said the Lake Goldsmith people were in a very awkward position. They could not keep their cattle from wandering off the common on to the roads. He would support Mr. Hannah's proposal to construct a ring fence round the common if it was legal.

Mr. Mulcahey—I think that is the only thing for it.

Mr. Lynch said the other people on the lake would favour it, too. There was no more business for transaction, as the managers would not say whether Mr. Dunnet's request would be complied with or not.

Mr. Dunnet said as the managers could not see their way clear to-night to comply with their wishes, they would like to see that an alteration would be made at the beginning of the year, and that they would make it three months instead of six to collect for.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MIDDLE CREEK.

PRESENTATION TO MR. P. J. RUSSELL.

At the July meeting of the Middle Creek Hall committee, Mr. P. J. Russell, who had been secretary for twenty-one years, resigned owing to his being unable to spare the time to carry out secretarial duties. His fellow committee-men, some of whom had been acting with him for close on twenty years, decided to present him with a souvenir, and Messrs Richards and W. Roberts (the present secretary) were asked to take up subscriptions. They met with a ready response. They chose as a souvenir an afternoon tea-set, which had the following inscription:—Presented to Mr. P. J. Russell by his friends in appreciation of services rendered as secretary of Middle Creek Hall, from 1886 to 1910. Sept. 16/11.

Friday Sept. 16th was fixed as date, and Mr. W. G. Pickford, a secretary and committee-man for many years, was asked to make the presentation. Owing to the continuous downpour during the afternoon, which flooded the roads, there were only about thirty present. The evening was for the most part taken up with dancing, and Messrs Kelly and N. Robinson gave recitations and songs. In the afternoon, which socially they had together when working together for the improvement of the hall. Whenever they as a committee met, the secretary, Mr. P. J. Russell, had everything in order. Rain or shine, he never missed

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club was held at Walsh's Beaufort Hotel on Thursday evening. Present—Messrs W. C. Jones (president), H. Seager, W. O'Sullivan, W. R. Glover, E. H. Welsh, W. H. Halpin (secretary), and A. Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary explained that there had not been a meeting since £1 1/4 had been promised to the Beaufort Town Brass Band, and the amount was passed for payment on the motion of Messrs Glover and Jones.

The secretary stated there was now a credit balance of £13 13/4, and that another £10 was due for rent of the racetrack reserve. It would cost about £75 to run a meeting. The loss on each meeting was about £20, and without the rent one could not run. Mr. Welsh, one of the trustees, said that unless a meeting was held once in two years the reserve would be lost.

Mr. Seager questioned whether it was of any advantage to the town to run a meeting.

Mr. Halpin said it was not detrimental.

Mr. Welsh said it did good to the district by bringing money here.

Mr. Seager—Does it not take more money out?

Mr. Halpin—It is of benefit to the business people of the town.

Mr. Welsh said there was a matter of losing the racetrack, which would be a pity, for the sake of those who came after them. It was the only one available.

It was considered that the only way to get another course closer to the town would be for the Government to sell the present racetrack reserve and hand the trustees over half the proceeds, and grant sufficient land at Poverty Point to make another racetrack, for which purpose fully £200 would be required.

SPARROW SHOOTING.

THE DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Wednesday afternoon the Beaufort Gun Club offered a gold medal for the champion sparrow shot of the district. Thirteen nominations at 10/ each were received, and a couple of eight-yearlings fired off the 23 and 25 yards mark. At the conclusion of the sixteenth round honors were even between "Red Streak" and "Owen." They kept company until the nineteenth round was reached, when "Red Streak" won his bird, and "Owen" killed and with 13 birds to their credit, shot off for the fifteenth round. "Nighthawk," "McCook," Fallon, Sampson, and "Windermere" failed a sweep, the conditions being one miss out.

GOLF NOTES.

A ladies' singles competition took place on the Beaufort links last Saturday afternoon. The competition took the form of hole play, and the best card returned was that of Miss W. Wotherspoon, who won the match. A trophy (a handsome silver belt buckle) was presented to the club by Miss McRae.

"COAGULINE," "KLINX," "TENSATITNE." Cements for breakages, manufacturing purposes, etc.

The mixed morning train from Ballarat to Maryborough was derailed four miles on Monday morning. There were about 33 passengers in the two carriage cars and only two, a child of 7 years of age, named Frank Willis, and Mr. T. Bray, were injured. When the train was rounding a curve on level country a loaded coal truck left the line and ran 180 yards along the sleepers. Then the truck left the permanent way, and derailed the rest of the train with it. The train actually crossed a culvert 10ft. deep, with the coal truck bumping along on the sleepers.

FOR SALE, a well-bred cow. Apply GEORGE FOREMAN, Traralgon.

FOR SALE, Barrah-bred Merino RAMS. Apply FRANCIS ODDIE, Furzeburn East, Beaufort.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. SPRING SUNDAY.—SEPT. 25TH. Preacher—Rev. A. H. MOORE, B.A. (Scotts Church, Ballarat). Special Hymns and Anthems. Soloist—Mrs. McPhee.

SHIRE OF RIPON. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A RATE. SECTION 204, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the Shire of Ripon, at a meeting to be held in the Shire Hall, Beaufort, at 11 a.m. on Monday, 3rd October, 1910, to make a General Rate of Twelve Pence in the Pound sterling of the Valuation of the Shire, for the period ending 30th September, 1911, and to make such Rate payable in one payment. The Estimate prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act is open to the inspection of all Ratepayers, at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, during office hours. ALAN R. FORDYCE, Shire Secretary.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB. A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE next WEDNESDAY Evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Business—Election of Officers; arrange Boxing Day Sports; General. A full attendance of Members and intending Members is requested. A. PARKER, Secretary.

THANKS. I BEG to sincerely thank the people of Beaufort and Fire Brigades for their valuable assistance at the time of the fire at my shop, and also for many kindnesses shown me since. The business is still being carried on in the back portion of the premises. Hoping to receive a continuance of the support accorded me in the past. Yours respectfully, JOSEPH GEORGE.

FOR SALE. TRAWALLA ESTATE. By instructions of Admiral Bridges. 1100 ACRES. Puckham's, Triangle, and Riley's Paddock. All information by applying to A. M. GREENFIELD and CO., Market Square, Ballarat.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station and Financial Agent, BEAUFORT & SKIPTON. Agent for DALGETY & Co., Melbourne and Geelong.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

For SQUATTERS and FARMERS.

FENCING WIRE (American and German) BARBED " WIRE NETTING, all sizes. (Ryland's and other brands)

SHEARING REQUISITES.

For the HOUSEHOLD. Furniture, Linoleums and Carpets. Cutlery and E.P. Ware. Crockery and Glassware. Stoves and Kitchen Utensils.

Lack of space prevents us from advertising every item we would like to mention, so invite inspection, when QUALITY and BED-ROCK PRICES will convince you that

HAWKES BROS., NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

is the FIRM to HELP YOU.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. cash deposit (minimum deposit £1 in cash or bank order), will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 3rd October 1910, for the following works:—

West Riding. Contract 547.—426 chains forming, with the construction of inverts, culverts, &c., on the Oramahall road. Contract 548.—174 chains forming, with the construction of culverts, inverts, &c., on the Darlington road. Contract 549.—13 chains formation, with invert and 20 chains drain on the continuation of the Darlington road, north of the Skipton and Strathgairn road. Contract 550.—Supply of 500 cub. yds. of bluestone maintenance metal on the Skipton and Strathgairn road, &c. Contract 551.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone maintenance metal, Lake Goldsmith. Contract 552.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone maintenance metal, Beaufort and Strathgairn road, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Mechanical Institute, Skipton; Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley; and Shire Hall, Beaufort. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer. Shire Offices, Beaufort, 23rd Sept., 1910.

TO OBTAIN SHEEP SEASON at the TRAWALLA HOTEL, TRAWALLA, and around the surrounding districts, the Traralgon Station.

BARWON.

BARWON is a beautiful rich bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, with plenty of bone of the quality of a very fast trotter and a perfect buggy horse, bred by J. B. Willis, Esq., of Mo-shap, Geelong, foaled 2nd October, 1897, and has sired himself a very superior foal-ster.

Barwon, by Ospray—Doll: Ospray by Osprey; Doll by Caravelona; Jimoy; His sire, Osprey, has a record of 2min. 25sec. Doll, a fast trotting mare, always in private use. Granddam, Jimoy, has a record of 2min. 40sec. and was owned by Mr. W. Leach, of Barrowby Hill. Her granddam, Osprey, is winner of the time test at the local show, 1908, and has sired himself a very superior foal-ster.

Barwon's record are: one mile in 2min. 25sec. (two miles in 5min. 20sec.); three miles in 7min. 25sec.; five miles in 10min. 25sec.; seven miles in 13min. 25sec.; ten miles in 17min. 25sec. Barwon should have perfect bone.

BARWON has been examined by the Government Veterinary Inspector, and awarded a Certificate of Pedigree.

TERMS: £1. 10/ for 1000 when mare is mated; balance when mare prove in foal. Any mare sold, exchanged, or leaving the tract to be sold for in full. Guarantee as per conditions.

H. W. JAENSCH, Traralgon.

CONSIGN YOUR CREAM TO WALLACE CO-OPERATIVE BUTTER FACTORY & LTD. £180,000 Turnover to date. Over 1700 tons of butter manufactured. All freight paid. Credit notes for every cent received. Cheques fortnightly.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TILLAGE

In all the various tillage operations on the farm, the preparation of the soil in early spring, the later tillage of crops, there should be a thorough understanding of the reasons for this work; it will lead to a greater appreciation of the value of these operations.

The following are a few benefits to be secured by tillage:—

1. Improved texture of the soil. The stripping of soils when moisture conditions are proper brings about a loosening together of the soil grains into granules. This proper grouping of soil grains may be said to be the essence of good soil texture, or tilth.

2. A very important reason for tillage, especially in heavy clay soils, is to supply sufficient air. Germination and the action of bacteria so essential in the formation of plant food, the active life of roots, the chemical change of the various soil constituents into available plant food, all of these processes demand a sufficient supply of air in the soil.

3. The preservation of a dust mulch on the surface of the soil, where tillage may be effected in the conservation of soil moisture. When we know that in almost every season the crop production is limited by an insufficient supply of moisture in the soil, such importance is given to the dust mulch for the purpose of conserving water.

4. The removal of weeds. No one would deny that all the energy of the soil used in producing crops is so much the less given to the growth of weeds. If weeds are not kept in check, they will not only rob the soil of its fertility, but they will also rob the soil of its moisture.

5. The removal of weeds. No one would deny that all the energy of the soil used in producing crops is so much the less given to the growth of weeds.

ON TO THE LAND.

There are many theories about the soil, but the fact is that the soil is the basis of all life.

A gentleman in a Sydney office has been asked to give him some advice about the soil.

"I should like that," was the reply, "but you will have to pay for it."

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AGRICULTURE.

The wide-spread knowledge of the fact that the soil is the basis of all life, has led to a greater appreciation of the value of these operations.

SOIL INOCULATION.

There has been much popular interest in this subject, and many farmers have been led to expect that possible things in the way of sadder than to crops caused by placing the proper germs in the soil. It has been shown for a long time that the tuber-forming bacteria and leguminous bacteria are the most easily exhausted of the soil elements used by plants.

Consequently, if these bacteria are increased in the soil, they will benefit alfalfa, cow-peas, soy beans, peanuts, and indirectly other farm crops through the addition of the natural products of the leguminous crops to live-stock.

One method of transporting the proper germs and inoculating them to the leguminous crop to be planted has been much advertised of late. Experiments have been made to find out if the germs could be sold to those who had germs to sell, and reliable farmers could afford to spend money for material with which to inoculate their alfalfa and other leguminous crops.

It should not be assumed that these tuber-forming organisms can replace the necessary plant food, proper cultivation of soil, and other things that are regarded as necessary to growing crops. If the soil is poor, the germs will make a poor growth even if the proper germs are present, and no amount of inoculation will produce crops equal to those grown on fertile soils.

It should not be assumed that these tuber-forming organisms can replace the necessary plant food, proper cultivation of soil, and other things that are regarded as necessary to growing crops.

NO INSINUATIONS.

It seemed to Mr. Skinner that the milk was getting more and more doubtful in the sort of men who prefer his water near, he determined he would visit his dairyman.

"Him! Perhaps," was the explanation of the dairyman.

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DEES IT OCCUR TO YOU?

That faults are sometimes only virtues carried to extremes, or gone, as it were, awry?

WHAT THEY NEED.

No doctor can succeed without plenty of patience. That constantly telling children not to ask questions, and suppressing their natural curiosity is one of the best ways to ensure their growing up dull and uninteresting.

That things done in a hurry are seldom done well? That you should avoid draughts if you would avoid aches and pains? That constantly telling children not to ask questions, and suppressing their natural curiosity is one of the best ways to ensure their growing up dull and uninteresting.

That the self-denial involved in rising half-an-hour earlier would enable one to present a pleasing instead of a dishevelled appearance at the breakfast table?

That a surgeon must be a clever sort of cut-up. That a doctor must be a clever sort of cut-up. That a surgeon must be a clever sort of cut-up.

That a surgeon must be a clever sort of cut-up. That a doctor must be a clever sort of cut-up.

Significant.

A bright-faced little boy in a sailor suit saluted the captain of a passing motor-car so quietly that they stopped to give him sixpence.

"You're a very polite little fellow," the lady remarked. "Do you salute all the strangers who pass in the same way?"

"No, no, ma'am—only motorists," the boy answered, fidgeting his sixpence nervously. "Father says I've always to be polite to them, because motorists are in my trade."

"What a lovely trade," the lady said. "Does he repair motor-cars?"

"No, ma'am; he's an undertaker," was the significant response.

He gazed upon her in fond admiration. He loved her to distraction. He loved her to distraction.

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WESTERN PLAINS LINE.

The second meeting of the Ghering-lap-Marouna Railway Construction Trust was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Lismore, yesterday.

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There's Comfort In The Thought

That in any undertaking the probable troubles and difficulties have been foreseen and provided for.

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HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful and rapid relief, and in those who are subject to Colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6 Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by W. G. HEARNE & Co., Ltd., Geelong, Victoria. Forwarded to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

WOOL WAREHOUSES, 573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

WOOL AND GRAIN

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON THE ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

EYE STRAIN

So Long Endured So Easily Cured. Your vision may seem perfect, yet you suffer from Headache, Neuralgia or Weariness around the eyes or head.

Headache, Neuralgia or Weariness around the eyes or head. Dives relieve you for a time, but they fail to cure, and often do harm.

Marvellous Relief is obtained and often a perfect cure effected by the use of our glasses. Get Comfort when reading or sewing, and glasses give rest, coolness and clear vision.

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TO stand at the Owner's Farm, Middle Creek, the Glasgow Jock, imported from New Zealand, bay colt, foaled 1907.

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