The Riponshire Advocate.

No 2034 | Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper. | BEAUFORT, SATURDAY NOVEMBER [illegible] 1916. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY 6 NOV 1916 VICTORIA

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FUNERAL OF BOMBARDIER MERLIN.

The Raglan relatives of the late Bombardier W. T. Merlin, have received the following touching account of his funeral from Corporal Terrill, who is at a casualty clearing station in France:—"As you know, he passed away early in the morning, and was buried the same night. The communal burying ground of ——— is about 20 minutes' walk from here. The procession formed up just as the light was beginning to wane. It was a lovely summer evening, quiet and peaceful, when the chaplain led the way to your loved one's last resting place. On either side of him walked a sergeant and myself, and in the rear a number of our boys followed. They bore on a wheeled stretcher his coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, the symbol of the cause for which he left all. We arrived in about half-an-hour at the cemetery, and the boys bore him on their shoulders to the grave. It was now quite dusk, and the chaplain read the words of that magnificent burial service over him. The "Last Post" was sounded, and then a beautiful little episode occurred. Some plain French women and children came forward and placed flowers upon his coffin. The chaplain was Church of England, the two N.C.O's. who assist-

To-morrow or to-night, maybe, you will lose something that you prize highly. Nearly everybody loses something at one time or other, but in Beaufort few things are lost that can not be recovered through a small ad. in the "Riponshire Advocate." It's easy to mail an ad. to the "Advocate," or just call at the office and tell us your trouble.

NURSES of Large Experience Recommend CLEMENTS TONIC to their Patients.

BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61	86	211
Feb.	180	20	33	80	202	341	126	94	106	53	91
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	73	96	357	89	180	187
Apr.	230	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369	18	252
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	205	336	375
June	414	350	361	355	301	404	298	339	125	309	238
July	99	160	158	103	565	180	850	258	317	126	143
Aug	277	403	289	194	117	325	159	197	302	240	673
Sep.	180	237	410	250	207	132	383	361	114	384	176
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	205	329	278	469	113	291	141
Nov	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	468	180	173	165
Dec.	10	81	88	55	347	16	246	43	420	70	117
Ttls.,	2072	2713	2675	2188	3036	2576	3508	2953	3410	2200	2799

1910.—January, 141 points; February, 35; March 518; April, 73; May, 261; June, 320; July, 352 August, 235 September, 485; October, 297; November, 164; December, 188.

1911—January, 47; February, 742; March, 491; April, 90; May, 33; June, 395; July, 182; August, 434; September, 400; October, 325; November 67; Decembe, 391.

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1913.—January, 75; February, 193; March, 362; April, 192; May, 204; June, 189; July, 162; August, 346; September, 317; October, 112; November, 268; December, 119.

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1915—January, 145; February, 31; March, 60; April, 188; May, 215; June, 278; July, 166; August, 277; September, 484; October, 205; November, 122; December, 24.

1916—January, 340; February, 111; March, 6; April, 230; May, 54; June, 314; July, 327; August, 328; September, 616.

Average per year:—1900, 26.92; 1901, 26.86, 1902 25.49; 1903 25.57; 1904, 27.76; 1905.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

RECRUITS WANTED.

EVERY MAN PHYSICALLY FIT IS WANTED.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age ... ... 18 to 45 years
Minimum height ... 5 feet 2 inches
Chest measurement, 33 inches

Persons desiring to enlist should apply at the nearest Town Hall, Shire Hall, Drill Hall, or Recruiting Depot, where arrangements will be made for medical examination.

Persons who are considered suitable will be granted free railway tickets to the metropolis for final medical examination and enlistment.

RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

	Prior to embarkation.	On and from date of embarkation (including deferred pay).
Lieutenant	15/	21/
Sergeant	10/	10/6
Corporal	9/	10/
Private ...	5/	6/

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Separation allowance will be paid to married men who are receiving less than 8/ per day, but such allowance will not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between their daily rate of pay and 8/ per day. Subject to this limitation the amounts payable are as follow:—(a) For wife living at home, 1/5 per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4½d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is payable under the same conditions to the mother of a member, if she is solely

Make your [illegible] Net Known.

Concerni[illegible] of the district news come[illegible] This is not entirely o[illegible] no miraculous power[illegible] happening at all th[illegible] area of circulation. [illegible] residents in the silent pl[illegible]

Will some man [illegible] take the matter in hand and [illegible] the silence to cease.

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper.

Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on some corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

Frootoids For Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headache, Indigestion. A Delightful Family Medicine

Difficult to read

Damaged text/ wrong binding

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

WOOL WAREHOUSES,

573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

WOOL AND GRAIN

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.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Hearne's Bronchitis Cure

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, 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 or Asthma to become chronic nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have, on their first appearance, been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as taken at the beginning, a dose or two is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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WOOL SALES.

Messrs George Hague & Co. Pty. Ltd., report having held their second sale of the new season's wool on Thursday, 26th ult., when they submitted about 450 bales to a full attendance of buyers. For all good merino, comebacks and quarter-breds, they received boom prices. On the other hand, short, burry, and wasty merinos, burry half-breds and three-quarter breds, although selling much better than in past years, are not in such keen demand. Messrs Hodgson and Rescigh, of Yawong Springs, near St. Arnaud, had the honor of easily beating all previous records for wool grown north of the divide. This merino clip opened up in splendid condition, and was exceptionally well prepared for market, being perfectly free from burr, and of good length and sound. The seven bales of 1st com. made 24½d, the lowest price for fleece being 20d, averaging for the 34 bales of fleece 22½d. Some of the Geelong district farmers had sensational sales for combacks, Mr W. R. Boardman, of Steigitz, obtaining 22½d for fine comeback Considering this wool was unskirted, with bellies in, and the bales not even pressed, it was a remarkable sale. For Mr E. E. Giles, of Maude, they obtained 21d for comback, showing a little burr on the skirts, and 21½d for his merino with the same fault. They would strongly advise all farmers to forward their wool as soon as shorn, and take advantage of the exceptional prices now ruling.

COMES ON UNEXPECTEDLY.

Diarrhœa comes on unexpectedly and before the patient realises it a serious disorder may develop. During the summer attacks are very frequent and often are so swift in their results that life is in danger before a physician can be summoned. Everyone should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy in the home for immediate use in cases of this kind. If given at the first unusual looseness of the bowels the attack may be avoided. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

The bill to provide compensation for losses sustained by hotel-keepers through the early closing provisions is to be introduced directly the State Parliament meets. It is understood that the Government has under consideration the question of the abolition of grocers' liquor licences. The idea is that, in the present circumstances, hotel-keepers should do the whole of the liquor sale business.

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NURSES of Large Experience Recommend CLEMENTS TONIC to their Patients.

NURSE CATHERINE KORTING of 176 Davis Street, Brunswick, Vic., writes as follows (29/2/12):

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"I am writing about the amount of good CLEMENTS TONIC has done my daughter. In January last year, she was operated upon for appendicitis. She was eight weeks in the hospital, and came home very weak and run down. I gave her several bottles of Clements Tonic. It soon strengthened her nerves, she was as well as I could wish her before long. Fourteen years ago I first used this medicine as a nurse and have recommended it times out of number. I have seen people restored to health and strength, and bless the day they heard of it. It never failed to do good.

(Signed) CATHERINE KORTING."

Never be without this medicine if run-down, with Weak Nerves, Bad Digestion, Poor Appetite or Constipation. It puts the human system in order rapidly.

ALL CHEMISTS & STORES SELL IT.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

Notice to Advertisers.

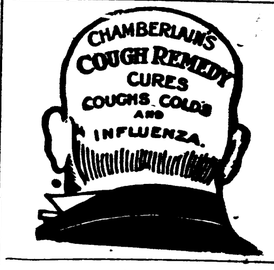
OWING to the inconvenience caused by Advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees.

Correspondents are also requested to send reports by Thursday.

All CASUAL Advertisements (unless the Advertiser has an account in our books) must be PAID IN ADVANCE. No exception to this Rule will be made.

Advertisements by Post must be accompanied by Cash. A. PARKER, PROPRIETOR



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USEFUL READY RECKONER.

Every farmer should paste this table of weights in his pocket book.

One quarter equals 28lb.
Two quarters equal 56lb.
Three quarters equal 1bus. 24lb
One cwt. equals 1 bus. 52lb
Two cwt. equal 3bus. 44lb
Three cwt. equal 5bus. 36lb
Four cwt. equal 7 bus. 28lb.
Five cwt. equal 9bus. 20lb.
Six cwt. equal 11bus. 12lb.
Seven cwt. equal 13bus. 4lb.
Eight cwt. equal 14bus. 56lb.
Nine cwt. equal 16bus. 48lb.
Ten cwt. equal 18bus. 40lb.
Eleven cwt. equal 20bus. 32lb.
Twelve cwt. equal 22bus. 24lb.
Thirteen cwt. equal 24bus. 16lb.
Fourteen cwt. equal 26bus. 8lb.
Fifteen cwt. equal 28bus.
Sixteen cwt. equal 29bus. 52lb.
Seventeen cwt. equal 31bus. 44lb.
Eighteen cwt. equal 33bus. 36lb.
Nineteen cwt. equal 35bus. 28lb.
One ton equals 37bus. 20lb.
Two tons equal 74bus. 40lb.
Three tons equal 112bus.
Four tons equal 149bus. 20lb.
Five tons equal 186bus. 40lb.
Six tons equal 224bus.
Seven tons equal 261bus. 20lb.
Eight tons equal 298bus. 40lb.
Nine tons equal 336bus.
Ten tons equal 373bus. 20lb.
Eleven tons equal 410bus. 40lb.
Twelve tons equal 448bus.
Thirteen tons equal 485bus. 20lb.
Fourteen tons equal 522bus. 40lb.
Fifteen tons equal 560bus.
Sixteen tons equal 597bus. 20lb.
Seventeen tons equal 634bus, 40lb.
Eighteen tons equal 672bus.
Nineteen tons equal 709bus. 20lb.
Twenty tons equal 746bus. 40lb.
Twenty-one tons equal 784bus.
Twenty-two tons equal 821bus. 20 lb., and so on.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhœa. Directions for Using MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—For a child under one month old, 6 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old and upwards, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. For Diarrhœa, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

RECRUITS WANTED.

EVERY MAN PHYSICALLY FIT IS WANTED.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age ... ... 18 to 45 years
Minimum height ... 5 feet 2 inches
Chest measurement, 33 inches

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RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

	Prior to embarkation.	On and from date of embarkation (including deferred pay).
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Private ...	5/	6/

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Separation allowance will be paid to married men who are receiving less than 8/ per day, but such allowance will not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between their daily rate of pay and 8/ per day. Subject to this limitation the amounts payable are as follow:—(a) For wife living at home, 1/5 per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4½d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is payable under the same conditions to the mother of a member, if she is solely dependent on him for support.

PENSIONS.

Payable to widow on death of member of the forces or to a member on total incapacity:—

Lieutenant ... ... £91 per annum
Sergeant... ... ... £70 per annum
Corporal... ... ... £68 per annum
Private ... ... £52 per annum

In addition, on the death or total incapacity of a member, for each child under 16 years of age £13 per annum. In the case of total incapacity, the wife in addition receives half the rate specified above for the respective ranks. Pensions are payable also to other dependents.

CLARKE'S B.41 PILLS. A warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Give information; but let criticism alone.

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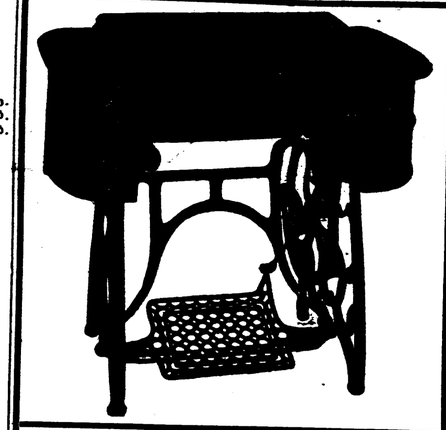
FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country.
Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.



—THE—
TUNBRIDGE
SPECIAL DROP-HEAD AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE,
WITH 20 YEARS' GUARANTEE
NO. 1, with PATENT LIFT and DROP HEAD, £6 15/;
NO. 2, WITH AUTOMATIC LIFT HEAD, £7 10/.
R. TUNBRIDGE & SONS,
COMPLETE FURNISHING ARCADE, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the Skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and Pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings or Blood Poison.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

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FARMERS! SEND YOUR WOOL WOOL
FOR DISPOSAL TO THE FARMERS' WOOLBROKERS,
GEORGE HAGUE & CO. PROPRIETARY LIMITED,
WESTERN AND WIMMERA WOOL WAREHOUSES, GEELONG,
WHERE EACH CONSIGNMENT RECEIVES THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRINCIPALS.
LOCAL AGENTS—KELLY & McDONALD.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.
WOOL WAREHOUSES,
573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE
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For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.
The Company act Strictly as Selling Brokers.
ADVANCES ON GRAIN.

Illustrated Furniture Guide
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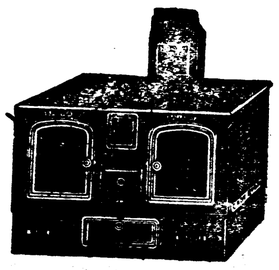

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BEAUFORT.

BEREAVEMENT CARDS.

MR. and MRS. J. SHAW and Family desire to sincerely Thank their many kind friends for sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement, especially Dr. Eadie and Misses Holdsworth and Greenwood for their kindness.

MR. L. T. G. SMITH and Family, of Waterloo, desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their many friends for kind expressions of sympathy in telegrams, letters, cards, floral tributes, etc., in their recent sad bereavement, especially thanking the Waterloo School Committee, Red Cross and Anzac Girls' Societies.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

A thunderstorm occurred at Beaufort on Monday night, and was followed by heavy rain.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foley, the new Catholic Bishop of Ballarat, paid his first official visit to Beaufort on Tuesday.

Mr H. J. Buchanan, secretary of the Beaufort Men's Red Cross Society, desires to acknowledge receipt of a donation of 10/6 from Mr E. W. Hughes.

Mr E. W. Hughes, of Beaufort, has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court of South Australia.

The rainfall at Beaufort for October, as registered by Mr J. McKeich, was 437 points, compared with 205 points for the same month last year. For the ten months 27.63 inches has been recorded, against 20.49 inches for the corresponding months of 1915.

The monthly meeting of the Ripon Shire Council takes place on Monday, 6th Novr. Five contracts are advertised for the supply of bluestone spalls in the West Riding, and one for quartz in the East Riding. Tenders are also invited under the Country Roads Board for the supply of bluestone spalls (four contracts) and quartz and gravel (one contract).

Whilst a crowd of men were awaiting the opening of the military exemption court at Beaufort on Monday, an aged farmer remarked that it reminded him of the old land selection days. "The only difference," said a young Australian, "is that we are not after very large blocks this time. Some of us will only get 6ft. x 2ft. blocks."

To those acquainted with police court proceedings it is something of a novelty to see business so expeditiously disposed of as it was in the Exemption Court at Beaufort on Monday afternoon, when Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., put through 60 cases in less than four hours. It often happens that one defended case occupies that time, and so those who thought they knew the ropes were prepared for a long and dreary sitting.

Charles Rowarth, who is employed at Mawallok Estate, had the misfortune to meet with an accident near Beaufort on Saturday afternoon whilst returning to Mawallok with a light load. In descending to see if all was right at the rear of the waggon he tripped and fell, and the wheels passed over the upper part of his body about the chest and one of the shoulders. He escaped serious injury, but was badly bruised and shaken.

Mrs Acton, secretary of Beaufort Ladies' Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Mr E. W. Hughes, 10/6; Miss Witcomb, 2; Miss A. Hannah, 3/; Mrs Hughes, book. The following goods were sent to the depot:—Twenty pairs socks, 13 flannels, 2 pairs mittens, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs socks, Waterloo State School. Twenty-two members were present at the weekly meeting.

The remains of the late Mr James Lawrence Shaw were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, the funeral being largely attended. The coffin, which was covered with beautiful floral tributes of sympathy, was borne to the grave by Messrs L. Jaensch, H. Featherston, W. Holdsworth, and H. Cuthbertson; the pall-bearers being Messrs W. Willis, R. Vowles, G. H. Cougle, H. Troy, W. Dixon, and R. Pitcher. Rev. W. C. Wood read the Church of England burial service. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday. A number of debt cases were listed, Mr R. H. Ramsay appearing for complainants in each instance. Two cases, which had been settled out of court, were withdrawn, and another was adjourned for a month. T. S. Hawkes, trading as Hawkes Bros., obtained an order against Mrs John Johnston for payment of £2/18/6, with 15/6 costs. G. Skene sued T. Saddlier the younger for recovery of £2/7/ owing. Complainant gave formal evidence, and obtained a verdict for the amount claimed, with 15/6 costs. He also proceeded against John Saddlier for recovery of £1/3/6. Complainant's solicitor said defendant had paid the debt, and asked for an order for costs. The P.M. said he could not make an order for costs alone, but would make one for 15/6.

An enthusiastic audience of over 300 electors of both sexes assembled at the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Friday night, 27th ult., when a final rally in favor of conscription, organised by the local committee, was held. Cr. W. H. Halpin acted as chairman and had an easy task, there being a total absence of interjections or opposition of any kind. The various speakers were attentively listened to, and there were frequent outbursts of applause. Stirring addresses in favor of an affirmative vote were delivered by the Hon. Theo. Beggs, M.L.C., Rev. A. J. Stewart, Cr. F. T. Hickford, M.A. (of Brunswick), and the chairman. The electors were urged to vote "Yes" in order to minimise further losses of human life, and to enable Australia and the Empire to work out their great destinies and defeat the aims of Germany. Mr Hickford (who was the principal speaker) was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Cr. Halpin and Mr J. George, supported by Hon. Theo. Beggs. The meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers. (A. M. Parker, Lawrence Street, Beaufort).

The many Beaufort friends of Mr Arthur Spottiswood will regret his death, which occurred at a consumptive sanatorium near Melbourne a few days ago. For over two years he was employed at Messrs Hawkes Bros.' timber yard here, vacating that position only a few months ago owing to ill-health. He was a member of the local branch, A.N.A., and a former member of the Thistle Club.

Being desirous of settling where his boys will have greater opportunities for advancement in life, Mr L. Bravo is leaving Beaufort for the metropolis. He has lived here for the greater part of his life, and for about 15 years has been in business as a hairdresser. Mr Bravo has purchased a business at Canterbury, and will take his departure early next week, much to the regret of his many Beaufort friends. He has been a good citizen, and has taken a keen interest in a great many local institutions, particularly of the sporting kind. We join with his numerous well-wishers in hoping that his new venture will be beneficial in in every way both to his family and himself.

Cup Day will be observed as a holiday by the Legislative Assembly next Tuesday.

Cr. Cuthbertson having tendered his resignation, an extraordinary election of a councillor for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 23rd inst. Nominations close on Friday next, 10th inst.

The Australian Estates & Mortgage Co. Ltd. report:—We held our usual weekly wool sale on Wednesday, and offered a catalogue of 2020 bales. The selection was a good one, consisting of a number of light conditioned comeback and crossbred clips, together with two merino clips from the Riverina. Competition was keen and general from a full attendance of buyers, and the market showed an all-round improvement upon prices ruling last week. Good merinos, crossbreds and medium crossbred may be quoted 5 to 7½ % dearer, and medium sorts and good burry wools firmer, though inferior, short burry wools show no change. The top price of the sale was 24½d, which was realised for a light-conditioned comeback, branded Hoba, from Baddaginnie.

REV. A. J. STEWART'S DEPARTURE.

There was a good attendance of members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church and representatives of other congregations at the Presbyterian Sunday school building, Beaufort, on Wednesday evening, when a farewell social was tendered to the Rev. A. J. and Mrs Stewart. Mr Stewart, who has been minister of the local Presbyterian Charge for slightly over 4½ years, is leaving for Ascot Vale to act as locum tenens to the Rev. Mr Fraser during the latter's absence at the front. Mr J. R. Wotherspoon acted as chairman. Harmony was contributed by the Rev. E. H. Coltman, Messrs A. L. Wotherspoon, J. Bartel, and J. R. Wotherspoon, and Misses White and Watkin. The accompanists were Misses N. Tulloch and Jackson. A tasty supper was provided by the ladies. An apology was received for the absence of the Rev. W. C. Wood.

Mr J. R. Wotherspoon prefaced his remarks with a few words of welcome to Mr Thompson, the new assistant in charge of the mission district, who is residing at Waterloo. Referring to Mr Stewart's departure, he said they had all learnt to love and respect him as the successor of a worthy line of ministers. He was one of the most learned men in the Presbyterian Church, and they had all been struck with the solidity of his sermons. As a man he was kindly and considerate to all, and whether it was a case of visiting the sick or beating out a bush-fire, Mr Stewart was always to the fore. He was a rising man. Although they all regretted the departure of Mr and Mrs Stewart, they wished them every future success and happiness.

The chairman's remarks were ably endorsed and supplemented by Messrs H. J. White and W. J. Stevenson (on behalf of the committee), Mr Thomson, Rev. E. H. Coltman (Methodist Church), Mr E. W. Hughes (Church of England and citizens), and Mr A. L. Wotherspoon (who mentioned that owing to the hard times, it was the express wish of Mr and Mrs Stewart that there should be no presentation).

In the course of a feeling response, Mr Stewart compared the distinct characteristics of his ministry in the three charges in which he had been placed, and said that while his ministry here had brought him deeper joy than anywhere else, it had also brought deep pain. Such kind and appreciative remarks as had just been passed were more than a reward for anything he had endeavored to do here and his efforts to be faithful to his ministry. He felt that it was a great wrench to go away when there were so many anxious hearts and homes here on account of the loved ones absent at the war, and those who would never return. He spoke feelingly, because he had experienced this sorrow first, and through it God had enabled him to comfort others. He was proud to be minister of a congregation which had sent out so many men as exemplars of the cross. He urged them to learn the lesson of living the cross in their own lives and exemplifying it and the real spirit of Christianity. He felt God had called him to his new sphere, though he deeply regretted leaving Beaufort. Their friendship was far more precious to Mrs Stewart and he than a present; the intangible things of life being more precious than the tangible. Presentations had become a mere habit. Both his wife and he would cherish the memory of this evening, and would be glad to welcome old friends at their new home.

During the evening Mr A. L. Wotherspoon announced that there had been a profit of over £77 on the recent bazaar; a vote of thanks being thereupon accorded the secretary (Miss J. McFarlane) for her excellent services. Miss McFarlane briefly responded.

Before dispersing, the company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive most careful attention. As soon as any looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. When children are teething they have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

EXEMPTION COURTS.

BEAUFORT.

Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., sat as an Exemption Court at Beaufort on Tuesday, and dealt with 60 claims for exemption from military service. Captain R. C. Dettman was present to watch the interests of the Defence Department. There was a large attendance of applicants and their relatives and friends.

Senior-constable Stephen acted as clerk of courts, and Constable Evans took the finger-prints of the men.

F. M. Ball, Raglan; only remaining son of widowed mother.—Conditional exemption granted whilst managing his mother's farm.

P. E. Egan, Amphitheatre; three brothers serving; one going into camp on 13th Oct.—Absolute exemption granted.

J. C. Dyer, Elmhurst; only son to work farm of 1400 acres, brother having been killed at Gallipoli.—Absolute exemption granted.

P. Morvell, Lexton; crop to harvest; brother unable to work; widowed mother to support.—Applicant said he wished to withdraw his application if he could get exemption for the harvest. Captain Dettman said he could go into camp for a month, and then get harvest leave. This arrangement was agreed to.

R. G. Ford, Caralulup; only son, and had to help father and mother.—Absolute exemption granted.

W. P. Montgomery, Amphitheatre; sole support of parents.—Applicant stated that there were no other brothers at home, but he had half-brothers in other States. Application refused, and seven days' leave granted to complete wood-cutting contract before going into camp.

F. J. Duro, Amphitheatre; only son.—Absolute exemption granted.

W. H. Kaye, Elmhurst; only son.—Absolute exemption granted.

P. Dridan, Amphitheatre; one brother serving.—Applicant said his only brother was in France, and he was therefore granted absolute exemption.

O. H. Townsing, Glenlogie; sole support of mother; only son, his brother being killed in action.—Absolute exemption granted.

C. Yates, Waubra; his brother and he owned land; his brother having gone to the front. He had 40 acres of potatoes to put in.—Applicant's father appeared for him, and said his son was willing to volunteer if he could get leave to take off the harvest. Adjourned to 5th March. In answer to Captain Dettman, he said there were two boys working on the farm and three at school, whilst one was just leaving school.

J. F. Kennedy, Waubra; special training in science; parents incurred great expense in educating him; eldest son of growing family, and for last 12 months had been partial support of this family; younger brother in bad health.—Applicant, who is a teacher, said he had received no instructions in this matter from his Department. The P.M. pointed out that service as a teacher was not considered greater national service than serving at the front. Refused, and given 7 days' leave to write to Department, and apply for permission to appeal if the Department thought it desirable.

A. C. Trewin, Waubra; manager estates; enlistment would cause domestic and financial difficulties.—Applicant said his father was dead, and there was no one to carry on if he were called up. He stated, in reply to Captain Dettman, that he was the only brother home, having two married brothers in other States. The P.M. said the estate was a difficult one to manage, and granted conditional exemption whilst applicant was managing it.

E. S. Nairn, Buangor.—J. A. Lewis, on behalf of applicant, applied for exemption on grounds that Nairn was a trained man in his (Lewis') employ. He said it was difficult to get returned soldiers or other men for farm work. The P.M. suggested that Nairn should go into camp, and get harvest leave. Case adjourned to 5th March.

F. Cocking, Amphitheatre; exceptional domestic and financial obligations, his parents being physically incapable of earning their own living.—Applicant said he lived with his parents and assisted to carry on the farm; his married brother living on the same property. He had also signed a lease to take up ground under shares. The P.M. pointed out that all soldiers would be on the same footing regarding mortgages, leases, &c; the law could not touch them. Adjourned to 31st Decr., to enable him to finish shearing.

R. Gollop, Waubra; father 65 years of age, and not fit to work; a farm of 155 acres under crop, and his younger brother not capable of carrying on the work.—Applicant, in answer to Captain Dettman, said he had two more brothers farming in Gippsland, who were single so far as he knew. Adjourned to 5th March.

J. G. Gollop, Waubra; financial problems; father 65 years of age, and had widowed sister and her two sons to support.—Applicant corroborated his brother's statements. Adjourned to 5th March.

J. W. Gordon, Waubra; owned farm and had crop to take off; only remaining son, and mother dependent on him.—Applicant said he had a married brother living in another place, who could not manage both farms. Adjourned to 5th March.

F. Jolly, Avoca; had 1100 acres of land, 30 acres crop, 600 sheep; wanted time for shearing and harvest, and also to pay debts.—Applicant said in addition to this he was leasing 100 acres. He was married on 2nd October. Adjourned to 5th March.

C. Jolly, Avoca; aged father and mother to look after; only son at home to look after farm.—Applicant said his parents were about 75 years of age and very feeble. Conditional exemption granted whilst manager of farm.

F. W. Cornish, Waubra; only son, and his people were wholly dependent on him.—Absolute exemption granted.

E. W. Hinchliffe, Lexton; farm mortgaged and was only son to work it; had 40 acres potatoes to plant.—Captain Dettman—Would not the moratorium apply to this man, and relieve him altogether? The P.M.—It would, in a way. Adjourned to 5th March.

E. Hinchliffe, Lexton; had to complete contract for six weeks' shearing.—Adjourned to 31st December.

P. A. Lenon, Evansford; had 120 acres crop to help to take off; father unable to do hard work; brother killed at Gallipoli.—Adjourned to 5th March.

W. F. Lenon, Evansford; inexpedient as he should be engaged farming; father unable to work; had 120 acres crop to harvest; one brother killed at front.—Adjourned to 5th March, and applicant and his brother could, in the meantime, settle which one was to go.

W. P. Westbrook, Lexton; had crop 160 acres to take off; one brother at war.—Applicant said he was looking after the farm, his brother at present being away shearing. Adjourned to 5th March.

W. M. Kilfoyle, Snake Valley, only son.—Absolute exemption granted.

A. Cunningham, Evansford; main support of widowed mother; five sons in family; three serving at front.—Absolute exemption granted.

F. Westbrook, Lexton; had 180 acres crop to take off, and had brother at front.—Adjourned to 5th March.

C. R. Young, Waubra; only son and only member of family.—Absolute exemption granted.

J. Beatie, Evansford; brother at present serving at front, and only son left.—Absolute exemption granted.

F. G. Fay, Middle Creek; only remaining son, two brothers at front; another going into camp for home service; had 300 acres to harvest.—Conditional exemption granted whilst managing farm.

The P.M. remarked at this stage that if he adjourned cases to 5th Feby. and the men sent in a statutory declaration that the crop was not in, it would save their attendance here, and they could take another week or a fortnight. The applicant being heard (T. G. Fay) had been very manly about it and said he did not want absolute exemption, but only time to get his crop in.

Captain Dettman suggested that as this district was a late one, all harvest exemptions be made to 28th Feby.

The P.M.—I will not be here.

Captain Dettman then suggested 5th March. The clerk could easily notify those dealt with already of the change.

After further argument, in the course of which the P.M. said he wished to save unnecessary work, this was agreed to; Captain Dettman agreeing to notify the men who had left the court of the alteration to March 5th.

L. B. Fay, Middle Creek; engaged farming; had big harvest, and other work on farm; also widowed mother and two sisters partly dependent on him.—Adjourned to 5th March.

H. H. R. Roberts, Middle Creek; required on farm; father 75 years of age, and not capable of working farm.—Applicant said he had no other brothers living there. Adjourned to 5th March.

P. O'Loughlan, Middle Creek; engaged farming on his own account; had 160 acres crop; doing his own laboring owing to financial difficulties.—In answer to Captain Dettman, applicant said he had five married brothers and one single one, but could not make arrangements to have his interests looked after by his brothers. Adjourned to 5th March, and applicant to see what he could do in meantime.

J. McErvale, Stoneleigh; one of the remaining sons; half on active service; administrator of his late father's estate; occupier of land; wheat and wool to be taken off; also financial difficulties.—Adjourned to 5th March, and applicant to obtain statement of his liabilities in meantime, so that conditional exemption could be considered.

W. J. McErvale, Chute; looking after mother, and had two brothers on active service.—Applicant said his mother's place was 28 miles away from his brother's (J. McErvale's). Adjourned to 5th March.

H. N. Carmichael, Middle Creek; only son; sole support of mother, and domestic and financial obligations.—Absolute exemption granted.

W. J. Kay, Trawalla.—J. Griffin applied for exemption for Kay on the grounds that he was skilled as a presser, and it was necessary for him to carry on to complete shearing at station. Adjourned to 31st Decr.

N. J. Clark, Shirley; only son to support mother.—Applicant said his father was 54 years of age, and unable to do hard work. Applicant had two little brothers. Captain Dettman pointed out that Clark would get £2/2/ a week in camp. The P.M.—With food and clothes found, it is worth about £3 per week to him. Applicant—I would be there now for my part. The P.M. adjourned the case to 5th March.

F. J. Fenton, Stoneleigh; only son left out of three; father partly dependent on him.—Absolute exemption granted.

W. D. Bennett, Stoneleigh; only son.—Absolute exemption granted.

F. L. Ellis, Beaufort; half of brothers had gone to war, and had 320 acres of crop to take off.—Absolute exemption granted.

F. Ormiston, Joel Joel (present address Langi-kal-kal).—R. West also applied for exemption for Ormiston, in order to complete a sheep-shearing contract. Ormiston told the P.M. that half of his family was on service; and absolute exemption was accordingly granted.

M. A. Guyatt, Waterloo; two brothers on active service, and one of two remaining sons.—Applicant said there were six brothers. His application was refused, and he was granted 7 days' leave.

G. H. Cuthbertson, Raglan; leased land at Lake Bolac, under crop; also sheep, plant, and horses.—Adjourned to 5th March.

W. J. Saddlier, Waterloo; only support of father, mother, sister, and niece, and only remaining son.—Applicant said he was a member of a co-operative mining party, and had promised to do two months' work. Adjourned to 31st Decr., the P.M. stating that owing to the present unfortunate state of the mining industry, the furtherance of it was perhaps as important as growing wheat or wool.

W. F. Jay, Trawalla; only son of military age; parents dependent on him; youngest brother aged 3½ years.—The P.M said he would adjourn the case to 5th March. Applicant said his father was not in a position to pay wages, having had a bad year in the Mallee. His father was a policeman before taking up land, and if applicant went would have to throw it up. Conditional exemption was then granted, as it was rather a hard case.

G. Anderson, Trawalla; six males in family, three on active service.—Absolute exemption granted.

P. A. Panther, Raglan; owned farm and had sheep to shear and harvest to take off.—In answer to Captain Dettman, applicant said he had a married brother, who could not look after his own work as well. The P.M. said applicant had exceptional financial obligations to his brother, and conditional exemption would be granted. In answer to Capt. Dettman, applicant said his brother and he helped each other sometimes. A manager could not make sufficient to pay his brother's share.

W. Pitcher, Raglan; horsedriver, farmer, shearer, and contractor, and therefore thought he was of national importance to the country.—Applicant said his father could not do much without him, and had poor health. The P.M.—A lot of you young fellows' fathers are helpless old men; you seem to run the country and the old man does nothing. Adjourned to 5th March.

H. Tiley, Raglan, sole support for 13 years of aged mother.—Application refused as not sole support, and applicant granted 7 days' leave.

B. A. H. Russell, Waterloo; sole support of father and sister.—Conditional exemption granted.

E. R. Martin, Beaufort; only son out of four, two on active service.—Absolute exemption granted.

E. E. Davis, Beaufort; only support of widowed mother and family.—Conditional exemption granted whilst supporting mother.

T. T. Ellis, Beaufort; had 70 acres of crop to harvest; 250 sheep own personal estate; desirous of harvesting and shearing.—In answer to the P.M., applicant said he did not think anyone else could manage for him. The P.M.—You are very important to your father now this war is on; but you are also important to the country. Applicant said he had one brother in camp, and another going. In answer to Captain Dettman, he said his brother was examined in Maryborough, and understood he would be told when he was wanted. Captain Dettman—He must have been medically unfit, and was told he would have to attend the next examination. If you got into communication with the Returned Soldiers' Association, you could get plenty of men used to farm managing. Applicant—It's all very well to talk about your returned soldiers. Captain Dettman—Surely 900 acres of land will pay a man! The P.M.—He puts it that he is doing national service in growing crops. Adjourned to 5th March.

J. H. L. Watkin, Beaufort; required for harvesting crop of self and co-partners.—Adjourned to 5th March.

H. R. Scott, Beaufort; required for harvesting crop; domestic and financial obligations.—Applicant said his brother was in camp, and he was in partnership with his brother, step-father, and step-brother. They had about 600 acres under crop. He had promised to look after his brother's share. Applicant was in sole charge of a road contract as well. All were dependent on the results of the farm and contracts. He did not think it possible to make arrangements for a manager to carry on. The P.M. said he might grant a conditional exemption. In answer to Captain Dettmann, applicant said there was also a step-brother, aged 19. One step-brother, aged 28, got exemption till March 5th to take off crop. The road-contracting would last till Xmas. The P.M. thereupon adjourned the case to 5th March, to see if the older step-brother went into camp.

E. S. Glenister, Beaufort; had to complete a contract of 6 weeks.—Adjourned to 31st Decr.

C. E. Day, Beaufort; sole support of mother.—Applicant had one married brother and a married sister, whose husband had gone to the war, and he had promised to look after things for his brother-in-law. Captain Dettman said it seemed to be a hard case. The P.M. granted conditional exemption whilst applicant was supporting his mother.

ARARAT.

The following district claims for exemption were dealt with by Mr D. Berriman, P.M., at Ararat on Friday, 27th ult.:—

Donald McKinnon, Buangor.—Two sons in family, including applicant; other has enlisted with the English. He had not started shearing yet, and had 900 to do. He had a lot of land, and if he were compelled to go to the war he would have to sacrifice everything. He had a mother and sister in Scotland dependent upon him. The P.M.—They might have come in for a fortune since you left. Granted a temporary exemption till 31st January, 1917.

Robert Aubrey Dunn, Middle Creek.—Owned land conjointly with his brother, and had obligations to meet in the way of paying back his father. He had crops to get off and to put in. The P.M.—What will be the good of your wheat, sheep, etc., if the Empire falls? You will have to let the land look after itself. Exemption granted till 28th February, 1917, on the gronnd of exceptional financial obligations.

Harry Dunn, Middle Creek (brother of last applicant).—Had to pay his father at the rate of 10/ per acre. What was to become of the stock and his father, whom he had to keep along with his brother? The P.M. admitted it was hard, but if one of them had enlisted things might have been different. Temporary exemption till 28th Feby., 1917.

David McK. Nairn, Buangor, farmer.—Temporary exemption till 30th November. The P.M. said there were two brothers, and when they got into camp they could fight out who was to go to the war.

John Brennan, Buangor, farmer.—Owns 600 acres, 100 of which are under crop, and also owns 500 sheep. He had a brother, who was practically blind; he could not see a sheep 50yds. off. If he went to the war, it meant that his property would have to go. Temporary exemption granted till 28th February. Applicant—Can I appeal against the decision? The P.M.—But the judge can't give you more than I have done. He might give you less.

Frank Luke Fay, Middle Creek, farmer.—All he wanted was temporary exemption till 28th February. The P.M. granted the exemption.

David Martin Lees, Buangor, farmer.—Had two boys enlisted. Temporary exemption granted till 28th Feby., 1917.

Arthur John Pickford, Buangor, farmer.—Only son. Absolute exemption.—"Advertiser."

EVERY ORGAN SUFFERS.

If your food is not properly digested every organ in your body suffers from want of nourishment. Constipation results and you become pale and sallow, nervous and anaemic. Avoid this by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They will assist digestion and proper assimilation of food, thus providing nourishment for the whole body. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

MINOR AILMENTS.

By giving the minor ailments prompt attention the more serious diseases are avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the medicine in most general use for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, which are the most common of the minor ailments. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, aids expectoration, and helps restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

AUCTION SALES.

Kelly & McDonald are holding an off shears' sale of 5000 sheep at Beaufort on a date to be fixed, and will be pleased to receive entries.

MAIN LEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the residents of Main Lead was held on the 21st ult., relative to the proposed local honor roll. It was decided to open a fund and receive donations for a roll Mrs L. Watkin (secretary) reported that £1/10/ had already been promised. It was resolved to have the honor roll executed by Messrs Campbell and Wilson, of Ballarat. The secretary submitted to residents a photograph of one executed for Cape Clear volunteers by that firm, which was very much admired. On the motion of Mesdames Watkin and Dickman, it was decided to give a presentation and send-off to Private George Ball when he is granted final leave. Private Ball, after having been rejected several times, was accepted some weeks ago.

The bag of flour which was drawn for in connection with the local queen carnival was won by Mrs James Tiley, of Raglan.

MIDDLE CR

(FROM A CORRESP

In connection with th
district State schools'
funds for patriotic pur
bined Middle Creek, Bu
ley schools on Thursday,
a concert and queen
proved an unqualified su
standing the heavy rain
packed to its utmost ca
tense interest was mani
porters of the various
chair was occupied by
thanked the people, in a
their attendance. Sev
action songs and tableaux
ted by the children of th
Shirley, and Buangor sch
were given by Mrs R. W
Laura Deans. All the ite
ly appreciated. The c
duced Mr R. F. Toutcher,
he thanked for attending
responding. At about 1
Toutcher announced the
polling up till that hour.
15 minutes was given to all
of the respective queens
ditional money. All kind
were put into operation, s
ing of oats, poultry, eggs
ber of raffles were also go
then ceased, all concerned
ed as though their lives de
result, and the excitement
Elaborate arrangements w
the crowning ceremony.
throne was erected in the
stage, and a rich carpet w
for "Her Majesty" to tre
result was then announced
Miss Maggie Liston (queen
17,278 votes (£71/19/10
McDonald (A.N.A. queen)
(£39/14/8); Miss Hornsby
Buangor Red Cross),
(£14/19/1). The results o
queen competition were a
Alice Franc (Middle Creek g
3,741 votes (£15/11 9); Ed
(Buangor group queen),
(£8/13/1); Alice Humphri
group queen), 956 votes (£3
credit balance amounted t
Toutcher, in performing th
ceremony, remarked that it
ing duty to crown the you
the queen of the Red Cros
placed the crown on her he
sceptre in her hand, he calle
semblage to give three hea
for the winning queen, which
dially given. The group qu
then crowned. At the conc
ceremony, each queen was gi
some present. The queen of
the recipient of many cong
from her friends. The event
a manner which redounds to
of all who had a hand in its
tion and management. The
and their assistants deserve th
congratulations on the splen
of their efforts. Hearty votes
were accorded Mr Toutcher,
man, and others who had assis
floor was then cleared, and dan
continued till the early hour
morning.

The Middle Creek branch of th
held their monthly meeting in t
hall on Friday, 20th Oct. The
(Mr Hanlon) presided, and the
fair attendance. The secretary
circular asking the branch to c
power to secure a strong affirma
for conscription on the 28th
resolution that no action be ta
carried unanimously. The secr
ported that two members were
sick list. Accounts totalling
were passed for payment. An e
debate was held on the subject o
versus Country Life." Messrs
Pickford (Town) and Hanlon (
were the leaders, and a number
bers took part. Those who ad
the advantages of town life w
winners.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC C

The adjourned general meetin
Beaufort Athletic Club was he
Mechanics' Institute on W
night. Present—Messrs W. E
(president), C. T. Crick, Da
Hughes, J. George, D. Stevens
Glover, W. J. Stevenson, B
Crick, Parker (secretary), and
The secretary reported that t
had a Cr. balance of £131 1s
The prize money for the Box
patriotic sports was fixed at £4
The president, two vice-pre
secretary, and Messrs C. Crick,
D. Stevenson, and W. H. Halp
appointed as a sub-committee to
programme of sports and subm
for approval at next meeting.
All present formed themselv
committee, with power to ad
number, to carry out the sports.
The subscription was fixed at
the same privileges as last year.
The secretary was instructed to
the Societies' Hall for Boxing N
It was resolved that the sport
registered.
The election of officers resulte
lows:—President, Mr H. B.
vice-presidents, Messrs O'Sulliv
Dames; treasurer, Mr E. W.
secretary, Mr A. Parker (the
being fixed at £10).
The secretary was instructed t
to the Beaufort Men's and Lad
Cross Societies and the Girls'
Club, asking them to co-operate w
club and to send delegates to th
meeting, which was fixed for W
day, 15th inst.
The sub-committee meeting w
ranged for Thursday evening, 9th
As Mr Bravo is leaving for Cant
Melbourne, Mr George took the
tunity to bid him farewell, to
regret that so good a member and
man was leaving, and to wish h
cess in his new sphere of labor.
remarks were endorsed and supple
by Messrs W. R. Glover, Dame
Halpin, who referred to Mr
active association with various
tions in the town; Mr Halpin co
ing that as there were so many
the people, a presentation was ou
question, but he promised that h
at the council meeting on Monday
for a public send-off to be gi
Messrs Williams and Bravo and th
A. J. Stewart at the Shire Hall.
Mr Bravo, who regretted hav
leave Beaufort for family r
heartily thanked the members fo
kind remarks and good wishes, an
owed all he possessed to Beaufo
greatly appreciated the strong s
accorded to him in his business
people of the town and district,
ally in times of opposition, he wo
forget the place, but would alw
ready to welcome old friends in h
home, and to take every oppor
that availed itself of coming b
Beaufort and renewing his acquai
with them.
Mr Dames, in eulogistic terms
posed a vote of thanks to the cha
for the able manner in which h
carried out his duties as president.
was seconded by Mr Halpin, and su
acknowledged by Mr Glover, who
tioned that £300 had been raise
patriotic purposes at last year's g
ing, and hoped that this year's wo
equally successful.

Raglan; horsedriver, r, and contractor, and ht he was of national he country.—Applicant ould not do much with- l poor health. The P.M. young fellows' fathers men; you seem to run the old man does noth- to 5th March.

an, sole support for 13 other.—Application re- support, and applicant eave.

ell, Waterloo; sole sup- nd sister.—Conditional ed.

Beaufort; only son out tive service.—Absolute ed.

Beaufort; only support her and family.—Con- n granted whilst sup-

ufort; had 70 acres of 250 sheep own personal f harvesting and shear- o the P.M., applicant ink anyone else could The P.M.—You are your father now this u are also important to plicant said he had one and another going. In n Dettman, he said his imed in Maryborough, e would be told when Captain Dettman—He edically unfit, and was e to attend the next you got into communi- Returned Soldiers' As- ld get plenty of men anaging. Applicant— to talk about your re- Captain Dettman— f land will pay a man! ts it that he is doing growing crops. Ad- rch.

n, Beaufort; required p of self and co-part- to 5th March.

aufort; required for omestic and financial licant said his brother he was in partnership step-father, and step- ad about 600 acres ad promised to look s share. Applicant of a road contract as ependent on the re- nd contracts. He did e to make arrange- er to carry on. The grant a conditional swer to Captain Dett- id there was also a 19. One step-bro- exemption till March rop. The road-con- ast till Xmas. The ourned the case to the older step-bro- p.

Beaufort; had to t of 6 weeks.—Ad- r.

fort; sole support of t had one married ied sister, whose hus- he war, and he had fter things for his ptain Dettman said rd case. The P.M. l exemption whilst orting his mother.

ARAT.

trict claims for ex- with by Mr D. Berri- rat on Friday, 27th

n, Buangor.—Two ding applicant; other e English. He had yet, and had 900 to land, and if he were e war he would have g. He had a mother nd dependent upon ey might have come e you left. Granted on till 31st January,

unn, Middle Creek. intly with his bro- tions to meet in the his father. He had o put in. The P.M. ood of your wheat, Empire falls? You nd look after itself. till 28th February, f exceptional finan-

le Creek (brother of d to pay his father acre. What was k and his father, ep along with his admitted it was them had enlisted en different. Tem- 28th Feby., 1917.

Buangor, farmer. ion till 30th Novem- there were two ey got into camp ho was to go to

uangor, farmer.— f which are under 0 sheep. He had practically blind; ep 50yds. off. If it meant that his o go. Temporary l 28th February. al against the de- ut the judge can't have done. He

iddle Creek, farm- as temporary ex- ruary. The P.M.

Buangor, farmer. sted. Temporary 28th Feby., 1917. , Buangor, farm- te exemption.—

SALES.

e holding an off ep at Beaufort on will be pleased to

AD.

SPONDENT.)

sidents of Main st ult., relative nor roll. It was nd and receive Mrs L. Watkin hat £1/10/ had It was resolved ecuted by Mes- n, of Ballarat. to residents a uted for Cape firm, which was the motion of ickman, it was ation and send- ll when he is vate Ball, after eral times, was

was drawn for al queen cas- mes Tiley, of

MIDDLE CREEK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In connection with the Ballarat and district State schools' effort to raise funds for patriotic purposes, the combined Middle Creek, Buangor, and Shirley schools on Thursday, 21st Sept., held a concert and queen carnival, which proved an unqualified success. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, the hall was packed to its utmost capacity; and intense interest was manifested by supporters of the various queens. The chair was occupied by Mr Dunn, who thanked the people, in a neat speech, for their attendance. Several enjoyable action songs and tableaux were contributed by the children of the Middle Creek, Shirley, and Buangor schools, and songs were given by Mrs R. Woodall and Miss Laura Deans. All the items were greatly appreciated. The chairman introduced Mr R. F. Toutcher, M.L.A., whom he thanked for attending; Mr Toutcher responding. At about 11.30 p.m. Mr Toutcher announced the result of the polling up till that hour. An interval of 15 minutes was given to allow supporters of the respective queens to raise additional money. All kinds of schemes were put into operation, such as disposing of oats, poultry, eggs, etc. A number of raffles were also got off. Voting then ceased, all concerned having worked as though their lives depended on the result, and the excitement being intense. Elaborate arrangements were made for the crowning ceremony. A handsome throne was erected in the middle of the stage, and a rich carpet was laid down for "Her Majesty" to tread upon. The result was then announced as follow:—Miss Maggie Liston (queen of Red Cross), 17,278 votes (£71/19/10/); Mrs J. McDonald (A.N.A. queen), 9,536 votes (£39/14/8); Miss Hornsby (queen of Buangor Red Cross), 3,589 votes (£14/19/1). The results of the school queen competition were as follows:—Alice Franc (Middle Creek group queen), 3,741 votes (£15/11/9); Edith Pearson (Buangor group queen), 2,077 votes (£8/13/1); Alice Humphries (Shirley group queen), 956 votes (£3/19/8). The credit balance amounted to £187. Mr Toutcher, in performing the crowning ceremony, remarked that it was a pleasing duty to crown the young lady as the queen of the Red Cross. Having placed the crown on her head and the sceptre in her hand, he called on the assemblage to give three hearty cheers for the winning queen, which were cordially given. The group queens were then crowned. At the conclusion of the ceremony, each queen was given a handsome present. The queen of queens was the recipient of many congratulations from her friends. The event ended in a manner which redounds to the credit of all who had a hand in its inauguration and management. The committee and their assistants deserve the heartiest congratulations on the splendid results of their efforts. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded Mr Toutcher, the chairman, and others who had assisted. The floor was then cleared, and dancing was continued till the early hours of the morning.

The Middle Creek branch of the A.N.A. held their monthly meeting in the public hall on Friday, 20th Oct. The president (Mr Hanlon) presided, and there was a fair attendance. The secretary read a circular asking the branch to do all in its power to secure a strong affirmative vote for conscription on the 28th inst. A resolution that no action be taken was carried unanimously. The secretary reported that two members were on the sick list. Accounts totalling £7/10/ were passed for payment. An enjoyable debate was held on the subject of "Town versus Country Life." Messrs W. G. Pickford (Town) and Hanlon (Country) were the leaders, and a number of members took part. Those who advocated the advantages of town life were the winners.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The adjourned general meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday night. Present—Messrs W. R. Glover (president), C. T. Crick, Dames, H. Hughes, J. George, D. Stevenson, J. T. Glover, W. J. Stevenson, Bravo, A. Crick, Parker (secretary), and Halpin.

The secretary reported that the club had a Cr. balance of £131/18/.

The prize money for the Boxing Day patriotic sports was fixed at £40.

The president, two vice-presidents, secretary, and Messrs C. Crick, George, D. Stevenson, and W. H. Halpin were appointed as a sub-committee to draft a programme of sports and submit same for approval at next meeting.

All present formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to the number, to carry out the sports.

The subscription was fixed at 5/, with the same privileges as last year.

The secretary was instructed to engage the Societies' Hall for Boxing Night.

It was resolved that the sports be unregistered.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr H. B. Seager; vice-presidents, Messrs O'Sullivan and Dames; treasurer, Mr E. W. Hughes; secretary, Mr A. Parker (the salary being fixed at £10).

The secretary was instructed to write to the Beaufort Men's and Ladies' Red Cross Societies and the Girls' Anzac Club, asking them to co-operate with the club and to send delegates to the next meeting, which was fixed for Wednesday, 15th inst.

The sub-committee meeting was arranged for Thursday evening, 9th inst.

As Mr Bravo is leaving for Canterbury, Melbourne, Mr George took the opportunity to bid him farewell, to express regret that so good a member and townsman was leaving, and to wish him success in his new sphere of labor. These remarks were endorsed and supplemented by Messrs W. R. Glover, Dames, and Halpin, who referred to Mr Bravo's active association with various institutions in the town; Mr Halpin considering that as there were so many calls on the people, a presentation was out of the question, but he promised that he would at the council meeting on Monday arrange for a public send-off to be given to Messrs Williams and Bravo and the Rev. A. J. Stewart at the Shire Hall.

Mr Bravo, who regretted having to leave Beaufort for family reasons, heartily thanked the members for their kind remarks and good wishes, and as he owed all he possessed to Beaufort, and greatly appreciated the strong support accorded to him in his business by the people of the town and district, especially in times of opposition, he would not forget the place, but would always be ready to welcome old friends in his new home, and to take every opportunity that availed itself of coming back to Beaufort and renewing his acquaintance with them.

Mr Dames, in eulogistic terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he had carried out his duties as president, which was seconded by Mr Halpin, and suitably acknowledged by Mr Glover, who mentioned that £300 had been raised for patriotic purposes at last year's gathering, and hoped that this year's would be equally successful.

CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM.

The poll in connection with the conscription referendum passed off very quietly on Saturday. It occasioned no more stir than a municipal election, owing to the fact that people did not congregate in large numbers round the booth at the Shire Hall, but paraded the streets instead. Several motor cars bearing large "Vote Yes" placards were busily engaged in conveying electors to the booth, and the "Antis" also worked for their cause in a quiet way. There was a total absence of bitterness on both sides. Mr A. Parker presided over the Beaufort booth, and was assisted by Messrs N. B. Acton (assistant presiding officer) and Messrs D. Stevenson and W. Stevens (poll clerk). There was a steady stream of voters to and from the booth for the greater part of the day, and a fair vote (611 votes) was recorded. Of this number 300 were males and 311 females. The result of the polling for the Beaufort subdivision was as follows:—Yes, 732; No, 780; informal, 28. A total of 144 absent votes was recorded in this subdivision, of which 41 were at Beaufort.

A few minutes before the Beaufort poll closed the presiding officer went outside the Shire Hall and notified that the poll was on the point of closing, and that if any electors who had not voted were present they had better come inside. He also advised the people not to wait about after the door was closed, as instructions had been received that no progress returns were to be posted. As the door was being closed an elector poked his head inside, and the presiding officer allowed him to vote.

There are 36,316 electors in the Corangamite division, and the totals (with the exception of absent votes) were—Yes, 13,641; No, 11,925; Yes majority, 1,716. The subdivisional returns are appended:—

Subdivision.	Yes.	No.
Allansford	364	284
Ararat	1319	1564
Beaufort	732	780
Beeac	688	485
Beech Forest	364	391
Birregurra	291	289
Buangor	106	96
Camperdown	1377	987
Cobden	722	481
Colac	1778	1376
Forrest	275	226
Krambruk	261	34
Lexton	309	333
Linton	272	265
Lorne	107	61
Mortlake	596	570
Panmure	203	289
Port Campbell	193	58
Terang	800	743
Warrnambool	2144	1753
Willaura	578	512
Winchelsea	162	348

VOTING BY STATES.

	Yes.	No.
New South Wales	302,530	422,422
Victoria	314,259	296,400
Queensland	115,981	124,071
South Australia	78,311	104,781
West Australia	30,407	32,477
Tasmania	45,914	35,487
Federal Territory	1,826	1,168
Totals	939,228	1,016,806

Majority for No—77,578.

VICTORIA.

Balaclava—Yes, 19,721; No, 10,640.
Ballarat—Yes, 11,612; No, 13,158.
Batman—Yes, 9,752; No, 18,645.
Bendigo—Yes, 11,137; No, 12,275.
Bourke—Yes, 15,494; No, 21,191.
Corio—Yes, 15,342; No, 12,422.
Echuca—Yes, 14,331; No, 10,505.
Fawkner—Yes, 13,708; No, 14,145.
Flinders—Yes, 16,321; No, 10,430.
Gippsland—Yes, 16,629; No, 7,958.
Grampians—Yes, 11,760; No, 12,256.
Henty—Yes, 26,280; No, 12,024.
Indi—Yes, 12,748; No, 10,883.
Kooyong—Yes, 22,716; No, 10,972.
Maribyrnong—Yes, 15,648; No, 18,983.
Melbourne—Yes, 9,219; No, 14,910.
Melbourne Ports—Yes, 10,396; No, 21,490.
Wannon—Yes, 12,512; No, 11,178.
Wimmera—Yes, 13,312; No, 7,728.
Yarra—Yes, 8,076; No, 21,441.

Considerable progress was again made on Thursday in the counting of the referendum figures, when 50,141 votes were counted, as against 56,433 for the previous day, and 56,306 on Tuesday. During the past three days the "No" majority has been steadily growing smaller, and the decrease shown on Thursday was 3,275, which leaves the present "No" majority at 77,578. The States contributing to this change were Victoria, where the "Yes" vote was increased by 1,622; Western Australia and Tasmania, which contributed 1,003 and 485 respectively to their "Yes" majorities; and New South Wales and South Australia, where the negative votes were reduced by 131 and 747 respectively. In Queensland, however, the "No" majority showed a gain of 713. Most of the votes dealt with on Thursday were those of the absentees, and it is likely that there are still between 200,000 and 250,000 absentee votes yet to be counted. Several days, therefore, will probably elapse before the result of the poll will be known. The Anzac vote, it has been officially stated, will be included in the absentee vote for Australia, and it is computed that this will include at least 300,000 votes. In the circumstances it is not expected that this will be announced for some days yet—although the unexpected may happen at any period in the interval.

(A. Parker, Lawrence Street, Beaufort.)

CONSTIPATION MAY CAUSE CONSUMPTION.

Many a case of consumption has been caused by constipation. The poisons stored up in the bowels permeate the blood, weakening the system until the patient falls an easy victim to consumption germs. If your bowels will not act natural, assist them by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. A course of Chamberlain's Tablets will relieve the most obstinate case of constipation and strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

At the Geelong wool sales on Thursday the highest price of the day was 27d, this being secured for merino, WB over Trawalla, and also three others.

Yesterday (Friday) was observed as Flower Day, and the Beaufort school children raised a substantial amount for patriotic purposes by the sale of bouquets, &c.

The following district sales were effected at the Ballarat stock sales on Tuesday:—113 merinos (shorn), Mr J. G. Brebner, Buangor, wethers 19/6 to 21/11, ewes 15/1 to 17/10; 33 two-tooth crossbred wethers and ewes, Messrs Elder & Co., Skipton, to £1/17/3, 27 lambs (this season's) at £1/1/7; executors late J. Keating, Skipton, crossbred wethers (in the wool) 36/, shorn 32/9 to 30/5; 45 crossbred ewes, Mr H. Dawson, Trawalla, at £1/16/6; 150 shorn crossbred wethers, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, to 35/4, averaging 34/3, highest average of market.

Quiet on West front. Germans declare that the Somme crisis is over.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.

The members of the Ballarat Revue Club and a number of other performers gave a successful concert at Beaufort on Tuesday night, in support of the candidature in the Ballarat queen competition of Sister Medwell, the soldiers' nominee. The Societies' Hall was well filled, the sum of about £10 being taken at the doors. Although general disappointment was expressed at the indifferent quality of the programme, the kindlier critics in the audience did not lose sight of the deserving object and that the performers were mostly young people out for a trip, and, on the whole, gave them a good reception. Cr. W. H. Halpin, who acted as chairman, made a few introductory remarks, in the course of which he emphasised the necessity of augmenting patriotic funds at every opportunity. Several choruses from the revue, "Watch your Step," were fairly well rendered by a full company of girls and youths, the solos being creditably taken by Miss Cardston. The costumes were both appropriate and pretty, and the items the most popular of the evening. The following numbers were encored:—"Quakeresses," "By the Sea," and "The Pride of the Pier." A duet was contributed by Miss Cardston and Master Wallace Walker, and songs by Mr C. Boxshall, Sergeant-major Reid, Sergeant Bradshaw, Master Wallace Walker, and Miss McKelvie. Several of the singers were recalled; Wallace Walker's efforts being much appreciated. From a musical point of view, the best items of the evening were Miss McKelvie's. The accompaniments were played by Misses Mann and McKelvie and Sergt.-major Reid. The visitors were entertained at tea and supper by the members of the Beaufort Ladies' Red Cross Society and Girls' Anzac Club, who also decorated the hall and fitted up the dressing rooms with easy chairs, &c. The concert was followed by an enjoyable plain and fancy-dress ball; about 25 couples being in attendance. About a dozen fancy costumes were worn, the trophies for the best being won by Miss L. Stuart ("Rose") and Mr L. Hendy ("Stockman"). Excellent dance music was supplied by a couple of Ballarat musicians, and Mr J. Carmichael acted as M.C. Supper was provided at a nominal charge.

FOR THE EMPIRE.

Mr L. Miller, of Beaufort, has volunteered in Melbourne for active service.

Mr T. Menzie Miller, formerly Presbyterian missionary at Beaufort, visited this township at the end of last week on his way to South Australia. Mr Miller has been stationed at Wangaratta of late, but has been transferred. He has been accepted for active service after seven unsuccessful tries, and is now waiting to be called up.

Mr Albert Bruce Rogers, son of Mr and Mrs E. Rogers, of Beaufort, has volunteered for active service. Mr Rogers, who is a telegraphist at Ballarat, has three brothers in the A.I.F. two of whom have been wounded. When Mr Rogers' case (which had previously been adjourned) came on at the Ballarat Exemption Court on Monday he was not present, and Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., remarked, "From what I see by the papers here this man is entitled to exemption, as he has three brothers already serving in the war. It is a very good family." The application was struck out owing to absence of applicant.

An investiture ceremony was held at Buckingham Palace on Monday. Among those invested with the military cross were:—Captain Luke P. Fay, of Middle Creek; and Lieut. Arthur Hughes, of Ballarat (the latter having been for a time in charge of the first Beaufort camp.)

Mr D. Manson, of Beaufort, has received distressing news regarding two of his cousins, who went to France with Scottish regiments. One has been killed and another is a prisoner in Germany.

Captain L. P. Fay, of Middle Creek, whose name appears among the wounded in the 239th casualty list, has had a distinguished career since vacating a position in a bank at Ararat and joining the A.I.F. at the beginning of the war. He landed at Gallipoli as a private, and for gallantry during the memorable landing operations was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Only a few months ago, as a lieutenant, he was awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry in France. During a night attack he captured an enemy strong post, and later led a company to the attack, although badly wounded. He obtained his captaincy shortly afterwards. Captain Fay comes of a well-known farming family in this district, and his relatives have just reason to be proud of him.

NEW DISPLAY BY RICHARDS & CO.

The new spring display of art photos. opened to public view will no doubt evoke the deep appreciation it merits. The very large number of military portraits denotes the great popularity of Richards & Co. As usual a great variety of bridal and other studies is shown. A novelty introduced by Richards & Co. is to be seen in the very elegant gilt oval frames with curved crystal glass. A full display is also shown of all classes of portraits too numerous to particularise, and the whole exhibit will be found to justify the high reputation enjoyed by this famous studio.

WANTED KNOWN.—FOR SALE, new FARM WAGGONS, four-inch and five-inch tires, truck body, best seasoned material. Apply C. A. BRANDT, Ararat. 'Phone 88.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR

NOTICE is hereby given that an ELECTION of COUNCILLOR for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, 1916, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Councillor James Cuthbertson for the North Riding.

Every Candidate at such Election must be nominated at the Offices of the Council, Beaufort, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on or before the Nomination Day, viz.:—Friday, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, 1916, by the delivery to my deputy, Mr N. B. Acton, of Beaufort, Shire Secretary, of a Nomination Paper in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1915.

Dated at Beaufort, 4th November, 1916.

WILLIAM H. HALPIN,
Returning Officer for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

'Phone 9.
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NEW SEASON'S FASHION NOVELTIES.

Our Millinery Department! under new supervision, is Blossoming forth. A profuse range of Seasonable Novelties, comprising the Daintiest Styles and the most Artistic Shades, make our Millinery Show absolutely up-to-date. . . . . .

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Notwithstanding the alleged Scarcity of Goods, our Special Buyers have succeeded in securing the finest range of Dress Goods which we have ever had the pleasure of showing. Our Dressmaking Department is thoroughly efficient, and we guarantee to make good, at whatever cost.

The Cost of Good Clothes is money well spent.
True economy lies in the buying of good things.

Our whole Store is full of Spring, and there is a regular spring in each Department.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

OFF SHEARS' SALE, 5000 SHEEP, —AT BEAUFORT,— On a date to be fixed in NOVEMBER.

ENTRIES NOW BEING RECEIVED.
KELLY & McDONALD, Beaufort.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. each deposit (minimum deposit £1), will be received up to 11 a.m. on Monday, 6th November, 1916, for the following works:—

Contract 771, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, near Lake Goldsmith.

Contract 772, West Riding.—Supply of 400 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, Mt. Emu and Streatham road.

Contract 773, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, Mt. William road.

Contract 774, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, near Wongan.

Contract 775, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Stewart's Lane, near Lake Goldsmith.

Contract 776, East Riding.—Supply of 300 cub. yds. quartz, on the Snake Valley and Skipton road.

Plans and specifications may be inspected at Shire Hall, Beaufort; Greyhound Coffee Palace, Snake Valley; and Mechanics' Institute, Skipton.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 26/10/16.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President, are invited for the undermentioned works, to be carried out under the provisions of the Country Roads Act, 1915:—

Contract 1M, 16/17.—Supply of 1500 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Hamilton road.

Contract 2M, 16/17.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Skipton road.

Contract 3M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Ararat road, near Buramboen.

Contract 4M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Ararat road, near Burrumbeet.

Contract 5M, 16/17.—Supply of 550 cub. yds. of quartz and gravel on the Skipton road.

Tenders must be lodged at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, on or before 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 6th November, 1916.

Specifications may be seen at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; Mechanics' Institute, Skipton; and at the Office of the Country Roads Board, Titles Office, Melbourne.

Preliminary deposit, 2½ per cent.

No Tender will necessarily be accepted.

N. B. ACTON, Shire Secretary.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 26/10/16.

WANTED, GIRL, for house work; wages, 15/. Apply MRS. L. WATKIN, "Belmont," Main Lead.

LOST.—Strayed from Waterloo on 30th Oct., bright bay Gelding, blaze face, white feet; dark chestnut Mare, blaze face; one grey Gelding. Reward. Apply G. A. RUSSELL, Waterloo.

Australian Natives' Association

THE Fortnightly MEETING of the Beaufort Branch, A.N.A., will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on TUESDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

J. FULLERTON, Secretary.

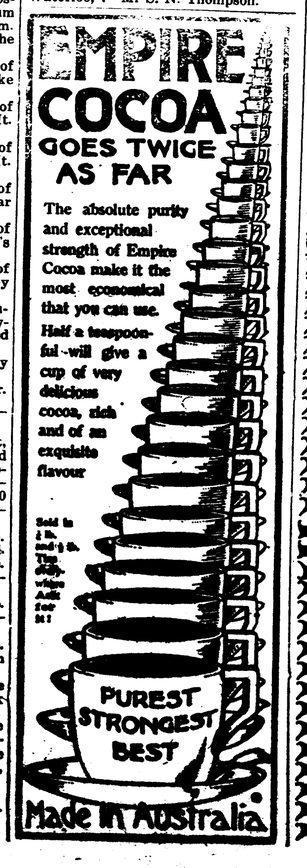
Religious Services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1916.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Middle Creek, 3—Rev. W. C. Wood.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Raglan, 3—Mr W. Coltman. Raglan, 7.30—Mr W. T. Merlin. Chute, 3—Mr C. Waldron. Chute, 7.30—Mr G. Boyd. Main Lead, 11—Mr G. Pringle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lexton, 11; Waterloo, 3; Beaufort, 7—Rev. A. J. Stewart. Beaufort, 11; Raglan, 3; Waterloo, 7—Mr S. N. Thompson.



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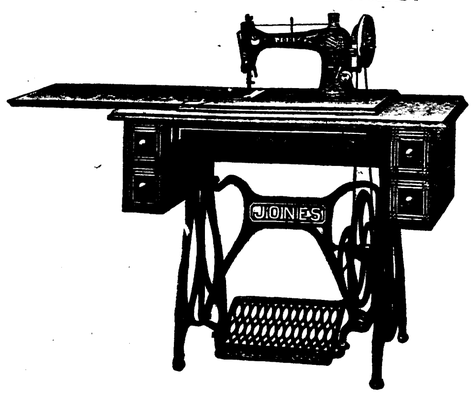

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TREASURE FOUND —A BRIDE WON.

BY GEORGE E. GARDNER.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS.

Charles Tremaine, a rising young lawyer, is surprised at receiving a visit from his old schoolmate, Jack Harding, who, recounting his experiences mentions how, since leaving school he has followed the sea as a means of livelihood. He relates that on one occasion, being shipwrecked, he and some of the crew were cast upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific. Whilst there he discovers hidden treasure of enormous value, the knowledge of which he keeps from his companions. He eventually arrives at Melbourne, where he falls in love with Florence Winter, the beautiful daughter of an old friend of his father. Mr. Winter refuses to give his consent to the marriage until Harding is able to support a wife ashore. With that determination he makes up his mind to recover the treasure, and sails for England, where he intends to buy and fit out a vessel for the task. Tremaine is persuaded into joining him, and it is whilst inspecting the brig 'Janet', which Harding has purchased, that the latter hails an acquaintance on shore, introducing him to Tremaine as Mr. Morgan. During an interview with the captain, the newcomer intimates that he is aware of the object of the cruise, and practically demands the position of first mate of the 'Janet.' This fact rather disturbs Mr. Tremaine, for he has taken a great dislike to the man. When a month out on their journey they encounter a terrific gale, and witness the destruction of a vessel by fire, being unable to render assistance owing to the violence of the storm.

PART THREE.—CHAPTER VI.

An uneventful week ensued. Fair winds carried the 'Janet' right merrily on her course; harmony and goodwill apparently prevailed among us, and I was coming to think that our romantic voyage would have a prosaic conclusion, that we should load the treasure on board, and sail away to Melbourne, where Jack would marry his sweetheart, as thousands of sweethearts have been married before, and that we should come back to England together on the wedding trip; for Harding had told me that it was decided that the Winters should return to England when Florence was married. It was a habit of mine to always expect that the commonplace and uneventful would happen, one, however, of which this voyage completely cured me.

One pleasant morning I was walking the rather short deck of the 'Janet,' enjoying a cigar and reveling in the freshness of sea and air. Morgan was in charge of the brig, giving an occasianal command to some sailors who were scrubbing down the deck. I had strolled well forward and was just turning, when one of the men, a stout, good-looking seaman, an Englishman, I believe, with a careless whirl of his brush scattered a few drops of water on the mate's shoes. It was the merest accident, a trifle which another man would have hardly noticed. But Morgan, with a fierce spring, grasped the kneeling sailor by the nape of the neck, and dashed his head again and again upon the deck. Then, catching him by the collar of his blue shirt, he shook him till the fellow's teeth fairly rattled, uttering all the while wild curses, made unintelligible by rage. Suddenly he stopped.

"Forward here!" he yelled to the rest of the watch. Quickly the men advanced. The malignant cruelty of the mate had apparently cowed them. "Fasten a line to each hand!" Morgan growled.

The order was at once obeyed. Running the ropes through blocks, the sailors hoisted away until the victim of the mate's anger swung to and fro with the rolling of the brig, the hard ropes chafing and cutting into his wrists, from which the blood slowly oozed. The sight was more than flesh and blood could stand. I stepped rapidly forward.

"What are you punishing the man in that way for?" I demanded. "He did nothing except slop a little water on you. I saw the whole affair, and it was wholly accidental."

Morgan gave me an insolent look.

"None of your business why I am punishing him," he growled. "I didn't ship as first officer of this craft to render to a passenger the reasons of my actions towards my crew. There he hangs till I choose to cut him down."

"No, he won't," I retorted, angrily. "I am only a passenger, and haven't any authority, but I will see Captain Harding, and if he does not order you to release the man, I'll do it myself;" and before he could reply, I sprang down the companion.

There had been a lively squall the night before, and both Jack and the second mate were asleep below. I knocked loudly on Harding's door, and just as it opened to admit me, I saw Morgan descending into the cabin.

"What's the matter, Carl?" demanded my friend, looking at me in surprise as I entered the room.

"That infernal first mate of yours has broken loose and is torturing a sailor. Come on deck at once and put an end to it, or I will."

Then I briefly narrated the occurrence. Captain Harding looked deeply troubled.

"I am sorry it has happened, but it can't be helped," he said at last. "You can be sure I won't permit any cruelty on board, however much I may want to avoid trouble with Morgan. I will be on deck directly. If you have a revolver, get it. I'm afraid we shall have a bit of a row, and it may be handy."

"I hurriedly returned to the deck. My pistol, a small one, I had carried since the beginning of the voyage. The sailor still hung, swinging helplessly, his toes barely touching the deck. His face was distorted with suffering: the blood ran in small streams from the wounds in his head but he as yet had uttered no sound of anguish through his tightly-clenched teeth. I was about to speak a word of encouragement, when Ross appeared. He looked at the swaying form of the man in surprise. Stepping up to him, he said:

"What are you in this fix for, Frank?"

"Dunno," groaned the sailor. "Mr. Morgan jumped on to me and ordered me to be strung up."

Ross turned to me.

"Do you know anything about this, Mr. Tremaine?"

Choking with wrath, I told him the story of the affair. When I had finished, he grasped the ropes and gently lowered the seaman to the deck. He could hardly stand at first.

"Go forward," said Ross, quietly. "I'll see that you don't suffer any more for nothing."

Slowly and painfully the man staggered away, the blood still flowing from the cruel bruises inflicted by his assailant. The sailors gathered about him, and their villainous scowls and black glances did not augur well for the future of our voyage. But I had hardly time to notice this, when Morgan sprang up the companion-way. He cast a look at the place where the sailor had hung, and his face blackened in an instant.

"Who released that blundering scoundrel Frank?" he demanded, looking in quick succession at Ross and myself.

"I did," answered the former.

"Did you know that he was put there by my orders?" thundered the first mate.

"He told me you put him there. The man was suffering badly, and I cut him down."

Ross spoke coolly and indifferently, as though he were differing from his superior merely on the abstract question of cruelty. Morgan's face was a study. He grew black and white by turns, his sinewy hands clinched together as though to tear each other through, and I saw what I had formerly supposed to be merely the novelist's exaggeration, a white froth gathering at the corners of his mouth. By a mighty effort, which I could but admire, despite my hatred of the fellow, Morgan regained his self-control, and said, huskily:

"Do you know, Mr. Ross, that I am the first officer of this vessel, and your superior, and that as such you have neither the right nor the authority to countermand any of my orders? That sailor was strung up there because, in my judgment, it was what he deserved. Now go forward, bring him here, and haul him up where you found him, or"——

He stopped and gasped for breath, convulsed with passion. Ross looked calmly at him as he replied:

"I ordered Frank to be cut down because I didn't think that Captain Harding would approve such treatment. If he orders the man to be strung up again, I'll obey, but I'll never see a man tortured like that except by the skipper's orders. I don't take such commands from a brute like you."

For a moment the two men faced each other. Then, with a spring like a tiger and a yell as wild, Morgan leaped upon the little mate. The latter was helpless in his iron clutch. For a second the first mate's hands grasped Ross's throat as though they would never release their hold; then with a fierce wrench the brute hurled the slight form from him like a toy. Ross flew limply through the air and fell in a heap on the deck. The whole affair was so sudden, and Morgan moved with such speed, that I could hardly stir before the mischief had been done. The first mate had just turned upon me, when Harding sprang up the companion-way, pistol in hand. Morgan's right hand sought his breast.

"Hold on, Morgan," said Jack, with great ferocity. "I'll kill you if you make another movement."

The mate gazed into the loaded muzzle. Not a muscle quivered; not a nerve gave way. But his judgment was asserting itself. No man could look at Harding and doubt his purpose.

"Where is your pistol, Morgan?" he said, grimly.

There was no answer.

"I repeat my question. Where is your pistol? I shall not repeat it again;" and the smile with which the words were accompanied was a deadly one.

"In my shirt-front," came the reply, in tones scarcely audible.

"Carl, will you kindly step forward and disarm Mr. Morgan?"

I promptly did so. As my hand rested for a moment over the scoundrel's heart, I observed its quiet, regular beating. Morgan was yielding, because there was no other resource, but he was wholly without fear. He was overcome for the moment; but not subdued. The pistol, an extremely large and formidable weapon, was easily found, fully loaded.

Jack still kept his weapon full on the mate.

"Please go below, Mr. Tremaine, and examine Mr. Morgan's stateroom. Take all weapons and ammunition you may find and place them in my cabin."

Rapidly I hastened below. The place was rather dark, and I lighted a small lamp before entering Morgan's apartment. It was a tiny room, and so low that I fancied its occupant could scarcely have stood upright. My search was rewarded with no immediate results. There were the usual fittings of an officer's room. A sextant stood on a table, and near by was a chart, on which the course had been pricked; underneath lay a paper containing the calculations of yesterday's position. The figures were small and delicate, resembling those of a woman, and were made with great precision and neatness. Morgan was apparently a man of care and accuracy, as well as cruelty.

After overhauling everything else in the room, I at last examined a row of drawers at the end of the table. The upper ones were unlocked; they contained the usual clothing of a seaman, and in addition a supply of underwear of extremely fine quality, such as the merchant officer seldom knows the existence of. There was also a large number of linen handkerchiefs, with the letter M embroidered most elaborately in one corner, evidently the work of fair fingers. The lower drawer alone was locked. From a large bunch of keys I fortunately found one that fitted, and here I discovered the object of my search. Snugly packed away in cotton, and carefully oiled and polished, lay four "bulldog" revolvers, accompanied by an abundant supply of cartridges. Thrusting them into my pockets, I again scrutinised every nook and corner of the little room, but could find no other trace of weapons.

Satisfied that further search would be useless, I was about to withdraw when a coat of Morgan's, which I had already examined, again caught my eye. Impelled by some unintelligible motive, I again took the garment, running my hand along the lining. This time I felt a hard surface, which had escaped my notice before. Observing the spot closely, I found a pocket, closed at the top with a number of small flat buttons. Hurriedly opening it, I drew from within a thin, oblong object wrapped in oiled silk. I knew at once that it must be a portrait, and was about to replace it, feeling that the emergency did not call for such an intrusion into Morgan's private affairs; but an overmastering curiosity urged me on, and, after a moment's hesitation, I unwrapped the silk.

Had a rattlesnake suddenly sprung forth, I could not have been more astounded than by the picture that met my gaze. And yet it was no Gorgon's head that confronted me; on the contrary, that of a very beautiful and sunny-haired young woman; but the face was that of—Florence Winter. I could not be mistaken. Jack's confidences had been very numerous, and as complete as frequent. I had never seen a picture of his sweetheart, but I felt instinctively that I could not be wrong. A glance at the back of the photograph set all doubts at rest. "Smith Bros., Melbourne," was conclusive.

Recovering at last my senses, I replaced the photograph and hastened on deck. Harding was still covering the first mate with his pistol, while two sailors were engaged in caring for Ross. They were chafing his forehead, arms, and hands; but though he groaned occasionally, he had not as yet recovered consciousness.

Procuring a bottle of brandy, I pried open the suffering man's mouth and poured some of the fiery liquid down his throat, and in a few minutes was overjoyed to see his eyes slowly open.

He looked about in a dazed sort of way, then, with my assistance, rose to his feet, and, fixing his eyes upon Morgan, who had stood like a statue since Harding appeared on the scene, started towards him.

But his strength was completely gone; he tottered, and would have fallen had I not caught him.

"Take him below, will you, Carl?" said Harding.

With the ready help of a sailor, I soon succeeded in stowing the second mate snugly away in his bunk. He groaned heavily, and I feared that he had suffered some severe internal injury, so violent and ruthless had been the attack of his assailant.

Leaving the seaman to care for his needs, I returned to the deck. Morgan was leaning on the rail, and Harding had lowered his weapon, though it was still clutched in his hand. The mate had regained complete self-command, for his complexion exhibited its normal tawny hue, the colour no longer varying, as I had observed to be the case when a mental struggle was going on. He even smiled slightly as I reappeared, though with an expression that was far from reassuring.

"Now that the battle is over, and the injured has been carried away, may I be allowed to ask, Captain Harding, what reason you have for threatening my life at the muzzle of a loaded revolver?" said Morgan, in blandly even tones. "Such conduct on the part of the master of a vessel towards his first officer is somewhat unusual."

"It's a matter we don't need to discuss," returned Jack. "I threatened to kill you, and would have done so, in order to save the lives of my friend and my second mate, both of whom you would have shot down like dogs, had you been able. Your cursed cruelty broke loose, and I know you too well under such circumstances to waste time in mild measures. If you have come to your senses, and are ready to return to your duty, you may do so for the present, until I consult with Mr. Tremaine in regard to my future course concerning you. But you are never to strike a seaman on board this brig, unless he flatly refuses to obey orders. And if you, under any circumstances, offer the slightest violence to Mr. Ross again, I will put you in irons for the rest of the voyage. All that prevents my doing so now is the fact that you once saved my life. But that shall not stand between us again. If you accept the terms, all right. If not, I will iron you now."

Harding waited for a reply, his finger toying carelessly with the trigger of his revolver. At last the mate said, with apparent effort, and with a peculiar smile:

"It would be a job to carry out your threat, Captain Harding, but I will accept the conditions. You have not deemed it worth while to consider my side of the story; but let that go. Without a murmur I will go below and see in what condition Mr. Tremaine has left my private property; and with this remark he disappeared down the companion.

On his return he resumed his duties on deck, and I could not tell from his appearance whether he had discovered the extent of my investigations.

CHAPTER VII.

It came on to blow heavily towards night, and for several days the 'Janet' struggled with a gale well-nigh equal in violence to that encountered on the equator. She required the unremitting attention of both officers and crew, making any thought of action in regard to Morgan out of the question. Finally, on the evening of the third day, the weather moderated, and Jack, who had scarcely left the deck while the storm lasted, went below to his cabin, whither I soon followed him. He was lying in his bunk, and a happy though tired smile played across his handsome face as I appeared. I didn't wonder he had won the heart of the fair Australian. He was a man whom any woman might love, and worthily.

"Dreaming, Jack?" said I, as I closed the door.

"I must confess that I was, though this is a pretty poor place to dream in. But I was allowing myself to imagine that the voyage was safely over, with the old craft lying at anchor in Melbourne harbour. She's a bonny lassie, Carl — of course you know whom I mean—and I often get rather homesick for her. It is very strange how one little girl can so twine herself into one's heart and life. I never cared anything for the dozens of girls I used to flirt with, nor they for me. But Florence seemed like a different being. I suppose we were designed for each other, and knew it at once. But a hardened old bachelor like yourself doesn't feel any particular interest in a lover's ecstasies, I presume."

"I'm glad that you broached the subject, however," I answered, "for I discovered something when overhauling Morgan's cabin that I have not told of yet;" and in a few sentences I recounted the finding of the portrait.

"You surely must be mistaken," said Harding, in astonishment, as I concluded. "I feel certain that had Florence given her picture to any one so recently she would have told me, and, were she acquainted with Morgan, I should in some way have known of it."

"I'm not mistaken," was my reply. "I know it was Miss Winter's portrait."

"It is something that can be settled quite easily," said my friend, rising and taking a portrait-case from a drawer in a small cabinet. "I haven't shown you this, because when I parted from Florence she gave it to me, and I promised to keep this particular picture for my eyes alone — for my adoration, &c. Of course, you don't understand, old man, but I think the emergency is serious enough to permit of my breaking the promise."

With these words he opened the case, revealing, as I had expected, a photograph identical with that which I had discovered in Morgan's cabin.

"It is the one. There is no question about it," I remarked.

For a while we both sat in absolute silence.

"I can't understand it!" exclaimed my companion, at last. "Those portraits were taken not more than a month before I arrived at Melbourne, and it seems impossible that Florence should have known so remarkable a man as Morgan well enough to give him her photograph without having mentioned him to me."

"It is barely possible," I remarked, rather maliciously, "that Miss Winter may have cast her witching spell over others before you appeared. I admit that it is decidedly strange, all things considered, how that rascally mate ever came by it; but don't flatter yourself that you are the first man that ever had a picture of your sweetheart."

Jack cast on me a look of withering contempt, such as only an enthusiastic lover is capable of. How utterly absurd the romance of a man in love appeats to a man just out of it!

"Of course, I didn't mean to call in question Miss Winter's faithfulness in the least," I continued, seeing how ridiculously hurt and vexed my friend was. "Only I really don't fancy that the fair antipodean has told you all about the men she has ever spoken to or ever exchanged photographs with. Possibly you may have, stowed away somewhere in your memory, recollections of fair maidens whom you haven't thought it necessary to mention to Miss Winter. However, the affair is serious enough, in all conscience, especially when we remember that Morgan knew the object of the voyage. I will stand by you heart and soul in any plan of action you may have against him. I believe I have hitherto distrusted him, even more than you have, and I candidly think that he is plotting the most disastrous things for us, which only the closest watchfulness will enable us to avoid. Does he know where the island is?"

"No. He asked me in regard to it a week or so after we sailed. I did not know before whether he was ignorant on that score or not. I refused point-blank to answer his question, and we had some sharp words, but nothing came of them. I finally told him that when we obtained the treasure I would see that he received his fair share of it, and this seemed to satisfy him. I supposed that all he wanted was part of the money, but that portrait puts a different light on the matter — or rather makes it all the darker—and his presence on board may have another motive."

"If we knew exactly what his acquaintance with Florence amounts to, and how far he is aware of your relations with her, we should have a key to the mystery," I remarked, as my friend paused as though for some suggestion. "My own advice would be to have it out with Morgan at once. Tell him what you have discovered, inform him of your engagement, and demand a full explanation of how he came by the picture, and his knowledge of the island. If he refuses to answer, as he probably will, put him in irons, and under close guard till the voyage is over."

"I think you are right, Carl," said Harding, after a little silence. "It has always been my misfortune to feel obligations rather keenly, and I am invariably reminded of that Calcutta affair in connection with Morgan. But in the light of what you have told me, I cannot put off action against him any longer. I will have him under guard to-morrow, unless he clears the whole thing up. I'm too much fagged out to do anything until then. Good night;" and my friend was asleep ere the words were spoken.

Morgan did not appear in the morning, but his absence was attributed to weariness and lack of sleep, and it occasioned little comment. When, however, later in the day, he failed to relieve the second mate, Jack began an investigation.

After listening keenly at Morgan's cabin, he called out:

"Come here, Carl, and see what you make of this."

The thickness of the door, which was considerable, deadened the sound. I could detect a noise as of heavy breathing, broken by an occasional muttered exclamation.

"Better open the door. There is something wrong," I remarked.

It was locked, but the key being pushed out, the door readily yielded to a key from another cabin.

(To be Continued.)

THE HORSE.

EASY WEANING.

Weaning time is a most critical stage in a horse's existence. He can be made or marred right then. If he has been accustomed to eating grain and has been getting all he will clean up, he will hardly ever miss his mother, provided she is absented from him for lengthening periods each day for a week and then removed altogether to some spot where the foal cannot hear her. It will only be a drop or two of milk she will be giving at that juncture anyhow. It is no bad scheme when quite ready to wean the foal to put the mare to light work if she has been idle, milk her perfectly dry when she comes in, and some fine evening forget to return her. The foal will go ahead with his eating rolled oats and hay contentedly enough. He will fret, of course, to some extent, but if he cannot hear his dam, nor she him, the trouble will soon be over and he will lose little if any flesh.

After foals are weaned at, say five months old, it is best to continue giving them about all the rolled oats they will clean up. Then, as cold weather sets in, begin to substitute some cracked corn for a part of the oats and keep on making this substitution until, at about nine months of age, the feed consists of one-half corn and one-half oats. Get at the proper proportions in this way. Note the amount of the rolled oats the youngster is consuming, then discover how much of the unrolled grain is required to make that quantity. The same weight of the cracked corn is right, though naturally the rolled oats will be the bulkier owing to its lighter, fluffier character.

THE IMPORTANT YEAR.

Any horse makes a half or more than half his ultimate growth during the first year of his life. It is well known also that it is the food consumed during that year that fixes the subsequent conformation. Foals that are starved the first year can never have the same width and substance as those that are properly fed. It was the possibility of obtaining a plentiful supply of food and water without undue fatigue or danger that first increased the bulk of horses toward the draught proportion. To insure a slab-sided, narrow-chested horse, starve him the first year. It makes no difference how liberal the feeding may be in after years. If the colt is denied full rations during his first 365 days on earth he will never reach the same size and draught conformation that he would have reached if properly fed during that period.

BARBED WIRE CUTS IN HORSES

Many owners know to their cost the number of valuable horses cut on barbed wire every year, and a few hints as to how to treat the injuries are here offered to those who have had but little experience.

If the cut has been simply through the skin, merely wash it clean with strong carbolic acid water every few days. If the muscles of the neck or limbs have been severed so that the wound hangs open, first stop the flow of blood with a tight bandage of clean white muslin over the wound. After the blood has stopped flowing remove the bandage and wash away where it is clotted with an antiseptic made with a few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water. The flesh may then be sewed together, leaving it open enough for all matter to run out, and if the wound is anointed with crude carbolic acid once or twice a week, no proud flesh will grow, and flies will be kept away.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century more than two hundred offences were punishable with death in England.

2057.

TRAINING A SHEPHERD DOG.

A BAD TRAINER.

When you observe an aged dog making a great noise, bustling about in an impatient manner, running fiercely at a sheep and turning it quickly, biting at its ears and legs, you may conclude, without hesitation, that the drover who owns it is a man of hasty temper.

Most young dogs exhibit these characteristics naturally, and they generally overdo their work; and if you observe a man allowing a young dog to take its own way, you may conclude that he also is a man of hasty temper or careless of his flock.

If you observe another man allowing his dog, whether old or young, to take a range round the fences of a paddock, driving the sheep as if to gather them, you may be sure he is lazy, more ready to make his dog bring the sheep to him than he to walk or ride to see them. Great harm may accrue to sheep by working dogs in these ways.

Whenever sheep hear a dog bark that is accustomed to hound them every day, they will instantly start from their grazing, gather together, and run, and a good while will elapse ere they will settle again. And even when sheep are gathered, a dog of high travel, and allowed to run out, will drive them hither and thither, without an apparent object. This is a trick practised by lazy drovers every morning when they first see their flock, and every evening, in order to count them with what he deems the least trouble to himself.

When a dog is allowed to run far out, it gets beyond control; and such a style of working among wether sheep puts them past their feeding for a time; with ewes it is very apt to cause abortion; and with lambs, after they are weaned, it is apt to overheat them, induce palpitation — and a considerable time will elapse before they recover their natural breathing.

Whenever a sorting takes place among sheep, with such a dog they will be moved about far more than necessary; and intimidated sheep, when worn into a corner, are far more liable to break off than those treated in a gentle manner. When you ordinarily hear at a distance a great noise from a dog among the sheep, you may depend upon it the man is not fit for your service.

A GOOD TRAINER.

A judicious drover works his dog in quite a different manner. He never disturbs the sheep when he takes his rounds — his dog following at his heels as if he had nothing to do, but ready to fulfil its duty should any untoward circumstance arise, such as breaking out of one field into another.

When he gathers sheep for sorting, or catching a particular one, the gathering is made in a corner, to gain which he will give the sheep plenty of time, making the dog wear to the right and left, to direct the sheep quietly to the spot; and after they are gathered he makes the dog watch, and, with an occasional movement, prevent any sheep breaking away.

When a sheep does break away, and must be turned, he does not allow the dog to bite it, or even to bark, but to give a hound against its head, and thus turn it. In turning a black-faced wether in this way the dog runs the risk of receiving injury from its horn, to avoid which it seizes the coarse wool of the buttock, and hangs on by it like a drag until the sheep turns round, when it lets go. In short, a thoroughly good man only lets his dog work when its services are actually required, he bestowing his own labours ungrudgingly, and only demanding assistance from his dog when he cannot do it so well by himself; and at no time will he allow his dog to go beyond the reach of his immediate control.

Dogs, thus gently and cautiously trained, become very sagacious, and will diligently visit every part where sheep are most apt to stray, and where danger is most to be apprehended — such as a weak part of a fence, water, or deep gullies, into which sheep may possibly fall and lie await or awkward—on the broad of their back, unable to get up—and which they will assist to raise up by seizing the wool at one side and pulling the sheep over upon its feet.

Experienced dogs will not meddle with ewes having lambs at foot, nor with tups, being well aware of their disposition to offer resistance. They also hear footsteps of strange persons and animals at a considerable distance at night, and announce their approach by unequivocal signs of uneasiness by whinging and restlessness, aware that noisy sounds would alarm the sheep.

A good sheep dog is incorruptible, cannot be bribed with a bite of food, and will not permit even a known friend to touch it or its charge when intrusted with an act of duty.

DRESSING FOR HARNESS.

A good dressing for black harness can be made from 2 lb. of mutton suet and 3 lb. beeswax, melted over a slow fire, 4 lb. sugar, 2 lb. lamp-black, 2 lb. soft soap, and ½ lb. indigo powder. When the whole has been thoroughly mixed, half a gallon of oil of turps should be added. If the harness is brown, the lamp-black and indigo powder can be left out.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Smith, "my husband is an enthusiastic archæologist. And I never knew it until yesterday. I found in his desk some queer-looking tickets with the inscription, 'Mudhorse, 8 to 1.' And when I asked him what they were he explained to me that they were relics of a lost race. Isn't it interesting?"

THE FARM AND DAIRY.

BREAKING IN A HEIFER.

In breaking in a heifer, kindness and gentleness, writes a contributor to the "Leader," are the first rules to be observed in every case. Gain the confidence of the heifer first, and then if she persists in being contrary let her have her own way as much as possible until she is tired. Perhaps I can make my meaning a bit clearer by giving a bit of experience which I had in this line. The man I was working for bought a two-year-old heifer, an animal of no particular breed, yet showing points of making a good cow. She was very wild, and when we put her in the cow house we had a task to get her fast in the bail for the first time.

"She dropped her calf out in the field late in a cold, sleet storm when I was away from home. When I found her the calf was dead, and it took a lot of persuasion to get her to leave it and go in the cow house. I knew it would fall to me to train her to milk, so I had taken some pains to get acquainted, but had made but little headway in the few days I had handled her. When I attempted to milk her she outdid any mule that I ever read about for kicking.

"The next morning I got her in the bail with her left side near the wall. I handled her very gently thus sided her around against the wall, placed my head against her flank, and braced myself in such a way that she could not kick me and began to milk. At the first touch she began to kick and kept on kicking, and I kept on milking and never said a word. In about five minutes she had completely exhausted herself, and stood comparatively still till I finished milking. I milked her this way four days, with more or less kicking, when she stopped and never bothered afterwards. I simply let her kick until she was tired of kicking. I have since tried the plan on several other bad ones, and have never yet found one but what came down quiet and gentle in from two to four days, and never bothered any more."

BREEDING OF CATTLE.

One thing ought always to be considered when men start out to buy pure-bred cattle — that is, that the knowledge, skill, and character of the breeder are about as important as the animal they are to buy.

There is a wonderful difference between being a real breeder and one who simply mates male and female. The art and philosophy of breeding is a very deep question. One man's cattle show almost always a progressive quality. They are the product of skilful, intelligent mating.

Another man gives no thought to the deeper phases of the question. He simply breeds together, there is no intelligent anticipation of means to ends. The average capacity of his herd shows a hit-and-miss result that is confusing and disappointing.

It is right to say that there will be fully enough fathers even with the most thoughtful and conscientious breeders. What is lacking with men who bestow but little thought or study upon the deeper physiological problems that are involved and which will have their way.

Take, for instance, this matter of keeping two or more cows in a breeding herd. The question of a successful "nick" is an all important one. Yet in almost every herd of cows there will be found a certain number which do not nick well with the head of the herd. The observant breeder will note this. Mate them with another sire, and save the most of them, at least. The results will show a decided improvement in the strength and vigour of the offspring.

SORE SHOULDERS ON HORSES

For the treatment of horses sore shoulders one of the best remedies is lard, or even clean fat with the addition of blacklead. This forms a glossy surface on the sore as well as on the collar. The collar should be eased a little by pounding or better still, by taking an awl or packing needle and working the hair under the lining to a different place. Care should be taken not to form a lump. Oils or sharp ointments are useless unless the horse is turned out. Another thing always helpful is to have a piece of collar check cut on to the top of the lining of the collar, thus giving it a double lining. As soon as a horse shows any sign of a sore, cut a hole out of the side lining in that particular spot. This is only necessary with horses that are very susceptible to sores. Cutting deep holes into a collar is a bad practice.

COLTS LIKE COMPANY.

Colts are friendly little things, loving company much. Hence it is always best to run at least two of them together. It seldom does any pays, if there is but one foal born on a farm, to buy another to raise with it. They will do enough better to make an extra profit. If the mare must work, let the youngster run in some bright, sunny paddock where he will have lots of human company. If the mare is idle never shove her off in some distant pasture alone with a band of other horses to master her living from the pasture alone and fight flies all day long. It is a big job to raise a foal and manufacture another at the same time—one too big indeed to be accomplished on grass and fly-fighting. Of course those who believe in rearing their colts as by-products believe in this starvation policy, but the sooner they see the error of their ways the better it will be for them.

Father (trying to give the concealed dose): "Well, well, you are a funny boy. May I ask why this sudden extraordinary dislike for jam?" Chip: "'Cos I believe it's mixed.

No 2035

AN OLD NURSE FO

"Mrs Winslow's Soot Children Teething. Sh used for Children wh Soothes the Child, Sof Allays all Pain, Cures W the Best Remedy for D tions for Using MRS WI ING SYRUP.—For a child old, 6 to 10 drops; three a teaspoonful; six mont wards, a teaspoonful three day. For Diarrhœa, rep dose every two hours, unti of the discharges is change Sold Everywhere.

WOOL SAL

Messrs George Hague Ltd., Geelong, report hav third sale of the season the 2nd inst., when, owi arrival of the wool on ac late rains, they only of medium-sized catalogue consisting entirely of ranging from one to 44 consignments were most North, with a sprinkling grown wool. The market ly firm at higher rates, there only remains 12 bal of the sale. The sensatio was the sale of a comeback by J. K. Pickford, of Bu made 26d. This wool wa with bellies in, and was Russia. Mr Thos. Tobin obtained 25d for two bal bold merino of bos quality bought for the same desti very nice line of merino ho bales, sold on a/c. of Mrs liams (Avoca), made the price of 2/0½d, the first pie 21¾d, and the second pieces well-grown comeback and clip, grown by Mr James (chelsea), made 24¾d for the f 23½d for the latter. They a/c. of Mr J. R. Pickford, Bu xbred, 22d; xx, 22¼d; Hutton, Raglan, merino, Mrs M. E. Cleland & Son, merino 22½d.

SKIPTON.

Specimens of coal ha taken from the old work this district by men who gaged in cleaning out the Mr Hermann, director logical survey, visited th ings last week, and w there by prominent reside officers of the Progress tion. Mr Hermann inspec surface and underground ings and took away with number of samples for He made no comment on but will furnish a report course.

On egg day at the Stat the scholars collected o dozen, which have been the Ballarat Hospital.

An application was made Winneke in the Ballarat Cou on Monday by Mr D. Clarke the compensation under the Compensation Act to the wi dependent child of Charles Mr Clarke said Charles Davi engine driver, and was killed August while on duty at He left a widow and two one a boy 17 years of age, earning 24/ a week and su himself, and the other a girl of age. Davies left estate £917/8/5, against which th some small liabilities. The Department had paid £500, amount, into court. Mr Cla gested that half should be al the mother and the rest to payable at so much per week mother for maintenance. M desired, if she could dispose of perty in Ballarat East, to go bourne to live with her Honor allotted half the £500 widow, and directed that should be invested for the that her mother should recei it at the rate of £3 per month maintenance.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOA —All suffering from irritation of th and hoarseness will be agreeably at the Almost immediate relief af the use of "Brown's Bronchial These famous "lozenges" are now most respectable chemists in t try. People troubled with a cough," a "slight cold," or bro ections, cannot try them too similar troubles, if allowed to result in serious Pulmonary and Affections. See that the signature I. BROWN & SON is on every wrap pared by JOHN I. BROWN & S don, U.S.A. European Depct, 33 don Road, London, England.

To-morrow or to-night, may will lose something that you highly. Nearly everybody lose thing at one time or other. Beaufort few things are lost to not be recovered through a s in the "Riponshire Advocate easy to mail an ad. to the "Ad or just call at the office and your trouble.

Printed and published by the Pro ARTHUR PARKER, at the office Riponshire Advocate newspaper Grace Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

The Riponshire Advocate.

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ARM AND DAIRY.

G IN A HEIFER.

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RS ON HORSES

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AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhœa. Directions for Using. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—For a child under one month old, 6 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old and upwards, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. For Diarrhœa, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.

WOOL SALES.

Messrs George Hague and Co. Pty. Ltd., Geelong, report having held their third sale of the season on Thursday, the 2nd inst, when, owing to the slow arrival of the wool on account of the late rains, they only offered another medium-sized catalogue of 500 bales, consisting entirely of farmers' clips ranging from one to 44 bales. The consignments were mostly from the North, with a sprinkling of locally-grown wool. The market was extremely firm at higher rates, consequently there only remains 12 bales unsold out of the sale. The sensation of the day was the sale of a comeback wool, grown by J. K. Pickford, of Buangor, which made 26d. This wool was unskirted, with bellies in, and was bought for Russia. Mr Thos. Tobin (Penshurst), obtained 25d for two bales of good, bold merino of bos quality, which was bought for the same destination. A very nice line of merino hoggets of 10 bales, sold on a/c. of Mrs E. C. Williams (Avoca), made the satisfactory price of 21¾d, the first pieces making 21¾d, and the second pieces 16½d. A well-grown comeback and crossbred clip, grown by Mr James Craig (Winchelsea), made 24¾d for the former, and 23¼d for the latter. They also sold on a/c. of Mr J. R. Pickford, Buangor, fine xbred, 22d; xx, 22½d; a/c. Wm. Hutton, Raglan, merino, 21½d; a/c. Mrs M. E. Cleland & Son, Waterloo, merino 22½d.

SKIPTON.

Specimens of coal have been taken from the old workings in this district by men who are engaged in cleaning out the shaft. Mr Hermann, director of geological survey, visited the workings last week, and was met there by prominent residents and officers of the Progress Association. Mr Hermann inspected the surface and underground workings and took away with him a number of samples for analysis. He made no comment on the find, but will furnish a report in due course.

On egg day at the State school the scholars collected over 228 dozen, which have been sent to the Ballarat Hospital.

An application was made to Judge Winneke in the Ballarat County Court on Monday by Mr D. Clarke, to allot the compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act to the widow and dependent child of Charles Davies. Mr Clarke said Charles Davies was an engine driver, and was killed on 3rd August while on duty at Trawalla. He left a widow and two children, one a boy 17 years of age, who was earning 24/ a week and supporting himself, and the other a girl 12 years of age. Davies left estate valued at £917 8 5, against which there were some small liabilities. The Railway Department had paid £500, the full amount, into court. Mr Clarke suggested that half should be allotted to the mother and the rest to the girl, payable at so much per week to the mother for maintenance. Mrs Davies desired, if she could dispose of the property in Ballarat East, to go to Melbourne to live with her son. His Honor allotted half the £500 to the widow, and directed that the rest should be invested for the girl, and that her mother should receive from it at the rate of £3 per month for her maintenance.

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To-morrow or to-night, maybe, you will lose something that you prize highly. Nearly everybody loses something at one time or other, but in Beaufort few things are lost that can not be recovered through a small ad. in the "Riponshire Advocate." It's easy to mail an ad. to the "Advocate," or just call at the office and tell us your trouble.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of *The Riponshire Advocate* newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

An effective policy of decentralisation was demanded by a municipal conference held at Beechworth, which also condemned extravagance.

A scheme of Christmas hospitality for Anzacs in British homes is being organised by the Young Men's Christian Association.

A NURSE FOR 20 YEARS.

NURSE EVANS

of Tasmania and Victoria, writes her opinion of

CLEMENTS TONIC

49 Provost Street, Nth. Melb., 12/4/12.

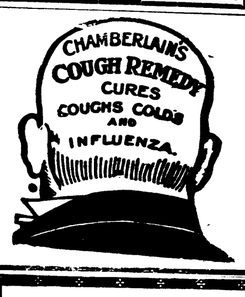
CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"I have been nursing for twenty years in Tasmania and Victoria, so my experience covers a lengthy period. When patients are weak and low, a nurse must know the best medicine to give a patient. Some I have nursed have been so ill I never could have taken their case only I knew Clements Tonic would quickly restore them to health. What I am writing is founded on experience that amongst all medicines Clements Tonic is first. It is the nurses' friend, a reliable medicine that will restore the sick to health.

(Signed) NURSE EVANS."

Always keep this Medicine on hand and you will keep healthy. If you get it YOU GET HEALTH AND RELIEF FROM LOSS OF SLEEP, WEAKNESS AFTER ILLNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, POOR APPETITE, WEAK NERVES, and BILIOUSNESS.

All STORES and CHEMISTS SELL IT.



BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61	80	211
Feb.	180	20	33	80	202	341	126	94	106	53	91
Mar.	274	107	158	158	149	73	96	357	89	180	187
Apr.	239	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369	18	262
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	205	336	375
June	414	350	361	355	301	404	298	339	125	309	238
July	99	100	158	103	565	180	350	258	317	126	143
Aug	277	463	289	194	117	325	159	197	302	240	673
Sep.	180	257	410	250	397	132	383	361	114	384	176
Oct.	281	131	261	20	295	329	378	465	113	291	141
Nov	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	462	180	173	165
Dec.	10	81	88	55	387	16	246	42	429	70	117
Tls.,	2672	2218	2875	2188	3536	2876	2598	2983	2410	2280	2769

1910.—January, 141 points; February, 35; March 518; April, 73; May, 261; June, 320; July, 312 August, 295; September, 486; October, 257; November, 164; December, 183.

1911—January, 47; February, 742; March, 491; April, 90; May, 331; June, 285; July, 182; August, 168; September, 620; October, 205; November, 49. Decembe, 391.

1912.—January, 26; February, 40; March, 259; April, 228; May, 154; June, 208; July, 155 August, 176; September, 613; October, 119; November, 257; December, 278.

1913.—January, 75; February, 193; March, 362; April, 192; May, 304; June, 189; July, 162; August, 346; September, 317; October, 112; November, 268; December, 119.

1914.—January, 86 points; February, 11; March, 91; April, 200; May, 153; June, 74; July, 210; August, 48; September, 83; October, 55; November, 142; December, 361.

1915—January, 145; February, 31; March, 60; April, 188; May, 215; June, 278; July, 166; August, 277; September, 484; October, 205; November, 122; December, 24.

1916—January, 340; February, 111; March, 6; April, 230; May, 54; June, 314; July, 327; August, 328; September, 616; October, 437.

Average per year:—1900, 26.92; 1901, 26.86, 902, 25.62; 1903, 25.57; 1904, 27.76; 1905, 27.51; 1906, 27.80; 1907, 27.39; 1908, 26.91. 1909, 29.69; 1910, 29.54; 1911, 36.01; 1912, 25.13; 1913, 25.39; 1914, 15.14; 1915, 21.95.

USEFUL READY RECKONER.

Every farmer should paste this table of weights in his pocket book.

One quarter equals 28lb.
Two quarters equal 56lb.
Three quarters equal 1bus. 24lb
One cwt. equals 1 bus. 56lb
Two cwt. equal 3bus. 44lb
Three cwt. equal 5bus. 36lb
Four cwt. equal 7 bus. 28lb.
Five cwt. equal 9bus. 20lb.
Six cwt. equal 11bus. 12lb.
Seven cwt. equal 13bus. 4lb.
Eight cwt. equal 14bus. 56lb.
Nine cwt. equal 16bus. 48lb.
Ten cwt. equal 18bus. 40lb.
Eleven cwt. equal 20bus. 32lb.
Twelve cwt. equal 22bus. 24lb.
Thirteen cwt. equal 24bus. 16lb.
Fourteen cwt. equal 26bus. 8lb.
Fifteen cwt. equal 28bus.
Sixteen cwt. equal 29bus. 52lb.
Seventeen cwt. equal 31bus. 44lb.
Eighteen cwt. equal 33bus. 36lb.
Nineteen cwt. equal 35bus. 28lb.
One ton equals 37bus. 20lb.
Two tons equal 74bus. 40lb.
Three tons equal 112bus.
Four tons equal 149bus. 20lb.
Five tons equal 186bus- 40lb.
Six tons equal 224bus.
Seven tons equal 261bus. 20lb.
Eight tons equal 298bus. 40lb.
Nine tons equal 336bus.
Ten tons equal 373bus. 20lb.
Eleven tons equal 410bus. 40lb.
Twelve tons equal 448bus.
Thirteen tons equal 485bus. 20lb.
Fourteen tons equal 522bus. 40lb.
Fifteen tons equal 560bus.
Sixteen tons equal 597bus. 20lb.
Seventeen tons equal 634bus, 40lb.
Eighteen tons equal 672bus.
Nineteen tons equal 709bus. 20lb.
Twenty tons equal 746bus. 40lb.
Twenty-one tons equal 784bus.
Twenty-two tons equal 821bus. 20 lb., and so on.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

RECRUITS WANTED.

EVERY MAN PHYSICALLY FIT IS WANTED.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age ... ... 18 to 45 years
Minimum height ... 5 feet 2 inches
Chest measurement, 33 inches

Persons desiring to enlist should apply at the nearest Town Hall, Shire Hall, Drill Hall, or Recruiting Depot, where arrangements will be made for medical examination.

Persons who are considered suitable will be granted free railway tickets to the metropolis for final medical examination and enlistment.

RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

	Prior to embarkation.	On and from date of embarkation (including deferred pay).
Lieutenant	15/	21/
Sergeant	10/	10/6
Corporal	9/	10/
Private	5/	6/

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Separation allowance will be paid to married men who are receiving less than 8/ per day, but such allowance will not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between their daily rate of pay and 8/ per day. Subject to this limitation the amounts payable are as follow:—(a) For wife living at home, 1/5 per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4½d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is payable under the same conditions to the mother of a member, if she is solely dependent on him for support.

PENSIONS.

Payable to widow on death of member of the forces or to a member on total incapacity:—

Lieutenant ... ... £91 per annum
Sergeant... ... ... £70 per annum
Corporal ... ... £68 per annum
Private ... ... £52 per annum

In addition, on the death or total incapacity of a member, for each child under 16 years of age £13 per annum. In the case of total incapacity, the wife in addition receives half the rate specified above for the respective ranks. Pensions are payable also to other dependents.

CLARKE'S B.41 PILLS.

A warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease.

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper.

Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on some corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

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Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country.

Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

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TUNBRIDGE
SPECIAL DROP-HEAD AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE,
WITH 20 YEARS' GUARANTEE
NO. 1, with PATENT LIFT and DROP HEAD, £6 15/;
NO. 2, WITH AUTOMATIC LIFT HEAD, £7 10/.

R. TUNBRIDGE & SONS,
COMPLETE FURNISHING ARCADE, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

Frootoids
For Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headache, Indigestion.
A Delightful Family Medicine

Home-Makers, Attention
Before you decide on the Furniture for your Home inspect our extensive assortment, and see Furniture Styles that assure life-time wear. Inspection puts you under no obligation to buy.
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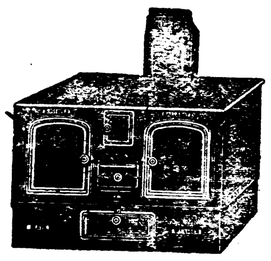

ORB STOVE.
Built of strong Cast Iron, Ovens of best Sheet Steel. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction.
2 feet wide.
£3/10/-

ORB COPPER FRAME
The best Portable Copper Frame made.
12 gallons.
42/-

TUNBRIDGE'S
The Big Furnishing Arcade, BALLARAT.

TO MAINTAIN ORDER

in the digestive system is an important measure in securing the boon of Permanent Good Health. Only when your digestion is sound can you be physically at your best. It behoves everyone, therefore, who estimates Good Health at its proper value, to take care that those important organs—the stomach, liver and bowels are kept in a high state of efficiency. Probably the best medicine known for maintaining the organs of digestion in satisfactory order is

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St Helens, England.
Sold in boxes, labelled price 10½d (36 pills), 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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WOOL WOOL
FOR DISPOSAL TO THE FARMERS' WOOLBROKERS,
GEORGE HAGUE & CO. PROPRIETARY LIMITED,
WESTERN AND WIMMERA WOOL WAREHOUSES, GEELONG,
WHERE EACH CONSIGNMENT RECEIVES THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRINCIPALS.
LOCAL AGENTS—KELLY & McDONALD.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.
WOOL WAREHOUSES,
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WOOL AND GRAIN
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.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the Skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and Pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings or Blood Poison.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

HEARNE'S
BRONCHITIS CURE
The Grandest Remedy for
COUGHS and COLDS
A dose or two is generally sufficient
KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE
SOLD by all CHEMISTS and STORES

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NEW GOODS

NOW SHOWING AT

COUGLE'S.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW BLOUSES & COSTUMES.

WHITE JAPANESE SILKS.

NATURAL TUSSORE SILKS.

FUJI SILKS.

LUVISCA, the New Fabric for

DRESSES, BLOUSES, SPORTS COATS,

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INSPECTION INVITED.

G. H. COUGLE,

The Store for Good Values,

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HEAD OFFICE SYDNEY.

Open for all General Banking Business in the principal Cities and Towns of Australia, London, Tidworth (Salisbury Plain), and Rabaul.

Cable remittances made to, and drafts drawn on foreign places direct. Foreign bills negotiated and collected. Letters of credit issued to any part of the world. Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted within the Commonwealth, United Kingdom and abroad. Current accounts opened. Interest paid on fixed deposits. Advances made against approved security.

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1/- Minimum Deposit — At all Branches, and over 2600 Agencies at Post Offices in Australia and Papua. — Interest at 3% per annum up to £300

INTERSTATE and INTERNATIONAL Savings Bank Facilities.

JAMES KELL, Deputy Governor. June, 1916 DENISON MILLER, Governor

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RICHARDS & CO., the famous Ballarat Photographers, have made quite a number of beautifully enlarged Portraits of Soldiers, both for Presentation purposes and the home. Why not mail us yours to be enlarged? We guarantee satisfaction. The following are our sizes and prices:—

Size of Photo.	Size of Mount.	Frames.	Price.
12 x 10	20 x 16	Solid	25/-
15 x 12	23 x 17	3in. oak and	30/-
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RICHARDS & CO'S. Bridal Portraits have gained world-wide renown for their beauty and excellence. Brides from all parts of Australia patronise our Studio, especially for the New Royal Panel—size 10 x 8

Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, Gloves, and Buttonholes, the latest style kept at the studio.

RICHARDS & CO'S. Famous Ballarat Studio.

'Phone 252. J. C. DEARDEN, Prop.

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LOANS ON FARMS

In sums from £50 to £2,000

At 6 per cent. Interest

and from 1½ per cent. in reduction of principal—which pays off the loan in 27½ years.

Loans granted on Freehold or Crown Leaseholds, which could be made freehold at any time on payment of the balance of Crown rents.

NO CHARGE FOR MORTGAGE DEED.

Loans may be paid off on any half-yearly pay day, subject to a small charge if paid off within the first five years, but no penalty after five years.

Forms may be obtained at any Branch of the State Savings Bank, or by writing to

The Inspector-General.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK,

ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.

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BARRISTER & SOLICITOR,

—BEAUFORT.—

TRUST MONIES TO LEND.

H. REHFISCH & CO.,

WOOL AND HIDE MERCHANTS,

MAIR ST., BALLARAT. Phone 531.

WOOL SEASON 1916.

WE beg to intimate that we are as usual prepared to purchase and pay PROMPT NET CASH on delivery for any quantity of WOOL.

By selling to us you save the charges, insurance, advertising, commission, etc., made by Auctioneers.

We are direct exporters, and so can offer the highest prices.

H. REHFISCH & CO.,

WOOL & HIDE BROKERS,

....MAIR STREET, BALLARAT....

Calls by Phone invited.

Packs, Sheep Dips, etc., on Sale.

A. H. SANDS,

Cabinet Maker. Upholsterer and Picture Framer.

A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.

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BUILDERS

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CONTRACTORS,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work building line.

W. R. GLOVER

(Late F. G. Prince), BUTCHER,

HAVELOCK ST., BEAUFORT.

ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT.

SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.

My Motto—

"Cleanliness, Quality, Civility."

Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.

Telephone 12. J. W. HARRIS,

CHEMIST & DENTIST,

For Accuracy, Confidence, Satisfaction,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

THREE STERLING REMEDIES—Harris' Rheumatic Powders, Harris' Influenza Mixture, Harris' Teething and Cooling Powders for Children.

HOURS—Ordinary Week Days, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

FOR BICYCLES & ACCESSORIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

TRY E. HANNAH,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT

Old Machines taken as part payment. Terms arranged.

—REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.—

—SAMPLES NOW READY.—

PERSONAL XMAS. CARDS,

BEARING YOUR OWN NAME AND ADDRESS.

102 Artistic, Patriotic, and Australian Designs to choose from.

Prices ranging from 4/ to 12/ per dozen (including Envelopes), with proportionate reduction for every additional dozen.

Before sending Xmas. greetings to your relatives and friends at home and soldiers abroad, inspect the fine range of samples at

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE,

—BEAUFORT.—

DEATH.

NICHOLSON.—On 8th inst., at Beaufort, Catherine, relict of Malcolm Nicholson, and beloved mother of Alex. and Donald Nicholson, Mrs G. Lancey, and Mrs J. Wise (Elmhurst). Aged 86 years.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

THE present coal strike is a very serious business, which will mean industrial disaster if it is allowed to continue much longer. Industries that are our chief necessity are threatened, shipping is almost entirely suspended, and there is a possibility of hospitals, gas works, and power stations being unable to obtain sufficient supplies. The immediate cause of the dispute was the definition of the eight-hour day. The men claim that their working shift should be counted from the time they enter the pit until they are back on the surface again—"from bank to bank." The employers contend that this would mean a working shift of six and a half hours, and that if it were conceded to the men, who now make from 15/ to 27/6 a day, the output would be seriously reduced, and the industry hampered. It is said that the miners will work only one shift, and that if their request were granted the expensive mining plants would be employed for only six and a half hours a day out of the twenty-four. To the minds of the men who are taking part in the strike it is not sufficient that the world should be troubled by war, and that civilisation should be threatened and homes stricken. There must be domestic war in addition. While men are proving their manhood, are giving their all in the defence of our country, others at home, from selfish instincts, are deliberately frustrating attempts to send them help and comforts by holding up the transports. The strike is to be deplored. If the action of the men of New South Wales is bad, that of the men of our own coalfields is worse, for they, having no cause at all, are prepared to hold up national industry out of sympathy for their comrades. Under any circumstances strikes or lock-outs are bad; when properly constituted courts exist for the adjustment of industrial disputes they are reprehensible; but the circumstances of the present dispute are such as to take it beyond all ordinary consideration. It should not be tolerated. The case was listed before the Arbitration Court; certain points had been agreed upon; others were in dispute; the president of the court asked the men for an undertaking not to go on strike when the case was being heard. Not only the privileges of the men were concerned, but the welfare of the whole country in a time of war and danger of destruction. The reply of the men was to refuse to give the undertaking and to go on an inexcusable strike. Men who strike against their country at this time, when the means exist for removing every just cause of complaint, are the country's enemies, and should be treated as such. Their folly not only is a blow to the country, but brings hardship on those depending upon them. Thousands of men have been thrown out of work, and it is likely that thousands more will be in a similar position, and this will entail, in numerous instances, a state of affairs bordering on starvation. It is to be hoped the Governments will rise to the occasion and take the steps that are necessary for the maintenance of the coal supply, and make a recurrence of such trouble impossible. It seems clear that the Arbitration Act is of little value as it stands, and that it will have to be amended to provide drastic punishment for employees or employers who are dead to their social and national responsibilities.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr S. Stewart, stationmaster at Beaufort, left for Bodet this week, and has been succeeded by Mr Russell, of Clayton.

Rough weather was experienced at Beaufort on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. On Monday a large tree in Pratt Street was blown down.

The Rev. T. E. Yeomans, of Windermere, has been appointed interim moderator of the Beaufort Presbyterian charge.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening next, when the programme for Boxing Day's patriotic sports will be drafted.

The centenary celebration of the discovery of the Grampian Plot and the arrest of Guy Fawkes took place at Beaufort on Saturday night. Several bonfires were lighted, and children amused themselves by discharging fireworks.

Corporal Whitney, of Linton, who lectured at Beaufort on Friday night concerning his experiences, referred to the kind treatment meted out to Australian wounded at Malta, when he was there, by the inhabitants. He described the people as a splendid, white race, being mostly people of English descent, who had intermarried with Italians. He stated that they had converted barren spots into great gardens by blasting away the surface-rock and bringing soil there from other places. In face of what we have heard of late concerning the Maltese who have landed in Australia, these facts are interesting.

Five members attended the monthly meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade on Monday night; Captain C. Day presiding. Fireman A. Evans was granted two months' leave of absence. Captain Chellew wrote, soliciting support in his candidature for a seat on the Country Fire Brigades' Board. The returning officer forwarded a notification that nominations for the Country Fire Brigades' Board elections must be in by the 9th inst.—Captain Chellew nominated. A circular was read from the chief officer regarding plug inspection. The secretary of the Country Fire Brigades' Board wrote, forwarding a copy of the new regulations. The Country Fire Brigades' Association intimated that there would be no delegates' meeting this month.—This was interpreted as meaning that there would be no demonstration this year. The officers for the ensuing term were nominated as follow:—Captain, C. Day; lieutenant, E. Davis; foreman, L. Hendy; apparatus officer, W. Sandilant; secretary, W. Dixon; treasurer, A. M. Parker; auditor, W. Stevens. The election takes place at next meeting.

Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Monday. Constable A. G. Evans proceeded against Geo. Pringle for neglecting to have his child vaccinated six months after birth. Senior-constable Stephen applied for two months' adjournment, but the P.M. pointed out that he would not be here on that date, and adjourned the case for a month. A debt case, which had previously been adjourned, was struck out at the request of Mr R. H. Ramsay, who appeared for complainant, and said defendant was a shearer moving about from place to place. The P.M.—You can't get him? Mr Ramsay—No. E. Schlicht sued Frank Guilfoyle for recovery of £8/10/4 owing for goods sold and delivered and money advanced. Mr Ramsay, for complainant, said £3 had been paid on account, and asked for an order for £5/10/4, with £1/0/6 costs. The P.M. made an order accordingly. Edward Hannah proceeded against H. Hendy for recovery of 16/5 owing for goods sold and delivered; Mr Ramsay appearing for complainant. The P.M. made an order against defendant for payment of the amount claimed, with 15/6 costs. The P.M. informed Senior-constable Stephen (clerk of courts) that the annual Licensing Court would sit on Monday, 4th Decr., at 2 p.m.

Nine members of the Beaufort Thistle Club committee attended a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday night; Chieftain J. Miller occupying the chair until the arrival of the chief (Rev. A. J. Stewart). At last meeting Rev. A. J. Stewart tendered his resignation as chief owing to his removal from the district, but upon being requested to retain office until the end of the term, consented to do so. The secretary stated that the estimated profit on the recent concert, quadrille, and sale of gifts in support of the Caledonian queen (Mrs D. Stewart) amounted to about £10. It was resolved to postpone the Bairns' Nicht, and to consider the advisability of holding a picnic in the Park instead. Rev. A. J. Stewart had pleasure in vacating the chair in favor of Chieftain J. Miller, and in handing over the chief's badge to him. He felt the destinies of the club were in good hands. Chieftain J. Miller suitably responded. In the course of a brief parting address, Rev. A. J. Stewart said he had been connected with three Caledonian societies, and gave the preference to the Beaufort Thistle Club, which was the best-conducted, most broad-minded and progressive. He dealt at some length with the desirability of perpetuating the traits of old land races in this new country, where the various races were fusing together. He had been proud to fill the position of chief, and thanked them for their kindness, support, and confidence. He hoped the club would continue doing its good work. Past-chief W. R. Glover expressed the esteem the members felt for Mr Stewart as a man and as their chief. They regretted his departure, and wished both his wife and he every future happiness and success. He had never heard better addresses than those delivered by Mr Stewart at their festive gatherings. Mr Stewart briefly responded.

The fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort branch, A.N.A., was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening. Eight members were present, and Mr M. Dames (president) occupied the chair. A circular was received from St. John's Ambulance in reference to forming a local branch, but no action was taken. Correspondence of a routine nature was also dealt with. A letter was read from the local lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., stating that they were resigning their membership of the local Friendly Societies' Council, considering that it had not justified its existence in the recent controversy with the chemists.—The branch's delegates claimed that the council had justified its existence, having done all that was possible in the matter referred to. Regret was expressed that the Oddfellows had seen fit to fall out, and it was considered there was nothing for the council to do but pay its accounts and disband, if they could not be induced to alter their decision. After some discussion, in which the value of unity was pointed out, the president was appointed to wait on the Oddfellows and endeavor to get them to withdraw their resignation, the secretary being instructed to inform the Oddfellows of the proposal. The following officers were nominated for the ensuing half-year, the salaries to be the same as formerly:—President, Mr M. Dames; vice-president, Mr N. Daniels; secretary, Mr J. Fullerton; assistant-secretary, Mr G. Rogers; treasurer, Mr P. T. Stevenson; auditors, Messrs D. Jackson and G. Rogers; committee, Messrs J. Lynch, E. Cougle, A. H. Sands, A. M. Parker, H. J. Troy, and D. Thomas; delegates to conference, Messrs J. Fullerton and G. Rogers. The election takes place at next meeting. Sick-pay and accounts amounting to £65/12/10 were passed for payment. It was decided to invite Cr. W. H. Halpin to instal the officers at next meeting. The secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the branch by letter to the widow of the late Member A. Spottiswood.

Mr W. Burns, of Dadhaw, is to succeed Mr D. Williams as manager of the Beaufort branch of the State Savings Bank. Mr Williams leaves Beaufort on Thursday next.

"The men are firm in their determination not to go back unless the eight hours from bank to bank is conceded. Even if they were not the wheelers would not allow them to resume, as the concession means more to the wheelers than it does to the miners," said Mr C. Willis, secretary of the Coal and Shale Miners' Federation, at Sydney on Thursday.

Mrs Acton, secretary of Beaufort Ladies' Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the following gifts:—Mrs E. W. Hughes, books; Anzac Girls' Club, pillow, 2 pillow-cases, and cap; Mrs Young, pair socks; Miss Muntz, 4 washers. The following goods were sent to the depot for the week:—Flannels, socks, pillow, pillow-cases, caps, washers, milk covers, and books. Twenty members were present at the weekly meeting.

A meeting of the Girls' Anzac Club was held in the Shire Hall on Wednesday, 18 members being present. The Defence Department have under consideration the privilege of allowing the club to retain its present title. It was decided to send two representatives to Athletic Club meeting on Novr. 15th; also to hand over to secretary Red Cross articles for hospital use, and forward parcel of socks, tea, etc., to local soldiers now in the trenches.

Mr Thos. Harris, hon. secy., writes:—On behalf of Sister Medwell (who has been chosen as the representative of the soldiers in the queen carnival in Ballarat) and her committee, will you please convey through the medium of your columns their deep appreciation of the kind help extended to their cause in the effort organised by Miss Pearl Chibnall and her fellow-members of the Girls' Anzac Club and the Red Cross ladies on our queen's behalf. To all who rendered assistance, to Mr and Miss Richards, who went from Ballarat to provide music for the ball, and to all who by donations of money, sweets, and food helped to raise the total to £14/7/6, we extend our thanks. Seeing that the amount was for a purpose outside of your town, the generous response is all the more appreciated.

Mr D. S. Oman, M.L.A. for Hampden, speaking on the budget in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, said that he was convinced that the people of Victoria, though ready to finance their share of the war, were not prepared to assist the State Ministry in an extravagant policy. The question of permanency in the public service would have to be considered. Permanency of employment was causing much trouble. The whole policy of the Ministry was gross extravagance, and members could not support it if it persisted in its course. The revenue from the liquor licenses should be put into the consolidated revenue. The country was at the throat of the Ministry because of its extravagances. He was not anxious to displace the Ministry at the present moment.—[Sir A. Peacock—You will do it a little later on, eh? (Laughter.)]—Mr Oman—Within a week perhaps. (Laughter.) The time would then be ripe. Things in that time would develop, and a strong leader could be selected. If the Ministry persisted the members behind it could not continue to give it their support.

Rev. A. J. Stewart, who has left for Ascot Vale, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation at St. Andrew's Church, Beaufort, on Sunday night. The choir rendered the anthem, "Abide With Me"; Miss H. Wotherspoon presiding at the organ. The reverend gentleman chose as his text, "The door was shut"—Matthew 25, 10. He pointed out that the seeming meaning of Christ's parables was not always the true meaning. Christ desired to separate those of His followers who were anxious at all costs to be members of the kingdom and those who desired to be members with some reservation. That was one of Christ's most painful duties, and also of His ministers'. Christ desired to know exactly where a man stood. God closed no door; the closed door being the fixity of their own characters or the paralysis of their own will. They could not win a moral contest off-hand, and they could not seize a moral opportunity at hazard. They could not cheat God. The door being shut meant an attitude of moral helplessness in the face of an opportunity they failed to grasp. He urged them not to be one of those "who perceive and do not see, and hear and do not understand." There were two great questions they would be called upon to answer when all possibility of evasion was past—Were they prepared to give Christ free course in their own lives, and were they prepared to give genuine Christianity complete sway in the Church? Mr Stewart subsequently stood at the Church door and shook hands with each member of the congregation.

To few people is given the privilege of reading their own obituary notices. One notable instance is that of Mark Twain, who, when the papers got hold of a false report of his death and printed lengthy obituaries, telegraphed to a friend that the report was "greatly exaggerated." An experience similar to that of the great American humorist's was inflicted upon Mrs W. E. Nickols, a well-known resident of Beaufort, on Wednesday. A false report got into circulation that she had died that morning, and throughout the day her relatives received many sympathetic letters and telegrams from well-meaning friends. To make matters worse, she was the subject of an obituary notice in the Ballarat evening paper, which resulted in her daughter (Mrs F. B. Wilson) being greatly distressed and hurrying by express train from Ballarat to Beaufort before she could be intercepted. When Mrs Nickols was shown her obituary notice she had a hearty laugh, but the joke was marred by the fact that her daughter (Miss E. Nickols), who is a teacher of painting and music, had to expend 25/ in answering telegrams and telephone messages, and in communicating with her pupils to prevent her teaching arrangements from being upset. She was put to a great deal of trouble and experienced no little annoyance, but the fact that an honest mistake had been made and the canard was not a deliberate practical joke, caused her to treat the matter more lightly than she otherwise would have done.

ANZAC LECTURE.

Ex-Corporal J. Whitney, of Linton, who fought at Gallipoli and was twice wounded and later did good work as recruiting sergeant in Grenville Shire, delivered an interesting lecture at the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Friday night, 3rd inst. There was an attendance of only about 50 persons, but the deathless story of Anzac, as told in plain but thrilling language by the lecturer, was listened to with the closest attention. Ex-corporal Whitney was briefly introduced by Mr J. George. The lecture was illustrated by what was the best series of views of Egypt, Malta, and Gallipoli ever seen in Beaufort. A few colored pictures of the Jutland naval battle were also screened. After dealing at length with the various places of interest in Egypt, such as the mosques, tombs, pyramids, etc., and the conditions of camp life and training there, the lecturer took his hearers on an imaginary trip to the Greek islands, where the final preparations were made for that great feat of arms which focussed the attention of the world on the troops from the Antipodes. He detailed the various operations which resulted in our boys obtaining a precarious footing on the rugged slopes of Gallipoli, and described the countless hardships which followed, and the heroic spirit in which they were borne for many weary months. He told numerous anecdotes of duty nobly done and sacrifice of self, and drew telling pictures of the pathos and humor of life in the trenches. The lecturer was at his best when speaking of the glorious deeds of his comrades in the landing operations, and at the great fights at Walker's Ridge and Lonesome Pine. He was warm in his praises of the kindness shown the wounded by the Maltese and of the manner in which the Y.M.C.A. and Australian nurses looked after the interests of the soldiers. He gave the audience a clear insight into the tremendous amount of work entailed in constructing the intricate trench system at Anzac and the sunken roads and tunnels from the firing line to the beach. Among various pathetic stories regarding comrades who had made the great sacrifice, he related how Private Moss, of Snake Valley, opened his Bible one morning and read the words, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." That night he was dead. That man had made a sacrifice for those who would not go and those who could not, but there were others who had made greater. He referred to men who had returned and would suffer physical pain for perhaps 50 and 60 years. Yet there were men in Australia who were not "sports" enough to go and take their places and had to be conscribed. The lecturer scorned the idea of the Gallipoli campaign having been a failure, and contended that 40,000 British troops on the peninsular had kept 200,000 Turks engaged, and enabled the Russians to recover from the severe mauling they had received at the hands of the Germans. The Australians were sent to Gallipoli with that definite object in view. Among the groups of soldiers photographed in Egypt and thrown on the screen were portraits of Sergt. C. Frost, who was formerly head teacher at Chute, Sergt. Trengove (cousin of the Messrs Trengove Bros., of Chute), and Private Howlett, of Snake Valley, so that the views shown were of local as well as general interest. Ex-Private L. Stringer (a local Anzac) manipulated the lantern and slides, and Ex-Private J. Cuthbertson (also a local returned soldier) acted as doorkeeper. Ex-corporal Whitney intends to tour the State, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with the measure of success which is only due to one of the men who helped to pioneer the military history of Australia.

CONSTIPATION MAY CAUSE CONSUMPTION.

Many a case of consumption has been caused by constipation. The poisons stored up in the bowels permeate the blood, weakening the system until the patient falls an easy victim to consumption germs. If your bowels will not act naturally assist them by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. A course of Chamberlain's Tablets will relieve the most obstinate case of constipation and strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

BALLARAT STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle: A very light yarding, numbering only 63 head, came to hand for to-day's sales, about one-half consisting of nice quality, light-weight bullocks, and heifers, balance being made up of heavy-weight workers and bulls. There was an average attendance of the trade, consequently throughout the sales competition ruled very brisk, prices showing a material advance of from 30/ to 40/ on those of the previous week, quality especially selling to advantage. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £20 to £23; extra, £24 to £26/10/; good, £17/10/ to £18/10/; useful, £15 to £16; cows, to £12/10/. Calves: Only 9 penned, which sold at advanced prices; best to £9/7/6. Sheep:—1963 was the number penned for to-day's sales, and with the exception of 300 consisted of shorn descriptions, ranging in quality from useful to good and prime. There was a large attendance of buyers, sales opening to fairly keen competition at fully last week's highest rates, which were well maintained throughout. The few lines penned suitable for graziers were readily taken at high prices, whilst for woolly sorts a slightly better demand existed. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 30/ to 32/; extra, 34/ to 36/; a few, to 37/6; good, 28/ to 29/; useful, 26/ to 27/; prime ewes, 27/ to 30/; extra, 32/ to 35/1; good, 24/ to 26/; prime merino wethers, 27/ to 28/8; good, 25/ to 26/; useful, 23/ to 24/; prime woolly crossbred wethers, to 47/; prime woolly merino wethers, to 34/. Lambs: A very light supply, viz., 820, was penned to-day, chiefly comprising useful to good quality, a smaller proportion than of late being prime. The demand for all descriptions, more especially quality, was very keen, prices showing a material advance of from 2/ and in some instances 3/ over those of the previous week, closing very firm. Prime, 26/ to 28/; extra, 29/ to 32/6; good, 22/ to 25/; useful, 20/ to 22/; shorn, at 21/.

COMES ON UNEXPECTEDLY.

Diarrhœa comes on unexpectedly and before the patient realises it a serious disorder may develop. During the summer attacks are very frequent and often are so swift in their results that life is in danger before a physician can be summoned. Everyone should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy in the home for immediate use in cases of this kind. If given at the first unusual looseness of the bowels the attack may be avoided. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

AUCTION SALES.

Kelly & McDonald are holding an off sheers' sale of 5000 sheep at Beaufort on a date to be fixed, and will be pleased to receive entries.

VALEDICTORY.

A representative gathering of about 25 citizens of Beaufort attended at the Shire Hall on Monday night to bid farewell to the Rev. A. J. Stewart (who is leaving for Ascot Vale), Mr L. Bravo (who is migrating to Canterbury), Mr D. Williams (who goes to Drouin), and Mr S. Stewart (who is being transferred to Boort). The toast of "The King" was loyally honored.

Cr. D. R. Hannah, who presided, explained that there had been so many gatherings of late that it was almost impossible to give their guests a send-off individually. The large attendance showed the high esteem in which these gentlemen were held. From his experience of the men who were leaving, he felt their places would be hard to fill. They had always looked on Mr Bravo, who had been here from his boyhood, as a splendid citizen. He had taken a keen interest in local institutions. In the Rev. A. J. Stewart the Presbyterians had a man splendidly equipped for his work. Of Mr Williams as a bank manager the customers spoke most highly, and he was sure the business had prospered under his control. As stationmaster Mr Stewart had held the balance pretty fairly between the people and the Government, and given satisfaction to people doing business at the station. They were deeply sorry these four men were leaving, but they would carry away with them the best wishes of the people of the district, who would look forward to the success they were sure was awaiting their guests. Beaufort could ill afford to lose them, and the people only hoped their places would be adequately filled.

The remarks of the chairman were warmly endorsed and supplemented by Cr. W. H. Halpin and Mr A. H. Sands.

The chairman then proposed the toast, "Our Guests," in felicitous terms, and it was drunk with musical honors.

In the course of a brief response, Rev. A. J. Stewart humorously remarked that a miscellaneous collection was leaving Beaufort—a barber, a bank manager, a station-master, and a clergyman. He did not believe they were like rats leaving a sinking vessel, and thought they would get good men to fill their places. There was plenty of scope here for all types of individuals. To be a good citizen was one of their first duties in a democratic country. Upon their conception of citizenship depended the future of their country, and it behoved them to do all they could for the public good. Any act of citizenship should be for the good of all and the future of their nation. He believed the party system was responsible for a great deal of evil, and they should endeavor to be as honest and independent in their views as possible. He regretted leaving Beaufort after his 4½ years' sojourn here, as he had found more public-spirited men here for the size of the place than anywhere. He had also found the people kindly and warm-hearted. He would always look on Beaufort with friendliness and affection.

Mr D. Williams thanked them very much for their kindness to him since he came to Beaufort. This was his first taste of country life, and he did not want to go back to town. The people had treated him most kindly during the two years he had been here, and he thought his successor would do as well as he had done as far as the bank was concerned. He would never forget Beaufort and the kindness he had received here.

Mr Bravo said no one regretted more than he that he had to go, as he was born and bred here. He would always call Beaufort his home wherever he went. He did not expect any send-off, as all he had and what he was going to, he had to thank Beaufort for. He thanked the local business people for the generous manner in which they had supported him, and hoped to have a trip back before long to welcome home their representatives at the front after a glorious victory.

Mr S. Stewart also briefly responded. He had been here only 12 months, but had not found his position a very difficult one. He warmly thanked them for this send-off.

Cr. Hannah explained that this gathering was purely an impromptu one, having been arranged at the last minute.

Cr. Halpin said no presentations were expected by their guests, and he was sure they shared the general opinion that money spent on presentations was better placed in the patriotic funds.

The chairman was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and eulogistic reference to his good services in a public capacity was made by Cr Halpin and Mr J. George.

Cr. Hannah's health was then drunk, and he appropriately responded.

MINOR AILMENTS.

By giving the minor ailments prompt attention the more serious diseases are avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the medicine in most general use for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, which are the most common of the minor ailments. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, aids expectoration, and helps restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

In concluding his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Melbourne Town Hall on Thursday night, the Prime Minister (Mr W. M. Hughes) said:—"Now a word to the men called up under the proclamation. It is a most gratifying thing that, despite the efforts of the anti-conscriptionists to prevent men obeying the law, the numbers reporting were actually in excess of the estimate of Mr Knibbs. Some thousands did not present themselves in camp as required by the law. They would have to do so, as the law must be obeyed. The purpose for which they were summoned to camp was to receive such training as might make them immediately available for reinforcements. As the verdict of the people is against conscription for oversea service, and the Government proposed to accept that verdict, the reason for which the men were called up no longer exists. It is, therefore, not the intention of the Government to retain the men in camp for any lengthened time, and after a month's training from the time their training began, which would be of great value in case of a reverse, and will be of no detriment if things go as well as we all hope, the men will be sent back to their homes. In order to meet the demands of the rural industries, the month's training for the men required to carry on these industries will be so arranged as to leave them free during the period for which their services are required. The Government bows to the decision of the people which it invoked. But because it feels assured that the great majority of the citizens desire, above all things, that Australia should do its duty in this great struggle, it will not allow those who seek to dishonor and wreck Australia to bar its path, but will resolutely press on with the policy upon which it was elected, and which it has unfalteringly pursued since the outbreak of hostilities. When it finds that to be impossible it will appeal to the people in such a way that not a section of the Parliament, but the whole Parliament, will come before them."

FOR THE EMP

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F. W. Stradling, formerly
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Sergeant-major H. P. Ca
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Mr L. Pimblett, forme
Beaufort, joined the A.I.F.
months ago and has sailed f
front. His brother, Mr
Pimblett, is also serving wi
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OBITUARY.

MRS C. NICHOLSON.

The death occurred at Be
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Deceased, who had reache
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The coffin-bearers were S
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stable G. Lovitt, Constable
and Messrs J. B. Cochra
Watkin, W. Dickman, F.
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Stevenson, A. L. Wother
E. J. Muntz, H. B. S
H. Tucker, and L. W
The Presbyterian burial s
was read by the Rev.
Walker, of Ballarat. Mr
Sands, undertaker, Beaufo
ried out the mortuary ar
ments.

FOR THE EMPIRE.

The 240th casualty list contains the name of Private W. R. Ward, of Snake Valley, who has died of illness.

When the names of members who have recently sailed for the front are added, the Beaufort branch, A.N.A's. honor board will contain about 25 names.

Private Angus Cougle, of Beaufort's first unit, was recently in hospital in London among strangers, and had abandoned all hope of meeting any of the Beaufort boys, when, to his great delight, he received a surprise visit from Corporal R. O. Welsh, of this township.

Three letters have recently been received by the employees at Trawalla Estate from Private W. Hall, who went to the front with Beaufort's first unit, and is now in France. The writer, who states that he has been parted from the Beaufort boys for some time and is now working in the cooks' lines, describes France as a huge garden. He had not seen a bad crop, and the farmers having small holdings, consequently worked them well; hence the good results. He had recently seen Alex. Topp (now a corporal), one of the Kirkpatricks, and W. Baulch. He had not missed a meal since he joined up at Beaufort. The French farmers were a long way behind Australians in their methods of farming. The Australian "cockie" would be amused to see the old-time farming implements in use.

The 240th casualty list contains the name of Private G. Maher, who is stated to be wounded and missing. Although the name appears among the Victorians, the address is given as Freemantle, Western Australia. It is feared by his local friends that the missing soldier is Private G. Maher, of Beaufort, as it is known that his sisters reside at Freemantle. Prior to enlisting here about nine months ago, he resided in Beaufort, where he spent his boyhood and young manhood. For many years he was employed at Mawallok station, and subsequently went to Maroona to work for the late Mr Geo. Lewis. He is a splendid specimen of young manhood and very popular in this district, and it is hoped that better news will be forthcoming regarding him.

Sergt. G. Smith, formerly recruiting sergeant of Riponshire, was in camp in England when he last wrote to his relatives at Waterloo, and had just completed a course of instruction in a bombing school.

Letters recently received from local soldiers in England indicate that Beaufort's second unit has been split up. The men of the first unit are also scattered.

F. W. Stradling, formerly bank manager at Skipton, has enlisted for active service.—"Standard."

Sergeant-major H. P. Cawsey, who has been invalided home, arrived in Skipton on Thursday evening, 2nd inst. (writes the "Standard"). Although suffering from ear trouble, he is otherwise in good health. Sergeant-major Cawsey was fighting against the Turks on the Suez Canal, and the constant roar of the big guns affected his hearing.

Mr L. Pimblett, formerly of Beaufort, joined the A.I.F. some months ago and has sailed for the front. His brother, Mr H. H. Pimblett, is also serving with the colors.

OBITUARY.

MRS C. NICHOLSON.

The death occurred at Beaufort on Wednesday morning of a highly respected pioneer resident of the district in the person of Mrs Catherine Nicholson, relict of the late Malcolm Nicholson. Deceased, who had reached the ripe age of 86 years, was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and was an Australian colonist of 54 years' standing. Her husband, who followed farming pursuits at Mt. Cole, Raglan, for many years, predeceased her about 12 years ago. Shortly before the late Mr Nicholson's demise the aged couple relinquished farming and came to Beaufort to reside. Mrs Nicholson enjoyed good health until about two years ago, since when she has been practically an invalid. She leaves two sons (Sub-inspector Nicholson, of the Ballarat city police district, and Mr Donald Nicholson, chief of the East Malvern Fire Brigade), two daughters (Mrs G. Lancey, of Raglan, and Mrs J. Wise, of Elmhurst), and also a number of grandchildren to mourn their loss. The remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Friday, the funeral being largely attended. The coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes of sympathy (including a special wreath from the Ballarat and suburban police). The coffin-bearers were Sub-inspector A. Nicholson, and Messrs D. Nicholson, J. Wise, and G. Lancey; the pall-bearers being Sergeant J. Hunter, Senior-constable G. Lovitt, Constable Evans, and Messrs J. B. Cochran, L. Watkin, W. Dickman, F. Ellis, A. Stevenson, W. Hutton, W. J. Stevenson, A. L. Wotherspoon, E. J. Muntz, H. B. Seager, H. Tucker, and L. Watkin. The Presbyterian burial service was read by the Rev. John Walker, of Ballarat. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council, to have been held on Monday last, lapsed for want of a quorum, only Crs. Hannah, Stewart, Halpin, and Carstairs being present. An effort was made to get Cr. Slater to come to Beaufort, but, unfortunately, he was not well enough to make the journey. Cr. Roddis was then tried by wire, and as the Carngham station car was coming to Beaufort for Cr. Carstairs, who had travelled by train from Melbourne that morning to attend the meeting, the driver was asked to run to Snake Valley and bring Cr. Roddis along. It was found, however, that Cr. Roddis, who is a baker by trade, was away on his rounds and would not be home till half-past five o'clock. The car arrived in Beaufort at 4 p.m., and there was no option, after passing the accounts and letting the tenders, but to adjourn the meeting till next Monday, 13th inst.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:-Skipton "Standard," £2/3/6; A. Parker, £12/7/2; salaries, £52/2/6; J. Blay, £1/14/6; Mrs Evans, £2/15/; G. A. Gellie, £2/5/10; L. J. Baulch, £22/5/; J. H. Baxter, £3/9/; H. Norman, £18/16/; petty cash, secretary, £10; G. Carver, 15/; Ballarat City Council, £16/10/; Hampden Shire (joint works), £3/14/3; Government Printer, 8/2; Treasurer of Victoria (interest), £41/8/6; T. Nugent, £13/10/; T. Ward, £9/12/; H. Hayward, senr., £1/8/; R. J. Fitridge, £5/12/; J. Whitfield, £11/5/; N. White, £12; A. Tiley, £3/12/; F. Panther, £3/16/; W. Riley, £9/12/; T. Cleveland, £3/17/; C. Ball, £9/18/; T. Liddell, £17/5/; W. Lucardie, £17/5/; G. McCracken, £9/4/; Mrs Whitfield, £5; S. George, £12; Broadbent Bros., £7; L. Baker, £13/8/9; J. A. Harris, £7/10/; Stevenson Bros., £18/18/10; F. H. Baxter, £10/19/4; Johnston Bros., 16/6; H. M. Stuart, £3/15/; W. O'Sullivan, £1/4/6; J. George, £15/19/6; R. Ward, £1/11/6; J. Exell, £2/4/; T. J. Birkett, £12/16/3; W. Nunn, £13/2/6; T. Rowler, 16/; H. C. Cuthbertson, £16/4/3; Jaques Bros., £7/5/; Ronaldson Bros. & Tippett, £18/3/7; A. H. Sands, £1/15/6; J. Burdett, £3/10/; Hawkes Bros., £22/5/10; contract payments—John Carmichael, £7/5/; Broadbent Bros., £52/5/; Wilkie Bros., £100; H. F. Watkin & Sons, £45; deposits refunded—John Carmichael, £5; Broadbent Bros., £2/10/; H. F. Watkin & Sons, £3/16/; total, £730/13/3.

The following amounts under the Country Roads Board were also recommended for payment:—H. F. Watkin & Sons, £1305/17/1; T. McDonnell, £160; W. Riley, £2/8/; C. Ball, £3/12/; G. McCracken, £2/16/; L. Baker, £10/12/6.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were received and the lowest in each instance accepted on the recommendation of the Tender Committee:—

Contract 771, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, near Lake Goldsmith.—W. F. Nunn (accepted), £24/3/4; W. B. Madden, £24/3/4; John Carmichael, £25; Broadbent Bros., £30.

Contract 772, West Riding.—Supply of 400 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, Mt. Emu and Streatham road.—W. B. Madden (accepted), £33/6/; John Carmichael, £34/3/4; Broadbent Bros., £35; Alf Nunn, £46/13/9.

Contract 773, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, Mt. William road.-James Madden (accepted), £18/15/; John Carmichael, £19/3/4; Broadbent Bros., £22/10/; Alf. Nunn, £24/3/4.

Contract 774, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of bluestone spalls, near Wongan.—W. B. Madden (accepted), £22; John Carmichael, £25; Broadbent Bros., £30.

Contract 775, West Riding.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Stewart's Lane, near Lake Goldsmith.—John Carmichael (accepted), £22/10/; W. T. Nunn, £26/13/4; Jas. Madden, £28/15/; Broadbent Bros., £30.

Contract 776, East Riding.—Supply of 300 cub. yds. quartz, on the Snake Valley and Skipton road.—J. W. Nunn (accepted), £36/5/; Alf. Nunn, £45/10/.

The lowest tenders in the following contracts were also recommended for acceptance by the Country Roads Board:—

Contract 1M, 16/17.—Supply of 1500 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Hamilton road.—Jas. Madden, £353/15/.

Contract 2M, 16/17.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Skipton road.—W. B. Madden, £44/11/8.

Contract 3M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Ararat road, near Eurambeen.—John Carmichael, £53/2/6; W. B. Madden, £62; Broadbent Bros., £62/10/.

Contract 4M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls on the Ballarat-Ararat road, near Burrumbeet.—Broadbent Bros., £43/15/; John Carmichael, £56/5/.

Contract 5M, 16/17.—Supply of 550 cub. yds. of quartz and gravel on the Skipton road.—John Carmichael, £67/10/; Walter Nunn, £70/12/6; Broadbent Bros., £87/10/.

EVERY ORGAN SUFFERS.

If your food is not properly digested every organ in your body suffers from want of nourishment. Constipation results and you become pale and sallow, nervous and anæmic. Avoid this by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They will assist digestion and proper assimilation of food, thus providing nourishment for the whole body. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

Commencing from last night (Friday) the Beaufort business people intend to revert to 10 o'clock closing on Friday nights. During the winter months 9 o'clock closing was temporarily adopted.

All single men between the ages of 18 and 35, who were rejected at the preliminary examination for home service a few weeks ago, are to go before a medical board at Beaufort on Saturday for re-examination.

The Hon. Theo. Beggs, M.L.C., of Eurambeen, formerly a member of the Riponshire Council for over 20 years, has announced himself as a candidate for the North Riding seat recently rendered vacant by the resignation of Cr. Jas. Cuthbertson. He lodged his nomination paper on Tuesday. An enquiry at the shire offices on the same day elicited the fact that a nomination paper had also been obtained for Mr Geo. Lancey, of Raglan. Mr Lancey, however, did not nominate. As Mr Beggs had been previously twice rejected in his candidature for the Shire Council, it must be considered a great compliment to him to be now elected without opposition.

RIPONSHIRE HONOR ROLL.

Rear-Admiral W. B. Bridges, of Trawalla Estate, has provided an honor board, to be placed in the Shire Hall, Beaufort. Men who are natives of Riponshire, or whose parents or they themselves lived in the district for a number of years, are to be enrolled; but men who worked in the shire only a few months, and enlisted there, will not be mentioned, as similar honor rolls will probably be compiled in their own native districts. Mr N. B. Acton, shire secretary, Beaufort, is preparing a list of names, and will be glad to receive further names, or corrections, from relatives or friends of district soldiers who have gone to the front. Up to the present the following list has been prepared:—

T. Adams	Robert Johnston
W. Adams	H. Kay
J. Aisbett	W. Kay
R. Aisbett (dead)	W. J. Kay
J. Aitkin	Henry Kelly
Geo. Allen	F. Kelly
W. Allen	H. Kilgour
D. Anderson.	Gilbert A. Kirkpatrick
V. Anderson	J. Knight
W. Anderson	R. Laney
Robert Andrews	Stanley Laney
Norman Andrews	A. Leadbeater
William Bailey	A. Leeman
Robt. Ballantine	G. Leeman
S. Barnes	T. Lewis
H. Barrett	T. R. Little
R. Bass	C. Lofts
R. Bates	A. L. Lofts
H. Baxter (dead)	Alex. Lofts
A. A. Bell	H. Lofts
J. Bell	W. C. Lofts
R. Bell	S. Lyons
W. Bell	A. Madden
Henry Bending	Richard Maddern
William Bending	Charles Maher
G Birkett	Fred. Maher
J. Bland	Geo. Maher (missing)
Sydney Blay	Louis Maher
Wm. Boothroyd	A. J. Martin
W. Borbridge	F. J. Martin
M. Bourke	John Martin
John Bridges	L. E. Martin
C. W. Broadbent	L. J. Martin
W. J. Brown	T. W. Martin
Ernest Buchanan	F. H. Martines
H. Burgdorff	J. J. Meehan
C. Burton	J. S. Meehl
A. Callaghan	J. Menagh
W. Callaghan	S. Meredith
Joseph Callender	S. Merrifield
O. Callender	R. J. Miller
P. Callender	Campbell Milligan
A. Campbell (dead)	A. Morcombe
David Carmichael	T. Morley
Donald Carmichael	H. Moss
Frank Carter	C. McBean
J. B. Carter	C. McCook
Thomas Carver	Eric McCook (dead)
G. A. Caulfield	R. E. McCook
H. Cawsey	C. McDonald
Albert Chapman	D. McDonald
Ralph Cheeseman	Wilfred McDonald
W. C. Cheeseman	H. McDougall
L. Chibnall (dead)	J. L. McErvale
W. Chibnall	J. T. McErvale
W. H. Chibnall	R. McErvale
R. G. Chirnside	A. McGregor
A. Cleland	J. McIndoe
W. Cleland	P. McIndoe
William B. Cochran	S. McIndoe
A. H. Cougle	Alex. McKinnon
G. Crick	C. Newey[illegible]
A. Crick	C. H. Newey
C. Cromwell	E. J. Newey
James Cuthbertson	Jas. Newey
A. Dalgliesh	L. P. Newey
C. Davis (dead)	J. Nixon
E. J. Deans	Alex. Nunn
T. DeGraaf	F. Nunn
A. Devine	W. Nunn
S. Devine	Reg. O'Neil
A. J. Dixon	K. Orde
Arthur Downs	W. Orde
David Dowsie	J. Page
James Doyle	L. H. Parker
John Doyle	Alex. T. Pearce (dead)
Thomas Doyle	W. Pearce
Albert Driver	J. A. Pett
Alfred Driver	F. Phillips
R. Driver	Wm. Phillips
Arthur Dunbar	Ernest R. Prentice
H. Dungey	J. M. Prentice
Jas. Dunn	John Prentice
Leslie Dunn	T. B. Prentice
R. Dunn	A. W. Pryke
Wm. Dunn	Albert A. Ramsay
S. Ellingham	F. Rasdell
E. Ellis	H. Rasdell
J. Ellis	A. Ringin
J. R. Ellis	J. E. Roberts
R. O. Ellis	Thomas Roberts
R. P. Ellis (missing)	David Robertson
W. Ellis	G. Robertson
Arthur Eyckens	J. H. Robertson
Leon Eyckens	J. S. Robertson
William Eyckens	Eddie Rogers
G. Falahey	E. H. Rogers
T. Fenton	Harold Rogers
Alexander Ferguson	Keith Rogers
E. Ferguson	Roy Rogers
W. Ferguson	Alex. Russell
Fred Finch	H. Russell
A. R. Firth	J. Russell
R. S. Firth	P. Russell (Carngham)
Robt. Firth	P. Russell (Mawallok)
Roy Firth	R. Russell (dead)
R. Fitridge	D. Saddler
F. Forte	A. Scarff
C. Franklin	W. Scarff
George Frusher	James Scott
Herbert Frusher	A. E. Shields
Peter Frusher	T. Shields
R. Frusher	W. Shultz
V. Frusher	R. A. D. Sinclair
R. Fuhrstrum	Walter Skene
A. Gardner	R. Skurrie
A. G. Gardner	H. Slater
E. Gardner	A. Smith
H. Gardner	Clif. Smith
Walter Gardner	F. Smith
A. Garner (dead)	F. S. Smith
H. Garner	Gilbert Smith
J. Gellart	Hugh Smith
E. George	John Smith
J. Gilligan	J. Smith
W. Gilligan	N. Smith
Bert Glasson	Percy Smith
Fred Goode	R. Smith
J. H. Goode	W. D. Smith
G. H. Gordon	G. Spellman
W. Goudie	E. Stevens (dead)
Thos. Grace	J. Stevens
G. Grant	L. Stevens (dead)
T. Grantley	Thos. Stevens
S. J. Gratton	W. Stevens
G. Gray	G. Stoddard
J. Greenbank	Leslie Stringer
J. L. Greenbank	W. W. Sutherland
Andrew Grey	B. Thomas
H. Grieson	W. Thomas (dead)
F. Griggs	Arthur Thompson
A. Guyatt	Gordon Thompson
C. Guyatt	Alex. Topp
T. Haggis	Floyd Topp
Robt. Haig	J. H. Trengove
Percy Hains	A. Turner
W. Hall	T. Turner
F. Halihan (missing)	Albert Vowles
W. I. Halpin	W. E. Vowles
Frank Hamilton	Albert Waldron
S. Hamilton	Arthur W. Waldron
T. W. Hannah	Percy Waldron
E. Hanrahan	T. Waldron
Marlo Hayres	Walter G. Waldron
A. G. Hayward	D. Wallace
H. Hayward	G. Wallace
Charles Hill	Geo. Ward
James Hill	W. Ward
L. T. Hillman	W. R. Ward (dead)
E. Howlett	D. Watkins
J. G. Howlett	J. Watson
R. Howlett	R. O. Welsh
Cedric Hurbes	W. H. West
Charles Hughes	R. Whelan
V. W. Hughes (dead)	Thos. Whelan
James Humphreys	C. Whitfield
John Humphreys	J. W. Whittaker (dead)
Frank Hunt	A. Willox
B. Hussey	C. Willox
J. Hussey	L. J. Willox
L. Hussey	A. Wilson
P. Hussey	T. Wise
Roland Ingram	R. A. Woodall
Herman Jaensch	N. Woodfine
F. J. Jenkins	A. Woodfine
Rev. W. P. Jessop	C. Wookey
Alex. Johnston	J. Wookey
Andrew Johnston	N. Wookey
Arthur Johnston	E. Yeoman
P. Johnston	P. Yeoman
R. Johnston	J. Young

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive most careful attention. As soon as any looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy should be given. When children are teething they have more or less diarrhœa, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

According to the annual report of the Secretary for Mines the yield of gold from alluvial workings in the Raglan division for the year 1915 was 10,529oz. 2dwts. In the yield of gold for the quarter, taken from the same report, appears the following:—Beaufort Deep Leads, 2,872ozs., making its yield to date (11th May) 3,785oz 15dwt.; Fiery Creek Dredging, 1¼ acres treated for a yield of 663oz 19dwt., making the total tested 12¼ acres for a yield of 5,120oz 19dwt.; Hope, 827oz 14dwt., making the total yield, 7,449oz 5dwt.; Northern Hope, 4,545 fathoms treated for a yield of 6,624oz, 2dwts.; the dividends for the quarter being £5,100, and the total quantity treated 6,515 fathoms for a yield of 10,849oz 12dwts.

The Imperial Insurance Coy. Ltd. invites applications for agency for Beaufort and district.

* THE ADVENT OF SPRING. *

We beg to announce that we are now opening up a Splendid Assortment of

NEW SEASON'S FASHION NOVELTIES.

Our Millinery Department! under new supervision, is Blossoming forth. A profuse range of Seasonable Novelties, comprising the Daintiest Styles and the most Artistic Shades, make our Millinery Show absolutely up-to-date. . . . . .

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the alleged Scarcity of Goods, our Special Buyers have succeeded in securing the finest range of Dress Goods which we have ever had the pleasure of showing. Our Dressmaking Department is thoroughly efficient, and we guarantee to make good, at whatever cost.

The Cost of Good Clothes is money well spent.
True economy lies in the buying of good things.

Our whole Store is full of Spring, and there is a regular spring in each Department.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.
BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

LOST, on 20th Oct., between Sailor's Gully road and Trawalla, Riding Saddle. Finder rewarded on returning to H. L. J. ANDERSON, Trawalla.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COY. LTD.
(with which is incorporated The Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.),
FIRE, ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

THE above old-established and wealthy British Coy. having a first-class Register of Risks in Beaufort and District, invites Applications for AGENCY for BEAUFORT and District.
Apply the MANAGER,
410 Collins Street, Melbourne.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

THE Adjourned Ordinary Meeting of the Council will be held at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Monday, the 13th inst., at the usual hour.
N. B. ACTON, Shire Secretary.
11/11/16.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION.—NORTH RIDING.

DECLARATION OF ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice that the following Candidate has been Nominated for the Office of Councillor, viz.:—
THEODORE BEGGS.
And as the number of Candidates nominated does not exceed the number to be elected, I therefore declare the said THEODORE BEGGS duly ELECTED as a COUNCILLOR for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.
Dated this 10th November, 1916.
W. H. HALPIN,
Returning Officer for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

KELLY & McDONALD,
AUCTIONEERS, STOCK & STATION & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
BEAUFORT AND MIDDLE CREEK.

Clearing Sales Conducted. Loans Negotiated.
Agents for—Mt. Lyell Manures, Massey-Harris Farming Machinery, New Zealand Fire Insurance Co., Jelbart Engines, Italia and Chevrolet Motor Cars, Perdrian Tyres (stocked), George Hague & Co. Pty. Ltd.
Forwarding Agents—Crawford, Dowling, & Seymour, Ballarat; L. A. Fairburn & Co., Melbourne.
Cash Buyers for all Produce.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
OFF SHEARS' SALE,
5000 SHEEP,
—AT BEAUFORT,—
On a date to be fixed in NOVEMBER.
ENTRIES NOW BEING RECEIVED.
KELLY & McDONALD,
Beaufort.

'Phone 9.
W. H. HALPIN,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & VALUATOR.

Rents Collected. Loans negotiated. Highest Cash Price for all kinds of Produce. Agent for South British Insurance Co., Mount Lyell Manures, and Alfred J. Spalding, Lime Manufacturer, Lara.
Tarpaulins, Horse Rugs, Tents, etc., always on hand.
On hand, Bags at lowest current rates.
CASH BUYER OF WHEAT.
Highest Price given.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 p.m. Business—To draft Program of Sports for Boxing Day; General.
A. PARKER, Secretary.

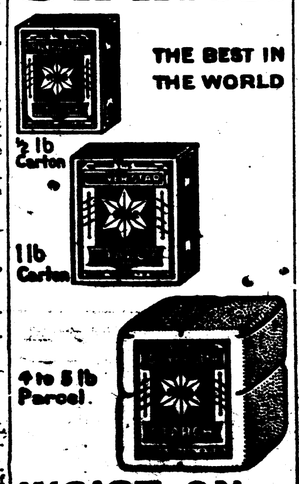
WANTED KNOWN.—FOR SALE, new FARM WAGGONS, four-inch and five-inch tires, truck body, best seasoned material. Apply
C. A. BRANDT, Ararat.
'Phone 88.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1916.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 11 and 7.30; Trawalla, 3—Rev. W. C. Wood.
METHODIST CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Raglan, 3—Rev. R. Whitford. Raglan, 7.30—Mr G. Boyd. Waterloo, 3 and 7.30—Mr C. Waldron. Chute, 3—Mr W. T. Merlin.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Middle Creek, 2.30—Rev. J. G. Edwards. Main Lead, 11; Raglan, 3; Chute, 7—Mr S. N. Thompson.

SILVER STAR STARCH



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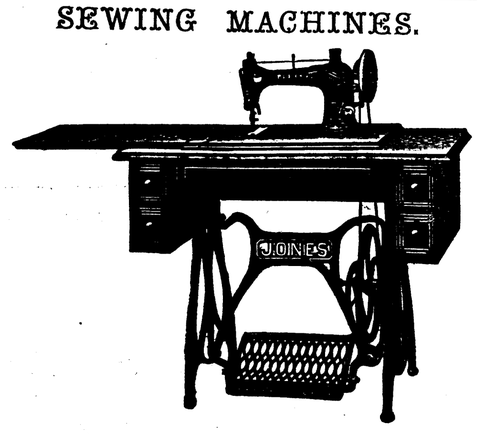

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Proves the Supremacy	JONES	Proves the Supremacy
Of England's Greatest	JONES	Of England's Greatest
Sewing Machine.	JONES	Sewing Machine.
All British made	JONES	All British made
By British workmen.	JONES	By British workmen.

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BAGS AND TWINE
At Lowest Rates.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

A

TREASURE FOUND —A BRIDE WON.

BY GEORGE E. GARDNER.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS.

Charles Tremaine, a rising young lawyer, is surprised at receiving a visit from his old schoolmate, Jack Harding, who, recounting his experiences mentions how, since leaving school he has followed the sea as a means of livelihood. He relates that on one occasion, being shipwrecked, he and some of the crew were cast upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific. Whilst there he discovers hidden treasure of enormous value, the knowledge of which he keeps from his companions. He eventually arrives at Melbourne, where he falls in love with Florence Winter, the beautiful daughter of an old friend of his father. Mr. Winter refuses to give his consent to the marriage until Harding is able to support a wife ashore. With that determination he makes up his mind to recover the treasure, and sails for England, where he intends to buy and fit out a vessel for the task. Tremaine is persuaded into joining him, and it is whilst inspecting the brig 'Janet', which Harding has purchased, that the latter hails an acquaintance on shore, introducing him to Tremaine as Mr. Morgan. During an interview with the captain, the newcomer intimates that he is aware of the object of the cruise, and practically demands the position of first mate of the 'Janet.' This fact rather disturbs Mr. Tremaine, for he has taken a great dislike to the man. When a month out on their journey they encounter a terrific gale, and witness the destruction of a vessel by fire, being unable to render assistance owing to the violence of the storm. A week later Morgan inflicts frightful cruelty on one of the sailors, and also threatens the lives of Tremaine and the second mate. He is disarmed, the captain ordering his friend to search the first mate's state-room for weapons. While thus engaged Tremaine comes across the portrait of Florence Winter, concealed in the lining of Morgan's coat. This fact causes Captain Harding many anxious moments, and he declares that unless the whole business is cleared up he will put the mate in irons on the morrow. The latter, however, does not appear on deck the following day, so the door of his cabin is forced open.

PART FOUR.—CHAPTER VIII.

Morgan lay stretched upon the floor. His unseeing eyes, wild and bloodshot, rested upon us as we entered. His breath came in quick, laboured gasps, while the meaningless babble of delirium poured unceasingly from his lips. He had apparently fallen from his bunk, as there was a bad bruise on his forehead, from which the blood oozed slowly. He was plainly very ill.

Either the envenomed soul, which could not brook the humiliation of defeat, had, in its reaction upon itself, disorganised the splendid bodily frame, or the germs of disease, lurking there in secret, had, in the hour of physical exhaustion, got the upper hand.

Lifting the sufferer to his bed, we made him as comfortable as possible. Fever had imprisoned the man more securely than bolts and bars could have done. Two sailors were told off to care for him, and to administer the simple remedies which the brig's medicine-chest afforded.

By night there were all the symptoms of a well-marked case of typhoid fever. For nearly a month the man struggled with the disease, which raged with increased fury because of the perfection of the body, on which it preyed. Strangely enough it was a simple matter to care for the mate, since, though continually delirious, he was not violent, his body seeming to withstand the assaults of the malady in a state of quiescence.

A sailor was kept constantly at the bedside, while I frequently visited the sick berth in the hope that the fever might open the sealed lips and reveal the machinations of the heart; but, although he raved about all things else, there was never a reference to Florence Winter or the buried treasure.

Nature at last conquered. On the twenty-ninth day the crisis passed, and when Morgan opened his eyes from the restless sleep into which he had fallen, the baffled distemper had departed, leaving a strengthless body with infinite capacity for recovery. His illness had banished all thought of his imprisonment; and when the convalescence began, Harding informed me that he had decided to get rid of Morgan at Capetown, taking no action until then; a plan which I heartily commended.

Fair weather and fresh breezes favoured the 'Janet' in the meantime, and despite the unfortunate events of the voyage and the uncertainty of its result, I found myself enjoying it vastly. The quiet, restful days were far from monotonous, while the grandeur and beauty of the sea were a continual delight to me. We were headed for Cape Town, Jack having decided to touch there to replenish our water and vegetables before starting on the final run over the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. We calculated that three weeks ought to bring us to Table Bay.

Excellent as had been our progress Harding was growing impatient, for he piled sail on the old hooker, as though determined to tear the masts out of her, and finally, one morning, I found the crew engaged in rigging up a new main-topgallant mast. Mr. Ross was in charge of the job. He was very popular with the men, who responded to his commands with cheerful alacrity, and the hoarse yet not unmusical songs with which they enlivened their work seemed a piece with the rush of the wind and the boiling of the surges as they dashed into foam against the bow of the brig.

A strong wind came straight from the north, which was kicking up something of a sea, but the sun had risen gloriously, and everything indicated fair weather. Far on the horizon, hull down, was a solitary sail. For over six weeks we had seen no sign of a ship, and the knowledge that the spot, a mere white speck in the distance, bore men, and, perhaps countrymen, warmed our hearts with a vital interest. Nowhere does the society of one's fellowmen seem so precious as at sea. Nowhere is their mere proximity so desirable.

Thus we wanderers on the southern seas looked eagerly at the bit of canvas, which grew perceptibly larger until it was evident that we should be able to speak the stranger, unless she shifted her course. Within an hour we could make her out, a large, full-rigged ship, and deep in the water. Though the breeze was strong, she was carrying all plain canvas, even to the tiny sky sails, and under the tremendous pressure she was fairly hurling herself through the seas, white clouds of spray flying over her shapely bows.

Rapidly the two vessels drew near. When the ship was half a mile distant, Jack ordered the colours to be hoisted and signalled that he wished to speak. Eagerly we watched for the answering flag, for speculation on her nationality had run high. Harding and Ross thought she was an American, while Morgan, who was now able to be on deck a little while each day, positively asserted that she was of English build. As her ensign mounted to the peak and the wind caught and straightened its folds, the mate's conjecture proved correct, for the British flag met our delighted eyes. Never had the glorious flag seemed so fair. It was worth taking the voyage, with all its risks and uncertainties, to realise how precious one's country really is.

Suddenly the stranger hoisted a new signal, indicating that she wished to send a boat. Harding had only expected to hail the ship for the purpose of verifying his longitude. The wheel was put hard over, thus bringing the brig into the wind, and with topsails aback, she lay curtseying a friendly greeting to her neighbour.

At the same time the ship was brought to and a boat lowered, which soon appeared climbing over the long, South Atlantic swell, manned by four sailors, with a weather-beaten man in the stern.

A rope was cast to them as they neared the brig, up which the officer, a thin, nervous man, with cleanly-shaven face and iron-grey hair, nimbly scrambled. Introducing himself as the first mate of the ship which was called the 'Boreas,' he made known his errand.

They had left Singapore, bound for London, some weeks ago. Bad weather had driven the vessel to the south and kept her there, when they ought to have been well northward. Some of the beef had spoiled, and this, with the delay, and the loss of part of the bread, had reduced them to short rations. Could we supply them with enough to carry them to St. Helena?

As we were to touch at the Cape, Jack thought we could accommodate the 'Boreas,' especially when he became aware that her commander was an old acquaintance. The mate was invited below, where we soon pledged each other in excellent punch of Harding's brewing, while the sailors made themselves at home among the 'Janet's' crew in the forecastle. In the meantime the provisions were bundled into the boat, which was soon along-side the ship. With a rush it was hoisted on the davits, the helm was put up, and the 'Boreas,' coming into the wind, bent before it until her mainyard well-nigh touched the water. Then, with a mighty leap, the huge fabric sped on her course towards her distant home, greeted as she swept past us by the cheers of officers and men.

Just then her captain ordered some hands aloft to reduce sail. We could see them racing up the rigging in hot rivalry. Ropes were let go, and in a trice the sky sails and royals were beating furiously on the yards.

Suddenly a dark object dropped from the height of the main-royal. Every man of us knew what it was. A sailor had lost his hold, or a rope had parted. Down he fell like a shot, striking the topsail, which was bellying out as stiff as iron in the wind. Rebounding, he disappeared in the smother of foam below.

An officer rushed to the side as the vessel dashed on, and cast a lifebuoy towards the spot where the man had struck. The ship was put about as quickly as possible, but such was her momentum, that a long stretch of angry sea lay between her and the drowning seaman before she could be brought to. Fortunately, the lifebuoy fell near the sailor, who rose to the surface, and, after swimming aimlessly about for a minute—the fall having apparently stunned him—saw the buoy, which a few strokes brought within his reach.

A boat, which had in the meantime been lowered from the 'Boreas,' was rapidly approaching the struggling man. His safety seemed assured, and Jack was about to let the brig fill away on her course, when a frightful shriek pierced the air, and we saw the sailor endeavouring to pull himself out of the water, while he tossed in agony the bleeding stump of his leg, which had been bitten clean off at the knee; then came a violent commotion among the waves, and a huge shark threw itself bodily out of the sea upon the unfortunate sailor as he clung to the lifebuoy. There was one cry, long-drawn and piteous, and the doomed man disappeared. Sorrowfully his companions rowed back to the ship, the yards were braced, and the ship again sped on her course, with one man missing. Within an hour both vessels were far from the spot where the tragedy occurred.

So deep an impression did the event make on me that, on my return to England, I endeavoured to learn something of the man; but his memory seemed to have been swallowed with his life, for no trace of him could be found. The log-book of the 'Boreas' which I succeeded in obtaining when the ship was loading in London, some three years later, contained the brief entry:

William Thomas, able seaman, fell overboard May 2, 1885, and was lost.

The vessel was in command of a new captain, and, despite a careful search, I was never able to find any trace of the officers or crew who manned her on the occasion of our meeting in the lonely South Atlantic.

The breeze held strong during the day, but towards evening it moderated, and with every thread of canvas spread the 'Janet' steadily moved on her course. It was a glorious, semi-tropical night. The moon rose full-orbed at ten o'clock, the sea resembling the ballroom of a fairy world as it glistened in the vague and eerie light. There was an occasional rustle among the folds of canvas as the wind sighed through the cordage as gently as a lover might breath his vows into the willing ear of his listening mistress. A sailor leaned on the wheel, while the rest of the watch, snugly stowed away in odd nooks and corners, slumbered as soundly as their mates in the forecastle. Ross was in charge of the brig. He had been very silent since the row with Morgan, though he had apparently no feeling against either Harding or myself. To-night, however, he seemed disposed to talk, and the death of the sailor in the morning led up to the hardships and the dangers of a seaman's life.

"The life itself is hard enough," remarked Ross, "but the cruelty and harshness of the officers are the worst of it. Few skippers and mates treat their men as though they were human. It isn't so much the out-and-out cruelty, perhaps, as the cold-blooded indifference and contempt, and the total disregard of their safety that makes the life a bitter one to sailors. Anybody, with any manliness in him, can stand exposure and hardship, if his work is appreciated and reasonable thought shown for his comfort and safety; but that isn't the case."

Ross gave a hard little laugh as he continued:

"The worst case of inhuman heartlessness I ever came across was when I was able seaman on an American brig called the 'Tartarus.' We had just sailed from Baltimore, bound for Rosario. There was a favourable wind, and the captain was anxious to take advantage of it and get out of the bay and to sea, as there were some signs of bad weather. Every rag was spread on the brig, and she was doing a good ten knots.

"One of the crew was a fellow named George Holden, one of the strongest men I ever saw, and a remarkable swimmer. He was a good-hearted chap, George was, and everybody liked him. This was his second voyage in the 'Tartarus,' and the officers knew how good and willing a sailor he was. Well, the wind kept freshening, and finally the old man had to reduce his canvas. George went aloft, and as he was laying out on the mainyard, in some way he lost his hold — he was always a reckless fellow aloft—and overboard he went.

"He came to the surface, none the worse for his fall, and struck out for the brig. We were all waiting for the order to heave to — there wouldn't have been any need of launching a boat, for George would have been aboard before it could have got off —but the skipper held right on, and never an order came. I heard the mate ask him if he wasn't going to pick the man up, but he growled out that if the damned fool didn't know enough to hang on, he could drown, for all he cared; and when one of the crew asked if they should lower a boat, the captain knocked him down with a marlin-spike. Well, sir, for more than a mile Holden followed the brig, swimming as I never before supposed a man could swim. Of course, she dropped him after a while. There were life-buoys enough aft, but none of the officers dared to heave one overboard. George was never heard of again. No doubt he was drowned, as there wasn't a vessel or land within miles.

"Murder? Of course it was; but what can you do about it? The crew scattered at the end of the voyage, and courts and juries won't take the oaths of forty sailors against that of a single officer, anyway. Seamen are so used to such things that they don't even remember them a great while. You will say that we ought to have made the old man heave the brig to, but mutiny is a mighty ticklish business, and then it isn't so easy to mutiny in the face of loaded revolvers. In such a matter the mates will almost always stand by the captain. All a sailor can do is to drink a glass to the memory of his shipmate, and hang on harder himself when he goes aloft. I don't remember that the captain of the Tartarus was particularly hard on his crew. He was in a hurry to get to sea, and didn't feel like stopping to pick up a sailor, that's all. It's such things that make the life intolerable. You wouldn't think men would follow the sea, for the poor food and wretched wages, with ill-treatment thrown into the bargain. But there's nothing else they can do. A man who has knocked about on the ocean for a few years ain't fit for anything else, and most sailors don't know enough, and haven't ambition enough, to better their condition, anyway. They don't know anything better, and couldn't tell how to get it if they did. An officer's berth is hard enough, Heaven knows, but our pay does amount to a little something, and we are able to stay ashore the last of our lives, if we live long enough to have any."

"Is the mortality among seamen so great?" I asked. "I have had a notion that the dangers of the life were rather over-estimated."

"I admit the loss of life is not so great as might seem at first thought, replied the mate. "Still it is very great. In every severe gale the sailor always stands a good chance of being washed overboard by seas breaking over the ship. Falls are numerous, though many of them are due to carelessness, and there is always the peril of loss at sea or shipwreck on the coast. The seaman's risks are greatly increased by niggardly owners, who send unseaworthy crafts to sea, improperly loaded. Such a vessel runs into a hurricane, her cargo shifts, and over she goes on her beam ends, and the probability is that she will be turned bottom up before the masts can be cut away and she has any chance to right.

"Poor food and exposure get in their work, though the purity of the sea air largely makes up for this. But you won't find many old sailors; but few reach the age of fifty. The officer, of course, has a better chance. He isn't obliged to go aloft very often, and his food is about as good as it could be under the circumstances. His danger in time of shipwreck and disaster is as great, however, and his responsibilities sometimes wear on him considerably. Take the business all in all, it is about the meanest a man could follow. And yet they say that seafaring men are uneasy and dissatisfied with steady work ashore. But I intend to try the experiment for myself sometime, and I'm sure I shan't hanker for any more sea in my life. Good night, sir. Here comes the captain, and it's my time to turn in." And the little mate hurried below, whither I soon followed.

A lively breeze sprang up during the night, and morning found the brig tearing her way through the waves under reefed topgallants, and making hard work of it at that. It seemed to a green hand more sail than she could carry to advantage, but Harding would not hear of a reduction. The vessel fairly jumped from sea to sea, occasionally shipping a green billow, which came tumbling aft with a wild rush, sweeping the deck of everything movable and gushing through the scuppers with a hoarse gurgle that harmonised well with the piping of the wind among the groaning spars. Harding remained on deck all day, and it was chiefly due to his admirable seamanship that some of the sails did not carry away.

But he held on a trifle too long. The wind continually stiffened, and late in the afternoon a gust of unusual violence struck the brig. There was a crack, rifle-like in its sharpness, and away went the main-topgallant, blown clean out of bolt-ropes. Scarcely had two hands sprung aloft to furl the fore-topgallant, when it followed its companion. It was pretty plain that a squall was coming, and everything was made snug aloft in readiness for it. Down it swooped, a little tropical tempest, and for an hour we ran before what threatened to develop into a hurricane. It proved short-lived, however, and by evening the 'Janet' again showed all available canvas to the fair wind which the rising moon brought with her. For the two succeeding weeks there was uninterrupted fine weather, and a succession of strong winds, rising to the violence of gales each night, enabled the brig to make a remarkable run. On May 18th, according to the reckoning, we were close on the African coast, and about noon a man aloft sang out:

"Land away on the lee bow!"

Looking sharply, a faint smudge could be discovered far away on the horizon, which would have appeared a cloud to any but a sailor's eyes. They are rarely mistaken in such a matter, and a few hours brought the low coast of South Africa into plain sight. Before nightfall the chains rattled through the hawse-holes, and the 'Janet' swung quietly to her anchor as it lay deep in the mud of Table Bay.

Jack at once ordered the quarter-boat to be lowered, and leaving the second mate in charge of the brig, we were soon ashore. Morgan, who no longer showed any effects of his sickness, had asked to accompany us. He gave no reason, but the request was natural enough, and Jack told him to come along. On landing, he at once hurried away into the town. Eleven o'clock was the time set for returning to the brig, and after ordering the sailors to report promptly at that hour, we started for a stroll through the place.

It was a delight to again set foot on land and enjoy the familiar earthy feeling which I could never find on the deck of a ship, while the sight of one's fellowmen, Dutchmen though they largely were, did the heart good. Nearly thirty deep-water vessels were at anchor in the bay, from a tiny Dutch brigantine of a hundred tons to the huge East Indiaman; and the bands of sailors, ashore on leave, made the town lively enough with their shouts and songs, which were varied by an occasional street fight.

The drinking-places were doing a thriving business, for if Jack has a shilling when ashore, it is pretty sure to go for rum. Yet one can almost pardon his carousals, vicious and brutal though they are, for his life is sadly monotonous at best, and the untrained longing for amusement and delight leads the poor fellow into wild excesses. But the sailor's vices are, as a rule, of the body, not the heart, and he often preserves that essential uprightness of the will which is the taproot of all that is worthy in manhood.

We strolled aimlessly about, visiting the principal hotels in search of acquaintances which Jack might have among skippers and mates congregating there, but finding none, and at eleven o'clock we were at the pier. Morgan was missing, as was also the sailor Frank, who had figured in the fracas between our two mates. After waiting half an hour, Morgan having arrived in the meantime, we put off for the brig, concluding that liquor had got the better of the fellow, and that we should see nothing of him before morning.

A faint haze had settled over the bay, so that we could barely make out the shadowy form of the brig in the distance. All the vessels lay dark and silent, their size magnified by the mist, though, as we passed a small American ship, the twanging of a banjo in the forecastle told of the sailor's hornpipe and a jolly time below.

"I wish I knew how that precious first mate of ours spent the evening," I remarked, as we descended into the cabin on reaching the brig. "By the way, how do you intend to dispose of him here?"

"I have thought better of my determination in that matter," said Jack, seriously. "If our fears are really without foundation there is no need of giving him the slip. On the other hand — and this phase of the matter occurred to me only recently—if he is really plotting for my injury, he is much better on board the brig than elsewhere. I don't dare to leave him behind, when I think of the evil which his desire for revenge might lead him to inflict on Florence. He could hurt me through her more cruelly than in any other way. Our wisest course is to retain him, keeping careful watch for treachery. His outbreak against Mr. Ross was the result of momentary ill-temper. Otherwise his conduct has been unexceptionable. I know your opinion is most valuable, old fellow, and I will promise to put Morgan under lock and key when the treasure is once on board, if you so desire; but I am sure there will be no trouble till then. As for his whereabouts to-night, I don't see what harm he can do in such a place as Cape Town and at this late day. If there was any plot, it was laid months ago, when Table Bay could not have entered into it, for he did not know that we should touch here. We will keep our eyes wide open for him, and I fancy we shall manage all right. Good night."

I could not feel the light-hearted indifference of my companion, for I was sure that Morgan had been engaged in some mischief during the evening. By a careful study of the man, I had come to understand his feelings somewhat, self-possessed and subtle though he was. A strange pallor marked his face when under the influence of strong excitement, and I had noticed this from the light of a passing lantern as he entered the boat on our return to the brig.

His voice, too, had been unusually smooth and supple, which, I had learned, indicated an internal struggle, with final self-mastery. However, there seemed some reason in Jack's proposed plan of action—at least, I could suggest nothing better — and lying awake all night wouldn't thwart any of Morgan's schemes. Dismissing all troublesome thoughts of the fellow, I slept, only to be awakened by the swashing of water as the sailors scrubbed down the decks next morning.

Our first business was to procure a supply of water, and being in a hurry to get away, the boats were lowered, water-casks put aboard, and with the captain and each mate in charge of a boat, we put off.

Harding's boat reached the landing first. He had barely set foot on the wharf, when an official-looking man addressed him with the words:

"Are you from the brig 'Janet'?"

"I am her captain," Jack answered.

"You are the man I want to see. A sailor from your vessel was found last night stabbed and dying. He was carried to the Somerset Hospital, with which I am connected, he is there now, barely alive. He cannot live more than a few hours."

"I will come at once," interrupted Harding. And after giving a few orders to the first mate, whose boat had just pulled up, he started off with the superintendent, accompanied by myself.

A moment's glance at Morgan revealed the pallor of his face, though it was so slight that no one not thoroughly distrustful of the man, and on the watch, would have observed it.

Entering a cab, a brisk drive of half an hour brought us to the hospital, where we were at once conducted to the room in which the dying man lay, apparently unconscious of our presence. Now and then a low moan broke from his lips when the paroxysms of pain seized him. Stepping to the bedside, the doctor poured a little brandy into his mouth. Its effect was immediate. His eyes opened and he endeavoured to turn towards us. As Harding bent over him, there was a look of recognition on the sufferer's face. He glanced appealingly towards the brandy bottle in the doctor's hand. The latter understood, and administered another draught. Then, in a feeble voice and with many a pause, the sailor told as well as he could the story of the assault.

(To be Continued.)

BLINDNESS IN HORSES.

Horses are more often afflicted with blindness than any other domestic animal, a fact ascribable to different causes, some of which are as follows:—Racks above the mangers in stables, so that the horse has to raise his head to get at the hay. Dust, seed, and sharp-bearded grain fall into the animal's eyes, setting up inflammation, and often leading to the loss of an eye. The injurious effect of the pungent vapour of ammonia in most stables, and bad lighting. The use of blinkers and carelessness with the whip, flicking the eye and rupturing a blood vessel, will also cause inflammation and blindness. More often than is realised the end of the whip flicks the eye, particularly when a driver is simply playing his whip round the horse's head by way of enlivening him.

Corporals in the Life Guards used to be commissioned officers, ranking with the senior lieutenants of other regiments.

2058.

DODGING SHEEP.

By "Crowfoot," in the 'Pastoral Review.'

The word "dodging" is an appellation applied to shepherding, or droving sheep, and is an Australian invention given to the occupation by old-time drovers and shepherds, and as both these personages are nearly defunct, the term has gone out of general use. It is a pity that the craft of these men is not more in vogue to-day, as it would save us from many a blunder. The majority of persons assuming the name of drovers or shepherds are only sheep hunters.

A drover's duties are somewhat different to those of a shepherd—He is the man who conveys sheep from one part of the country to another, while a shepherd tends his flock in one locality, and sees to its protection and general well-being. On a holding very little shepherding of the old type is done now, because all holdings are fenced into paddocks.

The drover, however, is very much in evidence, especially in droughty times. He is to be seen on all the roads, either taking sheep to where there is pasture or delivering a lot that have been sold.

To be a good drover requires experience and a thorough knowledge of the manner and habits of the animals when at large and in repose. He must also be observant, and, above all, have great patience, as sheep at times are to us most perverse and stupid, and if a drover does not have himself in hand some of the sheep are apt to suffer.

In dry times or on bad roads is where the ingenuity of the man comes in. He must see that they do not perish for want of water, and also that the head of the flock does not get all there is while the tail or weak ones starve. At these times the mob should not exceed 1500 sheep at most; in fact, the fewer the better; and the head of the flock should be changed to the tail after morning camp. This is best done by cutting off the weaker ones as they trail out of the dinner camp, and sending them on ahead towards the night camp. The stronger ones can thus be started on with a man and dog at the head of them, to keep them steady, and prevent them overtaking the weak ones in front.

A good steady dog, well under control, is worth all the men you could profitably use to dodge up the stragglers. The dog, if properly broken, will do it so carefully and so quietly that the sheep will hardly feel his presence.

THE DROVER.

A drover must thoroughly understand the gregarious habits of sheep, and the manner in which they spread when feeding unmolested. Sheep always feed best with their heads to the wind, so he should, as far as is practicable, let them face the wind when travelling or feeding if he should have the luck to get a stock route to travel on.

No matter how bare the feed is, the sheep will do better with a good spread than jammed up in a narrow road, where they have to touch one another to feed.

Further, zig-zag them, as it is better than letting them draw straight along, by the first means they get a whiff of air in their faces, and by the latter perhaps none.

Many drovers (or sheephunters of the present day would be more appropriate) are men of no experience, and being as a rule paid so much for the job, only think of getting to their destination in the quickest time, with the result that their death rate is often 20 per cent. more than the good man that is paid by the day; moreover, the sheep are much more jaded and otherwise depleted of their strength, of which they require every ounce to travel any distance on the stock roads as they are at present.

There is more loss from bad droving, especially in bad times, than would pay the supervision and improvement of stock roads five times over.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

An English officer in Canada got a few days' leave, and went to see as much as he could of the United States in a short time. The first hotel he stopped at was the scene of a blunder and its correction. The officer being seated at the public table was astonished to find the chambermaid also there, and spoke of her as a "servant."

"Our assistants are called 'helps,' sir. They are not serfs," said the landlord.

"I shall remember in future," the officer replied.

Next morning all the inmates of the hotel were alarmed by hearing the officer shout: "Help, help! Water, water!"

Up rushed everybody with a jug or pail to put out a fire; but on reaching the officer's room, they were addressed by that worthy:—

"Thanks; but I didn't want so much: I only required a little for washing and shaving, and as it is wrong to call the attendants 'servants,' I shouted for 'help'."

The officer thought it advisable to leave directly after breakfast.

OIL PAINT ON CEMENT.

There is some difficulty in making paint adhere to cement, but if the cement is first washed with one per cent. sulphuric acid (one part concentrated acid to one hundred of water), rinsed and allowed to dry thoroughly, the paint will find the surface suitably prepared for adhesion. Or the cement may be covered with three coats of water-glass (silicate of soda), one part to four of water, and then painted. A first coat of linseed oil varnish followed by the usual paint is effective.

TANKS AND DAMS.

How to make good work at the least cost is a matter of great importance to the settler.

First. Put thought into the work, that is, work with the brains as well as with the muscle. For instance, a man who works more leisurely than his mate in scooping a dam, really did more work than the other who was evidently bustling. The little secret was, the handle of the "thinking worker" was bent upward, while the handle of the other scoop was straight—the thinking man had found he did not have to bend his back so much, or to put forth as much strength when filling and turning over the full scoop.

Second. Make the work as easy as possible for the horses or bullocks. One way is to reduce the draught by keeping the "cradles" under the scoop in good order. When the cradles wear thin the scoop is drawn by the whole of the bottom in contact with the ground, causing more friction, and almost doubling the work of the animals drawing the scoop.

Third. The front of the scoop should be sharpened from underneath, so that the end will tend to rise, instead of being sharpened from above so that it will tend to dip. This reduces the power required on the handle, and it glides more easily over the loose earth. Also, don't let the mouth of the scoop get too big. It is then apt to buckle and do bad work. When it gets thin, rivet on a piece of ¼ inch steel 5 inches wide across the mouth; then bevel this as before suggested.

Fourth. When ploughing before scooping, keep the ploughing a shallow form depth. This makes easier scooping. Plough the embankment first so that the soil scooped out will bind well and prevent leakage of water. Also, the first earth scooped should be placed further back and the embankment built from behind. A well planned job is always more effective and most economical.

WEANING THE FOAL.

HANDLING AND WEANING

Whether more than one mare's foal at foot should be [illegible] dock depends simply on the [illegible] of the mare, and the [illegible] of the owner, but where [illegible] as in the case of [illegible] a watchful eye should be [illegible] to insure comfort and [illegible] for all.

"Foals certainly [illegible] company with other [illegible] enjoy the exercise [illegible] scampering about [illegible] ship engenders," [illegible] of the Hawkesbury [illegible] tural College. "[illegible] mare with a can[illegible] tion and an incr[illegible] other foals, may d[illegible] of the mares, and sh[illegible] removed to another [illegible] dued by extra attention. [illegible] relsome nature may d[illegible] ing, kicking, or other [illegible] greed and temper wh[illegible] the material fighting [illegible] other mares," and he [illegible] in a position to do so [illegible] whether or not such [illegible] be bred from again.

Discussing the food [illegible] and foal, bran may be [illegible] ordinary article of die[illegible] ly, and it is the form [illegible] is supplied that determ[illegible] on the animal.

"Bran fed in a d[illegible] garded solely as a food [illegible] given in order that [illegible] be secured of its high [illegible] tent. In this form it [illegible] cause it stimulates [illegible] red flesh, muscles and [illegible] also a good flow of milk [illegible] with chaff, maize, hay or other foods.

In a wet form, bran [illegible] laxative. In this condi[illegible] is swallowed without mast[illegible] and is only partly digested. The bran mash, however, is a comfortable and simple remedy for constipation, but should not be given more than once or twice a week."

HIS INCOME.

Doall, the lawyer, is in the habit of lecturing his office staff, from the junior partner down, and Tommy, the office boy, comes in for his full share of the admonitions. That his words were appreciated was made evident to the lawyer by a conversation between Tommy and another office boy on the same floor, which he recently overheard.

"Wotcher wages?" asked the other boy.

"Ten thousand a year," replied Tommy.

"Aw, g'wan!"

"Sure," insisted Tommy, unabashed. "Six shillings a week in cash an' the rest in legal advice."

He was an American boy in London, and his governess had difficulty in checking peculiarities of speech acquired in his native land, one of which was a failing to pronounce the final "g." At Christmas he exclaimed:—

"What a good time I am havin'."

"You are forgetting the 'g' again, Johnny," said his teacher.

"Am I? Oh, yes!" Then his face brightened, and he exclaimed with loud confidence, "G-o-d! What a good time I am havin'!"

THE REASON.

"How is it that nobody ever ventures to discuss the war with Jinks, and he has all the talking to himself?"

"Well, you see, he's the only fellow in the club who knows how to pronounce the names of those Russian and Polish jawbreaker towns."

No 2036

AN OLD NURSE FOR

"Mrs Winslow's Sooth[illegible] Children Teething. Sho[illegible] used for Children while Soothes the Child, Softe[illegible] Allays all Pain, Cures Wi[illegible] the Best Remedy for Di[illegible] tions for Using Mrs Win[illegible] ING SYRUP.—For a child u[illegible] old, 6 to 10 drops; three m[illegible] a teaspoonful; six month[illegible] wards, a teaspoonful three [illegible] day. For Diarrhœa, repea[illegible] dose every two hours, until [illegible] of the discharges is changed [illegible] Sold Everywhere.

BEAUFORT POLICE

MONDAY, NOVR. 13TH (Before Messrs E. W. [illegible] D. F. Troy, J's.P.)

OWNERS OF WANDERIN[illegible] FINED.

Senior-constable J. Ste[illegible] cuting officer of the Shire [illegible] proceeded against W. P. S[illegible] charge of being the owne[illegible] found wandering in Bu[illegible] Beaufort, on Novr. 3rd, [illegible] person being in charge of i[illegible]

Defendant did not appea[illegible]

Thos. Dickman, herdsm[illegible] that on 3rd Novr. he saw [illegible] cow in Burton Street.

To Mr Troy—Defendant [illegible] previously warned. Wit[illegible] gave people warning, for s[illegible] cow got out and the owne[illegible] know.

To Mr Hughes—He was [illegible] dant was the owner of this [illegible]

Senior-constable Stephen [illegible] his appointment as prosecut[illegible] of the Shire, and stated tha[illegible] schedule of the Local Gover[illegible] was extended to Beaufor[illegible] August, 1914. On the date [illegible] tion he twice saw defendan[illegible] Burton Street. Two days [illegible] he warned defendant that th[illegible] troublesome and he would ha[illegible] it off the road.

To Mr Troy—The 13th sch[illegible] tended over the Shire of Ripo[illegible] fendant was previously fine[illegible] court for the same offence. [illegible] people would keep their c[illegible] for a time if warned, bu[illegible] case it was ignored.

Mr Troy—For a nominal [illegible] cheap pasturage.

Mr Hughes announced t[illegible] bench would inflict a fine of 1[illegible]

James A. Harris was charg[illegible] being the owner of four cow[illegible] wandering in the same locality [illegible] same date, without any perso[illegible] in charge of them.

Thos. Dickman gave evidenc[illegible] effect that he saw the four c[illegible] longing to defendant with S[illegible] cow in Burton Street on No[illegible] Defendant had been warned fre[illegible] but his cows were often out.

In answer to Mr Hughes, [illegible] constable Stephen said defenda[illegible] been before the court for the s[illegible] ence once before to his knowle[illegible]

Senior constable Stephen t[illegible] roborated the evidence of the [illegible] witness. He had frequently [illegible] defendant to keep his cows [illegible] street, and had also seen the c[illegible] since serving the summons. [illegible] as yesterday they were in th[illegible] Other people had stock about, [illegible] ness had 11 horses in his yard [illegible]

Mr Troy said it seemed to hi[illegible] townsman, hardly fair in one [illegible] they prosecuted some people [illegible] others go. The custom of dep[illegible] stock on the roads, where the [illegible] good grass now, was gettin[illegible] troublesome, but they were n[illegible] position to criticise, and had [illegible] deal with the cases before them.

Mr Hughes said both def[illegible] had had every opportunity [illegible] their cows out of the way, so t[illegible] expect that each time they c[illegible] fore the court they would have [illegible] an increased fine. They could [illegible] pect to get off every time at [illegible] head. James A. Harris w[illegible] fined £2, or 10/ for each cow.

Senior-constable Stephen as[illegible] 3/6 costs against each defendan[illegible] were allowed.

VOTE QUESTIONED.

A woman residing at Water[illegible] called upon, under section [illegible] Military Service Referendum [illegible] show cause why her vote sho[illegible] be disallowed. The matter w[illegible] with behind closed doors.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HO[illegible]—All suffering from irritation of t[illegible] and hoarseness will be agreeably [illegible] at the Almost immediate relief af[illegible] the use of "Brown's Bronchial [illegible] These famous "lozenges" are now [illegible] most respectable chemists in [illegible] try. People troubled with a [illegible] cough," a "slight cold," or bro[illegible] ections, cannot try them too [illegible] similar troubles, if allowed to [illegible] result in serious Pulmonary and [illegible] Affections. See that the signatur[illegible] I. BROWN & SON is on every wr[illegible] pared by JOHN I. BROWN & [illegible] don, U.S.A. European Depot, 33 [illegible] don Road, London, England.

To-morrow or to-night, ma[illegible] will lose something that y[illegible] highly. Nearly everybody los[illegible] thing at one time or other. [illegible] Beaufort few things are lost t[illegible] not be recovered through a s[illegible] in the "Riponshire Advoca[illegible] easy to mail an ad. to the "A[illegible] or just call at the office and [illegible] your trouble.

Printed and published by the [illegible] ARTHUR PARKER, at the offi[illegible] Riponshire Advocate newspap[illegible] [illegible]ness Street, Beaufort, Victor[illegible]

The Riponshire Advocate.

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AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhœa. Directions for Using MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—For a child under one month old, 6 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old and upwards, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. For Diarrhœa, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, NOVR. 13TH, 1916.
(Before Messrs E. W. Hughes and D. F. Troy, J's.P.)

OWNERS OF WANDERING CATTLE FINED.

Senior-constable J. Stephen (prosecuting officer of the Shire of Ripon) proceeded against W. P. Schlicht on a charge of being the owner of a cow found wandering in Burton Street, Beaufort, on Novr. 3rd, without any person being in charge of it.

Defendant did not appear.

Thos. Dickman, herdsman, stated that on 3rd Novr. he saw defendant's cow in Burton Street.

To Mr Troy—Defendant had been previously warned. Witness always gave people warning, for sometimes a cow got out and the owner did not know.

To Mr Hughes—He was sure defendant was the owner of this cow.

Senior-constable Stephen produced his appointment as prosecuting officer of the Shire, and stated that the 13th schedule of the Local Government Act was extended to Beaufort on 1st August, 1914. On the date in question he twice saw defendant's cow in Burton Street. Two days previously he warned defendant that the cow was troublesome and he would have to keep it off the road.

To Mr Troy—The 13th schedule extended over the Shire of Ripon. Defendant was previously fined by the Court for the same offence. As a rule people would keep their cows off for a time if warned, but in this case it was ignored.

Mr Troy—For a nominal fine it is cheap pasturage.

Mr Hughes announced that the Bench would inflict a fine of 10/.

James A. Harris was charged with being the owner of four cows found wandering in the same locality on the same date, without any person being in charge of them.

Thos. Dickman gave evidence to the effect that he saw the four cows belonging to defendant with Schlicht's cow in Burton Street on Novr. 3rd. Defendant had been warned frequently, but his cows were often out.

In answer to Mr Hughes, Senior-constable Stephen said defendant had been before the court for the same offence once before to his knowledge.

Senior constable Stephen then corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. He had frequently warned defendant to keep his cows off the street, and had also seen the cows out since serving the summons. As late as yesterday they were in the town. Other people had stock about, and witness had 11 horses in his yard now.

Mr Troy said it seemed to him, as a townsman, hardly fair in one way that they prosecuted some people and let others go. The custom of depasturing stock on the roads, where there was good grass now, was getting very troublesome, but they were not in a position to criticise, and had only to deal with the cases before them.

Mr Hughes said both defendants had had every opportunity to keep their cows out of the way, so they must expect that each time they came before the court they would have to pay an increased fine. They could not expect to get off every time at 2/6 per head. James A. Harris would be fined £2, or 10/ for each cow.

Senior-constable Stephen asked for 3/6 costs against each defendant, which were allowed.

VOTE QUESTIONED.

A woman residing at Waterloo was called upon, under section 9 of the Military Service Referendum Act, to show cause why her vote should not be disallowed. The matter was dealt with behind closed doors.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

To-morrow or to-night, maybe, you will lose something that you prize highly. Nearly everybody loses something at one time or other, but in Beaufort few things are lost that can not be recovered through a small ad. in the "Riponshire Advocate." It's easy to mail an ad. to the "Advocate," or just call at the office and tell us your trouble.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The *Riponshire Advocate* newspaper, Irvine Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

PRESENTATION TO MR D. WILLIAMS.

A pleasing function took place at the conclusion of the Beaufort Men's Red Cross Society's usual work-night on Monday, when a couple of deck-chairs (made by the members) were presented to Mr D. Williams, who is leaving for Drouin. Mr J. George (president) presided, and in the course of his opening remarks, made eulogistic reference to Mr Williams' valuable services as manager of the local branch of the State Savings Bank, his obliging disposition, and his zealous work as a member of the Red Cross Society, wishing both Mrs Williams and he every future success and happiness. The toast of "The King" having been loyally honored and the health of the guest enthusiastically drunk, Cr. W. H. Halpin made the presentation. He warmly commended the fine qualities displayed by Mr Williams, both as a townsman and official, describing him as one of the most obliging and capable civil servants who had ever been in Beaufort. He was also one of the most energetic and loyal workers in the Red Cross branch, and his fellow-members keenly regretted his departure. In handing the chairs to Mr Williams, Cr. Halpin hoped that both the recipient and his wife would live long to enjoy the gifts, and also health, prosperity, and happiness. Mr M. Dames heartily endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers, and congratulated Mr Williams on his promotion. Mr Williams, in the course of a feeling response, thanked the members, on behalf of Mrs Williams and himself, for their presents, which he did not expect or deserve, but would always cherish as a memento of the good times he had spent here. He only hoped the people of Drouin would be half as kindly, thoughtful, and generous as those he was leaving in Beaufort. The healths of the president and secretary were proposed in felicitous terms by Cr. Halpin, and responded to by Messrs George and Buchanan.

FOR THE EMPIRE.

HOW PTE. A. CAMPBELL DIED.

Mr H. A. Campbell, of Leongatha, has received the following particulars as to how his brother (Private Archie Campbell, formerly of Chute), met his death at the front:—"Private A. Campbell was killed during the evening of August 25th, on the Courcelette side of Pozieres, near Mouquet farm. He was in a sap, well out in front of the front line trench, with a Lewis gun. A German trench-mortar bomb landed almost on him, and he was killed instantly. The bomb had come about 1000 yards, and was about 10lbs. in weight. He was buried close to where he was killed, but the place where the grave is will certainly be nameless. One man out of two Lewis gun sections got out of that corner." It will be remembered that Private Campbell was on the torpedoed "Southland," and was in the water for some hours before being picked up. He fought for three months at Gallipoli, and was among the first Australian troops to land in France. He had numerous narrow escapes, but was not previously hit.

CONSTIPATION MAY CAUSE CONSUMPTION.

Many a case of consumption has been caused by constipation. The poisons stored up in the bowels permeate the blood, weakening the system until the patient falls an easy victim to consumption germs. If your bowels will not act naturally assist them by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. A course of Chamberlain's Tablets will relieve the most obstinate case of constipation and strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

At the monthly meeting of the Ballarat Presbytery on Saturday, the clerk reported that a commission had visited Beaufort, where the Rev. A. J. Stewart had resigned. The Rev. F. E. Yeaman had been appointed interim moderator. There was a debt on the buildings of £400. It had been decided to reduce the stipend to £245, which was as much as the congregation could possibly raise in view of the liabilities. The commission had pointed out that it was not good business to have a bank overdraft at 7 per cent. for the purpose of paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. A bazaar had been held lately, which reduced the debt a little. It was due to Beaufort to say that in the past the stipend had always been paid regularly. There was no one in view to fill the vacancy. On receiving the report the commissioners were thanked and it was decided that the commission should be continued.

Next to the Doctor
COMES THE
Nurses'. Opinion.
A TESTIMONY TO
CLEMENTS TONIC

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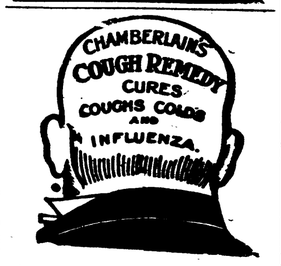
CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"I know Clements Tonic is used extensively by the profession, and nurses know its value and are seldom without it. Once a patient got very weak and low spirited, and I gave her Clements Tonic. A few doses made a change for the better, she rapidly became bright and cheerful, it gave her health and strength and soon put her on her feet again, which made her a firm believer in Clements Tonic. Since, I have given it to many patients with the same good results. I am at a loss to know how we, who look after the sick, could get on without that splendid medicine.

(Signed)
NURSE GARD."

This Medicine is the best to be taken for Constipation, Uric Acid in the Blood, Weak Kidneys, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Sick Headache, Loss of Sleep, Poor Appetite, Biliousness or Poor Blood. All STORES and CHEMISTS SELL IT.



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WOOL WOOL
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GEORGE HAGUE & CO. PROPRIETARY LIMITED,
WESTERN AND WIMMERA WOOL WAREHOUSES, GEELONG,
WHERE EACH CONSIGNMENT RECEIVES THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRINCIPALS.
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THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.
WOOL WAREHOUSES,
573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE
WOOL AND GRAIN
AUCTION SALES OF WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW AND GRAIN WEEKLY.
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For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.
The Company act Strictly as Selling Brokers.
ADVANCES ON GRAIN.

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RECRUITS WANTED.

EVERY MAN PHYSICALLY FIT IS WANTED.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age	18 to 45 years
Minimum height ...	5 feet 2 inches
Chest measurement,	33 inches

Persons desiring to enlist should apply at the nearest Town Hall, Shire Hall, Drill Hall, or Recruiting Depot, where arrangements will be made for medical examination.

Persons who are considered suitable will be granted free railway tickets to the metropolis for final medical examination and enlistment.

RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

	Prior to embarkation.	On and from date of embarkation (including deferred pay).
Lieutenant	15/	21/
Sergeant	10/	10/6
Corporal	9/	10/
Private ...	5/	6/

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Separation allowance will be paid to married men who are receiving less than 8/ per day, but such allowance will not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between their daily rate of pay and 8/ per day. Subject to this limitation the amounts payable are as follow:—(a) For wife living at home, 1/5 per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4½d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is payable under the same conditions to the mother of a member, if she is solely dependent on him for support.

PENSIONS.

Payable to widow on death of member of the forces or to a member on total incapacity:—

Lieutenant	£91 per annum
Sergeant...	£70 per annum
Corporal...	£68 per annum
Private	£52 per annum

In addition, on the death or total incapacity of a member, for each child under 16 years of age £13 per annum. In the case of total incapacity, the wife in addition receives half the rate specified above for the respective ranks. Pensions are payable also to other dependents.

CLARKE'S B.41 PILLS.
A warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease.

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper.

Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on some corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

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Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.

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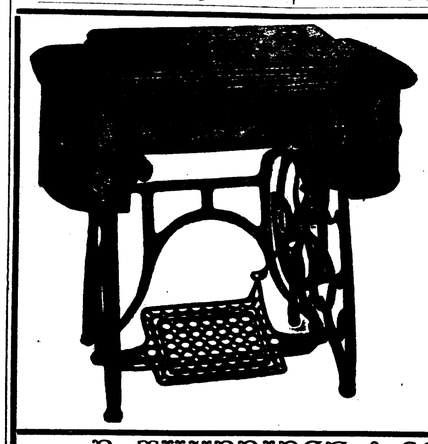

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SPECIAL DROP-HEAD AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE,
WITH 20 YEARS' GUARANTEE
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NO. 2, WITH AUTOMATIC LIFT HEAD, £7 10/.
R. TUNBRIDGE & SONS,
COMPLETE FURNISHING ARCADE, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the Skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and Pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings or Blood Poison.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and convenient from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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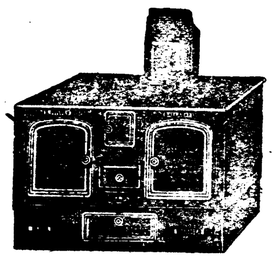

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Built of strong Cast Iron, Ovens of best Sheet Steel. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction.
2 feet wide.
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The best Portable Copper Frame made.
12 gallons.
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Hearne's Bronchitis Cure

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, 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 or Asthma to become chronic nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have, on their first appearance, been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as taken at the beginning, a dose or two is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

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Size of Photo.	Size of Mount.	Frames.	Price.
12 x 10	20 x 16	Solid	25/-
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At 6 per cent. Interest

and from 1½ per cent. in reduction of principal—which pays off the loan in 27½ years.

Loans granted on Freehold or Crown Leaseholds, which could be made freehold at any time on payment of the balance of Crown rents.

NO CHARGE FOR MORTGAGE DEED.

Loans may be paid off on any half-yearly pay day, subject to a small charge if paid off within the first five years, but no penalty after five years.

Forms may be obtained at any Branch of the State Savings Bank, or by writing to

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WOOL SEASON 1916.

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By selling to us you save the charges, insurance, advertising, commission, etc., made by Auctioneers.

We are direct exporters, and so can offer the highest prices.

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Calls by Phone Invited.

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A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.

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THREE STERLING REMEDIES—Harris' Rheumatic Powders, Harris' Influenza Mixture, Harris' Teething and Cooling Powders for Children.

HOURS—Ordinary Week Days, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

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Old Machines taken as part payment. Terms arranged.

—REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.—

SAMPLES NOW READY.

PERSONAL XMAS. CARDS,

BEARING YOUR OWN NAME AND ADDRESS.

102 Artistic, Patriotic, and Australian Designs to choose from.

Prices ranging from 4/ to 12/ per dozen (including Envelopes), with proportionate reduction for every additional dozen.

Before sending Xmas. greetings to your relatives and friends at home and soldiers abroad, inspect the fine range of samples at

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE,

—BEAUFORT.—

DEATH.

WATSON.—On the 28th October, at "Wynnstay," Goolagong, N.S.W., W. A. T. C. Watson, son of the late Captain George Watson, 3rd Light Dragoons, late of West Charlton, aged 78 years.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

Strathvean has been appointed as a polling place for the Camperdown division of the electoral district of Hampden.

Frederick Miles was locked up by Senior-constable Stephen on Friday night, 10th inst., on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was subsequently brought before Mr E. W. Hughes, J.P., at the Police Station, and discharged.

Those Beaufort district single men between the ages of 18 and 35 who were rejected at the preliminary examination for home service a few weeks ago appeared before a medical board at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Saturday afternoon to be re-examined. About 20 men reported themselves, and about a third were declared fit for training.

We are in receipt of a statement in connection with the Education Department's War Relief Fund, presented at the meeting of the executive on 16th Oct., which shows that the total now stands at £93,789. Disbursements to the date of the meeting totalled £62,248. The total receipts for the fund have now passed the £100,000 mark, although all of it has not yet been received by the treasurer. The correspondence received at the head office, however, shows that the sum stated has been contributed.

There having been a recurrence of the wandering stock nuisance of late, the local police are taking action with a view to checking it. Eleven ponies and horses, which are in the habit of roving about the township and vicinity, were rounded up on Monday and confined in the police station yard. The herdsman of the common (Mr T. Dickman) was called in to identify the animals, with a view to the owners being warned. According to Mr Dickman, several of the ponies are owned by local soldiers who are away at the front, and have been turned out by their owners' relatives in various parts of the district. Some of the animals, he asserts, came from Waterloo and Main Lead.

The Wallace Butter Factory is at present paying 1/5 per lb. for cream, and has made arrangements to cart cream from farmers' residences in this district to the local railway station. During the year the factory manufactured 290,127lbs. of butter, on which a profit of £359/10/9 was made, and from which the directors recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent. be paid to shareholders. A sum of £14,902 was paid for cream. The total amount received for butter and eggs was £30,391, of which £22,486 represented sales at the Ballarat depot. The turnover for the year was £30,440, and butter to the value of £161,988 has been sold in Ballarat and district.

The Australian Estates and Mortgage Co. Ltd. report having held their sixth sale of the season on Wednesday, and brought forward a catalogue of 2676 bales. The selection was a good one, comprising a number of attractive, light-conditioned clips from North-east, Western, and Gippsland districts of Victoria, as well as several clips from the Riverina. The attendance of buyers was a good one, and the demand for all good wools was particularly keen, at the level of prices established earlier in the week. For all good merinos the market showed an advance of 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent., fine xbred. and comebacks 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and good pieces and broken showing little burr 10 per cent., though inferior, short, dusty wools, both merino and crossbred, were still unchanged. The highest price of the sale (29d) was secured by the Ardsley (in a diamond) clip from Bathurst, N.S.W., a merino quality wool showing good length and in dry condition. This constitutes an Australian record.

During the winter months Beaufort business people have closed their establishments at 9 p.m. on Fridays. On Friday night, 10th inst., two local drapers (Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon & Co. and G. H. Cougle), after making an unsuccessful effort to induce the other storekeepers to do so, reverted to 10 o'clock closing. The other shops, however, declined to fall into line, and closed at 9. Those who favor 10 o'clock closing claim that they have to turn customers out of their shops at 9. Some of the other storekeepers, however, are favorable to keeping open till 10 on Saturday nights, but claim that the business done on Friday nights is not sufficient to warrant it. Disinterested folk consider the formation of a properly constituted traders' association in Beaufort would be the best means of settling such vexed questions when they arise.

The monthly meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute committee was held on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs Seager (president), J. W. Harris, Acton (secretary), Dames, Parker, and J. A. Harris. The secretary reported that the receipts for the month amounted to £4/14/6, and that the credit balance at date was [illegible]. The following accounts were passed for payment:—Librarian, [illegible]; Messrs Cochrane and Tulloch, £1/6/3; insurance, 19/7; A. Parker, 13/6; Troy Bros., £4/10/. The secretary [illegible] these accounts were paid there would be a debit balance of [illegible]. A discussion took place on ways and means, regret being expressed that the committee were unable to obtain books. It was decided to discontinue subscribing to the "Echo," "Leader," and "Weldon's Ladies' Journal." The secretary was instructed to write to the Waterloo Mechanics' Institute, asking them to [illegible] books. [illegible] the meeting Mr [illegible] Lewis, of Blythvale, has [illegible] come to the help of the [illegible] handing in a cheque for [illegible] also [illegible] copy of "Nash's Magazine."

The [illegible] outfit raffled by the Ballarat Red Cross was sold by Miss Selma Hughes, of Beaufort, to Mrs Richardson, of "Gorinn," [illegible].

The honorary corresponding secretary of the Over-seas Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £5 from Miss Lewis, of Stoneleigh, for the tobacco fund organised for the benefit of our heroes at the front.

The remains of the late Mr William Watson, of Snake Valley, were interred in the Carngham Cemetery on Sunday, the funeral being a very lengthy one. The coffin-bearers were Messrs H. Mathieson, W. Nunn, G. Reed, G. Martin; and the pall-bearers, Messrs J. Nunn, A. McIntosh, W. Brumby, T. Lewis, R. Lewis, C. Adams, W. Murray, J. S. Douglas, and R. Adams. The Rev. E. K. Hughes conducted the services at the house and grave.

A movement has been inaugurated at Ballarat to obtain land for returned soldiers in Ballarat and district. It is proposed that the owners of Ercildoune, Langi-Kal-Kal, Trawalla, Mount Emu, Carngham, Langi-Willi and Mount Bute, on the north-west, west, and south-west of their territory, together with other owners of land, voluntarily place a certain portion of their estates at the disposal of satisfactory returned farmer soldiers at a reasonable price and extended terms. The areas of these estates are as follows:—Mount Bute, 48,292 acres; Langi-Willi, 18,177 acres; Mount Emu, 12,859 acres; Trawalla, 45,506 acres; Ercildoune, 17,832 acres; Carngham, 19,346 acres; Langi-kal-kal, 27,959 acres; total, 187,971 acres.

Mr W. W. Harris, P.M., dealt with 30 applications for exemption from military service at the Skipton Exemption Court on Wednesday, 8th inst. The following obtained temporary exemption:—W. F. Notman, P. C. Sinapins, F. Foxon, J. E. Corbett, W. F. Bradshaw, P. Clarke, D. Ferguson, Jas. Liston, P. M. Meek, Reg. Kerr, H. Kildea, Ralph Kerr, D. L. McKay, V. Brown, W. J. Brown, M. Martin, Alex. McDonald, B. M. O'Callaghan, W. J. Sue. Conditional exemption was granted in the following cases:—L. E. W. J. Andrews, Daniel Daley, E. R. Wilkie. Absolute exemption was obtained by the following applicants:—E. J. Lovell, F. Hussey, Chas. Parker, H. R. Morgan, J. F. G. Hanlin, M. Exell. J. H. Bath's application was adjourned for hearing at Snake Valley, and the following applications refused:—Con. Hogan, E. J. Lorraine, P. Treyne, G. Miller (there being no appearance in the three latter cases). Jas. Mathewson's application was withdrawn, as he had already gone into camp.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening. Present—Messrs Dames (vice-president, in the chair), George, C. T. and A. Crick, Moroney, W. J. and P. T. Stevenson, W. R. and J. T. Glover, Pitcher, E. W. Hughes, D. R. Hannah, and Parker (secretary). Mrs Acton, Misses Sinclair and McFarlane, and Mr H. J. Buchanan were also present as delegates from the Ladies' Red Cross Society, Girls' Anzac Club, and Men's Red Cross Society.

The chairman heartily welcomed the delegates, who expressed their willingness to co-operate with the club in endeavouring to make Boxing Day's patriotic sports meeting a successful gathering.

Mr Seager, in taking the chair, apologised for being late, thanked the members for his election as president, and hoped to fill the position to advantage and as well as the past president had done.

Mr Hannah made a strong appeal for assistance on behalf of the Mechanics' Institute, and as it had been already decided that the Boxing Day sports should be held for patriotic purposes, moved that the net proceeds of the effort on Boxing Night be handed over to the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute. Seconded by W. J. Stevenson.

Mr George proposed as an amendment that the whole net proceeds be used for patriotic purposes only, which was seconded by Mr W. R. Glover.

The motion was carried by eight votes to seven.

As the Red Cross Societies and the Girls' Anzac Club delegates were not prepared to say in what manner they would co-operate, it was understood that they would consult their members and advise the club at its next meeting. Mr Buchanan expressing the opinion that the funds should be pooled and the profits equally divided amongst the three institutions represented.

The following programme of sports was adopted:—Beaufort Sheffield Handicap, 130yds., £3, £1/10/, and 10/; Red Cross Handicap, 220yds., £2 and £1; Boys' Race (under 14 years), 100yds, 7/6 and 2/6; Girls' Race (under 14 years), 75yds., 7/6 and 2/6; District Youths' Handicap One-mile Bicycle Race (within a radius of 20 miles from Beaufort Post-office), under 19 years, £1/10/ and 10/; Underhand Wood-chop (15-inch logs), £4, £2, and £1; Standing Chop (13-inch logs), £3/10/, £1/15/, and 15/: Novice Wood-chop (12-inch logs), for competitors who have never won a prize of £2/10/ or more, £2, 15/, and 5/; Tradesmen's Chop (10-inch log), £1/1/ worth of meat (gift of Mr W. R. Glover), 10/ worth of bread (gift of Mr J. T. Glover); Pony Trot (14 hands and under), distance about 1½ miles, £1/10/ and 10/; Novelty Horse Race, walk two laps, trot two laps, £1/10/ and 10/; Flag Race on Horseback, 15/ and 5/; Victoria Cross, 15/ and 5/; Sheaf-tossing (handicap), 15/ and 5/; Potato Race, 7/6 and 2/6; Egg and Spoon Race, 7/6 and 2/6; Girls' Skipping Race, 7/6 and 2/6; Sack Race, 75yds., 7/6 and 2/6; Siamese Race, 75yds., 7/6 and 2/6; Old Buffers' Race, (50 years and over), 75yds., 7/6 and 2/6; Stepping the Chain, 7/6 and 2/6. The total amount of prize money amounts to £37/10/. Nominations close on 10th Decr.

It was resolved not to allow any side shows other than for patriotic purposes.

Handicappers were appointed as follow:—Footracing and cycling, Messrs W. R. Glover and E. H. Welsh; woodchopping, Messrs D. Stevenson and G. Boyd; trotting, Messrs W. R. Glover, W. O'Sullivan, and W. Lidgerwood.

The secretary was instructed to invite tenders for logs.

The president, vice-presidents and secretary were appointed to inspect tracks and report at next meeting.

It was decided to ask the Railway Department to attach a passenger car to the 8 a.m. goods train from Ballarat on Boxing Day as usual.

With a view to obtaining a children's concert on Boxing Night, the secretary was instructed to write to Messrs White and Calder, head teachers of Beaufort and Waterloo schools respectively.

It was decided to invite local tenders for the right to the publican's booth, returnable at next meeting; the successful tenderer to deposit £5 and pay balance by 20th Decr.

It was also decided that no luncheon or refreshments should be provided for the officials.

The next meeting was fixed for Wednesday, 29th inst.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED ORDINARY MEETING.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

Present—Crs. Lewis (president), Slater, Stewart, Halpin, Carstairs, Roddis, Hannah, and the newly-elected councillor, Cr. Theo. Beggs.

The secretary read a report from the returning officer (Cr. Halpin) that for the extraordinary election in the North Riding, Cr. Theo. Beggs had been returned unopposed, and had taken the necessary declaration.

The minutes of the previous meeting, as type-written and circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

The president said he had very much pleasure in welcoming Cr. Beggs back to the table again. He had had three years' holiday in municipal life, and had always been known as a straight goer. The North Riding ratepayers had shown good judgment by returning him unopposed.

Cr. Beggs thanked the president very much for the kind way in which he had received him here on his election for the extraordinary vacancy in the North Riding, and must say that it was a great pleasure to him to be returned unopposed, because he felt that had the ratepayers any objection to him they would have brought out someone against him. He looked on it as a compliment, and thanked the ratepayers very much for accepting his nomination. He felt, too, that his conduct in the past, if not of the very best, whilst good enough for him, was at least satisfactory to the ratepayers. In the future he hoped to act as he had done in the past.

The action of the secretary, in adjourning the meeting from the previous Monday, was, on the motion of Crs. Hannah and Stewart, endorsed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Country Roads Board, intimating that board has approved of £100 being made available for maintenance of Ararat—Ballarat road, on boundary of Ripon and Ballarat Shires, for current financial year, as asked for by engineer.—Received.

From same, stating that specifications submitted by engineer for contracts 1M 16/17 to 5M 16/17 are considered satisfactory, and that tenders may be invited for same. The clause relating to provision money should, however, be deleted, the board having decided to dispense with such provision in all future contracts.—Received; the secretary stating that the tenders had been invited and accepted.

From same, intimating that provisions of Part XXII. of Local Government Act have by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council been made to apply to all main roads throughout the State which have been declared as such under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.—Cr. Hannah asked if anything had been done as regards wood measurements. From what he could learn, if the regulation were based on the present basis, it would be very severe on woodcarters, who would not be able to cart anything like the weight that farmers could. Before anything was done the council should try and get it altered. Cr. Roddis thought it was very unsatisfactory, as the council had asked for a man to be sent up to weigh the wood. The secretary said that nothing had been done by the Public Works Department, who when asked to send an inspector had replied that none was available. The Country Roads Board dealt exclusively with main roads, and the Public Works Department with other matters. Cr. Roddis thought they should have more information regarding the matter and insist on a representative being sent up. Cr. Hannah, upon being informed by the secretary that there was no difference in the schedules of the P.W.D. and C.R.B., said it was altogether unfair, and they should enter a strong protest against the regulation being framed. It was decided, on the motion of Crs. Halpin and Stewart, to again ask the Public Works Department, as well as the Country Roads Board, to send a man up to weigh a load of dry and green wood.

From same, notifying council that it is proposed to apportion half of the amount expended on permanent works or maintenance on main roads during the year ended 30th June, 1916, as set out in statement attached, and that 29th and 30th November have been fixed as dates upon which objections to the proposed apportionment will be heard. The statement showed that on the Ballarat–Ararat road, in the Shire of Ripon, £6210/9/6 had been expended, the amount apportioned to the Shire being £3105/4/9, which sum was the proposed allocation of the proportion of the amount expended, and £26 3/1 being the proposed contribution by the municipality. Ballarat–Ararat road—Ripon and Lexton benefiting; £218 17/8 expended; £109/8/10 apportioned; proposed allocation, Ripon £72/19/8 and Lexton £36/9/8; and £72/19/8 being proposed contribution by municipalities. Ballarat–Hamilton road—Ripon benefiting; £90 expended; £45 apportioned; proposed allocation and contribution by municipality, £45.—Received.

From Public Works Department, notifying that Mr Z. Gray had been appointed to audit the accounts of the Shire.—Cr Hannah thought the fee (£12/12/) exorbitant. They should enter a protest against an auditor being sent from Melbourne instead of Ballarat. The secretary said that in addition to the fee, the auditor (who worked from Tuesday till Saturday, and also at night) was allowed 10/ per day personal expenses and railway fare, the cost last year being £17/6/6. Cr. Hannah moved that the secretary write to the Department, entering a strong protest at the excessive charge, and also at a man being sent from Melbourne, the council being of opinion that just as competent a man could be obtained from Ballarat. Seconded by Cr. Roddis (who thought the Government should be sincere, having told them to study economy, but should put their own house in order first), and carried.

From same, stating that steps be taken to comply with request of State Rivers and Water Supply Commission that water accounts be kept separate from the general fund.—Council to strongly object, on motion of Crs. Hannah and Stewart, as it was causing more expense and putting more work on the officers.

From same, intimating that a small quantity of wire netting, 42 x 17 x 1½, is available at £47/7/6 and £46/7/6 per mile.—Received.

From Chief Secretary's Office, notifying that nominations of municipal representatives on Country Fire Brigades' Board must be made by 9th inst.; also for nominations of representative member on local committee of Western Fire District.—Received.

From Town of Ballarat East, soliciting support of Cr. A. J. Pittard in his candidature as a municipal representative on Country Fire Brigades' Board. Cr. A. J. Pittard wrote to same effect. Support was also solicited on behalf of Cr. T. Casey, Maryborough; Cr. J. D. Deany, M.L.A., Warrnambool; Cr. D. Andrew, Bendigo.—Support of council given to Crs. Pittard and Deany, on motion of Crs. Hannah and Stewart.

From State War Council, requesting assistance of local recruiting committees to military registrars and to recruiting.—The secretary said he had given the military registrar all the information in his power. Cr. Stewart said the trouble in the past was that the good men had enlisted and the wasters would not go. Cr. Hannah said that as the compulsory system had been turned down, it was a matter of extreme urgency. It was painful to him to think that the people of the country had been traitors. They would still have to put forth every effort to get men. He moved that they comply with the request and do all they can to forward the voluntary system. There were still more men in this district who were eligible to go, but were biding behind women's skirts. If they were talked to in the right way, they might go. Although conscription had been turned down, it would come up again—perhaps not in the same way—and men would have to go. He felt sure that every able-bodied man would be compelled to go. Cr. Stewart, in seconding the motion, thought it was a pity that the Government did not take a firm hand and intern State and Federal Parliamentary members who were speaking against enlistment, for they were as bad as any German. The president said the exemption courts had proved there were any amount of young men who could go, but would not unless at the point of the bayonet. It was a regrettable thing that men in Australia were sheltering themselves behind the brave men who had gone to fight the battles of the Empire. Still they had these men and had to put up with it. The motion was carried.

From same, inviting co-operation and assistance in connection with the repatriation of ous citizen soldiery, and desiring that maintenance on Country Roads Board's work should have a special preference given to returned soldiers in all cases.—To be complied with, on motion of Crs. Hannah and Beggs.

From same, re applications for authority to appeal for patriotic funds, intimating that it is considered that the smaller functions should be discriminated against and discouraged, and that ample notice of proposed appeals should be given to the War Council.—Referred to president.

From Shire of Ballarat, agreeing to co-operate in urging upon Country Roads Board the necessity of proclaiming the Ballarat–Carngham road a main road.—Received.

From Shire of Grenville, intimating that they had already recommended to the Country Roads Board that the Ballarat–Carngham road should be proclaimed a main road, but without success. Probably, later on, when the financial stress owing to the war is relieved, their joint action may prevail.—Received.

Cr. Roddis having ascertained that these shires had not been asked to meet Ripon in conference, as previously decided upon, again moved to this effect, which was seconded by Cr. Stewart, and carried; Cr. Roddis pointing out that Ballarat and Grenville Shires had only allowed £10 for 40 miles of the road, whilst Ripon had spent £300 on 4 or 5 miles of it.

From Mrs J. M. Elder, registrar of births and deaths, Skipton, reporting the death from diphtheria of Lilian Elizabeth Jane Suttie, at Carranballac.—Received.

From Department of Defence (per Mr J. C. Manifold, M.H.R.), stating that no distribution of war trophies will be made until after the close of the war, when the application from the Shire of Ripon, if renewed, will receive consideration.—Received.

From Country Municipal Association, inviting attendance of two delegates at a conference at Ballarat on 22nd inst., on the subject of centralisation, and to earnestly consider whether the abolition of the State Parliament and the substitution therefor of district councils, with power to legislate for local requirements, will afford a solution of this vital problem.—Crs. Halpin and Stewart appointed, on motion of Crs. Hannah and Roddis; the president being unable to attend.

It was also decided, on the motion of Crs. Hannah and Stewart, that the Municipal Association of Victoria be asked to place on its next business sheet the advisability of holding their annual conference in other large centres beside Melbourne; Cr. Stewart stating he would sooner see that than another association formed.

From E. Dawson, Trawalla, complaining about the state of the culverts on the road from the church to the main Ballarat road.—Referred to North Riding members, on motion of Crs. Slater and Roddis.

From Wilkie Bros., Skipton, pointing out that they were losing money on their contract for crushing spalls, and asking for a substantial increase in the price for the extra metal to be crushed.—Cr. Halpin moved that the contractors be offered the opportunity of doing the work at contract price (2000yds. at 2/5 per yard), and if they would not do it, to call fresh tenders. Not seconded. Cr. Slater, who pointed out that prices in other shires varied from 2/4 to 2/8, and to the next lowest tender being 3/, moved that 2/8 per yard be paid for the extra metal, which was seconded by Cr. Stewart, and carried; Crs. Halpin and Roddis voting in the negative, and the engineer considering that a former resolution offering the work at contract price did not bind the council.

From C. C. Tucker, Raglan, calling attention to bad state of road from Smith's bridge to Riponshire boundary to Glenlogie, and offering to make road passable and to the satisfaction of the engineer for £25 and to spend an extra £5 on same himself.—Referred to North Riding members, on motion of Crs. Stewart and Slater.

From W. J. Roberts, secretary hall committee, Middle Creek, drawing attention to drains on main road near hall, church and school, which were full of stagnant water and a menace to the health of the children attending school; also that there was an obstruction in creek, near Mr J. McDonald's residence, which causes creek to overflow and flood hall and church grounds, causing damage to foundations of these buildings.—Referred to North Riding members, on motion of Crs. Slater and Roddis.

From Cr. Jas. Cuthbertson, Raglan, tendering his resignation as a councillor of the North Riding (no reason being stated).—Received. Cr. Hannah—No regrets. Cr. Stewart—No. Cr. Halpin said some of the public thought it premature to fix the election for 24th inst., but as soon as the resignation was received, there was no option but to hold the election in 25 days. As regards ex-Cr. Cuthbertson's resignation, it was somewhat vague, and he might have given some reason for it. He had it on good authority that ex-Cr. Cuthbertson said his reason for resigning was that whatever resolution he brought forward he could get no support here, and that all the councillors were against him. All the time ex-Cr. Cuthbertson sat here he received every courtesy, but he (Cr. Halpin) could not recollect during the time he was here that he had ever brought forward any logical resolution. The president said that ex-Cr. Cuthbertson had received the same courtesy from him as every other councillor, and that he had nothing to complain of in that respect. Cr. Stewart said that Crs. Sinclair and Hannah, whilst in the chair, had also shown ex-Cr. Cuthbertson the same courtesy as others.

From H. A. Campbell, Leongatha; J. E. Whittaker, Mt. Emu; and Mr and Mrs R. W. Elliott, Ararat, thanking council for letters of sympathy in recent bereavements.—Received.

From W. H. Holmes, State Accident Insurance Commissioner, advancing claims for support of council to the Government office re Workers' Compensation Act.—Insurance to remain in Queensland Co., on motion of Crs. Hannah and Roddis; Crs. Stewart and Hannah at first submitting a motion that the insurance be given to the State, but on Cr. Halpin moving an amendment that it remain in the Queensland office, and pointing out that his son was the agent and was getting the benefit of it, that the council should preserve his rights while he was away fighting for his country, and that no more concessions were given by the State than by any other company, the original motion was withdrawn.

From Mrs J. Hughes, applying, on behalf of Methodist Sunday School, for use of Park for picnic on 25th inst.—Granted.

From A. Parker, secretary Beaufort Athelic Club, applying for use of Park, with right to charge admission, for patriotic sports on Boxing Day.—Granted, on motion of Crs. Slater and Stewart.

From Jas. E. Loft, Beaufort, asking consent of council to his selection of a block of land behind his property on the Waterloo road.—To lie on table for a month, on motion of Crs. Hannah and Roddis.

From Grenvilleshire, asking for particulars of work and estimated cost re proposed culvert on Snake Valley road and forming on Tames' Lane.—Request to be complied with, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Carstairs.

From Mary Fitzpatrick, Beaufort, asking permission to lease for 12 months about four chains of road between her property, Miss Burton's, Mr Welsh's, and J. Brooks', they having no objection, as it is not used for any purpose.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Stewart and Hannah.

From National Referendum Council, especially thanking council as the local recruiting committee for their fine services throughout the recent referendum campaign; also a telegram of thanks from the Prime Minister.—Received.

From J. McDonald, applying for use of Carngham Recreation Reserve, with right to charge admission, on New Year's Day.—Granted; on motion of Crs. Roddis and Beggs.

From A. S. Rodgers, M.H.R., forwarding official report of conference held at Warrnambool, re repatriation of soldiers in Corangamite and Wannon.—Received.

The secretary said he had received a private letter from Cr. Sinclair (who is organising Red Cross work in England), stating he would not be home before Xmas., and left it to the council to grant him further leave of absence, or if they thought fit he would resign.—Six months' leave of absence granted, on motion of Crs. Stewart and Hannah.

Cr. Lewis reported that he had attended the Municipal Association's conference, and mentioned that as the council had turned down the destruction of noxious weeds, he felt justified in voting against it. The discussions by the same speakers became very wearisome. The war had put a damper on everything in the way of functions, and the ordinary business lasted two days.

As the president had to leave after the luncheon adjournment, Cr. Roddis was voted to the chair. Cr. Hannah also left during the consideration of the engineer's report.

REPORTS.

Senior-constable J. Stephen, inspector of nuisances, Beaufort, reported that he had to bring under notice that cows and horses grazed on the common are regularly straying into the streets. The herdsman informs him that persons when driving their cattle out of the paddock leave the gate open when going round them, with the result that other stock come out. The source of the trouble is that the common paddock is overstocked, and consequently is short of grass, and the animals wait about for the chance of getting out and roaming the streets, where grass is more plentiful. He was informed that some persons have as many as five horses grazing in this paddock. What concerns him is, who should be prosecuted for the wandering stock—the owners? or is the council responsible, since grazing fees are charged? It appears to him, under the circumstances stated, a good deal of responsibility is on the council.—Cr. Hannah—We don't charge grazing fees for stock on the streets. Cr. Stewart said they had passed a resolution that stock be kept off the streets, and it should be carried out. The people who left the paddock gate open should be prosecuted. No steers should be kept on the common. Cr. Hannah said this question came up eternally, and did not seem to get any nearer solution. The inspector was altogether wrong in stating that the common paddocks were overstocked. He had been there recently, and saw splendid feed. He moved that the inspector be instructed to prosecute all owners whose stock were found wandering on the streets of Beaufort. He thought it was notorious that they could not bring this matter to a head. It was worse now than three years ago. People had got it into their heads that the council was going to let it slide, but he was more determined than ever about it. Cr. Stewart, in seconding the motion, which was carried, said some people had the idea that the

council could not do anyth[...]
defying the council. The[...]
there were two prosecuti[...]
court to-day. Cr. Stewar[...]
would be successful.

The engineer (Mr E. J. M[...]) reported as follows:—

1. The bank of reservoir[...] Gully is again showing sig[...] ing, but I do not think t[...] danger of it giving way [...] Railway Department to be[...] motion of Crs. Stewart an[...]

2. Crushing is procee[...] about 2600 cub. yds. havi[...] through to date. I underst[...] is again stopped through a[...] Already dealt with.

3. I think it would be [...] arrange for the purchase [...] horses, one for the North [...] one for the West.—An a[...] to be inserted in local pape[...] Riding members appointe[...] horses submitted for sale [...] week at 10 a.m., on motion [...] pin and Stewart.

4. I met the engineer of [...] Shire at the portion of t[...] Ararat road common to the[...] It is in a very bad state. [...] to the C.R.B., with the resu[...] is provided for repairs, if [...] will take advantage of it.[...] take advantage of it, on mo[...] Halpin and Slater.

5. As arranged, I called [...] supply of drays. These te[...] dealt with by the committee[...] the following being accept[...] Watkin & Sons, two dray[...] George, two drays, £57/5/.[...] dorsed, on motion of Crs. [...] Beggs.

6. I have called tenders fo[...] ply of spalls and metal in va[...] including main roads, returna[...] inst.—Received.

Cr. Stewart having mentio[...] contract 772, West Riding, h[...] narrow tires were being u[...] was not fair to other contract[...] that if proper drays were not[...] with the contract be stopped [...] posit forfeited, which was se[...] Cr. Halpin, and carried. [...] also stated that permission to[...] property to obtain road ma[...] not been obtained. Cr. Beg[...] that the engineer report on th[...] meeting, which was seconde[...] Carstairs, and carried.

Cr. Stewart moved that in[...] be given to prosecute people [...] moving chestnuts from trees [...] Beaufort railway station. Se[...] Cr. Slater, and carried.

The treasurer (Mr E. J. M[...]) ported that £139/11/11 had bee[...] and banked since last report; [...] 1/ had been paid by cheques [...] overdraft was now £103/11/11, a[...] a Cr. balance of £223/12/11 at la[...] and that the Cr. balance to th[...] destruction a/c. was £65/2/1, a[...] £8/15/9 being received for the [...] Adopted.

The secretary (Mr N. B. Ac[...]) ported that the financial positio[...] ridings was as follows:—North, [...] 13/10; East, Dr. £178 18 7; W[...] £216/19/7; Beaufort water sup[...] £368/7/10; Trust a/c., Cr. £548 1[...] Cr. balances, £765 12 4. Dr. [...] £873/0/3; net Dr. balance, £10[...] Adopted.

The finance and tender com[...] recommendations (published in la[...] were also adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr. Beggs thought it right tha[...] should put on record a protest [...] the proposed extra taxation by th[...] Treasurer. He did not know w[...] send it to.—[Cr. Stewart—The n[...] for the district.]—Agreeing to th[...] Beggs said it seemed to him an[...] ordinary thing to propose extra t[...] to keep up the great expenditure[...] had been going on for the past y[...] they not realise that after the wa[...] will be in an extraordinary con[...] When the war commenced in 1[...] present Government declared in [...] curtailing expenditure, and even[...] municipalities to do the same; [...] stead of beginning to reduce whe[...] saw what was happening, they b[...] spend and spend, and the expendit[...] the coming year was to exceed a[...] expenditure. The loss on the r[...] this year was nearly £344,000, [...] freights had increased by £[...] There had also been losses on bee[...] cool storage at the Victoria dock[...] in numerous other ways. The r[...] should be made to pay. It was p[...] to raise the wages by £65,000, a[...] though it was right enough to[...] wages up to the standard, it shoul[...] membered that railway employee[...] allowed great concessions in the [...] free passes. The whole public [...] was overmanned—there was no[...] about that. It was claimed that[...] men were needed on account [...] Government taking so many thing[...] Still men were leaving for the fr[...] their places were being filled. It[...] absurd that the State and Federa[...] tax departments were worked sepa[...] They should be brought togeth[...] worked by the same set of officer[...] mentioned that 80 men were em[...] in each of these departments. [...] shameful to think that taxes m[...] imposed on the people to keep u[...] vast expenditure, and that efforts[...] not made to keep the expenditure[...] the income. The national debt [...] State, that is the funded debt, h[...] creased during the last five years[...] per head, and the loan indebtedne[...] increased £10 per head. The li[...] was so great that it had amoun[...] £20,000,000 per annum; whils[...] highest product (wool) realised it[...] est revenue, viz., £30,000,000 in a[...] ceptional year. He did not thin[...] anyone realised what was going t[...] pen when the war ended. He mi[...] pessimistic, but thought the gr[...] amount of suffering would be enta[...] pay their debts. The Federal an[...] Governments were spending l[...] although it was wise to spend mo[...] the way of war loans and repatria[...] soldiers. He moved that this c[...] through their parliamentary repr[...] tives, protest strongly against th[...] posed extra State taxation.

Cr. Carstairs, in seconding the r[...] said there was every reason to sh[...] greatest economy, both public[...] privately, as they did not know[...] was going to happen.

Cr. Stewart endorsed these re[...]

Cr. Halpin also supported it, r[...] ing that it was satisfactory to[...] that their representatives in the [...] lative Council and Assembly [...] strenuously opposing extra ta[...] The electrification of the suburba[...] ways would cost £1,200,000, the i[...] on which was about £110,000. [...] tunately, the increase in wages [...] railways was for the higher o[...] and not for the working man. [...] old railway man he would say th[...] railways were overmanned at th[...] sent time, and much economy co[...] exercised. He was very pleased[...] Cr. Beggs had brought the motio[...] ward.

Crs. Slater and Roddis also sup[...] the motion, which was carried.

Cr. Slater drew the engineer's [...] tion to Riley's dam on the Sto[...] Hill road. The flood waters were[...]

COMES ON UNEXPECTEDLY.

Diarrhœa comes on unexpectedly and before the patient realises it a serious disorder may develop. During the summer attacks are very frequent and often are so swift in their results that life is in danger before a physician can be summoned. Everyone should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy in the home for immediate use in cases of this kind. If given at the first unusual looseness of the bowels the attack may be avoided. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

EVERY ORGAN SUFFERS.

If your food is not properly digested every organ in your body suffers from want of nourishment. Constipation results and you become pale and sallow, nervous and anæmic. Avoid this by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They will assist digestion and proper assimilation of food, thus providing nourishment for the whole body. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

MINOR AILMENTS.

By giving the minor ailments prompt attention the more serious diseases are avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the medicine in most general use for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, which are the most common of the minor ailments. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, aids expectoration, and helps restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

council could not do anything, and were defying the council. The secretary said there were two prosecutions before the court to-day. Cr. Stewart hoped they would be successful.

The engineer (Mr E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.) reported as follows :—

1. The bank of reservoir in Jonathan's Gully is again showing signs of weakening, but I do not think there is much danger of it giving way at present.—Railway Department to be informed, on motion of Crs. Stewart and Hannah.

2. Crushing is proceeding slowly, about 2600 cub. yds. having been put through to date. I understand the work is again stopped through a breakage.—Already dealt with.

3. I think it would be advisable to arrange for the purchase of two new horses, one for the North Riding and one for the West.—An advertisement to be inserted in local paper and North Riding members appointed to inspect horses submitted for sale on Saturday week at 10 a.m., on motion of Crs. Halpin and Stewart.

4. I met the engineer of the Ballarat Shire at the portion of the Ballarat—Ararat road common to the two shires. It is in a very bad state. We reported to the C.R.B., with the result that £100 is provided for repairs, if the councils will take advantage of it.—Council to take advantage of it, on motion of Crs. Halpin and Slater.

5. As arranged, I called tenders for supply of drays. These tenders were dealt with by the committee appointed, the following being accepted:—H. F. Watkin & Sons, two drays, £45; J. George, two drays, £57/5/.—Action endorsed, on motion of Crs. Slater and Beggs.

6. I have called tenders for the supply of spalls and metal in various parts, including main roads, returnable on 6th inst.—Received.

Cr. Stewart having mentioned that in contract 772, West Riding, he believed narrow tires were being used, which was not fair to other contractors, moved that if proper drays were not used forthwith the contract be stopped and the deposit forfeited, which was seconded by Cr. Halpin, and carried. Cr. Slater also stated that permission to enter his property to obtain road material had not been obtained. Cr. Beggs moved that the engineer report on this at next meeting, which was seconded by Cr. Carstairs, and carried.

Cr. Stewart moved that instructions be given to prosecute people found removing chestnuts from trees in front of Beaufort railway station. Seconded by Cr. Slater, and carried.

The treasurer (Mr E. J. Muntz) reported that £139/11/11 had been received and banked since last report; that £458 1/ had been paid by cheques; that the overdraft was now £103/11/11, as against a Cr. balance of £223/12/11 at last report; and that the Cr. balance to the vermin destruction a/c. was £65/2/1, a sum of £8 15 9 being received for the month.—Adopted.

The secretary (Mr N. B. Acton) reported that the financial position of the ridings was as follows :—North, Dr. £325 13 10; East, Dr. £178/18/7; West, Cr. £216 19 7; Beaufort water supply, Dr. £368 7 10; Trust a/c., Cr. £548/12/9; total (Cr. balances, £765/12/4; Dr. balances, £873 0 3; net Dr. balance, £107/7/11.—Adopted.

The finance and tender committees' recommendations (published in last issue) were also adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr. Beggs thought it right that they should put on record a protest against the proposed extra taxation by the State Treasurer. He did not know whom to send it to.—[Cr. Stewart—The member for the district.]—Agreeing to this, Cr. Beggs said it seemed to him an extraordinary thing to propose extra taxation to keep up the great expenditure which had been going on for the past year. Do they not realise that after the war things will be in an extraordinary condition. When the war commenced in 1914 the present Government declared in favor of curtailing expenditure, and even asked municipalities to do the same; but instead of beginning to reduce when they saw what was happening, they began to spend and spend, and the expenditure for the coming year was to exceed any past expenditure. The loss on the railways this year was nearly £344,000, whilst freights had increased by £264,000. There had also been losses on beet sugar, cool storage at the Victoria docks, and in numerous other ways. The railways should be made to pay. It was proposed to raise the wages by £65,000, and although it was right enough to bring wages up to the standard, it should be remembered that railway employees were allowed great concessions in the way of free passes. The whole public service was overmanned—there was no doubt about that. It was claimed that extra men were needed on account of the Government taking so many things over. Still men were leaving for the front and their places were being filled. It seemed absurd that the State and Federal land tax departments were worked separately. They should be brought together and worked by the same set of officers. He mentioned that 80 men were employed in each of these departments. It was shameful to think that taxes must be imposed on the people to keep up this vast expenditure, and that efforts were not made to keep the expenditure within the income. The national debt of the State, that is the funded debt, had increased during the last five years by £5 per head, and the loan indebtedness had increased £10 per head. The liability was so great that it had amounted to £20,000,000 per annum; whilst the highest product (wool) realised its highest revenue, viz., £30,000,000 in an exceptional year. He did not think that anyone realised what was going to happen when the war ended. He might be pessimistic, but thought the greatest amount of suffering would be entailed to pay their debts. The Federal and State Governments were spending largely, although it was wise to spend money in the way of war loans and repatriation of soldiers. He moved that this council, through their parliamentary representatives, protest strongly against the proposed extra State taxation.

Cr. Carstairs, in seconding the motion, said there was every reason to show the greatest economy, both publicly and privately, as they did not know what was going to happen.

Cr. Stewart endorsed these remarks.

Cr. Halpin also supported it, remarking that it was satisfactory to know that their representatives in the Legislative Council and Assembly were strenuously opposing extra taxation. The electrification of the suburban railways would cost £1,200,000, the interest on which was about £110,000. Unfortunately, the increase in wages in the railways was for the higher officials, and not for the working man. As an old railway man he would say that the railways were overmanned at the present time, and much economy could be exercised. He was very pleased that Cr. Beggs had brought the motion forward.

Crs. Slater and Roddis also supported the motion, which was carried.

Cr. Slater drew the engineer's attention to Riley's dam on the Stockyard Hill road. The flood waters were running over it, and if anything was wrong with it when he returned he would wire from Skipton.—The engineer said he would be out there to-morrow and attend to it.

Patrick Kilfoyle was, on the motion of Crs. Carstairs and Stewart, appointed caretaker of the Snake Valley reservoir at a remuneration of £3 per annum.

Cr. Halpin said that since the recent heavy rains ratepayers in various parts of the North Riding were complaining about the state of the roads. He knew that the surfacemen could not be everywhere, and that the engineer was doing all he possibly could, but he would like him to give special attention to the road near the Deep Leads, even if he had to put on an extra man and dray, as the state of the road warrants that.—Mr Muntz promised to get it done as soon as possible.

Cr. Stewart said their roads compared very favorably with those of other shires. If people who complained travelled about they would find that out.

Cr. Roddis said that when Cr. Lewis and he were at Skipton recently, the people pointed out that there was no herdsman for the common.—The secretary said that applications had been called for the position, returnable on Monday. He also stated that no fees had been collected since December last, and that £6/4/2 had been handed to him by the late secretary. The East and West Riding councillors were the managers. Cr. Stewart said that as soon as a herdsman was appointed he would be instructed to collect the fees.

MOTIONS BY NOTICE.

Cr. Stewart moved a formal motion for the adoption of the valuation and return, as submitted by the valuer, for the adoption of the estimates, and also for the striking of a 1/3 rate, such rate being made payable on 10th Decr., 1916, and the rate collector authorised to demand and collect same. Seconded by Cr. Slater, and carried.

The estimate for the year ending 30th September, 1917, showed receipts amounting to £8820/17/1, of which the North Riding is to have £2995/8/11, the East £1862/11/5; the West £3248/17/6, Beaufort water supply £892/7/4, and trust a/c. £544/13/9. The expenditure totals were the same; the principal items being :—Maintenance of roads and new works—North, £482/16/1; East, £535/12/3; West, £1001/8/; day labor—North, £568; East, £370; West, £284; maintenance, £800; Country Roads Board's works, £800; due on contracts, £676; salaries, £630.

Cr. Stewart moved that the undermentioned charges be levied by the council for carrying out the sanitary service in the following areas :—Beaufort, 16/ per pan per annum; Skipton, 30/ do. That such charges be due and payable quarterly in advance, and that the rate collector for the time being be duly authorised to demand and collect the said charges. Seconded by Cr. Halpin, and carried.

Cr. Halpin stated that another reason given by ex-Cr. Cuthbertson for resigning was that it was not possible to carry on without an extra rate; but anyone who knew anything about finance also knew very well that, with due economy, there was no necessity for an extra rate. Notwithstanding the fact that with an extra threepenny rate better roads could be made, Riponshire roads compared more than favorably with those of other shires.

Cr. Stewart moved that by-law No. 9, for making and levying a rate for water supply purposes for the Beaufort water supply, joint water supply, and Waterloo water supply, be adopted. Carried.

Cr. Stewart gave notice to move at next meeting that by-law No. 9 be confirmed.

FOR THE EMPIRE.

Mr J. Ellis, son of Mr and Mrs J. Ellis, of Beaufort, has volunteered for active service with the A.I.F.

Among former Beaufort district residents serving with the A.I.F. at the front is Private J. McGregor, son of Mr and Mrs A. McGregor, of Eurambeen.

Mrs E. N. Eyckens, of Ballarat (formerly of Beaufort) has received a letter from her son, Private W. Eyckens (who was at the Gallipoli landing and has gone right through the present war with the Australian troops), in which he refers to several Beaufort men at the front. Private Eyckens, writing from France on 10th Sept., states:—"I am in the best of health. We are in a better spot now than we were when I last wrote. I suppose Albert Ramsay is on his way back again by this time. I met Fred Goode, Frank Carter, "Nipper" Dixon, and all the lads from up Beaufort way. Sid Blay, "Sandy" McGregor, and Bill Smith are all still going strong, but Wattie Bell was wounded, and poor old George Maher (reported missing and wounded in the 240th casualty list) is supposed to have been killed. The weather is very cold here now, as winter is just coming on."

AUCTION SALES.

Mr W. H. Halpin announces the sale of township property, furniture, etc., at Beaufort, in the estate of the late Mrs Nicholson, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 1.30 p.m.

Kelly & McDonald are holding an off shears sale of 6000 sheep at Beaufort on Thursday, 30th Novr., at 2 p.m. sharp. The auctioneers will be pleased to receive further entries.

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive most careful attention. As soon as any looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy should be given. When children are teething they have more or less diarrhœa, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

The Melbourne Cup was run on Saturday, with the following results :—Sassanof, 1; Shepherd King, 2; St. Spasa, 3.

The Methodist Sunday School anniversary will be held in the Societies' Hall next Sunday, when services will be conducted by Rev. E. H. Coltman at 11, 3, and 7, with special music by children and choir. On Monday night a grand concert, with action songs, &c., will also be held, the admission being 1/.

A motion declaring that the Ministry should keep its expenditure within its income without introducing further taxation was agreed to in the Legislative Council on Wednesday. The Hon. Theo. Beggs, in seconding the motion, said that never since the war began had the Ministry made any real attempt to economise. Apparently the Ministry had not yet realised how serious the situation was going to be after the war. He understood that the debts of the Commonwealth and the States put together would, by next June, mean an interest bill of £20,000,000 a year. He did not pretend to be a financial expert, but he knew that the country would not stand the proposed extra taxation. Protest meetings were to be held in various parts of the country.

As the result of a conference convened by Mr Hughes under the War Precautions Act of the parties to the coal dispute there is a possibility of a settlement being effected.

At the Geelong wool sales on Thursday the top price of the day for merino was 33½d for Rover Langi-Willi, whilst Caringham closely followed at 33d.

As the result of a split in the Labor party, Mr Hughes has formed a new Federal Ministry.

Mr H. J. Buchanan, secretary of the Beaufort Men's Red Cross Society, desires to acknowledge with thanks a donation of 10/ from Mr P. Cushing, Lake Goldsmith.

At the Ballarat stock market on Tuesday, the following district sale was effected :—100 crossbred wethers, Mr D. Stewart, Wongan, to 32/11.

As the result of a new offensive on the Ancre-Somme front, the British have advanced over five miles and taken 5678 prisoners. The newly-won positions have been established. Military critics estimate the German losses at 15,000.

Mr J. C. Manifold, M.H.R., has received the following reply from the Deputy Postmaster-General :—"With reference to your representations in connection with a communication from Mr Oman, M.L.A., relative to the desired alteration in the time table of the mail service to Raglan, I beg to inform you that enquiry will be made in the matter. You will be further communicated with at an early date."

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Catherine Nicholson, deceased, are requested to forward same to the undersigned by Saturday, 25th inst.

R. H. RAMSAY, Solicitor,
36 Lydiard Street, Ballarat.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

SUNDAY, 19TH NOV., SOCIETIES' HALL.

Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Special Music by Children and Choir. Preacher—Rev. E. H. COLTMAN.

MONDAY, 8 p.m.—Grand CONCERT. Action Songs, &c. Admission, 1/.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

PERSONS having suitable Dray HORSES for Sale are requested to parade same at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

N. B. ACTON, Shire Secretary.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 18/11/16.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NORTH RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON.

I BEG to Thank the Ratepayers of the North Riding for having returned me without opposition as one of their representatives in the Ripon Shire Council. My efforts will be to deserve the confidence reposed in me.

THEODORE BEGGS.
Eurambeen, 13th November, 1916.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

TENDERS for the supply of LOGS for Wood-chops at above Club's Boxing Day Sports, accompanied by a deposit of £1, are invited until 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th inst. Specifications may be seen at this office, or a copy obtained on application.

A. PARKER, Secretary.

BEAUFORT OFF-SHEARS SALE.

THURSDAY, 30th NOVR., 1916,
At 2 p.m. sharp.

6000 CROSS, COMEBACK, AND MERINO EWES.

KELLY & McDONALD will offer by auction as above :—

1500 Crossbred Ewes, 4 and 6-tooth, good line.
500 Merino Ewes, 4 and 6-tooth.
200 Merino Ewes, 6-tooth.
300 Merino Ewes, N.S.W. bred, 4 years.
250 Cross Ewes, 4 years.
1000 Crossbred Lambs, one mark, as dropped.
510 Merino Ewes, 5 years, station bred, one mark.
300 Merino Wethers, 3 and 4 years.
150 Merino Ewes, 5 years.
100 Merino Ewes, 5 years.
220 Crossbred Lambs, mixed sexes.
100 Crossbred Ewes, 4 years.
100 Comeback Ewes, 2-tooth.
130 Crossbred Ewes and Wethers, 2-tooth.
200 Crossbred Ewes, 5 years.
500 Merino Ewes, 7 years, Langi-kal-kal (direct from station).
60 Corriedale Ewes, 6-tooth.
40 Cross Ewes, 4 years.
160 Merino Wethers, 4 years.
70 Crossbred Wethers, 4 and 6-tooth, fat.
36 Crossbred Wethers, 4-tooth, fat.
40 Crossbred Lambs, mixed sexes.
55 Comeback Lambs, mixed sexes.
100 Merino Wethers, 4 years, forward and fat.
100 Lincoln Rams, 4 and 6-tooth.
40 Merino Rams, 6-tooth.
6 Shropshire Rams, 4-tooth.

NOTE.—Northern buyers can arrive by Adelaide express morning of sale, and return same evening. Southern buyers can arrive by midday train, and leave by 5.30 same evening.

FURTHER ENTRIES INVITED.
KELLY & McDONALD,
Auctioneers, Beaufort.

SALE OF TOWNSHIP PROPERTY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT BEAUFORT.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1916,
At 1.30 p.m.

W. H. HALPIN has been favored with instructions from the Executors in the ESTATE of the late MRS. NICHOLSON to Sell, on above date, as under :—

PROPERTY. — Five-roomed W.B. House, 30 x 33, situate in Warburton Street, Beaufort, on quarter-acre Land, held by Miner's Right.

FURNITURE.—Tapestry Suite, Linoleums, Dining and other Tables, Tray, Mirror, Pictures, Double and Single Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, Bedding, Jardiniere, Hearthrugs, Doormats, Toilet Table, Chairs, Vases, Ornaments, Glassware, Mantel Drapery, Chiffonier, Sofas, Lace Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Wire Shakedown, Sewing Machine, Office Heater, Dresser, Washstands, Bedroom Ware, Chest of Drawers, Lamp Ware, Invalid's Chair, Mincer, Garden Hose, Tubs, Kettle, Copper and Stand, Meat Safe, Tools, Wheelbarrow, Firewood, Watering Can, Axe, Shovel, Fork, Spade, quantity Kerosene Tins, 400-gallon Tank, Kitchen Utensils, and other Sundries.

This Property is situate in the Toorak of Beaufort, having a frontage to Warburton Street, and being high and dry. The building is substantially constructed, portion being pine-lined and decked; in fact, a most comfortable home. The Furniture is all in good order and well-kept. As the Estate has to be wound up, everything must be sold.

W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

* THE ADVENT OF SPRING. *

We beg to announce that we are now opening up a Splendid Assortment of

NEW SEASON'S FASHION NOVELTIES.

Our Millinery Department! under new supervision, is Blossoming forth. A profuse range of Seasonable Novelties, comprising the Daintiest Styles and the most Artistic Shades, make our Millinery Show absolutely up-to-date. . . . . .

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the alleged Scarcity of Goods, our Special Buyers have succeeded in securing the finest range of Dress Goods which we have ever had the pleasure of showing. Our Dressmaking Department is thoroughly efficient, and we guarantee to make good, at whatever cost.

The Cost of Good Clothes is money well spent.
True economy lies in the buying of good things.

Our whole Store is full of Spring, and there is a regular spring in each Department.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.
BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

LOST, 1 light brown Buggy HORSE, small star and snip, white hind feet, branded B on near shoulder. £1 reward.
JOHN CROCKER,
Main Lead, via Beaufort.

KELLY & McDONALD,
AUCTIONEERS, STOCK & STATION & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
BEAUFORT AND MIDDLE CREEK.

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Agents for—Mt. Lyell Manures, Massey-Harris Farming Machinery, New Zealand Fire Insurance Co., Jelbart Engines, Italia and Chevrolet Motor Cars, Perdrian Tyres (stocked), George Hague & Co. Pty. Ltd.
Forwarding Agents—Crawford, Dowling, & Seymour, Ballarat; L. A. Fairburn & Co., Melbourne.
Cash Buyers for all Produce.

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—SUPPORT THE—
WALLACE
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TURNOVER TO DATE—
NEARLY HALF A MILLION STERLING.
ALL FREIGHT and CARTAGE PAID.
BANKERS: BANK OF VICTORIA, BEAUFORT.
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:
MR. A. HAYWARD.

'Phone 9.
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AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & VALUATOR.
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Tarpaulins, Horse Rugs, Tents, etc., always on hand.
On hand, Bags at lowest current rates.
CASH BUYER OF WHEAT.
Highest Prices given.

Australian Natives' Association

THE Fortnightly MEETING of the Beaufort Branch, A.N.A., will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on TUESDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

J. FULLERTON, Secretary.

H. E. CUTHBERTSON,
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C. A. BRANDT, Ararat.
'Phone 88.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1916.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 8 and 7.30; Middle Creek, 11; Trawalla, 3—Rev. W. C. Wood. Beaufort, 11—Mr E. J. Muntz.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11, 3, and 7—Rev. E. H. Coltman. Raglan, 3—Mr W. T. Merlin. Chute, 3; Raglan, 7.30—Mr C. Waldron.

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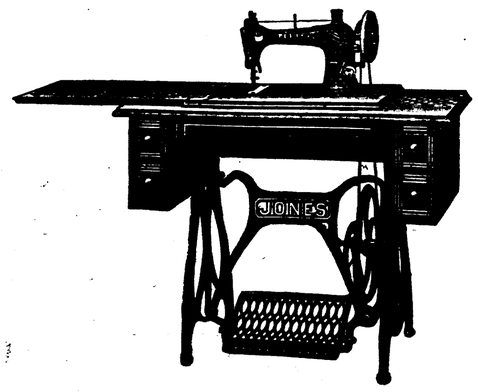

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At Lowest Rates.

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A

TREASURE FOUND —A BRIDE WON.

BY GEORGE E. GARDNER.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS.

Charles Tremaine, a rising young lawyer, is surprised at receiving a visit from his old schoolmate, Jack Harding, who, recounting his experiences mentions how, since leaving school he has followed the sea as a means of livelihood. He relates that on one occasion, being shipwrecked, he and some of the crew were cast upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific. Whilst there he discovers hidden treasure of enormous value, the knowledge of which he keeps from his companions. He eventually arrives at Melbourne, where he falls in love with Florence Winter, the beautiful daughter of an old friend of his father. Mr. Winter refuses to give his consent to the marriage until Harding is able to support a wife ashore. With that determination he makes up his mind to recover the treasure, and sails for England, where he intends to buy and fit out a vessel for the task. Tremaine is persuaded into joining him, and it is whilst inspecting the brig 'Janet', which Harding has purchased, that the latter hails an acquaintance on shore, introducing him to Tremaine as Mr. Morgan. During an interview with the captain, the newcomer intimates that he is aware of the object of the cruise, and practically demands the position of first mate of the 'Janet.' This fact rather disturbs Mr. Tremaine, for he has taken a great dislike to the man. When a month out on their journey they encounter a terrific gale, and witness the destruction of a vessel by fire, being unable to render assistance owing to the violence of the storm. A week later Morgan inflicts frightful cruelty on one of the sailors, and also threatens the lives of Tremaine and the second mate. He is disarmed, the captain ordering his friend to search the first mate's state-room for weapons. While thus engaged Tremaine comes across the portrait of Florence Winter, concealed in the lining of Morgan's coat. This fact causes Captain Harding many anxious moments, and he declares that unless the whole business is cleared up he will put the mate in irons on the morrow. The latter, however, does not appear on deck the following day, so the door of his cabin is forced open. Morgan is found unconscious, and it is weeks before he recovers from an attack of fever. At Cape Town, where they call to replenish stores, Frank, the sailor who had been so badly treated by the first mate some time previously, fails to report himself after a night on shore; but later on a message is received from the hospital, saying that the seaman is in the institution, having been assaulted by some person unknown.

PART FIVE.—CHAPTER IX.

The dying sailor said he had started for the boat, considerably under the influence of liquor, and on the way had encountered a stranger, with closely-muffled face, who said that he was an old shipmate, and induced him—readily enough, no doubt — to enter a neighbouring saloon for a friendly glass. After their dram, they departed through a door in the rear.

While crossing a vacant lot, the stranger drew a knife, and, after stabbing him twice, fled. He had no notion as to the identity of his assailant, nor could he give any description that would be of use in leading to his detection. The assassin had a peculiar air, however, and his victim was certain that he had, at some time, known him.

The two or three shillings in his pockets were untouched, and the man strenuously asserted that he had quarrelled with no one during the evening. The motivelessness of the crime gave it a strong tinge of mystery. The police had been informed, but little was to be expected of them in the matter.

The sailor had been greatly weakened by the narrative. The limbs relaxed, and the eyes again closed. Could he have recovered, he would probably have been able to recollect his assailant, or to furnish a description which would lead to his identification. The mind was plainly wearing out as fast as the body. We arose, and were about to depart, when the surgeon said:

"Won't you wait a moment, gentlemen? The poor fellow will detain you but a little while longer."

The man had already turned upon his back; the eyes twitched violently, while his hands wandered over the coverlet. Then a swift convulsion passed through the body, a contortion distorted the haggard countenance as the stiffened limbs relaxed, the head rolling helplessly to one side. The man was dead.

We left the hospital as soon as the slight arrangements for the funeral and the disposal of the seaman's effects had been made. Neither spoke for a long time. The same suspicion was in both minds. Had Morgan committed the murder? Of course, there was not a scrap of evidence connecting him with the crime; and it was hard to think that revenge for so trivial a cause could have carried the mate to such length. But the suspicion was there, and would not keep down. Nothing could be done, however, under the circumstances, except to redouble our vigilance.

We found the crew engaged in getting the water-casks into the boats. Morgan at once inquired about the sailor, and I fancy that he looked relieved on learning that he was dead. Nothing further was said about the matter, the officers and men were busy the rest of the day in getting the water and supplies on board.

Among other things, Jack had bought two pigs and a lot of fowls, which found quarters in the long-boat. The grunting and cackling gave a barnyard effect to the deck, adding a good deal to its domesticity and cheerfulness. As we gathered about the cabin table for supper, the best of spirits prevailed, and we did more than justice to the roast chicken and vegetables which the skill of the cook had provided.

The sunlight streamed in through the cuddy windows, giving a bright glow to the faded upholstery, and was reflected upon the floor in long bands by the polished woodwork and clean glassware. But little remained to be done before starting on the final run through the Indian Ocean and South Pacific, and Harding intended to sail by noon of the next day. Even the first mate departed from his usual reserve, and was very talkative and merry. I proposed the health of Captain Harding, and hardly had the toast been drunk, when Morgan rose, saying:

"Gentlemen, let bygones be bygones. Let's drink to the health and long life of Harry Ross, a good shipmate and an honest man."

He looked towards Ross, with a slight smile. The latter sat like a deaf man, giving no sign of pleasure or even of recognition. Morgan's face darkened, but he turned it off with a laugh. I thought that Ross showed to rather poor advantage, but concluded that after all he had merely been rather more honest than the rest of us.

Early the next morning we made our final visit to the town. One or two articles had been overlooked, and Jack wanted to find a sailor to take the place of the murdered man. Hardly had the boat pulled alongside the landing, when a short, badly pock-marked fellow touched his hat to Jack, and asked to ship with him in the 'Janet.' He had been left sick at Cape Town by his ship, and was dismissed from the hospital the previous day.

The man's appearance was far from prepossessing, but the brig was shorthanded, we were about to embark on the most dangerous and treacherous of seas, and it was not always possible to pick up a sailor at the Cape on a moment's notice; so Harding, telling him to be at hand in half an hour, went to complete his other business ashore. It was soon attended to, and a few minutes' vigorous rowing, in which our new acquisition pulled a powerful stroke, brought us alongside the brig. The boat was hoisted to the davits on the run, and the orders to get under way came in quick succession. Several hands scampered aloft to shake out the light canvas, while the clanking of the windlass to the hoarse songs of the men sounded with wonderful distinctness in the sultry noontide.

Within half an hour the 'Janet' was standing out of the bay, under all plain sail. It was a beautiful day, the sun shining warm upon the low-lying coast with a peculiar radiance, which, while resembling the wan light of a northern winter day, but full of heat and an intensely pale brightness, gave the landscape a touch of eeriness, suggestive of mystery and unreality. A strong wind came from the west, our course bringing it on the brig's best sailing point, and she was soon turning off a good ten knots an hour.

"She's got the scent!" cried Jack, gleefully. "Four weeks and less of this, and we'll be lying off Treasure Island, Carl, and only the run to Melbourne will be left to complete our little cruise. By the way, did you notice a queer thing that happened when the new sailor—Joe Handy, I believe he calls himself—came aboard? As he swung his bag on deck, he lost his hold, and a package, carefully tied up, fell with a loud thump, as though pretty heavy. He grabbed it as quickly as he could, and hurried into the forecastle. It seemed a curious thing for a sailor's bag. A present, perhaps, that he has picked up for some of his numerous Sals or Pollies."

"Something that was given him at the hospital," I suggested. "He appears to be a lively chap, and he's a stout fellow, too. See him lay hold of that rope. He is doing twice the work of the other two."

The three sailors were hauling on the mainbrace, Joe among them. His red shirt was rolled up to the elbows, revealing the knots of muscle as they bulged and strained at their work. The open shirt-front displayed a physique that was simply superb in sinew and muscle. He had the air and action of a man of immense strength, and if he proved as willing as he was strong, he would form a valuable addition to our under-manned brig.

We were ten days out from the Cape, running before a strong breeze with the feeling of more to come, when the watch reported some object away on the quarter, which looked like a floating mass of rock and seaweed. After scanning the horizon hard with the glass, Harding lowered it with a puzzled expression, remarking:

"Blest if I can make it out! You take a look, Morgan. Your eyes are sharper than mine."

The mate did as requested, and at last said:

"I can't say for certain, but I think it must be a ship's hull, though it is completely covered with some kind of green stuff."

Jack ordered the man at the wheel to let the brig fall off a couple of points. Ross had in the meantime come on deck, and he in turn was unable to make out what the floating object was. In a little while we had it in plain sight, but still gained no clue as to its identity; and it was only when we were within two hundred yards of it that all doubt of its being the wreck of a ship vanished. The stump of what had once been a bowsprit could at last be made out, but so completely was the whole mass overgrown with and enveloped in thick sea-grass, that even this was a matter of dispute.

Her sides—about five feet of which showed above the water—were covered with the growth, which trailed about in long streamers in every direction, while her deck resembled the floor of a large artificial pond or an aquarium. Three mounds of sea-grass showed where the masts had once stood, while a lower and wider mound near the stern indicated the position of the cabin. If there had ever been a house forward, no trace of it was left. The seas continually washed over her, causing the grass, glistening in its dark greenness, to sway to and fro in the sunshine. A more desolate object it would be hard to imagine. She was the ideal of a hopeless, abandoned wreck. A magnificently-built ship she certainly must have been in her day, and with a buoyant cargo, to have endured the buffetings of the South Pacific for as long a time as the rank sea-growth indicated.

"Well," said Morgan, "that beats anything in the line of a wreck that I ever saw. She must have floated for years to get into that shape."

"Suppose we send a boat to her," I suggested. And despite Jack's desperate hurry, which each day's progress only served to increase, so great was the curiosity excited by the wreck that he ordered a boat to be lowered, into which he leaped, followed by Morgan, myself, and a couple of sailors, and leaving the brig in charge of the second mate, we put off.

The boat was first directed to the stern of the wreck, where it was hoped to find her name; but she was too deeply sunk to make this possible. Often, however, a ship's name is painted or cut into the side along the rail near the cabin, and we decided to clear away the sea-grass and search there. It was a tedious and withal somewhat perilous job, as the weed was extremely tough and long, averaging fully eight feet, with an astonishing thickness and luxuriance, while the low hull afforded but scant protection against the surges, which were rapidly increasing in weight and violence.

Finally the ship's side lay exposed to view, water-soaked and eaten into by the vegetable growth, so that it little resembled wood. We saw at once, however, faint traces of a name. Harding had judged accurately of its location. Holding himself upright by means of a boat-hook caught into the railing, he slowly made it out. Two letters had disappeared, but 'Sar-c-n' left little doubt of what it was.

On returning home, I found, on investigation, that an English ship called the 'Saracen' had sailed from Portland, U.S., for England, in the autumn of 1878, with a cargo of spars. She was last spoken about five hundred miles north of Cape Horn, where she reported that six of her crew and the first mate were down with the small-pox. In all likelihood no offer of assistance was made, and that was the last that had been known of the 'Saracen.' She had been posted as missing for five years. She was a new, oak-built ship, and the fatal voyage was her second.

All these years she had been drifting about, at last to be found by the 'Janet,' ten thousand miles from the spot where she was last spoken. The fate of the crew could only be imagined. Whether they died one after another, until the last of her company perished in horrible solitude in this floating sepulchre, or whether they were mercifully swept away by the tempests that must have raged about them in their despair, is but one of the many secrets that the ocean guards jealously as its own.

The waves broke drearily over the wreck, which rolled among them like a dead weight. All life and buoyancy had departed long ago.

We were about to return to the brig, our curiosity fully satisfied, when Jack ordered one of the men to scramble aboard and see if any traces of the crew could be found forward. A few seconds passed, when a frightened yell broke the air with startling suddenness.

"For God's sake, help! Something has got hold of me!"

Quick as a flash Morgan sprang to the deck, followed by Jack and myself. At first, we could not see what the trouble was, but the sailor was struggling prostrate in the dark grass, which was, however, neither so thick or so long as that on the sides.

Hastening forward with all possible speed, though much delayed by frequent falls in the slime of the grass, we, at last, could see a long tentacle wound about the sailor's throat, while several others held his legs and arms in a tight embrace, another and longer one waving viciously in the air.

The situation was plain enough—a huge octopus had made its lair in this hole among the weeds, where the forecastle had once been, and had caught the unlucky sailor in its grasp. The man seemed nearly paralysed with fright, and though he was struggling violently, it was to little purpose.

"Hurry back to the boat, Carl, and get a knife!" shouted Harding. "Neither Morgan nor I have one."

As quickly as I could I tumbled back, and, procuring a sailor's large clasp-knife, returned to the scene of action. Harding was holding on to the seaman, whom the devil-fish was slowly but surely drawing towards its den, while Morgan endeavoured to tear away the tentacle that encircled the fellow's neck. Unclasping the knife, I inserted it beneath the writhing fold, and, with a quick cut nearly severed it, thus relieving the sailor's throat from its clutch. Then the mate, seizing his arms, with a strong pull succeeded in releasing him from the tentacles which grasped his legs.

Panting and exhausted, the man struggled to his feet and started for the boat, whither we were about to follow him, when a glance at Morgan checked us. His face was filled with the fierceness that transfused it when in a passion, but there was a deep flush instead of the usual pallor. He had stepped forward towards the spot where the monster's tentacles still waved gruesomely in the air. Suddenly bending over, he seemed poking the grass away from his feet.

"What are you doing, Morgan?" called Jack. "It's full time we were off for the brig."

He did not seem to hear, and before another word of command or remonstrance could be uttered, we saw him plant one foot against a projecting beam, and brace himself steadily; then, with a movement as quick as thought, he grasped two of the longest tentacles, which the octopus still brandished from its lurking-place. We were too much astonished to speak. The foolhardiness of the act was appalling. Instinctively I started towards him.

"Keep away!" said Morgan, with a snarl. "Let me master the thing alone. I shall not need your help."

His imperative tone brought me to a halt. No hostility towards the man influenced either Jack or myself. No suspicion or dread could stand against the sight of a fellow-being engaged in such a struggle, however much it was of his own seeking.

Standing a few feet distant, and ready to give aid when necessary, we gazed in fascination on the scene. It was a fit stage for so mad an encounter; our little brig tossing on the surges, which gleamed faintly in the waning light of the afternoon; clouds sweeping fitfully over the sky; the weird wreck, with its slimy covering, over which the seas dashed with melancholy sighs and gurgles, and its gruesome tenant battling with its human foe.

For perhaps a minute the octopus remained quiet. Then the tentacles, which Morgan had caught some two feet below their ends, began to strain and tighten. The creature was trying to release them from the mate's hold. It had had enough of the combat. I could see the fingers clinch more firmly into the leathery mass as Morgan resisted the fish's attempt to escape. His grasp remained unshaken. The squirming arms, writhe as they might, could not shake it off.

Then the octopus changed its tactics. Four long arms were thrust forth from its lair and wound themselves like serpents about its opponent's legs. Another slimy branch of the fish, longer and thicker than any that had yet appeared, shot forth and wreathed itself lovingly about Morgan's waist. Then they tightened. Quiver after quiver passed through them as the tension increased. The beast was trying to crush its antagonist. There was something atrociously vicious and blood-curdling in the contractions of the squirming arms, reeking with the ooze of the rotten wood in which the fish had buried itself.

For what seemed some minutes, though it was probably a good deal less, the constricting process went on. Morgan stood like a rock. The muscles of his arms seemed to stiffen and swell beneath the deadening pressure. So violently did his heart throb that its beating could be plainly seen beneath his shirt. It seemed making an extra effort to drive the blood through the tightly-pressed veins and arteries. There was no look either of yielding or fear on the face.

"Can you stand it, Morgan?" I was forced to exclaim, as a contraction of unusual violence ran through the tentacles.

There was no reply. His whole attention was employed in the struggle. He had no doubt forgotten that we were present.

Finding that the hold of the thing which grasped it was still unyielding, the creature ceased its contractions, and again bent all its efforts to wrench its tentacles away from the clutch of its foe. They turned and twisted, darting in every direction with bewildering speed, and Morgan was fairly enveloped in writhing serpents. Again and again the tentacles struck him full in the face with a noise that was heard on board the brig. But it was all of no avail. The mate's grasp was relentless. And at last the contortions ceased, as though the creature, in exhaustion, was recruiting itself for a new effort.

"Let the thing go, Morgan!" Jack shouted. "You've conquered it already, and it wants to get away."

"It won't, though!" growled the mate; and with a quick movement he wound the parts of the tentacles which were below his grasp about his arms in two folds. Then bending forward as far as possible, he sprang suddenly back. He was trying to pull the devil-fish from its den. For a moment he stood motionless, every muscle in arms and chest, in back and legs, standing tense, like bars and knots of steel. There was a slight yielding; the octopus had been started a little. Still the great tug of the mate continued, and little by little it overpowered the strength of the monster. At length Morgan braced himself anew, and with a final exertion of every sinew and muscle, the slimy horror was forced to release its hold.

There was a wild rush of waving tentacles, followed by a large, sloppy bag of a body, in which two eyes gleamed with fiendish rage, and ere we could move a finger the mate was wrapped from head to heel in the loathsome embrace of this spirit of the wreck. He still retained his upright position. Jack and I at once leaped to his rescue; but hardly had we drawn our knives, when Morgan, with catlike activity, released his hold on the tentacles. With a wrench of which he only was capable, he for a moment freed his arms from the enfolding clasp of the fish, threw himself forward upon its body, and clutched it firmly with both hands.

Then followed an exhibition of muscular force which made all his other struggles seem but play. Rising to his feet, he shot both arms straight out from his body, and literally rent the body of the octopus in two, as one might break a thread or tear a piece of paper. A torrent of filthy blood poured from the body, deluging the mate, and staining the weeds among which he stood, while a sickening odour filled the air. The tentacles gradually relaxed their hold, and we easily removed them. Morgan had scarcely been freed from the arms of the fish, when a huge wave broke over the wreck, throwing us violently to the deck, and we were saved from being washed overboard only by grasping the sea-grass.

The billow swept the body of the octopus and all the filth clean from the deck, leaving no trace of the desperate contest. Regaining our feet, we made our way to the boat in silence. The sea and wind were rising. It was full time we returned to the 'Janet.'

"That's the grandest exhibition of strength I ever saw in my life, Tom," said Harding, enthusiastically, as we pulled rapidly from the wreck, over which the seas were now breaking furiously in quick succession. "There isn't another man living who could have done it."

"Or would have been mad enough to try it," I could not help adding; for, immensely as I was impressed by the mate's strength and courage, I could not forget the foolhardiness of the act.

Morgan said nothing in answer to Jack; his face was still flushed, but its fierceness had largely disappeared. At my remark he smiled a little as he said:

"Yes, it would have been foolhardy for you, but not for me. I knew I could kill the thing; there was no risk about it. Did you ever think it was going to get the better of me?"

I had to admit that he had had the upper hand from the start.

"No; I have never yet matched my strength against either man or beast unsuccessfully. I wanted the bout with the fish for the pleasure of killing it."

And again he smiled, but the smile was far from reassuring; there was plainly a tinge of menace in it.

(To be Continued.)

HORSE SENSE.

Choose the team as much as possible for equal strength and pace, so that work will be equally divided.

See the horses' hoofs are cut into decent shapes, and have no long protruding edges, or they cannot then be expected to step evenly.

Let the collars fit well, be clean and in good repair, and the horses allotted to the places best suited to their style on the ploughed ground.

The willing horse gets the most work every time.

Each horse should have his own place at the feeder and be kept to it.

Morning and midday feeds could be lighter than the last one in the day.

Make the mid-day one light in bulk and proportionately heavier with grain.

Keep one eye on the horses while they are feeding. If any slobber, or drop half-chewed balls of chaff, or chew with seeming difficulty or tenderly, there is sure to be some trouble with the teeth, and this should be looked into. A long tooth, perhaps, is cutting, jabbing into the opposite jaw, or sharp, irregular, and long edges to the back teeth may be the cause.

In young horses, before they get their permanent teeth, it often occurs that they have a difficulty in shedding the milk or baby teeth. Sometimes these stay in, partly moved out of place for months longer than they should, making it uncomfortable for the horse to eat, and keeping it out of condition. These can often be removed without the aid of a vet.

A plentiful supply of good drinking water should be available before each meal. It is far more essential before than after feeding.

All harness should be removed, except winkers, before each feed.

How can a horse drink and eat in comfort with a collar slipping up and down around his neck?

Remember comfort means condition, discomfort less condition; besides, even for the sake of the collar it ought to be taken off.

Should a shoulder be inclined to get sore, the first symptom being a puckering of the skin, bathe it well with alum and water, and put a folded smooth chaff bag under the collar; see that there are no creases and that it is fastened not to slip.

If the team can have a good grass paddock to run in when not working so much the better; failing this give a proportionate amount of bran and always have a salt lick handy.

UPSET HER VANITY.

It all originated at a small grocery store where they sold everything, from sand to a pearl necklace. A farmer had gone for some liniment to rub on his cow's bad leg. The bungling grocer gave the old farmer, however, some scent instead of the liniment.

The day following the farmer came back in a great rage.

"Look here," he said to the grocer, "I wish you'd be careful how you chuck things over that counter. You gave me eau de Cologne yesterday instead of liniment, an' I'd put it on me blessed cow afore I knew."

"I hope it hasn't done her any harm," said the grocer, in a mollifying tone.

"Harm be hanged!" snapped the farmer. "That 'ere cow won't eat now, nor allow herself to be milked. The only thing she does is to sigh the whole day long, and go and look at her reflection in the pond."

The man who never looks ahead is liable to slip backwards.

Forests sometimes take fire through the branches of trees being rubbed together by the violence of the wind and thus producing the friction necessary to ignite them.

BREAKING AND TRAINING COLTS.

The erroneous idea that cruelty in horse breaking and training is necessary is practically a thing of the past. Well directed patience has been found to give better results than inconsiderate application of the persuader. However, all horses are not to be treated alike. A high-strung, sensitive horse must be handled very gently, the dullard treated sharply. The first thing in treating a horse is to get his attention; second, make him understand what is wanted. The education of the horse is based on reward and punishment, and each should immediately follow the act.

The advantage of breaking a horse when he is young, before he has developed a strong independent instinct is easily seen. The general plan is to break the colt to being led and handled before it is weaned, and to break to harness between the ages of two and three years. Colts should not do heavy work until they are four years old, and should be accustomed to it gradually. The following description of a rope harness to be used in teaching the colt to stand is also used in the first lesson on leading. A colt tied with this harness cannot easily injure himself in his efforts to get loose. A pull on the rope as adjusted exerts a pressure almost simultaneously on the crupper, surcingle and on the halter.

Before a colt is broken to being led it should be taught to stand tied, this applies to all unbroken horses of all ages. To do this put a strong halter on the colt, then take a rope about fourteen feet long, double it, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper, twist the two ends together about three times so the twisted rope lies on the colt's back a few inches ahead of the tail, then let one come forward to each side of the horse and tie them together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down, then run a surcingle loosely around the horse and behind the withers, tying it in the crupper rope at both sides. Have an additional rope about twelve feet long, run it through the halter ring and tie it at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. Tie the other end of the rope to a solid post, allowing about three feet of slack. Leave the colt tied for an hour. Another method is to have a loop in one end of the rope, run the head strap through this loop and tie it with a little slack to the rope that forms the crupper, the other end, of course, being tied to a solid post.

GENTLING THE HORSE.

While tied the colt should be gentled and accustomed to being handled on both sides, on the hind parts and on the legs. To do this hold the headstall in one hand, and with the other hand pet and rub the colt first on the neck and head, then on the back and sides and last on the legs. To gentle the hind parts take a stick about four feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end and tie it, allow the colt to examine the stick with his nose, then rub it over his body. With this arrangement the colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels. If he kicks at it do not hit him, but allow him to examine it again and proceed as before. This lesson should be continued until the colt will stand being approached from either side and rubbed all over. The second day he may be tied up again and further gentled with sacks, blankets and noises until he has no fear of them around him, under him, or upon him.

A method of gentling a horse is to tie the halter rope to the tail. This forces him to go in a circle. When he gives in and stands quietly he may be harnessed, saddled, mounted, accustomed to strange sights and sounds and handled with safety. This is one of the best aids in use in gaining a horse's submission.

TEACHING TO LEAD.

The horse is now ready to lead. Loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse and tell him to come, following the command with a pull on the rope. As soon as the horse advances pet him, then step away and repeat. He will soon follow without the pull of the rope. The next day the crupper should be put on at the beginning of the lesson, but should be discarded after a short workout, and the halter alone used so that the colt will not depend on the crupper rope. These lessons should be continued until the colt leads satisfactorily. To break to lead without crupper ropes use a strong halter with a lead rope. Step back about six feet from the colt opposite his shoulders, cluck to him and pull on the rope. The colt will be forced to take a couple of steps; reward him; cross in front to a similar position on the other side, and repeat the command with a pull. Continue the lesson until the colt follows. Never pull straight ahead on the colt, he can outpull. Use diplomacy rather than force.

HARNESSING THE HORSE.

After the colt has been broken to lead he may be accustomed to the harness and trained to rein. A horse should never be hitched to a waggon or ridden before he is broken to drive in the harness. He should be trained to answer the ordinary commands. In familiarising the colt with bit and harness the bitting harness, which consists of an open bridle with a snaffle bit, check and side reins and surcingle with a crupper may be used. This rigging is put on the colt leaving the side and check rein comparatively loose, and he is turned loose in a small paddock for an hour. The second lesson consists of teaching the colt the feeling of the reins, which may be tightened somewhat. The third day the driving reins may be used and the colt is taught to go ahead. Cluck to the colt, or tell him to getup, use the whip and let him know what is meant. Both sides of the colt should be trained, as objects viewed from different angles may frighten him badly. Driving in a right and left circle will facilitate this training. The next lesson consists in teaching the horse to answer the commands of whoa, get up and back.

After getting the horse to go satisfactorily in the bitting rig, the work harness with breeching can be substituted. The traces and breeching should be joined loosely together and gradually tightened as the work progresses, thus familiarising the colt with the sensation of wearing the collar and breeching. He is then ready to be hitched to the waggon or cart, single or double.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

The strongest evidence of the usefulness of pure bred animals is the unparalleled results that their introduction has proved in both beef and dairy herds. Would not the high bred grade, or better, the pure bred Shorthorn be profitable where the Poor type of scrub was at one time profitable? Dual purpose cattle naturally fit into the scheme of farming practised in most regions. Only a limited number of cows can be handled in the farm dairy, and there are roughage, pasture and corn existing about the farm in too great quantities to be consumed by all the dairy cows the farmer and his boys could possibly care for. Why not then milk a dual purpose Shorthorn that is profitable in the dairy, and that annually produces a calf that will profitably consume these foods. This cow makes good beef when her period of usefulness is over, and we have in the meantime very materially lowered the cost of producing yearling feeder steers.

In England the greater portion of dairy herds is of Shorthorn blood says C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio agricultural university. Wallace's Farmer gives this testimony: The Shorthorn cattle in the last century have done more to improve the common stock of America, Great Britain and her colonies in beef lines than all other breeds put together, and these breeds furnish more milk and butter of commerce than all the dairy breeds combined. The fact that the majority of English breeders continue to produce dual purpose Shorthorns is conclusive proof that there is a great deal of merit in the breed of cattle, as we cannot for a moment believe that the English farmers are keeping them merely for sentiment. Prof. Geo. S. MaKay says: The Royal Agricultural Society is decidedly in favour of the dual purpose animal. Furthermore they believe the Shorthorn to be the best type.

* * *

The Shorthorns have been the most popular breed of cattle in the world during the present century, as proven by the fact that they are cosmopolitan to a greater extent than any other breed. We know that since the crystalisation of the breed they have been famous for their milk production, and furthermore we have abundance of evidence to show that these characters were and are now combined.

We have in the breed specimens of the best milkers of the breed, and in the dairy Shorthorn we have the best milkers of all dairy breeds, this is proven by careful comparisons of the butter and milk records of the Shorthorn breed with those of other dairy breeds. Good authorities state that in England Shorthorns take the record in the prominent contests at the various fairs. For dual purpose or blended purpose a beef animal of exceptional quality and a dairy animal that is very profitable. In proof of this one farm station has sold market yearling steers from cows that produced about 350 pounds of butter yearly.

By careful selection and breeding there is not a single reason why we cannot adopt a type of cattle of the conformation, dairying and killing qualities of a dual purpose animal, and at the same time possessing a marvellously high record for the production of milk and butter.

There is an opportunity of the age now open to the man who will develop as worthy and lastingly popular a herd of dual purpose animals as Amos Cruickshank did of the beef type of the red, white and roans. It can and will be done, the question is how soon. Beyond all doubt dual purpose cattle are the most desirable and most profitable breed of cattle. Furthermore, who will question the fact that the Shorthorn is the most worthy and meritorious dual purpose breed we have?

APPEARANCES DECEPTIVE.

Whilst making his usual daily inspection of the stables the colonel noticed Private Jones giving his horse a piece of lump sugar.

"I am very pleased to see you making much of your horse, Private Jones," he said; "it shows that you regard him with the true spirit and I will not forget you for it."

Private Jones waited until his commanding officer was out of earshot, and then turned to his neighbour.

"I wasn't making much of him," he said. "The blighter threw me off this morning, and I'm trying to give him the blinking toothache."

TO RESTORE LEATHER.

Leather in constant use becomes dull and worn-looking after a while, and needs something to soften it. Make a mixture of one part of the best vinegar and two of boiled linseed oil, and shake this well together. Apply a little with a soft rag, and afterwards remove all trace of greasiness or stickiness with a chamois. Of course, if the skin of the leather has gone nothing will remedy the trouble.

Restaurant-Keeper: You're from Germany.

Customer: I'm Hungary.

Restaurant-keeper: I can't Servia.

Customer: Then you're a wretched Russia.

2059.

No 2037

MAGNESIA HELPS

PATENT FOODS AND NO LONGER NEED

Many dyspeptics have tinued the use of expensive harmful drugs, medicines digestants, and instead, advice often given in they just take half-a-t *bisurated* magnesia in a lit meals, with the result tha save money, but enjoy health. Those who have *bisurated* magnesia never proach of meal times, beca that this wonderful antacid rective, which can so readi from any chemist, will ins lise acidity and prevent al the food fermenting in the this plan yourself, but *bisurated* magnesia as othe unsuitable.

WOOL SALE

Messrs George Hague Ltd. report having held sale of the season on Thu inst. Wool receipts are normal on account of the weather, but owing to a te terval between the sales, able to offer a full catalog bales, drawn from the Nor mera, and Western dis market for merinos, com fine crossbreds again imp one to one and a half pen sale on 2nd inst. The top sale was obtained for a sm fine comeback, grown McPherson, of Buangor, the satisfactory price of 2 xbred of the same clip mak A well-grown, soft-handl clip, not in any way prepare market, branded L. T. G. Waterloo, made 27d. Seve well-bred merino clips show vantage in their well-ligh room, amongst which Mr Spiers' (Amphitheatre) woo 26¾d, averaging 20d for the his fleece, and 21¾d for thi The wool from this clip will £1 per head. The lambs sold at 22¾d. A soft merino from Victoria Valley, Mr S. Napier, sold to 26¾d. lies making 20d. They of crossbred portion of the W over Estate, which opened splendid condition, although burry, and sold from 22d to the leading lines of fleece, the fine x making 21d.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HO — All suffering from irritation of the and hoarseness will be agreeably at the Almost immediate relief afforded the use of "Brown's Bronchial These famous "Troches" are now most respected and popular remedies in ry. People troubled with a cough," a slight cold, or bron rections, cannot try them too similar troubles, if allowed to result in serious Pulmonary and Affections. See that the signature I. BROWN & SON is on every wrap pared by JOHN I. BROWN & S don, U.S.A. European Depot, 9, d-n Road, London, England.

To-morrow or to-night, may will lose something that you highly. Nearly everybody loses thing at one time or other. Beaufort few things are lost, not be recovered through a s in the "Riponshire Advocate easy to mail an ad. to the "Ad or just call at the office and your trouble.

GOOD REASONS

can be readily furnished as to advisability of having recourse Beecham's Pills in time of need. among the least is the length of that this preparation has been in public service. For about sev years they have exercised a benefi influence upon the health of a multitude of people, until the nam Beecham's Pills is a household wor almost every country in the w Such a record is, in itself, convin testimony that this preparation is of worth, and is a good reason

FOR TAKING

when needed, a medicine which st is such universal favour. Beecha Pills are scientifically prepared f the best selected ingredients and be taken by all with safety and fidence. Their action upon the sy is an important consideration. relief they give is speedy, the cure effect is lasting, and as there is no drastic in their operation, they ma taken at any time. Of all the medic designed to relieve and cure dige troubles, none have had greater su then the tried and trusted reme

Beecham's Pills.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St Helens, E Sold in boxes, labelled price Sold (36 pills), 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 168

Printed and published by the Pr ARTHUR PARKER, at the office *Riponshire Advocate* newspaper nces Street, Beaufort, Victoria

The Rinnonshire Advocate.

No 2037 — {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper. — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25 1916 — PRICE THREEPENCE

PUBLIC LIBRARY 27.NOV.1916 OF VICTORIA

MAGNESIA HELPS DYSPEPTICS.

PATENT FOODS AND MEDICINES NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Many dyspeptics have now discontinued the use of expensive patent foods, harmful drugs, medicines and artificial digestants, and instead, following the advice often given in these columns, they just take half-a-teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia in a little water after meals, with the result that they not only save money, but enjoy much better health. Those who have once tried *bisurated* magnesia never dread the approach of meal times, because they know that this wonderful antacid and food corrective, which can so readily be obtained from any chemist, will instantly neutralise acidity and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting in the stomach. Try this plan yourself, but mind you get *bisurated* magnesia as other forms are unsuitable.

WOOL SALES.

Messrs George Hague & Co. Pty. Ltd. report having held their fourth sale of the season on Thursday, 16th inst. Wool receipts are still below normal on account of the unseasonable weather, but owing to a fortnight's interval between the sales, they were able to offer a full catalogue of 1344 bales, drawn from the Northern, Wimmera, and Western districts. The market for merinos, comebacks, and fine crossbreds again improved from one to one and a half pence since the sale on 2nd inst. The top price of the sale was obtained for a small line of fine comeback, grown by Mr C. McPherson, of Buangor, which made the satisfactory price of 28d, the fine xbred of the same clip making 26¾d. A well-grown, soft-handling merino clip, not in any way prepared for the market, branded L. T. G. Smith over Waterloo, made 27d. Several small, well-bred merino clips showed to advantage in their well-lighted showroom, amongst which Mr W. M. Spiers' (Amphitheatre) wool sold to 26¾d. averaging 26d for the whole of his fleece, and 21¾d for first pieces. The wool from this clip will average £1 per head. The lambs' wool sold at 22¾d A soft-handling merino from Victoria Valley, grown by Mr S. Napier, sold to 26½d., the belies making 20d. They offered the crossbred portion of the Warranooke Estate, which opened up in a splendid condition, although rather burry, and sold from 22d to 22½d for the leading lines of fleece, the broken the x making 21d.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat or hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the Almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," these famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affection, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

To-morrow or to-night, maybe, you will lose something that you prize highly. Nearly everybody loses something at one time or other, but in Beaufort few things are lost that can not be recovered through a small ad. in the "Riponshire Advocate." It's easy to mail an ad. to the "Advocate," or just call at the office and tell us your trouble.

GOOD REASONS

can be readily furnished as to the advisability of having recourse to Beecham's Pills in time of need. Not among the least is the length of time that this preparation has been in the public service. For about seventy years they have exercised a beneficent influence upon the health of a vast multitude of people, until the name of Beecham's Pills is a household word in almost every country in the world. Such a record is, in itself, convincing testimony that this preparation is of real worth, and is a good reason

FOR TAKING

when needed, a medicine which stands in such universal favour. Beecham's Pills are scientifically prepared from the best selected ingredients and may be taken by all with safety and confidence. Their action upon the system is an important consideration. The relief they give is speedy, the cure they effect is lasting, and as there is nothing drastic in their operation, they may be taken at any time. Of all the medicines designed to relieve and cure digestive troubles, none have had greater success than the tried and trusted remedy

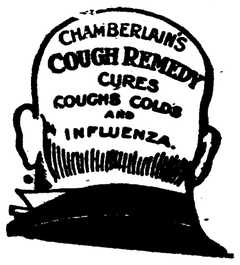
Beecham's Pills.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St Helens, Eng. Sold in boxes, labelled price 10½d (36 pills), 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 168 pills)

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of *The Rinnonshire Advocate* newspaper, Lyne Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhœa. Directions for Using MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—For a child under one month old, 6 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old and upwards, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. For Diarrhœa, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.



Nervous Breakdown

Mr. P. R. MILES, a well-known Interstate Traveller, REPRESENTING ONE OF THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL FIRMS IN AUSTRALASIA,

WRITES A REMARKABLE LETTER TO CLEMENTS TONIC LTD., IN WHICH HE DRAWS THE PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY TO HEALTH AFTER ALL MEDICINES FAILED HIM.

MR. MILES EMPHATICALLY DECLARES HE CONSIDERS THIS TONIC THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE HE KNOWS WHAT IT DID FOR HIM AND FOR HIS SYDNEY FRIEND WHO ADVISED HIM TO TAKE IT, AND WHOM IT CURED OF RHEUMATISM AFTER HE HAD BEEN CONSIDERED INCURABLE. READ THIS LETTER—IT IS GOOD READING FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE TO REGAIN HEALTH.

Commercial Travellers' Club.
Moore St., Sydney. 3/4/13.

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.,

"For years I suffered from CHRONIC INDIGESTION and DEBILITY, and, as my profession is one involving very strenuous duties in the interests of one of the largest international firms represented in Australia, at times I found it very difficult, on account of ill-health, to perform those duties, satisfactorily to myself.

"My ailments were intensified when I became a victim to appendicitis in Melbourne last year, for which I was operated upon successfully, although it left me in a weak and depressed state.

"During a visit to Sydney I told a friend of my condition of ill-health, and he at once told me of his own severe case, in which he had almost been given up as incurable, and strongly advised me to do as he had done, to take Clements Tonic.

"I acted on his advice, and purchased several large bottles of the medicine in Melbourne, and the result of its use is that to-day I scarcely feel I have any nerves, for my indigestion and debility are spectres of the past.

"I CONSIDER I AM COMPLETELY CURED. I have taken altogether seven large bottles, and still continue to use it, AS I THINK IT THE GREATEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. It has given me a new lease of life."

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

(Signed) P. R. Miles

THE PROPRIETOR OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN N.S.W. WRITES THIS LETTER:

Dear Sirs,

"I can confidently recommend Clements Tonic to any person whose nerves are overtaxed, or who is run-down by physical or mental exertion. I consider it a most wonderful energy-restorer and nerve-protector. Having proven its efficacy after several years of use, I would not be without it. My duties, though not laborious, are constant and nerve-racking, and for years past I have depended on your Tonic to keep me in a fit condition of health to master the task I set myself.

"I am giving you this testimonial gratefully in the hope that it will be the medium of inducing others to undertake a course of the Tonic that has permanently restored my energy after doctors' prescriptions failed."

(Original letter and name of the attestant in possession of Clements Tonic Ltd.)

Irritable nerves, poor and uncertain appetite, insomnia or loss of sleep, weariness after a night's rest, sluggish liver for want of exercise, indigestion, and constipation, are often the banes of clerical or professional followings. Clements Tonic assists Nature to keep the human house in order, and to remedy the above evils. Professional business men in any capacity should try it. It is specially beneficial for women after long periods of ill-health, fever, loss of sleep, influenza, or debility or nerve weakness. They should get CLEMENTS TONIC and get well.

PLEASE NOTE THAT **Clements Tonic** is Sold by ALL CHEMISTS & STORES throughout Australasia.

FARMERS! SEND YOUR WOOL WOOL

FOR DISPOSAL TO THE FARMERS' WOOLBROKERS,

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

WESTERN AND WIMMERA WOOL WAREHOUSES, GEELONG,

WHERE EACH CONSIGNMENT RECEIVES THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRINCIPALS.

LOCAL AGENTS—KELLY & McDONALD.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

WOOL WAREHOUSES,

73 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

WOOL AND GRAIN

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.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

RECRUITS WANTED.

EVERY MAN PHYSICALLY FIT IS WANTED.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age ... ... 18 to 45 years
Minimum height ... 5 feet 2 inches
Chest measurement, 33 inches

Persons desiring to enlist should apply at the nearest Town Hall, Shire Hall, Drill Hall, or Recruiting Depot, where arrangements will be made for medical examination.

Persons who are considered suitable will be granted free railway tickets to the metropolis for final medical examination and enlistment.

RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

	Prior to embarkation.	On and from date of embarkation (including deferred pay).
Lieutenant	15/	21/
Sergeant	10/	10/6
Corporal	9/	10/
Private	5/	6/

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Separation allowance will be paid to married men who are receiving less than 8/ per day, but such allowance will not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between their daily rate of pay and 8/ per day. Subject to this limitation the amounts payable are as follow:—(a) For wife living at home, 1/5 per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4½d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is payable under the same conditions to the mother of a member, if she is solely dependent on him for support.

PENSIONS.

Payable to widow on death of member of the forces or to a member on total incapacity:—

Lieutenant ... ... £91 per annum
Sergeant... ... ... £70 per annum
Corporal... ... ... £68 per annum
Private ... ... £52 per annum

In addition, on the death or total incapacity of a member, for each child under 16 years of age £13 per annum. In the case of total incapacity, the wife in addition receives half the rate specified above for the respective ranks. Pensions are payable also to other dependents.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS. A warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease.

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper.

Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on some corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country.

Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

—THE— TUNBRIDGE SPECIAL DROP-HEAD AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE, WITH 20 YEARS' GUARANTEE

NO. 1, with PATENT LIFT and DROP HEAD, £6 15/-

NO. 2, WITH AUTOMATIC LIFT HEAD, £7 10/-

R. TUNBRIDGE & SONS,
COMPLETE FURNISHING ARCADE, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the Skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and Pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings or Blood Poison.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

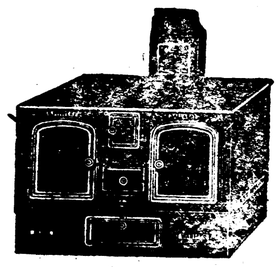
CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Illustrated Furniture Guide

(over 2000 Illustrations).
POSTED FREE.



ORB STOVE. Built of strong Cast Iron, Ovens of best Sheet Steel. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction. 2 feet wide. £3/10/-

ORB COPPER FRAME The best Portable Copper Frame made. 12 gallons. 42/-

TUNBRIDGE'S
The Big Furnishing Arcade, BALLARAT.

Hearne's Bronchitis Cure

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, 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 or Asthma to become chronic nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have, on their first appearance, been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as taken at the beginning, a dose or two is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SPRING & SUMMER

NEW GOODS

NOW SHOWING AT

COUGLE'S.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW BLOUSES & COSTUMES.

WHITE JAPANESE SILKS.

NATURAL TUSSORE SILKS.

FUJI SILKS.

LUVISCA, the New Fabric for

DRESSES, BLOUSES, SPORTS COATS,

&c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. H. COUGLE,

The Store for Good Values,

BEAUFORT.

'PHONE, 22.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE SYDNEY.

Open for all General Banking Business in the principal Cities and Towns of Australia, London, Tidworth (Salisbury Plain), and Rabaul.

Cable remittances made to, and drafts drawn on foreign places direct. Foreign bills negotiated and collected. Letters of credit issued to any part of the world. Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted within the Commonwealth, United Kingdom and abroad. Current accounts opened. Interest paid on fixed deposits. Advances made against approved securities.

Savings Bank Department

1/- Minimum Deposit — At all Branches, and over 2600 Agencies at Post Offices in Australia and Papua. — Interest at 3% per annum up to £300

INTERSTATE and INTERNATIONAL Savings Bank Facilities.

JAMES KELL, Deputy Governor. June, 1916 DENISON MILLER, Governor.

Enlarged Portraits of Soldiers.

RICHARDS & CO., the famous Ballarat Photographers, have made quite a number of beautifully enlarged Portraits of Soldiers, both for Presentation purposes and the home. Why not mail us yours to be enlarged? We guarantee satisfaction. The following are our sizes and prices:—

Size of Photo.	Size of Mount.	Frames.	Price.
12 x 10	20 x 16	Solid	25/-
15 x 12	22 x 17	3in. oak and	30/-
22 x 17	32 x 22	gilt slip.	42/-

BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL PORTRAITS.

RICHARDS & CO'S. Bridal Portraits have gained world-wide renown for their beauty and excellence. Brides from all parts of Australia patronise our Studio, especially for the New Royal Panel—size 10x8

Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, Gloves, and Buttonholes, the latest style kept at the studio.

RICHARDS & CO'S. Famous Ballarat Studio.

'Phone 252. J. C. DEARDEN, Prop.

CREDIT FONCIER

LOANS ON FARMS

In sums from £50 to £2,000

At 6 per cent. Interest

and from 1½ per cent. in reduction of principal—which pays off the loan in 27½ years.

Loans granted on Freehold or Crown Leaseholds, which could be made freehold at any time on payment of the balance of Crown rents.

NO CHARGE FOR MORTGAGE DEED.

Loans may be paid off on any half-yearly pay day, subject to a small charge if paid off within the first five years, but no penalty after five years.

Forms may be obtained at any Branch of the State Savings Bank, or by writing to

The Inspector-General.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK,

ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.

'Phone 14.

SAMUEL YOUNG,

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR,

—BEAUFORT.—

TRUST MONIES TO LEND.

H. REHFISCH & CO.,

WOOL AND HIDE MERCHANTS,

MAIR ST., BALLARAT. Phone 531.

WOOL SEASON 1916.

WE beg to intimate that we are as usual prepared to purchase and pay PROMPT NET CASH on delivery for any quantity of WOOL.

By selling to us you save the charges, insurance, advertising, commission, etc., made by Auctioneers.

We are direct exporters, and so can offer the highest prices.

H. REHFISCH & CO.,

WOOL & HIDE BROKERS,

....MAIR STREET, BALLARAT....

Calls by 'Phone Invited.

Packs, Sheep Dip, etc., on Sale.

A. H. SANDS,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Picture Framer.

A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.

STEVENSON BROS.,

BUILDERS

AND

CONTRACTORS,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work building line.

W. R. GLOVER

(Late F. G. Prince), BUTCHER,

HAVELOCK ST., BEAUFORT.

ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT.

SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.

My Motto—

"Cleanliness, Quality, Civility."

Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.

Telephone 12. J. W. HARRIS,

CHEMIST & DENTIST,

For Accuracy, Confidence, Satisfaction,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

THREE STERLING REMEDIES—Harris' Rheumatic Powders, Harris' Influenza Mixture, Harris' Teething and Cooling Powders for Children.

HOURS—Ordinary Week Days, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

FOR BICYCLES & ACCESSORIES

BOOTS & SHOES,

TRY E. HANNAH,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT

Old Machines taken as part payment. Terms arranged.

—REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.—

SAMPLES NOW READY.—

PERSONAL XMAS. CARDS,

BEARING YOUR OWN NAME AND ADDRESS.

102 Artistic, Patriotic, and Australian Designs to choose from.

Prices ranging from 4/ to 12/ per dozen (including Envelopes), with proportionate reduction for every additional dozen.

Before sending Xmas. greetings to your relatives and friends at home and soldiers abroad, inspect the fine range of samples at

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE,

—BEAUFORT.—

IN MEMORIAM.

HANNAH.—In loving memory of our dear little daughter and sister Ella, who passed away on 24th Novr., 1915.

A painful shock, a blow severe,
To part with one we loved so dear;
Our loss is great, we'll not complain,
But trust in God to meet again.

—Inserted by her loving mother, sister Bessie, and brother Eric.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

The secretary of the Beaufort Athletic Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donation towards the patriotic sports on Boxing Day:—Mr Francis Beggs, "St. Marnocks," Beaufort, 10/6.

Mrs Acton, secretary of the Beaufort Ladies' Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Mrs Sands, books; Mrs Trengove, books; Mrs T. W. Hood, books and pair socks; Miss Cushing, tea and books; Miss Lewis, Stoneleigh, pair socks and mittens; Mrs Hodgson, handkerchiefs. The following goods were sent to the depot for the week ending Nov. 16th:—Seven flannels, pillow, knee-pad, 2 pairs mittens, 3 pairs pyjamas, 17 pairs socks, 8 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs bed socks, 2 pairs pillow cases. Fifteen members were present at the weekly meeting. Goods sent to depot for week ending 23rd inst.:—Eight flannels, 20 pairs socks, 2 pillow cases, scarf. Four pairs socks and face-washers were made by Waterloo S.S., and 4 pairs socks by Beaufort S.S. Twenty-five members were present at the weekly meeting.

At a social function in the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Saturday night, Cr. W. H. Halpin took the opportunity of welcoming to Beaufort Mr W. Bowen, the new manager of the local branch of the State Savings Bank. In eulogising the fine qualities of Mr Bowen's predecessor (Mr Williams), Cr. Halpin pointed out that Mr Bowen would have a hard row to hoe. He (Cr. Halpin) had asked Mr Russell, the new stationmaster, to be present to-night, but he could not get away. The Beaufort people would be well satisfied if Mr Bowen was only half as good as Mr Williams. He hoped his sojourn here would be a happy and prosperous one. In responding, Mr Bowen congratulated the departing soldiers, who were the principal guests of the evening. They enjoyed an honor which he had been denied on account of being physically unfit. He hoped to in some way prove a worthy citizen, and if he could do anything in a public way to further the interests of Beaufort, he would be only too happy to do it.

Nine members were present at the half-yearly meeting of the Beaufort branch, A.N.A., held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday night; Mr M. Dames (president) occupying the chair. An apology was received for the absence of Mr N. Daniels (vice-president). Correspondence of a routine nature was dealt with. One new member was nominated. Accounts and sick-pay amounting to £20/16/6 were passed for payment. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr M. Dames; vice-president, Mr N. Daniels; secretary, Mr J. Fullerton; assistant-secretary, Mr G. Rogers; treasurer, Mr P. T. Stevenson; auditors, Messrs D. Jackson and G. Rogers; delegates to conference, Messrs J. Fullerton and G. Rogers; committee, Messrs A. H. Sands, J. Lynch, A. M. Parker, E. Cougle, and D. Thomas. The newly-elected officers were installed by Cr. W. H. Halpin, who was warmly welcomed by the president, and responded. In the course of his remarks, Cr. Halpin drew attention to the sound financial position of the Association and this branch, despite the national crisis they were passing through, and mentioned that 5000 members of the Association were fighting at the front and their dues were being paid by the board of directors. He stated that this branch had 172 members, and assets amounting to £1200. The branch's quota to the army—27 out of 172—was above the average. In installing the officers, Cr. Halpin addressed a few, well-chosen words of congratulation and advice to each. The speaker made special reference to the valuable services of the secretary and president. Each of the officers present briefly responded. The president warmly thanked Cr. Halpin for installing the officers, eulogised his splendid work as a public man since his election to the council, and congratulated him on being re-elected recently. Cr. Halpin was subsequently accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of the president and secretary, several members speaking in support. The installing officer suitably responded. The secretary was instructed to hand over £350 worth of War Loan bonds taken up by the trustees to the branch's solicitor.

The Beaufort A.W.N. League meets at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.

Tenders are invited by Shire of Ripon, returnable on Monday, 4th Decr., for supply of bluestone spalls and gravel on Beaufort and Streatham road, Stockyard Hill and Skipton road, and Carngham and Haddon road; also under provisions of Country Roads Act for supply of bluestone spalls on Ballarat—Ararat road (two contracts), and for supply of quartz and gravel on same road.

At the request of the mothers and relatives of the men and the secretary of the 58th Battalion comforts depot, Miss Pearl Caldwell called a meeting in order to form a branch to send comforts to the boys in the 58th Battalion. Many mothers were present. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs W. Never; secretary, Miss Caldwell; treasurer, Miss McDougall. A strong committee was formed. Donations amounting to the sum of £2/2/6 were received. It was decided to buy wool and start making socks. The Melbourne depot and the Lady Mayoress granted permission to hold a stall to-day (Sat.). A donation of 12 pairs of socks was received from the Girls' Sewing Club. Girls will be welcome from anyone willing to send comforts straight to the trenches.

MINOR AILMENTS.

By giving the minor ailments prompt attention the more serious diseases are avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the medicine in most general use for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, which are the most common of the minor ailments. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, allays expectoration, and helps to restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

SOLDIERS' FAREWELLED.

Five local soldiers and district natives who were on final leave—Privates P. George, B. Rogers, W. Trompf, Lyons and Morgan—were entertained at a farewell gathering at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Saturday night. About 35 townspeople, including a number of ladies, were present. Cr. W. H. Halpin presided.

The chairman expressed pleasure at the representative attendance, seeing that the gathering had only been arranged that afternoon owing to the guests having to leave on Monday. It had not been possible to give all their soldiers a farewell, because they did not know when they were going, and those who had not been farewelled—and there were not many—must take the will for the deed. It was gratifying to know these men were going away as volunteers. Private George had been rejected on three occasions at least, and he had a brother at the front who had been wounded and was game to go back again. Men like Private George were going to avenge their brothers' wounds. When completed their honor board would have 400 names on it, which was very creditable to Beaufort and district. Some of the soldiers here to-night had only been in camp four weeks and were being called upon to sail in a few days. This seemed hardly fair, but they did not know much about military affairs, and it might be best to take the men to England and train them there. Private Rogers had three brothers at the front, one of whom had been twice severely wounded and the other once wounded. They ought to be proud of a family like that. Private George was a worthy son of a worthy sire, and he did not suppose there was a better citizen than Mr George, who had set a noble and striking example to his children, which they were following. When any soldier went away it meant a sacrifice for both his parents. About eight men whose names were on their honor board they would never see again. Judging by the numbers who had been wounded, they had not had the good time some people said they were going for. He congratulated the parents of the soldiers present, and sympathised with them in the temporary loss of their noble sons. Beaufort had stood out conspicuously in the recruiting campaign, and no town and district of the size had done better. He also congratulated Privates Lyons, W. Trompf, and Morgan for answering duty's call. All these men had recognised that Australia was worth fighting for. There were not any "No" men amongst them. They all knew the Germans were after Australia, and it was a very regrettable fact that there had been a 69,000 majority in favor of "No." He thought people voted "No" without seriously considering the matter, and those who had done that had not realised that their country was worth fighting for. It was the best country in the world, but undeveloped and badly governed, and it was their duty to do what they could to protect it. He was pleased to think that as far as Beaufort was concerned they were doing their best to protect their native land. He hoped all these heroes would be spared to come back, and that he would have the opportunity of welcoming them.

The chairman's remarks were ably endorsed and supplemented by Rev. E. H. Coltman, and Messrs A. L. Wotherspoon, H. B. Seager, P. Moroney, and A. H. Sands: each speaker wishing the soldiers God-speed and a safe return.

The toast, "Health, God-speed, and a safe return to our departing soldiers," was proposed by the chairman and accorded musical honors and cheers.

Private George, in responding, said his final leave and this send-off were both unexpected. He thanked them most heartily for their good wishes.

Private Rogers sincerely thanked them for their kind remarks, and hoped he would return safely and meet them again at some future date.

Private Lyons also thanked them. Having been away from the district since leaving school, he did not know many of them. He hoped to return, but was going to do his duty like all the boys.

Private Morgan said it was very kind of them to get up this send-off. His final leave was unexpected, as he had been only a week in camp. He was going to do his duty along with the rest. It was their place to go and help those who had gone before. He hoped to come back with a V.C., but if he got shot and did not even see a German, he would be quite satisfied that he had done his duty to his country. His father was at the front, and he could not stand by and see him fighting for him, without feeling it was his duty to be there as well. (Applause).

Private Trompf thanked the speakers for their congratulations, but he was only going to do his duty, and put his shoulder to the big wheel along with the other boys.

Cr. Halpin then asked the assemblage, in felicitous terms, to drink the health of the soldiers' parents, making special reference to what had been done by the George and Rogers families. He did not know of any family who had done so much as the Rogers, and Mr Rogers should be one of the proudest men in Victoria; his sons having made a name for themselves which would never be forgotten. They should be proud of a citizen whose sons had done so much for the Empire and flag.

Mr W. J. Stevenson spoke at length in support of the toast, and said a family like the Rogers, who had sent four sons to the front, had done someone else's share as well as their own.

In the course of a feeling response to the toast, Mr J. George deplored the fact that some people saw fit to rejoice over the no-conscription victory, and regretted that so many appeared to make horse-racing their sole interest at such a time as this. He hoped all those young men who could would go to the front.

Those present dispersed after singing the National Anthem and "God Save our Splendid Men."

CONSTIPATION MAY CAUSE CONSUMPTION.

Many a case of consumption has been caused by constipation. The poisons stored up in the bowels permeate the blood, weakening the system until the patient falls an easy victim to consumption germs. If your bowels will not act naturally assist them by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. A course of Chamberlain's Tablets will relieve the most obstinate case of constipation and strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

AUCTION SALES.

By Mr W. H. Halpin—126 acres of growing crop, on s/c. of Gunner Hugh Cushing, A.F.A., at the auctioneer's office, Beaufort, on Friday, 8th Decr., at 2 p.m.

Kelly & McDonald are holding an off-shears sale of 6000 sheep at Beaufort on Thursday, 30th Novr., at 2 p.m. sharp. The auctioneers will be pleased to receive further entries.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

Fine weather favored the anniversary of the Beaufort Methodist Sabbath School on Sunday, when three well-attended services were held in the Societies' Hall, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion. Rev. E. H. Coltman occupied the pulpit. A choir of about 60 voices rendered appropriate anthems at each service, and was accompanied by Jackson's Orchestra, whilst Miss S. Jackson presided at the organ. The singing was both tuneful and full of expression, and especially so in the subdued parts, the choristers reflecting great credit upon their conductor (Rev. E. H. Coltman). The secretarial duties were in the capable hands of Mrs J. Hughes.

At the morning service the Rev. E. H. Coltman delivered an impressive address, in the course of which he made special reference to the representatives of the church and school now in the firing line in France.

Many former scholars from other parts of the State were in evidence at the afternoon service. Recitations were given by Doris George, Gertie Holdsworth, Leslie Pearce, and Ella Lane. One of the anthems contained a trio, which was creditably taken by three little girls, viz., Gertie and Alma Holdsworth and Millie Davis. Whilst the choir contributed the anthem "Sowers," five little flower-girls (Gertie and Alma Holdsworth, Millie Davis, Doris George, and M. Watkins) strewed petals on the platform. An orchestral selection was greatly appreciated.

The Rev. E. H. Coltman delivered a short address, based on the text, "What is that in Thy Hand?"—Exodus, 2, 4. In the course of his remarks, the preacher pointed out how great a power for good little and common things became in the hands of God. He related how God spoke to Moses from the burning bush, and how when Moses, who was formerly self-confident, doubted his ability to lead the Israelites out of bondage because the people looked on him with suspicion, showed him His power by asking Moses to cast down his rod and then turning it into a serpent. He also told how, later in this people's history, the youth, David, slew the mighty Goliath with only a stone and sling, and Jesus fed the multitude with the five barley loaves and two fishes a boy gave to His disciples. The sower went forth and sowed a grain of wheat, which was returned by God a hundredfold. There were the forces of evil represented by Pharoah and Goliath, and the need of the people represented by the multitude. There was the need of the world wating for the harvest, and the need of the human heart waiting for love, sympathy, and kindness. They never could have too much kindness in the world, for this was the means of driving out hate and evil. Little things—even a baby—had wonderful possibilities when handed over to God. If nurtured by God, little children could be made mighty forces against evil, and he strongly appealed to parents to co-operate with the Sunday school teachers, who could not make the best of the child without the assistance of the home life and the parents' example. They were proud of their boys at the front and glad they had gone, and wished them not only to fight for King George, but King Jesus as well.

In the choir's opening anthem at the evening service, a solo part was taken by Miss M. Trompf. Recitations were contributed by Misses Stella Whitfield, Iris Watkins, Olga Lane, and M. Pearce. Private Wilton Trompf excellently rendered the solo, "My Task." The orchestra played a sacred selection. A duet in one of the anthems was taken by Misses Freda Martin and Ella Lane. During an interval between the items the conductor thanked the children for their kind attention and help, and also those folk who had come and helped them in connection with the musical part of their service. He specially thanked the Jackson family for their great assistance to him, and said they all greatly missed their old conductor (the late Mr John Jackson), who had led the choir at these services for so many years.

As the subject of his evening discourse, Mr Coltman chose the text, "My son, give Me thy heart"—Proverbs, 23, 26. This was the greatest and highest request that could be made to them, and it was up to them to answer it. Every parent was glad to give his or her child up to a good teacher, every amateur singer to place an uncultured voice in reliable professional hands, and even a horse-owner to place a colt in charge of a good horse-breaker. Men of knowledge had done great things in improving various kinds of flowers and fruit. A boy or girl might say, "Why should I give my heart to God? I want to enjoy life." God did not want a broken life, but a fresh one like a child's. God did not destroy life, but beautified it, and made it sweeten the world. God put the spirit of gentleness into sour natures and stony hearts, and transformed them. Instaneing the reformations God had worked in the lives of a number of Biblical characters, the preacher appealed to them to answer this request by giving their hearts to the God Who made them. If they kept their hearts, they would never be fully developed, but if they answered this appeal they would never regret it. It would be the greatest action of their lives for their own good and the good of the people with whom they lived.

The celebrations were continued on Monday night, when a successful concert was held in the Societies' Hall. There was a large and appreciative audience present, and the varied programme was greatly enjoyed. Rev. E. H. Coltman acted as chairman and choirmaster. The accompaniments were played by Jackson's Orchestra, Rev. E. H. Coltman, Misses S. and M. Jackson, and E. DeBaere. A word of praise is due to those who trained the children for the meritorious way in which the young performers acquitted themselves. The humorous action songs by the boys and character songs by the girls (in appropriate costumes) were particularly well received. The items were contributed as follow:—Anthem, choir; recitation, Millie Kerr; anthem, choir; recitation, Willie Whitfield; action song, "Doll's Cradle Song," 14 girls; anthem, choir; recitation, Millie Davis; trio, "Jesu's Child," Millie Davis and Gertie and Alma Holdsworth; recitation, Miss Ella Lane; anthem, choir; action song, "Up in a Toy Baloon," Alma and Gertie Holdsworth; cornet solo, Ernie Cromwell; action song, "Burlesque Band," 11 boys (encored); quartette, "We are Waiting by the River," Rev. E. H. Coltman, Mr A. Boyd, and Misses Merlin; song, "There's a Land," Private Wilton Trompf (encored and responded to); action song, "The Sweeping Brush Brigade," 12 girls; violin solo, Miss Doris Calder; duet, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," Misses Merlin; action song, "Little Cooks," 8 girls and 2 boys; recitation, Leslie Pearce; action song, "Gay Little Geishas," 9 girls (encored); quartette, "Vesper Bells," Rev. E. H. Coltman, Mr Boyd, and Misses Merlin; humorous action song, "Rooster Song," 11 boys. The concluding item was a beautiful and impressive patriotic tableau, entitled "The Allies." Each of the allied nations was represented by girls in dainty national costumes, and as each advanced to her place she was loudly applauded. A solo was rendered by Miss M. Trompf and choruses by the group; "Australia Will Be There," and other patriotic airs being introduced. The tableau concluded with the National Anthem and "God Save Our Splendid Men," in which the audience heartily joined. The following took part:—Herald, Cadet E. Cromwell; "Australia," Miss M. Trompf, with Misses Nellie Martin and Linda Holdsworth as attendants; "Serbia," Miss D. Calder; "France," Miss Iris Watkins; "Russia," Miss Irene Loft; "Italy," Miss Selma Hughes; "India," Miss Olga Lane; "Canada," Miss Madeline Davis; "Roumania," Miss Stella Whitfield; "Japan," Miss Nellie Davis; "Belgium," Miss Freda Martin; "Great Britain," Miss Ella Lane: A.I.F., Private W. Trompf.

Prior to the last item, the chairman thanked all for their support and help. They had been highly favored, both regarding monetary success and the weather. The young people had sung splendidly. It was not easy to get up a programme like this in connection with a Sunday school, because, unlike in a day school, the children did not come under their teachers' influence every day. He congratulated those responsible for the action songs to-night on the work that had been done. They were grateful to one and all who had helped, in however small a degree, to make their anniversary a success. He specially thanked Mr J. B. Cochran for the loan of his organ, which had been a great help to them. All the hymns sung were taken out of the Sunday school hymnal, and would be used by the children in their work throughout the year. Like every Sunday school their's had sent out its boys in connection with the great struggle their Empire was engaged in, and it was wonderful how so many boys with spiritual and moral training had responded to the call. They had not gone just merely to fight or out of hate or any base motive, but because they felt the call was a high and noble one, and they were engaging in a righteous struggle. The speaker then read the following list of former scholars of their own school who had gone, which he did not claim was complete:—C. Cromwell, E. and P. George, Frusher (3), Carter (2), I. Jackson, L. Kearns, L. Trompf, Martin (2), Hayward, Yeo (2), Pimblett (2), H. Grierson, C. Burton, H. Rogers, L. Stringer, W. Thomas, A. Chapman, and W. Cochran. There was also the late George Davis, an old Raglan scholar, whose relatives were connected with the Beaufort school now. He had given his life for them and the Empire. They wished to honor these boys, and felt proud that they had gone forth to uphold the honor of the school and fight for them in this great war.

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive most careful attention. As soon as any looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy should be given. When children are teething they have more or less diarrhœa, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, NOVR. 20TH, 1916.

(Before Messrs E. W. Hughes and D. F. Troy, J's.P.)

CUTTING TIMBER WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Tom Derham Bailes, Crown lands bailiff, proceeded against Robt. Dawson on a charge of having, on 11th Novr., cut live timber on Crown lands at Trawalla, without being licensed or otherwise authorised.

Defendant, who was present in court, admitted the offence.

Tom Derham Bailes, Crown lands bailiff, stationed at Beaufort, gave evidence to the effect that on the date of the information, Novr. 11th, he inspected portion of the Trawalla timber reserve. He heard the sound of an axe going and the fall of a tree opposite to where defendant was, and saw defendant cutting a number of saplings. Close by there were a number of other saplings which had recently been felled and cut into 3ft. wood. He asked defendant if he felled them, and he eventually replied, "Yes, four." Asked for what purpose he did so, defendant said to make a few shillings.

Defendant said he had no questions to ask.

In answer to Mr Troy, the Crown lands bailiff said he asked defendant for his licence, but he had none. Defendant had given him no trouble previously, and he had found him very fair. One thing he thought rather foul about it was that defendant went amongst another man's work and felled these saplings. In a sense the onus of proof would have been thrown on the other man. That man's work was all stacked. Otherwise he could speak well of defendant in his dealings with him.

Mr Hughes (chairman) said the bench was going to let defendant off lightly this time, but would warn him not to appear before them again, because they thought this was a very serious matter. He would be fined 5/.

Wm. Henry O'Callaghan, who did not appear, was charged with committing a similar offence at Trawalla on the same date.

Robert Dawson informed the bench that defendant, who was rather funny, would not come up and had asked him to say a word for him.

Tom Derham Bailes stated that on Novr. 11th he saw O'Callaghan cutting in a line with the other defendant. The tree he had heard fall O'Callaghan was cutting. When asked for his authority defendant gave him no satisfaction, and also gave no reason for cutting the timber. Witness had heard O'Callaghan was working with the other defendant.

To Mr Troy—O'Callaghan had never had a licence, but he would not care to say whether he knew he ought to get one or not. O'Callaghan was working with last defendant, but witness could not say whether he was employed by him.

The bench inflicted a penalty of 5/.

Rev. Alex. Kewley, son of Mrs Kewley, of Waterloo, has been appointed as Anglican minister of Kaniva.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club is announced for Wednesday evening at the Mechanics' Institute.

EVERY ORGAN SUFFERS.

If your food is not properly digested every organ in your body suffers from want of nourishment. Constipation results and you become pale and sallow, nervous and anemic. Avoid this by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They will assist digestion and proper assimilation of food, thus providing nourishment for the whole body. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthen the bowels to act naturally without assistance. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

FOR THE EMPIRE.

Writing at sea recently, Corporal A. J. Saph, of Beaufort, gives an interesting description of the voyage, and states that Privates George Fenton (Mawallok), Carland (Waterloo), Clift Smith (Raglan), and George Wilson (Beaufort), are all on board the same transport as he is.

Private A. Ramsay, who was in Beaufort on final leave early in the week, has undergone a course of training in a school for non-commissioned officers at Geelong. Private Ramsay is going to the front for the second time, having been previously wounded at Gallipoli.

Speaking at a soldiers' farewell gathering on Saturday night, Mr W. J. Stevenson made special reference to the noble manner in which the sons of Mr and Mrs E. Rogers, of Beaufort, had responded to the call of the Empire. The four sons of eligible age had enlisted, and another was anxious to go. One of the boys at present in khaki could have got exemption if he had stuck up for his rights, as having three brothers already at the front he was justly entitled to it. He (Mr Stevenson) had been in communication with the eldest son, Lieut. Keith Rogers, who was badly wounded at Galipoli and "stuck it" when he could have returned to Australia, with the result that he again went into action in France and was severely wounded a second time. From what he had heard Lieut. Rogers was not progressing as well as they would like. Another of Mr Rogers' sons, Private E. Rogers, had been wounded in France, and another, Private R. Rogers, had left a wife and child to go to fight for his country. When parents sent four sons to the war, they contributed someone else's share in addition to their own.

Messrs N. McLeod, L. R. Scott, W. Hellyer (Beaufort), and L. Thompson (Buangor) have volunteered in Melbourne for active service with the A.I.F., and been accepted. For the past nine months Beaufort and district have furnished 208 volunteers.

Privates P. George, Lyons, W. Trompf, B. Rogers, and Morgan were home on final leave at the end of last week. Several of these lads left for camp on Monday morning, and were presented with pairs of socks by the Girls' Anzac Club.

It is stated in the 243rd casualty list that Private R. Smith, of Beaufort, has returned to duty.

Mrs S. Roberts, of Beaufort, has received a number of interesting photographs from her son (Private J. Roberts) and her brother (Private T. Carver), who are in England. Another of Mrs Roberts' sons, Private T. Roberts (a returned soldier) again enlisted recently, and is in camp in Melbourne.

On Saturday Mr and Mrs W. Ingram received a cablegram from their son, Private Roland Ingram, stating that he is in hospital at Oxford, suffering from sciatica.

Writing on 19th Sept. from Belgium to Mr G. Skene, of Beaufort, Farrier N. S. ("Mac") Smith, of Waterloo, states:—"I have done a good lot of travelling since leaving Australia. I spent about six months in Egypt, and had a pretty good time, excepting during the last month or two, when we were on the desert near the Suez Canal. That is the place where you feel the heat in the summer, the temperature getting up to between 120 and 130 degrees in the shade. I am in the artillery now, having joined while in Egypt. I was a gunner for a while, but am now a farrier. It is not a bad job, but I did not think much of it when in Egypt, as it was a bit too hot for my liking. I have been in France for a couple of months, and liked it very much, the only drawback being that we cannot speak the language. When we came through the south of France, the farms were at their best. The countryside was beautiful. You do not see any big farms of 1000 acres, as in Australia. Along the railway line it was just like a garden, as all kinds of flowers were growing. This is the place to see horses. We can't come up to them in Australia, but I prefer to be in Australia. I have not seen Walter yet, but met Peter Johnston the other day. He had been in one 'scrap' and was not wounded, and has gone into the trenches again. Fred Goode and W. Bell got wounded, and were sent to England. My brother Will is in England. He was wounded, about two months ago, but is getting on alright. It is pretty hot over here at times when they start to bombard the trenches, but of course we are behind the firing line with the horses. I think the infantry must have a pretty rough time of it. I suppose Walter has been in the trenches by this time, and will know what it is like. I saw Hugh Kay to-day. He is a transport driver, and is still going strong. Remember me to all the old friends."

BALLARAT STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—A light yarding, numbering only 119 head, came to hand for to-day's sales, about one-fourth of which consisted of good to prime heavy-weight bullocks, remainder chiefly comprising useful to good quality light-weight bullocks and heifers. There was a good attendance of the trade, and throughout the sales competition ruled fairly brisk, heavy-weights selling at fully last week's best values, whilst for other descriptions the demand was much keener at prices showing an improvement on those of the previous week, closing very firm. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £19 to £21; extra, £22 to £24; heavy-weights, to £25/17/6; good, £17 to £18; useful, £14/10 to £15/10; good cows, £15 to £16/10; useful, £13 to £14; light-weights, £10 to £11/10. Calves—19 penned, for which a firmer demand existed at somewhat improved rates; best to £7. Sheep—2613 was the number penned for to-day's sales, the majority of which consisted of useful to good and prime quality, remainder middling sorts, including a few woolly merino wethers and comeback ewes, with lambs at foot. There was a very large attendance of both the trade and graziers, consequently for quality competition was again keen, late high rates being fully maintained: whilst for young sheep and anything suitable to hold the graziers bid very freely at prices showing no alteration from last week, if anything firming towards the close. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 30/ to 32/; extra, 34/ to 36/; a few, 38/ to 40/; good, 28/ to 29/; useful, 26/ to 27/; prime ewes, 28/ to 31/; good, 25/ to 26/; prime merino wethers, 28/ to 31/2; good, 25/ to 27/; useful, 22/ to 23/; woolly wethers, to 42/7; woolly merinos, to 35/8. Lambs—1599 to hand, including about 400 shorn, the majority comprising good to prime descriptions; balance principally useful "shorn," ranged in quality from middling to extra prime and heavy. For all descriptions an active demand existed, prices ruling fully equal and in some instances showing a slight improvement on the very high rates of last sale, closing firm. Prime, 27/ to 29/9; good, 24/ to 26/; useful, 22/ to 23/; a few, 20/. Shorn—prime, 22/ to 24/; extra heavy, to 26/9; good, 21/ to 22/.

COMES ON UNEXPECTEDL

Diarrhœa comes on unexpectedly a fore the patient realises it a serious di may develop. During the summer a are very frequent and often are so s their results that life is in danger be physician can be summoned. Eve should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's and Diarrhœa Remedy in the hou immediate use in cases of this kind gives at the first unusual looseness o thereby the attack may be avoided. sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

PUBLIC EXPEND

The Hon. Theo. Beggs Nelson Province, speakin lative Council on 15th inst subject said:—It has bee astonishment to me that war began the present Go never attempted to cut dow in any way. Before the that they were going in f progressive policy of expe the outbreak of war they policy. It was stated th not going to save, but int ceed with public works, tried to induce municipal the same by saying, "We which we wish you to tak you will be bound to repa really think that the Gove never understood the cris been brought about by the humanitarian side, I am qu realise the effects of the w pathise with those who by it, but from the financia have never taken into consi will happen subsequently, is happening now. We are sent with the immense t posals of the Federal Gover propose, by the income ta Ministries seem to have the to raise an additional £1,00 num. Then our State Gov though it had obtained last £300,000 or £400,000 more tax, proposed to raise an ex by a supertax, in addition to tax of the Commonwealth. have in operation a Federal land tax and a Federal and S tax, as well as Federal and bate duties. There is also t of the Commonwealth to ta surplus profits—the so-called —from every one in Australi last financial year, and the surplus profits for this financ do not profess to understand finance, but I do know that w is over the liabilities of Euro tries will be so vast that their power will be very small. Co the price of everything we h to them—and we only expo produce—will fall in the world The taxation imposed will be It is stated on good authority debts of the Commonwealth States put together will, next volve an annual interest £20,000,000. Last year, the the wool which we exported £22,000, and during the last t has averaged about £25,000,0 member quite well the boom the export of wool amou £30,000,000. When our intere to be paid next year—and I do that we can expect that the w over by then—the amount will creased to nearly the value of that we exported in the years ferred to. Those who do not finance believe that the State prosperous at the present ti everybody who does consider th knows the reason for this p They know that it results from penditure of vast sums of loan the Commonwealth for war p This expenditure, of course, is ne but it is creating a fictitious pr that will end the minute the wa I think it quite right that ta monwealth should impose taxa carry on the war to the greate sible extent. They will also b fied in imposing taxation for patriation of soldiers. I thin the war comes to an end ou tion will be disastrous, and thr the country people are showing not willing to submit to the p State taxation. The people ha sidered that we have a Liberal ment in power, but they can their way to approve of the p taxation, and they are beginnin of Unification. That would be bad scheme to go in for, and yet are allowing their minds to run direction when they see taxatio ed upon taxation. They think if Unification we would have only ing body instead of two. It h stated in the press that the has asked for suggestions to imp present position. I do not pro offer any suggestions, but I kn if I were in authority I could the ledger without any troub know that the railways of this instead of being a profitable concern, are the principal of the deficit. In fact, there wo surplus if there were no railway loss on the railways last ye £334,000, and it is estimated tha be £380,000 this year, notwithst the fact that last year the freigh raised to the extent of £260,000.

The Hon. W. A. Adamson— the only part of the £400,000 b they were reduced a few years a fares and freights ought not been reduced.

The Hon. T. Beggs.—The ho gentleman suggests that beca fares and freights were redu £400,000 some years ago, they h been increased as the result of a which have added to the £260,000. A statement like that par with one which has been cir by the Treasurer. I think one which the finances of the State put on a satisfactory footing is fully examining the operations Railway Department to see if penditure cannot be reduced. again, the whole of the Public is overmanned. Twelve months Treasurer said that in the Lan Office there were eighty emp The work of the Land Tax Of this State should be the simple sible work to be carried out, should not need eighty employe addition to that, the

HE EMPIRE.

recently, Corporal A. aufort, gives an in- tion of the voyage, and vates George Fenton land (Waterloo), Cliff and George Wilson all on board the same

say, who was in Bea- early in the week, has rse of training in a nmissioned officers at Ramsay is going to second time, having ounded at Gallipoli. diers' farewell gather- ight, Mr W. J. Steven- eference to the noble he sons of Mr and Mrs aufort, had responded Empire. The four ge had enlisted, and us to go. One of the khaki could have got ad stuck up for his ree brothers already s justly entitled to it.) had been in com- he eldest son, Lieut. was badly wounded at ck it" when he could Australia, with the re- went into action in severely wounded a n what he had heard not progressing as like. Another of Mr vate E. Rogers, had France, and another, had left a wife and nt for his country. four sons to the war, someone else's share own. Leod, L. R. Scott, ort, and L. Thomp- e volunteered in Mel- ervice with the A.I.F. For the past nine nd district have fur- ers. Lyons, W. Trompf, rgan were home on d of last week. Sev- ft for camp on Mon- ere presented with e Girls' Anzac Club. 243rd casualty list th, of Beaufort, has

f Beaufort, has re- interesting photo- Private J. Roberts) Private T. Carver), l. Another of Mrs ate T. Roberts (a re- n enlisted recently, elbourne. nd Mrs W. Ingram m from their son, am, stating that he ord, suffering from

Sept. from Belgium Beaufort, Farrier N. of Waterloo, states: od lot of travelling lia. I spent about , and had a pretty ng during the last n we were on the Canal. That is the el the heat in the ature getting up to degrees in the shade. now, having joined as a gunner for a farrier. It is not a t think much of it was a bit too hot ve been in France hs, and liked it very back being that we guage. When we uth of France, the best. The country You do not see any res, as in Australia. e it was just like a s of flowers were he place to see me up to them in er to be in Aus- en Walter yet, but he other day. He rap' and was not ne into the trenches anit W. Bell got sent to England. England. He was months ago, but is It is pretty hot hen they start to , but of course we ine with the hor- ntry must have a of it. I suppose e trenches by this what it is like. I He is a trans- till going strong. he old friends."

K MARKET.

Tuesday.

rding, numbering hand for to-day's h of which con- me heavy-weight hiefly comprising light-weight bul- ere was a good at- and throughout uled fairly brisk. at fully last hilst for other de- was much keener improvement on week, closing very rime pens bul- ra, £22 to £24; 17 6; good, £17 to £15/10/; good useful, £13 to £10 to £11/10/. which a firmer ewhat improved ep—2613 was the day's sales, the ated of useful to nality, remain- ts, including erino wethers h lambs at foot. attendance of rs, consequently was again keen, ly maintained; and anything aziers bid very no alteration ing firming to- ations:—Prime 32/; extra, 34/ good, 28/ to 29/; ewes, 29/ to 31/; erino wethers, 7/; useful, 22/ o 42/7; woolly —1599 to hand, the majority e descriptions, ful "shorn," diling to extra ll descriptions prices ruling stances show- on the very closing firm- 4/ to 2d/; ner- Shorn—prime, o 29/9; good-

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The Hon. Theo. Beggs, M.L.C. for Nelson Province, speaking in the Legislative Council on 15th inst., on the above subject said:—It has been a source of astonishment to me that ever since the war began the present Government have never attempted to cut down expenditure in any way. Before the war they said that they were going in for a liberal and progressive policy of expenditure. After the outbreak of war they continued that policy. It was stated that they were not going to save, but intended to proceed with public works. They even tried to induce municipal councils to do the same by saying, "We have £500,000 which we wish you to take, but which you will be bound to repay to us." I really think that the Government have never understood the crisis which has been brought about by the war. In the humanitarian side, I am quite sure they realise the effects of the war, and sympathise with those who are suffering by it, but from the financial aspect they have never taken into consideration what will happen subsequently, indeed, what is happening now. We are faced at present with the immense taxation proposals of the Federal Government. They propose, by the income tax, which all Ministries seem to have their hands on, to raise an additional £1,000,000 per annum. Then our State Government, although it had obtained last year some £300,000 or £400,000 more from income tax, proposed to raise an extra £340,000 by a supertax, in addition to the supertax of the Commonwealth. Already we have in operation a Federal and State land tax and a Federal and State income tax, as well as Federal and State probate duties. There is also the proposal of the Commonwealth to take half the surplus profits—the so-called war profits—from every one in Australia during the last financial year, and the whole of the surplus profits for this financial year. I do not profess to understand much about finance, but I do know that when the war is over the liabilities of European countries will be so vast that their purchasing power will be very small. Consequently, the price of everything we have to sell to them and we only export primary produce will fall in the world's market. The taxation imposed will be immense. It is stated on good authority that the debts of the Commonwealth and the States put together will, next June, involve an annual interest bill of £20,000,000. Last year, the value of the wool which we exported came to £22,000, and during the last five years it has averaged about £25,000,000. I remember quite well the boom year, when the export of wool amounted to £30,000,000. When our interest bill has to be paid next year—and I do not think that we can expect that the war will be over by then—the amount will have increased to nearly the value of the wool that we exported in the years I have referred to. Those who do not consider finance believe that the State is very prosperous at the present time; but everybody who does consider the matter knows the reason for this prosperity. They know that it results from the expenditure of vast sums of loan money by the Commonwealth for war purposes. This expenditure, of course, is necessary; but it is creating a fictitious prosperity that will end the minute the war is over. I think it quite right that the Commonwealth should impose taxation to carry on the war to the greatest possible extent. They will also be justified in imposing taxation for the repatriation of soldiers. I think when the war comes to an end our position will be disastrous, and throughout the country people are showing they are not willing to submit to the proposed State taxation. The people have considered that we have a Liberal Government in power, but they cannot see their way to approve of the proposed taxation, and they are beginning to talk of Unification. That would be a very bad scheme to go in for, and yet people are allowing their minds to run in that direction when they see taxation imposed upon taxation. They think if we had Unification we would have only one taxing body instead of two. It has been stated in the press that the Premier has asked for suggestions to improve the present position. I do not propose to offer any suggestions, but I know that if I were in authority I could balance the ledger without any trouble. We know that the railways of this State, instead of being a profitable business concern, are the principal cause of the deficit. In fact, there would be a surplus if there were no railways. The loss on the railways last year was £334,000, and it is estimated that it will be £380,000 this year, notwithstanding the fact that last year the freights were raised to the extent of £260,000.

The Hon. W. A. Adamson—That is the only part of the £400,000 by which they were reduced a few years ago. The fares and freights ought not to have been reduced.

The Hon. T. Beggs.—The honorable gentleman suggests that because the fares and freights were reduced by £400,000 some years ago, they have not been increased as the result of advances which have added to the revenue £260,000. A statement like that is on a par with one which has been circulated by the Treasurer. I think one way in which the finances of the State could be put on a satisfactory footing is by carefully examining the operations of the Railway Department to see if the expenditure cannot be reduced. Then, again, the whole of the Public Service is overmanned. Twelve months ago the Treasurer said that in the Land Tax Office there were eighty employees. The work of the Land Tax Office of this State should be the simplest possible work to be carried out, and it should not need eighty employees. In addition to that, the Federal Land and Income Tax Offices should be amalgamated with the State offices, and in this way we could save a great deal of money both to the Commonwealth and the State. I do not understand some figures which have been circulated by the Treasurer, but it is said that some of our difficulties have been brought about as the result of the repeal of the Bradden clause. It is said that this meant a loss to the State of £500,000 per annum. It is admitted that the transfer of the payment of the old-age pensions to the Federal Government saved the State a sum of £250,000. That still leaves the State with a loss of £250,000. I remember the time when Mr Watt was Treasurer that he repealed the old Land Tax, or Sheep Tax as it was called, and which provided a revenue of £90,000. He imposed a flat rate land tax of ½d. in the £1, which returned £300,000. He gave a rebate of 20 per cent. on the income tax, which was equivalent to a sum of £400,000. That is the only rebate that this State has had in connexion with taxation. No additional taxation was imposed until 1915, when the tax on income from personal exertion was increased from 1d., with an exemption of £500, while on property the increase was 2d. The income derived from these sources was supposed to be ear-marked for poor years. The additional taxation imposed by the State Government during the last 10 years has amounted to £300,000 per annum; and, as I understand it, the taxation proposals now before us will increase the total to £637,000. If we deduct from that total the sum of £90,000 in connection with what was known as the Sheep Tax, we will have the additional taxation during the last five years totalling £547,000. Mr Austin related that when he went to the Income Tax Office he was told that the farmers did not pay income tax. To a great extent, that is true, but it is true because of a system which I do not approve of. When I was seeking election for the first time six years ago, I said I believed that everybody who owned land should be taxed without exemption. When I came to the House I was very innocent for a while, and while I opposed the exemption suggested by the Government, I was not aware of the steps I should have taken to defeat that proposal. Under the Land Tax Act, an owner is exempt up to £5,000 unimproved value. Land of that unimproved value would probably be worth, with improvements, £7,000 or £8,000. It might even be worth £9,000. Supposing it is worth £9,000, the owner would have to pay, speaking from memory, £7/10/ as his maximum income tax. A man with a property worth £9,000 would probably make £1,000 a year out of it, or perhaps more; and he certainly would make at least £500. It is absolutely wrong to allow this exemption, and it looks as if the Government was touting for the farmers' vote. I do not want to say any more, except to repeat that the people of this State will not stand the proposed extra taxation. Public meetings are going to be held all over the State, and if any are held in the province I represent, I will attend them and put the case as I have submitted it to-night. I have no particular financial knowledge, but I think I have put the case fairly, and the facts are as I have stated.

QUEEN CROWNING CEREMONY AT RAGLAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the weather conditions of November have been abnormal and carnivals of all descriptions have had to be postponed, the teachers and school committee, after considering seriously the postponement of the above, decided to go ahead, and so avoid a keen disappointment to the school children, who had trained most earnestly and were looking forward to an important function. Although Friday, 17th inst., was such a miserable day, it cleared off towards evening, and at 8.30 p.m. there was not a vacant seat in the Raglan Hall, which was packed by an enthusiastic audience, who showed their appreciation by their rounds of applause and several demands for encores; and in most cases these were responded to by the performers. The singing and actions of the scholars reflected great credit on their tutors (Miss Merlin and Miss Ethel Merlin), who spared no effort to bring the carnival from a musical point of view to a successful issue. The stage was artistically decorated with flags of the Allied nations and drapings. Mr J. A. Skewes (chairman of the school committee) occupied the chair, and the following program was gone through:—Song, "Home Boys," school children; recitation, "The Pride of Battery B," Daisy Wilson; song (in costume), "Britannia's Jolly Jack Tars," 5 boys (encored and responded to); flag drill, 8 girls (the item being artistically given and heartily applauded); song, "Rest Thee, Sad Heart," Miss E. Merlin; recitation, "The Mugs," Winnie Mitchell; song and tableau, "Till the Boys Come Home," Frank Redman. During the interval the children disposed of sweets (mostly home-made), and did a good trade, being sold out in a very short time, and considerably augmenting the funds. Robin's song, school children; dialogue, "The Sick Pupil," scholars; song, Rev. E. H. Coltman; song, "Coo-ee," 8 boys; action song, "Good-night song," infant scholars; recitation, "His First Oration," Willis Conner. The chairman, in a few remarks, explained that Raglan had not had the crowning at the same time as other schools in the district owing to the sad death in France of the late Bombardier W. S. Merlin, the only son of their esteemed head teacher and Mrs Merlin, and he was sure that Mr and Mrs Merlin and family had to-night the most sincere sympathy of every person present. A report showed that Raglan State school, without the present effort, had paid into the State Schools' Relief Fund £45/3/9, which must be considered satisfactory, when an average of only 60 was on the roll. He complimented the aspirants to the position of queen on the manner in which they had carried out their part, there being not a sign of ill-feeling, and both parties working well together. The elected queen (Stella Grant) was the nominee of the higher grades, and Winnie Lancey of the lower grades; each room working energetically for their respective candidates. The voting was very even, there being only a few shillings difference. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Misses Merlin for the splendid manner in which they had trained the children, to the school staff and parents for assistance and expense incurred in dressing the children, and to everyone who helped to make the effort such a success. Mr Jas. Stevens seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation. The crowning ceremony was then proceeded with. A carpeted dais (the carpet being kindly lent by Mrs. C. Ball) was erected on the stage, on which stood the throne. On either side stood a guard of honor, consisting of soldiers and sailors. The queen, who was attended by her maid of honor (Winnie Lancey), then entered and took her place on the throne. She was beautifully dressed in white voile, and wore a train, which was borne by little Violet Welsh. The Rev. E. H. Coltman said that Stella Grant had been elected by the scholars, parents, and people of Raglan as their queen, an honor which she should be proud of, and which he was sure she was. He then placed the crown upon her head and declared her queen, and called for three cheers for Queen Stella. He then placed a sceptre, the emblem of office, in her hand, and wished her a long and happy reign. The maid of honor, who wore a pretty dress of white embroidered voile, then paid homage to her queen and took her place at her side. A tableau, entitled "Our Allies," was then staged. The representatives of the dominions and Allied nations carried the flag of the nation they represented and were dressed accordingly, and sang the different national anthems, concluding by all singing "God Save Our Queen," and the limelight setting off a beautiful picture. The following scholars represented the different nations:—"England," Alice McNish and Winnie Mitchell; "Australia," Alice Stevenson and Mary Welsh; "Canada," Effie Tiley and Lily McNish; "France," Marjory Lancey and Winnie Wilson; "Russia," Mary Lucardie and Nellie Lilley; "Belgium," Doris Tucker and Elsie Gillingham; "Italy," Annie Mitchell and Effie Lilley; "Servia," Annie Welsh; "Roumania," Linda Skewes. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a very enjoyable concert was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. Supper was dispensed by a band of willing helpers, and for a small charge a cup of coffee and sweets could be obtained; a good many remaining to partake of it, the food being supplied by the parents and friends. A dance was afterwards held. The profits of the effort are about £16. A hand-painted picture (painted and presented by Miss F. Drew) was disposed of, the draw resulting in Winnie Lancey winning it.

ACCIDENT AT ARARAT RAILWAY STATION.

MRS CRASWELLER BREAKS HER LEG.

On the arrival of the express for Adelaide at the Ararat railway station last Wednesday night (says the "Advertiser"), a serious accident occurred. Mrs Crasweller and a young woman named Mary Dalgliesh were journeying on the train from Beaufort to Ararat. The latter was coming to the town to enter the hospital as an in-patient, and was being accompanied by Mrs Crasweller. Before the train had come to a standstill, it is alleged that both made an attempt to alight on the platform, and received nasty falls. Mrs Crasweller broke her leg, and the young woman was slightly injured in the back. Dr. Hayman ordered the removal of both to the hospital, where their injuries were attended to.

At the Clunes show on Thursday, Mr W. H. Halpin, of Beaufort, obtained first prize for collie dog.

LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr D. S. Oman, M.L.A. for Hampden, speaking on the above subject in the Legislate Assembly on 16th inst., said:—I feel that there is something to be said in favour of the amendment. For a considerable time I have held the view that this money should be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. The Premier thinks that it should be put into the coffers of the municipalities. As pointed out by the honorable member for North Melbourne, £12,000 of it is paid to the city of Melbourne. Those men who are strongly in favour of reducing the number of licensed houses, and in many instances of the confiscation of such property, are most anxious to reap such an advantage for their municipalities, and are opposed to the Government withdrawing this money and placing it in the Consolidated Revenue or the Licensing Fund. At a time like this I should prefer that it should go into the Consolidated Revenue, but, failing that, I am certainly of the opinion that the honorable member for Brighton's suggestion should operate, and that at the end of three years the money should go into the Licensing Fund to compensate those owners whose properties are closed and decreased in value. Those, who are so strongly in favour of reducing the number of licensed houses, and who believe that local option should prevail, should be ready to make some sacrifice so that the owners whose houses are closed by a vote of the people can be compensated fairly.

Just before going to press we were sorry to hear that Mrs T. W. Hood, of Stockyard Hill, was dangerously ill in Ballarat.

A.W.N. LEAGUE, BEAUFORT.

A MEETING of the above will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
MRS. F. BEGGS, President.

SALE BY AUCTION.

193 ACRES GROWING CROP.

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1916,
At 2.30 p.m.,
At the AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

W. H. HALPIN has been favored with instructions from Mr. J. H. CUSHING to Sell, on a/c. GUNNER HUGH CUSHING, A.F.A., on above date, GROWING CROP, comprising the following lots:—

Lot 1.—70 acres "Federation" Wheat, 40 acres "Penny" Wheat, 10 acres Algerian Oats.

Lot 2.—61 acres "Federation" Wheat, 12 acres White Oats.

The above lots are looking remarkably good, and promise to yield exceptionally well.

Terms at Sale.
W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

BEAUFORT OFF-SHEARS SALE.

THURSDAY, 30th NOVR., 1916,
At 2 p.m. sharp.

6000 CROSS, COMEBACK, AND MERINO SHEEP.

KELLY & McDONALD will offer by auction as above.
FULL PARTICULARS LAST ISSUE.
FURTHER ENTRIES INVITED.
KELLY & McDONALD,
Auctioneers, Beaufort.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

(Unregistered) Grand Athletic (Unregistered)
SPORTS MEETING!
FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES,
To be held in the
BEAUFORT RECREATION RESERVE, on BOXING DAY, TUESDAY, 26th DECR., 1916.

Admission, 1/. Children under 16 years of age, 6d. Entries (with last two years' performances) close 11th December, 1916.

Beaufort Sheffield Handicap, 130 yds., £3, 30/, and 10/. Nomination, 2/6.
Red Cross Handicap, 220 yds., £2 and £1. Nomination, 2/. Post entry, 6d.
Boys' Race (under 14 years), 100 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Girls' Race (under 14 years), 75 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
District Youths' Handicap One-mile Bicycle Race (within a radius of 20 miles from Beaufort Post-office), under 19 years), 30/ and 10/. Nom., 2/.
Underhand Wood-chop (15-inch logs), £4, £2, and £1. Nomination, 3/.
Standing Wood-chop (13-inch logs), £3/10/, £1/15/ and 15/. Nomination, 3/.
Novice Wood-chop (12-inch logs), for competitors who have never won a prize of £2/10/ or more—£2, 15/, and 5/. Nomination, 2/.
Tradesmen's Wood-chop (10-inch logs), meat to value of £1/1/ (gift of Mr W. R. Glover) and bread to value of 10/ (gift of Mr J. T. Glover). Nom., 2/.
Pony Trot (14½ hands and under); distance about 1½ miles—30/ and 10/. Post entry, 2/.
Novelty Horse Race; walk two laps and trot two laps—30/ and 10/. Post entry, 2/.
Flag Race on Horseback, 15/ and 5/. Post entry, 1/
Victoria Cross, 15/ and 5/. Post entry, 1/.
Sheaf-tossing (handicap), 15/ and 5/. Post entry 1/
Potato Race, 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Egg-and-Spoon Race, 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Girls' Skipping Race, 75 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Sack Race, 75 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Siamese Race, 75 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Old Buffers' Race (50 years and over), 75 yds., 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Stopping the Chain, 7/6 and 2/6. Post entry, 6d.
Programmes and Entry Forms on application.

GRAND CONCERT AT NIGHT!
In aid of BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
H. B. SEAGER, President. A. PARKER, Secretary.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. each deposit (minimum deposit £1), will be received up to 11 a.m. on Monday, 4th December, 1916, for the following works:—

Contract 777, West Riding.—Supply of 600 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Beaufort and Streatham Road.

Contract 778, West Riding.—Supply of 600 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Stockyard Hill and Skipton Road.

Contract 779, East Riding.—Supply of 300 cub. yds. gravel, Carngham and Haddon Road, &c.

Plans and specifications may be inspected at Shire Hall, Beaufort; Greyhound Coffee Palace, Snake Valley; and Mechanics' Institute, Skipton.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 22/11/16.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President, are invited for the undermentioned works, to be carried out under the provisions of the Country Roads Act, 1915:—

Contract 6M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Ballarat-Ararat Road.

Contract 7M, 16/17.—Supply of 250 cub. yds. bluestone spalls, Ballarat-Ararat Road.

Contract 8M, 16/17.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. quarts and 40 cub. yds. gravel, Ballarat-Ararat Road.

Tenders must be lodged at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, on or before 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 4th December, 1916.

Specifications may be seen at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; Mechanics' Institute, Skipton; and at the Office of the Country Roads Board, Titles Office, Melbourne.

Preliminary deposit, 2½ per cent.

No Tender will necessarily be accepted.

N. B. ACTON, Shire Secretary.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 22/11/16.

* THE ADVENT OF SPRING. *

We beg to announce that we are now opening up a Splendid Assortment of

NEW SEASON'S FASHION NOVELTIES.

Our Millinery Department! under new supervision, is Blossoming forth. A profuse range of Seasonable Novelties, comprising the Daintiest Styles and the most Artistic Shades, make our Millinery Show absolutely up-to-date.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the alleged Scarcity of Goods, our Special Buyers have succeeded in securing the finest range of Dress Goods which we have ever had the pleasure of showing. Our Dressmaking Department is thoroughly efficient, and we guarantee to make good, at whatever cost.

The Cost of Good Clothes is money well spent.
True economy lies in the buying of good things.

Our whole Store is full of Spring, and there is a regular spring in each Department.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.
BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

WANTED KNOWN.—FOR SALE, new FARM WAGGONS, four-inch and five-inch tires, truck body, best seasoned material. Apply
C. A. BRANDT, Ararat.
'Phone 88.

KELLY & McDONALD,
AUCTIONEERS, STOCK & STATION & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
BEAUFORT AND MIDDLE CREEK.
Clearing Sales Conducted. Loans Negotiated.
Agents for—Mt. Lyell Manures, Massey-Harris Farming Machinery, New Zealand Fire Insurance Co., Jelbart Engines, Italia and Chevrolet Motor Cars, Perdrian Tyres (stocked), George Hague & Co. Pty. Ltd.
Forwarding Agents—Crawford, Dowling, & Seymour, Ballarat; L. A. Fairburn & Co., Melbourne.
Cash Buyers for all Produce.

FARMERS,
—SUPPORT THE—
WALLACE
BUTTER FACTORY!
Established quarter of a century.
TURNOVER TO DATE—
NEARLY HALF A MILLION STERLING.
ALL FREIGHT and CARTAGE PAID.
BANKERS: BANK OF VICTORIA, BEAUFORT.
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:
MR. A. HAYWARD.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Middle Creek, 11; Trawalla, 3; Beaufort, 7.30—Rev. J. Spittal. Beaufort, 11; Chute, 7—Mr S. N. Thompson.

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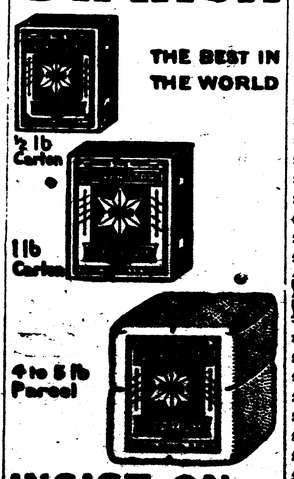

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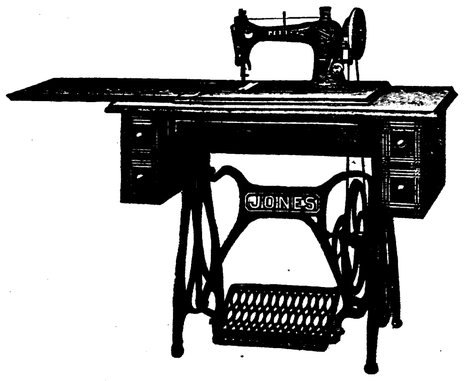

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A TREASURE FOUND —A BRIDE WON.

BY GEORGE E. GARDNER.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS.

Charles Tremaine, a rising young lawyer, is surprised at receiving a visit from his old schoolmate, Jack Harding, who, recounting his experiences mentions how, since leaving school he has followed the sea as a means of livelihood. He relates that on one occasion, being shipwrecked, he and some of the crew were cast upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific. Whilst there he discovers hidden treasure of enormous value, the knowledge of which he keeps from his companions. He eventually arrives at Melbourne, where he falls in love with Florence Winter, the beautiful daughter of an old friend of his father. Mr. Winter refuses to give his consent to the marriage until Harding is able to support a wife ashore. With that determination he makes up his mind to recover the treasure, and sails for England, where he intends to buy and fit out a vessel for the task. Tremaine is persuaded into joining him, and it is whilst inspecting the brig 'Janet', which Harding has purchased, that the latter hails an acquaintance on shore, introducing him to Tremaine as Mr. Morgan. During an interview with the captain, the newcomer intimates that he is aware of the object of the cruise, and practically demands the position of first mate of the 'Janet.' This fact rather disturbs Mr. Tremaine, for he has taken a great dislike to the man. When a month out on their journey they encounter a terrific gale, and witness the destruction of a vessel by fire, being unable to render assistance owing to the violence of the storm. A week later Morgan inflicts frightful cruelty on one of the sailors, and also threatens the lives of Tremaine and the second mate. He is disarmed, the captain ordering his friend to search the first mate's state-room for weapons. While thus engaged Tremaine comes across the portrait of Florence Winter concealed in the lining of Morgan's coat. This fact causes Captain Harding many anxious moments, and he declares that unless the whole business is cleared up he will put the mate in irons on the morrow. The latter, however, does not appear on deck the following day, so the door of his cabin is forced open. Morgan is found unconscious, and it is weeks before he recovers from an attack of fever. At Cape Town, where they call to replenish stores, Frank, the sailor who had been so badly treated by the first mate some time previously, fails to report himself after a night on shore; but later on a message is received from the hospital, saying that the seaman is in the institution, having been assaulted by some person unknown. The man dies, and that fact seems to give much satisfaction to Morgan, who is suspected by some on board the brig of being responsible for the man's death. Ten days out from the Cape, they come across an old wreck, on board of which the first mate has a terrific encounter with an octopus. He succeeds in slaying the devil-fish, remarking, with a tinge of menace in his tones, that he has never matched his strength against either man or beast unsuccessfully.

PART SIX.

CHAPTER X.

The sea had become very heavy, and the brig having drifted half a mile or more to leeward, the men had a hard pull to reach her. Morgan, who showed no signs of exhaustion from his struggle, and I each took an oar and aided in the work, while Jack baled out the water which occasionally poured into the boat. The 'Janet' was making towards us, but the wind was not favourable, and the attempt did not amount to much.

The sky had an ugly look, while away to the north lowered a mass of dun-looking clouds. There was the "feel" of a storm in the air, and as we climbed the great rollers which the north wind was tossing up, we cast many a longing glance towards the brig, and heartily wished ourselves aboard. At last we drew up alongside, scrambled to the deck, and hoisted the boat to its davits. We were plainly in for some heavy weather, but the 'Janet' seemed a fortress of strength and safety, as I thought of the wreck wallowing in the completeness of its abandonment over and through the black waves of the Southern Ocean.

Night and the gale had come on rapidly. The brig, under close-reefed fore-topsail and staysail, was laid, as nearly as possible, on her course, but she rolled so horribly and shipped so much water that, after an hour's trial, we were compelled to run squarely before the storm.

Going to my cabin, I donned an entirely new outfit, for we had been soaked to the skin before we returned to the brig. The thumping of the seas against the counter, and the rush of water over the deck, only added to the delightful sense of cosiness and warmth which the dry flannels imparted. Harding had taken charge of the deck, and Ross with the first mate was below, the latter in his cabin. I gave Ross an account of our experience on the wreck, but, though listening attentively, he gave no sign of interest or approval, and he soon relieved Harding, who hurried below for supper. He was plainly a good deal put out, and finally said:

"Morgan, what do you make of this weather? We are driving away from our course, and if the gale holds on long, it will delay us a good deal."

"You haven't told me yet where we are bound for," said the mate, quietly; but I detected a subdued excitement in his tones.

"No, so I haven't, but I suppose I might as well. It is"—

Just then I laughed to catch his eye, and emphatically shook my head. Morgan saw the gesture, and grew slightly pale. Harding laughed a little uneasily and hesitated for a moment, looking at me as though wondering why I objected, but finally said:

"Let that go, Tom, till some future time. We are running out of our course now, and what I want to know is your opinion about how long this gale is going to last. You have sailed these waters more than I and ought to know something about it."

Jack paused for an answer, and after a few moments' silence, during which I noticed the rapid play of colour in his face, a sure sign of a struggle for self-control, Morgan at last said:

"You can't tell much about a blow in this part of the world. The glass isn't very low, and I don't think it will work up a hurricane; but the gales are often long-lived, and the clouds look full of wind. We shall have to heave to a day or two I think, and perhaps a good deal longer;" and with this he rose and went on deck.

When he was gone my friend looked at me reproachfully.

"Why, in the world, old man, shouldn't I tell Morgan where the island is? I don't believe he means anything except to get a part of the money, and I declare I quite admire him since he tore that devil-fish in two."

"I don't see how you can be such a fool, Jack," I retorted, half angrily. "You are the most guileless fellow I ever knew. A deed of muscular bravery"—

"It wasn't mere muscle," broke in Jack. "It took mighty good moral and intellectual courage to carry on the fight with that infernal thing."

"Call it what you will," said I, "moral bravery, or godliness, or what not, it doesn't do away with all the mysterious things connected with the man. I tell you, Jack, the only thing that stands between us and a death struggle in the brig tonight is the fact that Morgan does not know where the island is. Tell him, and he will do his best to murder us within twenty-four hours. You know we have grounds enough for suspicion, but I should distrust him if they were not half as strong. Look at that exhibition of strength to-day. Of course it was grand, but it hasn't tended to set my mind at ease. I watched him carefully to-night — I do all the time, for that matter—and he was mightily disappointed when he failed to find out what he wanted to know, and it was hard work for him to keep from breaking loose."

"What you say may be true," interrupted Harding; "but perhaps, after all, we are making a bugbear out of nothing."

"Of course, perhaps we are, but the probabilities are the other way. Explain Morgan's knowledge of the object of the expedition; explain his having your sweetheart's picture; explain the death of the seaman at the Cape, and the strange package the new man brought aboard, and you'll find Tom Morgan an honest man or a scoundrel, and I haven't much doubt which."

"I suppose I ought to look at it as you do, but when things go so smoothly for weeks, and Morgan does the splendid thing he did to-day, I forget my suspicions in my admiration."

"So do I," was my rejoinder, "but they revive pretty quick when he begins to want to know the location of the island, apparently about the only thing he doesn't know. By the way, where do you keep that memorandum of your grandfather's?"

"I always carry that about with me," answered Jack.

"You have never made a copy and left it lying about anywhere?"

"Never. The memorandum is the only writing about the island."

"Take good care of that, and see that Morgan doesn't get hold of it. If he does, there will be an explosion before we get anywhere near the island."

"Perhaps you are right, old fellow," said my friend, affectionately. "It's best to keep on the safe side, anyway. I fancy my admiration carried away my prudence. Only I sometimes think we are imagining more mystery than there really is. But our prudence will do no hurt if we are, and if things are as bad as you think, we can't be too careful. Keep your eye on me, and don't let me do anything foolish. It's mighty hard for me to be suspicious about anybody for any length of time."

"You haven't had a lawyer's experience. It's hard for me to think of any one without distrust. If you feel I am over-anxious, ask Ross some time. I think he'll agree with me."

A crash like the peal of a good-sized cannon interrupted our conversation, and hurrying on deck, it was found that the reefed fore-topsail had blown away. The staysail was the only canvas that the brig now showed. We were still running before the gale, though it was full time that the vessel was hove-to.

The blackness of the night was something alarming. The spars seemed buried in the clouds, so low did they hang. We were apparently shut in between two planes of inky darkness, between and into which we tossed and drove with terrific force. Occasionally the gloom was broken by a faint glimmer in the distance, as a breaking sea caught the few scattered rays that must have filtered through the layers of clouds from the moon, and the light of the cabin lamp was reflected now and then in the surges as the brig bent before the might of the wind.

Despite its violence, there was a feeling of suffocation in the air. The sea was steadily rising, the darkness making the billows seem supernaturally large, as they chased after the brig in her mad flight. For some reason Harding delayed to order the vessel to be hove to.

All hands were on deck, both from forecastle and cabin, the sailors forward seeking such precarious shelter as they could find from wind and waves. Suddenly the swell became unusually heavy. Ross, who seemed to know what it meant, shouted:

"Look out! A big wave is coming! Hang on, or it will be the last of you!"

With one movement we looked astern, and there we could see, lowering and rolling in the gloom, an enormous mass of water—one of the large, overpowering breakers which the ocean occasionally heaves up in a storm, as though to show the stores of might which it holds in reserve.

"Below with you!" yelled Jack. "It's going to roll over us!"

Hardly were the words out of his mouth when the sea was upon us. In the darkness we had overestimated its distance. High over the stern it towered; then, with a savage leap it hurled itself down upon the deck as though to smash it in like cardboard. In a moment tons of water had swept forward and rolled away over the bows.

As the billow rose over the stern, I had instinctively thrown myself on the deck, hard against the bulwarks where I clung tight to the stanchions, though at one moment my hold seemed giving way, so fierce was the wrench of the rushing water. Half drowned, I staggered to my feet, wondering, in a vague way, whether the brig was still afloat. Harding and Ross had protected themselves as I had done, and stood near by, rubbing the water out of their eyes. Morgan had grasped the ratlines, to which he securely hung. I verily believe that I should have rejoiced had he been carried overboard.

"Hallo, forward!" sang out Jack. "Are you all safe there?"

There was a scuffling of feet, and a confused sound of voices, one of which finally said in reply:

"All right, sir, except Joe. He's killed."

Hurrying forward, we found the sturdy form of the sailor lying a limp and pitiful mass on the deck. His head and face were literally smashed to pieces, not a feature being distinguishable. Exactly how it happened was not known, as none of the sailors had seen the accident, but he had probably started to lay hold of a rope, the sea had overtaken him and hurled him against the foremast, to which a few clots of blood were still sticking. But there was no time to speculate on the disaster.

"Bring the body aft," said Jack. And with their gruesome load, three sailors made their way to the cabin and placed the corpse in a vacant berth. Just then I caught sight of Morgan emerging from the forecastle and carrying something. I could not exactly make out what, under his arm. He paused to remark that the forecastle was flooded, and then hastily descended into the cabin.

But the pressing question was whether the 'Janet' had suffered any serious damage. The strain on her deck and hull must have been immense, making it only too likely that she had sprung a leak. The well was sounded, and three feet of water found in the hold. Whether the hull was still tight could only be determined by pumping her out, for the water might well enough have got in from above, as the sea swept the deck. The only wonder was that she had not been drowned outright by the depth and volume of the surge. Had she been heavily laden, such would have been her fate.

Jack now realised his mistake in holding on so long, and he at once ordered the brig to be hove-to. This was accomplished successfully, and though she rolled badly, dipping first one rail and then the other, we knew that she was comparatively safe. The men were then put to work on the pumps, Ross and myself lending a hand, and after a time our ears were rejoiced by the hoarse sucking sound which showed that the water was out of the brig and that her hull was still tight. As nothing could be gained by remaining on deck, the crew was ordered below, with the exception of the man at the wheel. The rest of us sought the protection of the cabin.

The wind blew steadily all night, though its violence did not increase. Dawn, however, showed no signs of its yielding. Dreary and desolate enough was the scene as I mounted to the deck in the cold grey of the morning. The sky was of the lifeless dun colour which indicates in the Southern Seas that a hard gale has set in. The surges still looked black in the faint light as they hurled themselves over the bow of the brig.

The wave by which we had been boarded the night before had swept everything movable from the deck, including the pigs and fowls, and had broken the bulwarks in several places, giving the 'Janet' a battered and woebegone appearance. The barometer remained steady at the storm mark, and there was an undefined but discouraging sense of persistence in the gale which admitted but little hope of its speedy breaking.

The galley had been so completely flooded that the cook was unable to start a fire, and I missed the cheery volume of smoke which was usually pouring out of the funnel in the morning. Lost in the thought suggested by the forbidding spectacle of sea and sky, I had well-nigh forgotten the dismal duty awaiting us, until I heard Jack remark to Morgan, as they came off deck:

"We had better have it over as soon as possible. If the gale increases, we shall be unable to hold any service."

It was the dead sailor of whom he spoke.

"Ross is sewing up the body, and will be through very quickly. Call all hands aft."

Seizing a marling-spike, the mate made his way forward, and, pounding heavily on the scuttle, gave the command.

One by one the men appeared, and, grouped about the mainmast, stood shivering in the cold. A grave solemnity was on every stolid face, which the melancholy surroundings served to intensify. Harding now ordered three of them to come forward. A word, and they disappeared down the companion-way. Their errand explained itself. One end of a plank was placed on the bulwark, whilst two sailors supported the other.

When the body had been brought on deck, it was placed upon the plank, a man standing on each side to keep it from rolling off. With bared heads, we listened to the service for the burial of the dead. At no time before had I realised its profound significance. Never had immortality seemed so real or so near. The rushing of the wind through the rigging gave forth the notes of a supernal organ, while the ashen sky fitly symbolised departed life.

As Harding uttered the last words, the 'Janet' rolled her lee rail, on which the plank was resting, nearly under, as though she, too, shared in the ceremony and wished to accelerate the departure of the dead man to his final home. The sailors released their hold, with a quick plunge the body sank, while over it the heaving sea chanted its eternal liturgy. The men were given their breakfast, and prepared themselves for the day's battle with the gale.

CHAPTER XI.

And a battle it was. The storm was peculiar in that, while never rising to the force of a hurricane, it constantly threatened to do so. The brig was in no immediate peril, but she required the most careful watching. Although he said nothing, I was convinced, by the glances which he occasionally cast aloft, that Jack was regretting having replaced all the spars which we had lost near the equator. But it was no time to lament over what might have been done. We knew how the 'Janet' acted in bad weather, and her terrific rolling did not alarm us so much as it otherwise might.

The short day wore slowly away. We were now in low latitudes, and were driving south rapidly. Darkness came on early; at four o'clock no midnight was ever blacker. Four days thus passed, during which the gale blew without a sign of cessation. Of course, no observation was possible, and our latitude was only a matter of conjecture, but the cold, which daily grew keener, told us plainly enough that we had driven far from our course, and that we were rapidly approaching the regions of snow and ice.

A general despondency pervaded the vessel. The dangers of the frozen seas terrified the men from their very vagueness, and raised, unconsciously, perhaps, dread forebodings in the minds of us all. We went to our bunks on the fourth night, sulky and ill at ease, sick of the eternal howl of the wind, the ceaseless roar and tumble of the sea, of ourselves, and of one another. The next morning, however, showed a slight change in the weather. The barometer had risen a little and the wind fallen off a bit, though the clouds were as dense as ever. By noon the gale had moderated so much that Jack determined to head the 'Janet' about and put her as near on her course as the wind would permit.

Eagerly the men sprang aloft at the welcome orders. The topsails were shaken out, the helm put over, and the brig, rolling as though bound to shake her spars out, with her deck awash, swooped around and held away towards the east.

For the rest of the day we thrashed to the eastward, making frequent and short tacks. The vessel laboured heavily, and the sweat poured in streams from the two men at the wheel, as they struggled to keep her somewhere near her course against the seas which dashed against her with ominous violence. Besides, the cold increased, and a heavy rain, with occasional flurries of snow, set in, freezing as it fell and coating deck, ropes, and spars with a glazed covering of ice, making it impossible for even the oldest sailor to keep his footing without support. Moreover, shut our eyes to it as we would, the wind was steadily regaining its lost force. To continue the effort to work to the east soon became madness. Already the brig was struggling desperately under her topsails, which were kept from blowing away only by the envelope of ice.

The 'Janet' was again put before the wind, and away towards the south we again rushed. The topsails were tugging at the mast as though they would fly away with them, and all hands were ordered aloft to take in sail.

Slowly and reluctantly the men obeyed. It was a perilous job, and they knew it. God knows it was hard work enough to hang on to the slippery rigging with hands stiffening each moment with the cold, but when to this was added the task of getting in the frozen sails, it was enough to make the boldest hesitate. But the braces were let go, and the men, making their way over the foot-ropes, lying out upon the yards. Foremost among them were Harding and the second mate.

Jack never asked his men to do a thing from which he would shrink himself, while Ross had jumped into the rigging when the order was given, without waiting for any suggestion. Five men were at work on the main-topsail, with four in the foretop. Time and again they were compelled to stop to beat their fingers against the canvas that they might not freeze, and with the constant rolling of the brig it was a wonder how the sailors could keep their places on the yards.

But at last skill and patience conquered. The iron canvas yielded, and was rudely yet securely furled. Eagerly the crew sought the insecure protection of the deck. Before sending the men below, the vessel was again hove-to. No cooking was possible in the galley, but we made a kettle of hot coffee on an alcohol lamp in the cabin, which, with a double allowance of grog, served to refresh the worn-out crew.

The officer in charge was ordered to keep a sharp look-out for ice, for in this lay our greatest danger. The gale was not unusually violent, but every mile that we drove to the south increased the peril. Should we encounter ice, the chances were that the 'Janet' would lay her old bones on the bottom of the Antarctic, and ours along with them. To drive against a floe, with such a wind and in such a sea, meant immediate destruction.

The night wore away without incident, but dawn showed no hope of any change in the weather. Gloomily we looked into each other's face. Ross alone seemed as cheerful and undisturbed as usual. He occasionally hummed a bar of his favourite tune, apparently unruffled by his long hours of vigil in the wet and cold of the deck. Jack seemed despondent, while Morgan had relapsed into absolute silence.

Early in the morning there was a dense snowfall, lasting about two hours. So thick was it, that we could hardly see to the end of the bowsprit. It was all a matter of luck now. If there were bergs in the vicinity, we could merely take the chance of missing them.

The snow ceased as suddenly as it began, and then away to the south we saw the ice. There were several small masses, but the greater part of it consisted of floating islands, apparently the remains of what had once been a single floe. The waves broke clear over the smaller parts, while they dashed into foam and spray at the bases of the larger masses. The fields extended as far as we could see, the general direction being south-east.

Had the snow-squall continued half an hour longer, we should have run into the ice without warning, and inevitably have been stove in. As it was, our situation was most critical. The gale was blowing furiously, and the idea of making sail and working back in the teeth of it had but to suggest itself to be dismissed as absurd. Probably we could manage to edge along the ice, and thus keep clear of it for a while, but the field was of great extent, and our prospect of escape in this way was slender enough.

However, it was our only hope, and the nearness of the ice compelled its adaption at once. The helm was put hard down. The brig answered readily, but as she came round and took the wind squarely on her broadside, it proved too much for her. Over she went on her beam ends and hung there, pinned down by the tremendous force of the gale.

"Ease her away!" yelled Harding. "Quick! She'll be bottom side up!"

The wheel flew around as fast as hands could drive it. Slowly and painfully the 'Janet' rallied from the blow. It was a close shave.

"Well," said Ross, with a long breath, "that's about as near capsizing and not doing it as ever I saw in all my voyages."

It was hard to see precisely what had made the trouble, for though the attempted change in the course exposed the brig to the fury of the wind, we had not reckoned it violent enough to make the manoeuvre dangerous.

The ice was now close at hand, and into it we drove, keeping the vessel free by steering her along the channels of open water, which, averaging perhaps, an eighth of a mile in width, separated the floes from each other.

Nothing else could be done; to avoid the ice was impossible. It was now full noon, and but three short hours of daylight remained. Careful management might enable us to clear the floes while the light lasted, but we must clearly find protection before nightfall or perish. So plainly was this thought in every mind, that no one deemed it worth while to mention it. Even as it was, a sharp watch had to be kept forward to avoid the semi-submerged lumps which dotted the seas here and there.

The sailors were huddled together about the forecastle; the rest of us shivered round the wheel. A scene of more complete and terrifying desolation could not be imagined. The floes stretching away on every side beyond the sight, over which the waves broke with malignant leaps, snarling like a pack of hounds over their quarry. The unutterable melancholy of the grey clouds was intensified by the cold, which seemed to chill our very hearts and bones with its deadening touch.

Into the surges plunged our forlorn and storm-driven brig, writhing under the fierce lash of the wind which sounded our dirge as it swept through the rigging. Ugh! How sweet life seemed! How odious and appalling death! It was enough to make even a stout heart quake to think of a dying struggle in those bitter waves, in the darkness and amid the horrors of such surroundings.

I, for one, was not stoical enough to view the prospect with fortitude or resignation, and inwardly I cursed the day that brought Harding to my office and the folly which led me to undertake the mad voyage. Not a word had been uttered for half an hour, but finally Jack stepped forward and called out:

"Come forward, men."

Eagerly the seamen obeyed, and gathered, a wretched group, about the mainmast, soaked to the skin and trembling with cold. Anxiety and terror marked every face. Harding came at once to the point.

"You don't need to be told that we are in great danger, and I want you to hear what your officers have to say about our situation. Then you can make any suggestions that you may have. For myself, I don't see that we can do better than stick to the brig. Have you anything to say Mr. Morgan?"

The latter only shook his head.

"Mr. Ross?"

Ross hesitated a little before answering. Then, with his usual grimace when about to make a desperate proposal, he replied:

"It looks to me like this, Captain Harding. If night comes on with us aboard the brig, we shall go to the bottom before morning. There's no no use hoping to steer clear of the ice. Now, I say that we had better take to the boats, and escape to the floes while we have time."

"Will the boats live in such a sea, Mr. Ross?" I interrupted.

"Perhaps not. But we know that the 'Janet' is sure to be stove in if we stand by her. It's our only possible chance. Of course, it's a desperate one; but it's better than nothing, and I'm for taking it."

"What do you think of Mr. Ross's proposal, Mr. Morgan?" inquired Jack.

"I don't think anything about it," growled the mate. "What show for life should we have on the ice in this weather? The brig's a good deal more comfortable, and I say stick to her."

Ross had walked to the bulwark, where he stood gazing nonchalantly into the sea and whistling softly. He had said his say, and seemed indifferent as to the result.

"How does it strike you, Carl?" Harding appealed to me.

"I don't know much about it, but I must confess that the prospect of a grave out there is mighty disagreeable. I think that Ross's opinion is generally worth considering. We had best take to the ice, if the 'Janet' is doomed."

Harding was silent for a few minutes. On drove the brig through the seas, which were already darkening in the waning light of the afternoon. I could well understand his hesitation, for the dearest hopes of his heart lay in the safety of the vessel, and they could not be overcome without a struggle. Finally, turning to the crew, who still hung expectantly about the galley, he said:

"I shall leave the decision with you. In a matter of life and death, it is not my duty to decide for you. My judgment says abandon the ship, but my heart yearns to remain by her. All those who desire to leave the 'Janet' and take to the ice will go over to the starboard rail."

For a moment the men eyed one another doubtfully, each waiting for the other to start. Then a grizzled seaman, with a "Here goes, mates," rolled over to the weather rail, and the rest immediately followed. There was but one sentiment among the crew.

"Mr. Ross, will you take charge and get the long-boat provisioned as soon as you can? I must go below for a moment," said my friend; and I could see the glisten of tears in his eyes as he hurriedly descended into the cabin, accompanied by myself. "I want to pack up a few things with special care," he explained. "It will take but a moment. I shall be on deck directly."

(To be Continued.)

THE FARM.

IMPACTION IN SHEEP.

With regard to impaction in sheep, Mr. H. W. Ham, for many years sheep expert under the Victorian Government, recommends the following:—

Drench from time to time those sheep looking very hollow and off their feed, with 2 ozs. Epsom salts in mild cases, to 4 ozs. in old sheep, in ½ pint of water. For stud sheep, or farmers' breeding ewes near a homestead, 2 to 4 ozs. Epsom salts, ½ lb. molasses in ½ pint of hot water. In a dry time impaction is bound to be prevalent, and whether the stoppage is caused by old dry grass, dry inferior chaff, thick water or dirt picked up with oats, or burrs, etc., the necessity for a drastic hand drench is the same, and in some cases a second one a few days after must be given before relief is brought about. In this case, and following Epsom salts, 2 to 4 ozs. of warm castor oil or 2 to 4 ozs. of raw linseed oil, warm castor oil for preference, may be given. This is preferable to following again with Epsom salts.

Mollasses with the salt will make the lick more palatable, but it will not do away with drencning very bad cases. If salt and Epsom salts can be added to the drinking water, sheep can be forced to take it stronger than they would voluntarily do as a lick, but in this case, what would be strong enough for the worst cases, would probably be too severe on many others.

RINGWORM IN CATTLE.

Ringworm is a skin disease commonly found in cattle, and the shape of the patches in the affected part are doubtless responsible for the name of the disease.

They are irregular in shape, although of a circular type, and vary in size from half an inch to some inches. The hair from the parts affected has disappeared, and the skin is thickened and scaly. The skin is affected frequently round the eyes. Being contagious, steps should be taken to combat it, there being several methods of treatment.

Firstly, the patches should be well soaked with soap and warm water, and a brush should be used to remove the dried scales or crusts, the instrument to be sterilised after each animal has been treated. Then follow with such treatment as the following:—

Carbolic acid and glycerine in the proportion of one and ten parts, to be applied every other day, rubbing it on the affected part with the hand or with a cloth—or use iodine ointment, to be applied every other day with a small brush. Isolation of the affected animals is not necessary when treatment is properly administered.

2060.

THE FOAL AND THE WORKING HORSE.

(By Mr. Marriott, S.A.)

Do your best to get the brood mare mated early to a sound, suitable sire, so that our young helper may have the best chance at the spring grasses, which ought to impart good health and development.

I think regular work without strains or knocking about—work that she has been accustomed to—is more of a benefit than otherwise to a mare in foal. When approaching the time of foaling see that she is in decent condition, not too fat or too lean, and put her in a cleared and handy paddock with enough green fodder to eat, or failing green stuff, good dry feed mixed with such opening food as bran, etc.

A mare with an early foal can take an easy shift during harvest operations, but see that the foal is secure in a good yard while the team is working, for many serious accidents have come about through foals running to their mother and tangling up the team.

In handling youngsters, it is good to start as early as possible. Make them accustomed to handling, let them know they have a master and never tease or fool with them, always teach them to lead with a halter. All this can be done while the foal is still with the mother, and without interfering with every day work, while brushing down and feeding the team, and it saves a lot of time and knocking about when finally it is desired to use it for work.

When about nine or ten months old the foal can be weaned by being taken away to a paddock out of hearing of its mother's call, to allow it to settle down the quicker. See that the paddock is securely fenced, with no loose wires, and that the pasture is not bounded with a wire fence which has a gateway leading to another pasture, as this often leads to an entanglement with the wire, resulting in a bruised or even permanent injury to the youngster.

When two years old he should be ready for light work. He is already quiet to handle and willing to lead anywhere. Put him in a waggon team first, as a waggon seems the handiest place to break in a young one. If he does not understand this way of pulling after repeated trials do not thrash him—for in nine cases out of ten it is want of knowledge only. Try him on a small log fire with an old horse, then by himself—very light at first, and then gradually increasing the load. In fact in all cases, with team or single harness, it is advisable to start with a load easily handled before trying the maximum.

GAS TRACTORS.

Possibly the term gas tractor should be confined to the large machines designed for pulling gang ploughs and other implements and machines, but the term seems just as applicable to the smaller machines that are known to some as auto-ploughs or auto-cultivators. These light-weight implements are coming to come into quite common use within the near future. The diversion of horses by the war has been terrific, and the loss promises to continue for some time. It would be impossible to replace those animals for a long term of years, no matter how tempting prices might become.

Even if there had been no diversion through war, the need of traction power on the farm would have grown greater because the price of feed has been making horse power a heavy charge upon production of vegetables and other farm crops. If half of the skill which has been applied to the perfecting of motor cars had been used in development of light tractors or self-propelled farm implements, we would to-day have such implements in relatively common use.

A very few manufacturers are giving their best attention to such implements, and it is the history of the past that when a distinct demand exists and inventors are backed by capital to meet the demand satisfactory devices come upon the market.

Doubtless the light weight self-propelled cultivators that are being sold this year will be improved very much as the automobiles of ten years ago were improved, but even now cultivation of field crops can be given by a light-weight tractor.

So far as we can see, there always will be a big demand for horses, and nothing can prevent a high scale of prices for many years, but farmers will welcome implements that can supplement those drawn by horse power. The change in conditions has rendered it impossible to keep horses profitably employed over one-half of the time on some of the best-managed farms of this country, and if gas-driven ploughs, harrows and cultivators can be used in the rush season there will be greatly increased ability to give the amount of tillage that is profitable.

A bad egg takes up as much room as a good one.

The first spadeful of earth in the construction of the Kiel Canal was turned by Kaiser Wilhelm I., grandfather of the present German Emperor.

Judge: "How old are you, madam?"

Witness (hesitatingly): "I am—that is, I——"

Judge: "Out with it! The longer you wait the older you grow."

It is to be regretted that the man who counts on his fingers is not apt to be so disappointed as the man who counts on his friends.

French is the official language of the Channel Islands.

No 2038

MAGNESIA FOR ACID

TAKE A LITTLE IN W
EVERY MR.

Never mind the old-fash
try this or that remedy fo
tion or dyspepsia. Be guide
and specialists who have de
study to these troubles, an
what it is that causes flu
meals, heartburn, flatulence
know that in nine cases out
symptoms indicate acid in th
food fermentation, and so, i
scribing drugs or artificial di
recommend the use of half a
bisurated magnesia in a litti
meals. This neutralises the
instantly and also prevents
of food fermenting in the st
bisurated magnesia is of great
drugs or medicines, for it att
cause of the trouble, where
deaden the nerves and disgu
toms. The genuine *bisurated*
easily be obtained from highc
everywhere, but care should
to use the citrates, oxides an
as well as crude mixtures of
magnesia. Some of these ar
in name to *bisurated* magne
apt to confuse the uninformed
importance of asking the che
tinctly for *bisurated* magnesia

FOR THE EMPIRE

HOW PTE. C. P. McD
DIED.

Miss J. Marks, of Beaufo
ceipt of a letter written by
of the Pioneer Battalion,
the death of her nephew, P
McDonald, who was killed i
during July last: "Privat
McDonald was in my compa
we came to France. Alm
diately after arrival here,
teered as a miner and was a
a mining corps engaged on m
der the German lines. Afte
tached for a period, he w
transferred to the miners and
belong to my company. He
ed by a shell whilst on his way
and as far as I can ascertain
or two men of the mining cor
did not witness his death, b
living in the same camp), he
to have been killed almost i
I knew him in Melbourne, an
sponsible for his coming to the
from his original infantry
I always found him a very
and willing man, and was very
know of his sad fate. But
bear these things as well as
and seek comfort in the fac
Charlie, and many other good
Australia, have been men enc
come and defend their country
and die for it. It is such m
have made our Empire what it
I am sure that, sad as has bee
loss and mine—for we were
friends—you must be far pro
him than you would have been
had not come here and done h
Alas, there are many so-call
who still stay at home, and
for you and them that Char
died. He was a man of hono
grave is at Armentieres. A
white, wooden cross marks it
name."

BEAUFORT RAINFAL

We are indebted to Mr Jas. M.
following interest
rainfall at Beaufort since 1909.

	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8
Feb.	180	20	33	80	202	341	126	94
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	73	96	357
Apr.	239	329	461	12	406	73	144	78
May	193	451	151	94	229	530	355	342
June	414	350	361	355	361	404	298	53
July	99	100	158	103	565	180	235	258
Aug	277	403	289	194	117	325	139	19
Sep.	180	237	410	250	397	132	385	54
Oct.	281	131	261	120	295	229	275	46
Nov	252	91	50	7	340	213	76	4
Dec.	10	81	88	35	347	16	246	42
Ttls.,	2652	2713	2675	1938	3398	2876	2635	2

1910.—January, 141 points; February 518; April, 73; May, 261; June, 320; August, 225 September, 465; October, ember, 164; December, 183.

1911—January, 47; February, 742; Ma April, 90; May, 331; June, 285; July, 168; September, 620; October, 205 Nov December, 891.

1912.—January, 26; February, 40; M April, 228; May, 154; June, 208; July ust, 176; September, 613; October, ber, 257; December, 278.

1913.—January, 75; February, 16 April, 192; May, 204; June, 158; July ust, 346; September, 317; October, ber, 268; December, 119.

1914.—January, 86 points; February 91; Aril, 200; May, 153; June, 74; July ust, 48; September, 83; October, 35 Noven December, 361.

1915—January, 145; February, 31; March ril, 188; May, 215; June, 278; July, 166 277; September, 484; October, 235 Noven December, 24.

1916—January, 340; February, 111; Mar ril, 230; May, 54; June, 314; July, 327; Aug September, 616; October, 437.

Average per year:—1900, 26.92; 19 902, 25.62; 1903, 25.57; 1904, 27.7 27.51; 1906, 27.80; 1907, 27.39; 190 1909, 29.69; 1910, 29.54; 1911, 36.01; 19 1913, 25.39; 1914, 15.14; 1915, 21.95.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCA

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reports by Thursday.
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