

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 2164

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

13 MAY
PRICE 3d.

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BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, MAY 5TH, 1919.

(Before Mr. W. W. HARRIS, P.M.)

ORSENE LANGUAGE.

Constable Evans charged Samuel

Lofel with obscene language in a

public place, to wit the bar of the

Camp hotel.

Defendant said he did not know how

to plead, as he did not remember any

thing about it.

William Henry Halpin, auctioneer,

Beaufort, gave evidence that on the

afternoon of the 12th April, he was

conducting an auction sale. From

what he was told he proceeded to the

Camp hotel, of which his wife was

manager. Witness went into the bar

and saw a few bottles of wine on the

counter and bottles of stout. Witness

was then talking up a row. Witness

asked him to get away quietly, but he

refused to do so. Defendant used obscene

language, and told witness he could not

get him out. Witness then put him

out. Mrs. Halpin was present when

the obscene language was used, and several

other persons were there also.

Defendant said he did not wish to

answer questions. He did not know

what happened, or how he got home.

He had been on the sick list at the

time, and had a few beers and they put

him right out.

Constable Evans stated that on the

12th April, he interviewed Lofel, and

said he may be had misbehaved the

previous day, and he said he was down

and not go for more drink than was

allowed for him, and did not know

what happened until he was told

what it was.

To the P.M.—Defendant was living

here, and was a single man. He had

been working at Topper's farm for 12

months, and lived with his married

sister and mother.

Defendant—He had nothing to say

to himself. He was too ashamed,

for he heard what occurred, to come

down the street.

The P.M.—He could understand

defendant using these words out in the

bar when no one was within hearing

distance, but when he came among

other people he must use a clean

language.

Defendant—He could not under-

stand himself, as he very seldom used

bad language of any sort, especially

where women were concerned.

The P.M.—Defendant must have

seen Mrs. Halpin was behind the bar.

He had gone so far without being in

court before, and did seem ashamed

of himself and appear to have some re-
putation and good sense in him.

In answer to the P.M., William H.

Halpin said defendant broke the glass

two or three times, but there were not

more than two or three. Since then

defendant had expressed his regret to him,

and said he was very sorry. Defendant

had been well-behaved on previous

occasions on which he had been there.

The P.M. said it was a larkingly

thing to do, but defendant seemed to

be very regretful over it. It seemed

that when the beer was in the sense

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 Trochees."

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 Af-

fections. See also the signature of JOHN I.

BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Pre-

pared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston,

U.S.A., European Depot, 33, Farringdon

Road, London, England.

Advertisement for a tonic or medicine.

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A Blessing to Nerve Sufferers.

Nerve sufferers (and who in these who

doesn't suffer from nerves at some time or

other?) are everywhere reporting wonder-
ful results from the use of Hean's Tonic

Nerve Nuts, which, by purifying and

enriching the blood and building up healthy

nerve and brain tissue, dispel such

neurotic conditions as Headaches, Back-

ache, Insomnia, Dyspepsia, Brainfag,

Lassitude, and Nervous Breakdown,

they do not contain any opiates, narcotics,

strychnine, bromides, or other harmful

drugs. Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts may be

beneficially used by people of all ages.

They are obtainable from most chemists

and stores for 3/- per box containing 12

days' supply, or six boxes for 17/3.

If not stocked in your locality, send

direct to G. W. Hean, Manufacturing

Chemist, 178 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

For Coughs, Colds, and Influenza make

your own mixture from Heanzo and save

money.

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Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district

names, but seldom. This is not

entirely our fault; we have no miracu-

lous power of knowing what is happen-

ing 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 you

district, write to us on these lines.

Send accounts of public and social

events in your town and neighbour-

hood, such as weddings, deaths, ac-

cidents, concerts, matters touching dis-

trict industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very

distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or

The New Issue of War Savings Certificates for Repatriation

OVER 5 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST. TERM: 5 years or 10 years. PURCHASE PRICE: 15/6 buys a £1 Certificate payable in five years.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY. OPEN FOR ALL CLASSES OF General Banking Business.

AUTUMN AND WINTER. LADIES' COATS. Our showing of New Season's Coats cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. In Dress Department.

OUTSTANDING BARGAINS. In Men's Overcoats.

VALUE AND QUALITY. In Flannels, Blankets, Flannellettes.

WORTH LOOKING UP. Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

INSPECTION INVITED. G. H. COUGLE, THE STORE FOR GOOD VALUES, BEAUFORT.

PHONE, 22.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, AUCTIONEER, STOCK AND STATION AGENT, BEAUFORT.

AGENT FOR Yorkshire Insurance Company, H. R. Carter & Co., Fire and Marine Co., and Federal Manure Co.

Telephone No. 1. J. W. HARRIS, CRESTMART DENTIST.

THE WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP FROM YOUR EYES.

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DEATH. LOFT—The late Mrs. Emma Lett, nee Charles Lett, beloved husband of James Lett, aged 89 years.

The Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

Mr. Martin Sampson, who has been employed on the railway at Beaufort for several years as a platelayer, has been transferred to Burumbur.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Driver, of Beaufort, gave a social and supper on Thursday evening, 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. Driver.

During the past few weeks a number of mild cases of influenza have occurred in Beaufort and district.

A large attendance of school children attended a meeting at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night for the purpose of nominating members of the Beaufort school committee for the ensuing three years.

The fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Repatriation Committee was held on Saturday evening last, 5 members being present.

Nine members of Beaufort branch, A.N.A., were present at the fortnightly meeting on Tuesday night.

Several amusing exchanges took place between members of the Beaufort committee at a meeting on Monday night.

A highly respected resident of the Beaufort district for over 30 years in the person of Mr. H. R. Carter & Co.

Mr. W. H. Harris, dentist, of South Australia, may be consulted at Beaufort on Wednesday, 14th May.

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BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Ten members of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute committee were present at the monthly meeting on Tuesday night.

Mr. J. L. Carstairs, Carghnan, tendering his resignation as a member of the Riponshire Council.

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RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 6TH MAY, 1919. Present—Crs. Halpin (president), Bell, Stewart, Beggs, Roddis, Hannah, McDonald, and Russell.

From City of Ballarat, inviting attendance of delegate at meeting of representatives from municipalities.

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WATERLOO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Waterloo Mechanics' Institute, protesting against withdrawal of council's grant to that institute.

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STATISTICS WILL SHOW.

We believe that statistics will show that the Riponshire Council is doing a good job.

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REACHES THE SHOT.

The best application for all neuritic and rheumatic pains, cut throats and hoarseness is Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

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CRUSHER COMPLETED.

Crusher completed work about 500 ch. yds. through for the month.

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S. Stewart, secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, presented a report on the work of the institute for the year 1918-19. The report was read and approved by the council.

Cr. Hannah thought if the council supplied pans at cost price it might be an inducement to ratepayers to put them in.

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WATERLOO SOLDIERS WELCOMED. FROM A CORRESPONDENT. There was a large attendance at the welcome home social to returned soldiers held in the Waterloo Mechanics' Institute on the 1st inst.

Special Invitation

from J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Autumn & Winter Modes

Will be held on Monday, March 31, 1919, and Following Days. We extend an invitation to be present, confident that you will derive pleasure and profit from your visit.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

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FOR SALE FOR REMOVAL. TWO WEATHERBOARD DWELLING HOMES, in first-class order. Apply THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Beaufort.

Hawkes Bros., BEAUFORT. SEASONABLE GOODS. We desire to bring under your notice a few lines we have that are specially suitable for this season of the year. E.P. WARE, CARVERS, * CLOCKS, etc., * GLASSWARE & CROCKERY, BRUSHWARE (LADIES' & GENT'S), TOBACCO POUCHES, LETTER WALLETS, SCENTS & SOAPS, WATCHES, ENAMEL BROOCHES, and PHOTO. FRAMES.

STICS WILL SHOW. That statistics will show that the death rate from bowel complaint is steadily increasing.

NEGLIGENCE COLDS. Never neglect a cold, as the result is often more serious than the cold itself.

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB. The Beaufort Jockey Club held a repatriation picnic meeting to-day (Saturday) on the racecourse at Waterloo Flat.

PICTURES! SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT. EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. STAR "ETERNAL CITY."

DAUGHTER'S NIGHT. The Largest, the Strongest, the most Progressive Co-operative Company in the Southern Hemisphere.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIPS, "JONES" SEWING MACHINE, ROYAL INSURANCE CO., HUPMOBILE CARS, BARNET GLASS TYRES.

The Riponshire Advocate.

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BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

PRICE 3d.

WOOL APPRAISMENTS.

The 53rd appraisalment held in the last week, George Hague & Co., Ltd. brought forward a good catalogue of 1863 bales. The next appraisalment, fixed for 23rd May, will clear all wool in store, and the final for the season will be held in the last week in June. George Hague & Co's catalogue comprised mostly southern-grown wool and again much tender staple was a noticeable in the crossed and combed clips, caused through unfavorable season conditions last Autumn. Their highest price obtained was for the 61. V.V. Dunkeld, for a shafly, merino, carrying fair condition, which made 27s. 6d., and the AGS 1, from Ryaduk. Nine bales of combed merino, the high price of 27s. 6d. for a beautiful even-quality lot X, pieces to 18d. and Lincoln to 13d., bales to 15d. The following brands made up under:—TW East Lynne (Beaufort)—M. 27s. 6d. and pes. 16s. 6d. CFD (Stawell)—M. E 25s. M H 24s. 6d. and pes. 15s. 6d. D. D. Trawalla (Teaalla)—Cbk. 24s. 6d. JD. Clute (Beaufort)—M. 24s. 6d. GMT. DR. (Ararat)—Cbk. 24s. 6d. HD (Stawell)—H 23s. 6d. Cbk. 20s. 6d. JRH/P.BFT (Beaufort)—A. A. 23s. 6d. EM/M. J. (Ararat)—M. 22s. 6d. H. (Baginbun)—Cbk. 22s. 6d. S. T. (Ararat)—Cbk. 22s. 6d. Mrs. Mayson (Ararat)—M. 21s. 6d. M. N. (Ararat)—Mer. 21s. X/Skip. (Ararat)—Cbk. 21s. H. Anchor (Beaufort)—Cbk. 21s. Lim. 13d. G. C. (Beaufort)—Flee. 20s. 6d. H. H. TR. (Beaufort)—Flee. 20s. 6d. M.F/B. (Waterloo)—Cbk. 19s. 6d.

The Australian Estates and Mortgage Co. Ltd. held their 53rd appraisalment last week, and report the following prices:—1st com. W 24s. 6d. E. 20s. 6d. AM 24s. 6d. and M. 21s. 6d. XF 22s. 6d. P 23s. 6d. 1st X F 20s. 6d. 2nd com. 20s. 6d. (highest price of appraisalment), 1st pes. 23s. 6d. AAF and 1st F 23s. 6d. sup. com. 20s. 6d. AAAMW, 1st com. and 1st FW, 25s. 6d. 1st H 26s. 1st com. 27s. 6d. AA 25s. 6d. pes. 20s. 6d. A and AH 24s. 6d. AA and H 26s. 6d. AF 25s. 1st com. W 27s. 1st pes. W 24s. 6d.

The following district sales were effected at the Ballarat stock market on Tuesday, 6th inst.—56 crossbred ewes, Mr C. H. Taylor, Middle Creek, to 21/6, averaging 21/9; 52 lambs, Mr W. Robertson, Middle Creek, at 21/4; 18 ewes, Mr J. Kirkpatrick, Stockyard Hill, 17/9 to 18/9; 18 lambs 20/9; 121 combed ewes, St. Enoch's Estate, to 24/11; 96 combed ewes, Mr M. Ekel, Stockyard Hill, 26/10 to 32/6; 31 combed ewes, Mr R. Martin, Sailer's Gully, at 21/1; 2 combed wethers, Mrs G. Kirkpatrick, Stockyard Hill, 20/6.

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, Settles the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea, 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 Diarrhoea, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.

BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
10.1	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5
20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5
30.1	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5
40.1	41.5	42.5	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.5	49.5
50.1	51.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	55.5	56.5	57.5	58.5	59.5
60.1	61.5	62.5	63.5	64.5	65.5	66.5	67.5	68.5	69.5
70.1	71.5	72.5	73.5	74.5	75.5	76.5	77.5	78.5	79.5
80.1	81.5	82.5	83.5	84.5	85.5	86.5	87.5	88.5	89.5
90.1	91.5	92.5	93.5	94.5	95.5	96.5	97.5	98.5	99.5

ANIMOSITY.
The owner of the property became embittered by the animosity of the neighbors, and the house is now a ruin.

THE MATTER.
The matter is now being dealt with by the court, and the result will be known in a few days.

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A Valuable Recipe
FOR COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS MIXTURE.

An invaluable mixture for Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and Sore Throat may be made up by anyone in a few moments. Here is the recipe, which is worth putting out. To a large breakfastcupful of warm water add three tablespoonfuls of treacle or honey, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. When cool, add 1 oz. of Henao, and place in a large, tightly-corked, clean bottle. (If treacle or honey are not at hand use double quantity of sugar). The above recipe produces a family supply of mixture which has no superior for loosening phlegm, easing coughs, and soothing sore throats. A few quantities of ordinary ready-made mixtures put up in a lot of little bottles would cost anything up to 20/- or more, according to quality. As Henao is of best quality, and may be obtained from any chemist or store for 2/-, it will be readily seen that a big money-saving is to be effected by making your own Cough Mixture from Henao.

That full-strength Henao is splendid for Toothache and Earache, while for Cramps and Diarrhoea, 15 to 20 drops taken in hot water may be relied upon to give prompt relief.

If you feel headachy and run down use Henao's Tonic Nerve Tonic.

THE MEDICINE FOR HEALTH

A Professional Dressmaker writes of Clements Tonic

Marlynsroad, Mount Vale, Victoria, 5/7/16

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"Your medicine has built up my health. I hope you will accept this letter in return for the benefit received from Clements Tonic."

"Twelve months ago I had to retire from business for six months through nervous breakdown, fainting attacks, and heart palpitation. I went to N.S. Wales in the hope a change might benefit my health, but returned much the same. I then took Clements Tonic with the result that I was soon able to resume business again."

(Signed) Miss Rose Eliot

A Wholesale and Retail Saddle and Harness Maker writes

385 Sydney Road, Brunswick, Melbourne, 5/7/16

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"Clements Tonic was the means by which I could take up my business again after having to retire for five months through ill-health. The time I was spending of was years ago. I was prostrated with nervous breakdown, I was not suffering any pain but was a physical wreck. Clements Tonic eventually cured me."

(Signed) Geo. Sammers

LOSS OF SLEEP

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES SELL THIS MEDICINE.

IT RELIEVES NEURALGIA

Clements Tonic Ltd., Roselle, N.S.W.

THE SOONER

you give your attention to any form of digestive derangement from which you may suffer, the greater your chance of escaping ill-health and disease. Irregularities in this department of the physical economy are frequent, and though they may not be immediately serious, and need occasion no undue alarm, still they should never be disregarded. It is certainly true that delay in dealing with digestive trouble might prove disastrous, and in view of the possibility, it is well to be upon the safe side and to seek, at once, the assistance of some suitable corrective remedy. If

you take

Beecham's Pills

immediately any signs of digestive disorder appear, you will certainly be acting with wisdom. The famous medicine has an excellent reputation for relieving and removing ailments such as biliousness, constipation, headaches, heartburn and flatulence. It cures the stomach and purifies the blood. It is hardly possible to state Beecham's Pills at any time without feeling

The Better.

Sold in boxes, labeled price 10s (25 pills), 11s (50 pills) & 25s (100 pills).

JOB PRINTING.

Do not send your best work to the city, and give us the remnants! We can execute job printing with neatness and despatch, and our prices are quite equal to those of the city firms. Before placing your next orders call in and see our samples—we guarantee satisfaction. In every-day lines we can give you an immediate quote for any number. Printing of every description, such as

Ball & Concert Tickets, Members' Tickets, Programmes, Business, Invitation & Visiting Cards, Wedding and Mourning Cards, Soiree & Dinner Tickets, Mining Scrip, Reports, &c., Pamphlets, Circulars, Billheads, Memos, Letterheads, Envelopes, Posters, Dodgers, Delivery and Receipt Books, Drapers' Handbills, Catalogues, Books of Rules, By-laws, &c., Printed in the most Modern Style.

Your local Printer spends his money with you, as also does his staff; so indirectly money spent with him, or portion of it, must assuredly, through different channels of circulation, find its way back to your own coffers. Bear this in mind, and when you require anything with printers' ink on it, don't forget to support local industry. Bear in mind that money sent to Melbourne printers is absolutely lost to the town and district, and has no possible chance of ever returning, even by the most roundabout channels of circulation. The local man has undoubtedly the best claim on your orders, and by encouraging him you are helping to build up your own town.

"Advocate" Office, Beaufort

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.

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 112lb.
One cwt. equals 112lb.
Two cwt. equal 224lb.
Three cwt. equal 336lb.
Four cwt. equal 448lb.
Five cwt. equal 560lb.
Six cwt. equal 672lb.
Seven cwt. equal 784lb.
Eight cwt. equal 896lb.
Nine cwt. equal 1008lb.
Ten cwt. equal 1120lb.
Eleven cwt. equal 1232lb.
Twelve cwt. equal 1344lb.
Thirteen cwt. equal 1456lb.
Fourteen cwt. equal 1568lb.
Fifteen cwt. equal 1680lb.
Sixteen cwt. equal 1792lb.
Seventeen cwt. equal 1904lb.
Eighteen cwt. equal 2016lb.
Nineteen cwt. equal 2128lb.
Twenty cwt. equal 2240lb.
Twenty-one cwt. equal 2352lb.
Twenty-two cwt. equal 2464lb.
Twenty-three cwt. equal 2576lb.
Twenty-four cwt. equal 2688lb.
Twenty-five cwt. equal 2800lb.
Twenty-six cwt. equal 2912lb.
Twenty-seven cwt. equal 3024lb.
Twenty-eight cwt. equal 3136lb.
Twenty-nine cwt. equal 3248lb.
Thirty cwt. equal 3360lb.

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

Notice to Advertisers.

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There is Nothing Better than

HEARNE'S

Bronchitis Cure

For COUGHS, COLDS on the CHEST, CROUP and WEAK LUNGS

This Medicine can be given with PERFECT SAFETY and the UTMOST CONFIDENCE to the YOUNGEST CHILD, as it does NOT contain, and has NEVER contained any poison or harmful drugs. It is very pleasant to take, and children take it readily even CLAMOR for it. HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE is prepared by our MR W. G. HEARNE, who is a REGISTERED CHEMIST with nearly forty years' experience.

The REMEDY with the REPUTATION

Always ask for "HEARNE'S"



"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, 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.

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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THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



Frootoids

For Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headache, Indigestion.

Delightful Family Medicine

BRIDAL PORTRAITS of Quality and Distinction by the famous Ballarat Photographers—

RICHARDS & CO.

Of the thousands of Brides who have sat to us for their Bridal Portraits, we can safely say that not one has been dissatisfied; neither will you be dissatisfied, so don't hesitate about sitting to us. We submit three proofs. Send for an appointment card. Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, Hairdressing, always available in the latest styles. Four comfortable dressing rooms to avoid delay.

Enlarged Portraits of Soldiers.

Send us your order for a beautiful permanent enlargement of your Soldier Son or Brother. We guarantee satisfaction. The following are our prices:

Size of Photo.	Size of Mount.	Frame.	Price.
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	2 1/2 x 3 1/2	25/-	30/-
3 1/2 x 4 1/2	3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30/-	35/-
4 1/2 x 5 1/2	4 1/2 x 5 1/2	35/-	40/-
5 1/2 x 6 1/2	5 1/2 x 6 1/2	40/-	45/-
6 1/2 x 7 1/2	6 1/2 x 7 1/2	45/-	50/-
7 1/2 x 8 1/2	7 1/2 x 8 1/2	50/-	55/-
8 1/2 x 9 1/2	8 1/2 x 9 1/2	55/-	60/-
9 1/2 x 10 1/2	9 1/2 x 10 1/2	60/-	65/-
10 1/2 x 11 1/2	10 1/2 x 11 1/2	65/-	70/-
11 1/2 x 12 1/2	11 1/2 x 12 1/2	70/-	75/-
12 1/2 x 13 1/2	12 1/2 x 13 1/2	75/-	80/-
13 1/2 x 14 1/2	13 1/2 x 14 1/2	80/-	85/-
14 1/2 x 15 1/2	14 1/2 x 15 1/2	85/-	90/-
15 1/2 x 16 1/2	15 1/2 x 16 1/2	90/-	95/-
16 1/2 x 17 1/2	16 1/2 x 17 1/2	95/-	100/-
17 1/2 x 18 1/2	17 1/2 x 18 1/2	100/-	105/-
18 1/2 x 19 1/2	18 1/2 x 19 1/2	105/-	110/-
19 1/2 x 20 1/2	19 1/2 x 20 1/2	110/-	115/-
20 1/2 x 21 1/2	20 1/2 x 21 1/2	115/-	120/-
21 1/2 x 22 1/2	21		

The New Issue of War Savings Certificates for Repatriation

OVER 5 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST. TERM: 5 years or 10 years. PURCHASE PRICE: 15/6 buys a £1 Certificate payable in five years.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY. OPEN FOR ALL CLASSES OF General Banking Business.

AUTUMN AND WINTER.

LADIES' COATS.

Our showing of New Season's Coats cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

In Dress Department.

OUTSTANDING BARGAINS

In Men's Overcoats.

VALUE AND QUALITY

In Flannels, Blankets, Flannelettes.

WORTH LOOKING UP.

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. H. COUGLE, THE STORE FOR GOOD VALUES, BEAUFORT.

PHONE 22.

S.O.S. THE WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP! FROM YOUR EYES! ARE YOUR EYES CALLING FOR HELP?

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, AUCTIONEER, STOCK AND STATION AGENT - BEAUFORT. AGENT FOR Yorkshire Insurance Company.

IN MEMORIAM.

BEREAVEMENT CARDS. MRS. J. SLATER and Family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to their many kind friends for telegrams, letters, cards, floral tributes, and personal expressions of sympathy.

MR. and MRS. W. TOPP desire to sincerely thank their many friends for sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement, especially thanking Mrs. Brewster for her unflinching attention and kindness.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. (Printed and published by the proprietor, Arthur Taylor, 'The Riponshire Advocate' Office, corner of Pratt and Lawrence Streets, Beaufort.)

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

Police Court.

There was a clean charge-sheet at the Beaufort police court on Monday. Mr. R. A. D. Sinclair, J.P., was in attendance.

Football.

The football season at Beaufort on Saturday afternoon, when the local team will try conclusions with Skipton at the Park.

Entertainment.

The entertaining comedy, 'Hail Night Out,' was presented at the night of the Edmund Duggan company, and the performance was worthy of a crowded house.

The Weather.

Fifty-two points of rain were recorded at Beaufort on Friday night, 9th inst., making a total of 96 points for three days. A further 10 points fell on Saturday and Sunday, making a total of 106 points for eight days.

Resident's Departure.

Mr. Chas. Crick, of Beaufort, is removing with his wife and family to Larnmouth, where he has purchased land.

A Horse's Escape.

On Monday a medium-bought horse was standing close to the main line at the Lawrence-street railway crossing when the mid-day passenger train was coming in.

Health Authorities Meet.

Owing to 18 cases of influenza having been reported at Chute and Waterloo last week, a special meeting of the Beaufort health authorities was held at the Shire Hall on Saturday.

Presentations to Soldiers.

On Thursday night a welcome home was tendered by the residents of Sailor's Gully to Ptes. Harold Barrett and J. Gellart, who recently returned from active service abroad.

Go!.

The opening day of the Beaufort Golf Club took place on Saturday last, a large attendance of members and visitors being present.

Don't Set Up Trouble.

Don't force your little one to take ill-timed medicine. You are only setting up trouble for yourself. If you have to give them a cough medicine, give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, MAY 18TH, 1919. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 8 and 7. Middle Creek, 11; Trawalla, 2.

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACES. The annual picnic meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club (the profits from which are to be devoted to the funds of the local repatriation committee) was held on Saturday.

The weather was cold and showery, and no doubt affected the attendance, which was much smaller than usual. There were less than 200 people present; the gate receipts amounting to only £5/14/11.

LATE GEN. T. H. ROBERTS, M.M.

Writing from France on Feb. 17th to Mrs. S. T. Roberts, of Beaufort, Major Harold Roberts, of the 50th Battalion, A.F.F., gives the following additional particulars as to the death of his son, Gen. T. H. Roberts, M.M., who reached the front in Dec. 30th, 1918.

In reply to your enquiries for further particulars concerning your son's death, I can add nothing following to what I have already told you. Your son was sent to a chateau, a few hundred yards from where he was living, to get a telephone repaired.

There had been one death, he understood, from pneumonic influenza. The doctor had reported this evening that the other cases were all doing very well. They wanted to get it in Beaufort as soon as possible.

He believed they could get St. John's Parish Hall as an isolation ward. The board of health could take the school, if required, but he thought it would be better to get St. John's Parish Hall as an isolation ward.

Dr. G. A. Edie (health officer) stated that he had been all round the cases today, and was happy to say they were progressing very satisfactorily. They had been in a pretty tight corner in one home, where six children and the mother were ill and the father was unable to get any assistance.

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INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

A public meeting, attended by about 60 residents, was held at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Monday night, to consider measures for combating the influenza outbreak in the district.

Mr. W. H. Halpin (shire president), who presided, expressed pleasure at the large attendance and reported that the influenza outbreak was under control.

The local board of health had a meeting on Saturday morning and discussed the question with the officers of the shire, and they thought advisable to give the local societies an opportunity of making suggestions and offering assistance in any way they thought fit.

As they were aware, in the immediate district there were a number of cases of influenza. He was pleased to say they were not of a severe nature. There had been one death, he understood, from pneumonic influenza.

The doctor had reported this evening that the other cases were all doing very well. They wanted to get it in Beaufort as soon as possible.

He believed they could get St. John's Parish Hall as an isolation ward. The board of health could take the school, if required, but he thought it would be better to get St. John's Parish Hall as an isolation ward.

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STATISTICS WILL SHOW.

We believe that statistics will show that there are more deaths from bowel complaints than from accidents.

It is a fact that many of these deaths are preventable by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This remedy is a powerful laxative and is the best for all cases of bowel complaint.

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ed the cost... How would the...? Would the shire... townpeople?

He agreed with Mrs... should retain them... cost, which was... a strain.

After four years' work... had something like... His car was still at... the authorities to take out...

thought Cr. Halpin's offer... ambulance in Ararat... get a man to drive it.

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

Dr. Edie said that the... board would assist to a... He supposed the ladies...

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Cr. Sinclair thought the board of health... was responsible, but they wanted the... assistance of the outside ladies.

Mr. J. R. Wotherspoon moved that the... connection with fighting the epidemic be... left in the hands of the local board of health.

Mr. W. Bowen—They must not ask the... Ladies' Red Cross to do too much from... financial point of view.

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

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AGLAN.

A welcome social entertainment by the... House residents on the 8th inst. to... Corp. Gordon Grant, who was here on...

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FOR THE EMPIRE.

Sergt. S. J. Acton, brother of Mr. N. P. Acton, returned from overseas, and has... returned to Beaufort on Saturday night.

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OBITUARY.

The remains of the late Mrs. A. T. Tren... gove, of Chute, were interred in the Beaufort... Cemetery on Saturday.

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

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REACHES THE SPOT.

The best application for all neuralgic... and rheumatic pains, otitis, bumps and... chins is Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

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INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS... on the influenza epidemic, will be given by... SISTER GILPIN, under the auspices of the... Local Board of Health and Red Cross Society.

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

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AGLAN.

A welcome social entertainment by the... House residents on the 8th inst. to... Corp. Gordon Grant, who was here on...

Dr. Edie—Especially under these... circumstances.

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Special Invitation

from

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

who have pleasure in Announcing that their GRAND DISPLAY of

Autumn & Winter Modes

Will be held on Monday, March 31, 1919,

and Following Days.

We extend an invitation to be present, confident that you will derive pleasure and profit from your visit.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

FOR SALE, a few RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, hatched in October from eggs obtained from Government Poultry Farm, Wyuna. Price, 7/6 each. A. PARKER, Beaufort.

NOTICE TO PAY RATES. NOTICE is hereby given that no person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property unless on or before the 10th day of June, 1919, all sums payable in respect of any Rates have been paid.

AGENTS FOR—DELGATEY & CO. NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. T. ROBINSON & CO. PTY. LTD. R. HOENSBY & SONS LTD. MIT. L. YELLO MANIFURES. BUICK MOTOR CARS.

LEXTON STOCK SALE. WEDNESDAY, 21st MAY, 1919. At 2 p.m.

1500 CROSSBRED, COMEBACK & MERINO SHEEP. KELLY & McDONALD will offer by Auction as above.

FURTHER ENTRIES INVITED. KELLY & McDONALD, Auctioneers, Beaufort.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. BEAUFORT STOCK SALE. THURSDAY, 29th MAY, 1919. At 2 p.m.

2000 CROSSBRED, COMEBACK & MERINO SHEEP. KELLY & McDONALD will sell by Auction as above.

FURTHER ENTRIES INVITED. KELLY & McDONALD, Auctioneers, Beaufort.

NOTE FOR POULTRY KEEPERS. I AM now prepared to book orders for Eggs.

Black Orpington, 7/6. Rhode Island Red, 5/6. (A limited number.) White Leghorns, 5/6. All healthy, birds good layers, and unrelated to any in district. V. J. PARSON, Raglan.

GENERAL, good cook; housemaid kept; open one week. Apply or write, enclosing references, MRS. SALTER, 612 Sturt Street, Ballarat.

P.O. Box 29. Phone 531. H. REHFISCH & CO., MAIR STREET, BALLARAT.

PROMPT CASH BUYERS OF HIDES AND SKINS. TALLOW, BEESWAX, WATTLE BARK, &c.

Being DIRECT EXPORTERS, we pay prices on level with best Melbourne quotations.

No Charges of any kind. Address: Tags sent on Application. We stock Cartridges (smokeless), 20 per 100.

VICTORIAN PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Nominal Capital, £250,000; Subscribed Capital, £120,000; Paid-up Capital, £70,000.

The Largest, the Strongest, the most Progressive Co-operative Company in the Southern Hemisphere.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT AGENTS, WOOL-SELLING BROKERS, SHEEP & RABBIT SKIN AGENTS.

LIVE STOCK, WOOL, GRAIN, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, BEESWAX, WATTLE BARK, AND ALL FARM PRODUCE SOLD ON CONSIGNMENT.

Absolute Highest Prices obtained. Account Sales rendered promptly. Suppliers of all Farmers' Requisites. Rebates to Shareholders on Live Stock, Cornsacks, Twine, Oils, etc.

Last year Rebates allowed Shareholders equalled 12% on the paid-up capital of the Company.

Interview Local Agent or write Head Office for full particulars of how to become a Shareholder.

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.

W. R. GLOVER. Late F. G. Prince, BUTCHER. HAYLOCK ST., BEAUFORT.

ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT. SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY. My Motto—Cleanliness, Quality, Civility. Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.

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.

Hawkes Bros., BEAUFORT.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

We desire to bring under your notice a few lines we have that are specially suitable for this season of the year.

E.P. WARE, CARVERS, * CLOCKS, etc., * GLASSWARE & CROCKERY, BRUSHWARE (LADIES' & GENTS'), TOBACCO POUCHES, LETTER WALLETS, SCENTS & SOAPS, WATCHES, ENAMEL BROOCHES, and PHOTO. FRAMES.

Orders taken for Gold or Silver Watches and all classes of Jewellery.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIPS, "JONES" SEWING MACHINE, ROYAL INSURANCE CO., HUPMOBILE CARS, BARNET GLASS TYRES.

STEVENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

LOST AT THE GREAT FAIR.

By SELMA MAGNUER.

The Russian fairs at Nishni-Novgorod are rather good instances of everything which a world's fair should not be. They are quaint and... they are quaint and... they are quaint and...

There are three thousand booths or small stores, for rental, each constructed as a show room for goods... with quarters for not less than three hundred millions of roubles...

But the strangest, most remarkable feature of the fair is the people themselves, in the odd dress of so many different countries... Tartars, Kirghiz, and others...

The doors had large iron hangings. I tried at first to push them open, but they seemed to be locked, but the last one yielded a little, and by a hard push I forced it back... The doors were quite unpropitious...

My aunt, Miss Ella Magruer and I were at the fair from August 12 to noon of the 17th... I was not to be seen again until long after dark... The streets were badly lighted at night...

Understand, we did not learn the change, but supposed we were back at the hotel... I could not feel very apprehensive, however, for those dogs were clamouring just outside the door, and were there are goods there must be proprietors... But nothing further happened for a long time...

My aunt, Miss Ella Magruer and I were at the fair from August 12 to noon of the 17th... I was not to be seen again until long after dark... The streets were badly lighted at night...

Immediately we came to a door which opened outward, but not into the street. We appeared to be in a kind of courtyard, with high, dark, enclosed walls; but we could see the stars... What seemed to be great horses or pens, stood round the sides, and there was the same awful odour...

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AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF A BRIDAL PAIR.

A kind of Providence seems to have protected the bride and groom who were married at the Hotel Ivan-Velik, and this they at last told...

Mr. Carlson is a homesteader, who has been holding a claim about 10 miles from the shore of Lake Superior... He has been moderately prosperous, and blue-eyed Lena Hanson, who got onto the boat from Port Arthur Ontario, a few weeks before...

At about 5.30 the bride and groom were still three miles from the cabin, and the woods were dark and silent... The conversation and the stilled by the cough of a wolf...

Lighting a match her eye fell on a lamp. Taking a broom she emptied the kerosene from the lamp upon the floor... She had never heard the howl of a wolf before...

There are other dangers to which men may be exposed that may be as great as that of the wolf... "Do you think they will attack us?" asked Mrs. Carlson, in tremulous tones...

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A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

By E. NEWTON BUNGEY.

"And you really love me, Joan?" I murmured, hardly believing my ears. "More than my life," she replied passionately...

"Allan, I have a little confession to make to you," said Joan, during the evening. She nestled closer to me and hid her face against my shoulder as she spoke...

"Oh, not your rival, dear," she murmured. "I did not really love him. It was but a girlish infatuation, which I got over almost directly after Mr. Carstairs left Errington..."

"What was your rival like?" I questioned. "Oh, not your rival, dear," she murmured. "I did not really love him. It was but a girlish infatuation, which I got over almost directly after Mr. Carstairs left Errington..."

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WISE AND OTHERWISE.

THE SAME COMPLAINT.

The new doctor had a lot to say about his cricket, and the committee of the local club decided to include him in the next match...

Mr. Carlson is a homesteader, who has been holding a claim about 10 miles from the shore of Lake Superior... He has been moderately prosperous, and blue-eyed Lena Hanson, who got onto the boat from Port Arthur Ontario, a few weeks before...

At about 5.30 the bride and groom were still three miles from the cabin, and the woods were dark and silent... The conversation and the stilled by the cough of a wolf...

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WHERE TREES ARE MILKED.

In British Guiana and the West Indies, particularly on the bank of the river Demerara, there grows a tree known to the natives as the "Hyacinth," which yields from its bark and each other uncertainty...

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INFLUENZA.

WHAT TO DO.

With influenza, which is a very contagious disease, it is important to take prompt action... The patient should be kept in bed, and the room should be well ventilated...

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No. 2166

THE KERNEL OF THE

What Perce May Achieve

"Jack, old man, have a glass of beer, as they say in the States, in a summer-house. It's a good one," Jack answered with a familiar nod...

When I had fully recovered my senses all my sudden passion had left me, with the exception of a dull hatred in my heart for a detested rival. Gradually it conquered me, until I made up my mind that I would follow him and never leave him until I had killed him...

I sat in the porch pondering on this, and then saw what confirmed my suspicion of the previous day. I saw Joan, and with her was Jack Carstairs...

Great Heaven! The whole world reeled around me for a moment, and then, with a bitter hatred gnawing at me, I calmly sat and watched them pass. They did not see me although I sat but a few feet from them...

Then I started suddenly, for I thought I heard my name whispered. But it must have been the plaintive note of a bird that I heard, and once more I gave myself up to thought...

"Allan!" I called. "There could be no mistake this time, some one was speaking my name. As if in a dream I turned my head and looked..."

Never until I die shall I forget that moment. I started towards her, but the walk combined with the sudden excitement, had been too much for me in my weak state, and I fell backwards to the ground...

"Oh, Allan, Allan, why did you leave me?" she murmured. I stammered back some incoherent reply concerning my rival. Wonderingly she gazed at me, and then suddenly her eyes brightened, and a queer little smile spread over her face...

"Why, that was Jack—my brother Jack, from Brazil," she cried. "I was so thunderstruck by the sight of a man who had just been in my weak state, and I fell backwards to the ground. In a moment Joan was beside me, and her arms were around me..."

"Oh, Allan, Allan, why did you leave me?" she murmured. I stammered back some incoherent reply concerning my rival. Wonderingly she gazed at me, and then suddenly her eyes brightened, and a queer little smile spread over her face...

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The New Issue of War Savings Certificates for Repatriation. OVER 5 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST. PURCHASE PRICE: 15/6 buys a £1 Certificate payable in five years.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. OPEN FOR ALL CLASSES OF General Banking Business. Savings Bank Department.

AUTUMN AND WINTER. LADIES' COATS. Our showing of New Season's Coats cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS In Dress Department. OUTSTANDING BARGAINS In Men's Overcoats.

VALUE AND QUALITY In Flannels, Blankets, Flannelettes. WORTH LOOKING UP. Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

G. H. COUGLE, THE STORE FOR GOOD VALUES. BEAUFORT. PHONE 22.

S.O.S. THE WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP! FROM YOUR EYES. MORRIS & ANDERSON. W. H. HALPIN, A UCTIONEER GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & VALUATOR.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, AUCTIONEER, STOCK AND STATION AGENT - BEAUFORT. AGENT FOR: Yorkshire Insurance Company, H. R. Carter & Co., Wm. Crosby & Co., Federal Manure Co.

BEREAVEMENT CARD. MR. A. L. THOMPSON... IN MEMORIAM. ROBERTS. In loving memory of Gunner Joseph Eric Roberts killed in action.

The Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919. Police Court. No cases were listed for hearing at the Beaufort police court on Monday.

Influenza Epidemic. Four additional cases of influenza have been reported to the local board of health, the patients being at Main Lead and Beaufort. This makes a total of 22 cases reported in the past few weeks in the district.

Nursing Demonstrations. There was a large attendance of ladies at the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Saturday afternoon, when Sister Gilpin (whose service have been retained by the local health authorities) gave an instructive demonstration of bed-making and imparted many useful hints in connection with nursing influenza patients.

F.S. Welcome Home Committee. A well-attended meeting of the Beaufort Friendly Societies' Welcome Home Committee was held on Monday night, Mr G. Pringle presiding in the absence of the president, Mr W. J. Bruce Johnson (secretary) reported that the first welcome home function, to have been held in April, had been allowed to lapse owing to the influenza scare.

Beaufort U.F.S.C. A meeting of the Beaufort United Friendly Societies' Council was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday night. Mr G. Pringle (president) occupied the chair. Thirteen members were present. Apologies were received for the absence of Messrs W. Brown, E. Topper, A. letter was read from the Federal Band, acknowledging donation of £1. The secretary of Ballarat Hospital, Mr J. W. Johnson, had been appointed a life subscriber. From Ararat Hospital, thanking council for donation of £40/10, and mentioning that Mr G. Pringle had been appointed a governor for five years.

Religious Services. SUNDAY, MAY 25TH, 1919. CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Main Lead, 2; Waterloo, 3.30—Rev. W. C. Wood. METHODIST CHURCH—Beaufort, 11 and 7; Chute, 2; Raglan, 3.30—Rev. E. H. Colman. Raglan, 7; Mr V. J. Parsons, Waterloo, 7—Mr C. W. Wood.

Measles Killy & McDonald hold their Beaufort stock sale on Thursday, 29th inst.

The Weather. Steady rain on Wednesday night at Beaufort, and continued throughout Thursday, 22 points being recorded up to 9 a.m. A Slip of the Tongue. In week-end Corpl. W. Lorie at Beaufort railway station on Saturday night, Cr. W. H. Halpin introduced him as Mrs. Manson's sister. This slip of the tongue caused great laughter.

Football Match Lapses. The football season was to have opened at Beaufort on Saturday with a match between Skipton and the locals. Exaggerated rumours of the prevalence of influenza in Beaufort, however, resulted in the Skiptonites declaring the match off.

Golf. On Saturday afternoon a men's singles stroke handicap, for a trophy presented by Mr Geo. McDonough, took place at the Beaufort golf links; nine members of the local club competing. Dr. G. A. Eddie was the winner with a score of 91—55. D. E. O'Neil being second with 110—29, and W. H. Evans third with 107—12—95.

Reminiscences. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair has a happy knack of infusing life into a social gathering, and he was in good form at the A.N.S. meeting on Tuesday night. Mr M. Dames waxed reminiscent regarding his long connection with the association, and upon Mr Sinclair's remark that he was a reminiscence, swapping competition took place between the pair, which provided much amusement for the on-lookers. Later Mr Sinclair entertained the gathering by relating several amusing incidents which happened during his sojourn in the States.

Methodist Church Anniversary. To celebrate the anniversary of the Beaufort Methodist Church, special services were conducted by the Rev. E. H. Colman on Sunday morning and evening. Fairly large congregations were present, and the choir nicely rendered several hymns. The presence of Jason Colman, who presided at the organ, greatly enhanced the musical portion of the services. Mr L. Stevenson presided at the organ. Helpful addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. H. Colman presiding and delivering an appropriate address. Suitable hymns were sung by the choir and congregation, and Jack's orchestra played a selection. The choir sang several hymns and solos. The programme was greatly enjoyed. Subsequently supper (provided by the ladies) was partaken of in the school-room.

War Savings Certificates. An advertisement appears in another column stating that it would be well to buy a few War Savings Certificates. The sales of certificates up to the end of April, 1919, totalled £2,201,194, and total certificates received amounting to £2,201,194. One of the features of the new campaign will be the more effective organisation of the country districts by means of district committees, and to them will be entrusted the work of local organisation. The new campaign will be launched under more favorable conditions for the small investor. The rate of interest will be over 5 per cent, compound (exactly 5 1/2%), instead of the 4 per cent of the former scheme. The terms of maturity for the certificates will be extended from three to five and ten years. But the price of the certificates will be the same as before. The new campaign will be launched under more favorable conditions for the small investor. The rate of interest will be over 5 per cent, compound (exactly 5 1/2%), instead of the 4 per cent of the former scheme. The terms of maturity for the certificates will be extended from three to five and ten years. But the price of the certificates will be the same as before.

Accidents. Mrs N. Daniels, of Nerring, met with a nasty accident at Beaufort on Monday. The driver of the spring cart, in which she was seated with her child, took a sharp turn to the left, and the cart overturned. Mrs Daniels fell on to the road, the child falling on top of her. Mrs Daniels struck the back of her head rather heavily and was stunned, but the child escaped unhurt. After receiving attention, Mrs Daniels, who suffered a good deal from shock and sustained a scalp wound, was taken to Nurse Slater's private hospital, but was able to proceed to her home later.

The Ford is the standard Motor Car of the world, and it is to be expected that it is sold at a price which makes it possible for the man of average means to own a car. J. W. WOODS & CO., Agents for Beaufort District, 11 and 7, Main Lead, 2, Waterloo, 3.30.

The shipping strike extended to Melbourne on Tuesday, and the crews of 16 vessels ceased work. The strike also extended to Sydney on Tuesday.

FOR THE EMPIRE. The awards to Australians recently announced in the "London Gazette" included a bar to the Military Medal won some time ago by the late Gnr. T. H. Roberts, son of Mrs S. R. Roberts, of Beaufort.

Mrs Martinez, of Beaufort, has been officially advised that her son, L. Corpl. Harold Martinez, is returning to Australia. The young soldier enlisted at Beaufort in July, 1915, and his name has appeared in the casualty list on several occasions.

A group photograph of the motor transport unit serving in France with the A.I.F. has been on view in Messrs J. R. Wetherston & Co's. drapery window, and includes two local soldiers, Driver R. O. Welsh and Corpl. W. I. Halpin. In the same window was a striking group of the "Rogers' Family" from the Education Department. It includes test portraits, viz., Keith, Roy, Edwin, Bruce, Graham, Douglas, and Alick (son of Mr E. Rogers, junr., Beaufort), Harold and Sister Ella (son and daughter of Mr E. Rogers, junr., Beaufort), and Corpl. (son of Mr Philip Rogers, Hamilton).

Mr R. M. S. A. J. Spith, of Beaufort, we have received from abroad a neatly designed and printed record of the 1st Battalion's career in France, and containing many cards and sports programs printed as a souvenir of the 1918 Xmas. festivities. Both cards were designed by R. Q. M. S. A. Spith, and reflect great credit upon his ability in that respect.

Mr and Mrs J. George, of Beaufort, recently received a photograph of the funeral of their late son, Pte. E. S. George, who died of illness in England after the signing of the armistice.

Among the troops returning by the "Donong" who were transhipped at Suva from the Cape and several have won military decorations. One of these is Lieut. F. J. Jenkins, M.C. and bar, M.M., 23rd (Vic.) Battalion, who enlisted at Beaufort on February 20th, 1915. He won the Military Medal at Pozieres in 1916. After a training course at the Officers' Corps at Cambridge in 1917, he was gazetted as 2nd lieutenant in August, 1918, graduating sixth out of 120 candidates. The Military Cross was published in the "London Gazette" on June 2nd, 1918, and the bar to the cross was won at St. Quentin on September 1st, 1918, where he and his company advanced 600 yards in the face of fierce machine gun fire, capturing 80 prisoners and causing many enemy casualties. Before enlisting, Lieut. Jenkins was a State school teacher. He is the son of Mr W. Jenkins, of Kangaroo Gully, Bendigo.

Mr W. T. Hayward, of Snake Valley, has been notified by the Defence Department that his son, Dvr. George Hayward of the 57th Battalion, is returning to Australia by the "Tra-c-o-Monte." Dvr. Hayward had had nearly four years' service. Another son, Tpr. H. Hayward, is still on service in Egypt. Dvr. W. J. Schultz, formerly of Snake Valley, is returning by the same vessel.

The following Beaufort soldiers are returning to Australia on the troopship "Wyreema," which left England on 18th April—Corpl. J. W. Humphreys, 1st Bn., 1st Div., Melbourne (formerly of Beaufort); Driver H. Anderson, Beaufort; and Pte. I. Lees, Beaufort. All of these soldiers have been active for three years. The old days of individualism were gone, the war having shown them that only by co-operation could they have gained peace and victory.

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(COPYRIGHT.)

FROM PRIVATE TO PEER.

By Ralph Venour, Author of "Tales from an Old Curiosity Shop," etc.

PROLOGUE.

Homeward bound! Her Majesty's transport, Agra, carrying eight hundred of the best...

In many a manly heart was the desire to see again wife or sweetheart; for absence, when accompanied by hard blows, certainly makes...

The officers on the quarter-deck were just as eager to touch the soil of Old England. Seven long years of India-years packed in the narrow hulls of the transport...

"By gad, sir," said Major Leverton, turning to Captain Bailey Balfour, "by gad, sir, the sight of Portsmouth—"

"You may remember, major," said Columbus, "did something of the same sort when he touched American soil, and you can't claim to be a patriot."

"Now, look here, major," said the captain, "if you are going to play the enthusiastic patriot like that, I'm not going to be left behind you."

"What's that about a fever?" asked Lieutenant Esmond Portierfield, who stroked up at that moment, in company with his cousin, Lieutenant Viscount Clive.

"That's not bad," said Portierfield, when the major finished his explanation. "But why stick at kissing the girl? Is the age of chivalry so dead that no one of us will bow his knee for England?"

"I don't think I said it was anything," and she looked up at him, so provokingly, indeed, that he felt as if he wanted to kiss her there and then.

"Well, is there any objection to telling me now?" he said, lowering his voice, and picking his way carefully over the cobble.

"My name is Susan Oldbury, and I hope you're wiser than you were an hour ago."

"Susan Oldbury! That's a pretty name. And as to being wiser than I was an hour ago—that's quite possible. Do you belong to Portsmouth?"

"Yes, sir, what does your father do?" "You're very inquisitive."

"I beg your pardon, I didn't mean to be. But it is so long since I have spoken to one of my countrywomen that all I want is an excuse for talking. And one question is as good as another."

"Well, if you want to know, my father has a little draper's shop in Merchant-street."

"Clive made a mental note of the street and then went on, with that domineering air of his that won him many hearts, for women like nothing half so well as a man who is masterful."

"How old are you?" "You wouldn't believe me if I were to tell you."

"There's nothing in the wagger about that," put in Portierfield. "He is going to marry her, that's all."

"Yes, that's what I said," said Clive. "So the bet was booked."

Half an hour afterwards the Agra dropped anchor, and the moment the gangways were run out a crowd rushed on board to welcome friends not seen for years.

The troops had fallen in on deck, in full marching order. Mothers, sisters, brothers, sweethearts, and wives went up and down the ranks, giving the first words of greeting, and scanning the faces eagerly.

"There's my Tom," one woman would say to another. And then she would wave her hand and cry, "Ah, there, Tom!" and Tom, stiff as a ramrod, would wink an eye and let a smile ripple over his tanned face.

"Fours, left turn. Quick march!" And the gallant North Derbyshire Regiment began to dismount.

Lieutenant Viscount Clive belonged to F Company, the sixth company to leave the ship.

As he stepped on the pavement of the landing-stage his eyes fell on a young girl, standing at the end of the gangway and leaning on a chain rail. Her head was bare, showing her rich, hazel-brown hair. Her cheeks were ruddy as an autumn apple, and contrasted well with the creamy white of her throat, at which a knot of blue ribbon made a bright spot of colour.

His heart leaped in him. This was the woman he had sworn to marry. The woman he had looked for Portierfield, who was one of the lieutenants of G Company, and who was immediately behind him. The malicious and doubting gleam in Portierfield's eyes inspired new courage in Clive's heart.

There was no great love lost between the cousins. Clive knew well that should he die the succession went to Portierfield, and he knew that Portierfield, being not too well off and a bit of a spendthrift, would be only too glad to succeed to the title and estates of Isledon. At this moment these facts ran through Clive's mind, and he resolved that not only would he win the thousand pounds, but he would do his best to keep Portierfield out of the succession.

Clive looked down at the woman walking at his side. She was very pretty. Indeed, she was more than pretty—she was beautiful.

"I'm rather glad that you've got to marry," he said aloud, talking to himself, but his answer was practically in these words:

The girl's eyes opened wide, and she looked at Clive wonderingly. "Did you speak to me, sir?" she asked.

"I was really speaking to myself," he answered; "but what I said you may take as said to you."

"Did I say you had got to marry me?" "Did I say that's very queer—that I should have said that to you whom I've never seen in my life before. What did you say your name was?"

"I don't think I said it was anything," and she looked up at him, so provokingly, indeed, that he felt as if he wanted to kiss her there and then.

"Well, is there any objection to telling me now?" he said, lowering his voice, and picking his way carefully over the cobble.

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your father do?" was her next query, repeating her companion's words of a few minutes before.

"He doesn't do much—there's no need for him to do anything. He is the Earl of Isledon."

"Oh, he's an earl. . . . Now, you are telling stories."

"Indeed, I'm not."

"And how old are you?"—another of his questions.

"Twenty-six." And then, as she did not speak again, he added, "Is that all you want to know?"

"Your lordship is very kind," she said, with a mock courtesy. "Do you think if you were a lord you would be speaking to me now? Or, if you are—perhaps you are really a lord—then I ought not to be so forward as to speak to you now. So, good afternoon, my lord."

Ere he could say a word to stay her, she turned down a side street and ran off, turning once, however, to wave her handkerchief to the man who was to exercise such a fatal influence on her life.

In her youth, know how strangely her life was to be linked with the man to whom she had just been speaking. If she had known she would not have run home so light-heartedly to tell old Jonathan Oldbury all about the landing of the troops and the young officer who had spoken to her.

But the Fates had already begun to twine the thread of her life with that of Cuthbert Clive—to twine it at a tangled cord that it would take a number of years and many bitter experiences to unravel.

When Cuthbert Clive, viscount of the same name, set his mind on anything he could be a very resolute young man—indeed, some would call his resolution sheer obstinacy. And having once set his mind on winning his bet with Portierfield, nothing on earth could stop him; this, all the more, because the charm of Susan Oldbury's figure and her youthful buoyancy of body and spirit, began to fascinate him.

During the month the North Derbyshires lay at Portsmouth, he managed to find a way to be introduced to her father. The old man was started the second time the lieutenant called on him, to have a formal introduction to Susan's hand.

"I am of a small fortune in my own right; I am not responsible to any one for my actions; and I love your daughter."

This last declaration was no more than the truth, for little by little Cuthbert had come to love the little maid, and he had been the first to make an offer on English soil.

Old Jonathan strove to raise objections to Clive's impetuous urgency, pleading that the young people knew very little of each other. And what would folks say to his daughter marrying a soldier and the bearer of a small fortune? And what kept Clive taken in and done for? But what a mistake I made! I believe that one day you'll come to me and thank me for taking up your bet."

You won a wife and a thousand pounds—a very respectable dot and penny—and you can't regret it. I do suppose you ever told Lady C. the real reason of the wedding. Don't then. Keep the story for your silver wedding. It's best sometimes to have a secret from one's wife. Hear the bachelor preach wisdom to the Benedict! Many thanks for a most enjoyable week."

"Dear Boy.—The thousand-pound girl passes my expectations. You have worked wonders with the ignorant little daughter of the insoluble tradesman. When I heard her able tradesman, take thee, Cuthbert, say, 'I said to myself, 'Poor old Clive! Taken in and done for! But what a mistake I made! I believe that one day you'll come to me and thank me for taking up your bet.' You won a wife and a thousand pounds—a very respectable dot and penny—and you can't regret it. I do suppose you ever told Lady C. the real reason of the wedding. Don't then. Keep the story for your silver wedding. It's best sometimes to have a secret from one's wife. Hear the bachelor preach wisdom to the Benedict! Many thanks for a most enjoyable week."

Portierfield's letter to Susan went somewhat differently. It was a simple letter of thanks for the hospitality shown him, and breathed no word of disrespect. This note she read but once; the other she read a third time.

Then she rose and handed it to her husband.

"Here is a letter for you, from Portierfield. It was addressed to me, but it is meant for you." She echoed her husband's words of a few minutes before. But she made a notable change in the last sentence she quoted.

"I've read every word of it," Clive took the letter from her hand. The first words he read made him turn pale. He read on—and his heart began to quake within him. As his eyes followed the lines, his characters his thoughts busied themselves round the question: "What shall I answer her?"

He felt, rather than saw, that his wife was standing by his side, like an accusing angel. Her eyes were filled with indignation, her breast heaved tumultuously, her hands clenched and unclenched convulsively, while her breath came and went in strangely irregular gasps.

to lay hands on a considerable portion of estate and personality. This was how he went about the business.

He visited the happy home at Hamstead. Clive could hardly refuse an invitation when Portierfield asked pointedly to be invited. Once there he made an exhaustive study of Susan's character. Finding that she had an almost morbid dislike of her husband's name, he decided in any and every form, he made up his mind to let her know of the wager, which resulted in her marriage.

He knew well that Clive was a bit ashamed of the bet, and he knew, too, that he would never tell his wife anything about it, fearing no doubt that she might feel it an insult to her.

It would be his part therefore to apprise her of it, and wait for results.

One morning about three months after the son and heir had come to the home at Hamstead happier and brighter, Clive and Susan came down together to breakfast.

The spring sun was shining joyously in at the windows, winking on the silver on the table, and warming the air with the words of the old song was "smiling and gay," and Susan felt so happy that she could not forbear humming a little air to herself as she entered the room.

At each of their places lay a tiny heap of letters. Clive was tiring out by Susan's wifely hand, and at last they both began to open and read their correspondence.

Letter after letter was read, and then Clive called across the table: "Here's a letter for you, dear, from Portierfield. It's addressed to me, but it's for you. I've only read the first few words."

He had hardly strength to finish what he wanted to say, for there was on Susan's face a look of horror and dismay that terrified him.

"What's the matter? What is the matter?" he cried.

"Nothing—nothing. Only a passing weakness. I'm all right now." Susan put the coffee-cup to her lips to hide her agitation.

Clive went on with his letters, and Susan began again to read the missive she held in her hand.

Portierfield had written her, and enclosed it in an envelope addressed to Clive a letter and enclosed it in an envelope addressed to her. An ordinary mistake.

But not ordinary, when the writer does it of set purpose. Portierfield had his moments of devilish ingenuity, and this was the fruit of one of them. He could have devised no surer way of stabbing Clive in the back than to have had him strike deeply—and kill.

"This was what she read: "Dear Boy.—The thousand-pound girl passes my expectations. You have worked wonders with the ignorant little daughter of the insoluble tradesman. When I heard her able tradesman, take thee, Cuthbert, say, 'I said to myself, 'Poor old Clive! Taken in and done for! But what a mistake I made! I believe that one day you'll come to me and thank me for taking up your bet.' You won a wife and a thousand pounds—a very respectable dot and penny—and you can't regret it. I do suppose you ever told Lady C. the real reason of the wedding. Don't then. Keep the story for your silver wedding. It's best sometimes to have a secret from one's wife. Hear the bachelor preach wisdom to the Benedict! Many thanks for a most enjoyable week."

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"You say so. There is nothing to prove it. On the contrary, had you loved me, you would have told me of this beautiful plot before you told me to that."

"If I had told you, what would you have thought of me?" "A great deal more than I think of you now."

"But I did love you; I do love you."

"What love can a man have who so basely deceives the woman he says he loves?" You have deceived me, Cuthbert—I beg your pardon, your lordship—you deceived me into marrying you. I have borne you a son—he is the child of deceit. I—I—"

Her woman's nature, strong as it was, could stand out no longer. Her heart seemed to be torn in two, and she was round her, she tottered and fell to the floor.

Clive rang the bell for her maid, and as soon as she came he turned his wife over to her care. His head was in a whirl. He had never dreamed that his wife, the quiet Susan, was possessed of passion such as he had just witnessed. The sudden outbreak of her anger filled him with dismay. He cursed Portierfield long and deep, and stung to a high pitch of irritation and perplexity, seized his hat and rushed from the house.

He had his way on to the heath, where he walked for three or four hours, racking his brain for a means to soothe his enraged wife—justly enraged, he admitted—and bring peace back to their little house.

It was well on in the afternoon when he returned. He entered the dining-room and rang the bell.

Susan's maid answered the summons.

"Is your mistress there?" "Yes, my lord. Her ladyship went out about an hour ago, taking Master Mervyn with her. And her ladyship bade me give you this note if your lordship returned before she did."

He seized the envelope and tore it open.

Ere he had read three lines his face fell. He dropped into a chair, as if he had been struck a terrible blow, and the letter fluttered on to the carpet from his powerless hand.

This was what he read: "I am leaving you, and I take my son with me. I cannot remain longer under your roof. I may be your wife legally, but your wife I can never be in reality. You have made me suffer the pangs of hell. You, who I thought loved me. You deceived me—therefore I go. Do not search for me. You will not find me. If you did, no power on earth could make me return to you."

"Susan Clive."

She was gone. That was certain, and she had taken the boy with her. Search was made immediately, but the most skilled detectives of Scotland Yard were engaged, and no trace was left unturned. But all efforts were unavailing. But all efforts were unavailing. But all efforts were unavailing.

Pruning without any clear purpose in view, or without a definite idea of how that purpose fails to be accomplished, is certainly a silly waste of time. Yet unfortunately many of our fruit-growers do just that very thing. They prune for the sake of pruning, because they have a vague notion that the business requires it.

The following statement sets forth briefly the more important purposes for which pruning is practised: 1. To remove dead or diseased portions of the tree.

2. To correct undesirable habits of growth. Some varieties are too spreading, others too upright.

3. To direct the formation of the tree top in young trees. It is obviously necessary, in order to accomplish anything in this direction, that the operator should have a perfectly clear ideal of the tree he is trying to form.

4. To open out fruiting tree tops so that the sun and air may be admitted.

5. To shorten in the tops of trees young or old. Such work is especially necessary to keep trees within easy reach of the modern spray pump.

6. To reduce the amount of fruiting wood, thus practically thinning the crop. Thinning the fruit is now generally considered good practice.

THE ORCHARD. THE PRUNING OF STONE FRUITS.

THE PEACH, THE APRICOT, AND THE PLUM.

When pruning the peach, it should be remembered that it chiefly crops on the previous year's laterals, and not on old spurs; thus it is necessary to keep up a yearly supply of young laterals. This can be done if the old laterals are taken down regularly at each winter's pruning; for the young laterals will then start from the dormant eyes at their bases.

Care should be taken when cutting out the old laterals (writes Mr. C. Allen, in the N.S.W. "Agricultural Gazette"), not to cut close enough to damage the dormant eyes. In seasons when there is a bad showing of fruit eyes it will be necessary to leave some of the two-year-old laterals that are carrying sub-laterals, or temporary spurs showing fruit eyes; but this is to be avoided as much as possible, for the longer the laterals are allowed to remain after the second year the harder is for the dormant eyes at the base to start into growth.

If the trees have been topped in the previous pruning, it will probably be necessary for a number of leaders to be thinned out this season, for if the top is allowed to become too thick the trees will not furnish fresh laterals along the main branches too readily.

It has also been found that in very vigorous trees, which have their shape well established, it is well to thin out the leaders only, and not to top them back for a season. This not-topping also encourages the furnishing of laterals below.

The apricot bears its crop both on the previous year's laterals and on the current year's spurs. The tendency is for these spurs to die out after two or three seasons, starting from the base of the lateral; consequently the laterals soon produce fruit only towards their tips.

This may be avoided by following a system of renewal very similar to that described for the peach.

Thus, on the other hand, most develop permanent fruiting spurs. These can generally be obtained by leaving the laterals long in the trees, and shortening them back in later years, when the spurs are established and the trees are making less growth. In older trees, where spurs have multiplied too numerous, they should be thinned out in order to prevent over-setting, and the consequent production of small fruit; exhausted spurs should also be removed to encourage the growth of new spurs or laterals that will subsequently form fresh spurs.

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Pruning without any clear purpose in view, or without a definite idea of how that purpose fails to be accomplished, is certainly a silly waste of time. Yet unfortunately many of our fruit-growers do just that very thing. They prune for the sake of pruning, because they have a vague notion that the business requires it.

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5. To shorten in the tops of trees young or old. Such work is especially necessary to keep trees within easy reach of the modern spray pump.

6. To reduce the amount of fruiting wood, thus practically thinning the crop. Thinning the fruit is now generally considered good practice.

7. To promote fruitfulness. It is a general principle that fruit bearing and wood growth are, within limits, complementary processes, and that anything that checks wood growth tends to induce fruit bearing. Summer pruning and root pruning should, theoretically, have this effect. In actual practice this theory works out with considerable partiality and uncertainty.

Some men seem to think that an axe is about the right weapon for pruning. In most cases they are correct, for the man who knows no better than that would do well to follow the old proverb and "lay the axe to the root of the tree." The sooner his trees are chopped down and the land planted to corn or potatoes the better it will be.

In place of an axe or hatchet a saw should be used. The pocket pruning knife is one of the best tools in the kit, and soon comes to be the main reliance of the man who lives with his trees. A heavy knife with a blade like a pirate's cutlass is not needed. A knife with a single strong, straight blade three inches long is about the thing.

When a man goes out to do a day's work with the knife it is still better to use the form that combines a strong rigid blade in a turned wood handle—the kind that does not shut up.

The grasp is better, and the greater rigidity of the top makes it decidedly more comfortable as well as safer. It is also considerably cheaper. To the above we may venture to add the advice that the best pruning instrument, apart from the knife for the finer work, is a light, fine-toothed saw. Those now sold, consisting of a thin bandaw in a frame, with a grip at the end to keep it taut, will make a cut almost as fine as any knife. Where it is necessary to prevent undue bleeding of the tree, make a paint with equal parts of clay and colling, which will serve the purpose much better than the oil and white lead sometimes advocated.

POTATO CULTIVATION.

To my mind the potato needs for its perfect development a dry, fertile, deep, mellow loam, free from large stones, and with a southern aspect, so as to get the full benefit of light and air. Having grown potatoes for sale for the last fifteen years, I will, therefore, give a few hints as clearly and as concisely as I can on the way I should go to work in order to obtain a large and paying crop.

In the first place, a prolific crop cannot be expected from seed of low vitality. Therefore, get your seed from as far north as you can. I have always found good, clear, medium-sized sets, two or three ounces in weight, to be the best for giving a heavy yield. I do not believe in cutting sets a big crop is wanted. I prefer seed to be on the large side rather than small. If very short of seed you can cut the round varieties, but I contend that whole sets produce a heavier crop, besides being able to withstand disease and cold and drought much better than if they were cut.

I am a firm advocate of sprouting all seed potatoes, never mind whether they be earlies, seconds, or late varieties. At planting time they should have two or three robust, sturdy sprouts strongly attached to them, and if possible they should be the first sprouts. One cannot afford to let the seed tuber waste its nourishment, it must be deposited in the soil with all its powers intact. An important factor is the intelligent sprouting of seed tubers in getting a great weight of saleable produce per acre. If you are compelled to use poor seed, plant the tubers nearer together in the drills. The sprouts for seed should be dug up before they are quite ripe. The sprouts that emerge from the upper end of the tubers are the best, and produce the heaviest yield.

I have planted, side by side, seed tubers that have been cut, and whole seed, and seen taken straight from the clamp with its first shoots rubbed off. This experiment, as far as the sprouting conditions and the soil type were the same, proved conclusively that whole seed carefully prepared was much to be preferred. When vigorous and nicely sprouted seed is used there are no missed roots; every tuber has an even chance to burst through the soil simultaneously, and consequently one gets an even brail, and, of course, a crop ripens evenly and digs up well. Sprouted tubers, when the soil conditions are perfect, will catch up with unsprouted ones that have been planted three weeks before, besides escaping the possibility of a sharp frost.

GREENING AND SPROUTING SEED POTATOES.

"There are thousands of cultivators," writes a correspondent in "The Gardener," "who green their seed tubers without knowing why they do so. The greening of seed tubers, when properly done, is a matter of national importance. When the seed tubers are properly exposed to light from the time of lifting, chlorophyll forms in the outer skin, and the sprouts which subsequently grow are also well nourished with chlorophyll. There is no waste of strength, but a steady building up of strength. Potatoes from properly greened sets are fit for lifting for early purposes, quite ten days earlier than those from sets wintered in darkness stores. The late Mr. James Clark, the raiser of the famous Magnum Bonum potato, who was personally well known to the writer, greened all his seed tubers, and regarded the process as one of the utmost importance. There is a right way of doing it. When lifted, the seed tubers should be fully exposed to the air and sun. If possible, for about an hour, get the skin hardened a little. Then they must be removed to an open shed where plenty of light can reach them, be spread thinly on the floor, and turned once. At the end of a month, box the tubers, and until required for planting, expose them to light and air, only excluding the plants in frames to green, tilt the lights a foot high, and retain them there for a week. I have known many tubers to be burned in frames when the lights have been closed.

"In passing, I would like to say that nearly thirty years ago I stopped all clubbing in Brasserie, by using salt and lime—two peck of salt and nearly three pecks of unslaked and powdered lime per square rod of ground—and have never been troubled with it since where these ingredients were used in the soil. The lime is best put in during the autumn or early spring, and the salt forked in about a month prior to planting."

"They might at least have put a pair of stockings on that there figure of Diana," observed Mrs. Spriggin at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"She wouldn't be Diana if she had stockings on," suggested her city nephew, who was showing her the sights.

"Who would she be?" "Hosanna, I guess."

"Mary had a little lamb," began the poet.

"I once knew a woman who owned 30,000 head of live stock," observed the little fellow. "And yet this great little fellow never got half the above we may venture to add the advice that the best pruning instrument, apart from the knife for the finer work, is a light, fine-toothed saw. Those now sold, consisting of a thin bandaw in a frame, with a grip at the end to keep it taut, will make a cut almost as fine as any knife. Where it is necessary to prevent undue bleeding of the tree, make a paint with equal parts of clay and colling, which will serve the purpose much better than the oil and white lead sometimes advocated."

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The Timonshire Advocate.

No. 2167

Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne for transmission by post as newspaper

BEAUFORT SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919.

PRICE, 3d

WOOL APPRAISMENTS.

At the 54th appraisement on 24th inst. George Hagg & Co. Pty. Ltd. brought forward a catalogue of 792 bales, comprising wools from the Western districts of many lots of late shorn lambs and crutchings. The final appraisement for the season 1918/19 will be held in the last week of June. Clients are therefore advised that all consignments should reach the store a few days before appraisement date to enable inclusion in catalogue. George Hagg & Co.'s catalogue included the HM brand from Pittfield, a good average combing, which made to 25L, and combed back to 23d. I (in Discount) from Perthshire made to 24d. Of the many other brands the following were included:—JRS/Lexton—1st. com. 24d., ckb. 21d. GT/Beaufort (Beaufort)—cck. 23d., pieces 15d, lambs 16d. BBB/Dumbell (Landsborough)—Flo. 20 1/2 d. ED/D/Barkly (Barkly)—Flo. 20 1/2 d. TY/Clunes (Clunes)—Flo. 20 1/2 d. SD/EH (Elmhurst)—Lambs 18d. P/FH (Watchen)—X cutchings 7 1/2 d.

SHAKE VALLEY.

A public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall on 17th inst. to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a soldiers' memorial. Major J. J. Kirby, president of the Mechanics' committee, presided. It was resolved to erect a hall, and the following were elected office-bearers: Chairman, Mr. G. Douglas; secretary, Mr. Thos. C. Robb; treasurer, Mr. W. G. Murray; committee, Cr. A. C. Roddis, Messrs J. Ringin, W. G. Douglas, J. Greenbank, J. Whilla, G. A. Cheeseman, and Messdames Gray and Walton. Collectors were appointed to canvass the district.

STANDARDIZATION OF THE WORKING-DAY.

When an employer hires labour, he is not really purchasing time, but skill and energy. If he reckons wages by time-rates, it is only because it is a convenient method of calculation. But what the employer really wants is, not a fair amount of time, but a fair amount of productivity in return for the wages he pays. It is a well-established fact that, in general, the worker's energy and output improve with better conditions. That this applies to shortening of hours is equally certain. If sufficient time is allowed for adjustment to the changed conditions, a well-known engineering firm in England adopted the eight-hour day, and found it so profitable that it was able to pay the same wage as it had previously paid for nine hours. This represents a real advance in wages per hour of 12 1/2 per cent. Similarly, a very prosperous Melbourne firm has steadily reduced its hours till they have reached 40 per week, and yet its output has greatly increased. In a certain paper mill in England the shifts were changed from 12 to 8 hours. Through the same piece-rates were maintained, the weekly wages reached their former level after a month of the new system. A well-known labour member of Parliament shows that a similar reform in the steel-smelting industry had been followed by an increase of output of 20 per cent.

Perhaps the most convincing tests were those undertaken by the British Ministry of Munitions during the war. Large numbers of workers, especially women, were carefully observed in relation to varying periods of work early in the war the tendency in all munition factories was to work as long hours as were physically possible, owing to the urgent need for munitions. Many thousands of workers, under the pressure of their own patriotism, were led to overwork themselves by excessive hours. The Government at last stepped in, and forced the national output gained through the re-introduction of 40-hour holidays, and the consequent lowering of hours. Through the reports numerous instances are quoted of the remarkable effects of the shortening of hours. In one factory, after a reduction of the working-week by 1 1/2 hours, the output increased 11 per cent. In another case, the working-week was reduced by 2 1/2 hours, Sunday labour being abolished, and yet the total output increased 9 per cent. Another interesting conclusion was that the women engaged in moderately heavy work, a 50-hour week yielded as good an output as a 66-hour week, and a considerably better output than a 77-hour week.

From whatever industry or country examples are taken, the evidence all points the same way. Patience means lower output. Two Tasmanian apple-growers, on adjacent estates, employed two different sets of packers, one on an eight-hour day, the other working ten hours. Dealing with a large order, it was found that the eight-hour packers averaged between five and six cases each per day more than those who worked ten hours. It was also found that when they worked overtime, even at a much higher rate of wages, it did not pay the packers, who voluntarily gave it up.

A large firm, with branches both in Lancashire and Belgium, found that their Manchester factory, with 51 hours a week, produced a greater output per man than their Belgian factory, which worked 48 hours a week. Such cases could be multiplied indefinitely. They should do much to encourage conservation and preservation of energy.

SICK HEADACHE.

Sick headache can always be traced to a lazy liver, indigestion and constipation. Chamberlain's Tablets remove the cause by stimulating the liver and cleansing the stomach and bowels. The effect of Chamberlain's Tablets is simply wonderful. Sold by J. R. Webber & Co.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.
All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be greatly 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 "sight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try these too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SONS is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BEAUFORT GOLFERS.
1919—January, 14 points; February, 15; March, 16; April, 17; May, 18; June, 19; July, 20; August, 21; September, 22; October, 23; November, 24; December, 25.
1918—January, 26; February, 27; March, 28; April, 29; May, 30; June, 31; July, 32; August, 33; September, 34; October, 35; November, 36; December, 37.
1917—January, 38; February, 39; March, 40; April, 41; May, 42; June, 43; July, 44; August, 45; September, 46; October, 47; November, 48; December, 49.
1916—January, 50; February, 51; March, 52; April, 53; May, 54; June, 55; July, 56; August, 57; September, 58; October, 59; November, 60; December, 61.
1915—January, 62; February, 63; March, 64; April, 65; May, 66; June, 67; July, 68; August, 69; September, 70; October, 71; November, 72; December, 73.
1914—January, 74; February, 75; March, 76; April, 77; May, 78; June, 79; July, 80; August, 81; September, 82; October, 83; November, 84; December, 85.
1913—January, 86; February, 87; March, 88; April, 89; May, 90; June, 91; July, 92; August, 93; September, 94; October, 95; November, 96; December, 97.
1912—January, 98; February, 99; March, 100; April, 101; May, 102; June, 103; July, 104; August, 105; September, 106; October, 107; November, 108; December, 109.
1911—January, 110; February, 111; March, 112; April, 113; May, 114; June, 115; July, 116; August, 117; September, 118; October, 119; November, 120; December, 121.
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1870—January, 602; February, 603; March, 604; April, 605; May, 606; June, 607; July, 608; August, 609; September, 610; October, 611; November, 612; December, 613.
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1864—January, 674; February, 675; March, 676; April, 677; May, 678; June, 679; July, 680; August, 681; September, 682; October, 683; November, 684; December, 685.
1863—January, 686; February, 687; March, 688; April, 689; May, 690; June, 691; July, 692; August, 693; September, 694; October, 695; November, 696; December, 697.
1862—January, 698; February, 699; March, 700; April, 701; May, 702; June, 703; July, 704; August, 705; September, 706; October, 707; November, 708; December, 709.
1861—January, 710; February, 711; March, 712; April, 713; May, 714; June, 715; July, 716; August, 717; September, 718; October, 719; November, 720; December, 721.
1860—January, 722; February, 723; March, 724; April, 725; May, 726; June, 727; July, 728; August, 729; September, 730; October, 731; November, 732; December, 733.
1859—January, 734; February, 735; March, 736; April, 737; May, 738; June, 739; July, 740; August, 741; September, 742; October, 743; November, 744; December, 745.
1858—January, 746; February, 747; March, 748; April, 749; May, 750; June, 751; July, 752; August, 753; September, 754; October, 755; November, 756; December, 757.
1857—January, 758; February, 759; March, 760; April, 761; May, 762; June, 763; July, 764; August, 765; September, 766; October, 767; November, 768; December, 769.
1856—January, 770; February, 771; March, 772; April, 773; May, 774; June, 775; July, 776; August, 777; September, 778; October, 779; November, 780; December, 781.
1855—January, 782; February, 783; March, 784; April, 785; May, 786; June, 787; July, 788; August, 789; September, 790; October, 791; November, 792; December, 793.
1854—January, 794; February, 795; March, 796; April, 797; May, 798; June, 799; July, 800; August, 801; September, 802; October, 803; November, 804; December, 805.
1853—January, 806; February, 807; March, 808; April, 809; May, 810; June, 811; July, 812; August, 813; September, 814; October, 815; November, 816; December, 817.
1852—January, 818; February, 819; March, 820; April, 821; May, 822; June, 823; July, 824; August, 825; September, 826; October, 827; November, 828; December, 829.
1851—January, 830; February, 831; March, 832; April, 833; May, 834; June, 835; July, 836; August, 837; September, 838; October, 839; November, 840; December, 841.
1850—January, 842; February, 843; March, 844; April, 845; May, 846; June, 847; July, 848; August, 849; September, 850; October, 851; November, 852; December, 853.
1849—January, 854; February, 855; March, 856; April, 857; May, 858; June, 859; July, 860; August, 861; September, 862; October, 863; November, 864; December, 865.
1848—January, 866; February, 867; March, 868; April, 869; May, 870; June, 871; July, 872; August, 873; September, 874; October, 875; November, 876; December, 877.
1847—January, 878; February, 879; March, 880; April, 881; May, 882; June, 883; July, 884; August, 885; September, 886; October, 887; November, 888; December, 889.
1846—January, 890; February, 891; March, 892; April, 893; May, 894; June, 895; July, 896; August, 897; September, 898; October, 899; November, 900; December, 901.
1845—January, 902; February, 903; March, 904; April, 905; May, 906; June, 907; July, 908; August, 909; September, 910; October, 911; November, 912; December, 913.
1844—January, 914; February, 915; March, 916; April, 917; May, 918; June, 919; July, 920; August, 921; September, 922; October, 923; November, 924; December, 925.
1843—January, 926; February, 927; March, 928; April, 929; May, 930; June, 931; July, 932; August, 933; September, 934; October, 935; November, 936; December, 937.
1842—January, 938; February, 939; March, 940; April, 941; May, 942; June, 943; July, 944; August, 945; September, 946; October, 947; November, 948; December, 949.
1841—January, 950; February, 951; March, 952; April, 953; May, 954; June, 955; July, 956; August, 957; September, 958; October, 959; November, 960; December, 961.
1840—January, 962; February, 963; March, 964; April, 965; May, 966; June, 967; July, 968; August, 969; September, 970; October, 971; November, 972; December, 973.
1839—January, 974; February, 975; March, 976; April, 977; May, 978; June, 979; July, 980; August, 981; September, 982; October, 983; November, 984; December, 985.
1838—January, 986; February, 987; March, 988; April, 989; May, 990; June, 991; July, 992; August, 993; September, 994; October, 995; November, 996; December, 997.
1837—January, 998; February, 999; March, 1000; April, 1001; May, 1002; June, 1003; July, 1004; August, 1005; September, 1006; October, 1007; November, 1008; December, 1009.
1836—January, 1010; February, 1011; March, 1012; April, 1013; May, 1014; June, 1015; July, 1016; August, 1017; September, 1018; October, 1019; November, 1020; December, 1021.
1835—January, 1022; February, 1023; March, 1024; April, 1025; May, 1026; June, 1027; July, 1028; August, 1029; September, 1030; October, 1031; November, 1032; December, 1033.
1834—January, 1034; February, 1035; March, 1036; April, 1037; May, 1038; June, 1039; July, 1040; August, 1041; September, 1042; October, 1043; November, 1044; December, 1045.
1833—January, 1046; February, 1047; March, 1048; April, 1049; May, 1050; June, 1051; July, 1052; August, 1053; September, 1054; October, 1055; November, 1056; December, 1057.
1832—January, 1058; February, 1059; March, 1060; April, 1061; May, 1062; June, 1063; July, 1064; August, 1065; September, 1066; October, 1067; November, 1068; December, 1069.
1831—January, 1070; February, 1071; March, 1072; April, 1073; May, 1074; June, 1075; July, 1076; August, 1077; September, 1078; October, 1079; November, 1080; December, 1081.
1830—January, 1082; February, 1083; March, 1084; April, 1085; May, 1086; June, 1087; July, 1088; August, 1089; September, 1090; October, 1091; November, 1092; December, 1093.
1829—January, 1094; February, 1095; March, 1096; April, 1097; May, 1098; June, 1099; July, 1100; August, 1101; September, 1102; October, 1103; November, 1104; December, 1105.
1828—January, 1106; February, 1107; March, 1108; April, 1109; May, 1110; June, 1111; July, 1112; August, 1113; September, 1114; October, 1115; November, 1116; December, 1117.
1827—January, 1118; February, 1119; March, 1120; April, 1121; May, 1122; June, 1123; July, 1124; August, 1125; September, 1126; October, 1127; November, 1128; December, 1129.
1826—January, 1130; February, 1131; March, 1132; April, 1133; May, 1134; June, 1135; July, 1136; August, 1137; September, 1138; October, 1139; November, 1140; December, 1141.
1825—January, 1142; February, 1143; March, 1144; April, 1145; May, 1146; June, 1147; July, 1148; August, 1149; September, 1150; October, 1151; November, 1152; December, 1153.
1824—January, 1154; February, 1155; March, 1156; April, 1157; May, 1158; June, 1159; July, 1160; August, 1161; September, 1162; October, 1163; November, 1164; December, 1165.
1823—January, 1166; February, 1167; March, 1168; April, 1169; May, 1170; June, 1171; July, 1172; August, 1173; September, 1174; October, 1175; November, 1176; December, 1177.
1822—January, 1178; February, 1179; March, 1180; April, 1181; May, 1182; June, 1183; July, 1184; August, 1185; September, 1186; October, 1187; November, 1188; December, 1189.
1821—January, 1190; February, 1191; March, 1192; April, 1193; May, 1194; June, 1195; July, 1196; August, 1197; September, 1198; October, 1199; November, 1200; December, 1201.
1820—January, 1202; February, 1203; March, 1204; April, 1205; May, 1206; June, 1207; July, 1208; August, 1209; September, 1210; October, 1211; November, 1212; December, 1213.
1819—January, 1214; February, 1215; March, 1216; April, 1217; May, 1218; June, 1219; July, 1220; August, 1221; September, 1222; October, 1223; November, 1224; December, 1225.
1818—January, 1226; February, 1227; March, 1228; April, 1229; May, 1230; June, 1231; July, 1232; August, 1233; September, 1234; October, 1235; November, 1236; December, 1237.
1817—January, 1238; February, 1239; March, 1240; April, 1241; May, 1242; June, 1243; July, 1244; August, 1245; September, 1246; October, 1247; November, 1248; December, 1249.
1816—January, 1250; February, 1251; March, 1252; April, 1253; May, 1254; June, 1255; July, 1256; August, 1257; September, 1258; October, 1259; November, 1260; December, 1261.
1815—January, 1262; February, 1263; March, 1264; April, 1265; May, 1266; June, 1267; July, 1268; August, 1269; September, 1270; October, 1271; November, 1272; December, 1273.
1814—January, 1274; February, 1275; March, 1276; April, 1277; May, 1278; June, 1279; July, 1280; August, 1281; September, 1282; October, 1283; November, 1284; December, 1285.
1813—January, 1286; February, 1287; March, 1288; April, 1289; May, 1290; June, 1291; July, 1292; August, 1293; September, 1294; October, 1295; November, 1296; December, 1297.
1812—January, 1298; February, 1299; March, 1300; April, 1301; May, 1302; June, 1303; July, 1304; August, 1305; September, 1306; October, 1307; November, 1308; December, 1309.
1811—January, 1310; February, 1311; March, 1312; April, 1313; May, 1314; June, 1315; July, 1316; August, 1317; September, 1318; October, 1319; November, 1320; December, 1321.
1810—January, 1322; February, 1323; March, 1324; April, 1325; May, 1326; June, 1327; July, 1328; August, 1329; September, 1330; October, 1331; November, 1332; December, 1333.

WELCOMED HOME.

SERG. JAMES HILL.

At the Golden Age hotel, Beaufort, on Tuesday night, Mrs. S. H. Hill gave a dinner in honor of Serg. James Hill, who recently returned to Australia after over three years' service in Egypt.

The tables were suitably decorated, and the waitresses wore sashes of the soldier's battalion colors. And justice had been done to the good things provided by the hostess, the toast of "The King" was loyally honored.

G. W. H. Halpin (shire president), who presided, asked those assembled to drink the health of Serg. Hill and his wife. Cheers might not make the man, he remarked, but the khaki did. He extended a hearty welcome home to Serg. Hill, who was one of the best sports and followers of coursing who ever left Beaufort on district.

The chairman's remarks were ably supported by C. R. D. Hamah, Messrs J. G. Macdonald, W. Bowen, P. Kelly, and H. B. Seager. The toast having been enthusiastically drunk with musical honors, Capt. R. A. D. Sinclair, M.B.E., responded on behalf of Serg. Hill.

On behalf of the hostess, Cr. Halpin presented Serg. Hill with a laurel sash and a liquor stand; and Capt. Sinclair returning thanks on behalf of the recipient.

WIRELESS-OPERATOR J. F. WOTHERSPOON AND DVM. N. MCLEOD.

Wireless-operator J. F. Wotherspoon and Dvm. N. McLeod, who recently returned from active service overseas, were entertained at a musical evening and supper at Beaufort on Tuesday night by the employees of Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.

Having expressed the pleasure he felt at presiding over such a gathering and complimented the young ladies upon the way in which they had decorated the room, Capt. Sinclair asked the company to drink the health of Mr. J. F. Wotherspoon, wireless operator of the "Shropshire." They were delighted to hear Mr. Wotherspoon back once

more, and it must have been an anxious time for his parents while he was away. Judging by his own little experience of the sea, he thought a seagoing wireless operator's work one of the most dangerous tasks in connection with the war.

In requesting those present to drink the health of Dvm. McLeod, Capt. Sinclair said he must have come from some old Highland strath as they could not get a name more Scottish. If the girls did not take Norman for himself, they would take him for his name.

The speaker knew from experience that any boy who had stayed in Egypt had a rotten time indeed. He also referred to the fact that Serg. Hill's mother had been killed in France. He thanked them heartily for the manner in which they had honored the toast.

On the motion of Mr. Jackson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the chairman. The function terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and cheers for the chairman and press.

The flowers used in decorating were afterwards sent away to be sold for the Red Cross. On Mr. J. R. Wotherspoon's suggestion, the other decorations were not disturbed for a few days, so that the public might see them.

Never neglect a cold, as the result is a sore throat and the cold itself. A neglected cold weakens the system, making it susceptible to other diseases. There is a solution for every ailment. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is entirely different from other cough remedies. It is pleasant to take, and especially good for children. Sold by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.

FOOTBALL.

The football season opened at Beaufort on Saturday, when an interesting match was played at the Park between the locals and a team from Buangor. The game terminated in a win for Beaufort by 11 points, the final scores being—Beaufort, 9 goals 6 behinds (60 points); Buangor, 7 goals 7 behinds (49 points).

On the 21st May Miss Frances Nellie Owsen, fourth daughter of Mr. L. Owsen, farmer, of Dobie, was united in the bonds of matrimony with Mr. John W. Tiley, of Raglan. The wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Dobie, the Rev. John J. Spalding, Presbyterian minister, of Ararat, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended in white crepe, with the customary wreath and veil, and carried a bouquet of white daisies.

RAGLAN.

A special meeting of the newly-elected Raglan school committee was held in the schoolroom on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., when Mr. J. Grant was elected chairman. Mr. J. Stevens was correspondent, and Mrs. G. Lancy treasurer. The other members are Mrs. J. Lancy, Miss E. Cuthbertson, and Messrs J. Walsh and J. Cuthbertson.

Empire Day was celebrated at Waterloo on 22nd inst., when the programme suggested by the Education Department was carried out, and spirited addresses were delivered by Cr. W. H. Halpin (shire president) and Cr. G. Wood (shire president) of parents, held in the Waterloo State school, Messrs G. Vowles, E. Finch, A. Kewley, R. Gardner, E. Smith, and Messrs W. Newey and A. Kewley were nominated for appointment as members of the school committee.

LATE SOWING.

Because the rains are late it is likely that a fairly considerable area of the wheat fields will be sown late. Since 1914 there has been a series of seasons during which, owing to overdry or overwet autumns, farmers had to sow late. In neither case was the practice the results were not encouraging, but, unfortunately, the grower cannot control the weather. In both Victoria and New South Wales the Departments of Agriculture recommend sowing large quantities of superphosphate as the season progresses.

QUESTION OF MANURE.

Some Boot farmers start with 60 lb. for the early sowings, and finish with 120 lb. in the very late. Evidence suggests that the early allowance should be 1 cwt. It is certain that more liberal quantities will accelerate growth, whether used early or late. The plants come away quicker. They grow stronger through the winter, and are better able to make rapid growth in the spring and summer, because there is more vigor in them. A plant that possesses greater vigor is also better to withstand the different pests that attack wheat. It is more forward in earing, and the ripening is undisturbedly achieved by means of the use of liberal quantities of superphosphate.

STATISTICS WILL SHOW.

We believe that statistics will show that there are more deaths from bowel complaints than from accidents. Why not insure yourself and family against serious results from an attack of bowel complaint by investing in a box of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy? For sale everywhere.

WATERLOO.

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IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Red Steer, white belly, like N off rump. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 28th June, 1919. H. NORMAN, Poundkeeper.

FOR SALE, A FINE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.

October from eggs obtained from Government Poultry Farm, Wyans. Price, 7/6 each. A. PARKER, Beaufort.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to notify my customers that I am removing to new blacksmith premises at the rear of my residence in Beckett Street, Beaufort, on Saturday, June 7th. A. SKENE.

THANKS.

MR. AND MRS. J. J. DUNN desire to sincerely thank Mr. Backhouse and family for their splendid assistance in obtaining medicine, etc.; Mrs. Wangler, for delicacies; Miss Lewis, Stoneleigh, for a plentiful supply of lemons; and Dr. Keadle, for his kind attention to them during their recent illness.

WANTED, 25 tons FIREWOOD.

(half dry and half green) cut and carted from paddock one mile from Beaufort post-office. Apply this Office.

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.

KELLY & McDONALD, AUCTIONEERS.

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, BEAUFORT, LEXTON, CARRAN, BALLAC AND BUANGOR.

AGENTS FOR—DALCY & CO. NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. T. ROBINSON & CO. PTY. LTD. R. HORNBY & SONS LTD. M. LYLE & MANTHES. BUICK MOTOR CARS.

W. H. HALPIN, AUCTIONEER.

HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & VALUATOR. P.O. Box 29 Phone 531. H. REHFISCH & CO., MAIR STREET, BALLARAT.

PROMPT CASH BUYERS OF HIDES AND SKINS, TALLOW, BEESWAX, WATTLE BARK, &c.

Direct Exporters, we pay prices on level with best Melbourne quotations.

No Charges of any kind. Addressed Tags sent on Application. We stock Cartridges (smokeless), 20 per 100.

A. I. SANDS, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Picture Framer.

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

H.M.S. New Zealand, with Lord Jellicoe on board, arrived in Port Phillip on Thursday.

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THE WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP! FROM YOUR EYES!

ARE YOUR EYES CALLING FOR HELP? If you delay in attending to the call in danger, blindness, and other serious conditions may result. Let us examine your eyes and advise you of the best course to follow. Come to Your Assistance. MORRIS & ANDERSON, PATENT OPTICIANS, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOM OPENED.

Donald recently laid out a scheme for popularizing the game of billiards. It was the intention to place a billiard table in the Mechanics' Institute, and to have the billiard room opened.

The opening function Monday night in the billiard room was a success. The room was well patronized, and the billiard table was in excellent order. The game was played with interest and skill.

The chairman's remarks were ably supported by C. R. D. Hamah, Messrs J. G. Macdonald, W. Bowen, P. Kelly, and H. B. Seager. The toast having been enthusiastically drunk with musical honors, Capt. R. A. D. Sinclair, M.B.E., responded on behalf of Serg. Hill.

On behalf of the hostess, Cr. Halpin presented Serg. Hill with a laurel sash and a liquor stand; and Capt. Sinclair returning thanks on behalf of the recipient.

The speaker knew from experience that any boy who had stayed in Egypt had a rotten time indeed. He also referred to the fact that Serg. Hill's mother had been killed in France. He thanked them heartily for the manner in which they had honored the toast.

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The flowers used in decorating were afterwards sent away to be sold for the Red Cross. On Mr. J. R. Wotherspoon's suggestion, the other decorations were not disturbed for a few days, so that the public might see them.

Special Invitation

from J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., who have pleasure in announcing that their GRAND DISPLAY of Autumn & Winter Modes Will be held on Monday, March 31, 1919, and Following Days. We extend an invitation to be present, confident that you will derive pleasure and profit from your visit.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

Hawkes Bros., BEAUFORT. SEASONABLE GOODS. We desire to bring under your notice a few lines we have that are specially suitable for this season of the year. E.P. WARE, CARVERS, * CLOCKS, etc., * GLASSWARE & CROCKERY, BRUSHWARE (LADIES' & GENT'S), TOBACCO POUCHES, LETTER WALLETS, SCENTS & SOAPS, WATCHES ENAMEL BROOCHES, and PHOTO. FRAMES.

Orders taken for Gold or Silver Watches and all classes of Jewellery. AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIPS. "JONES" SEWING MACHINE, ROYAL INSURANCE CO., HUPMOBILE CARS, BARNET GLASS TYRES.

Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dips, "Jones" Sewing Machine, Royal Insurance Co., Hupmobile Cars, Barnet Glass Tyres.

Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dips, "Jones" Sewing Machine, Royal Insurance Co., Hupmobile Cars, Barnet Glass Tyres.

FROM PRIVATE TO PEER.

By Ralph Venour, Author of "Tales from an Old Curiosity Shop," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PART.

The story opens with a prologue in which is described the return of the North Downshire Regiment to England. After some years' service in India. One of the officers, Lieutenant Viscount Clive, being the Earl of Isledon, makes a bet of one thousand pounds with Lieutenant Porterfield, that he will marry within three months, the first woman he meets on landing. As Clive's ship meets on landing, his eyes fall on the landing-stage his eyes fall on a young girl, the daughter of a local tradesman. They become acquainted, and within the stipulated time Viscount Clive is married to Susan Oshley. Towards the end of the year a son is born to them. It is soon after this that Clive's wife learns from Porterfield of the wager. Being proud, she leaves her husband, taking the child with her. And to the day of his death, Clive never afterwards Earl of Isledon, sees her more.

PART TWO. CHAPTER I.

Night in the Khyber Pass. A sky like purple velvet hung over the slumbering camp, a sky studded with great gold stars, and flooded with the light of a moon brilliant as moons are in India only.

Backwards and forwards marched the sentries, the bayonets and buttons sparkling in the light. Here and there in a tent twinkled candles, speaking of some officer who was writing home, or reading up the geography of the district in which the regiment, the Downshire Foot, or "Hare-devils," now had its temporary home.

A cluster of brighter lights marked the hospital tents, where a surgeon, a few men of the Medical Staff Corps, and a number of Red Cross nurses kept watch and ward over the wounded.

The tents formed a street, a line of tents on each hand, in the hollow of a little pass, stretching out to the south of the main pass, the Khyber.

Halfway down the street of white tents a private stood outside the flap of a tent, a letter in his hand. The moon gave enough light for him to read.

He was not reading at this moment. He was speaking softly to himself. "Let us listen to him."

"My mother dead! Oh, no, I cannot believe it. But if it is true that you are no more, my mother, I am certain that you are looking down on your son this night. You are telling him to be brave and honourable, and you would have him be what you wish."

A voice came from the inside of the tent. "For Hiven's sake, Clive, come in and shut the front door. We're nearly as friz wild as the cowid."

The young man at the entrance of the tent turned swiftly. "I'm a forgetful boy, O'Shea."

"Ye are that, me son."

"I can't sleep."

"No wonder after this day's work. In the grasses of the Pathans you've killed an unnie, ye, ye've killed a lovely toime."

"It isn't that, O'Shea."

"Whatever it is, shut that flap. Clive did as he was bid, and came and sat down on a box by the side of the good-looking Irishman. O'Shea was sucking a black eye that was the pride of his heart. The tobacco made a building noise. For a few moments that and the steady breathing of the other men, all very sound asleep, were the only sounds in the tent.

"I'm wakened meself, this night," said O'Shea, at length. "There's a little gurrel in Cork city that's occupying me mind powerful."

"Lucky man," said Clive, "to have a girl to occupy your mind."

"Thru for you, me boy, when she's such a daisy as Julia Brannigan. Her an' me is tokened, an' it's meself that wishes this same talle would bust itself, so I might get home to me Julia. What's on yer mind, Clive?"

"Gentleman Clive," that was the name his comrades gave to this tall, clean-cut soldier, and you could not but say that the title suited him. His dress was that of the common soldier, but his face and bearing stamped him the gentleman.

mon sense, and he was the general adviser of most of the men in their little troubles. It was this that made Clive resolve to confide in him.

O'Shea got down on a stone by the side of the tent, and Clive standing up, holding the letter which he took from the breast of his tunic, began to read:

"101, Archer-st., West Kensington, London.

"My Dear Son,—My time is very short now. When you receive this, in the heart of the hills of India, your mother will be no more. The fatal disease that has been sapping my life these years has reached the summit at last, and the doctor tells me that a fortnight or less will end my weary days. Before I go I have something to communicate to you which it is necessary for you to know."

"In the first place, the name you bear is really your own. You are Mervyn Clive, and as that you were christened, you never knew your father, but he is still alive, although the world knows him under another name than that in which he married me. Your father is a man of rank, respected in society and in the councils of the nation, a servant of the Queen, and an honourable man. His son, his and mine, have not yet taken their rightful place in the world; but I charge you, as soon as you can leave your regiment with honour, to purchase your discharge—I leave enough money to enable you to do that—return to England and claim your place. When you get to London, go to Mr. Edward Abraham solicitor, 112a, Bedford-row, and in possession of all the papers necessary to prove your right to one of the oldest names in England."

"I do not tell you why you have never seen your father; let it suffice you to know that in a measure he wronged me. But the one whom I wronged you and me is a man whom I pray you may one day meet, and take vengeance upon. His name is Porterfield—Colonel Esmond Porterfield."

"My hand is growing weary—I cannot write more. And there is no need I should write more, for you are a dutiful son and you will obey my desires that you should return to England as soon as you can. Once at home, you will learn all. These are my last words to you. A mother's love be with you, and a mother's blessing upon you.—Your affectionate mother, "Susan Clive."

During the reading of this letter O'Shea sat with open mouth. When Mervyn finished speaking he closed his jaws with a snap, as much as to say, "I must think over this." But Mervyn, who in spite of his natural sadness was eager to get some notion of the fate awaiting him, turned and said:

"Well, what do you think of it, O'Shea?"

"There's many a slip between the canteen door and the barrack-room, as Shakespear sez. So don't put too much faith in what the old lady sez. Moid ye, Clive, she may have been a wandherin' a bit in her head. Still, don't say a word of this to anny-wan, but get home as soon as this tappy shindy is over."

"Did you recognise the name of any one in the letter?"

O'Shea looked up suspiciously. "Did O' recognise? Did O' recog? Well, now, ye come to ask me that, man Porterfield, the staff seems to answer. Colonel Esmond Porterfield, didn't the old lady say?"

"Do you know anything of him?"

"Do O' know anything of him?"

"Whatever it is, shut that flap. Clive did as he was bid, and came and sat down on a box by the side of the good-looking Irishman. O'Shea was sucking a black eye that was the pride of his heart. The tobacco made a building noise. For a few moments that and the steady breathing of the other men, all very sound asleep, were the only sounds in the tent.

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ply that made his heart stand almost still. "Esmond Porterfield?"

"What was he doing here with you, Rose?"

"That is too long a story, now. You had better get away before he recognises you."

"No, I must see him face to face. I must know him again, and he must know me."

So saying, Mervyn moved over to the fallen man, who lay with open eyes staring up into the moonlight, and bending over him, looked into his face as if committing every feature to heart. Porterfield, still somewhat dazed by the blow, was conscious, however, of the man bending over him. He made an effort to raise himself on his elbow. He got up and until his face was on a level with Mervyn's—then his eyes grew wider and wider as with horror, and his jaws gaped, as he cried:

"Good heavens! What are you doing here, Isledon?"

Mervyn paid no attention to these words, thinking no other man would know him for one. Then Colonel Porterfield, he said, after a moment, "I shall not forget your face, and I trust you will not forget mine. You do not know my name, but perhaps it will be enough for you if I tell you that I am the son of Susan Clive."

CHAPTER II. When reveille sounded next morning Clive sprang from his blanket but little refreshed. The events of the preceding day and the strange encounter of the night had driven sleep from his eyes, and he had passed the hours in a review of his position.

After he had fired the features of Colonel Esmond Porterfield in his memory, he had escorted Sister Rose back to the hospital. On the way he had pressed her to tell him how it was he had found her with Porterfield.

"It's too long a story to tell you now," she said. "Tomorrow when you are on duty, and if the column does not advance, come to me at the hospital and I'll tell you all."

So he had to be content with that. But when the morning came he had to go, without the promised explanation, for on turning out he met one of the men of the Army Medical Staff Corps, who gave him grave news.

"Hello, Clive!" cried Ormiston. "Heard the latest?"

"No," said Clive, more for the sake of civility than because he wanted to enter into a conversation. "Sister Rose has been kidnapped by the Pathans."

"What?" Clive answered with a gasp. "Kidnapped? What do we think. At any rate, she's disappeared. And there's no one we could have spared least, for she was the hardest worker and the cheeriest girl I ever came across."

"When was this discovered?"

"Only about an hour ago. Surgeon Milligan wanted her to assist him in his going to cut her hair, the one to help. Never turn a hair at the sight of blood, would she, and as tender as a fellow's mother with it all, so she is."

"Well, and what then?"

"Milligan told me to call her. I hunted all round me for her, asked everybody in camp if they had seen her, but she's gone, my boy, clean vanished out of this globe."

Mervyn felt the cold hand of Fate clutch at his heart-strings, and he could only murmur to himself: "There's some devil's work here."

The Pathans might have done this thing, but somehow he felt as if some other and more calculating agency were at work. He turned away and returned to his tent to consult O'Shea.

"Here, old man," he said, as he drew O'Shea to one side. "I want to speak to you. Sister Rose has disappeared, and they say the Pathans have taken her. What do you think, O'Shea?"

"Who was it, did ye say, ye found her last night?" asked O'Shea.

"Colonel Porterfield, curse him!"

"Then, me son, ye may take yer solemn Alfred David that Mister Porterfield, not havin' the wings of an angel yet, has somethin' to do wid this nefariousness."

"Do you really think that?"

"Listen, me boy. When I was at Rawal, Pindi—that's the name agogent St. Patrick's Day, this Porters was major thin—think a pick at Casey, colour-sergeant at G Company, an' he never risted hand or fut till Casey blew his brains out to get quit of the torment Porterfield put on him. An' that was because Porterfield's snarl'n' little devil as a terrier bit Casey on the leg, an' Casey felt the mark as his leg, an' he dropped his weapon, for he saw the man was dressed in the official uniform of the British Army, an' that's no small worrid. Porterfield, me dear son."

Then the fun began. The Pathan is a bony fighter, and so is the Briton; so, too, is the Irishman. The fight was a good one. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, and for every inch gained the British soldier paid the toll in blood. But the Downshire never slacked moving on. What if a comrade fell, never to rise again? What if a knife found its home in one's own heart? Good and well. It was all in a day's work, paid for manfully by a benevolent and patriotic country.

Mervyn Clive had good fighting blood in him, and he used his bayonet and pride of an ocean-going piston-rod. O'Shea, by his side, shouted and cried as if he were at Donnybrook Fair. Together they worked prodigies of valour like broom-combed, and for every inch gained the British soldier paid the toll in blood. But the Downshire never slacked moving on. What if a comrade fell, never to rise again? What if a knife found its home in one's own heart? Good and well. It was all in a day's work, paid for manfully by a benevolent and patriotic country.

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wood was falling on his eye so that he could not see very distinctly. He could not move his head; he could not do so readily, for he was held firmly by two hands. He succeeded in moving slightly to one side and looked up to see who it was that had held him so.

It was Rose.

She was bending over him, and looking down on him with eyes of love and tenderness.

"Rose!" he gasped.

"How came you here?" he asked.

"I was carried off just as you appear to have been," she said.

"But I was wounded in the fight," he began.

"And I went out to the door of the hospital tent to get a breath of fresh air when I was suddenly seized and before I could utter one cry of alarm I was gagged and bound. I was blindfolded, too, and carried until I found myself here."

"And you cannot tell why?"

"No, I do not know. But how is it you are here?"

"I know no more than you do why you are here. You were hit on the temple by a spent bullet, that is all. You were stunned, nothing more."

"Well, when I recovered consciousness, I must have been very weak, for I could not move from under the pile of dead and wounded that lay above me. Some of the Pathans came out after foot and pulled me up. They discovered me, and they evidently tried it, for he called to the others and showed it to them. Then they brought me here."

"You say you had my photograph with you?"

"Next my heart, dearest."

"The fair woman, to whose beauty the uniform of a Red Cross nurse seemed to give an added charm, bent down and kissed him on the brow; and had the easiest task in life to wipe out the Downshire. But private vengeance made Porterfield hold his peace."

In less time than it takes to tell, the Downshire were surrounded by a grinning horde who spared none as they asked not to be spared.

From that valley of death there came out three hundred where five hundred went in. It was terrible, and when the roll was called on the return to camp there was many a shudder as names after name remained unrecalled.

When "Mervyn Clive" was called there was no reply.

"Poor boy!" sighed O'Shea to himself, wiping the blood from his forehead in his cheek. "There's an end to yer love an' yer respect, else this story would never have been written."

Mervyn Clive did not answer to his name because he was lying unconscious under a heap of the slain at the very bottom of that valley of death. A spent bullet from a long rifle had struck him, and he lay over him, and his comrades fell over him, and he lay unconscious. And over these again had fallen Porterfield, going to death gladly because a Paradise of great delights waited them.

So he lay, breathing with difficulty until a party of the enemy came out to rifle and mutilate the dead. Porterfield tried to move when he heard the guttural voices of the robbers, but he was unable to stir. A shudder of horror spread through him, for he remembered the ghastly tales of mutilation he had heard in barrack-room and by camp-fire; and though he did not fear death he feared mutilation.

The looters pulled away body after body and stripped them of clothes; they ransacked pockets in search of valuables; and finally they came to Mervyn. One of the Pathans thrust his hand into Mervyn's tunic and fetched out something. As soon as he saw it he started back in surprise and called to some of his companions, who crowded round and jabbered mightily over the treasure.

It was a photograph of Sister Rose which she had given to Mervyn, but a few days before, in a meeting in which he had told of his love for her, when the Pathans had held a consultation among themselves, they drew Mervyn forth and hoisted him to the shoulders of two of them. Then they set off up the hill in front. He made no attempt at resistance, for that would have been useless. He was bound, and he kept his eyes open as they went, but a mental photograph of the way and the general appearance of the place.

In a little depression near the top of the hill lay a sangar, or rude fort of undressed stones piled one on the other. The door was shut, and in front of it walked a sentry, bristling with knives, and carrying a spear in his shoulder.

To him one of Mervyn's carriers addressed a few words and a reply was given, as if referring the question to some one in higher authority. A messenger departed in search of this some one, and Mervyn was laid down on the ground until he arrived.

In a few moments the chief appeared. Mervyn thought his face was familiar, but when he looked at him he could not recollect the man. "Casting not a glance at the prisoner, gave an order, the sentry unfastened the flap of the door, and Mervyn was carried into the sangar and laid down upon the floor. Then his captors withdrew and the door was again fastened on the outside.

THE FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

We hear much these days about preparedness. A people that is not well fed and nourished cannot to the fullest extent withstand the devastation and horrors of war. Wholesome, well-cooked food will without doubt play a greater part and receive more consideration than this time of year in ever before. If there is anything in the practical application of the precept that each man must apply with their keeper, this will apply to every double force, this will apply to every commissioner in the land.