

Pedestrians will be held responsible for all damages done to automobiles or their occupants by collisions.

THE LUNCHING TEAM.

For many seasons now the Slocum Militia Football Team had been beaten by the lads from the rival regiment at Punkville.

So the Slocum manager did a bit of thinking, with the result that on the day of the match, when Punkville came to lunch as usual with Slocum, they found a splendid repast awaiting them, with wines and all sorts of good things to eat but bad for football.

The visitors did themselves well, while the home team held back quietly, and the manager began to rub his hands at the thought of an easy victory.

Presently they all filed out to the ground for the contest. The Slocum's manager was startled to find there a team of fresh, keen-looking lads, ready for the fray.

"Who are these?" he asked the lunchers suspiciously.

"Those? Oh, they are the playing team; we are only the lunching team, you know!"

SMILE RAISERS.

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?"

Prisoner: "No, your Honor, my lawyer took my last pound."

"Special pains given to beginners," is a statement in an ad. of a music-teacher. Few advertisers are that frank.

"My boy," said the millionaire, lecturing his son on the importance of economy, "when I was your age I carried water for a gang of bricklayers."

"I'm proud of you, father," answered his offspring; "if it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance, I might have had to do something of that sort myself."

A chimney sweep who was complainant in a case in Edinburgh gave his name as Jamie Gregory, LL.D.

"Where on earth did you get that distinction?" asked the attorney.

"It was a fellow frae an American University," answered Jamie. "I sweepit his chimney three times. 'I canna pay ye cash, Jamie Gregory,' he says, 'but I'll mak' ye LL.D. an' we'll ca' it quits.' An' he did, sir."

They passed a magnificent mansion: "That's a fine house," said Brown, "and yet I can't bear to look at it."

"Why not?" asked Jenks.

"Because it is built out of the blood, the aches, the groans of human beings, out of the grief of children, and the wails of women."

"Why, is the owner a money-lender?"

It was at a charity dinner that a careless waiter spilled a plate of soup over one of the clergymen present. "What——" he commenced. Then remembering himself, he turned to his neighbor and asked, "Will some layman kindly say a few words appropriate to the occasion?"

PILES

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SCIENCE SIFTINGS

(By "VOLR.")

Ancient and Modern Breadmaking.

It is not generally known where and when loaf-bread originated, but some believe that credit is due to the Chaldeans. Previous to their captivity, the Israelites made unleavened cakes, but later they learned from the Egyptians the art of leavening dough and baking bread. The Romans gained their knowledge of bread-making from the Greeks and spread the art throughout the countries they conquered.

When the Romans went to Scotland they found the natives baking their bread on a ring of flat stones about a fire, which the conquerors called "grerdiol," meaning girdle. About 50 years ago in some old Welsh farmhouses there might be found flat, circular iron plates or bake-stones, which were somewhat similar to the Scottish girdle. It is probable that England learned its bread-making from the Romans, but for many centuries there were practically no public bakers. Also, bread made from wheat was a luxury, and the poor were forced to utilise rye or barley, and sometimes peas, beans, or oats.

In 1596 Thomas Cozan published a book called *The Haven of Health*, a part of which dealt with bread-making. Mr Cozan claimed for good bread qualities upon which we insist to-day. Light bread was then accomplished by much working of the flour and leaving the paste in a warm place for fermentation. Yeast came into use in 1634 and caused considerable opposition at first, as it was thought to be detrimental to health.

The Passing of Petrol.

Professor Harold B. Dixon, F.R.S., who is a member of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Alcohol Motor Fuel, and is in charge at the Manchester University of all research and experiments in connection with the discovery of a suitable alternative fuel to petrol, claims some very real progress as a result of his investigations.

Professor Dixon is still conducting inquiries into the different values of ordinary alcohol, ether, benzole, and various mixtures of all three. In his opinion, according to the Manchester motoring correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, we "can rid ourselves permanently of the petrol incubus and more than fill the enormous demands of motor transport all over the Empire by taking sun-power as it comes and not by draining away the limited store of old sun-products still available."

"My researches so far," said Professor Dixon to the correspondent, "have convinced me that we can get all the motor fuel we need from a single tree or other form of vegetation. I say 'tree,' because I believe the mahua tree, which grows freely in India, yields a large proportion of alcohol from its flowers when they are treated. But a good yield is also obtained from molasses, of which there is a huge supply in the West Indies and other accessible parts of the Empire.

"Pure alcohol, as you know, needs a higher compression in the ordinary motor-engine than we use to-day. It is also difficult to start up from cold. But mixed with either benzole or, what I regard as infinitely more practical, ether, it becomes as tractable a fuel as any we have now. Ether is produced, of course, from the alcohol itself.

"I am still experimenting with compressions to find out exactly at what point different strengths of the alcohol mixtures are most efficient all round."

"How long would it be before such a supply of fuel could begin?" Professor Dixon was asked.

"That does not worry me at all," he replied. "From the moment the Government sanction its manufacture and when the raw material and plant is available, it is only a question of ordinary chemical process to extract the stuff. A few weeks. It does not take long to make."