ALL DEFECTS

of the eye grow to great proportions. Defects of refraction are the chief cause of eye diseases as well as poor sight.

PROPERLY FITTED GLASSES

Are the only means of remedying the trouble. Here the fitting is scientific. Open on Holidays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and by appointment.

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RIDE SOME DAY IN GOLDEN TAXIS

A Few of the Amazing Things We May Do in the Magical Future, According to Edison

What will the world be like a hundred years hence?

None but a "wizard" dare raise the curtain and disclose the secrets of the future; and what wizard can do it with so sure a hand as Thomas Alva Edison, who has wrested so many secrets from jealous Nature? He alone of all men who live has the necessary courage and gift of foresight; and he has not shrunk from the venture.

Already, Edison tells us, the steam-engine is emitting its last gasps. A century hence it will be as remote an antiquity as the lumbering coach of Tudor days, which took a week to travel from Yorkshire to London. In the year 2011 such railway-trains as survive will be driven at incredible speeds by electricity (which will also be the motive force of all the world's machinery), generated by "hydraulic" wheels.

But the traveller of the future will largely scorn such earth-crawling. He will fly through the air, swifter than any swallow, at a speed of two hundred miles an hour, in colossal machines which will enable him to breakfast in London; transact business in Paris, and eat his luncheon in Cheapside.

Steel Cradles for Babies

The house of the next century will be furnished from basement to attic with steel, at a sixth of the present cost—of steel so light that it will be as easy to move a sideboard as it is to-day to lift a drawing-room chair. The baby of the twenty-first century will be rocked in a steel cradle; his father will sit in a steel chair at a steel dining-table; and his mother's boudoir will be sumptuously equipped with steel furnishings, converted by cunning varnishes to the semblance of rosewood or mahogany, or any other wood her ladyship fancies.

Books of the coming century will all be printed on leaves of nickel, so light to hold that the reader can enjoy a small library in a single volume. A book two inches thick will contain forty thousand pages, the equivalent of a hundred substantial volumes of to-day; three such volumes, six inches in aggregate thickness, would suffice for all the contents of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." And each volume would weigh less than a pound.

Already Mr. Edison can produce a pound-weight of these nickel leaves, more flexible than paper, and ten times as durable, at a cost of $1.25. In a hundred years' time the cost will probably be reduced to a tenth.

More amazing still, this American wizard sounds the death-knell of gold as a precious metal. "Gold," he says, "has even now but a few years to live; the day is near when bars of it will be as common and as cheap as bars of iron or blocks of steel." We are already on the verge of discovering the secret of transmuting metals, which are all substantially the same in matter, though "combined in different proportions." Before long it will be an easy matter to convert a truck-load of iron bars into as many bars of virgin gold.

We Shall Not be Here

In these magical days to come there is no reason why our great liners should not be of solid gold from stem to stern; why we should not ride in golden taxi-cabs; or substitute gold for steel in our drawing-room suites. Only, steel will be the more durable, and, thus the cheaper in the long run.

And in the world of manufacture the changes of the next hundred years will be just as revolutionary. Where we have now a score of machines, each responsible for a stage of manufacture, one will suffice.

"Before long," says Mr. Edison, without a twinkle in his eye, and certainly without his tongue in his cheek, "we shall have a machine into one end of which you will put cloth, thread, buttons, and so on, and from the other end draw suits complete to the last stitch, and ready folded for delivery."

All our present marvels of phonograph and telephone and aerial telegraphy are but blind gropings in the dark compared with the light that shall flood the next century.

The Briton of 2011 will be able to sit in his armchair and converse with his son at the Cape, or with a friend in Melbourne, as easily as across the hearthrug; and not merely to listen to his friend's or his son's voice, but to see each of them as clearly as if he were in the same room.

"WHERE'S THE MISSIS?"

During the tour round the world of the King and Queen as Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, one of the ceremonies was at the University of Melbourne in Australia.

The Duke was to receive an honorary degree, but the Duchess was unable to be present. There was a vast crowd. At last the solemn procession of the Council and Senate of the University emerged and made its way to the platform, the Chancellor escorting the Duke, gorgeous in his new hood and gown. In the hush of the moment, while the dignitaries were taking their places, a student of the University called out, in a disappointed tone:—

"Hello, George! Where's the missis?"

The shocked expression on the faces of some of the bigwigs only added to the audience's delight at the good-natured smile with which the Duke looked up in the direction of the voice.

Fifty-one Years Clerk

Mr. Elias Taylor, parish clerk of Felsted, has retired on reaching the age of ninety, after fifty-one years of service. During his term of office he daily ascended the church tower to wind the clock. He discharged that duty 18,500 times, and climbed 100 miles of stairs.

The celebration of Coronation Day was general throughout Canada. Religious services were held in the morning, and the rest of the day was given over to sports, military displays and pleasure-making of all kinds.

Severe Winter, Late Summer Frosts in Few Years, Declare Climatological Experts—Reciprocity in Weather Despite Politicians—No Bread Trust if Housewives Say So—History Makes Slang Phrase.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, June 23rd.—That summer frosts, the bane of the farmer and orchardist, would soon become a thing of the past if the trees of the Dominion continue to disappear as rapidly as they have of late, and that Canada in not many years from now will be as renowned for her semi-tropical products as she is to-day for her timber, are two rather startling and interesting announcements made by climatological experts who have been comparing notes on the weather during the annual convention of the American Climatological Association held here.

This does not mean that the juicy "fameuse" apple, known to all as being just about the most succulent edible the Province of Quebec produces, will be supplanted by Jamaican yams, nor that Montreal melons will be superseded in their glory by Florida oranges, but it does mean that there is a change coming over Canada's climate. One of the reasons given is that the thinning out of our forests makes the air less stagnant, that the snow melts more rapidly and that the thermometer rises earlier than in the old days when piles of snow might have been seen in the woods while the fields were bare and dry. On the other hand, it was pointed out, deforestation tends to drought, as the snow then all melts quickly, causing a flood with no reserve of moisture.

The fact that there is a climatic reciprocity between Canada and the United States, by virtue of which the latter export their heat waves to us, Canada providing them with cold feet in winter in return, was also alluded, to despite the fact that the organization is non-political and there was nobody present to urge legislation for or against the exchange. Dr. A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, was elected president of the association, the first Canadian to receive such an honor. The organization is composed mostly of Government weather prophets and soothsayers stationed in all parts of the continent, the gentlemen from whom the newspapers receive the forecasts of the days' doings amongst the stars.

The proposed bread merger has bumped up against good live opposition in these parts. It comes direct from mother, and what mother votes along the cooking and eating lines usually carries. Mother says that if there is any bread trust in Montreal she'll just turn to and bake a batch or so of these home made ones we have all heard so much about. A meeting of housewives has been called to discuss the situation and to draw up a strongly worded resolution against any proposition which would tend to corner the staff of life.

The phrase "Let George do it" is likely to be succeeded in this city at least by the phrase "Let Mary do it," since as a result of the approaching coronation Mary has proven herself much the more capable of the two at a ratio of about five thousand to one. Movements have been under way both abroad and in this country to secure contributions from all women named Mary to purchase a gift for the Queen and from all men named George to buy something for the King. As a result Queen Mary has been presented with a check for $62,500, as a result of the industrious efforts of her legion of namesakes. Part of this will be used by her in the purchase of gems and part will be devoted to charity. But to the shame of the local Georges most be told the fact that contributions from them in this city so far amount to only thirteen dollars, coming from ten contributors. Just why the Georges have made such a poor showing is a mystery, some authorities holding that in view of the present equal suffrage movement it is up to Mary to do things. The fund of $13 will however be duly forwarded, though there is considerable doubt as to what sort of a coronation present will be purchased with it. One of the local Georges has suggested a special $13 coronation cigar as the most appropriate gift. The thousands of Georges who did not contribute, however, will be happy if the incident results in retiring the current slang phrase associated with their name.

NEW WIVES FOR OLD

Viscount Wolseley has completed his seventy-eighth year. During his long military career he has met with many experiences, amusing and otherwise. One of the most comical was after Cetewayo, the conquered leader of the Zulus, had been sent by him into exile.

Cetewayo had wives by the hundred, but the British general set most of them at liberty, permitting the native to take only three with him. Again and again Cetewayo pleaded to be allowed to take all, but in vain.

The climax came when Lord Wolseley's departure for England was announced. Cetewayo sent a last despairing message to ask that, if the general would not send him more wives, he would at least exchange those he had for three others!

NO BALD HEADS

A Treatment That Costs Nothing If It Fails.

We want you to try three large bottles of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic on our personal guarantee that the trial will not cost you a penny if it does not give you absolute satisfaction. That's proof of our faith in this remedy, and it should indisputably demonstrate that we know what we are talking about when we say that Rexall '93' Hair Tonic will grow hair on bald heads, except where baldness has been of such long duration that the roots of the hair are entirely dead, the follicles closed and grown over, and the scalp is glazed.

Remember, we are basing our statements upon what has already been accomplished by the use of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic, and we have the right to assume that what it has done for thousands of others it will do for you. In any event you cannot lose anything by giving it a trial on our liberal guarantee. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, Higginbotham Drug Co.

THERE ARE NO SUFFRAGETTES

Every Person in the Isle of Man Has a Vote

The Isle of Man, whose Parliament, the House of Keys, has been on strike, has a very different set of laws from those in England. There is no income tax, no land tax, and no death duties. All the revenue required is raised from taxes on food and drink.

There are no laws to restrict the hours that may be worked in factories and shops. Moneylending is not a profitable business there, for a 200-year-old law makes 6 per cent. the highest interest that can be charged. Yet imprisonment for debt is a far commoner penalty for failure to pay than it is in England.

There are no Suffragettes in Man, for the simple reason that every woman, married or single, owner, occupier, or lodger, has the Parliamentary vote.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS

Family Relics Are Often Called Into Requisition

"It is very curious how many families have something which is considered indispensable at a wedding," said the verger of a West-End church. "There is a firm belief that without it—well, the couple cannot possibly be happy."

"Have you heard of the lucky Prayer-Book of the Hamiltons? That book—which is carefully preserved at Biel, near Prestonkirk—has been used at more weddings than you could imagine, including nearly every Royal wedding from the times of George III. and Queen Charlotte down to our own. The only omission, I think, was the wedding of George IV., and that was unfortunate. Dean Stanley took it with him to Russia when he went there to marry the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie. The last time it was used at a Royal wedding was in 1893, when our King and Queen were married.

"In some families the luck-bringer is a ring. The Verneys have one which has a romantic history. It belonged to an ancestor of the family who fought at Edge Hill during the Rebellion. After the conflict search was made for him, but all that was found was his gloved hand, which was still clutching the Royal Standard. On it was his wedding-ring, and ever since it has been used at all the weddings in the family. Of course, it is not worn continuously by every bride. As a matter of fact, it is taken off immediately after the ceremony and an ordinary wedding-ring is substituted.

"There are, too, many lucky bridal veils, some of them centuries old. I have seen several which have been used on occasion for more than two centuries.

"Perhaps the most remarkable of these treasures is a veil belonging to the Horners, and worn a few years ago when Miss Cecily Horner was married. It was made for Mary Queen of Scots by some nuns, who presented it to her when she was a prisoner at Fotheringay. Passing to Cardinal Yorke, it was given by him to the Horner family, and has been worn by many brides of their house. When a Horner is to be married many people try to be present at the ceremony principally to see the famous veil."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

OLD-TIME BETTING, THAT OF TO-DAY

How the Systems Differ—Kentucky Racing Free From Scandal

Pari Mutuel betting is just now having its first try-out in Canada. Strange, perhaps, for book-making has been in vogue for 40 years.

It is believed that an Englishman by the name of Stanton began booking on the New York tracks. He made money so quickly that many others were induced to follow. It became so popular that it monopolized speculation on the running turf, the pool selling and the mutuels falling by the wayside.

With its growth and popularity, operations in bookmaking became so extensive as to overshadow the sport of racing itself. This aroused antagonism, that led to hostile legislation threatening the very existence of racing.

Within the past twe years the real friends of racing set about restoring old-time methods of betting as a substitute for bookmaking. The pioneer horse breeding State of Kentucky, through its State racing commission, abolished bookmaking from its tracks, substituting auction pools and mutuels in its stead. The result has been that Kentucky racing is free from scandal. The experiment has been extensively tried, and it is now more than probable that this method of betting will restore the sport to its old-time standing throughout the entire continent.

The distinct feature of this betting is that the public make their own odds. Another feature is the absolute fairness of the system. It is not difficult for one to understand its methods.

It is a method in which each backer invests what he pleases on the horse of his choice. The whole amount bet on all of the horses is aggregated on a pari mutuel after the race to those who have backed the winning horse. Betting is done by purchasing tickets representing the buyers' selection. These tickets are sold generally at $2, $5 and $10 each, according to the amount the purchaser wishes to invest. The total amount invested on all of the horses, less the percentage charged by the association, is then divided among the holders of the winning tickets.

The machine registers each and every ticket sold as soon as it is sold. These machines show plainly the number of tickets sold on each horse and also the number of tickets sold on all of the horses. The system gives tickets by the purchase of which the bettor can back a horse to win, run second or third. The three machines are known by "straight," "place," and "show," thus any purchaser buying a ticket on any horse can tell at the time of his purchase how many tickets have been sold on his horse, as well as the total number of tickets sold on all of the horses.

At the start of each race an electric button is touched on the judges' stand which locks each machine. Consequently when the barrier is sprung it is impossible to purchase any more tickets. It will be seen that no one could have any object in view to alter the result of any particular race or bring about what one termed "fixed" races, as there is no division of money other than what the public invest themselves.

PROTECTION OF SMALL BIRDS

The Agricultural Society of the Gironde, France, is convinced that the continually increasing numbers of enemies of crops, and especially of the insects so harmful to vines, Cockylis and Eudemis, is due to a great extent to the disappearance of small birds. The society, therefore, has invited all the agricultural associations of France to unite and insist upon the protection of these valuable auxiliaries of the farmer.

In Every Home

there should be at least one Outdoor Periodical, and Forest and Stream is the best. It is the oldest and best known paper in its field and Standard Authority on all matters pertaining to outdoor life. Its articles on Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Canoeing, Yachting, Cruising, Travel, Sport, Adventure, are by men who know.

Published Weekly—52 times a year. Illustrated with pictures taken in the woods, field and on the water.

Forest and Stream tells you the How, the Where, the When, and what to expect when you get there. Its Bureau of Information is worth the subscription price alone. Write for particulars and sample copy.

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO.
127 Franklin St. New York.

CHRONIC WEAKNESSES AVOIDED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. Emma Chatel, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Another Operation Avoided.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—I run a sewing machine in a large factory and got all run down. I had to give up work for I could not stand the pains in my back. The doctor said I needed an operation for womb trouble but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did more for me than the doctors did. I have gained five pounds. I hope that everyone who is suffering from female trouble, nervousness and backache will take the Compound. I owe my thanks to Mrs. Pinkham. She is the working girl's friend for health, and all women who suffer should write to her and take her advice.—Miss Tillie Plenzig, 3 Jay St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

"BUNKUM"

"Buncombe" is the spelling of bunkum in the new English dictionary. Buncombe, of course, is the place in North Carolina whose representative in Congress once justified himself for making a superfluous speech by explaining that he was speaking not to the House, but to Buncombe.

All Learn Chess

Chess is taught in nearly all the schools in Saxony.

Man-of-War Ropes

The ropes of a first-class man-of-war cost about $15,000.

Big Tobacco Area

Over six million acres of land are under tobacco cultivation throughout the world.

Aliens in Europe

Of 1,131 aliens naturalized in Britain last year, 390 were Russians and 347 Germans; while of the whole total 208 settled in London.

Every Careful Spender

WILL appreciate the values we are able to offer in all sorts of Watches and Jewelry needs. These aren't now and again advantages, either. Day by day we are able to please our customers with exceptional chances in nearly every line.

THE REASONS ARE:

Knowing how to buy close, and then besides this, there's another point—we are satisfied with a rather smaller profit than the smaller store.

So that the person who practices careful spending ought to be happy here.

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Established 1894. MILTON ONT.

IN HIS EIGHTIES

The Wonderful Pictures of Walter Greaves Who Was a Pupil of Whistler

To the list of the great English painters of the nineteenth century has to be added a name which will sound unfamiliar to the ears even of those who may claim to be well informed. Walter Greaves has opened his exhibition of "Old Chelsea, Cremorne, The Thames, Battersea, Carlyle, etc." to the public at the Goupil Gallery, and before these pictures will have made room for their successors Mr. Greaves will have risen to well-deserved fame. And none too early, for the artist whose unsuspected gifts are now so suddenly revealed, is in the eighth decade of a life of struggle and hardship. The title of his exhibition proclaims Mr. Greaves a pupil of Whistler, and the first cursory glance around the gallery would leave no room for doubt, even if "pupil of Whistler" were not expressly stated on the title-page of the catalogue. "The master" would not allow his two pupils, Mr. W. Greaves and his brother, to exhibit without his permission and without an express mention of their pupilage. To this latter condition Mr. Greaves modestly adheres even now, so many years after Whistler's death. The interest of his display at the Goupil Gallery, apart from the admirable painter-like qualities of Mr. Greaves' work, lies in the problem: How much of the astounding talent shown in these paintings was due to Whistler's teaching, and—one trembles to utter the blasphemy—How much did Whistler learn from his pupil? From Mr. Greaves himself, whose worship of the master, according to all accounts, amounted almost to self-effacement, it would be vain to expect enlightenment. But there is the evidence of his work. "Passing Under Old Battersea Bridge," the most "Whistlerian" perhaps of all his works, so like the master's "Nocturne" at the Tate Gallery in arrangement and in the manner of applying the paint and especially of indicating the figures, bears the date 1862, and thus antedates Whistler's picture by over ten years. And then we have Mr. Greaves' own statement, made in all modesty, that he and his brother painted the Thames and Cremorne Gardens, both day and night effects, before they knew Whistler, which would be in the early fifties. Thus, while Mr. Greaves' "Carlyle," his "Portrait of the Artist," and other pictures, are clearly painted in imitation of "the master," one is forced to the conclusion that Whistler himself may have benefitted to no small extent by the example of his pupil. With all his veneration for his master, Mr. Greaves never was a slavish imitator. There are in his pictures, in addition to their Whistlerian characteristics, certain qualities which are quite personal, and others which connect him with the masters of the Dutch school, especially the clearness and precision of his statement, without undue insistence on outline. His manner of painting architecture is something between the crispness of Van der Heyden and the mellowness of Matthew Maris in the mood in which he painted his "Souvenir of Amsterdam." In everything shown at this surprising exhibition—even in the "Hammersmith Bridge on Boat-Race Day," which he painted at the age of sixteen—Mr. W. Greaves proves himself a great artist and an admirable craftsman.

"AN AXE TO GRIND"

This phrase has frequently been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, but it was first used by Charles Miner—born in 1780, died in 1865—and occurs in an essay entitled "Who'll turn the Grindstone?" originally contributed to the 'Wilkesbarre Gleaner,' a country newspaper published in the interior of Pennsylvania in 1811.

The author says that when he was a little boy he was accosted one cold winter morning by a man with an axe on his shoulder.

"My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I.

"You are a fine little fellow!" said he. "Will you let me grind my axe upon it?"

Pleased by the compliment of "fine little fellow," the gentleman's bidding was done by the boy, water being procured for him and the grindstone kept in motion until the boy's hands were blistered, the smiling gentleman keeping up his flattery meanwhile. Before the grinding was done the school-bell rang, and after the axe had the proper edge on it the man ungraciously exclaimed:—

"Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; cut to school, or you'll rue it!"

The author says that he felt very much wounded and never forgot the incident, and ever afterwards when he saw one person flattering another he said to himself, "That man has an axe to grind."

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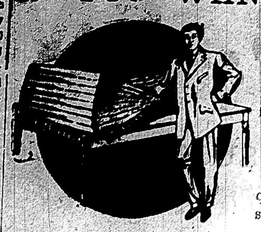

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Our New Method Treatment has snatched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS

Returned to the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Halton during the Quarter ending the Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1911.

Prosecutor	Defendant	Nature of Charge	Date of Conviction	Name of Justice	Amount of Fine	When Paid	To Whom Paid	Remarks
W. A. Ferrah	J. J. Heipel	Violation License Act	Jan'y. 23, '11	J. H. Shields, P. M.	$50 00	Forthwith	License Inspector	
Alexander McCleary	Alf. Cramer	Violation Town By-law	Jan'y. 23, '11	do.	2 00	do.	Treas. Oakville	
Alexander McCleary	Robert Lambert	do.	Jan'y. 23, '11	do.	2 00	do.	do.	
Alexander McCleary	A. McDonald	do.	Jan'y. 23, '11	do.	2 00	do.	do.	
Alexander McCleary	Herb Ricey	do.	Jan'y. 23, '11	do.	2 00	do.	do.	
Alexander McCleary	Joseph Doyle	do.	Feb'y. 4, '11	do.	2 00	do.	do.	
John Matz	Robert Snowball	do.	March 3, '11	do.	4 00	do.	do.	
John Matz	John Sullivan	do.	March 3, '11	do.	4 00	do.	do.	
Albert Beeston	James Quinn	Violation Dog By-law	March 16, '11	do.	....			
Hiram Smith	C. J. Pilger	Non-payment of wages	March 24, '11	do.	....			
Alexander McCleary	Michael McDermott	Violation Town By-law	March 27, '11	do.	....			Dog destroyed.
W. H. Reid	Thomas Smith	Vagrancy	April 4, '11	S. Dice, P. M.	5 00	Forthwith	Treas. Oakville	Paid Smith $5.00 wages.
Alex. McDonald	Henry Shannon	Drunk and disorderly	April 8, '11	H. W. Kennedy and L. Grant	1 00			
Alex. McDonald	William Richmond	Drunk and disorderly	April 8, '11	do.	10 00	Forthwith	Treas. Georgetown	16 days in Gaol at hard labor.
W. H. Reid	Harry Stack	Vagrancy	April 10, '11	S. Dice, P. M.	5 00	Forthwith	do.	
S. Kerlowsky	George Benton	Disorderly conduct	April 12, '11	H. P. Moore	....			
J. A. Ayearst	William Lawson	Violation of Liquor License Act	May 6, '11	H. P. Moore and H. W. Kennedy	1 00	Forthwith	Treas. Acton	30 days in Gaol.
do.	do.	do.	May 6, '11	do.	20 00	(Not paid)		Defendant left country after service of summons.
do.	do.	do.	May 6, '11	do.	100 00	do.		do.
do.	do.	do.	May 6, '11	do.	100 00	do.		do.
do.	do.	do.	May 6, '11	do.	100 00	do.		do.
do.	A. J. Lehman	do.	May 6, '11	do.	100 00	do.		do.
do.	A. J. Lehman	do.	May 6, '11	do.	200 00	Forthwith	License Inspector	do.
do.	Norman Lehman	do.	May 6, '11	do.	200 00	do.	do.	
do.	Austen Lehman	do.	May 6, '11	do.	100 00	do.	do.	
W. A. Chapman	Thomas Hilson	Breach of Town By-law	May 29, '11	S. Dice, P. M.	100 00	do.	do.	
Alex. McDonald	Bert Perrin	Drunk and disorderly	May 24, '11	H. W. Kennedy and L. Grant	1 00	do.	Treas. Milton	
Minnie Fetter	Louise Bradshaw	Assault	June 12, '11	S. Dice, P. M.	2 00	do.	Treas. Georgetown	To be paid in 30 days.
					1 00			

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct Schedule of Convictions returned to my office for the Quarter above mentioned.

Milton, June 15, 1911.

W. I. DICK,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Halton.