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VOLUME 63. MILTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923. No. 33

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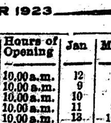
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COUNTY OF HALTON
LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR
FOR 1923

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov
1 Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	12	9	4	29	7	9
2 Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	9	6	1	26	4	6
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	10	7	2	27	5	7
4 Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	11	8	3	28	6	8
5 Campbellville	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	13	10	5	30	8	10
6 Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	8	5	7	25	10	5

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. Wm. Panton, Milton; 2. W. S. Savage, Oakville; 3. J. A. Tracy, Georgetown; 4. Geo. E. Agnew, Acton; 5. Wm. Fraser Campbellville; 6. W. J. Stuart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 12th June and 11th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 3rd April and 2nd October, 10 a.m., and so often as other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 9th January, 5th April, 3rd July, 4th October 11 a.m.

By order W. I. DICK, Milton,
Clerk of the Peace

THE PORT OF LONDON.
Dates Back to Beginning of History.

"Long prior to the conquest of Britain by the Romans the main thoroughfares through the island lay along the line of Watling Street, crossing the Thames on its way to southeast coast in the neighborhood of Thorney," writes Mr. H. James Robinson, in the Contemporary Review.

"The town on the lake was well-known to all who passed that way. The aid rendered by certain British chieftains to the Gauls in their struggle with Julius Caesar drew his attention to the island across the narrow channel. It was known that tin and iron were produced in Britain. It was believed that gold was also mined. The acquisition of the wealth of Britain was the dominating factor that led to Caesar's invasion. He found the inhabitants of Britain both numerous and brave, possessing great herds of cattle, vast forests, and some metals. The site of London, rising securely above the marshes of the surrounding country, was promptly seen to be suitable as a military station, and readily accessible to the convoys bringing troops and the necessary supplies from Gaul.

"As soon as men of rank and importance came to be stationed in the camp, which the Romans—avoiding the site of the ancient British town which lay between the Wallbrook and the Fleet river—established to the east of the Walbrook, they very naturally encouraged the consignment to their new home of the necessaries and the luxuries which they had enjoyed on the continent, and trade began to rapidly develop on the northern shore of the Thames. The channels of the Wallbrook and the Fleet were deepened to admit of shallow-draught vessels ascending them. Other vessels were moored in mid-stream, and their cargoes were landed by means of barges and small craft. So the Port of London came into existence.

"After his defeat of Harold at Hastings Duke William was soon able to come to terms with the citizens of London, among whom were many Normans and Frenchmen, and a great variety of merchants and traders, all of whom were naturally anxious to develop their business under the rule of a strong king. Peace was so quickly restored to the south that Caen stone began to be imported with which to build the new abbeys and churches that were erected, as well as to furnish materials for the strongholds of the nobles. Dowgate, at the mouth of the Wallbrook, became a rival to Billingsgate, and very soon Queenhithe (earlier known as Edred's hithe) assumed a position of importance.

"Is 1176 the building of London Bridge in stone was commenced. On its completion some thirty-three years later, Billingsgate, which was just below the bridge, with the wharves adjoining it, became the center of up-river traffic. It had taken more than a thousand years from the conquest of Britain by the Romans to develop the Port of London."

London and the "Underground."

An extensive development program has been drawn up by the underground group of railways, tramways and motor omnibuses in London, Eng. Several extensions of underground railways are in hand and various stations are being enlarged and equipped with moving stairways and other improvements. Constant tests have been carried out with new automatic mechanism for ticket delivery so as to facilitate booking; and improved types of motor omnibuses are being designed.

This group has centralized its motor omnibus repair work at a huge depot equipped with specially designed labor-saving plant. Its engineers calculated upon a certain saving when this depot was laid out, and the result more than justifies their skill. In point of fact the saving effected is double the estimate.

The same group is now evolving an improved tramcar considerably lighter than earlier types and embodying various improvements designed to give quiet and economical running.

The underground service in London has long been the most efficient transport system in the world, and the fact that it continues to develop new means of expediting travel and making it more comfortable, is one of the most conspicuous tributes to British enterprise. The total cost of the new developments referred to will be between six and seven million pounds, making a total of about seventeen million pounds spent on extending this system since the war.

Farm Trespassers Scored.

Mrs. Bess Wilson, editor of the Redwood, Minn., Gazette, very properly censures town people who drive through country districts and raid the farmer of his tame and wild fruit and other products. "Everything that grows on a farmer's farm belongs to that farmer," is the way the Gazette puts it. "To take even wild fruit without his permission is as much a misdemeanor as to take his corn, potatoes or cabbages."

DICKENS AND MEREDITH.
Two English Novelists Contrasted and Compared.

Prof. James Moffatt, D.D., contrasts Dickens and Meredith in an article in the Hibbert Journal. They are a piquant contrast, and yet they have points in common.

"The two novelists appear remote from one another in style and spirit," says Dr. Moffatt. "Their names suggest points of contrast rather than anything else. Dickens with his broad popular appeal, Meredith with his smaller audience of people who 'consent to be thwacked by a fantastic delivery of the verities'; Dickens with humor predominant, Meredith with wit and all the self-consciousness and cleverness born of wit; Dickens splashing in sentiment, Meredith the scorner of sentiment; Dickens direct and generally journalistic in style, Meredith apt to be allusive, jerky, and compact.

"Both were Hampshire men, though Dickens made himself a man of Kent, and though he never knew cricket, Hampshire's pride, as Meredith did, otherwise he could not have written the absurd sentence about the Dingley Dell innings. When Meredith described cricket, as in 'Evan Harrington' and 'Diana of the Crossways,' he knew better than that, even if he could not create a spectator and critic in the pavilion like Mr. Alfred Jingle. Both men were also Londoners; London streets and the London river, London theatres and London society, fill some of their most characteristic pages. Both were passionately fond of walking, though Meredith did his by day. Both suffered in marriage. Both were lovers of France. And both lived in a full-blooded Homeric enjoyment of eating and drinking. Meredith's wine chapters and feasts at inns are as catching as those in Dickens, though he hints that his convivial persons show their culture as well as their sociability, their taste in wine being part of their appreciation of life.

"These common features lie on the surface. It is more apposite to notice, for example, their common interest in boys, which was comparatively new in our fiction. Henry Kingsley certainly makes use of children in his novels. But Dickens and Meredith first found out the value of the boy. The real boy, I mean, for Paul Dombey was never a boy, and the Fat Boy was never anything else. But David Copperfield as Trotwood, Pip, Joe, Kit with his red cheeks and shock head, Todger's boy, and the glorious Trabbs' boy, show what Dickens could do in this line. Most of them are on a humble social plane; but boys are boys on any plane, and they are not far from the boys who are so mischievous and merry in Meredith's novels, and who are dear to him because they are so unsentimental.

"The two men also agreed in their antipathy to ecclesiasticism. However, if Meredith and Dickens touched the clergy unkindly, it may be claimed that, like the lawyers, the editors, the hospital nurses, and the medical students; in short, like every one except the Barnacles in Government offices, we have had the grace to profit by their words and wounds. Literature does not live by any amount of well-meaning criticism of institutions or social abuses. It may include that, but, as we can see from Aristophanes onwards, it must be imaginative and genial, if it is to last. Whenever the novel, in particular, surrenders itself to propaganda, its artistic qualities are almost certain to suffer, for propaganda dries up the sense of proportion which keeps wit and humor alive."

A Strange Concoction.

Oxford claims to have the original recipe for wassail bowl, used centuries ago; and the reader may judge for himself what this concoction must have been like: Put into a bowl half a pint of Lisbon sugar (probably ordinary coarse sugar such as Englishmen used in war-time) and pour on it one pint of warm beer; grate a nutmeg and some ginger into it; add four glasses of sherry and five additional pints of beer; stir it well, and sweeten to your taste; let it stand covered for three hours, then put three or four slices of bread, cut thin and toasted brown, into it, and the drink is ready for use. It is only fair to the Elizabethans who enjoyed this drink to say that their beer was probably very different from the beverage served under that name nowadays. The plum pudding which came to the table centuries ago was nothing like as delicious as the piece de resistance of a modern Christmas feast. It consisted merely of a stiff porridge to which were added a few dried fruits—not imported, but home-preserved from the garden.

First Christmas Card.

The first Christmas card was published just seventy-six years ago. This beautiful token of remembrance and friendship was invented by Sir Henry Cole, who, in 1846, asked J. C. Horsley, R.A., to design a popular Christmas greeting to be materialized as a card transmissible through the penny post. A trellis of rustic work in the Germanesque style divided the card into center and two side panels. The sides were filled by representations of the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked; in the central compartment a family party were shown at table—an old man and woman, a maiden and her young man, and several children, and they were pictured drinking healths in wine. Of the first Christmas card a thousand replicas were sold.

Poultry Increase Income.

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Provide clean nests and keep eggs clean.

Gather the eggs twice daily during the summer, to prevent them from being heated by the hen.

Keep them in a cool dry place away from the flies.

Market them at least twice each week.

Insist that they be bought on a quality basis.

Producers are admonished not to wash eggs.

The average size of a private family in London, Eng., has decreased from 4.15 to 3.79 since 1911.

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RADICAL COCOA PRINCESS.
With Her Dutch Husband Tries to Aid Workers.

Both Holland and England are speculating on the Tolstoyian ideas of the Quakeress, Beatrice Cadbury Boeke, daughter of Sir George Cadbury, head of the Cadbury Cocoa Works, who made over to the workers of Bourneville village the income of 28,000 of the shares in the cocoa corporation which she inherited from her father.

England is also speculating with profound interest upon Mrs. Boeke's conflict with the Dutch Government, which she has been conducting for several years in the effort to enforce her Tolstoyian belief that all government is based upon force and should not be obeyed.

Mrs. Boeke has devoted the income of her $1,000,000 bequest to help the workers to rise above the limitations of organized government, which she denounces as a tyranny and a bar to human progress.

Her husband, Cornelius Boeke, a sturdy Dutchman, believe precisely as she does. He has no regret at the action of his wife in donating the income of her 28,000 shares in the Cadbury works to enable the workers to work out their destination on the lines which she has adopted.

She refuses to recognize the authority of Government when it comes to the important function of collecting taxes. She and her husband do not consider the Dutch Government—or any other Government, for all Governments in their conception are "based upon force" has a right to levy upon them their legitimate share in the upkeep of the state.

So they decline to pay. And the Dutch Government has twice applied to them the processes designed for the coercion of taxpayers who will not or cannot pay.

Their modest home at Boschhuis (the House in the Woods), near Utrecht, has been made furnitureless because of Mrs. Boeke's opposition to "Government based upon force." And the end is not yet, because Mrs. Boeke still persistently refuses to pay taxes.

Hindu and His Caste.

One word, "caste," is the essence of Hinduism, which embraces almost every form of belief, says Mr. Harold Cox in Asia Magazine.

"The Hindus, who enormously outnumber all the rest of the population of India, are divided up into a multitude of castes, religiously separated from one another. Into whatever caste a man is born, in that caste he remains until he dies. At the head of the whole system is the priestly caste of Brahmans. But the Brahmans themselves are divided into a number of sub-castes, all keeping their respective rank, which is determined, not by wealth, but by birth. One of my best pupils in India was a very high-caste Brahman boy. So high was his caste that he could not find any one in the neighborhood sufficiently sacred to be permitted to cook his food. He had to import an uncle, who lived with him in a hut in the college compound, and prepared meals while the boy was attending classes in mathematics and English literature.

"Similar barriers run right though Hinduism. The lowest caste are in fact known as the 'Untouchables,' because merely to touch them pollutes a Hindu of a higher caste. I have myself seen an Indian servant, when asked by his English mistress to fetch a shawl for the baby, toss the shawl to the baby's nurse instead of handing it to her, because she, being of a lower caste, would have polluted him if she had touched the shawl before he had parted with it. In parts of southern India, where the caste system is even more rigid than in the north, the Untouchables are forbidden to walk on certain roads, lest higher castes should be polluted merely by seeing them.

"Thus Hinduism is essentially and rigidly aristocratic or theocratic in organization."

Prehistoric Monsters In Spain.

On a farm at Retortello, Spain, have been found large deposits of animal fossils reported as aquatic. One, complete, measures 76 feet; another is a detached head measuring about 36 feet. Scientists have inspected the find, and regard it as most important.

"Words are women; deeds are men."—Arabic.

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George Moore Withdrew From Active Public Life Because of His Law Suits

George Moore, who is said to be the most exclusive author in the world, and who detests publicity of all kinds, recently gave an interview to Marion Ryan, an American newspaperwoman, who is a correspondent for the New York Telegraph. Miss Ryan had met him years ago, when there was more red than white in his moustache, and when he was inclined to be peevish and show signs of nerves. On the present occasion she found him much improved. Now he is a bland white-haired gentleman with a general appearance of benevolence, who courteously abandoned his work to talk with her, chatted as long as she desired on whatever subject she wished, then showed her the art treasures of his house and asked her to come back to tea some afternoon. Knowing something about Mr. George Moore's reputation for gallantry we would naturally suppose that Miss Ryan is probably easy to look at.

Moore is at present revising or rewriting his books for an American edition. He has definitely stopped writing for the public. So far as he could achieve it, his novels have been withdrawn from publication. Of course, those already published cannot be recalled, but he has refused all requests of his publishers for new editions, and thus has sacrificed many thousands of pounds, for the novel readers are beginning to learn that in "Esther Waters" Moore wrote one of the finest of English novels, although it has been pointed out that its exquisite workmanship would hardly be appreciated by anyone who was not an author himself. But "Esther Waters" was published many years ago, at a time, perhaps, preceding the birth of the majority of contemporary novel readers.

But Moore does not care for money. He has a private income and continues to receive royalties from his works. He is a bachelor, and can well afford to indulge his whim of writing henceforth for the discriminating few. New editions of his books are issued only to subscribers who are willing to pay high prices for the highest degree of craftsmanship, both on the part of the author and the bookbinder. Moore is enough of an artist to think his time well spent in polishing and repolishing his sentences. He is going over his published works, rewriting those which seem to him worth rewriting, and discarding some utterly, although we dare say that most that he rejects would make a reputation for a lesser man. He denies that he is writing for posterity. "I don't care about posterity," he says. "I am writing and publishing for the few people who like what is good and carefully done."

He says that he withdrew from the public because he preferred the Elizabethan to the Victorian tradition. "I believe in giving words their real value, not using words that pander to false modesty. The tendency today is to be afraid to use words that mean things we no longer care to mention, however real and vital they may be. I continued to write real words with their real meanings and the consequence is I was always in trouble with censors and book critics, who would take some sentence and read in it whatever their instinct prompted them and then pretend to be horrified by suspected coarseness. I got tired of censorships and arguments and lawsuits." He mentioned the fact that on one occasion he was sued by Lord Alfred Douglas, who thought he saw in the "Brook Kerith," a reflection upon him, which Moore had never intended.

Then another man sprang up to protest that his name had been used by Moore for one of his characters who had had a number of love experiences and who recounted them with the frankness characteristic of the author. It was proved that this man, who was an actor, had but recently adopted the name and that it was impossible that he could have been injured, since it seemed probable that he had deliberately chosen the name after having read the book. Moore won both cases, but they annoyed him. He was also exasperated at being perpetually betrayed from the library or another and borne down upon by critics as one whose life, in life was to capitalize his real and imaginings. So he has said farewell to the public, which at best has been indifferent to him, but would gladly make him a very wealthy man to-day if he would consent to amuse it.

Ramsay Macdonald.

The leader of the Labor Opposition and chief of the Labor Party, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, [illegible] a varied career. He was [illegible] a Board School [illegible] came a teacher. He [illegible] that he had [illegible] before he was forty, [illegible] nent as secretary of [illegible]

He wrote many [illegible] cles on Socialism and [illegible] ing been elected an [illegible] before he became [illegible] party. He has suffered [illegible] in his career in Parliament, 1918 at Leicester, which [illegible] presented for twelve years, and [illegible] other at Woolwich in [illegible]

Cost of Bigotry.

The bill for burning the [illegible] eminent martyrs of England as [illegible] served in the British Museum, and is as follows— Cranmer [illegible] the bodies of Latimer and Ridley [illegible] 12s; [illegible] 3s. 4d; [illegible] item, a post, 2s. 4d; [illegible] 3s. 4d; [illegible] laborers, 2s. 8d; [illegible]

"A Fresh Squall."

"In your sermon last [illegible] spoke of a baby as [illegible] the ocean of life," [illegible] warden, who had [illegible] father, to the vicar.

"I did. It piped [illegible] a poetic figure of speech."

"Don't you think it [illegible] would have been better [illegible] asked the churchwarden.

Trotzky.

Trotzky, the Bolshevist leader, is the son of a Jewish chemist, his real name being Leiba Bronstein.

Deposits increase rapidly

THE following comparative figures indicate an almost steady acceleration of the rate of growth of total deposits, especially during the last few years.

This growth is the result of confidence in the sound policies of this Bank and the willing and capable service rendered by its officers.

Year	Deposits
1857	263,100
1862	474,722
1872	2,803,479
1882	3,730,470
1892	7,817,429
1902	15,119,753
1912	41,622,345
1917	63,907,297
1922	73,678,757

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