

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

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Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

VOLUME 79.

MILTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1938

No 20

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING  
At the Office of Publication,  
MAIN ST., MILTON, ONT.  
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## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
—GOING EAST—  
7.40 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
1.07 p.m.—Daily.  
8.45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday,  
—GOING WEST—  
9.31 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6.16 p.m.—Daily.  
12.29 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag  
—SUNDAY—  
Going East—7.40 a.m., flag, 1.07 p.m.,  
9.31 p.m. flag.  
Going West—9.31 a.m. flag, 6.16 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY  
GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH.  
8.04 a.m. | 7.15 p.m.

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Successors to Coter & Worth  
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## C. R. TURNER

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## Three Writers Credited

"Fourth Estate" Authors  
The press is called the fourth estate because of its influence upon public affairs. Formerly in England and France, the church, the nobility and the commons were known as the three estates of the realm.

There has been much discussion as to who first called the press the fourth estate, a writer in the Indianapolis News. Authorship of the phrase is variously attributed to Burke, Carlyle and Macaulay. In 1840 Thomas Carlyle published his "Heroes and Hero Worship." In Lecture 5, of that work, he says: "Burke said there were three estates in parliament; but, in the reporters' gallery yonder, there sat a fourth estate more important far than they all. It is not a figure of speech, or a witty saying; it is a literal fact—very momentous to us in these times."

Carlyle's style of writing is such that it is not clear whether or not he intended to give Burke's exact phraseology. The phrase "fourth estate" does not appear in any of Burke's published writings and it is not known whether Carlyle obtained his information. Some authorities have suggested that he may have coined the phrase himself. Three years earlier he published "The French Revolution." One chapter in the work is entitled "The Fourth Estate." It contains the following sentence: "A fourth estate of able editors, springs up." But Macaulay had used the phrase as early as 1828. That year Macaulay wrote in the Edinburgh Review:

"The gallery in which the reporters sit has become a fourth estate of the realm."  
A correspondent to London "Notes and Queries," stated that he heard Lord Brougham use the phrase in the house of commons about 1823 or 1824.  
The fifth estate is defined as a class of estates, next after the traditional four. Scientists have been termed the fifth estate.

## Witchcraft Is Old, but Evil Attracts Attention

The notion that some people have the power to work an oppressive or even destructive influence upon others by the power of incantation or reliance upon some fanciful alchemy is as old as recorded history. It has been encouraged at times into a system of knowledge and employed by the crafty and mendacious to prey upon the ignorance of the people. At times it has been devoted to crusades against religion and spread so widely that masses of people have been cast into frenzies by the fear of witches. In Germany more than 100,000 people were executed as witches in one year, and even in the American colonies death sentences for witchcraft were executed. The obvious protection against witchcraft is education, asserts a writer in the Indianapolis News, but when the belief fastens itself upon credulous people, the law must deal with the fact of their belief, not its causes. Defense under the law usually takes the form of suits for damages or criminal action to protect the good name of persons whose standing is injured by the effect of loose accusations of witchcraft, but despite all that can be done, the evil erupts at times and attracts the attention of people who have not forgotten the literature and lore of their childhood.

## Cocker, Small Gun Dog, Known in Sports of 1387

The forerunner of the cocker, smallest of gun dogs, first came into the literature of sport in 1387, when all dogs were "hounds" and spaniels in general were just one kind of "hound." Count-Gaston de Foix, a French sportsman, wrote of these dogs of Spain as having been taught to be "coucher," driving quail and partridge into the hunter's net.

It is believed by some authorities that the cocker developed from a cross of the larger spaniel with the King Charles spaniel, a toy, relates a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. For a time the cocker and the field spaniel were separated at bench shows only by weight, above 28 pounds it was a field spaniel, below that weight a cocker.

The cocker hunts both fur and feather, but is used less on rabbits than on pheasant and woodcock. He is easily taught to retrieve from water and on land. In the field his tail moves incessantly, the increasing tempo informing the observant sportsman when game is near. No pointing dog, the cocker dashes at his quarry, driving it from cover to be brought down by the gun.

The beauty of the cocker, with his affectionate disposition, variety of colors, silky and abundant feather, has gained him his popularity. In addition he is of "convenient" size, weights from 18 to 24 pounds being allowed by the standard. He may be black, red, liver, and particolored.

## Origin of Word Honeymoon

Among the northern nations of Europe, in ancient times, it was the custom for newly married couples to drink mead (a kind of wine made from honey) for 20 days after marriage. Antiquarians say that from this custom the term "money month," or "honeymoon" originated. Whether or not that is the origin, it is known that in the days of marriage by capture the bridegroom remained in hiding with his bride until her kinsmen tired of the search for her. Later, when love entered marriage and elopements were frequent, the bride and bridegroom remained in hiding for a while. Both of these "hiding periods" seem to point to possible origins of the honeymoon trip.

## The Painter's Palette

Some painters place the palette they are going to use in a neat row across the uppermost part of the palette; others squeeze out bold patches of color without any attempt at order. The palettes are uniform in size and most of them, in addition to the pigment arrangement, have a tiny painting by the artist, a portrait or still life or landscape.

## Viols, Violas, Cellos

The viola is tuned five tones lower than the violin, and is approximately one-seventh larger than the violin. The violoncello, which is tuned an octave below the viola, doubles the violin in its dimensions. The double bass is approximately twice the size of the violoncello.

## Early Motor Cycles

The earliest known attempt at a two-wheeled vehicle which would proceed under its own power is said to have been made by W. W. Austin of Winthrop, Mass., in 1868. It was propelled by a coal-burning steam engine. Other more or less similar affairs followed in 1894 and 1898. In 1895 a cycle propelled by a combustion engine using gasoline was exhibited at Madison Square Garden in New York city. This has been called the first appearance of the motor cycle.

## Life of Toads, Frogs

Toads and frogs may live for a number of years if they manage to escape their natural enemies and remain in a suitable environment. There is a well authenticated case of a toad which lived for 36 years and was accidentally killed. The common frog sometimes requires from four to five years to mature in the North and barring accidents which are usual in a natural state would probably live at least ten or 12 years.

## Rosicrucianism, System of Mystical Philosophy

Rosicrucianism, (ro-zik-roo-shan-izm), is a system of mystical and metaphysical philosophy intended to guide the development of the inner consciousness. Popularly believed to have begun in Cassel, Germany, early in the Seventeenth century, notes a writer in the Indianapolis News, it has been revealed that the fraternity had existed long prior to what was only a revival in Germany. In 1607, Figulus, a mythical writer, referred in a pamphlet to the existence of the fraternity in Europe in 1410. An officer of the fraternity states that in 1413 the greatest revivals of activity occurred. Another officer mentions one Friesan or Friesau as national imperator of the fraternity in 1468. Cornelius Agrippa mentions the foundation of a branch in 1507, and that Brother Philalthes was "invested with the power of imperator." In a letter from the French Doctor Landalf to Agrippa, he states that he knew the fraternity in 1509. Paracelsus records his admission into a rosicrucian lodge in Basle, in 1530. Heinrich Khunrath, German rosicrucian officer and author, published (1598) a book dealing with the secret principles, and an international congress of rosicrucians was held in England in 1604.

Many ancient rosicrucian documents preserved in a rare collection in Cologne bear evidence that the organization was old even in the Sixteenth century. One book in the collection, by Brother "Omnis Notarius," refers to a German rosicrucian lodge in 1115, while Arnold de Villanova, an Italian physician, speaks in his "Rosary" of the fraternity existing in 1230.

The name of the organization is derived from its original symbol, the cross with a single red rose in the center.

## Once Paid With Pepper

English traders once were required to pay their taxes to the city in pepper. Certain landlords demanded one pound of pepper as rent from their tenants. One of the most famous English guilds was that of the pepperers, established in the Twelfth century. Records go back even further as we find that the Goths demanded 3,000 pounds of pepper as part of the ransom of Rome, after its capture in the Fifth century, notes a writer in the Kansas City Star.

Most black and white pepper comes from the Dutch East Indies and from India. The pepper berries when green are gathered when they turn red and are dried in the sun or near a slow fire. The whole berries are ground to produce the spice known as black pepper, while the other shells are removed in the preparation of the white spice.

Tied peppers, of which there are a number of varieties, such as cayenne, tabasco and paprika, are made from the powdered ripe pods of the capsicum plant, which differ greatly in pungency. Of these paprika, which generally comes from Hungary and Spain, is particularly mild, the first having the more distinctive flavor. Powdered pepper generally is used in this country.

## Agricultural Development

From prehistoric times rudiments of the science of agriculture—cultivating the soil for the purpose of obtaining food—have been known to man. In ancient Egyptian tombs sealed shut 6,000 years ago have been found grains of a cultivated type of wheat; upon the walls of these tombs are portrayed date trees and the Egyptian farmer sowing with crude plow and harrow. Early Chinese history indicates an advanced agricultural system, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The Greeks used fertilizers on their lands and knew the value of allowing a field to lie fallow. The early Roman was adept at two arts—war and farming. The first American colonists learned agricultural methods adapted to the new world from the Indians, first farmers of America. Throughout the history of civilization and expansion westward, behind the scouts and restless pioneers always have come the herds of land-eager settlers, ready to convert the wilderness into farmland.

## Battleship Drenched With Blood

The deck of the Lawrence, Oliver H. Perry's ship in the battle of Lake Erie, was so bloody that sand had to be sprinkled on the wood so the fighters still alive could stand. Eighty-three men on the ship fell from the bullet fire of the British vessels. Surrounded by six enemy ships, the Lawrence was battered until it tipped to one side. Her rigging and spars were shattered and her sails were down. When it looked as though Perry must surrender, he and his small brother and four seamen dropped into a rowboat and started under cover of gunsmoke for the Niagara. Before they reached the other ship, the British spotted the little boat and began pounding it with bullets. None of the men was hit, but one bullet went through the side of the rowboat, causing a leak. To save the boat from filling with water and sinking Perry took off his coat and stuffed it into the hole. "The men reached the Niagara safely."

## Bible Land

According to the Ordnance map of Britain, there are six Jerichos, five Parades, four Egypts, and five Edens. Nineveh and Mount Zion, Ararat, and Ephraim once three times each. Calvary is in Bedfordshire, Jordan Hill in Dorset, and Job's Hill in Durham. There is a Land of Nod in Hants, Noah's Washpot in Worcester, and Noah's Ark in Kent. To crown all, there is a Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Gideon, Gebron, Joppa, Herod, Babel, and Golgotha.

## Lincoln Saying

Abraham Lincoln once said: "If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made upon me his shop might as well be closed or any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me at all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If he end brings me out wrong, I don't care for angels swearing that I was right; I would make no difference."

## Speedy Cheetahs Favored by Ancients for Hunting

Cheetahs have been used for centuries by oriental princes to run down game as medieval kings used falcons to hunt birds and small animals.

The sport is so old that nobody knows where or when it began. It is believed to have spread from Egypt to Persia and later to India, where cheetahs lived wild in the jungles.

From Kenya colony, East Africa, Indian princes ordered fresh supplies of wild cheetahs, and British settlers made a business of catching them for sale to maharajahs.

Although they are the fastest animals in the world for short distances, writes Sam Brewer in the Chicago Tribune, cheetahs lack stamina and cannot go far. Hunters ride them down on horseback and say that a cheetah can rarely keep ahead of a good horse for more than a mile. Once tired out, they are roped and taken away for training.

They look much like leopards, but they are gentler and easily tamed; and, above all, they never turn on a man, as leopards and other cats are likely to do, after they have been tamed.

For all their looks, cheetahs are not classed with other members of the cat family. They are in a special group known to scientists as the Felidae. Their legs are longer and their bodies lighter than in cats. Their paws and claws are doglike, and they cannot pull the claws entirely out of sight as can cats. They purr like cats, but when they lick your hand it is like being licked by a barbed wire fence instead of the sandpaper effect of a cat's tongue.

They are timid and easily frightened at first; then they become doglike in their affection.

## Strange Greetings Are Used in Other Countries

When we meet a friend we say "How do you do?" or "How are you?" In other countries there are different kinds of greetings, some of which sound very strange, observes a writer in the Montreal Herald.

In some parts of India the greeting is "Praise God, is your nose fat?" to which the reply is "Thank God, my nose is fat." After this the questioner says, "Then, may you live a thousand years."

In Persia when a person meets a friend he says, "May your shadow never grow less." In Egypt people say, "How do you perspire?" The Chinese and Japanese remark is, "How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" Russian people inquire "How do you live?" in Poland the question is "How do you keep yourself?" French folk politely ask, "How do you carry yourself?" While in Holland a correct greeting would be, "How do you fare?" When the Italians meet they say, "How do you stand?"

## Tableware of Wood Was Used by Our Ancestors

The history of tableware begins with the humble dishes of wood that graced the boards of our ancestors. As early as 1629, observes a writer in the Los Angeles Times, when the secretary of the Massachusetts colony was making out a list of things "to send for New England" by the returning ships, there was included various household utensils of wood, platters, trenchers and spoons. During the early period of settlement, when economy was not only a necessity but a practice, wooden dishes, like the clothes of homespun, were the common use for many years. The settlers in the "Old Dominion" brought with them or sent for, much pewter and fine linen, but the early New Englanders, in most cases came over empty-handed. They had no silverware and very little pewter. Their influence was expended in establishing enduring homes in the plain living and simple tastes were practiced.

From the outset the Puritans began making use of the materials at hand. Wood was plentiful in the forests surrounding them, and was used not only for the making of household utensils, but for many of their farm implements as well. Woodturning grew into a recognized industry, and many and varied were the items fashioned. Plows, harrows, cartwheels, barrels, sled runners, hay forks and buckets for the out-of-doors; bread bowls, buttermolds, trays, dishes, butter rollers, knife boxes, spoon racks, plates and platters for household use.

## English Traders' Taxes

Authorized to Fly Own Flag  
In 1899, the governor of the state of Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott, in a gesture of friendship toward the Portuguese of his state, obtained from President McKinley for the Monte Pio Society of New Bedford the privilege of raising the Portuguese flag unaccompanied by the American flag. Since that time the local authorities have acknowledged the privilege and have never interfered with the practice.

Odd "Right-of-Way" Claim  
An odd "I-had-the-right-of-way" collision occurred at Cumberland City, Tenn., in 1913, when a train ran into a steamboat in the middle of the Cumberland river. The stream was in flood and the tracks were inundated just enough to allow both boat and train to pass the point. Each had a good argument, says Collier's Weekly, as the steamboat was on a navigable river and the train was on its own tracks.

## Arlington Cemetery Once Taken as "Tax Property"

The Arlington National cemetery occupies a famous old Virginia estate situated on Arlington Heights, opposite the city of Washington, overlooking the Potomac.

In the center of this tract of more than 1,100 acres is the mansion known as the Arlington house. The property was originally owned by Martha Washington and was inherited by her grandson, George Washington Parke Custis (a descendant of her first marriage). The mansion was built by him and he occupied it until his death in 1857.

It passed then into the hands of his daughter, the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the Lees lived there until 1861.

During the Civil war the estate was confiscated by the federal government, non-payment of taxes being the specific basis for the seizure. The military cemetery was established there in 1864, the first burial being that of William Christianman, a Union soldier from Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1864. Since that time, more than 45,000 persons have been buried there.

Some years after the war Lee's heir, George Washington Custis Lee, brought suit against the government to recover the estate, and in 1884 was awarded the title to it. He transferred his restored rights to the government for \$150,000.

## The White Horse

The White Horse in England is an ancient monument. Its origin is unknown. But tradition says that Alfred the Great, who was born at nearby Wantage, made it to commemorate his victory over the Danes at Ashdown in 871 A. D., assuring English mastery of the island. This battle, however, probably took place near Compton Beauchamp, at the east end of Berkshire Downs, near Reading, where the English under Alfred had inflicted a severe defeat on the Danes four days earlier. In all probability the White Horse was then an ancient landmark. There is reason for believing that it is of great antiquity, probably antedating the Roman occupation. It is 374 feet in length, and was made by cutting away the turf and exposing the chalk beneath. It was recut in 1778 and has been renovated several times since. It is visible for miles.

## Meaning of "And/or"

The phrase "and/or" sometimes found in legal and commercial documents means that the idea expressed is both distributive and inclusive. "John Brown and/or Paul Jones" signifies the same as "John Brown and Paul Jones or either of them"; that is, these two men are responsible individually as well as collectively. The conjunctions are so written to avoid using them side by side—"and/or"—which would be awkward as well as confusing.

## Violin Note Breaks Glass

A thin glass may be broken by resonance, that is, by sounding in close proximity to it a note of the natural pitch given by the glass when struck. Creditable instances are on record where this has been done by the sound of a voice or of a musical instrument carefully tuned to the pitch of the glass and sounded strongly in its immediate neighborhood.

## "Madonna of the Trail"

### Honors Pioneer Mothers

In 1927 it was announced that the Daughters of the American Revolution were making preparations for the erection in each state, along the Old Trails route from Baltimore to the Pacific coast, a "memorial to pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days."

The statues called "The Madonna of the Trail," were provided by the National Old Trails association and depict the figure of a pioneer woman with a gun, a child in her arms and another clinging to her skirts. The figure is ten feet high and weighs five tons. The base on which it stands is six feet high and weighs twelve tons. The foundation on which the monument stands is nine feet square and two feet above ground which makes the monument 18 feet above the ground. The front of the base has the following inscription directly under the monument:

The Madonna of the Trail. N. S. D. A. R. Memorial to the Pioneer Mother of the Covered Wagon Days. On the back of the base are the words: The National Old Trails Road. On each of the two sides are 25 words of historical data.

The monument is the work of A. Leimbach. There are several such monuments in different states.

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## COUNTY OF HALTON

### 1938 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR-1938

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	1938
Milton	Friday	7	4	6	24	9	4	6
Georgetown	Tuesday	11	5	4	22	7	2	4
Georgetown	Wednesday	5	2	4	22	7	2	4
Georgetown	Thursday	6	3	5	23	8	3	5
Georgetown	Monday	12	8	2	20	12	7	11

\*Mar., June and September Courts will open at 9 a.m. standard time. All other Courts at 10 a.m. standard time.

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE COURT AND COUNTY COURT SITTINGS WITH OR WITHOUT JURY  
7th June and 6th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without jury, 25th April and 1st October, 10 a.m. and so often at other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

An Act of Original Justice Assesses, 7th January, 8th April, 8th July, 7th October, 1938.

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