

The Canadian Champion

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6.16 p.m.—Daily, flag.
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—SUNDAY—
Going East—7.40 a.m., 2.42 p.m., 9.31 p.m.
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NOTICE!—In order to publish THE CHAMPION on time every Thursday, all copy for items of news and advertisements MUST be in our hands not later than WEDNESDAY NOON to ensure publication of same on Thursday. Please note this fact.

COUNTY OF HALTON 1937 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1937

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1938
1 Milton	Friday	8	5	7	25	17	5	7
3 Oakville	Tuesday	5	2	4	22	14	2	11
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	6	3	5	23	15	3	12
4 Acton	Thursday	7	4	6	24	16	4	6
5 Burlington	Monday	*13	*10	*12	*30	*22	*11	*12

May, June and September Courts will open at 10 a.m. standard time. All other Courts at 10 a.m. standard time.

Names and Addresses of Clerks—L. B. Knight, Milton; J. H. Chambers, Oakville; R. O. Thompson, Georgetown; R. S. Ranshaw, Acton; G. W. J. Stewart, Burlington.
General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 5th June and 7th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.
County Court Sittings, without Jury, 6th of April and 5th of October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.
Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 11th January, 2nd April, 2nd July, 4th October, 10 a.m.
By order W. I. DICK, Milton,
Clerk of the Peace

Crossbow, Medieval Arm, Death to Man or Beast
Used not only as a military weapon but also as the sporting arm of the hunter of the Middle Ages, the powerful crossbow, or arbalest, has a romantic and interesting history, notes Bob Becker in the Chicago Tribune. It is believed to have been introduced into England as a military and sporting arm by the Norman invaders in 1066, and it is known to have been popular in continental European countries even before that time, having been used for hunting stags, wild boars, hares, and other game. As a soldier's weapon it was branded as "hateful to God and unfit for Christians."

But sportsmen of the Middle Ages became so fond of their crossbows that they continued to use them for more than 50 years after the introduction of the handgun. Crossbow date back to the Fourth century. Manuscripts of the Tenth century mention the weapon.
The main parts of the crossbow are the arbric (or stock) and the short, powerful bow mounted on the stock at right angles. At the bow end is a "stirrup" or loop of iron. The bowstring, when at tension, is released by a trigger. For its discharge the weapon is held up to the shoulder.

The force of the released bowstring propels a short arrow known as a bolt (or quarrel), a stone, clay ball, or other missile with terrific force. The earliest types of crossbows were crude affairs with wooden bows. These were liable to warp or break. So crossbowmen devised the composite bow made by combining horn and whalebone or ivory and animal tendons. It is thought that the first composite bows, those made by the Saracens, were brought to Europe during the Twelfth century.

Holstein Cattle Native of a Holland District
The native home of Holstein cattle is Holland; or, more correctly, the Netherlands, the provinces of Friesland, Drenthe, North Holland and South Holland being more representative of the dairy industry in that country. The name Holstein as applied to this breed of cattle, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is really a misnomer, as it had no application in Holland, but referred to a small province in Germany, now Schleswig-Holstein, between the Baltic and North seas, about a hundred miles east of the Holland boundary where black and white Dutch cattle are found.
The breed popularly known as Holstein originated and the ancient Frieslander people and may more properly be called Friesian. The ancient Frieslanders belonged to a tribe which occupied the shores of the North sea between the River Ems and the Rhine. They were the oldest inhabitants of Holland and were known as herdsmen, hunters and fishermen. Their history dates as far back as 300 years before Christ. The farmers of North Holland and Friesland are lineal descendants of these ancient people, and the multitude of black and white cattle they own, lineal descendants of the cattle owned by their ancestors.

Until 1871 cattle brought to this country by the early Dutch settlers were known almost universally as Dutch, although as early as 1864 the Department of Agriculture had recognized them as Holstein cattle. In 1835 the breeders and importers, representing two distinct Dutch cattle associations in this country, met in joint session and agreed upon the name Holstein-Friesian.

The Keeshond Dog
Symbol of the patriots in Holland's unrest during the Eighteenth century, the Keeshond dog gained sudden notoriety at that time. For countless years the breed had been known as the barge dog, sometimes more specifically as "Fox Dog." The patriots, as opposed to the "Prinzezen" or partisans of the Prince of Orange—were led by a man by the name of Kees de Gyselaer, who was a dog lover. He owned at that time a dog he called "Kees." This dog, according to a writer in the Los Angeles Times, became the symbol of the Patriots, and gave the breed its name. During that period in Dutch history when the rijkman or small vessels were used in great numbers on the Rhine river, a dog of this breed, used as a watch dog, was to be found on nearly every craft. Farmers also used the barge dogs as watch dogs, and the breed was considered a dog of the people.

Saskatchewan, Grain Country
Saskatchewan constitutes the heart of Canada's immense western grain belt. It is not all an open, treeless prairie; it covers an area of over 700 miles from north to south and approximately 400 miles from east to west—so large that if a great giant, with an immense scoop shovel, were able to transplant the island of Great Britain gently upon the surface of Saskatchewan there would be ample room to travel around the island on Saskatchewan soil.

Beginning of Chancery Courts
Chancery courts developed in England in the Fifteenth century. The fees of the common law courts were high and corruption and oppression were frequent. The king's chancellor then offered newer writs on occasion and acted where the common law court had failed or was helpless. From this practice grew the courts of chancery and equity jurisprudence which remedy wrongs which cannot be compensated for in courts of law.

"Man-Killer" Elephants Occasionally Run Amok
The most vicious of working elephants is the dreaded "man-killer," writes W. Leigh Williams in Sunday at Home. In contrast to the "rogue," which is a genuine wild elephant of savage and solitary habit, the man-killer is a worker, almost always a first class worker, who occasionally runs amok. These brutes average about one in a hundred of a herd. Their murderous proclivities are generally thought to be due to some fault in early training, some failure to break their spirit when in the pen.
When inspecting a new herd, it is easy to distinguish the man-killer at a glance, for his every movement is shadowed by a man on foot armed with a long, sharp spear. This is the assistant rider, grimly certain of eventual promotion. On his neck sits a man whose application for a policy would be refused by any life insurance society in the world. A brave man, who has probably helped to bury the mangled remains of his predecessor, he is highly paid, and thus able to afford the opium with which he keeps up his courage.
For he never knows when a sudden and horrible death will overtake him. The elephant may be perfectly behaved for years, then without warning turn on his rider and tear him to pieces or trample him to a jelly. Why are these brutes not destroyed after their first kill? Well, a first class working tusker is worth several hundred pounds.

Animal and Bird Voices Mistaken for Human Cry
A number of birds and animals have almost human cries. Sometimes at night, you may hear what you think is a baby crying outside. You go to investigate, but can find no one, observes a writer in the Montreal Herald. The cry is repeated, and you go out again, to discover at length that an owl is making it.
The cry of a kittiwake, a sea bird, is very similar to the voice of a tired child whining: "Get away! Get away!"
The laughing-jackass makes a noise almost identical with that of a crowd of boys thoroughly enjoying themselves; you know what that is.
The whip-poor-will got its name from its constant repetition of those three syllables; and the more-pork, a native of Australia, is named from the same reason, it loudly and vehemently demanding "more pork."
If you have heard a night-jar you will know its dismal note, a real cry of distress. In India there is a crow which laughs just like a human being.
The seal has a very human way of lamenting the loss or capture of its young while the cry of a wounded hare is as full of tragedy as the appeal of a child in sore trouble.

Belted Kingfisher Has an Interesting History
The belted kingfisher, whose scientific name is Ceryle alcyon, has rather an interesting history if one believes the mythologies, says a writer in the New York World-Telegram.
Once upon a time, long and long ago—so long ago that the people of those days believed many things that were told them by poets, prophets and soothsayers—the kingfisher was a man, a king of Trachinia, and was called Ceyx. He was the son of Lucifer—which should have got him into plenty trouble—but he had the good luck to marry a faithful woman, Alcyone, daughter of Aeolus, god of the winds.
Ceyx was drowned while on a journey to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife learned of his death, and her loss in a dream and went searching for her husband along the sea shore where she found his body in the edge of the water. Her sorrow was so great she threw herself into the sea with a rattling maniacal laugh to drown herself—but the gods were filled with compassion and turned both her and her husband into kingfishers, and called them Alcyons, hence the kingfisher a genus belonging to the Alcyonidae. Halcyon means calm, peaceful; the halcyon days, the winter solstice, when the ancients believed the kingfishers nested in a floating nest at sea and kept the weather peaceful—not to upset the nest during incubation. Our kingfisher nests in spring in a deep burrow tunneled in a sand bank, five to six feet deep.

Highest Monument
Mexico claims that the heroic statue of Morelos, erected on the island of Janitzio in Lake Patzcuaro, Morelos, is the highest in the world. The Mexican government obtained the specifications of the Statue of Liberty, and then built Morelos three feet higher. The 172-foot Buddha in the cliff at Bamian, Afghanistan, is said to be the highest monument in the world. It would tower 20 feet or more above the Morelos figure, although the bulk of Buddha is diminished by the surrounding cliff wall.

Termites Destroy Wood, Paper, Sometimes Cloth
Termites are tiny, blind insects that destroy wood, paper and sometimes cloth. Their nearest living relative is the cockroach, writes a correspondent in the Boston Herald. There are many species of termites, but in this country the most common are those called subterranean termites.
These termites live in colonies deep in the earth where it is dark and moist, not in the wood as many suppose. They shun light and soon die if cut off from moisture.
There are three castes of termites in a colony: The workers, which provide food and shelter for all. The soldiers, hard-headed and with fierce jaws, who defend the colony against attack. The sexed termites at mating time, spring and fall, develop wings and eyes, they swarm from the ground, fly a short distance, mate and then shed their wings. Each mated pair tries to creep back into the earth to found a new colony. The queen spends the rest of her life laying eggs, hundreds a day.
Most of the termites in any subterranean colony are the workers. They never stop work, day or night. Their chief duty is to provide food for the entire colony. Their food is cellulose. As wood, paper and cloth are mostly cellulose they naturally attack articles made from these materials. Their chief source of cellulose supply is the wood in buildings. Even if the walls are not wood, the floors, sills, joists, etc., are. Termites are seldom seen at work because they are blind and work in the dark.

Musk-Ox Was First Seen Along Hudson Bay Shore
The musk-ox was first seen on the American continent by a French officer along the west shore of Hudson bay, Canada, in 1720. The S-shaped horns are indigenous to the musk-ox in North America and closely resemble the horns of the dangerous African cape buffalo.
At one time, according to scientists, the musk-ox roamed as far south as Philadelphia, but now they are not so numerous. One record tells of a bull that roamed less than a half mile from one spot during a whole summer.
The oxen eat the Arctic grasses, lichens, and moss and in winter they use sharp hooves to break through the snow crust to reach vegetation beneath. They have developed "pushers" on their nostrils, similar to the snout of a pig.
When attacked by Arctic wolves, the oxen form a threatening phalanx, heads outward.
Arctic explorers frequently have urged domestication of the animals and their importation into the United States.
Its odor is the musk-oxen's only defense against the hard-biting flies that thrive in the Arctic circle. The musk-ox has no tail.

Dippers, Sniffers, Have Own Way of Using Snuff
Snufftakers are not all foreign-born. Nor are they old. Nor are they all men. Some of them are sniffers and some are dippers. And dippers consider sniffers very low people, and vice versa, asserts a writer in the Detroit Free Press.
Dippers believe that snuff can be enjoyed properly only when it is placed between the lower lip and the gum. The snuff thus employed is mainly the semiperishable kind.
Lucifer—which should have got him into plenty trouble—but he had the good luck to marry a faithful woman, Alcyone, daughter of Aeolus, god of the winds.
Ceyx was drowned while on a journey to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife learned of his death, and her loss in a dream and went searching for her husband along the sea shore where she found his body in the edge of the water. Her sorrow was so great she threw herself into the sea with a rattling maniacal laugh to drown herself—but the gods were filled with compassion and turned both her and her husband into kingfishers, and called them Alcyons, hence the kingfisher a genus belonging to the Alcyonidae. Halcyon means calm, peaceful; the halcyon days, the winter solstice, when the ancients believed the kingfishers nested in a floating nest at sea and kept the weather peaceful—not to upset the nest during incubation. Our kingfisher nests in spring in a deep burrow tunneled in a sand bank, five to six feet deep.

Beautiful Swiss Scene
The Matterhorn, Switzerland, soars above a ring of snow-capped summits like the peak of a tiara. The mountain wears a glittering glacier flung over one shoulder, and, above a tall sloping collar of snow. The actual peak rises to heights where the winds allow little snow to rest for long, but sweep it down from the stark rocky top.



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