

The NATIVE SON

BRANTFORD
The Telephone City

Volume 1.

Brantford, Ontario, July, 1938.

No. 5

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to 1922 there did not exist in Canada an organization 100% Canadian in its aims and objects, but there did exist 'Sons of' almost every other country in the world, with the result that Canadian-born were in the minority in public services of Canada. Canadianism was almost forgotten in our schools; Canadian history and literature were almost forgotten in the educational systems of Canada. An undivided Canadian patriotism was frowned upon, and a person who was bold enough and proud enough to proclaim himself as Canadian; first, last, and all the time was regarded with suspicion and termed disloyal.

Gradually many matters which the organizers of the Native Sons of Canada sought have, in the main, been accomplished. Our progress has been gradual, and our full objectives have not yet been accomplished. There still remains much for the Canadians to accomplish in developing that national spirit which is so essential to our country. There still are many in Canada who are not Canadian. There still are many who condemn the Native Sons of Canada because they are bold enough to be Canadian. There still are many who, while they went neither to the South African nor the Great War, are prepared to call us disloyal when we advocate that Canada now, in virtue of the Statute of Westminster, as a sovereign independent nation, adopt for herself those outward signs and symbols which go with nationhood. I say to those lip-serving loyalists that the Native Sons of Canada need no lessons from them. We know what actual service is. The three senior officers of the National Council and many members of the Native Sons of Canada had long service in France on an active front during the Great War.

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

O CANADA

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North, strong and free.
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee;
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

O Canada! where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow.
How dear to us thy broad domain,
From East to Western sea,
Thou land of hope for all who toil!
The true North, strong and free!
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

O Canada! beneath thy shining skies,
May stalwart sons and gentle maidens rise,
To keep thee steadfast through the year,
From east to Western sea.
Our own beloved native land!
Our true North, strong and free!
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

Ruler Supreme, Who hearest humble prayer,
Hold our Dominion in Thy loving care,
Help us to find, O God, in Thee,
A lasting, rich reward,
As waiting for the Better Day,
We ever stand on guard.
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!



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DOMINION

DOMINION, the term adopted in 1867 to describe the status of Canada in the British Empire, and now used to describe also the status of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The story is told that the adoption of the term was due to a suggestion of Sir Leonard Tilley. When the delegates from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were discussing in London, in December, 1866, the details of the British North America Act, some difference of opinion arose as to the proper term to be used to describe the new federation. Sir John Macdonald, the leading Canadian delegate, was in favor of styling it "The Kingdom of Canada" but Lord Derby, the British foreign minister, was afraid that the word "Kingdom" would wound the tender susceptibilities of the people of the Great Republic to the south of Canada. The Canadians, on the other hand, were firm in rejecting the term "colony." The night of this debate, Sir Leonard Tilley, who was in the habit of reading a chapter of the Bible before retiring to rest, stumbled on the verse in the seventy-second psalm "He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth". The next morning he suggested that the new federation should be called "The Dominion of Canada"; and this suggested was adopted. Some doubt has been cast on this story, owing to the fact that it owes its currency to the second Lady Tilley, who married Sir Leonard only in 1867; and it should be observed that the term "dominion" is not new in colonial history, for the colony of Virginia was originally known as "the Old Dominion." But these objections are perhaps not strong enough to invalidate the story; and the probability is that it is true. In any case, it has obtained general credence; and the arms of the Dominion of Canada now bear, in allusion to this story, the legend A MARI USQUE AD MARE (from sea to sea).

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NATIVE SONS OF CANADA

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THE BARONS' PRESCRIPTION

It is a far cry from that memorable day when John Lackland set his signature to Magna Carta on the meadow at Runnymede. Much has transpired in the colorful history of the British peoples since June 15, 1215, upon which date England's king, under the compulsion of his barons, laid what has been described as "the keystone of British liberty". Yet today, perhaps more than at any time in the intervening seven centuries, it behooves the people who have enjoyed the privileges bestowed by the Great Charter's momentous provisions to look to it that their rights, so hardly won, be not taken from them again. In the past ---at any rate in the recent past---we have been too much inclined to take for granted that heritage of freedom. We have boasted of it; at times we have risen to defend it. But that was when an evident enemy challenged us. Today other and less recognizable foes contrive a more insidious threat.

Only recently we celebrated Magna Carta Week. It was not an empty marking of meaningless dates. It reminded us of our democratic institutions, what they stand for, what they mean to us. It proclaimed afresh the rule of law and the virtue of order. It reaffirmed freedom of the press and freeman's right of justice.

One week is not intended as adequate celebration. We, as Canadians, should be constantly Magna Carta conscious. Nor will it do merely to pay lip service to an ideal. It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and such vigilance is not merely figurative. It must be exemplified in our consideration of matters relating to the great Commonwealth of which we form so important a part; it must be evidenced in our ever-keen interest and concern in matters national, provincial and local.

Again, when we say that interest must be maintained, we do not mean a superficial, pseudo-academic interest, which, in the final analysis is tantamount to mere apathy. According to one school of political philosophy the laissez-faire or, colloquially, the "let-things-ride" policy may suit strategic expediency, but even then it is unsafe as a consistent

practice. And as applied to individual attitudes in matters concerning either the community or the state at large it is invariably that laissez-faire is too often the precursor of dry rot---the dry rot of indifference which is even now threatening the foundations of our democratic institutions, the dry-rot which made possible the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazi-ism in Germany.

Against this insidious but very real menace the prescription formulated by the barons at Runnymede still stands as a sovereign antidote. It remains for us, therefore, to see that it is applied; in short to make every week in the year, and not one only, a Magna Carta week.



MORRISON M. MacBRIDE

Born, August 20, 1877
 Initiated, February 24, 1937
 Died, June 5, 1938

A man of the people, his wealth was his friends; his power, his tongue; his ambition, public service; his work, our city and province; and his affection, his family.

Honored by his Premier, remembered by his constituents, his Assembly records and regrets his untimely passing.

Report of Sick and Visiting Committee

We regret to report two of our members on the sick list, in the persons of Bros. Cecil Cornell and Thos. Lyle, but who are now on the road to recovery. Bro. Lyle is in Toronto at 21 Garfield Avenue, and any members who visit Toronto might call and visit Bro. Lyle.

The map reproduced in color at the top of page one was made from an engraving kindly loaned the editor by Bro. J. C. Middleton, City Industrial Commissioner.

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CONFEDERATION DAY

The familiar picture, the Fathers of Confederation, appears in this Special Edition as a visual reminder of those far-seeing men who laid foundations of a united Canada; those men who, with energy, ability and vision united four struggling provinces into a Federal entity that formed the foundation upon which was builded the Canada of today.

With statesmanlike tact and compromise, with patriotic purpose they buried and forgot the difference that divides for the sake of national unity—the good of the whole rather than the advantage of a part. Today, seventy-one years later we do well to pause and reflect upon the achievement of these men who placed the public welfare above party, the country's needs above personal preferment and service above self.

Today, when, in our land we hear the plea of sectional interests, the cry of the narrow, the emphasis upon the rights of one province against another or against Federal integrity, it would be well for our national welfare to renew our acquaintanceship with the ideas of the founding fathers.

A few days ago we celebrated, albeit, we assert, rather inadequately (and lacking a suitable symbol: a fitting flag) the anniversary of Confederation Day, bringing into focus again the genesis of our Federal system of Government, and reminding us of our heritage and debt to the nation-builders of the past.

Thoughts engendered, ideas and men recalled, on July First should not be stored away on July second. The celebration has a year-round and continuing significance in these divisive days. The cabinet, the statesmen of 1867 worked not one day, nor a month, but for years for their country's weal; theirs was not a once-a-year attitude of mind. Nor should ours.

The names of the members of the first Dominion Ministry are worthy of mention at this time, for they were men who will always be considered among Canada's greatest statesmen—John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice; George E. Cartier, Militia and Defence; S. Leonard Tilley, Customs; Alexander T. Galt, Finance; William McDougall, Public Works; William P. Howland, Inland Revenue; Adams G. Archibald, Secretary of State for the Provinces; A. J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Privy Council; Peter Mitchell, Marine and Fisheries; Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General; Jean C. Chapsais, Agriculture; Hector L. Langevin, Secretary of State for Canada; and Edward Kenny, Receiver-General.

COLLECT FOR DOMINION DAY

(By Sir Chas. G. D. Roberts)

Father of nations! Help of the feeble hand!
 Strength of the strong! to whom the nations kneel!
 Stay and destroyer, at whose just command
 Earth's kingdoms tremble and her empires reel!
 Who dost the low uplift, the small make great,
 And dost abase the ignorantly proud,
 Of our scant people mould a mighty state,
 To the strong, stern—to Thee in meekness bow'd!
 Father of unity, make this people one!
 Weld, interfuse them in the patriot's flame,—
 Whose forging on thine anvil was begun
 In blood late shed to purge the common shame;
 That so our hearts, the fever of faction done,
 Banish old feud in our young nation's name.

JULY FIRST, 1938

Canada, a few days ago, passed her 71st birthday. What does this thought bring for us? What is the story, what of progress, in the passing years?

Seventy-one years ago our fathers dreamed dreams, saw visions . . . dreams of a great new northern nation, a nation of free men; dreams that challenged the restless spirit of an awakened day. What of those dreams today? Let us glance back now, if only briefly across the years.

Seventy-one years have fulfilled them—in part. Power has multiplied, wealth increased, responsibility expanded. Canadian cities rank among the great cities of the continent; Canadian trade embraces the earth. The land has been girdled with rails; a Canadian company has realized the dream of the old explorers. To the first four, five more provinces have been added, and all are greater than at Confederation. Great factories today smoke throughout the land. Schools and churches and hospitals are everywhere. Canals have been dug; great harbors throng with commerce; sea and mine and forest yield riches; mighty water powers have been harnessed for gain.

Politically, too, the march has been forward. Canada has become a sovereign state, controlling her own destiny. She nominates her own Governor General; appoints her own ministers to foreign capitals; negotiates her own treaties. Those rights, christened in the blood of the Great War, crown the constitutional growth of seven decades. From self-government in domestic matters under sharp limitations to complete self-mastery; from a state of non-existence in world affairs to full rights of participation in world politics; from submission to external executive authority to a position where the final power is the King advised by his Canadian ministers; from a colony to a nation—such is the story of seventy-one years.

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A Message from Pres. Carr.

I do not know of anything which would be of more paramount interest and importance to Native Sons of Canada at the present time than the situation which confronts us with regard to the future of our beloved homeland. The signs of the time should be pondered by every serious-minded Canadian in all sections of the country. We must strive for a better mutual understanding and we must recognize that we must all work together.

There is urgent need in the face of present conditions for unity of purpose and a striving for better co-operation. There have been many disquieting incidents in Canada in recent months, unfortunate signs of discord and disunity. The over-optimistic might say that only within the family could there be complete, if sometimes, disturbing candor, but the evidences that have been seen of late differences that are sharp and deep and which put strains on the bond of Confederation, will be regretted by every Canadian in whom there is love of country.

Canada's future, her destiny as a nation, depend on the satisfactory working of our federal system, upon harmonious co-operation of the provinces and Federal Government under relationships that are reasonable and just. That the desire for this unity should be generally shared by Canadians is supremely important.

This unity, Brothers, is my opinion is the goal to which the Native Sons of Canada should aspire. We are, to all intents and purposes, the only organization existing in Canada today which has as its primary object the unity of all sections of our great country irrespective of race or creed. You could not do better than to devote much of your time to deliberating the question of unity. Sovereignty of Federal Parliament is essential to the future welfare of the nation.

I should like to quote from a statement made by Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the leading French-speaking Canadian member of the Cabinet. Mr. Lapointe said, "Any man who preaches disunity in Canada is the foe of the nation." "A great nation," he said, "cannot be developed by hatreds and strife, "a country cannot be truly great without the inspiration of a national soul and preservation of national dignity." In the future programme of our organization national unity must occupy the premier position.

I trust that in the wisdom of your councils you will evolve a strong policy for the future guidance of this country which will tend to develop that Canadian national spirit and feeling of pride in Canada for which we as Native Sons, have dedicated our lives and our services.

R. W. CARR, Nat'l President.

CANADIAN UNITY

Since the time when the Fathers of Confederation achieved that accord whereby the separate political entities of British North America became fused as one continent-spanning Dominion of Canada, this Land of the Maple has grown steadily and sturdily to the stature of nationhood. Statesmen of each succeeding generation have preached the gospel of federal unity and in great measure and to a point of high accomplishment have converted the precept into sound practice. Thus today Canada and her people are made one by such physical bonds as the transcontinental railways, the waterways, the highways and, now, the airways. Binding forces, also, of tremendous power are those of the telegraph, the Dominion-spanning radio and the national press. Through these media the obstacles of great natural divisions of mountain and plain and the immense barriers of distance have, in large degree, been overcome.

Yet great though this achievement has been, there is much more to be done before Canadians can become, in very truth, one people. This vast territory remains still far too sparsely populated, its numerical strength reaching a scant eleven million souls. Moreover, illogical as it would seem to a visitor from another sphere, we find this small populace governed by no fewer than ten major---and costly---governments, one federal, nine provincial. And---inevitable consequence---these administrative units are not always in accord. Added to that are the divisive forces of racial antecedents. To this new world have come people from the Republic to the south, from across the seas in the countries of Europe and Asia, people with differing cultural and generic backgrounds to make of Canada a veritable melting pot of races. Then again, though modified happily by a growing understanding and a broadening tolerance, there is the division created by two major religious groupings.

It becomes increasingly apparent, even from this hasty survey, that the task of nation-building, so far from being completed, has, in actuality, barely started. There exists a positive necessity for the development of a national consciousness, an essential requirement for Canadians, be they native-born or adopted sons and daughters, to think as Canadians in terms of Canada. By that it is not to be implied that we urge any nationalism of the narrow character that has been manifesting itself with such disastrous results in many parts of the world. Rather our aim must be for a broad nationalism imbued with the spirit of co-operation, recognizing the practical value of our membership in the Commonwealth of English-speaking nations and seeking to establish and foster our own unity by contributing to the forces seeking the ideal of universal brotherhood and accord as opposed to the black alternative of tribalism and strife.

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

Quite frankly, some of us grow tired of those in Canada who can see so much good in far off countries and so little good in Canada; and I think it is time that they were publicly told that if they can not be Canadian, they had better go to those countries which they think so superior to this, our native land.

To us, our country and its problems comes first. We still believe that patriotism is a noble virtue, and should be practised in this country. We are pro-Canadian, and not "anti" towards any other country. The majority of those in Canada who were born outside of Canada are better Canadians than those Canadians who condemn this organization, because they realize that the freedom they possess in Canada was not permitted them in the countries they left, and, like our pioneering ancestors, they came to Canada to better themselves, and not the countries of the old world which they left behind.

To you the readers of this paper I say--read, know, and understand the aims, and objects, the platform and suggestions, of the Native Sons of Canada regardless of where you were born, and you will be a better Canadian for so doing.

This country cries out today for men and women to take an active interest in the problems which confront Canada.

As Native Sons of Canada, we have dedicated our services to Canada. We love this country of ours--we glory in our history, and we honour our traditions. We seek to make a contribution to the well-being of our nation so that when our time comes to pass to the great beyond, we can do so feeling that we have done something to make this a better country in which our children may live in peace and harmony.

Our nation is rich beyond imagination in its natural resources, but our nation depends upon the character of her people, rather than on resources for its glorious future. Men and women, I ask you to rededicate yourselves to the service of Canada with a patriotism which is active; with a patriotism which is pure; with a patriotism which rejects any prefix. As Canadians, think of your country; as Canadians, work for your country, realizing, with the great Canadian poet:

The millions in the future's hand
Look with all hope to you
It is your duty to your land
Canadians, be true.

F. G. J. McDONAGH,
Past Nat'l President.

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ASSEMBLY NOTES AND NOTICES

NEXT MEETINGS

JULY 13th
Business Meeting
Balloting—Delegates National
Convention
Niagara Falls—August

JULY 27th
INITIATION

Assembly Secretary: C. L. Sevigny
188 Albion Street, Phone 1446-W

At the business meeting on July 13th a report will be made to the Assembly by the delegates on the recent Regional Convention at Hull, P. Q.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

Monday, July 11th, 8:00 p. m.
78 Dalhousie St. (Ground Floor)

CONDENSED REPORT

Re Regional Council, Hull, P. Q.

Your Delegates arrived prior to the official Registration on Friday morning, July 1st, and took a full and active part in all sessions and committee meetings, returning on Sunday, July 3rd.

The welcome, hospitality and courtesy extended to the delegates was an outstanding feature of the Convention—and will be long remembered.

The business of the convention, which was very extensive, permitted a limited amount of entertainment. The host assemblies arranged a very interesting and memorable sight-seeing tour of Hull and the Capital of Canada, followed by a picnic at Gatineau Point, where the delegates enjoyed the appetizing culinary art of our French-speaking brothers.

Your, and all delegates, participated in a strenuous all-day session commencing at 9:00 a. m., on Saturday, concluding at 6:00 p. m. Prior to this, on Friday evening, W. B. Rathbun and others burned the midnight oil in a lengthy session of the resolutions committee.

Our readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that all four of the Brantford assembly resolutions were unanimously passed without amendment or lengthy discussion. Resolutions dealing with matters pertaining to the whole of Canada will be, of course, passed on for further confirmation or negation to the National Council. There were a number of resolutions dealing with the education of youth (which, being a Provincial matter) in the main were confirmed, and will be dealt with by the executive and officers of the newly-elected Regional Council.

Delegate and W. B. Frank Harris was chairman of the nomination committee, the result of whose work, after considerable discussion and withdrawals was, in brief, as follows:—

PRESIDENT

W. B. Ernest B. Smith (Hamilton)

VICE-PRESIDENT

W. B. J. Henri Riffault (Hull)
(President, Papineau Assembly, No. 129)

SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. B. C. L. Sevigny (Brantford)

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE

W. B. Nelson C. Rathbun (Brantford)

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZATION

W. B. Clark (Hamilton)

CHAIRMAN OF PUBLICITY

W. B. Aveline (Toronto)

At 7:30 p. m., Saturday evening, all delegates and invited visitors sat down to a sumptuous dinner, followed by a flow of oratory of a high order.

As this was the first visit your delegates ever made to a Quebec assembly, and for some, the first visit to the province of French-speaking Canada it was a unique experience, an adventure in understanding.

The host-assemblies prepared a handsome illustrated souvenir booklet publicizing the Native Sons of Canada, and the convention, of which a limited number were brought back by your delegates.

The 1939 Regional Council convention will be held in Toronto, probably in June.

Letters and greetings were received from the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, Premier, Worthy Bro. R. W. Carr, National President, the members of the Dominion and provincial parliaments, representing Ottawa and Hull, the mayors of both Hull and Ottawa and other prominent people.

PERSONAL AND PERSONNEL

Bro. H. B. Charlton, our Treasurer, has been "found in" lately, at times, at 99 Colborne St. at the old job of disposing of a pound of coal-oil or a pint of nails.

Bro. C. Silverthorne was chosen, recently, we're told, as one of the star pitchers of the Brantford Senior Softball League.

To Bro. Cecil Berkeley, congratulation—a son, June 17th, Willet Hospital.

Bro. G. Frank Sterne was recently confined to the house; trouble: extraction of the molars.

What well-known Brother in the printing business held a picnic at Grand Valley Park, recently—What a crowd!

The Secretary, C. L. S. is still looking for the return of his postage stamps with return-addressed-envelope attached which, recently, he sent to certain members.

With real pleasure we note the deserved promotion of Trustee Bro. Roy T. Sloan to the position of Senior Postal Clerk as from Confederation Day.

There is absolutely no truth in the rumor that Bro. F. B. L. is a careless driver.

Is it true, asks a brother, that Bro. Fred M. is sole agent for a certain brand of paper?

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THE ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF BRANT

Judge A. D. Hardy

(Quoted from The Canadian Historical Review, p. 111, 3-38)

The design of the Arms of the County of Brant was the result of the work of a committee of the Brant Historical Society of which Judge Hardy was chairman. This committee gave careful thought to the undertaking and the work was entrusted to the best heraldic designer of his time in Canada, the late A. H. Howard R.C.A. Mr. Chas. W. Jeffreys, well known Canadian artist is said to have remarked that the way in which the seal was produced seems to present a model for such things.

Judge Hardy's description and comment are as follows:

The arms consist of a shield, crest and motto. In the shield, an Indian in full accoutrement, with tomahawk and pipe of peace in hand, stands in a gold background. In the vert of the shield is a gold wheel between two golden sheaves of wheat. The crest is a bear standing upon two pieces of wood bound tightly together. The motto is FIDELITAS ET INDUSTRIA. The shield, crest and motto are encircled by a band bearing the inscription THE CORPORATION of the County of BRANT, ONTARIO, 1853. This coat of arms or seal was adopted in 1913 by the County Council of Brant in substitution of the original seal of the County of 1852.

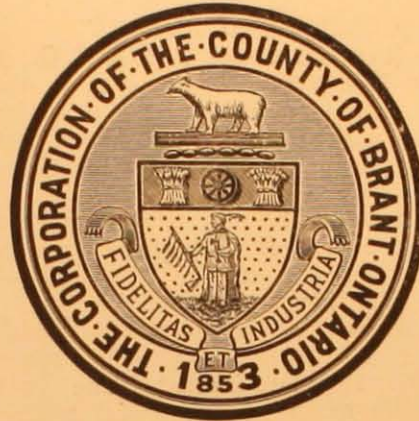
At the close of the Revolutionary War the Six Nation Indians received a tract six miles wide on each side of the Ouse (Grand) river, where their historic chief chose what is now Brant county for their home. As no profile, save that of royalty, is permitted on a shield, the profile of Brant could not be used unless it was used in the sense of his being a forest king, the confederacy sometimes giving this title to the noted war chief, as in the case of his predecessor King Hendrick.

The Indian representation on the face of the shield is similar to the figure which surmounts Brant's Monument. The one feather in his headdress signifies that the wearer is a chief; the tomahawk represents the past; the pipe of peace the present. The six feathers in the calumet of pipes are emblematic of the SIX NATIONS Indians and the Indian by the waves azure recalls Brant's historic words: "I shall sink or swim with the British." It is also symbolical of Brant's Ford—Brantford.

A bar separates the gold background from the green and this bar in heraldry signifies a chief. In the vert, the gold wheel between two golden sheaves of wheat are emblems of a "flourishing industrial centre in the heart of a rich agricultural district."

The county being named after Brant, his coat of arms as leader of the Six Nations Indians and his name were chosen for the crest. Brant's clan totem was the wolf. The national, or rather confederate totem, was the bear. That is, it is common to each tribe or nation and has

been adopted and is now in use upon the seal of the Six Nations, and being more comprehensive than the clan totem, was chosen for the crest. Joseph Brant's Indian name, Thayendanega, in English signifies, "Two sticks of wood bound together." The bear stands on the two sticks, the one being of pine, the old historic emblem of the Six Nations and the other of oak emblematic of allegiance to Great Britain, the two being very tightly bound together by the centuries-old "covenant chain" which never tarnishes because of the faith in the "Great Father beyond the waters."



KNOW YOUR CANADA AND HER HISTORY TWENTY CONDENSED LESSONS STORY No. FOUR 1720 — 1758

- 1720. Population of New France, 24,234; of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova appointed.
- 1721. June 19, Burning of about one-half of Montreal. Census population of New France, 24,951.
- 1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
- 1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
- 1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
- 1733. Discovery of lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye.
- 1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Census population of New France, 37,716.
- 1737. Iron smelted on St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
- 1739. Census population of New France, 42,701.
- 1743. The younger La Vérendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains.
- 1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
- 1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
- 1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
- 1750. St. Paul's church, Halifax, (oldest Anglican church in Canada), built.
- 1752. Mar. 25, Issue of the Halifax, Gazette, first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
- 1754. Census population of New France, 55,009.
- 1755. Establishment at Halifax of first post office in what is now Canada, together with direct mail communication with Great Britain. June 16, Surrender of Fort Beauséjour on the isthmus of Chignecto to the British. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
- 1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France began.
- 1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

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