

THE CANADIAN CLUB MAGAZINE

Mrs J. L. Sutherland
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JULY, 1923

SUSSEX, N. B.

Vol. II.

No. V.

THE Maple Leaf

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Brantford Number



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THE MAPLE LEAF

Officially Recognized by The Association of Canadian Clubs
S. K. SMITH, Editor.



Mt. Robson, B. C.
—Cut by courtesy C. N. R.

On the Horizon!

THE MAPLE LEAF is authorized to say that at the eleventh annual conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs at Victoria, B.C., September 17-18-19, Lieut.-Col. C. R. McCullough, honorary president, will introduce the matter of the Canadian Clubs promoting, with official governmental recognition, a widespread, national observance of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927. It is Colonel McCullough's conviction that it is none too early to enter upon the preparatory work for such a celebration and that the Association of Canadian Clubs may properly serve as a force of leadership.

Prince Edward Island, having observed on the Dominion Day just passed, the fiftieth anniversary of its entrance into the Canadian Confederation, may be regarded a most inviting field for those interested in Canadian Club extension. The island province is the only one remaining outside the Club sisterhood and it may be expected that at this year's convention some special attention may be directed to the formation of Canadian Clubs at Charlottetown and Summerside.

The holding of the British Empire Exhibition at London, England, during 1924, is an event that will scarcely be overlooked by the Association of Canadian Clubs at this year's convention. Colonel McCullough will advise, we understand, that The Canadian Club of Great Britain be asked to arrange, in London, during the Exhibition, a conference of representatives from the Canadian Clubs of the world.

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\$25 Prize Offer

Readers of THE MAPLE LEAF are reminded that a prize of \$25 will be paid for the best letter submitted to us before August 5th on the subject:

"Your Idea of What a Canadian Magazine should be."

Letters should not exceed 400 words in length. Send to address given below.

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DOMINION DAY OBSERVANCE

THE Dominion Day celebration at London, Ontario, may once more be noted as a commendable effort to invest the observance of July 1st with something of its true meaning. This year an organized attempt which met with some measure of success was made at St. John, N.B., to arrange a public demonstration, although without the co-operation of the military the same results could not be secured as have been attained in London during the last three years. Concerning Dominion Day, the Brantford Expositor says editorially:

"Dominion Day, 1923, has come and gone. It was an enjoyable day in every way, but that advantage was taken of it anywhere to promote Canadian nationalism, by showing the new-comer or the youth what the observance was all about, there has thus far been afforded no evidence."

We fear this comment is well-founded when applied to Canadian cities with the exception of those noted and, perhaps, a few others here and there. For Prince Edward Island Dominion Day, 1923, will be remembered as marking the fiftieth anniversary of that province entering Confederation. The celebration centred at Summerside where a most attractive programme was carried out, much interest having previously been aroused by the appearance of an elaborate Confederation Centennial Number of the Summerside Journal, which was, indeed, a revelation of what can be accomplished by good journalism in a town of this moderate size.

That some educational effort to make more widely known Dominion Day as the birth-day of the Canadian Confederation is greatly needed may be strikingly shown by the following paragraph from the Cathedral Parish Magazine, Buffalo:

"Dominion Day. I doubt whether any woman has been so honored, respected and loved, within the memory of living man, as was Queen Victoria. The Dominion of Canada has done wisely in choosing her birthday, May 24, as 'Dominion Day.' It was a great pleasure to have a special Dominion Day service in the Cathedral, at the request of the Canadian Club of Buffalo, on the Sunday nearest May 24."

The good rector, who it is to be hop-

London, Ontario, Still Leads the Way, Followed This Year by St. John, N. B.—
50th Anniversary for P. E. I.

ed is sounder in his theology than in his knowledge of Canadian history, refers here, of course, to the Canadian Club's observance of Victoria Day when Major, the Ven. Archdeacon Renison, of Hamilton, was the special preacher for the occasion.

The celebration at London on Do-

Rotary Club, Boy Scouts' Association, Girl Guides' Association, Boys' Work Board, Army and Navy Veterans, Imperial Order Daughters of The Empire, Mother's Clubs of Public Schools, Mothers' Units Separate Schools and Catholic Women's League.

Following the speeches at Victoria Park the G.W.V.A. band played patriotic and military airs, and 21 rounds were fired by a section of the 12th Battery, C.F.A. The feu de joie, planned by the Royal Canadian Regiment, was not carried out, owing to the absence of the regiment from the city.

Officers in uniforms, resplendent with medals and honours, stood at the salute as cadets and soldiers streamed before the soldier's monument in march past. Daughters of the Empire lent a riot of color to the event, standing facing the officers of headquarters staff, with glowing banners and flags held high in the breeze. Brigadier-General King, D.S.O., spoke to the ladies briefly before taking the salute, which gave a thrill to hundreds of interested citizens who lined the road.

Flags were everywhere waving as Lieut.Col. Ibbotson Leonard, president of the Canadian Club, rose to address the audience. In the intervals between the speeches the band played "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf," and other airs, while the entire battalion of the militia, cadets, scouts, girl guides and I.O.D.E. representatives stood to attention.

Colonel Leonard was presented a long-service medal by Brig.-Gen. King at the termination of Major Cronyn's address while the crowds cheered.

Colonel Leonard, in his opening address, expressed gratification that a throng of such large proportions had turned

out to do honor to the country in which they live. He believed Dominion Day should be an occasion for Canadians to do homage to their flag, to express reverence for the constitution it represents, and not to look upon the national holiday as a time set aside exclusively for pleasure.

"Christianity celebrates its birth every year at Christmas, and in the United States the 4th. of July is Independence Day," said Colonel Leonard. "Similarly, Canadians should celebrate in proper spirit the birth

SURE!

(By REV. H. A. CODY, in St. John Telegraph)

"Sure! Canadians all say that . . . You reflect on it as a small verbal witness to the good hope, the confidence, the courage which dwell in the Canadian people. They have problems, but they set a cheerful face to them, and go full steam ahead. In Old Spain it is 'manana'—'to-morrow'; in new Canada it is 'to-day,' and the day is not long enough for work."—London Chronicle.

There's truth in the saying, we reckon,
Though seldom we trump it aloud,
But since we are dubbed with the title,
We acknowledge the name—and feel proud.
Our land is a giant of giants,
Steel-belted for three thousand miles;
North, rammed by fierce gnawing ice-bergs,
South, flushed by sweet summer smiles.

Sure! 'Tis the law of our being,
The iron that flows in the blood,
The power that forges a Nation,
The spirit of mountain and flood.
It's 'sure' that has tunnelled our mountains,
That has conquered our prairies and plains;
It's 'sure' that has mastered our forests,
And curbed our streams with its reins.

Sure! What reason for doubting
While the triple-cross flag splits the breeze,
While the tread of the Nation is world wide,
And her steel-pointed hulks prowl the seas,
To these add the twin sons of heaven,
The union that knows no release,
The Sinai thunder of Warning,
And the Olivet Gospel of Peace.

minion Day was participated in by thousands of citizens, having gone beyond the stage of a Canadian Club effort. In fact this year's demonstration was arranged jointly by Brigadier-General King and Officers of Military District No. 1, the Mayor and City Council, Board of Education, Separate School Board, Public Utilities Commission, and the following Clubs and Associations: Canadian Club of London, Women's Canadian Club, Girl's Canadian Club, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Lion's Club,

of their country into one confederated Dominion. There is a sacred significance to this day. It is the 55th anniversary of Confederation, when the provinces of this land decided to sink individual differences and animosities for the good of the commonwealth.

"I understand there are here today a number of former soldiers who attended the first Dominion Day celebration held in this city. Their presence is an inspiration to us, and their example as Canadians is something we could all well follow."

Ald. P. J. Watt in his address stressed the necessity for citizens to revere the flag. He spoke of the immense potential wealth of the country, and touched on a number of phases of Canadian history.

Colonel Leonard, as chairman, introduced Major Cronyn. He said the original intention was to secure an outside speaker for the occasion, but decided it would be a superfluous action when a Canadian of the calibre of Major Cronyn lived in London.

The latter delivered an intensely interesting oration. He believed few people realized the importance of confederation to Canada, when all provinces merged together for the general good. But for the initiative and vision of confederation fathers there would today be customs officials on every provincial border. Without the linking together of the provinces of Canada there would have been no Australian Commonwealth or Union of South Africa.

"The war," said Major Cronyn, "burdened us with a great national debt. The problems which confront our government are manifested; yet with all the handicaps resulting from the great conflict the rainbow of prosperity will certainly flush over the horizon of this Dominion. We have taken first place in the list of wheat producers of the world. Our

national function is primarily an agricultural one. Yet we have unlimited mineral wealth. In Sudbury district we produce nickel and copper; in Cobalt, silver; and about Porcupine we have the largest gold fields of the world. Our coal resources are practically untouched. We have 80 per cent. of the entire coal output of Europe in Canada and this, in time, will be developed to its fullest extent.

"I have been talking about our assets. Now, let us see what the liabilities are," he continued. "Of course there are great impediments to overcome. The country's debt has been multiplied many times over as a result of war costs, and future citizens will be called on to shoulder the burden in defraying obligations contracted by their fathers. But if they have the courage and wisdom of the fathers of confederation who planned for us this great and bountiful country there should be no pessimism felt with regard to the future.

"It is a pleasure to see the interest taken by the cadets of London in Dominion Day. I respect the nature of a youth who, realizing the need for sturdy Canadianism, trains and educates himself to carry on the work of his illustrious forefathers. For the heritage they have handed down to us is in keeping with the grandeur of the country itself. Its mountains, lakes, green fields and rivers are the admiration of all visitors.

"On an occasion such as this Anglo-Saxons generally do not feel it necessary to wear the Canadian flag on their sleeves. Their loyalty has always been unquestioned. But there are other citizens of Canada, citizens of foreign parentage, who believe it essential to demonstrate their loyalty in other ways. For the Anglo-Saxon and naturalized Canadian every opportunity is offered in this broad land. In the next few years they may have to make an uphill fight, but with the

numerous advantages of a young and prosperous country their happiness and prosperity in Canada is a foregone conclusion."

The folder distributed to the London crowds on this occasion, has this to say of "Dominion Day, 1923":

Dominion Day ought to mean more to us as Canadians than any other national holiday, because it is the birthday of our own land. Back in 1867, when the representatives of the four separate provinces came together they said: "Let us have done with jealousies and distrust, let us come together as partners and work together to make great this land that has been handed down to us by our forefathers."

That was a fine resolve and it gave us the Canada that we have today. Men were broader and had a wider horizon when they began to think of themselves as Canadians in the larger sense. And as our land has grown yet greater when province after province has been added, so also has love and pride in this country grown.

One of our Canadian poets, Charles G. D. Roberts, grew to manhood in those stirring years after 1867. He felt the impulse that Confederation had given and in his fine "Ode for the Canadian Confederacy" he has these three lines:

"Awake, my country, the hour is great with change.

The hour of dreams is done, Lo, on the hills the gleam.

Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of thy fate."

Those lines still have a ringing message for Canadians and the great fact of Confederation still needs to be impressed. Confederation made us one country and the message of Dominion Day is that we must be one united people, striving to make Canada a greater land and a better land for our having lived in it.



Hilton A. Belyea, veteran oarsman, who carried Canada's colors through to the semi-finals in the struggle for the Diamond sculls at Henley-on-Thames, July 6, but bowed to Gollan, the runner-up in the finals and conqueror of Hoover, the American, last year's winner. This photo was taken on the Canadian Henley course at Port Dalhousie just after Belyea had successfully defended his title of Canadian Champion in July, 1922.

BRANTFORD LOOKING FORWARD

BRANTFORD of the Past, Brantford of To-day, what of Brantford of the Future? Continuing the study of civic problems in Canadian cities in order that the light which we may throw upon them will be found of value to readers elsewhere, we find, in Brantford, a disposition to look forward. Here is a city equipped for great things. That it has been founded by men of vision is amply proven by its rank as the eighth manufacturing city of Canada and as the fourth city in respect to origin of products for export. The population remains at 30,000 but the services which are maintained, either by public ownership or by private control, may easily be expanded to take care of a city of 100,000. Brantford's problem is one in common with most parts of Canada in that more people are needed to share in the cost of development. When they come they will be given good value and they will only come, of course, when new industries are provided. It is the business of organized bodies such as the Industrial Commission of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce to secure the new industries required and no effort is being spared. It has been Brantford's experience that with her older industries almost entirely devoted to the making of farming implements and heavy machinery that in times of industrial depression it is inevitable that these

particular interests should be adversely affected, resulting in the reduction of staffs and loss in population. It would be useless for the most enthusiastic admirer of Brantford to maintain that the city has not passed through a very trying period. Fortunately there are signs of improvement and there is promise that in the diversity of new industries springing up, employing more than one member of the family, and making a range of household products for which the de-

Diversity of Industries Now Being Sought
—Comprehensive Plan for Further
Adding to Beauty of City.

STAFF SPECIAL

mand must be fairly steady that never again will Brantford suffer from having too many of her eggs in one basket.

There is plenty of building room in Brantford, without further extension



HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

of civic boundaries, to provide not only for large areas for industrial plants but for the necessary homes for the men employed in these plants. It is officially reported by the Brantford assessment department that there are 225 acres of land available here as factory sites, most of which are located on or near sidings giving access, with the interswitching facilities available, to every steam road which runs through Canada or the United States. With the Grand Trunk main

line, and the Tillsonburg-Southampton and Buffalo and Goderich branches, the T. H. and B. with its New York Central and M.C.R. connections, the Lake Erie and Northern electric line, serving a rich farming district to the south and giving direct connection with the main line of the C.P.R. at Galt, and the B. and H. railway giving fast passenger service for the various railway connections through Hamilton, Brantford is well served with railways. For homes for the men whom new industries would employ, there are 5,258 building lots available, every district having a good supply, while the 3,284 acres constituting the city of Brantford are so laid out as to make every district easily accessible from every other district.

It is the boast of the Commissioners elected to administer the Brantford Municipal Railway that few families in Brantford live more than three blocks from the car line. The five cent fare still rules in Brantford and the last year is the first in which any considerable deficit has been met. It had been hoped by the commissioners that the introduction of the one-man car would save the necessity for increase in the fare and this did bring the estimated deficit down from \$30,000 to \$13,000. The principle that the users of the street car should pay the cost of operation rather than make a charge on general assessment is adhered to by the commission but

no announcement has yet been made that an increase will be put in effect.

Brantford, favorably situated on railway and radial lines and with an efficient internal transportation system of her own, is also a great highway centre. The city stands across the main road from east to west. The Cockshutt road, formerly a toll road opened by private enterprise, now a county road, opens up a rich agricultural territory to the south. The main road west forks at Brantford, the two

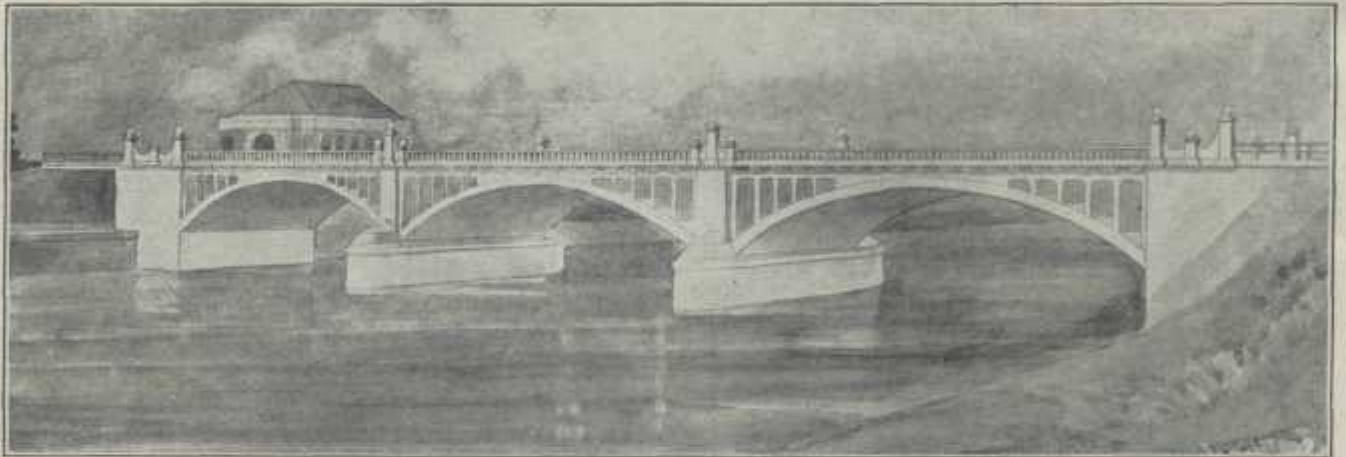
branches, via Burford and via Paris, giving motorists a choice of going west. Of the minor roads, those not so much in the line of traffic, the St. George Road, the road to Alford, and those to Mount Pleasant (front and back) are all in good condition.

The connections with other main roads throughout the province are of the best. At Simcoe the main road from Brantford taps a number of good roads through Norfolk and adjoining counties, including the Jarvis-Hamilton road, and that linking up the Lake Erie ports. To the north, at Galt, the secondary main highway through Kitchener and Guelph, is easily tapped. At Hamilton there is the Niagara peninsula pavement, leading to Niagara Falls and tapping a rich fruit section, "The Garden of Canada." During the past fruit season, many truckloads of fruit were brought to Brantford by the use of these highways, and with the Hamilton-Brantford highway completed, this traffic should continue to grow. Every day sees, too, huge

most entirely local and district.

An important unit in a great plan for a civic community centre, which is a dream of the future for Brantford, is now under course of construction, this being the new Lorne bridge, replacing the historic steel structure spanning the Grand River to West Brantford. The Port Arthur Construction Co. Ltd., a Toronto firm, has a large crew at work and have already removed the steel bridge, providing a temporary bridge, just below, and are engaged in driving down the foundations for the handsome new concrete bridge, a perspective of which is shown in the accompanying engraving. This bridge, designed by Major F. P. Adams, city engineer of Brantford, is to be 428 feet in length, 80 feet longer than the old bridge, and 64 feet in width, 29 feet wider than the steel structure. The floor height is 35 feet above summer water level, and the curves of the three arches begin above the highest water mark ever recorded. The roadway will be

street section, from the Canadian National Railway station to that of the Canadian Pacific at Lorne Bridge, which point may be said to be the scenic centre of Brantford. This proposed wide street should be made and maintained as a beautiful and stately avenue, the show place of the city of the future. The upper part of West street is 80 feet wide and is the only wide street at present in Brantford. There are a number of angular corners along it which should be brought into the scheme and treated harmoniously with it. The proposed avenue has already been most beautifully developed in the Bell Memorial and Gardens, and in the Grace church corner. The proposed additional development from the Bell Gardens to Brant avenue and Dalhousie street will afford a magnificent park site, both from its shape and situation on our principal streets, and its extensive frontage, which stretches out in a wide bend on to Dalhousie street and Brant avenue. The south end culmin-



The new Lorne Bridge, Brantford, Ontario, now in course of erection.

trucks going through Brantford loaded with "factory to dealer" loads, with furniture being freighted to new homes, and with varied assortments of goods.

Brantford's "gates" to the outside world are all paved now except in one case. South to Hamilton, the work is completed, with a splendid, wide highway as far as Cainsville. West to Burford and Woodstock, the paving is complete except for a slight portion next to Lorne Bridge. Erie avenue, to the south, gives an excellent stretch of paving. Work will be commenced soon on the Ava road paving, linking up with the pavement to the Golf Club and available when the Brantford-Paris highway is undertaken. The Mount Pleasant Road is completed within the city limits. The West street avenue of approach is completed for some distance past the city limits. Only to the north, leading to the St. George road, is there an unpaved stretch between the St.

Paul's avenue subway and the city limits, and the traffic on this is 40 feet in width and the sidewalks 10 feet, six inches.

Provision is made for the laying of a street car track and the addition of a double track when necessary. An artistic lighting scheme will be noticed from the engraving. Into this bridge are going 13,000 yards of concrete in which are imbedded for reinforcing purposes 250 tons of steel bars. The total weight of the structure will be 26,325 tons. The work is being pushed by Mr. T. T. Black, resident engineer for the contractors, and Mr. W. H. Munro, superintendent, and it is expected that the new bridge will be open for traffic by January 1, 1924.

This bridge, as we have noted, forms part of a plan for the improvement of Brantford, concerning which we will let Mr. Frank Cockshutt, chairman of the Brantford Town Planning Commission, speak:

"Our proposal embraces the development of the entire West-Bridge ates at Jubilee Park, which will also be in full view of travellers entering the city from the Burford and Mount Pleasant roads. The buildings which it will be necessary to acquire, are for the most part scarcely up to the average value and the section up to the present has not become very valuable business property.

"Included in the scheme and as an important reason of it, is the provision of a site for a war memorial which would be located at a point about the centre of the block between Dalhousie and Darling streets. This point is flanked by the armories, which was the recruiting and training centre for the county in the recent war, and a monument erected there will occupy a most suitable and conspicuous position at the junction of several leading streets. The corner of Colborne street and Brant avenue would bring it into full view.

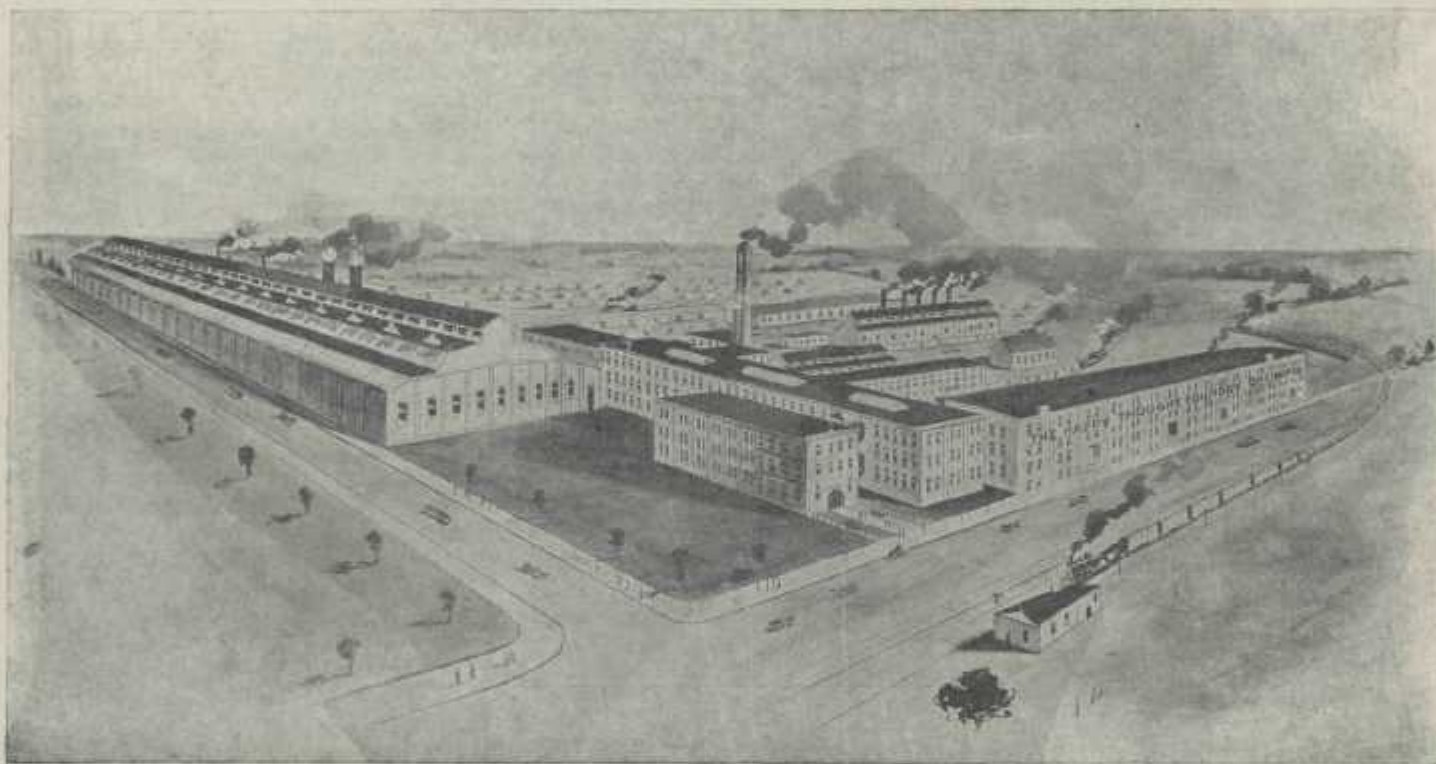
"When the proposed scheme is fully carried out, the monument will be immediately in front of the city hall of the future and a broad walk will lead from the city hall to the monument. All around the two structures there will be a park formation of the same character as the Bell Gardens, now so beautiful. While the monument is the specific memorial of the war, and while upon it there should be, in some form, engraved the names of the soldiers of the county who fell in the war, it is the idea that the entire scheme shall be commemorative of the war, and that the new wide avenue which will emerge shall bear a name associated with the war, and that the present names of West and Bridge streets shall be abandoned.

widely as a centre for the manufacture of agricultural implements and heavy machinery, the "Telephone City" also takes an important place in Canada's growing silk industries by virtue of its being the home of Niagara Silk Co., Ltd., makers of "Niagara Maid" silk gloves, silk underwear and thread and glove silk hosiery. This firm is one of the pioneers in the silk field in Canada, having been established in 1914 in their present commodious building in Brantford and is now an independent Canadian concern, serving the Canadian market and helping to swell the volume of Canadian export trade. There is no other industry which holds, perhaps, the same interest to our women readers as does the making of those delicious

The Brantford company do all the dyeing and finishing in their own plant.

In the cutting of gloves, provision is made for the "double tip" which means double wear and the hosiery are re-inforced at the top and along the sole from heel to toe. On each glove are twenty-six separate operations and each employee have their own part to do. One of the most interesting of the processes through which all gloves and hosiery pass is the stretching on steel shapes, steam heated, kept always at a very high temperature.

The silk web itself, before cutting, goes on a stretching frame in a long narrow room which, as the writer passed through, showed a temperature



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Products—Happy Thought Ranges, Heaters, Furnaces and Registers. Principal market—Canada, from coast to coast. Average number of employees—175. General Manager—W. W. Nobbs. President—Col. W. M. Gartshore. Capital involved—\$500,000.00.

"It is the hope of the War Memorial Association that the monument will be a very choice work of art, from the hands of one of the great masters whose name will give prestige to the entire scheme, as well as be worthy, for all time, to mark the valor and sacrifice of all who served in the stupendous war of 1914-1918. It seems appropriate and without argument that if the war and the deeds of those who through those terrible years bore its brunt and faced its horrors, are to be commemorated at all, they should only be marked by some really important work of high merit."

Silk Industry In Brantford

Although Brantford is known more

silk garments so dear to the feminine heart, and a visit to the Niagara Silk Co., Ltd., at Brantford, where the silk can be followed from its natural condition in raw skeins to the finished product is one replete with much interest.

In our January issue, we told in some detail of the operations of Canada's one silk-throwing plant at Galt, where the silk is taken from the cocoons as imported and wound into threads which are capable of being handled on the silk-making machinery. It is from this plant that the Niagara Silk Co. Ltd. secure their raw material and then the silk must be washed and boiled to eliminate the gum, dyed and finished and re-wound from skein to bobbin before going on the looms.

of 125 degrees Fahrenheit. The silk which goes into "Niagara Maid" products is of very fine texture, elastic but durable and proof against tearing. This quality has distinguished the finished article, and has given the Brantford firm a very high reputation as the makers of a product ranking with the world's most famous silks and silk goods.

This firm has normally some 160 skilled employees on their payroll and is of the type which Brantford needs more of. They occupy some 25,000 feet of floor space in their three-storey brick building with office space on the ground floor. The placing of their products throughout Canada is in the hands of one of the largest whole-

(Continued on page 34)

BRANTFORD FROM THE START

WHAT do Canadians know of other cities in Canada other than their own? How many members of Canadian Clubs can tell off-hand of the founding of more than those few cities which serve as landmarks in Canadian history such as Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver? And yet what more fascinating study than to look back to the time when the site of any city was in virgin forest, to mark the coming of the first settlers, determine their ethnological relation, observe the coming of incipient industries, the setting in of currents of trade, the developing of lines of communication and the gradual expansion of the settlement into a village, a town—a city. All these may be traced in the story of the city of Brantford and the task is made easy because a skilful hand and trained journalistic mind has gone before us, gathering up from all available sources the necessary material. We refer to the work of Mr. F. Douglas Reville, a member of the editorial staff of the Brantford Expositor, who has given us a "History of the County of Brant" in two volumes, published by the Hurley Printing Co., of Brantford, and a most praiseworthy effort. This work has been very widely placed in the larger libraries throughout the United States but, so far, has not received proper attention from Canadian library boards. We are privileged to reproduce several engravings from the many fine ones appearing in the two volumes which only serve to indicate the general excellence of the work.

The history of Brantford as a town and city should really be considered as entirely separate and distinct from the Indian settlement with which we deal under another heading. No doubt the possibility of barter with the several hundred Indian families at Mohawk village first attracted the white men and the land was all Indian property and so remained for many years. Reville says the first building in what is now Brantford was probably a log hut, erected by one John Stalts, a wandering trader, possibly a half breed, in 1805, where the South African memorial now stands in front of the Armouries. On this site, J. P. Excell had a tavern, over the door of which swung a sign bearing the words:

"This sign hangs high
And hinders none.
Refresh and pay
Then travel on."

Record of The Early Families and Industries.—Building of the Railways.

GLEANINGS BY THE EDITOR

In 1818, there were but twelve people in what is now Brantford, although it was made a point for the assembling of militia in May, 1814, when the Americans had landed at Port Dover, and burned twelve dwelling houses, as many barns, three flour mills, three saw mills, three distilleries and other buildings. The forces gathered by the redoubtable Colonel Talbot at Brantford marched to Port Dover but found the enemy had sailed away. On Nov. 7 of the same year



WM. MUIRHEAD,
First mayor of the Town of Brantford

Oxford and Norfolk militia, some of these drawn from Brantford and Oakland in Brant County, made a stand against McArthur's raiding force from Detroit, though greatly outnumbered, at Malcolm's Mills. The American had intended to march on Burlington Heights but abandoned this purpose when he found things were not going well in other directions.

To come back to Brantford's growth there was a very considerable influx between 1818 and 1823, due largely to the opening of the Hamilton and London road and in the latter year—a century ago—there were nearly one hundred persons resident in the yet unnamed village. Three stores were kept, by John A. Wilkes, S. V. R. Douglas and Nathan Gage; a blacksmith shop was run by William Qua, Shoe stores by William D. Dalton and Arunel Huntington. This

Huntington was something of a character, according to Reville. He came to Brantford from Vermont and his large fortune, amassed in Brantford, went to that state after his death. His house, a long low building, originally located in the rear of the present fine Y.M.C.A. building, came to be used by the Heather bowlers and was moved to their present grounds for that purpose. Reville tells this story of Huntington: "It is related of him that he was once called upon by a deputation seeking funds for the erection of one of the local churches. A good deal to their surprise he promised something if they would return at a certain hour the following day. Speculation was rife as to the probable amount, and members of the delegation were promptly on hand. Huntington handed them some outlawed notes, and in response to the crestfallen looks of his callers he remarked: 'Surely they are perfectly good, gentlemen, for they were issued by a member of your own congregation.'"

The Wilkes family was a real contribution to Brantford. John Aston Wilkes came to Canada from Birmingham in 1820 and began business in Toronto (then York), sending his two sons, John A. and James, to Brantford to open a branch there. The father soon followed and purchased considerable real estate in Brantford. James lived to a ripe old age, served from 1872 to 1888 as City Treasurer and, in 1899, at the age of 92, he recalled scenes in Brantford on his arrival there in 1822. He thus tells of the naming of Brantford:

"It must have been in 1826 or 1827, when there were two or three hundred people here, that the question of naming the place arose. There was a grist mill then, run by a man named Lewis, and a carpenter and building shop had been started by another man named Crandon. A Mr. Biggar, of Mt. Pleasant, owned a lot of land around the ferry, and when a bridge at the ferry was carried away he was instrumental in getting another structure erected, called Biggar's Bridge. He was anxious to have the place called after himself.

"A meeting was called, when Mr. Biggar proposed that the name should be Biggar's town. Mr. Lewis, the mill owner, suggested Lewisville, and my father stood out for Birmingham. It looked as if there might be a deadlock when someone suggested that as the place was at Brant's ford this title would prove the most suitable and the suggestion took unanimously.

In the natural order of things the "s" was dropped and thus we have the Brantford of to-day."

Mr. Wilkes went on to explain that the original site of the city of Brantford was the farm of Chief John Hill and that his father had purchased that portion of the farm which ran from the present Market Square to the water works creek and including Colborne, Darling and Dalhousie streets. Mr. Dalton, then running the tavern, purchased the other half of the Hill farm. Distilleries were built by John A. Wilkes, the elder, and by William Kerby in 1830 and 1831 respectively and, in 1832, a brewery costing \$8,000, a big sum those days, was built by Wm. Spencer on the site of the old Y.M.C.A. in Colborne streets. Captain Marshall Lewis, spoken of by James Wilkes in the interview above, was a native of New York State and came to Brantford in 1821, building the first bridge across the Grand River and his mill at the upper end of Colborne street. This mill later was operated by Jedediah Jackson, who was the first of the early millers to pay cash for wheat. Consider H. Crandon, was a builder of Brantford in a literal sense. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and was

sent to Brantford to do carpentry work on buildings near the Mohawk church. He it was who erected the first Kerby House, the first building on Grace church site, and many others of these early buildings. His own house, built in 1831, and located opposite the Kerby house, remains as one of the landmarks of Brantford. It ceased to be used as a dwelling house only eight years ago, and is now the home of a second-hand furniture business. Benjamin and Matthias Willson, two brothers, conducted a store at this time and Matthias Willson afterwards owned the McNaught farm on the Brantford road and sold it to Mr. McNaught.

It is popularly supposed that Lewis Burwell prepared the first survey of Brantford in 1830, but as a matter of fact there was a plan drawn up in

1824 by one Joseph Read, whose identity is unknown.

The Scotch element in early Brantford was ably represented by Captain William Gilkison, born in Ayrshire in 1777 and who had a most distinguished naval record both in European waters and with the British fleet on Lake Erie. He married a daughter of Commodore Grant and, in 1815, with seven surviving sons he returned to Scotland that they might receive a better education. When he came back to Brantford, about 1832, five of his sons had preceded him and he secured for them the very fine property known as Oak Farm (West Brantford). Captain Gilkison founded the village of Elora "on my half of the township."

Yorkshire sent some of its sturdy stock to help in the building of Brantford. This strain, so far as activity

shutt thought that the settlement had a future and induced his father, then in business in Toronto, to send him back in 1832 as manager. This branch under his guidance soon swallowed the Toronto business and, two years later, the father, James Cockshutt, came to Brantford to reside and thereafter developed enterprises at Cayuga and other outlying districts. In 1840 he sold his interest in the Brantford general store to his son and daughter and for six years it was "I. and J. Cockshutt." Then Miss Jane withdrew and Ignatius continued for fifty years to evolve this primitive general store into a great mercantile establishment. Mr. Cockshutt's name is inextricably linked up with practically all public enterprises of that period and he gave his support and counsel to many of the early manufacturing establishments.

The Cockshutt Plow Company was established in 1877 by James G. Cockshutt, a son, who was the inventor of a riding plow peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the virgin soil of Western Canada. The industry started in a small building at the foot of the Market street bridge, and the first pay roll numbered five hands. Progress was most rapid and large new



Brant County Court House, Brantford, as it appeared from an old wood cut.

in business is concerned, has not gone beyond the second generation. Ignatius Cockshutt, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, August 24, 1812, was the first of the name to arrive in Brantford and his sons now guide the destinies of the vast enterprises controlled by the Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd. One of them, to the great pride of Brantford, is serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, an office to which Lt.-Col. Harry Cockshutt has given a new meaning, maintaining at the same time the worthy traditions of many notable predecessors. It was as a lad of 17 that Ignatius Cockshutt first came to Brantford, in 1829, as a helper in a store conducted by his father's partner, Christopher Batty, under the name of "Batty & Co." Things went wrong somehow but when the business was abandoned, young Cock-

quarters had to be inaugurated, finally concluding with the present mammoth plant. Ignatius Cockshutt was vice-president until his death, March 1, 1901, at the age of 89. In later years shares of the Plow Company were placed on the market, but the sons still have large interests in the concern. His Honour, Lt.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is the president, and Messrs. W. F. Cockshutt, F. Cockshutt and E. Cockshutt are prominent shareholders. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt was president in earlier years of the Plow Company and is now vice-president of the Brantford Roofing Company and a member of other boards; Mr. Frank Cockshutt, likewise president of the Plow Company for a while, is president of the Slingsby Manufacturing Company and also a director in other

industries. To the father in the first place, and later the sons, Brantford certainly owes much of its industrial development.

In an old Canadian directory, published in 1850, Brantford is credited with these three industrial establishments:

"Van Brocklin, P. C. and Co., iron and brass founders, machinists and copper smiths, produce agents and lumber merchants, Colborne street."

"Cole, S., sash, blind and agricultural factory, west end of Brantford bridge."

"Goold, Bennett and Co., iron and brass founders, Colborne street."

All told the three concerns did not then employ twenty-five hands between them and the first named establishment has been the only one to continually flourish and remain in active and prominent operation until the present day.

Mr. Van Brocklin may be termed the pioneer of Brantford manufacturing. He came here from the States in 1844 and started what was in actual fact a one horse institution, as the motive power was supplied by a solitary equine hitched to a gearing in the basement. Stoves for the burning of wood constituted his output and he also dealt in produce as well.

In 1848 he was joined by that sterling old timer, Mr. C. H. Waterous, and to the latter the term, father of Brantford manufacturing, can correctly be applied as it was due largely to his initiative and enterprise that the development of the present Waterous Engine Works is due. Mr. Van Brocklin ultimately dropped out and the Goold and Bennett concern became identified with the enterprise, together with a Mr. Ganson. For some sixty years, however, the Waterous interests have had sole control.

Mr. C. H. Waterous was born in 1814 in the State of Vermont of English and Puritan parentage. His father was principal of Burlington Academy, but died in early life and the mother married Deacon Tripp of New Haven, on whose farm the boy worked in summer and attended district school in winter. When he was still a youth his mother died and he entered a machine shop. Later he sailed the lakes and became chief engineer of the steamer "Governor Marcy," employed by the United States government to patrol the straits during the rebellion of 1837. He was of a very ingenious and inventive turn of mind, and in 1838-9 he was in New York associated with a Mr. Davenport in the production of a magnetic motor, operated by batteries. The model of this is now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Later he was engaged with a Mr. J. Edgerton in building milling equipment of various kinds,

but in 1845 he and his partner lost their all by fire. It will thus be seen that when he came to Brantford, three years later, to take charge of the Van Brocklin foundry, he was well equipped with an all round experience. The firm enjoyed substantial growth under his auspices, and the business finally developed into large premises on Dalhousie street, where the post office now stands. In 1895 these quarters had become entirely outgrown and disposal was made of the property to the city for \$40,000 and the present large establishment constructed. Incidentally it may be remarked that the city made splendidly out of its purchase. Of the sons of Mr. Waterous, Mr. C. H. Waterous has been president and general



Fire Hall, Brantford, Ont., and an old-time aerial truck, which somehow always failed to work.

manager of the concern for many years, and Mr. D. J. Waterous vice-president and secretary. Mr. C. A. Waterous, Mr. L. Waterous and Mr. C. L. Waterous, all holding important positions in connection with the firm, are grandsons of the founder.

Mr. Goold was a noteworthy citizen and the father of the late Mr. E. L. Goold who, in later years took a leading part in connection with more Brantford industries than any other man. First of all associated with the Wisner Works he later became identified with the concern which became the Ham and Nott Company, later established the Goold, Shapley and Muir works, a bicycle factory, and so on.

In 1849 J. Martin of New York State arrived and started stone-

ware works. In 1868 Messrs. W. E. Welding and G. Belding took over the plant and Mr. Welding finally became sole proprietor. Some twenty hands were employed. The works still stand on Nelson street and are occupied as a garage.

Mr. William Buck was the grandson of a U. E. Loyalist and as a child came to Brantford with his mother and father in 1834. Working as a journeyman for a while he managed, by strict frugality, to save enough money to commence in 1852 the "Victoria Stove Works," situated in a small shop on Colborne street. In addition to stoves he also produced heavy casting and small farming implements. The business prospered until it developed into the well-known works of today, now known as the "Happy Thought Foundry Co., Ltd." Mr. Buck was prominent in the public life of Brantford, especially the Board of Trade. His two sons, Philip and William, carried on the works until quite recently when they disposed of their interests to the McClary people of London. Mr. W. W. Nobbs is the present manager.

Another of the pioneers was Mr. B. G. Tisdale. Of U. E. Loyalist stock, he stayed with his father on the farm in Burford township until he was 26 years of age when he commenced farming on his own account, and finally came to Brantford in the fifties, entering into a partnership with Messrs. Goold and Bennett. Some three years later he left them and also commenced the manufacture of stoves in a building on Dalhousie street in the vicinity of the Devon Block. He employed quite a number of hands at one time and was one of the men to help develop the place industrially in the early days.

In 1857 Mr. Alanson Harris commenced to make farm implements in the village of Beamansville. The original building consisted of a small frame structure with an outside wooden stairway to reach the second story. When Mr. John Harris was old enough to join his father the modest enterprise commenced to assume such proportions that in 1871 it was decided to remove to a larger centre and Brantford was selected. The building occupied was the structure now occupied by the Co-operative Farmers, situated on Colborne street nearly opposite the Kerby House, and a portion of the office was rented to an insurance agent. In 1877 there was an extensive addition and finally in the 80's work was commenced on the present large plant south of the canal. Messrs. J. and K. Osborne, J. N. Shenstone, Mr. L. M. Jones, (later Sir Lyman Melvin Jones), Mr.

J. H. Housser and Mr. F. Grobb were during the intervening years admitted to partnership. In 1891 the amalgamation took place with the Massey Co. of Toronto.

It was in 1857, also, that W. H. Verity began the manufacture of plows in a little shop at Exeter, Ontario. Mowers, reapers, straw cutters, stoves and wood sawing machines were also added but ultimately the entire concentration was upon plows. Mr. Verity's sons joined the concern and the business had assumed such proportions that in 1892 the need of a better centre became recognized and removal took place to Brantford with location in the former Wisner building. Ultimately the present large plant on the canal bank was the outcome, and an amalgamation finally took place with the Massey-Harris Company. Mr. W. J. Verity, president and general manager; C. F. Verity, vice-president and superintendent, are sons of the founder and M. F. Verity, production manager, a grandson.

The Leonard family was prominent in the early life of Brantford, though not engaged in manufacturing. Reuben Leonard, born in Springfield, Mass., in 1791, came to Brantford in 1830, having married in Montreal, in 1822, Julia Anne Wells, and resided for a time at Coburg where his eldest son, Francis Henry Leonard, was born. The father was the first warden of Grace Church and became actively identified with the affairs of the congregation. He passed away in 1833 and his son, F. H. Leonard, on coming to maturity, filled many important offices, and engaged in active business, being the first to ship produce from Brantford to Buffalo over the Grand River route. His son in turn has been a prominent figure in Brantford, filling the position of City Clerk for the last 27 years. Another son, Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, the well-known mining engineer, though a resident of St. Catharines, has shown his interest in Brantford in a philanthropic way on more than one occasion. A grandson of F. H. Leonard is Major A. L. Bishop, president of the Canadian Club of St. Catharines.

William and James Muirhead, brothers, were pioneers of Brantford, though there are few, if any, of the name now in the city or district. James incurred much ridicule by taking up the lot at the corner of Queen

and Wellington streets and building a house there, this being considered beyond the bounds of any extension of the village. The Muirheads came from Niagara, James having married Mary Heron, daughter of Andrew Heron, who was publishing the "Gleaner," one of Ontario's first papers. William Muirhead built his first house at the corner of Queen and Darling streets and, later, became the owner of the valuable property, "Oakwood Farm," West Brantford. He was chosen the first mayor of the town of Brantford at the time of incorporation, 1847. The assessment list of the new town contained but 328 names.

These were stage coach days and Brantford by virtue of its strategic position which makes it a great transportation centre to-day, was on the main line between Hamilton and London via Burford. There were relays of horses every ten miles, with a tav-

and busy hotels where the weary four-horse teams were exchanged for fresh ones. The driver sat perched aloft on the elevated seat in front, the passengers were perched like sardines within, and the luggage was strapped in the cavernous boot behind."

It should be remembered, however, that the old stage equipment was the pride and wonder of the country district through which it passed, and the horses were usually matched to perfection. When the old Dorman stables were burned down at Cathcart and four fine grays and four splendid sorrels perished in the flames many of the residents of Brantford and Brant County felt as if they had sustained a personal loss in the disappearance of these pets of the road.

That the mail coach system died hard was illustrated by this advertisement which appeared in the local papers some 70 years ago:



Market Scene at Brantford, Ontario.

ern at each stopping place.

A writer of many years ago penned the following:

"It was in 1851 that Lord Elgin came to Canada as Governor-General. In accordance with his desire to learn the true conditions a trip was taken through Ontario. The Babcock line furnished its best equipment for the Vice Regal party. Henry Babcock, the son of the proprietor, proudly drove his four-in-hand, and when his duties were ended, the Governor gave him a valuable gold watch as a souvenir.

"It was in the same year that I attended the Provincial exhibition held in Toronto. The lake afforded a highway between Hamilton and Toronto, but who shall depict the drive from London? The headquarters of the line were at Brantford and the name of the proprietor was Babcock. Along the route were prosperous villages

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES

Opposition to Brantford and Buffalo Railway and Grand River Navigation Company.

Stage leaves Brantford on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock a.m. Returning leaves Caledonia the same day at 3 o'clock p.m.

Geo. Babcock,
Stage Proprietor.
Brantford, July 14, 1853.

N.B.—The above line connects at Caledonia with the Dunnville and Port Dover mails; at Brantford with London, Galt, Guelph, Goderich mails."

When the Welland Canal for the connection of the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario was under construction much difficulty was experienced in the building of an entrance lock from Lake Erie to the main channel of the canal. The excavation work kept filling in and to overcome the difficulty a dam was thrown across the Grand River. This served to raise the waters of that stream to a sufficient height for a lateral feeder to the main canal and also allowed shipping to pass through, via Port Maitland. The success of the scheme appealed to the wide awake Brantfordites of that day and the possibility of making use of the Grand as a waterway to Lake Erie and Buffalo commenced to be discussed. It should be remembered that at the period under review there had not been very much clearance of woodland and systematic
(Continued on page 28)

BRANT AND HIS PEOPLE

"AND all her thoughts are
with the days gone by,
Ere might's injustice ban-
ished from their lands
Her people, that to-day un-
heeded lie,
Like the dead husks that
rustle thru' her hands."

With poetic license, E. Pauline Johnson, the sweet singer whom the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nations, gave to Canada, thus expresses the age-old plaint of the red man, picturing an Indian woman as a corn husker: "Age in her fingers, hunger in her face,

Her shoulders stooped with weight
of work and year,
But rich in the tawny colouring of her
race,

She comes a-field to strip the purple ears."

Tekahionwake's race—"the Romans of the new world"—are not without lands, to-day. Nor, as wards of the Dominion government, do they "unheeded lie." In fact, under the leadership of an hereditary chief, the spokesman of the Council of the Six Nations at Oshweken, Brant county (Ont.), a turbulent element are demanding recognition of their complete independence on the ground that they were never subjects, but allies of the British crown. This agitation is not regarded with sympathy by many of the Indians themselves, perhaps the majority are content with their lot, taking advantage of the educational facilities provided on the reserve by the interest on their own money, held in trust, sending out in increasing numbers, their sons and daughters to Collegiate Institutes, to "Universities and to hospital training schools. Some of the finest farms in Brant county that peer of farming counties—are on the Indian reserve, owned by progressive members of the Six Nations Indians, with snug farm buildings, well-tilled acres and prize-winning, registered stock. Such a farm is that of Robert Brant, great grandson of that Captain Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk leader who brought the Six Nations to the Grand River, an exodus which lends color and picturesqueness to the story of this entire region and

"Allies, Not Subjects, of British Crown"
the Claim of Thayendanegea, as it is
of Some Hereditary Leaders of
Six Nations To-day.

By S. K. SMITH

which really hastened the early settlement at Brantford.

Robert Brant's son—a great great grandson, therefore, of Joseph Brant—Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, enlisting in August, 1914, was the first soldier from Brant county to fall in the Great War. Blood will tell, it seems, with the red man as with the white man.

For a proper understanding of the troublesome Indian question it is necessary to go back to the days of Thayendanegea (Capt. Joseph Brant's

was seized with such a tremor that he was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady himself but that after a few volleys he recovered the use of his limbs and the composure of his mind so as to support the character of a brave man of which he was especially ambitious." In

later days, he also said: "I like the harpischord well, the organ better, but the drum and the trumpet best of all, for they make my heart beat quick." Brant was with the British force which advanced on Niagara from Oswego in 1759 and routed the French. Historians now scout any suggestion that Brant was a son of Sir William Johnson and all agree that he was of purest Mohawk blood, though not an hereditary chief. He was born in 1742 on the banks of the Ohio

whence his parents had migrated from the Mohawk Valley. His mother returned, on the death of her husband, to the Six Nations country with two children, Mary and Joseph, and married, later, according to good authority, another Indian known by the English name of Burnet or Bernard, afterwards contracted to Brant, hence "Brant's Joseph," and the transposition of the names as the youth grew to manhood. Attracting the notice of Sir William Johnson, the future warrior and outstanding man of his race was sent to the

Moore's Charity School at Lebanon (Conn.), and is reputed to have studied Latin and Greek, though there seems some question of this. Following the conquest of Canada, Brant also served the British cause in the suppression of the Pontiac conspiracy (1763-69) and acquitted himself with the greatest courage and distinction. His chief claim to military reputation is based, however upon the brilliant leadership of the men of the Six Nations against the forces of the revolting colonists in the American War of Independence. Accompanying Col. Guy Johnson to Montreal, when that officer evacuated the Mohawk village in 1775, Brant met there Sir Guy Carleton and Sir Frederick Haldimand and he stoutly maintained in speeches afterwards that a definite agreement was reached that the Six Nations



Brant Monument, Victoria Park, Brantford, Ontario.

Indian name) and, in any case an excursion into the past which brings forward for our story this romantic figure is an effort worth while.

In a very tragic way, these Indians on the Brant reserve are linked with the early history of Canada for are not these the remnants of those fierce and dreaded Iroquois, who, roused by Champlain's alliance with their hereditary enemies, the Hurons, kept up constant warfare on the French settlements? Brant, himself, participated in the final campaign which won Quebec for the English. As a lad of thirteen he fought under Sir William Johnson, his brother-in-law, at Lake George, in 1755, when Dieskau was defeated and mortally wounded. At such an age, it is little wonder that Brant afterwards acknowledged that when he first faced the fire of the enemy he

would be recompensed in the event of defeat for the loss of their lands, if they took up arms for the British Crown.

In November, Brant sailed for England and we are informed by The London Magazine (1776) that "the present unhappy civil war occasioned his coming. He was solicited by both sides to give his assistance and found himself perplexed amidst a contrariety of arguments which he could not well understand. Before coming to a decisive conclusion he resolved to go himself into the presence of the Great King, as the British sovereign is styled amongst the American Indians. . . . By what mode of reasoning this chief was convinced of the justice of the demands of Great Britain upon her colonies, and the propriety of enforcing them, we have not been informed, but it is said he has promised to give his assistance to the government by bringing three thousand men into the field. This chief had not the ferocious dignity of a range leader."

Brant landed at New York on his return and thence made his way to Montreal where he participated in the repulse of the American forces at Cedar's Point. His subsequent campaigns in Western New York and Pennsylvania are faithfully chronicled by Stone, the American historian, who while writing with evident bias in any account of conflict between British and American forces, gives credit to Brant for many victories and absolves him from the charge of cruelty and outrage on the

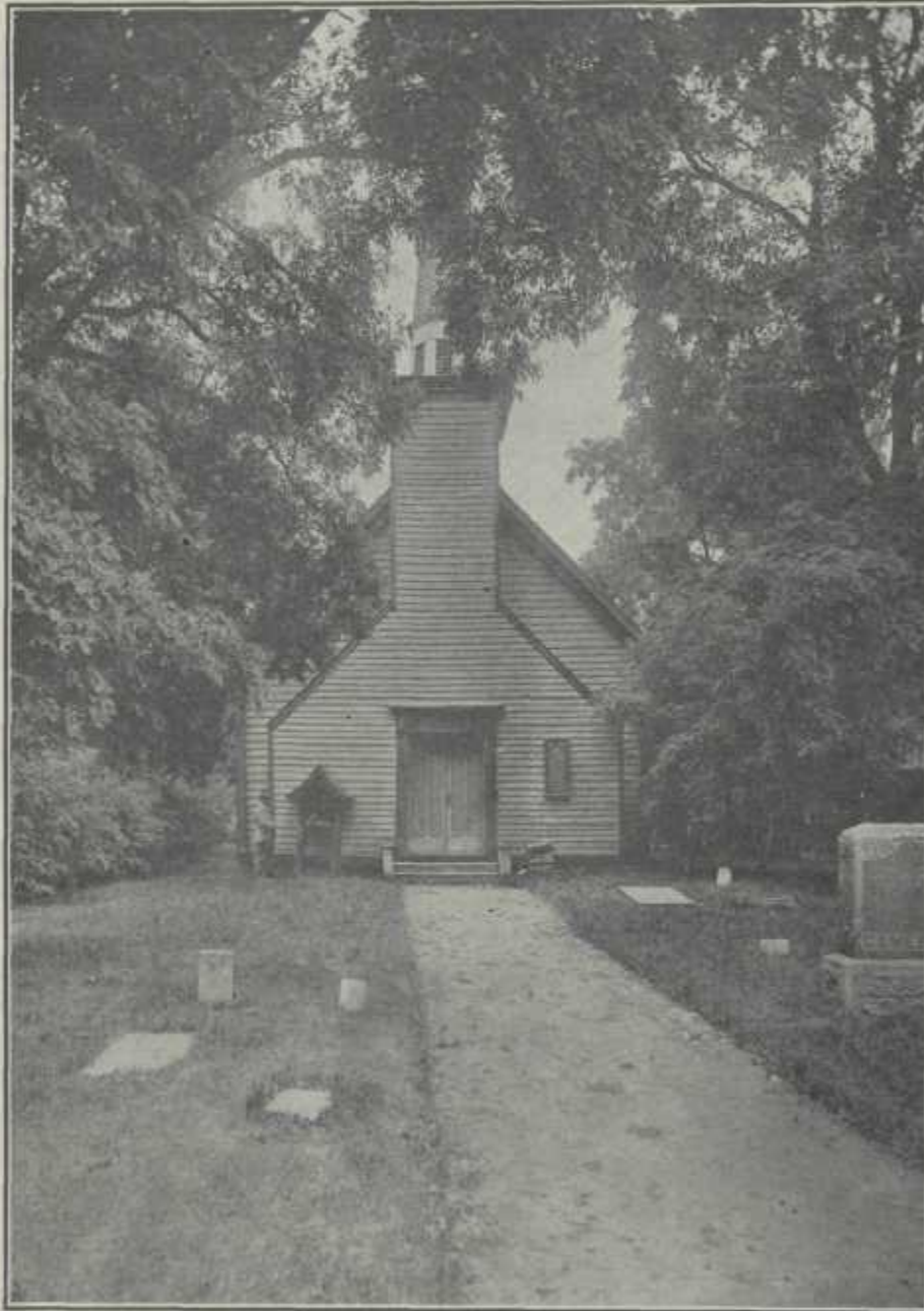
occasion of attacks on defenceless villages. The name of Brant was associated with the Wyoming Valley massacre by Thomas Campbell in his famous poem "Gertrude of Wyoming" in the following lines:

"The mammoth comes—the foe—the Monster Brant
With all his howling, desolate band."

Stone maintains that Brant was in a different part of the country when the Wyoming raid took place and, years later, armed with evidence to this same effect, John Brant, the most noted of the great Indian leader's sons, personally called on Campbell in London and, convincing him that an injustice had been done, secured a public acknowledgement from the

poet that such an aspersion was unfounded. Instances are also given by Stone of Brant's saving the lives of non-combatants by control over his fierce warriors.

The war over, Brant lost no time in calling upon the British leaders to implement their pledge. In 1784, it was arranged that lands should be set aside for the Six Nations in the Bay of Quinte region and a considerable number did remove there from the temporary refuge along the Niagara River. The Senecas, however, had remained on their territory on the Genesee River, not then encroached upon by settlement and they objected to their friends going so far away. Brant made a second trip to Quebec the same year and there was then executed the deed giving right of possession to the Six Nations of a strip of territory six miles



The old Mohawk Church, Brantford, erected for the use of the Six Nations Indians, 1785. The oldest Protestant church in Ontario.
—Cut from Reville's History of Brant County, by courtesy Hurley Printing Co.

" 'Gainst Brant himself I went to battle forth:
Accursed Brant! he left of all my tribe
Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth.
No! not the dog that watched my household hearth
Escaped that night of blood upon our plains."

wide from the mouth of the Grand River to its source. This document, being of great historical significance, we give it in full:

"Frederick Haldimand, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, etc., etc., etc., General and Commander in Chief of

His Majesty's Forces in said Province and the Frontiers thereof, etc., etc., etc.

Whereas, His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to His cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land under his protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have

either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States or wish to retire from them to the British, I have, at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such others of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river which them and their posterity are to enjoy forever.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

FRED'K. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command,
R. Matthews."

A second deed, confirmed by Governor Simcoe, January 14, 1793, provided that by authority of Council or Assembly of the Six Nations, any portion of this tract might be re-sold to the Government in order that clear title, in fee simple, might be given to such persons as the Indians might agree to sell to.

Early in 1785 began the erection of buildings at Mohawk Village, about one and one-half miles east from the present Market Square of Brantford. In this year, Brant was in England for the second time and was presented to King George III. and most favorably received. The famous Mohawk church, still standing, the first Protestant church erected in Ontario, seems to have been built in his absence in fulfillment of Haldimand's

pledge: "A church shall be built wherever the Mohawks shall settle and a clergyman be established for them." It is supposed that Brant arranged in England for the equipment of the church and the printing of the Mohawk Prayer Book. The church was built by John Smith, a U. E. Loyalist, who, with his brother-in-law, John Thomas, had been persuaded by Brant to come to the Grand River. The timber was cut near the present town-site of Paris and floated down the Grand

church, a very substantial frame structure and there were some 15 or 20 other buildings of log and frame, the rest of the settlement being of a straggling nature in more or less primitive dwellings.

Simcoe visited Brant at Mohawk Village during the winter of 1792-3 and the situation at that time is thus described by Major Littlehales, the Governor's secretary:

"Feb. 7, 1793—About 12 o'clock we arrived at Capt. Brant's at the Mohawk village, going along the ice on the Grand River with great rapidity, for a considerable way. On our arrival at the Mohawk village the Indians hoisted their flags, and trophies of war and fired a feu de joie in compliment to His Excellency, the representative of the King, their father. This place is peculiarly striking when seen from the high ground above it; extensive meadows are spread around it and the Grand River rolls near it, with a termination of forest. Here is a well-built wooden church with a steeple; a school and an excellent house of Joseph Brant's. The source of the Grand River is not yet accurately ascertained, but it is supposed to be adjoining the waters which communicate with Lake Huron. It empties itself into Lake Erie and for fifty or sixty miles is as broad as the Thames at Richmond, in England. Villages of Onondaga, Delaware and Cayuga Indians are dispersed on its banks. While we were at Mohawk Village we heard divine service performed in the church by an Indian. The devout behaviour of the women, the melody of their voices, and the exact tune they kept in singing their hymns, is worthy of observation.

Feb. 10th.—We did not quit the Mohawk village until noon when we set out with Capt. Brant and about twelve Indians. Came to an encampment of Mississaugas and slept at a trader's house."

On the return journey the party again stayed with Brant and most of the members were made chiefs. A buck and doe killed by one of the Indians made a savory breakfast

next morning and much diversion was caused by the chase of lynx by Brant and his Indians, with dogs and guns.

Now began the sale of the Indian lands; six blocks, representing townships to-day, and totalling 352,707 acres, were disposed of at an average price of 70 cents an acre. There followed wholesale disposal of the remainder until the present area held stands as follows:

Ode Written for the Unveiling of Brant Memorial

(By E. PAULINE JOHNSON)

"Young Canada with mighty force keeps on,
To gain in power and strength before the dawn

That brings another era, when the sun
Shall rise again, but only shine upon
Here Indian graves, and Indian memories.
For as the Carmine in the twilight skies
Will fade as night comes on, so fades the race

That unto might and therefore right gives place.

And as white clouds float hurriedly and high
Across the crimson of a sunset sky
Although their depths are foamy as the snow

Their beauty lies in their vermilion glow.
So, Canada, thy plumes were hardly won
Without allegiance from thy Indian son.
Thy glories, like the cloud, enhance their charm

With red reflections from the Mohawk's arm.
Then meet we as one common brotherhood
In peace and love, with purpose understood
To lift a lasting tribute to the name
Of Brant—who linked his own with Britain's fame.

Who bade his people leave their valley home

Where nature in her fairest aspects shone,
Where rolls the Mohawk river and the land
Is blest with every good from Heaven's hand,

To sweep the tide of home affections back
And love the land where waves the Union Jack.

What tho that home no longer ours? Today
The Six Red Nations have their Canada.
And rest we here, no cause for us to rise
And seek protection under other skies.
Encircling us an arm both true and brave
Extends from far across the great salt wave.
Tho but a woman's hand, 'tis firm, and strong

Enough to guard us from all fear of wrong,
A hand on which all British subjects lean—
The loving hand of England's noble Queen."
Chiefswood, October 8, 1886.

River to be sawn at the village, the clapboards being beaded by hand. No regular Episcopal minister was secured for many years, services being held as itinerant missionaries came along or as conducted by Indians themselves. Preserved in the church are the Bible and communion set presented the Mohawk chapel in their former home by Queen Anne in 1712. These precious possessions had been buried for safety during the Revolutionary war. Brant's own house was near the

	Acres.
Township Tuscarora	35,439.37
Township Onondaga	1,620.00
Township Oneida (Haldemond)	7,202.25
	44,261.62
Leased to Mississaugas:	
Township Tuscarora	4,800.00
Township Oneida	1,200.00
	50,261.62

The capital derived from these sales has not been altogether lost but is held in trust by the Dominion Government under conditions with which we will deal later after following further the fortunes of Brant and his family. As a personal compensation, Brant

Stone gives a most curious account of the Battle of Queenstown Heights., in which the part taken by John Brant is very graphically portrayed. After the fall of Brock in his impetuous charge and the wounding of two American commanders, Van Rensellar and Fenwick, the former mortally, Colonel Winfield Scott had taken charge of the Americans holding the heights and was examining a jammed gun, according to Stone, when a "cloud of Indians" descended upon the invaders, led by "a stripling of graceful form and mould, and of uncommon agility." The stripling was John Brant, then scarce 18 years of age.

Scott himself came forward with a white cravat as a flag when the decision to surrender was taken, and met Brant and Jacobs, another Indian, who engaged him in an unequal fight, until a British officer intervened, is the story told by Stone. Captain John Brant bore himself gallantly in other battles of the war of 1812 and it was the same blood which ran in the veins of some splendid Indian officers in the Great War of 1914-18. Some four hundred Indian braves enlisted under the voluntary system from the Brant County Reserve, out of a total male population (over 21) of only 1500. When conscription came, it was suc-



Indian Chiefs in Council on the Six Nation's Reserve, Brant County, Ontario.

—Cut by courtesy Hurley Printing Co., from Reville's History of Brant.

received a grant of 3,450 acres at the head of Lake Ontario, afterwards called Wellington Square, now the site of the thriving town of Burlington and built a very fine residence on removing there with his family. He died Nov. 24, 1807, and was buried at Mohawk church. Thrice married, he had nine children of whom the most notable was Capt. John Brant (Tekarihogea), who bade fair to rival his father's fame both as a warrior and a statesman had he not succumbed to the cholera epidemic in 1832 at the early age of 38, having, just before, been elected by popular vote as member of Parliament for Haldimand.

This attack was repulsed when Scott rallied the wavering Americans, Stone says, but Brant and his Mohawk warriors were in at the death when Sheaffe attacked in the evening with his force of eight hundred and drove the Americans over the heights. According to Stone, "The Americans maintained their ground firmly until actually pricked by the bayonet, then retreating towards the river." He would have us believe that the Americans leisurely descended the steep heights, stopping now and then behind shrubs to return the fire of the British. But the attack of the Mohawks, he admits, "accelerated the descent."

cessfully resisted by the Six Nations Council, but really there were but few left upon the reserve to be taken. A recent return of the Indian Department shows 4615 persons on the Six Nations list but these are not all living on the reserve, many of the younger people having gone out to make a name for themselves, and are now occupying good positions. Several of the young men have become practising physicians and dentists, while there are not a few graduate nurses from Canadian and American hospitals. At present, 36 boys and girls from the reserve are attending

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GIVE US MORE OF CANADA

ON his return from a visit to Europe, Hon. W. C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, was the guest of the Canadian Club of Victoria at a dinner to which brief reference was made in a previous issue of THE MAPLE LEAF. We are now enabled to reproduce Lieutenant-Governor Nichol's interesting address in full. He deals both with Canadian problems and with some observations on European conditions, his speech being reported as follows:

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to be with you this afternoon for the purpose of saying a few words to you regarding such matters as may seem to be worth discussing as we go along.

The first Canadian Club began its career in Hamilton some thirty years ago. The Canadian question was a very acute one at that time; we had no Canadian history taught in our public schools; there was virtually no note of Canadian patriotism being sounded, and around Toronto and Hamilton where I lived there was some few of us got imbued with the idea that while we had all sorts of societies representing other countries started by people who had come to live here, Irish, Scotch, and so forth, we had nothing at all in the country that would endeavour to teach and develop an active Canadian spirit and feeling amongst Canadian-born people. And we said this, some of us, like myself in the papers we wrote in, others on platforms, and others in the pulpit; and the end of it was that there was organized a Canadian Club, the first in Hamilton, the second in Toronto, and so on all over the country. The Canadian Club at that time held its meetings in the evening. The members met and discussed Canadian questions, would recite Canadian poems and hunt up old letters from ancestors, and interesting stories began to appear in the newspapers. But after a year or two of this the interest threatened to wane. Somebody suggested that we should meet and have card parties and other social gatherings, but that proved a poor way of encouraging Canadianism. We realized we were not going about it in the right way, took steps to carry on, and finally some bright mind at Toronto invented the noon-day lunch, and that, for Toronto, suddenly transformed the whole Canadian Club situation. But one trouble about that developed very shortly after it began. It was very apparent that the speak-

Lieutenant-Governor of B. C., one of Early Members of Hamilton Club, Has Suggestion to Make.—What is Blocking Immigration?

Being an Address Given by
Hon. W. C. NICHOL
To The Canadian Club of Victoria, Feb. 26, 1923.

ers were nearly all outsiders. They were distinguished visitors who came to Canada, and in passing through were asked to appear before the Canadian Club and tell stories of what happened outside. But that was not



HON. W. C. NICHOL

"I feel that the intercommunicating telegraph services we have from one end of Canada to the other are too lifeless to give us the spirit of the things that are taking place."

the purpose of the Canadian Club, and that is what has persisted in this organization ever since: that the average speaker in the Canadian Club is not a Canadian, but comes from Scotland, or the United States, or England, and he comes and tells you something about the things that happen in his own country.

How often is it that we sit down in this room, or in any Canadian Club, and hear a discussion of Canadian af-

fairs by men who are competent to deal with them? It seems a pity that that should be the case. Unfortunately in the position I am in my hands are tied; there are a great many things I would like to discuss, but I cannot do it freely. I have to guard myself on every hand. But there are many people in public life who could give most interesting and instructive addresses about Canadian affairs and keep the people informed of what is going on in their own country, for I feel the intercommunicating telegraph services we have from one end of Canada to the other are too lifeless to give us the spirit of the things that are taking place all over Canada.

One of the things we should discuss in perfect fairness is to ask ourselves why it is that this country, with all its riches, vast potential wealth, great beauty, great ease of cultivation, why it is that it is not developed more rapidly. I saw the same question was being asked in England the other day—why it was that Canada is not taking advantage of the offers made by the Mother Country to bring more people in to settle our vacant lands. Sir Henry Drayton, former Minister of Finance, made a speech at Montreal in which he spoke of Canada as a manless country and England as a landless country, and suggested that that should be changed, and the emigration scheme in the Old Country should be carried through. There is some blocking influence. We need people, we need them worse than anything in this world. If we are going to develop this country it is the greatest factor in our life at the present time, and we seem to be trying and trying to settle these vacant lands, and always some influence that is not apparent steps in and blocks us for some reason.

I don't know what we are going to do about it, if we can't get people in here to help the production of the country, to increase its revenues, and to get rich by its aid. I don't know where we are going to end, but it is a very serious problem for all of us, and we should all of us do everything in our power to try and bring along the day—bring closer the day—when we will get these enormous areas of ours, hundreds and hundreds of miles along the railroad track, settled up, and get them growing wheat for the Empire.

Now most of our burden has been brought about by our participation in

the Great War. I am not going to enlarge upon that, because you all know the facts of that just as well as I do, but I want to tell you one or two little reminiscences of a trip we had there, a group of us, in 1918, when we were taken over the battlefields and stationed at the Canadian rest camp at Aubigny. I know that after having inspected the Canadian lines and met the Canadian divisional officers. I went out full of enthusiasm as to the part that Canada was playing in the Great War, and I am afraid almost coming to the conclusion that there was nobody else in the war except Canada. We went to Field Marshal Haig's headquarters and presently gathered in his private office. That office, I would say, was about the size of a square of these glass windows at the end of this room, and on one wall was a map of Europe running from the North Sea to Switzerland. The battle line was shown there and it was being changed, even as we watched it, they would change the pins for each country—each country had a different colour, the German troops being shown in black with white figures. Each one of these pins with a tag on it represented a division, so you could tell exactly how many troops from each country were in that line.

The Field Marshal, who, despite assertions to the contrary by some of his military enemies, is really a very intelligent man and a fine honest gentleman, went to a great deal of trouble to explain the whole situation to us. This was at the time when the Germans had made their last great effort in that cul de sac in the Marne and the Allies were just arranging the return attack, and even as we were there, troops were moving and soldiers were being brought into the Red Cross hospital. The Field Marshal took us entirely in his confidence, and spoke as simply as you and I might. Anything we wanted to know he explained, and was extremely kind, only putting us on our honour

not to say anything about it outside. I said to him, after the end of an hour's chat,—I said:

"Now, Sir Douglas, would you mind showing us just what portion of this line is it that the Canadian Corps would occupy."

I want you to recall that map, about the size of those glass windows, and it ran to Switzerland. If I live to be

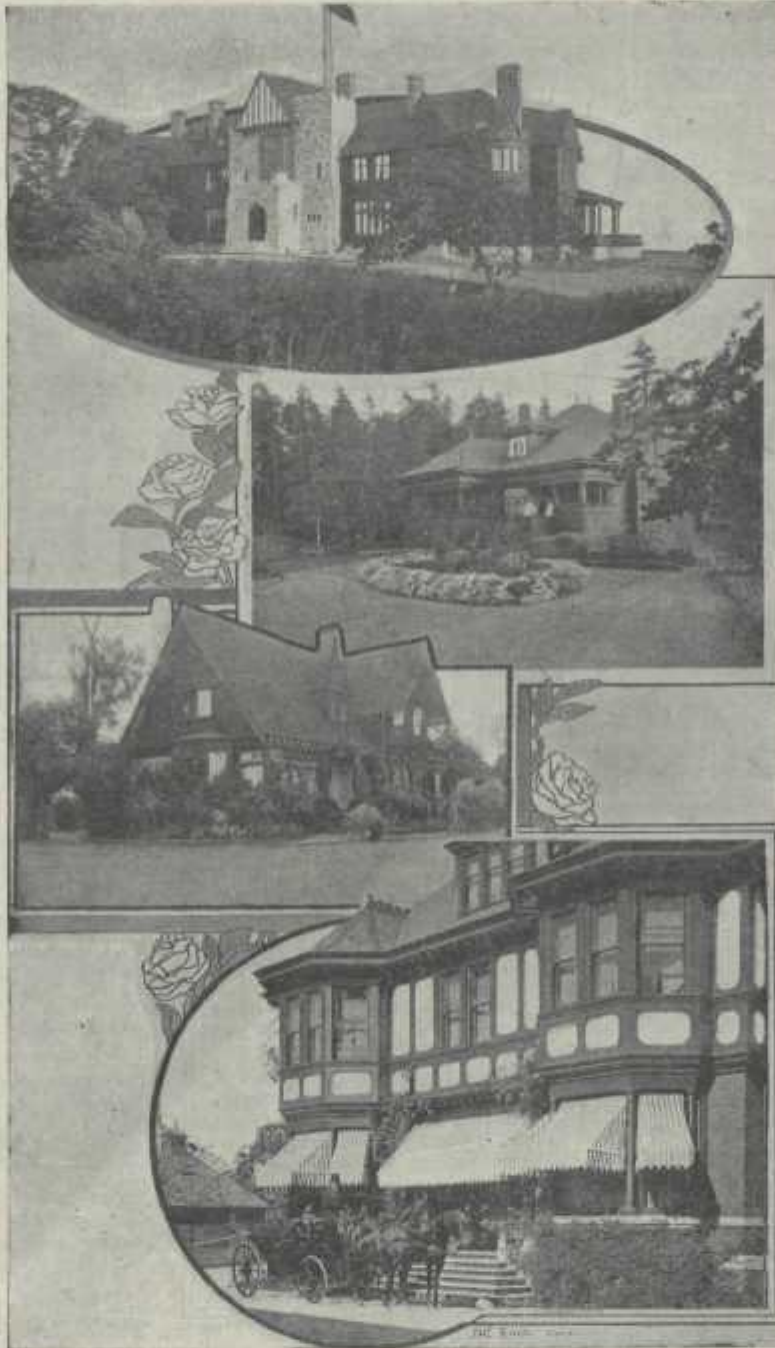
did everything we could. We spent our money, our man power, and everything we could to help along. But that incident brought with it the realization of how little after all this country matters until we get it populated. That is what we need here, the people. With an area so great that you could put the British Isles in one corner and not know they were there, and yet they have more people in London alone than we have in the whole country!

That is wrong. All through the cities of the British Isles they cannot get bread and butter, or work; they are continuously holding these unemployment meetings, and still we cannot get these people brought out to this country where there is a living first hand. It seems one of the most tragic and deplorable situations that the mind of man can conceive.

The aftermath of that great struggle is being worked out today in the occupation of the Ruhr. We thought in the fall of 1918 that peace was at hand. We have had no peace. There has been no peace since, there is no peace now. They are having some fresh trouble in the Ruhr today, not serious, I am told, but you do not know the moment when it will be serious, and already the question of the occupation of the Ruhr is causing political discussion in Europe and in England, and people are already beginning to take sides, some for the French, and some against them, and I am sorry to say there appears to be quite a distinct pro-German party forming in England. I don't like to see it, because as a matter of fact Germany

has never even attempted to live up to the terms of the peace treaty. I have no doubt at all in my own mind, from hearing the French people talk, that they moved into the Ruhr district with the greatest regret. There are some no doubt who would like to see the old dividing line between France and Germany at the Rhine. I can

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Some homes in Sunny Victoria.

a thousand years old I will never forget his answer. He turned to me with a smile and he put up three fingers, and there were three pins there near the sea and one below. Those were our four divisions, occupying perhaps an inch of space in that great line. I never felt so small in all my life!

But it was a great thing for us. We

LACROSSE-OUR NATIONAL GAME

LACROSSE as a national pastime once flourished in Canada and is still very popular in certain sections but does not command the interest and support it did formerly. There are now signs of a nation-wide revival of this distinctive Canadian sport, derived from the Aboriginal inhabitants of this country. The case for lacrosse is very well put in a series of letters and articles now appearing in the press from which we quote leaving little for us to add.

Writing directly to THE MAPLE LEAF, Mr. Russell T. Kelly, president Hamilton Advertisers' Agency, urges the restoration of lacrosse as Canada's national game.

"I have noticed with interest by reading your magazine," he writes, "that the Canadian Clubs throughout the country are taking their part in the encouragement of sport by holding competitions, awarding cups, medals, etc., convinced, evidently, that a good healthy sport spirit has its place in the upbuilding of national life. There is more to this national spirit than the 'made-in-Canada' slogan of the manufacturers which aims to have goods produced in Canada given first preference by the purchaser. This, indeed, is desirable and will make for national prosperity and advancement. But we must go farther than this in the development of a national spirit and encourage distinctive Canadian art, literature, music, as expressed by the Canadian Club constitution and to which I might add, sport.

"We have not made very rapid strides as yet in Canadian music, although something has been accomplished, but we have Canadians who have made a name for themselves in art and literature. When it comes to sport, we have a distinctive game of our own which we have given to the world and in which we have had in the past the champion players.

"I refer to lacrosse and would like very much to see Canadian Clubs interest themselves in maintaining and reviving this splendid game in their respective communities.

"What does lacrosse do for our young boys and men? It develops their muscles, their wind, their stamina, helps them to control their temper, something very important in business life, and it also encourages team play—without which no business can be a success to-day.

"Too many of our boys are taking interest in amusements which will certainly not develop them as all

Strong Pleas Being Made for a General Revival Throughout Canada.

As Discussed by Russell T. Kelly, Henry Woodside and H. J. P. Good.

around, well developed men. It is the privilege and the duty of parents to encourage their boys to take part in our national game, because it will make them better men and be one step in developing a national spirit.

"Having been interested in lacrosse either as a player or spectator for the

interest in what for years has been recognized as our national game."

Continuing the discussion on the revival of lacrosse, Mr. Henry J. Woodside, of Ottawa, has a very interesting letter in the Toronto Globe of June 22. He writes:

I can not understand why our national game ever went into an eclipse. I have played every game except golf, lawn tennis and basket-ball, as well as all the sports, aquatic and otherwise, but none of them appeal to me so much as does lacrosse. Its essentials are a sure eye, clear head, good judgment, even temper, and a healthy and willing body.

It is a game which does not lend readily to professionalism, hence its temporary eclipse, which always seems to follow an attempt to professionalize it. This was the case in Manitoba in the late eighties and in the nineties. There it flourished at the head of all games until the fatal blight stole over it. I have seen the famous Souris team, champions of Manitoba, and one of the purely amateur teams of farmer and village boys, who could play a wonderfully easy, graceful game of effective lacrosse. The greatest team of lacrosse players in Canada to the present was the old Westminster Stars, whom I saw defeat the Senators in Ottawa before Lord Minto in 1900 on their victorious eastern trip. I saw them defeat the Winnipeg champion team at New Westminster the same year. Sir Wm. Whyte of the C.P.R., who was a good friend of the game, was present. Most of the leading men of Canada have been lacrosse players, and no doubt the good exercise, the abstinence, the control of temper and body, better fitted them for their future duties.

It is strange that in the United States, where every game seems to be blighted by professionalism and the slave owners' sway, lacrosse should be steadily holding its own and increasing in popularity, but this is largely in colleges where the amateur spirit has more strength. The people of the United States are not an athletic race, although they pride themselves on being such. It is only the young man of a hundred. The remainder prefer to sit on the bleachers eating peanuts and hurling epithets and insinuations at the players. Their most exciting pastime is to bluff or mob referees. Canadians sometimes copy these vices.

"In England lacrosse has made a permanent lodgment and is regularly

Says Canadian Should Encourage Lacrosse

(H. J. P. Good, in Toronto Star Weekly)

Let me say, as I have said before, that lacrosse is one of the very finest of outdoor games, when played under proper auspices. It does not develop any sense or set of muscles at the expense of others, but is mentally and physically beneficial in all ways.

It is out and out the young man's game. It deserves to be encouraged in every college and school in the country.

It deserves encouragement by every man of influence who loves his native land. Why it has not been considered of prime importance as a sport in many of our educational centres is one of those things that have long puzzled me.

There is one thing that can be said for lacrosse and that is that no fatality from injury has ever occurred on the field of play, or in consequence thereof. A youth was years ago taken off the grounds at Georgetown to die, but he had suffered no injury and succumbed to heart failure.

Whether the tabling game as played to-day is better than the quick throwing and running system that formerly prevailed, I am not prepared to say, but I know which is the more spectacular and more like the real game of lacrosse.

past twenty-five years, the writer has no hesitancy in stating that the standard of the game as now played is just about on a par with the best lacrosse played in Canada at any time during that period.

"The greatest need, to-day, is that our leading business and professional men should get behind the game and encourage it, thus doing a service to our young men and at the same time a service to Canada by promoting an

played in colleges, and strangely is very popular in young women's colleges and schools. The most credit for introducing lacrosse permanently into the tight little isles rests with Harry A. Allingham, one of the chiefs of the Western Union Telegraph in London. Born in New Brunswick, as 8 telegraph operator he had a wide experience from coast to coast and down by the Rio Grande, until he was called overseas by Capt. Thos. W. Goulding, formerly of the G.N.W. Telegraph, Winnipeg. Goulding, who had a successful career in the West and on the Pacific, was selected by Colonel Lowry of the Western Union Telegraph to take charge of that corporation's interests and lines in England and later throughout Europe.

"Tommy" was a popular captain of the old 90 Battalion Winnipeg Rifles and a backer of the 90th lacrosse team, champions of the West. So his influence went with lacrosse in England. But it was due to the years of steady persistent playing, of pleasing advocacy and the example of Harry Allingham that in the years before the war lacrosse became rooted in England.

"During the war the hospitable home of the Allinghams and Goulding, presided over by a fine maritime lady, Mrs. Allingham, and her good old mother, Mrs. O'Hara, of New Brunswick, and graced by two gifted daughters, was the welcome home of crowds of Canadian soldiers from privates to Generals when duty permitted them to visit London. It was the one bright spot in a rather dreary existence of over two years in England and France of the writer.

"To me lacrosse is the grandest of all games, requiring nerve, speed, swift decision. But it is strange, passing strange, that in England it should "Have found the fame your shores refute.

It's place of birth alone is mute."

Mention of Harry Allingham's popularizing of lacrosse in England recalls to the editor of THE MAPLE LEAF the fact of his seeing in a friend's house in St. John, N.B., a framed picture of a champion lacrosse team representing St. John in the early nineties. At the present time, lacrosse is practically unknown in the Maritimes.

In a very interesting article in the Toronto Star Weekly of June 16, Mr. H. J. P. Good, the well-known sport promoter and writer and incidentally the manager of the Dominion exhibition held at St. John, N.B., in 1910, recalls the past glories of Toronto lacrosse teams and gives us the names of prominent Canadians identified with the sport, as well as making a plea for more attention to lacrosse to-day.

Mr. Good writes:

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A Lacrosse Game Ending in Tragedy

June 4, 1763

FROM Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac" we take his graphic story of the fatal lacrosse game at the British post of Michillimackinac on June 4, 1763, when the Ojibway Indians, always friendly to France and in no way allied with the Six Nation Indians—their bitter enemies in fact—treacherously secured entrance to the fort and massacred the garrison. The game as described by Parkman has points of similarity to the lacrosse of to-day, although now governed by rules and with the number of players participating limited to twenty-four, twelve to a side.

Parkman thus reconstructs the scene on that fateful June day:

"Encamped in the woods, not far off, were a large number of Ojibways, lately arrived; while several bands of Sac Indians from the river Wisconsin had also erected their lodges in the vicinity. Early in the morning many Ojibways came to the fort, inviting the officers and soldiers to come out and see a grand game of ball (lacrosse) which was to be played between their nation and the Sacs. In consequence, the place was soon deserted by half its tenants. An outline of Michillimackinac, as far as tradition has preserved its general features, has already been given; it is easy to conceive with sufficient accuracy the appearance it must have presented on this eventful morning. The houses and barracks were so arranged as to form a quadrangle enclosing an extensive area upon which their doors all opened, while behind rose the tall palisades, forming a large external square. Picturesque Canadian houses, with their rude porticoes and projecting roofs of bark, sufficiently indicated the occupations of their inhabitants; for birch canoes were lying near many of them, and fishing nets were stretched to dry in the sun. Women and children were moving about the doors; knots of Canadian voyageurs reclined on the ground, smoking and conversing. Soldiers were lounging listlessly at the doors and windows of the barracks, or strolling in careless undress about the area.

Without the fort, the scene was of a very different character. The gates were wide open and soldiers were collecting in groups under the shadow of the palisades watching the Indian ball play. Most of them were without arms, mingling among them were a great number of Canadians, while a

multitude of Indian squaws, wrapped in blankets, were conspicuous in the crowd.

"Captain Etherington and Lieutenant Leslie stood near the gate, the former indulging his inveterate English propensity for, as Henry informs us, he had promised the Ojibways that he would bet on their side against the Sacs. Indian chiefs and warriors were also among the spectators, content, apparently on watching the game, but with thoughts, in fact, far otherwise employed.

"The plain in front was covered by the ball players. The game in which they were engaged, called *Baggattaway* by the Ojibways, is still, as it has always been, a favorite with many Indian tribes. At either extremity of the grounds, a tall post is planted, marking the station of the rival parties. The object of each was to defend its own post and to drive the ball to that of its adversary. Hundreds of light and agile figures were leaping and bounding about the plain. Each was nearly naked, its loose black hair flying in the wind, and each bore in his hand a bat of a form peculiar to this game. One moment, the whole were crowded together, a dense throng of combatants all struggling for the ball; at the next, they were scattered again and running over the ground like hounds in full cry. Each, in his excitement, yelled and shouted at the height of his voice. Rushing and striking, tripping their adversaries or hurling them to the ground, they pursued the animating contest amidst the laughter and applause of the spectators. Suddenly from the midst of the multitude the ball soared into the air, and descending in a wide curve, fell near the pickets of the fort. This was no chance stroke. It was part of a preconcerted stratagem to ensure the surprise and destruction of the garrison. As if in pursuit of the ball, the players turned and came rushing, a maddened and tumultuous throng, towards the gate.

"In a moment they had reached it. The amazed English had no time to think or act. The shrill cries of the ball-players were changed to the ferocious war-hoop. The warriors snatched from the squaws the hatchets which the latter, with this design, had concealed beneath their blankets. Some of the Indians assailed the spectators without, while others rushed into the fort, and all

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VIEWS WHICH ILLUSTRATE MANY-SIDED DEVELOPMENT OF BRANTFORD-"THE TELEPHONE CITY"



No. 1. Dalhousie Street, showing Fire Hall and Post Office.
 No. 2. The Mohawk Church, the first Protestant Church in Ontario, 1785
 No. 3. The Bell Homestead. This property is now one of Brantford's City Parks and is known as "Tutela Heights."
 No. 4. Brant Monument.
 No. 5. A Brantford Garden Scene.
 No. 6. Brantford's Public Library.
 No. 7. Major Ballachey Public School.

No. 8. Brantford's Collegiate Institute.
 No. 9. Brantford Golf and Country Club.
 No. 10. A Residential Street.
 No. 11. Cockshutt Plow Company.
 No. 12. The Bell Memorial.
 No. 13. Bell Telephone Building, Dalhousie Street
 No. 14. Scarfe Varnish Works.
 No. 15. Garden in rear of Mr. Lloyd Harris' residence.

No. 16. The Waterous Engine Works.
 No. 17. The first Council House of the Six Nations Indians, 1774.
 No. 18. The Massey-Harris Works.

No. 19. The Verity Plow Company.
 No. 20. Coat-of-Arms, Brantford.
 No. 21. Ontario Coat-of-Arms.
 No. 22. E. Pauline Johnson.
 No. 23. Brantford Computing Scale Works.
 No. 24. Overlooking factory district on the Grand River.
 No. 25. Alexander Graham Bell.

Civic Investment in Public Utilities

Chamber of Commerce Manager Tells of Brantford Development.—Some Interesting Figures.

(By MAJOR W. H. WOOD, Manager Chamber of Commerce, Brantford, Ontario)

PUBLIC ownership of public utilities under a careful and discriminating control and regulation, is the decided trend of public service institutions in Canada. Canada, as a nation, has acquired one of the greatest railway systems in the world, and has built a splendid fleet of government-owned ships. Thus her transportation problems are solved to a consid-

erable extent. Under transportation one thinks today in terms of public highways. The Dominion in this respect has a splendid policy that works from the Federal Government to the Provincial Governments and on to the counties.

The Province of Ontario leads the world in the development of its wonderful hydro-electric power system. This "greatest electric generating and distributing system in the world" has demonstrated that it is possible for a

province to own and operate efficiently and economically for the benefit of the people, a great public utility.

The city of Brantford is in business in a big way municipally and is effecting specific economics through its large investment in public utility plants by which the city "consumers" of the various civic "products" are benefitting greatly as a result of the service-at-cost policy being followed.

Grouped under the general head of public services are many every-day municipal activities for the comfort and convenience of citizens that are taken as a matter of course. Only the more prominent are here enumerated, and it will be seen that "The Telephone City" has not been slow in adjusting itself to new conditions that

obtain yearly in every city of consequence. They are the signs of the growth of a city. Citizens take pride in the fact that they are joint owners of an increasing number of services. Brantford started as a town and city with very few activities other than those fundamental things, such as taxation and police protection, found in every city in the middle ages.

Today, the accompanying higher standards of living have compelled cities to maintain parks, boulevards, playgrounds, care of the sick, street lighting, fire protection, adequate water supply, and to provide increased educational facilities, libraries, concerts, etc. By way of illustration, Brantford has 51 acres of playgrounds,

and 79 acres of parks, or a total of 130 acres.

During this generation, automobiles, telephones, and electricity have become generally used.

To serve the transit needs of the street and to make possible their full usefulness Brantford has 12 miles of its total of 89 miles of streets permanently paved.

The Municipal street railway has a staff of 64; operates 12 cars over 22.6 miles of roadway. The cars operate eighteen hours per day. The main line cars make 18 trips per day or 164 miles. The Holmedale and Terrace Hill cars make 141 miles per day. The Eagle Place and Market street cars make 125 miles per day. The Brantford-Paris cars: one makes 8 trips

per day, and one makes 9 trips, covering 144 miles per day. Total mileage travelled by street cars each day, 574 miles. Passengers per year, 3,126,000. A five cent fare, including a transfer, is maintained.

Pedestrians have at their disposal 87.63 miles of concrete sidewalks. A direct result of the mechanical and scientific discoveries adapted to the modern city has been congestion of population. This congestion or trait of human character involves traffic control, street and bridge widenings, heavy pavements, unusual fire protection, additional police protection, etc.

The city of Brantford maintains the most efficient fire and police depart-

(Continued on page 32)

BRANTFORD IN LITERATURE

THE contribution of Brantford to Canadian literature has been a striking one, unrivalled, perhaps, by no other city of its size or importance in a commercial way. Four writers, contemporaries it might be said, as the art and genius of all four came to flower during the period from 1886 to 1914, brought lustre to the name of their native city, and have now passed away. Two men and two women—and the men were brothers—each had their own field and in their particular line of endeavour achieved a world-wide reputation.

Dealing first with the men: these were Dr. Robert K. Duncan and Norman Duncan, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan, and both born in



ROBERT K. DUNCAN

Brantford. The family later removed to Fergus, and again to Mitchell, Perth county, where the schooling of the lads was completed.

Robert had a distinguished career at Toronto University, and at 23 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, taking first class honors in chemistry and physics. He followed post graduate work at Clark and Columbia and then became professor of chemistry in some of the leading U. S. universities. In addition to his other duties, he studied abroad during 1900, 1903, 1904 and 1907, and the giving of practical effect to scientific work became his great ambition. In this respect he successfully established industrial fellowships at Kansas and Pittsburg Universities. Briefly stated, students in this course are given adequate remuneration for the solution of chemical problems as applied to manufacturing and many notable and beneficial results have been thus achieved. He was director of the "Mellon Institute of Industrial Research" at Pitts-

Four Outstanding Writers With International Reputation.—History and Art.

STAFF SPECIAL

burg, until his death in 1914. He had contributed many articles to Harper's Magazine, the scope of subjects ranging from "Compounds and Elements" and "The Whitherward of Matter" to "Bread" and "Floral Perfumes." His three books, "The New Knowledge," "Some Chemical Problems of Today," and "The Chemistry of Commerce," are rightly regarded as classics, being used as text-books in Europe, and recognition was showered upon him, not alone by the savants of this continent but also those of Europe. His family came to Brantford to live after his death.

Norman also attended Toronto University for a while, but the lure of journalism proved so strong that he decided to enter upon that field and finally became a member of the staff of The New York Post, with which journal he remained for many years. Finally he devoted his time to special sketches and a series of stories with regard to the New York Syrian quarter were so forceful and vivid in portrayal that in response to popular demand they were afterwards issued in book form under the title "The Soul of the Street." Henceforth it was recognized that his genius was far beyond the casual fame of newspaper work and on behalf of the McClure and Harper magazines he travelled through Newfoundland, Labrador, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and many other lands, penning delightful stories of the life, manner and customs of the inhabitants. During these wanderings, also, he attained material for a notable series of books, "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," "The Way of the Sea," "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," "Harbor Tales Down North," "Going Down from Jerusalem" and many more. "The Mother" is rightly regarded as one of the most tender sketches in the English language, and as a short story writer he was also pre-eminent. Pierre Loth, the eminent French exponent of this class of literature, characterizing his work in this regard as the finest of its kind among all his contemporaries. In addition to all his literary activities, Mr. Duncan was for varying periods, professor of English at Kansas University and professor of rhetoric at

Washington and Jefferson College. He died in 1916.

The record of the two brothers was further unique in the fact that there could quite frequently be seen in Harper's and other leading magazines, an article by Robert, illuminating some scientific subject, and a few pages further on a delightful story by Norman in the lighter realms of fiction, or travel observance. No other similar parallel can be found in the case of two such gifted brothers.

It is a singular coincidence that one of Brantford's two gifted women writers should have borne the name of Duncan, though not in any way related to Robert and Norman Duncan. We refer to Sara Jeanette Duncan,



NORMAN DUNCAN

born at Brantford in 1862, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, and whose distinguished literary career was terminated by her death as recently as July 24, 1922. Miss Duncan was married, in 1891, to Charles Everard Coates, an English newspaper man, but she continued to write under the name of her youth. Sara Jeanette Duncan entered the house of literary fame through the door of journalism. Educated as a school teacher, her first assignment was the covering of the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans for the Toronto Globe. She then joined the Globe staff, writing under the name "Garth Grafton." In 1888, she went to Ottawa as parliamentary correspondent for the Montreal Star. A somewhat startling departure for that day and generation. But larger horizons beckoned. In company with Mrs. Lillian Rood, Miss Duncan started on a tour around the world, writing most entertaining articles on her experiences. Her first book, "A Social Departure," establish-

ed her reputation, and there followed quickly "An American Girl in London" and "An American Girl Abroad," the titles of these books indicating very plainly that at that time Canadian writers were obliged to submerge their place of nativity. Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Coates went to live at Calcutta with her husband and thereafter her books took on an Eastern flavor, some of these being, "The Simple Adventures of a Memashahib," "His Honor And a Lady," "The Pool and the Desert," "Set in Authority," and "A Burnt Offering." Some of her books were adapted as plays and one of these, "His Royal Happiness," was first produced in Toronto. Mrs. Coates, in later years, was a frequent visitor to Canada and accompanied her husband when he travelled with the Prince of Wales' party in 1919 as one of the visiting English newspaper men. "The Imperialist," published in 1904, was a story of Canadian life and



SARA JEANETTE DUNCAN

some enthusiastic critics have said that this book alone would place Mrs. Coates at the head of the best of Canadian writers. In her more serious work, Mrs. Coates never lost that sense of humour which made her travel stories so entertaining and this, combined with her cosmopolitan experience, keen insight and great powers of observation, gave her a very strong hold on a large circle of readers. The news of her death, which occurred in London, England, was received with the deepest regret by many friends in Canada, and particularly in her native city of Brantford.

We now come to E. Pauline Johnson, "A Mohawk," as recorded in a memorial tablet at the entrance to the Brantford Public Library, and distinctively a daughter of Brantford. Born at "Chiefswood," on the banks of the Grand River, the well known Indian poetess has a double claim to posterity, in the fact that she was almost as much at home in the writing of prose as in the weaving of verses.

Her mother, Miss Emily Howells, a gentle Englishwoman, was a relative of the noted American author, Dean Howells, while her grandfather, Chief "Smoke" Johnson, was a noted orator among the red men; in fact his eloquence had earned for him the soubriquet of "the Mohawk Warbler." It will thus be seen that from both sides of the house she had inherited much of literary ability and poetic fancy. Her home surroundings were of the most refined nature and along the wooded river and the sylvan glades the children of the family used to play, with many Indian legends told by father and grandfather, to stir the imagination and the gentle-voiced mother exercising her benign influence over all. From quite early days she used to scribble small rhymes, but she was in her sixteenth year before attempting any serious effort.

In his "History of the County of Brant," Mr. F. Douglas Reville has rendered Canadian literature a great service by gathering some of these early poems for preservation in printed form. One of these poems, written by "Te-Ka-Hion-Wa-He," her Indian name, at the age of 16, and shown by her to a friend, who was, as a matter of record, Mr. Reville's wife, follows:

Pine trees sobbing a weird unrest,
In saddened strains,
Crows flying slowly into the west
As daylight wanes;
Breezes that die in a stifled breath,
O, happy breezes, embraced by death.

Fir trees reaching towards the sky
In giant form—
Life me up with your arms that I
May brave the storm—
O darling unclasp your fair, warm
hand,

'Tis better I should misunderstand.

Turn in pity those tender eyes
Away from me,
The burning sorrow that in them lies
Is misery;
O, gentlest pleader my life has known
Good bye—The night and I are alone.

Pauline Johnson's first published verses were contained in "Gems of Poetry," a small magazine, then published in New York. "The Week," Toronto, edited by Prof. Goldwin Smith, next accepted some of her offerings, followed later by "The New York Independent," "Harper's Weekly" and many leading U. S. magazines, while in the Old Land poems by her found a place in "The Athenaeum," "Pall Mall Gazette," and "Review of Reviews." At the unveiling of the Brant memorial in 1886, the memorial ode written by her challenged much attention and gave evidence of powers which later reached such splendid fruition, this ode being used in our

story of the Indian, settlement on the Grand River. It was in 1892 that her first opportunity arrived for challenging public attention in a more marked manner. In the year named, Mr. Frank Yeigh arranged for an evening in Toronto at which Canadian authors should be present and recite their own works. Pauline Johnson was one of the contestants and carried off the honors of the event by the recital of her poem, "A Cry From an Indian Wife." At once a demand arose for the publication of her work in book form and she also commenced her long continued career in platform recitals.

In 1894 she visited England and received a most flattering reception, a publishing house there issuing a volume of her verse, "The White Wampum." She was in England again in 1906 and 1907 and two other works also appeared, "Canadian Born" and "Flint and Feather." In addition to



E. PAULINE JOHNSON

her poetic triumphs she also achieved marked success in a splendid series of boys' stories and Indian legends. There was a sad undertone running through most of her poems, in direct contradistinction to her own happy nature for she was a most bright and witty companion at all times and the life of the many canoeing trips in which she loved to participate.

Here we should give, perhaps, some verses from her "Song My Paddle Sings," as illustrative of her play of fancy and easy flow of words:

West wind blow from your prairie
nest!

Blow from the mountains, blow from
the west,

The sail is idle, the sailor, too;

O! wind of the west, we wait for you.

Blow, Blow!

I have wooed you so,

But never a favour you bestow,

You rock your cradle the hills be-
tween,

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DR. BELL'S OWN STORY

"To be or not to be—
Gentlemen, it was to be,
and for the first time be-
tween Brantford and Mt.
Pleasant."

The late Alexander Graham Bell was the speaker and the occasion was a banquet in his honour given by the Board of Trade of Brantford, Ont., at the Kerby House in 1906. He went on to speak of the invention of the telephone: "Gentlemen, the problem was solved and it was solved at my father's home at Tutela Heights." Twenty-five years before, Prof. A. Melville Bell, the father, had said in the same room at a farewell banquet in his honour given by the citizens of Brantford:

"I now confidently feel that my sojourn in Brantford will outlive my experience because under yon roof of mine the telephone was born."

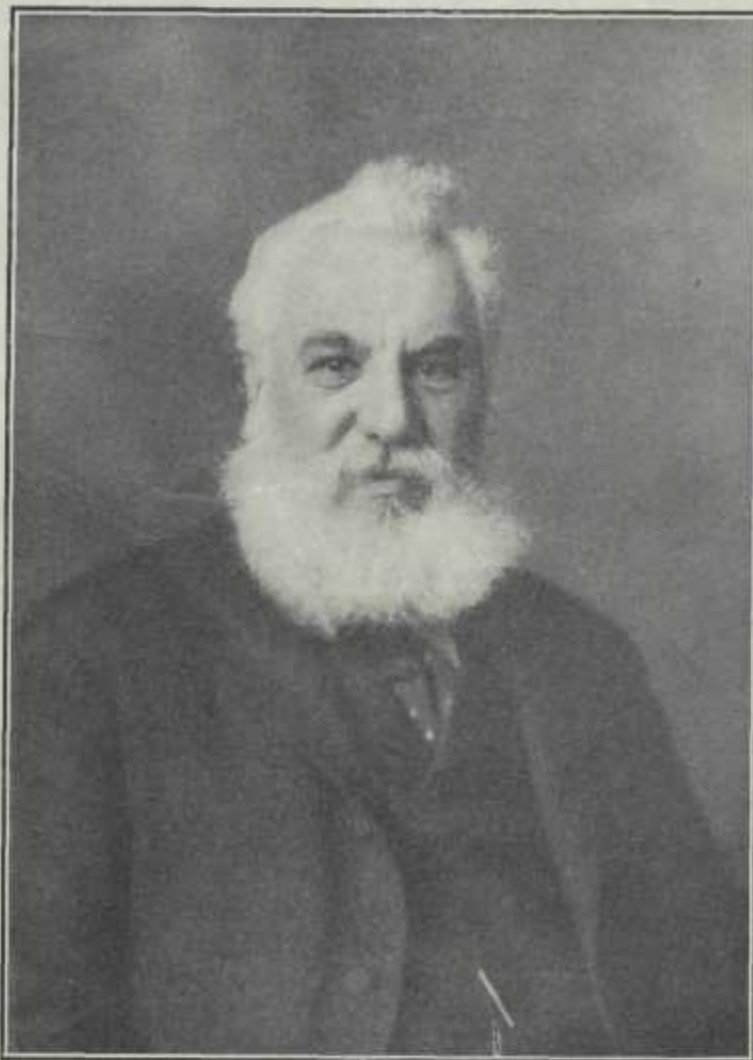
On such authority is based Brantford's claim to the discovery of the telephone idea. In a letter, written in 1916, Alexander Graham Bell explains at length the respective parts taken by Brantford and Boston in his activities during the years 1874-1876, which gave the telephone to the world. The thinking part and the first successful experiments are accorded to Brantford, the instruments were put together in Boston.

But Doctor Bell himself tells the story:

"In 1870 my father, the late Professor A. Melville Bell, purchased the property at Tutela Heights where he made his home for a number of years. This was also my home from August, 1870 until October, 1872, when I went to Boston to reside permanently. I soon became connected with Boston University and for some years made a practice of spending my summers at Brantford. In Boston I carried on my electrical experiments of many kinds, and when the summer vacation came I would carry my apparatus to Brantford where I would continue my

Inventor of Telephone Told Exactly of the
Important Part Taken by Brantford
in Working Out of His Idea.

Giving Extracts from Letter of
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.



Alexander Graham Bell, (18 -1922), inventor of the Telephone while a resident of Brantford, Ont.

—Cut by courtesy Hurley Printing Co.

experiments. The years 1874-5 are especially associated with the invention of the telephone.

"A series of researches carried on at Brantford, relating to multiple telegraphy, whereby a number of messages could be sent along the same line without interference, culminated in what is now known as the harp telephone, the ancestor of the speaking telephone.

"Following this, a long series of experiments were made at Tutela Heights, during the summer of 1874, with a human ear taken from a dead subject. By this means it was poss-

ible to trace the forms of vibration characteristic of human speech. The experiments with the ear suggested converting the harp telephone into a membrane speaking telephone modelled after the human ear. This culminated in the invention in Brantford in 1874 of what is now known as the telephone.

"The telephone devised in Brantford in 1874 was first made in Boston in 1875. It will thus be seen that the telephone was conceived in Brantford and born in Boston. The Brantford claims to the invention of the telephone date from 1874 and Boston's from 1875."

The first patent specification was drawn up by Dr. Bell while on a visit to Brantford in 1875, he noted in the letter. During this visit he also invented and made a liquid spark arrester to overcome the difficulty he had experienced in working multiple telegraph apparatus. This invention is chiefly interesting in connection with the telephone from the fact that it suggested the type of apparatus illustrating the variable resistance clause in the telephone patent.

During the summers of 1874 and 1875, the Bells continued their experiments at Tutela Heights but it was not until 1876 that citizens of Brantford were in-

ited to participate in the tests. The first line, of stove pipe wire, ran from the barn to the stable but the articulation was not distinct. Mrs. Arthur Tisdale, a soloist of considerable reputation, was, soon after, invited to sing in a transmitter in the house and the wires carried her voice singing "I Need Thee Every Hour" to a grape arbor in the grounds with more success. Then came really what must be regarded as the first distance test when the wires of the Dominion Telegraph Company between Mt. Pleasant and the Bell homestead were made use of. Alexander Graham Bell went

out to Mt. Pleasant and his uncle, Donald Bell, was at the transmitter. The latter was to recite Shakespearian verse and sing certain songs at a certain time, there being, of course, no provision for "calling," and talking could be done but one way.

"Suddenly, with my watch in my hand," said Dr. Bell at the 1906 banquet, "I heard a preliminary cough, and then the words 'To be or not to be.' It was to be and for the first time between Brantford and Mt. Pleasant."

During August, the Bell home was linked up with the Brantford telegraph station by running stove pipe wire in to the telegraph lines, and the programmes given at Tutela Heights were quite plainly heard. As to the Paris trial, on August 10, 1876, we again refer to Doctor Bell's letter, written to the Brantford Expositor in 1916:

"In August, 1876, the Dominion Telegraph Company very kindly placed its lines at my disposal for experimental purposes, and about the 10th instant experiments were made between Paris and Brantford, which resulted in the discovery of the proper relation of the parts of a telephone to permit of its use upon a long line," the letter continues.

"The battery employed was in Toronto, the transmitting instrument was in Brantford,

at the office of the telegraph company, and the receiving instrument in the office at Paris. I had made arrangements with my uncle, the late Prof. David C. Bell, then residing in Brantford, to take charge of the transmitting station. Persons were to sing, talk or recite continuously, while I listened at the receiving end in Paris. At first the speech sounds received in Paris were feeble and far away, but by changing the arrangement of the coils, a combination was at last arrived at which resulted in loud and clear articulation in Paris. I even fancied that I could recognize the speakers, and later found that I had been able to do so.

"This Brantford experiment is of historical interest. First because it led to the discovery of the proper combination of parts to enable it to become operative over a long line.

and because upon this occasion occurred the first transmission of human voices over a telegraph line, in which the receiving and transmitting stations were miles apart. Unfortunately the two instruments were of different construction, with the result that all communication between Paris and Brantford had to be done over another line."

Dr. Bell concludes his letter in the following manner:

"In the above remarks relating to the history of the telephone I have endeavored to show what developments were made in Brantford and what in Boston, but it is a little difficult for me to discriminate between the two places, as both were closely associated with the discovery and invention of the telephone.

"Speaking generally, I may say that

fully justified in considering itself as integrally associated with the development of the telephone, and I need hardly say that I am deeply grateful to Brantford for seeking to perpetuate this association by the magnificent memorial established in your city.

"Yours sincerely,

"ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL."

On many other occasions Dr. Bell gave credit to Brantford for being the home of the telephone, one of the most noticeable being at the unveiling of the Bell Memorial in 1917, when, presenting a silver telephone to His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, he remarked that "on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, I have great pleasure in presenting to His Excellency a silver telephone, and

I hope that in using it he will remember that the telephone originated in Brantford and that the first transmission to a distance was made here, between Paris and Brantford."

After he was sure that he had solved the problem of telephonic communication, Mr. Bell endeavored to interest Brantford citizens, but without any result. Citizens of that day regarded the thing as without business possibilities and did not see that they could risk their money. Mr. Bell then heard that Mr. George Stephen, (later Lord Mount Stephen), president

of the Bank of Montreal, was the guest of honour at a banquet being given in Hamilton. He accordingly journeyed to that town and sent in a note to the chairman asking that he be allowed to show a model of his invention when the dining had been completed. He was permitted to do so, but again without result. The opinion of the people of that day is shown in a letter from Lord Mount Stephen, written in connection with the memorial fund:

"Mr. Bell showed us his model which all agreed was a very 'ingenious toy.' Our foresight, as is always the case, was not equal to our hindsight. That is years ago, but I remember it as if it had been yesterday."

The invention of the telephone was not, as is popularly supposed, a chance stroke of genius but rather the out-

(Continued on page 30)

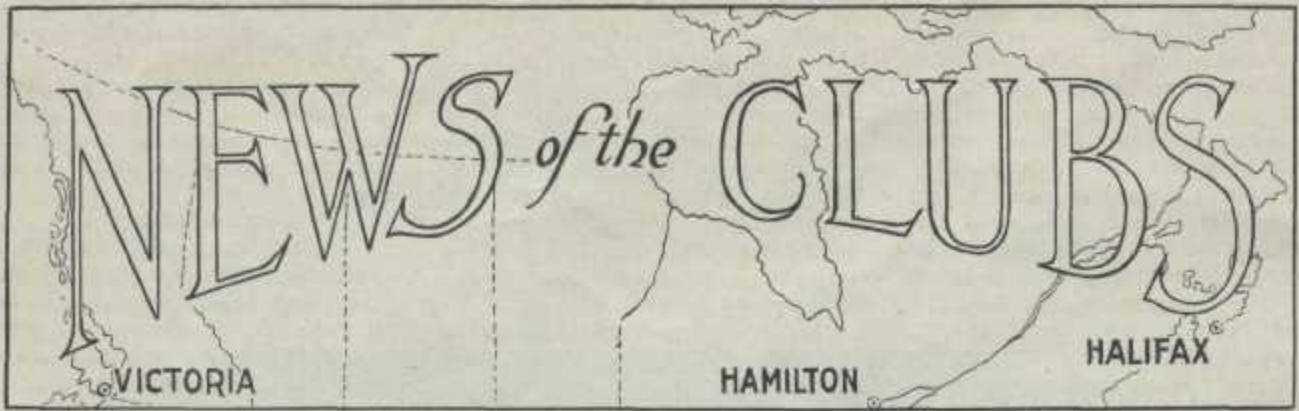


The Bell Memorial at Brantford, showing the late Alexander Graham Bell on steps. Designed by Allward.

Boston was the centre of the experimental work of development, and Brantford the centre of development by theoretical reasoning. I spent my summer vacations in Brantford, and, not having any professional work to distract my attention, I had leisure to ponder over the experiments that had been made in Boston and Salem, and plan out new lines of research.

"In this way Brantford became my thinking place. Here the telephone was invented, the first draft of the patent-specification prepared, the proper relationship of the parts of the telephone to enable it to be used on long lines, worked out; and the first transmission of the human voice over miles of telegraph wire actually accomplished. Here, also, the first public demonstration of this result was given to the world.

"I think therefore that Brantford is



The summer recess has not affected the Canadian Clubs at Port Arthur and Port William nor at St. John, N. B., the annual meeting of the Fort William Women's Canadian Club being held on June 9, while several interesting meetings are reported from St. John. On Monday, July 9, The Canadian Club of St. John honoured as a guest His Excellency Lord Byng, now spending three months in the Maritime Provinces.

The St. John club seems to have led the way in the observance of Magna Charta Day. On June 15 the club luncheon was addressed by Judge McInerney, a past president of the club, on this important event in British History. At this meeting the St. John club voted unanimously to renew affiliation with the Association of Canadian Clubs, which had been allowed to lapse. A committee consisting of Judge McInerney and C. B. Allan was appointed to meet with the committees from the Rotary Club and other organizations to draw up plans for the more universal and better observance of Dominion Day.

In his opening remarks Judge McInerney referred to the death of Alexander Law, a member of the club, who he said always had been active in all matters pertaining to the public interest and he expressed his own and the club's deep sympathy. He also congratulated on behalf of the club, Judge J. A. Barry, who was sitting on his right, saying that it was very fitting that he should take over his judicial position on Magna Charta Day.

He also expressed the sympathy of the club for Richard O'Brien in his sad bereavement at the loss of his wife. Mr. O'Brien is a director of the club and a past president and Mrs. O'Brien herself had been deeply interested in the Women's Canadian Club.

He said that the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights and the Bill of Rights had been called the "bible of the British constitution." He described the events leading up to the Magna Charta, explaining how the land was owned in England and held from the King; the Feudal System

which grew up after William the Conqueror ascended to the throne and brought over to England 300,000 Normans, when the total population of England was only 2,000,000. He dealt with the strife between King John and Pope over the appointment of Archbishop Langton and finally the presentation by the barons of the charter of rights to John in January, 1215 and the subsequent unwilling signing of the Magna Charta by John on June 19, 1215.

The speaker dealt with some of the main provisions of the great charter but explained that time forbade him going into a detailed explanation of the various clauses. He referred to the provisions of Habeas Corpus and to the decision in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and in Quebec that the rights of individuals were based on the Magna Charta.

He referred to the working of the Magna Charta in Ireland and expressed the hope that in that unhappy country the north and the south might be brought together in union.

Judge McInerney pointed out that there were five great principles established by Magna Charta, namely: (1) the government of the country by an hereditary sovereign, ruling with limited powers and bound to consult a parliament; (2) no tax without parliament's consent; (3) no man can be arbitrarily fined or imprisoned or his liberties be impaired, nor be in any way punished except after a lawful trial; (4) trial by jury; (5) that justice be not sold or delayed. He referred to the classic utterance of Mackintosh that the production and preservation of the provisions of Magna Charta was a greater achievement than the production of her Bacons, and Shakespeares, her Miltons and Newtons, "with all that they have revealed and all the generous virtue which they have inspired."

In conclusion he feelingly recited the "American Chant of Love for England" an answer to the German "Hymn of Hate," written by Helen G. Cone.

WOMAN'S STATUS

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen Speaks to St. John, N. B., Women's Club.

The Women's Canadian Club of St. John, was fortunate in having as a visitor on the evening of Friday, June 29, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, of Toronto, who remained over on her way home from Halifax where she was attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Women. Introduced by Mrs. W. Edmond Raymond, president of the club, Dr. Stowe-Gullen prefaced her remarks by saying that the Halifax convention had been a splendid success, due largely to the cordial hospitality and the enthusiasm of the Halifax people. Many questions of vital import had been considered at this convention and she proposed to deal with several of the national problems as they appealed to her.

It was admitted by all that a nationhood depended on its children and, therefore, a big responsibility rested on the mothers of Canada. Dire predictions had been made as to what would happen to the homes when women had been granted the franchise, but so far these predictions had been realized. "Women now have the vote," said Dr. Stowe-Gullen, "but what do they intend to do with this privilege? Are they merely going to add to the sum total of the electoral vote of Canada or are their votes to make some definite impression on that total?" She urged on her hearers the importance of exercising the franchise not in the narrow spirit of partyism but in the broad spirit of Canadianism.

"Vote for the best man or the best women and do not vote merely on the dictation of your husband and others," urged the Toronto physician. There had been some talk of the formation of a women's party. She believed nothing could be accomplished by such a policy. She advised the women to get into one party or the other and make that party what it ought to be.

There was the question of women's place in the home and particularly her

economic condition. "Women," she declared, "were the unrecognized factor of the human race. Consider this for a moment—would any man ask another man to form a partnership with him merely for bread and clothes?" Marriage was the greatest of all partnerships, yet the women's economic status was an injustice that should be remedied. The wife was the mother, dressmaker, milliner, cook, scrub-woman, all rolled into one, working without salary. Was it fair, she asked. Dr. Stowe-Gullen then took up the question of dower, as viewed from the legal standpoint. She contended women were discriminated against by this law and that it should be remedied. Men, she believed, were better than the laws but the laws should be amended to give women an equal opportunity, particularly the divorce law.

Speaking about nationalization, Dr. Stowe-Gullen pointed out that when a Canadian girl married she took the nationality of her husband. This, she thought, was unfair. A Canadian girl should retain her nationality as did United States women.

Touching on the question of immigration, she declared herself in favor of the "open door" policy but with the restriction that foreigners should not be allowed to congregate in one place and live in the same way they had lived in their native countries. They should be made to adopt Canadian customs, or else stay out.

Mrs. R. G. Smythe, honorary president of the Toronto branch of the National Council of Women, who also was returning from Halifax, gave a short address in which she paid a warm tribute to the manner in which the local women had organized the 1922 convention of the Council here and she officially extended them a welcome to attend the annual convention next year in Toronto.

Mrs. Smythe spoke briefly on "Institutional Care of the Feeble Minded." Common humanity, she believed, demanded that these unfortunates be made as happy and as self-supporting as possible. She maintained they should not be allowed to come into contact with the normal Canadian child. The proper treatment was by institutional care. Mrs. Smythe was heartily applauded when she resumed her chair. Refreshments were served at the close.

A MESSAGE FROM VICTORIA

President of Canadian Club a Speaker to Port Arthur Women's Club on June 11.

On June 11th, the Women's Canadian Club of Port Arthur entertained at luncheon in the Shuniah Club, in honour of Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D.,

of Victoria, B. C., who was in the city attending the General Presbyterian Assembly in session at that time.

Rev. Dr. Clay is president of the Canadian Club of Victoria and took occasion in his address given at the luncheon to emphasize the beauty and charm of his home city, Victoria, with special reference to the elaborate preparations being made for the Convention of Canadian Clubs to be held there in September, the warm welcome that will be waiting for all those who are fortunate enough to attend, and the high expectations for its complete success.

All who attended the luncheon found themselves much interested in Rev. Dr. Clay's address and expressed the hope that the local club would be represented at the Convention in September.

FORT WILLIAM WOMEN'S CLUB

Englishwoman Coming Early in Fall to Speak on Behalf of Adoption of Orphans.

An interesting year's work was reported at the annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club of Port William, held on June 9 with Mrs. R. J. Coughlin, the retiring president in the chair.

Mrs. R. J. Coughlin expressed her pleasure of being president for the past two years. She spoke feelingly of the co-operation and the kindly feeling that existed in the executive and among all members of the club, making particular mention of the support received from her treasurer and secretary.

Mrs. D. Reid read the report of the nominating committee for the year 1922-23, and on motion of Mrs. D. Reid and Mrs. McKenzie, this report was accepted and carried. Mrs. J. A. Dyke, second vice president, took the chair and conducted the remainder of the meeting.

The new officers are:

Patronesses, Mrs. G. A. Graham and Mrs. J. M. Sherk; honorary president, Mrs. Newton Edmeston; president, Mrs. Ira D. Evans; vice presidents, Mrs. J. A. Dyke and Mrs. J. E. Crawford; secretary, Mrs. F. A. Sibbald; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Lester; executive committee, Mrs. R. J. Coughlin, Mrs. S. McMullen, Miss Mildred Turner, Mrs. J. Cooper, Mrs. B. C. Hardiman, Mrs. R. Hunter, Mrs. C. Maus, Mrs. R. B. Pow; pianiste, Miss K. Livingstone.

Mrs. W. F. Lester read her yearly report as treasurer, showing a net income of \$648.94 for the year, with a total expense of \$597.02, leaving a balance in the bank of \$51.92. This report was audited and found correct. Mrs. J. E. Crawford, recording secre-

tary, then presented her report, reviewing the year's work.

She said in part:

"We have now a membership of 225, an increase of seven over last year. Some 47 new members were received during the year.

"The first social event of the year was held on June 17, 1922, when we were honoured in having as our guests Lady Byng, wife of our governor-general, and her sister-in-law, Lady Margaret Boscawen.

"At the September meeting, Mrs. E. B. Oliver gave a very interesting talk on the experience of an army nurse; 'England's Queens,' was the subject at the October meeting; Mrs. Peter McKellar spoke on Queen Mary, Miss Gladys MacEdwards, Queen Elizabeth, and Miss Ada Lehman, Queen Victoria.

"On November 11, Mrs. J. A. Dyke spoke on the Eskimo of our great north land, and at the December meeting W. F. Langworthy, K. C., of Port Arthur, gave a very interesting and musing account of the early municipal history of the twin cities. December always reminds us of Christmas and the under-privileged boys and girls and a donation of \$10 was made to the Times-Journal Christmas cheer fund and also \$10 to the Armenian relief.

"At the January meeting we were privileged to have as our guest and speaker Mrs. Dudley Dwyer, wife of the U. S. consul here. Her address on 'impressions of South America,' was listened to with much interest.

"Mrs. D. R. Byers, one of our local members, gave a very instructive talk on 'Canadian art,' at the February meeting.

"On April 14, J. C. Cook, organist of St. Andrew's church, gave a splendid address on 'Haydn' and selections of the famous composer were given on the piano by Miss Isabel Dixon and Miss Vera Russell.

"The May meeting took the form of a debate, the subject being, 'resolved that the average modern girl is the equal to the average Victorian girl.' The speakers were Mrs. D. Reid and Mrs. J. D. Nichol for the affirmative and Miss Allison Ross and Miss Eva Clendinnen upheld the negative.

"As noted, our first public function was a reception to Lady Byng and Lady Boscawen, and it is rather interesting to note that our closing meeting was held in honor of another very distinguished visitor, Mrs. Emiline Pankhurst, an English lady, who has taken a very prominent part in the great movement to secure the franchise and equal right for women.

"I am sure the club fully appreciate the splendid service rendered by our faithful pianist, Miss K. Livingstone, also the help so kindly given

by all those who contributed so generously to our musical entertainment during the year.

Two members of our executive, Mrs. T. B. Elliot and Mrs. S. B. Chamberlain, removed from our city during the year and their places were taken by Mrs. F. Sibbald and Mrs. M. Turner.

"Personally, I wish to thank our president, the members of the executive, and all those who have worked so harmoniously with me during the year, and the kindness shown me has helped to make the work a real pleasure. I trust the same courtesy and sympathy may be extended to my successor in office."

It was announced that one of the speakers in the early fall would be Miss Andrew, the founder of the national children's adoption association, who is being sent to Canada by the overseas committee of the national children's adoption association. Miss Andrew is a voluntary worker and asks neither fee nor railway expenses. The object of her visit is to confer with those in Canada likely to be interested in child adoption, with a view to promoting co-operation on the subject.

The musical program at the annual consisted of a pleasing piano solo by Mrs. W. H. Small, and a delightful vocal solo by Mrs. F. A. Blatchford, both kindly responding to an encore.

HECTOR CELEBRATION

Canadian Club of Boston Arranges Itinerary of Visiting Massachusetts Governor.

Co-operating in the Hector Celebration at Pictou, N. S., the Canadian Club of Boston have arranged for the visit of Governor Cox, of Massachusetts, during the two weeks beginning July 15.

The Governor will be accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Cox and a party of prominent Massachusetts people. The party will travel in a private car, furnished by the Dominion Atlantic Rail-

way Company. The itinerary of the Governor has been arranged at his request by the Canadian Club. The committee in charge is composed of Ernest Kerr, historian of the club; John H. Masters and Daniel Rose. The committee will be part of the Governor's party.

Brantford From the Start

(Continued from page 11)

drainage methods were non-existent, so that the river presented navigation possibilities. A company was finally formed and shares in it were purchased not alone by citizens of the day but also by many outsiders. The Six Follow FOUR pages Nations Indians held 1760 shares.

The plan adopted was to improve the river channel by a succession of levels calculated to permit of "slack water" navigation, but when this work was accomplished it was found that the upper level did not afford enough depth for the passage of boats nearer than about two miles from Brantford. It was then that it was decided to construct the existing canal to a point on the river where the locks are situated beyond Mohawk Lake. Next the stream was dammed just below where Lorne Bridge stands, the water turned in and the job was complete. It was a red letter day when the headgates were first opened and rejoicing was carried on until the early morning hours. There was a boom time in Brantford during the building of the canal and also at periods a very rough time, as whiskey was plentiful and cheap, and a number of the men engaged on the work had a habit of celebrating pay night in decidedly boisterous fashion.

Two passenger steamers and barges plied between Brantford and Buffalo, the steamers—"The Queen" and "Red Jacket"—having paddle wheels; engine and boiler on the main deck. The passenger capacity was about forty and the crew consisted of a master, mate, one engineer, two firemen, two deck hands, two wheel men, steward, stewardess, purser, cook. The pay of the master was \$50 a month, mate \$26 a month, and the remainder of the hands from \$20 to \$10 a month. Brantford was left at 7 a.m. and with good luck, Buffalo reached next morning. However, at low water periods the craft would frequently get on shallows and have to be poled off.

Records of this line for the year 1840, two years after Brantford became a town, show these steamers carried out 21,288 barrels of flour, 90 barrels of pork, 246 barrels of whiskey, 175,174 bushels of wheat, 77,877 cubic feet of square oak timber and 12,624,659 cubic feet of sawn lumber. This was a profitable business but

when the railway age developed the company soon came to grief and the town had to take over the charter, but with a heavy loss to all shareholders. The Grand River is no longer navigable but is a most valuable asset by reason of its water powers.

Although they were deeply interested in their Navigation Company, the wide awake Brantfordites of the day speedily became impressed with the potential value of the railways commencing to make their appearance in Canada. The outcome was the planning of a line to Buffalo, and with this end in view, \$400,000 was borrowed from the Provincial Government and Buffalo capitalists were interested. In addition \$100,000 was voted to have shops erected at this point and stock was taken to these amounts. The road was opened in 1854 with an appropriate celebration, but proved to be a losing proposition from the start. In 1857-8 trains stopped running altogether and Brantfordites desiring to travel in those years had to take stage vehicles run between that place and Paris where connection could be had with the Great Western. Finally an English company got hold and ultimately the Grand Trunk.

One of the mistakes made by the early residents was the idea that the Great Western would have to come through Brantford without the corporation giving any bonus. The line was projected to run from Niagara Falls, via Hamilton to London and Windsor, and Brantfordites expected their thriving community to be included in the route as a matter of course. Instead the road was built via Harrisburg to Paris and Brantford was sidetracked. Not for long, however, did the citizens rest content with this condition of affairs and the ultimate outcome was the carrying of a \$75,000 bonus to have a line run from Brantford to Harrisburg. Under this system citizens for many years had to take local trains to connect with the main line at the junction named.

Another line projected by enterpris-

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Brantford Niagara Falls

ing citizens was the "Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway." The late Mr. Alfred Watts was the president and prime mover and Mr. G. H. Wilkes vice-president. The first sod was turned on Cockshutt flats by Lord Dufferin when he visited here, as Governor General, in 1874, and construction work commenced shortly afterwards. The town had offered a grant of \$70,000 and the original intention was to connect with the Canada Southern at St. Thomas. However, by the time Tillsonburg was reached the enterprise was in more or less trouble, and the ultimate result was that the line fell into the hands of the Great Western. They extended the rails from the flats to the Colborne street depot and the road was henceforth known as the "Brantford and Tillsonburg."

Repeated efforts to have the Grand Trunk main line diverted to run through Brantford, having failed a desire commenced to develop to construct a connecting line with the Michigan Central at Waterford. The citizens who entered upon this project were A. Watts, J. J. Hawkins, T. Elliott, G. H. Wilkes, H. McK. Wilson, Sheriff Scarfe and S. W. McMichael. The scheme was launched under the name of "The Brantford, Waterford and Lake Erie Railway Company," and the original depot was located on the outskirts of West Brantford. The Dominion Government granted the usual subsidy per mile and a bonus of \$50,000 was secured from Brantford, with \$25,000 of the sum in stock. The directors carried on for a year and then sold out under certain conditions to Mr. J. N. Young of Chicago. The latter, for a bonus of \$75,000 offered to bridge the Grand river and carry the line as far as Hamilton. The money was voted but Young failed to get through in the time specified and he never received a cent from this corporation. At the Hamilton end, by superhuman effort, he managed to earn \$240,000 by getting the first train through on the last hour of the last

day of grace. Mr. Young is understood to have lost not only his own money, but also that of several other Chicago people in the enterprise. The line was finally acquired by the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Canadian Pacific and was used as a connecting link by all three lines. In 1897 it was taken over by an independent company under the name of the "Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway," and has been so operated ever since, now being controlled jointly by the C. P. R. and Michigan Central.

Still the hankering continued for the Grand Trunk main line and towards the close of 1900 the matter again came up before the Board of Trade, when Major Hamilton was president, in the form of a resolution moved by the late Robert Henry and seconded by Mr. C. H. Waterous. A great deal of correspondence ensued, the City Council co-operating, and the upshot was that at a Board of Trade banquet held in January, 1902, Mr. Morse, third vice-president of the G.T.R., who came as the guest of honour in place of General Manager Hays, announced that the company was willing to co-operate with the city in the matter. Finally a by-law was sent to the people authorizing a grant of \$75,000, the railway to return \$50,000 if it defaulted in stopping all main line trains at Brantford; a new depot was another stipulation. The grant carried, 1565 to 196. Work was commenced almost immediately and entailed very heavy cost—far more than at first estimated. In September of 1905, the first main line train came through and there was a big celebration marked by cheering crowds, playing bands, factory whistles, gorgeous decorations, appropriate speeches and auspicious weather. General Manager Hays and other railway officials arrived on a special train and there was a notable banquet in the old Y.M.C.A. hall. Mayor Waterous presided and there were many congratulatory speeches by lead-

ing citizens, and prominent outsiders who included Hon. Mr. Hanna and Mayor Urquhart of Toronto. Mr. Hays in making the formal opening declaration on behalf of the company aptly put the case from a Brantford standpoint when he quoted the lines:

"This is the way we oft have sought
"And mourned because we found it not."

Sir Henry Thornton, the new president of the Canadian National Railway system, visited Brantford on May 2, when he addressed the Canadian Club and expressed himself as keenly appreciative of the contribution of Brantford and district to the revenues of the road.

Of recent years, Brantford has also been linked by radials with Hamilton, Paris, Galt, Preston, Kitchener, Hespeler and Port Dover, so that, indeed, it can fairly claim unrivalled facility for distribution. In such a review much has been necessarily omitted and we deal elsewhere with civic history since Brantford became a city in 1877. We have touched, however, upon the lives of some of the outstanding men in the early days, and noted business and railway development and trust that, perhaps, the average Canadian, whether he be a citizen of Brantford, of Halifax, or of Victoria may have found something of interest in this brief story of the building of a distinctively Canadian city.

Fulfilment

Soft fire of the sun and a wind-beaten sea;
Weird lure of the mid-summer moon;
Sweet incense of clover abloom on the lea,
And the rose-fragrant hedges of June.
Heart-call of the Spring, and the rhythm of rain,
Clear lilt of a lark in the blue;
World raptures that thrill me again and again,
Are merged in the rapture of you.
—Lucy Gertrude Clarkin.

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Dr. Bell's Own Story

(Continued from page 25)

come of one family's devotion to the cause of correction of defective speech. Alexander Bell, grandfather of the inventor, who died in London in 1865, was acknowledged the greatest elocutionist of his day and his two sons both attained equally as high a reputation in Edinburgh and Dublin respectively before coming to Canada. Melville, the father of Alexander Graham, was accredited "the foremost of all teachers of speech science, and the use of the voice," having discovered the "visible speech" system by which lip reading is reduced to a science. Forsaking his high place in London to which he had removed from Edinburgh this great teacher came to Canada in 1870 for the purpose of finding a climate more suited to the health of his delicate son. The property chosen as the Bell homestead at Brantford had been erected by Mr. Robert Morton, of Montreal, a retired merchant, who had built it in the early fifties. The Bell homestead with grounds has now been purchased for preservation as a public park, this being made possible by the efforts of the same association which secured the erection of the striking memorial at Brantford, in the gore bounded by Wellington, West and King streets. The first steps to commemorate the invention of the telephone in Brantford were taken in 1904 on the initiative of W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., then president of the Board of Trade. As a result of his agitation, there was formed in that year the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Ontario, for the purpose of commemorating the invention and of perpetuating the name of its inventor. It was honoured with the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, now King George, and His Excellency the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, and later Viceroy of India. The honorary president was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who, on his death was succeeded by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

On October 24, 1917, the monument was officially unveiled by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, and the transfer made to the city of the "Alexander Graham Bell Gardens," and the Bell Homestead on Tutela Heights. The ceremonies incidental to the unveiling were elaborate, the gathering including besides His Excellency and staff, Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. McPherson, representing the Ontario government, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and family, in addition to many other distinguished guests from far

and wide. Representatives from the Six Nations Indians were present in full regalia and were presented to the Duke, Chief A. R. Hill, the council of chief's secretary, presenting His Excellency with an address. An address of welcome was also presented by Mayor Bowlby.

The design of this memorial is undoubtedly one of Allward's greatest triumphs, and he met international competition in the contest. No better description of the memorial could scarcely be written than Mr. F. D. Reville has given us in the "History of the County of Brant." He writes:

"The symbolism which Mr. Allward had in view, and has conveyed with such consummate skill is the annihilation of space. Surmounting a series of steps is the main portion of the monument—a huge mass of white granite. This is faced by an exceptionally large bronze casting upon which there is outlined in heroic size, the reclining figure of a man in deep thought and over whom there hovers another figure—inspiration—with gracefully uplifted arm pointing to three shadowy figures outlined at the far end of the panel as speeding through the air—the message of knowledge, joy and sorrow. On each side of the central portion and separated by a distance of many feet, there are two large figures in bronze, on granite bases, one in the attitude of sending and the other in the attitude of receiving a message. Thus by a stroke of true genius the sculptor, without even the slightest indication of the mechanical part of the telephone, has with great subtlety and skill conveyed the story of annihilation of space by this modern mercury."

The memorial is to be further marked by a tablet in personal memory of Alexander Graham Bell, who died at Baddeck, Cape Breton, August 2, 1922. In his latter life Doctor Bell made his summer home at Baddeck and was buried there. In an article in our issue of August, 1922, Frank Yeigh pays tribute to "The Master of Beinn Bhreagh" and the value of his scientific work, not only in the discovery of the telephone but in the realm of aerial navigation as well. Mr. Yeigh concludes his article, as we will conclude:

"But today the flag is at half mast over the towers of Beinn Bhreagh. The familiar figure, dignified, ubane, unspoiled by the world's acknowledgements of his genius, will not longer brighten the little village with his presence. It will mourn his loss as all the world will."

The Automatic Telephone

BRANTFORD was not only the home of the Bell telephone where the first telephone was put into use, but

it was also the home of the first automatic telephone. Over thirty-five years ago Mr. Romaine Callender commenced experiments in development of the automatic telephone. He made considerable progress and the work was taken up where he left it by the Lorimer Bros., who were natives of St. George, with the result that an automatic telephone system has been developed, the principal of which is recognized as the most efficient in the telephone field.

The development of this system was completed in the face of much opposition and great difficulties but the Canadian Independent Telephone Company, through the Canadian Machine Telephone Company, has operated a system in Brantford for twelve years past and that system is today giving service which is 99% perfect. The actual operation has been a wonderful test of the durability and accuracy of the system as the annual maintenance cost on the central office equipment has been so small that the figure is negligible. The Canadian Machine Telephone Company not only operates the automatic in Brantford, but also operates rural lines in the vicinity of Brantford and out of exchanges at Burford and St. George.

The story of the development of the automatic telephone cannot be written without Canadians being credited with the most important work in connection with this now recognized modern telephone. Brantford, therefore, can be proud of its connection both with the manual telephone and also the development of the automatic.

Vancouver policemen will be instructed to stop visiting motorists, welcome them, and ask what can be done for them. Many of the visitors will know the answer.—Toronto Globe.

In 1922, 1,274,622 lbs. butter was manufactured in fifteen Prince Edward Island factories, at a value of \$423,129.53, and the cheese production of twenty-one factories was 1,742,242 lbs., with a value of \$286,968.95.

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Brant And His People

(Continued from page 15)

Collegiate Institutes in Brantford, Hagarville or Hamilton, and several students are at Canadian Universities—one holding a Master of Arts degree is a teacher in a Toronto high school. On the reserve itself, there are eleven schools with twelve teachers, nine of which are Indians. The upkeep of these schools is one of the charges against the interest on the trust fund, established by the sale of lands, amounting last year to \$13,000. The Indian department have also considered it necessary to make considerable expenditures on roads and bridges and other community services and, in common with all municipal enterprises, the cost of these has been steadily mounting. The consequence has been that interest payments have altogether ceased since 1920 and to this may be traced much of the unrest on the reserve. The last report on the trust fund shows \$730,988.90 to the credit of the Six Nations, invested at five and six per cent. "Home Rule"—the right of self-determination—is the demand of the party led by Levi General (Deskahak) and this group would not recognize the Canadian Government but maintain that the Six Nations should have a separate existence as Allies of the British Crown. It is significant, perhaps, that Deskahak is a Pagan Indian, the Pagans forming roughly about one-fifth of the total population of the reserve. There are thirteen churches for ministering to the Christian Indians—six Episcopal, supported by the New England Company, four Methodist and three Baptist.

As the Delewares have been admitted to Council, it would be more correct to speak of this as the Seven Nations reserve. The present council house, erected in 1863, is a commodious white brick structure with small towers and flagstaff. Council meetings are held each month and in essential features are conducted exactly as they were nearly five hundred years ago when the League of the Iroquois was first formed with five members. The Onondagas (fire-keepers) occupy the centre, the Mohawks and Seneca Chiefs (the latter door-keepers) are seated on the right, and to the left in the order named, Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Delewares.

Mr. F. D. Reville, in his "History of the County of Brant," has the following very interesting account of the proceedings of the council meeting:

"The Onondagas cannot initiate any debate and they very seldom take part in discussions. In the opening of debate, the Mohawk side of the House leads and then the speaking becomes

general. At the conclusion, the chiefs usually by tribes discuss in monotonous the various points advanced and then the speaker of each side announces the decision reached. If both sides agree, the Onondagas must confirm—if none of the fundamental principles of the League have been transcended. If there is a difference the Onondaga chiefs confer and either send the subject back for further consideration, or else their speaker announces the final decision. They cannot render a compromise verdict. When some closely contested argument has been finished, there is intense interest with regard as to what the Onondagas may do.

"One of the modern changes is that a Superintendent occupies a seat on the dais; an interpreter on his right hand. He makes announcement of the subject to be considered; matters of which the chiefs have informed him, or others which arise officially through the Indian department. The superintendent has no voice in the debate, but, when asked, advises on certain points.

"In the debates, the Mohawks, Onondaga and Cayuga languages are principally used and the interpreter is necessary because these tongues are quite widely diverse. There are in fact instances on the reserve in which husband and wife of different tribes cannot carry on conversation in their separate tongues."

Levi General, the speaker of the Council, and leader of the Independence movement, is of the Cayuga tribe. Around the Council room are flags bearing totems of the various tribes and on the east wall there is, as will be noted from the accompanying engraving, a group of pictures showing members of the British Royal family, Joseph Brant, Oronhyatekha, the founder of the I. O. F., Tom Longboat, and others.

Brantford has acknowledged its debt to Brant and to the Six Nations Indians, in a notable memorial, unveiled in 1886, and standing in Victoria Park. The first suggestion for this memorial was made in 1874 by the Council of Six Nations, in presenting an address to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and that popular prince accepted the patronage of such an undertaking.

In 1877 the Six Nations Council voted \$5,000 towards the proposed memorial, the Brantford City Council \$2,500 and another \$5,000 was promised from outside sources. Nothing was done, however, until 1883 when the Dominion Government voted \$5,000, the Ontario Government \$2,500, the County of Brant \$500 and the New Credit Indians \$250. In the competition that was held the design of Mr. Percy Wood, of London, England, was the unanimous choice of the judges and

Mr. Reville says of the completed memorial:

"From whatever point the work is examined the effects serve to show how the subtleties of art can be so arranged as to bring about a thoroughly well-poised result."

Each of the Six Nations is represented by a figure, life-size, arranged in two groups which flank each side of the pedestal. The statue of Brant—the great chieftain being shown in the act of speaking, his robe thrown lightly back from his shoulders—surmounts the monument, this figure being nine feet in height. The reliefs and figures are all of bronze, cast from guns donated by the Imperial authorities, and which had seen service in the great battles of the last century. At the laying of the corner stone (August 11, 1886) Chief John Smoke Johnson, the grandfather of Pauline Johnson, then 94 years of age, and who had seen service in the war of 1812, spoke clearly and forcefully of his own personal remembrances of Brant and his war-like achievements. When the unveiling ceremony took place in October, a delegation of North-West Indians were in attendance, having been brought down by the Dominion Government to impress upon them the cordiality of the relations existing between the Six Nations and the authorities. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt read the memorial ode composed by E. Pauline Johnson especially for this occasion and a memorial song, composed by Prof. M. A. Mackenzie of Toronto University, was rendered by the Mendelssohn choir.

May we conclude with these lines:

"Raise to the War Chief, the record
of Victory,

Lay at his feet all the trophies of
might

Forced from his foes as mementoes of
conquering,

Tokens of strength in defending
the right.

Joy, O ye Red Men, rejoice to remember,

Days when your fathers have followed
the call.

Children of warriors he proudly commanded,

Shout o'er his foeman, exult in their
fall.

Ye, O pale faces, rejoice in their
gladness,

Think of the debt that ye owe to
the dead,

Brant and his braves have defended
the country,

Life blood for you and your fathers
have shed."

In the loss of an object we do not usually proportion our grief to its real value, but to the value of our fancies set upon it.

Give Us More of Canada

(Continued from page 17)

quite imagine that feeling and that aspiration in the heart of a patriotic Frenchman, and I think it would be a great comfort to some of her political leaders if that were the case. I don't think that was in the mind of the French people when the occupation of the Rhur was decided on, but they had to move for their own protection, they were not getting anything out of it. Germany signed her treaties, but she did nothing. She did not live up to the terms of providing money for the people whose lands and countries she devastated. Germany never disbanded her army; she never surrendered her guns, her rifles, her machine guns or cannon. We were led to believe over here that they had all been surrendered and destroyed. We knew the fleet was and we were led to believe that the army had been reduced to 100,000 men that she had been allowed to maintain, but they have had an armed force in Germany ever since the peace treaty. The war strength was reduced somewhat, but they had influential organizations; in Bavaria alone there are some societies that have between 400,000 and 500,000 men — one organization alone, with rifles for everybody and some 5,000 or 6,000 machine guns and 40 or 50 cannon. These arms were supplied to these various organizations throughout Germany by the very organizations that were specially appointed by the government to see that the arms were destroyed. They were given to these people free of charge and the governments of these districts are maintaining and supporting these military units to-day, and that is the situation in Germany. Over here we thought that France was going into a country where they have no arms and there was no possibility of fighting. I don't think we should close our eyes to the fact that there is a very serious situation over there. Not only has Germany maintained armed forces all through the country, but she has not made an honest effort to meet her payments. Personally I believe in making the Treaty of Versailles Germany was called upon to pay too much. She could not pay the sums that were put down against her. We all expected too much. The thing was done at the time when feeling was still running high and sober judgment was lacking. But she has not conscientiously attempted to meet the conditions. I was over there last summer, and the people there, travelers, told me that the life of Germany had never been so free, careless, and easy-going as at that particular time. They told me that the big cities, Berlin and other cities of the empire,

were cities of all-night jazz balls and such like conditions, and the people were living in a very free way and getting the marks and spending them as quickly as they could.

The condition in France was acute. If the United States had intervened there might have been a possibility of saving the situation, but they did not see fit to do so, and so we have this present situation, which is just about as acute as a situation can be, and the French are using great patience, it seems to me, in handling this as they are doing.

I am very glad to have been here before you to-day and to have had the opportunity of saying a few words to you. I feel perhaps there are many things I would like to talk to you about, but it is wiser sometimes not to go into them. It has been kind of you to listen to me as patiently as you have and I thank you very much for your reception.

Civic Investment in Public Utilities

(Continued from page 21)

ments according to population of any city in Canada.

Through the efficiency of the fire department, Brantford enjoys the minimum fire insurance rate based on the efficiency of this particular clause of the key rate.

To maintain this enviable position, Brantford has in Chief D. J. Lewis, his officers and other personnel, a complete staff numbering 35 men of proven ability as fire fighters. All modern motorized equipment is used, and is as follows:

Two stations.

Three trucks (one a triple combination).

One car.

One ambulance.

One lifeboat.

Two extension trucks.

City service ladder truck.

One aerial truck in reserve.

One hose wagon.

8,000 feet of hose.

408 hydrants.

40 fire alarm boxes.

23 miles of wire.

Scientific development has compelled the technical and expensive administration of old activities, particularly relating to public health, water supply, and disposal of wastes.

To provide a proper and pure water supply the city of Brantford has a personnel number 33, in this particular department.

One station.

One booster pump (operated from pumping station).

3279 meters.

71.78 miles of pipe.

7862 services.

850 valves.

2 sanitary pumping stations.

58.23 miles of sanitary sewers.

19.54 miles of storm sewers.

The disposal of wastes is cared for by the city maintaining a splendid sanitary system of 8 wagons and 16 horses, covering 8 routes. The personnel covers 18 miles each week in their round of the 6548 houses, stores, etc., of Brantford.

The Brantford municipal hydro-electric system has a staff of 22 operating 1 substation, which has a capacity of 8750 horse power. The system is made up of:

89 miles of streets wired.

3916 poles.

3758 lamps, etc., to give.

5687 services.

5687 meters.

There are now 1167 electric stoves in the city.

No doubt as new municipal activities are added and old ones expanded, the public will again be willing to strike into new sources of revenue to maintain the various civic assets as each are undertaken; all of which is evidence of the fact that the citizens of Brantford and their officials are certainly awake to their opportunities and their responsibilities.

The Chamber of Commerce loses no opportunity to advance the interests of the city and is ready at all times to give information to citizens and to visitors. Mark that there is a vast difference between just growing and building! In every instance when planning to develop programmes to deal with the many matters of moment that are brought to the attention of the public, the hundreds of members of the Brantford Chamber of Commerce have made an endeavor to bring together all constructive agencies to effectively deal with and inaugurate in the community:

Housing programmes.

Recreation programmes, including the establishment of supervised playgrounds.

City Planning Commission—a statesman like effort to assure the regulation in an orderly way of the city's growth. The best way to "Build Brantford."

Better educational facilities and more complete functioning of our schools to hold the interest of our growing generation and to meet the needs of the community in general.

Community health as illustrated in the introduction of medical and dental inspection of school children, safe milk, food inspection, water supply, modern isolation hospital, campaign against cruising carnivals, etc.

Community publicity.

Boy building (headquarters for Boy Scouts organization).

Community cleanliness.

- Fire prevention programmes.
- Community centre.
- Public service bureau.
- Conventions.
- Municipal, provincial and Federal matters.
- Unemployment.
- Reception and entertainment of visitors and prominent organizations.
- Promotion of local, domestic and foreign trade.
- Assisting various organizations to obtain finances. Initiated movements to provide funds for local and provincial relief.
- Fuel supply.
- Promotion of transportation facilities.
- Deep waterways and lake port development.
- Motor club and motorist touring information bureau.
- Co-operation with War Memorial Association, etc., etc.

One of the evidences of the success of the Brantford Chamber of Commerce is the extent to which it has succeeded in co-ordinating the efforts of individual organizations and the development of a community spirit which it continually strives for in connection with all projects for the public welfare. This is further exemplified when considering, if one will, matters that appear to be just no body's concern or when citizens who, through their use of it, are making it an increasing influence in all that has to do with community building and betterment.

The Brantford Chamber of Commerce is incorporated under the laws of Canada, with no capital stock, for the purpose of promoting the economic, civic and social welfare of the city of Brantford. The institution is supported by members who voluntarily join, and membership is tackling that which pertains to municipal government, highways, hotel accommodation, rural problems, motor traffic regulations, industrial promotion, etc. In connection with industry, the purpose has been to inoculate into the minds of the citizens the fact of the relationship of housing, religious, educational and recreational facilities to industrial development.

To the foregoing might be added the development of Brantford's Industrial Commission, women's section, rural relations committee, merchants' section, etc., each of which has carried through to a successful issue matters of vital concern to the community. These do not in any way cover the many features of activity; they only suggest the ever widening scope of work to be undertaken. One interesting

You may gain by fair words, what may fail you by angry ones.



There is a revealing grace in the exquisitely fine silken weave and the perfect fit of "Niagara-Maid" Silk Gloves. Arms and hands are gloved to beauty by

"Niagara-Maid"

Every pair double tipped
A Canadian Product

Also makers of
"NIAGARA-MAID" SILK HOSIERY
"NIAGARA-MAID" SILK UNDERWEAR
FACTORIES AT BRANTFORD

Canada's Fine Position

It frequently is stated that today Canada occupies a position corresponding to the United States at the end of the Civil War in 1865. While it is true that Canada's greatest period of industrial expansion lies in the immediate future, it should be strongly emphasized that Canada possesses today far superior facilities to those available for the United States manufacturer of fifty years ago. For instance, our water powers now are even more fully developed in proportion to our population than in the United States; our system of transcontinental railroads is fully built and operating, giving unexcelled shipping facilities;

our banking system is strongly founded, and a very considerable manufacturing industry at present affords a nucleus around which to build up added factory facilities.

When the conscience goes on strike the proprietor will feel better if he accedes to its demands.



Brantford Looking Forward

(Continued from page 7)

sale dry goods houses and they may be found on the counters of the better class stores from Halifax to Victoria. Mr. J. S. Lewis, a director of the company, is the manager.

Chemical Service For Manufacturers

One of those unobtrusive industries which are, perhaps, little known to the general public, even in their own town, but nevertheless take a very important place in the business development of the country, has arisen in Brantford with the enlargement of the old firm of G. F. Sterne & Sons, Ltd., for many years makers of stove and furnace cement, and now giving a complete manufacturers' chemical service.

It was of especial interest to THE MAPLE LEAF to find that two of the basic industries of Canada are being materially aided by the service of this firm through their importation of silicate of soda, now being largely used in the reduction of low grade silver ore in the Cobalt district and in the reclamation of ore dumps. The paper-making industry is also being supplied with another variety of silicate of soda as an improved sizing material. It is claimed for G. F. Sterne & Sons Ltd. that they are the only firm in Canada exploiting the commercial uses of silicate of soda and giving service to manufacturers in connection therewith. Such of the material used in Canada as does not come through their hands is imported direct from the United States and it is understood that this is a rapidly diminishing quantity. To the housewife, silicate of soda comes as "water glass" in which she preserves her eggs against the time of high prices and it cannot fail to be of interest to Canadians generally to know that this product plays such an important part in Canadian industry.

The firm of G. F. Sterne & Sons Ltd. has long been a factor in Canadian manufacturing, by reason of their production of stove and furnace cement, used not only in Brantford but by the makers of these household necessities from Halifax to Vancouver. The founder of the firm, the late G. F. Sterne, was a native of Brantford, and when he began business more than twenty years ago his investment is said to have been \$50, occupying 100 feet of floor space. Today the firm occupies 15,000 feet of floor space and is constantly expanding to meet new demands upon their service, having now an investment in excess of \$100,000. Four brothers and one brother-in-law are now actively identified with the business, Mr. H. W. Sterne being

president, Mr. G. F. Sterne secretary-treasurer, and the other members E. T. and W. S. Sterne and D. G. McCloy.

Mr. E. T. Sterne, B.Sc., A.I.C., F.C.S., F.C.I.C., who acts as chemical director, is an expert on chemical manufacturing needs with a very broad experience. A graduate of Queens, he studied also at Chicago and London universities and served for some time as head of the Department of Industrial Chemistry at Queens. During the war he joined the staff of the Imperial Munitions Board as chief chemist and went from this position to become foreign technical investigator for the Shawinigan Falls Water & Power Co., Ltd. While overseas he formed the connection with A. Boake Roberts Co. Ltd, of London, England, and with other firms which has given to Messrs. C. F. Sterne & Co., Ltd., since he has rejoined them, a very powerful place in the chemical compounding and distributing field in Canada. Through their connection, they are also enabled to offer a marketing service and are in a position to invite inquiries as to latest quotations on all lines of chemicals.

It is through their exclusive representation of the Philadelphia Quartz Co. in Canada that they have developed the demand for silicate of soda while they also carry stocks of calcium acid phosphate as representatives of the Phosphate Products Corporation of Richmond, Virginia.

Messrs. G. F. Sterne & Son maintain their own laboratory and staff and at all times are ready to take up chemical problems with manufacturers. They continue to serve the stove and furnace trade with the cement which has such a long established reputation and manufacture, as well, flavoring extracts for the bakery and confectionery trade and syrups for the fountain trade. Certain products of theirs are also of value to soap manufacturers and to the makers of corrugated paper boxes, so that altogether this Brantford firm has a very real and definite place in Canadian industry.

Draws Material From Rich Farms

A thriving industry which takes its name from the same source as does the city of Brantford is Brant Creameries, Ltd., makers of ice cream and butter, with headquarters at Brantford and branches at Hamilton and Niagara Falls. This firm will soon complete its twelfth year and has an annual turn-over of well on to half a million dollars. For their raw material, they draw on the greater part of Brant County with its rich farming lands and famous herds and the

neighboring counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Simcoe and Wentworth.

The Hamilton branch under the direction of Mr. H. N. Carr goes under the name of Hamilton Ice Cream Co. Ltd. At Niagara Falls, where Mr. Wm. Morwick is manager, a new building is being erected in order to take care of the rapidly expanding ice cream business in that district. The president and general manager at the head office of the creameries at their fine plant in Grey street, Brantford, is Mr. R. T. Stillman, and the directors in addition to the three officers mentioned include Samuel H. J. Reid, secretary-treasurer, M. M. Stillman, A. W. Van Sickle and Earl Burtch.

This company are not in the milk business but devote their energies to the making of the famous "Grant" ice cream and to a superior brand of creamery butter sold widely throughout the district.

Bank of Hamilton and Brantford

IN the very considerable part which the Bank of Hamilton has taken in the business development of Brantford and district, the city which gave birth to the Canadian Club idea has a very real association with the "Telephone City." Mr. J. P. Bell, general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, was at one time manager of the bank's branches at Brantford and has always maintained a strong personal

Canada's Stormproof Bonds

BONDS of the Dominion Government are the premier security of Canada. These should form the solid foundation of every Canadian investor's holdings.

For the institution, the business enterprise, the trustee, the private investor, whether large or small, there are no better securities upon which to build and on which to depend in times of emergency or financial storms.

Be sure your investment lists contain a good proportion of Canada's Stormproof Bonds. Always readily marketable, always dependable.

There is a large range to select from.

Full particulars on request.

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 MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK
 VICTORIA, B.C. CHICAGO, ILL.

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interest in that city and its activities. In fact, he was the speaker of the evening at the final organization meeting of The Canadian Club of Brantford in December last, as reported at length in our January issue. The main Brantford branch of the Bank of Hamilton is in charge of Mr. C. L. Laing, with sub branches both in the East end and the West end. There are also branches in places having close business relations with Brantford, as follows:

Paris, Mr. C. K. Smith, Manager; Caledonia, G. S. Smyth; Hagersville, J. E. Greer; Ancaster, E. R. Colquhoun; Dunnville, A. W. Hain; Simcoe, H. L. Selby.

The Bank of Hamilton, now just completing its fifty first year, has grown from a small local bank in 1872, to a national institution with some 150 branches from Montreal to Vancouver. At the last annual meeting, held in April, Sir John Hendrie, the president, while reporting some falling off in profits, almost inevitable in view of the general business conditions, struck an optimistic note regarding future prospects; business was picking up throughout the country, he said, and further improvement was confidently anticipated.

The paid up capital of the Bank is \$5,000,000 and the reserve fund \$4,850,000. Net profits for the year amounted to \$797,898, out of which the usual 12 per cent dividend was paid. The president, in his address, referred again to the question of taxation, pointing out that the bank was called upon last year to pay to the government an amount equal to almost one-third of its dividends and yet was expected to lend money at the old rates

prevailing when the item of taxation was only about one-eighth what it is today.

Sir John referred to the circular sent out by the general manager, Mr. J. P. Bell, warning customers of the need of economy. Some of them had heeded the advice, he said, but others had ignored it with very disastrous results.

In his address at the Brantford Canadian Club meeting, Mr. Bell spoke of the need for more serious effort on the part of every Canadian. "The trouble with all classes," he said, "is that these days they want to get through life doing as little as possible—to get the highest pay possible for the shortest hours possible. The farmer, more than any other man, perhaps, was working early and late. What we want all round is work, and good value in work and this is a truth which applies to every occupation, in the store and office as well as the factory. We must have more production and we must have more population."

Heating Water by Electricity Has Proven Success

THE magic of electricity has so transformed most Canadian cities that it seems almost trite to call attention here to the widespread use of electric power, not only for commercial but for domestic uses. One finds in Brantford, Ont., however, something comparatively new in the adaptation of electricity in the way of making for greater efficiency and comfort in the home. "Cook by electricity" is now a

slogan pretty generally followed and it has remained for a Brantford firm to go a little further and to give Canadian women a thoroughly satisfactory and scientific electric water heater. This firm is the Thermo-Electric Limited, organized in 1921 in its present form, after some years spent in experimentation as Canadian Electrical Products Co. They are now manufacturing, in Brantford, three standard designs of water heaters, each capable of covering fourteen different applications. They are, probably, the largest exclusive manufacturers of electric water heaters in the world. Their greatest problem just now is to keep up production to meet the orders coming in from Canada's most reliable distributors of electrical apparatus. To take care of growing business they are arranging to occupy two more floors of their present building. Their three heaters are the "Thermo-Electric," "Sentry" and "Reliance."

The production of a satisfactory electric water heater must be regarded as a very great triumph, as more than one attempt on the part of other manufacturers has ended in failure. There is no doubt that the successful performance of Thermo electric water heaters is due to the fact that they are expressly designed to meet every condition their work will require of them. No factor influencing efficiency, durability, servicing or appearance has been neglected. The data upon which their design is based was compiled from information secured from ten years of experimental work and which brought out forty different and important factors which, under varying conditions, electric water

(Continued on page 40)

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT HOT WATER HEATED ELECTRICALLY

-WITH A-

THERMO ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

World famous for the SERVICE they give—and the servicing they don't require.

The scientific application of electrical energy to the heating of water successfully applied.

THERMO ELECTRIC LIMITED

BRANTFORD

Manufacturing Engineers

CANADA

Lacrosse—Our National Game

(Continued from page 19)

Forty and fifty years ago, when Toronto contained a fifth or sixth of the population she does now, this city, of course, possessed the characteristics of any place of the same size. The popularity of certain species of sport went in cycles. After Confederation in '67 lacrosse rapidly grew in favor and maintained its hold as the vogue for a score or more of years. Next, with the rise of Hanlan, came rowing, after that wheeling, with its clamor for a cinder path, which when built was little used, and next association football.

Now, the population is so large, and the territory, with the annexation of Parkdale, Toronto Junction, Yorkville and Leslieville, so extensive that there is room for all classes of sport, and each has a numerous following. In the days of which I speak lacrosse obtained a popularity, the extent of which it is now difficult to imagine. There were then no schedules drawn up, but the challenge system prevailed and weeks would intervene between the playing of matches; but the season was a long one, extending from May 24th up to November.

There were no nets in those days to the goal posts, originally suggested, I believe, by my friend of former and proved days, Mr. Francis Nelson, and adopted after the fashion of soccer football, and the games were three in five. The evil of that method was naturally the occasional short duration of a game, when, for instance, in a match that had been much talked about, and that drew an immense gate, in Montreal, the actual play covered, if anything, was rather less than five and a quarter minutes, fewer than half a dozen of the 24 players touching the ball. For that match before the first facing off the Shamrocks were the favorites at odds of about 6 to 5, but the Torontos won in three straight games, and the big crowd had hardly settled down before it had to disperse.

In contradistinction to that incident, I remember another where the same teams struggled for 65 minutes before a game was scored, or appeared to have been scored, for the time was November and there were banks of snow behind the goals, and, the ball having mysteriously vanished, the goal was disputed and subsequently not allowed. There was more than a shrewd suspicion that one of the Irish brigade had, with ready resourcefulness, recovered the sphere and safely ensconced it in his pocket. As our musical comedy friend Raymond Hitchcock used to sing, those were "rare old, good old days."

After a victory in Montreal in the seventies it was not an uncommon thing for the locomotive to steam into the then Grand Trunk station, where the old Union Station now stands, at eleven o'clock Sunday morning covered with green boughs and the team to be welcomed with cheers by a large gathering. In short, the popularity of lacrosse in this city in those days hardly knew a limit. When the then keenest rivals, the Ontarios and Torontos, met, the attendance was in thousands, the same as when Montreal or Shamrocks came hither. The first match of importance that I had the honor to report was between these teams and was for what was known as the city medal, representing the city championship. The game was played on Blake's cricket ground in 1872 at the corner of McCaul (then known as Henry street) and College streets. There had been considerable controversy before the match as to the honors and possession of the trophy, and I can vividly recall the scene of the wee bit of a wooden stand following the play, and "Jim" Hughes, now James Laughlin Hughes, LL.D., in his "musical voice," as a Virginia paper termed the learned gentleman's flowing power of speech, likening the opponents of the Torontos, the winners after a rigorous and well fought struggle, to certain long-eared animals.

Of that game the present Sir William Osier was referee and the late Majors Arthurs and Michie umpires. Two of the players on the losing team were the late J. F. Scholes, one of the best all-round, sportsmen of that and a later date, and the late W. K. McNaught, a gentleman well entitled to be considered the foremost literary authority of the game and then secretary of the National Lacrosse Association. Subsequently Mr. McNaught, who to the end was a main supporter of the game, became president of the association. Twenty-one years ago he proposed and fostered a memorial to the late Dr. W. G. Beers, leading light for many years in Montreal of the game, but there has been nobody to perform the same office for William Kirkpatrick McNaught, although there was and is no man, not excepting the late Dr. Beers, or the evergreen and immortal Dan Rose, president of the Canadian Lacrosse Association over thirty years ago and still going strong, more deserving of recognition for his services in the interests of Canada's national game.

If I were to add to the trio mentioned as long-time friends of lacrosse around these diggings, outside of the actual playing, of course, I should mention the late William J. Suckling, who, with his brother, Henry Elgie Suckling, present treasurer of the

Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, was one of the earliest members of the Toronto Lacrosse Club and, for half a century, a devoted and active friend of the club, the game, and the Rosedale grounds.

It is noised abroad that there is a revival of lacrosse this year. It is to be hoped that this is true, for played in a sportsmanlike spirit, there is no more health-giving, quality-character inspiring pastime than lacrosse. What then led to its decrease in popular favor? Among the reasons are the rise of baseball, the introduction of collective professionalism, the get-the-man policy which led to the crippling of some prominent players, that some clubs adopted and the exaggeration of more or less turbulent incidents by too vivid journalistic reporters. Another big factor, so far as Toronto is concerned, was the suspension of the Toronto Lacrosse Club by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. It is true that members of the executive had overstepped the rigid code of the union but there were extenuating circumstances. By its drastic action, the union inflicted a loss to the game of some of its best players as well as some of its longest, most earnest, and most devoted friends. I have always held, and still hold, that the lacrosse association should be self-governing, and that its clubs should not be at the mercy of another organization. That there should be limited affiliation and co-relative action I agree but such a sweeping decision as that that wiped out the old Toronto Lacrosse Club should be arrived at only after investigation and report by the organization of which the club is a member.

As one of the founders and past president of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, I was in favor of the recognition of professionalism because I held that an honest professional was infinitely to be preferred to a dishonest amateur, but I had no idea at the time of club teams of professionals, after the fashion that exists in baseball, but of registered individuals, the same as in English cricket, who could be instructors, coaches, and ground men, and could play at times with the clubs, and in a combination of professionals, against the clubs. I cannot see how an avowed professional would affect morals or damage the social standing of lacrosse amateurs by playing with, or against them, any more than he does by sailing with yachtsmen, playing with cricketers in England, riding against gentlemen in horse races, or playing with them at golf.

Anyway, I am strongly of opinion that lacrosse should be self-governed, the same as rowing, rugby football,

(Continued on page 38)

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RATES FOR \$5000		
Age	Life	20 Pay Life
20	\$65.70	\$100.80
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We will issue Whole Life and 20 Payment Life policies at NET TABULAR RATES, i.e., without the usual "loading," under the following conditions:—

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IT WORKS WHILE YOU REST

Your lawns and shrubbery will not lose their freshness in the hottest, driest weather if you have a Tallman Rotary and Oscillating Sprinkler. Its spray resembles natural rain and produces a healthy growth of your flowers or vegetables.

The Tallman Rotary and Oscillating Sprinkler is substantially made. It is adjustable for distance of spray. It saves time and wear on your garden hose.

Ask your hardware dealer or write direct.

Price—\$10.00.

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THE *Lang* SHIRT

For men who look for real values and dependable wear.

An All-Canadian Product

Lang Shirt Co.,

Limited

KITCHENER, ONT.

Lacrosse—Our National Game

(Continued from page 36)

hockey, and other games. Rulings could be reported to the athletic union, who, in turn, could endorse suspensions and expulsions if it thought fit. Former times lacrosse amateurs played against Indians, and even traveled with them to England, as in 1876, but I never heard that the dignity was hurt, or in any way damaged, in doing so, of Messrs. Angus Grant, H. Wylie Becket, T. G. Ralston, S. Massey, W. O. (Royal Bill) Ross, R. Summerhayes, F. C. A. McIndoe, D. E. Bowie, T. E. Hodgson, H. C. Joseph, J. T. Green, and G. S. Hubbell.

Turn around and look, and I will venture to say that among the natives of this city, who have attained the age of fifty, and have attached to prominent business positions, few will be found who did not at some time in their younger days either play lacrosse or take a more or less active interest in the game. Let me, by way of reminder, mention some of these gentlemen by name: Sir William Osier, Sir John Aird, Sir Thomas White, Mr. George H. Gooderham, Mr. W. K. McNaught, Mr. W. E. Rundle, Sir Sam Hughes, Gen. Gunn, Mr. W. K. George, Sir Henry Pellatt, Col. Noel Marshall, Mr. John Massey, Col. R. B. Hamilton (he of the cucumber suit), Mr. James Carruthers, Mr. Ross Mackenzie (of illustrious fame), Mr. W. E. Suckling, Mr. R. J. Fleming, Mr. "Dick" Garland, General John Hughes, Dr. J. L. Hughes, Col. Herbert Lennox, Mr. J. J. Craig of Fergus, Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., Mr. H. C. Schofield, Mr. Percy Schofield, Dr. C. C. James, Mr. E. T. Malone, K.C., Mr. J. G. Kent, Mr. J. W. Dryman, and Mr. George Irving. With a little more thought the names of a hundred other gentlemen, who have attained to importance in the public eye, and who in times past have been interested in lacrosse, could be named.

Glancing back over these notes, I find that mention of the oldest club in Toronto has been omitted. This is the Maitlands. Born originally in Yorkville upwards of half a century ago, this organization, in olden times gave several star players to the senior or major clubs. Among them was "Sam" Gerry (really E. H. Gerry), than whom, as centre fielder for the Torontos, there never was any better. A staunch supporter of the Maitlands, in the days of their lusty youth, was the late Joseph Tait, M.P.P., whose stalwart Liberalism was only equalled, or nearly equalled, by his perchance for lacrosse. Clubs were in being hereabouts before the Maitlands came to life, but they have all gone out, and the Yorkvillians still survive.

There was a time when a combination called the Press club gave them battle, but, massed solidly in front of their goals, the sprouting journalists could not keep them out. Talking of this reminds me that the same press club team played in Montreal against their confreres of that city for a set of books given by Erastus Wiman, and that the only goal scored, I as captain of the Toronto twelve kicked the ball through on its coming from a scrimmage in front of our opponents' goal. Of course, it was a foul, but nobody else "kicked," and why should I?

A Lacrosse Game Ending in Tragedy

(Continued from page 19)

was carnage and confusion. At the outset, several strong hands had fastened upon Etherington and Leslie, and led them away from the scene of massacre towards the woods. Within the area of the fort the men were slaughtered without mercy."

Fifteen British soldiers were killed in the attack, the lives of Captain Etherington and Lieutenant Leslie being spared when the blood of the Ojibways had cooled. Alexander Henry, the famous English trader who was then at the fort, narrowly escaped with his life after thrilling experiences. While in league with the Ojibways in their resentment against British rule, the Ottawas, of which Pontiac was the chief, were not concerned in the treacherous attack on the fort and Captain Etherington gives to the Ottawas, who were encamped nearby, the credit for restraining the Ojibways from further violence.

Brantford In Literature

(Continued from page 23)

But scan to notice my white lateen.
We've raced the rapids, we're far ahead!

The river slips through its silent bed.
Sway, sway,
As the bubbles spray
And fall in tinkling tunes away.

And up on the hills against the sky
A fir tree rocking its lullaby
Swings, swings
Its emerald wings,
Swelling the song that my paddle sings.

And, further on:
And forward far the rapids roar,
Fretting their margin for evermore.
Dash, Dash,
With a mighty crash,
They soothe, and boil, and bound and splash.

Be strong, O paddle! be brave, canoe!
The reckless waves you must plunge into.

Reel, Reel,
On your trembling keel,
But never a fear my craft will feel.

Pauline Johnson loved Canada. She had seen most of it on her lecture trips and in her descriptive verse gave expression to thoughts inspired, not only by the varied manifestations of nature, but by the community life of cities as widely separated as Halifax and Vancouver.

The Pacific coast claimed her in her declining years. Vancouver always had a strong appeal for her and she was greatly beloved in that city. When she passed away, March 7, 1913, she was accorded what was, practically, a public funeral and at her request her ashes are preserved in an urn, placed in an enclosure in Stanley Park. A fitting memorial has been erected during the last year through the efforts of the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver. We are indebted to Mr. Reville's work for her farewell poem, "Good-Bye":

Sounds of the seas grow fainter,
Sounds of the sands have sped;
The sweep of gales,
The far, white sails,
Are silent, spent and dead.

Sounds of the days of summer
Murmur and die away,
And distance hides
The long, low tides,
As night shuts out the day.

Dealing with other writers which Brantford has given Canada, Mr. Reville, by the work we have referred to, has won a place for himself as a Canadian historian who not only has the breadth of mind and culture required for the gathering of the necessary material, but writes with such grace and facility as to give his work much popular interest. Mr. Reville's "History of the County of Brant" should be in every Canadian library.

A novel, "My Lady of the Snows," by Mrs. J. Y. Brown, a Brantford woman, has won favor with some critics. Dr. John R. Kippax, born in Brantford in 1849, is known as a writer of some literary books and medical works of reference. Perhaps we should refer here to the residence, in Brantford, for 35 years of Robert R. Whale, A.R.A., an English painter who won recognition in the Old Country, was made an Associate Member of the Royal Academy in 1848, and came to Brantford in 1852, remaining there and continuing his artistic career until his death in 1887. The beauties of the Grand River, Whiteman's Creek and scenes about the Mohawk church were reproduced on his canvasses and were much sought by Canadian connoisseurs.



Strictly a Canadian Company

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada may be described as "strictly a Canadian Company" for two distinct reasons:

In the first place its policies amounting now to more than \$246,000,000, assure the conservation of the home life of Canada, and, as we all agree, the home is the basis of our national life.

In the second place, through the investment of its funds of over \$50,000,000 in Canadian securities, encouragement is given to the cause of education, sanitation, agriculture, transportation and communication as well as many other Canadian enterprises.

STRICTLY A CANADIAN COMPANY

The Mutual Life of Canada was organized in 1869 to secure maximum benefits for its policyholders at a minimum of expense.

Many inducements have been offered the Mutual to extend its operations into foreign territory, but the Company thus far has adhered to its chosen mission—to secure for CANADIANS insurance at net cost.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in



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George J. Guy
President



Port Arthur Construction Co. Limited

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BRIDGE, RAILWAY and HARBOR
CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS

Now building Lorne Bridge at Brantford
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the Loyalist City

PUT UP AT THE ROYAL

and enjoy the real home comfort and unsurpassed cuisine of St. John's leading hostelry—the only strictly European plan hotel in the city.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

Two hundred rooms, seventy-five with bath, running water in every room. Fine Garden Cafe and Tea Room, modern valet service.

CENTRAL LOCATION

Conveyances meet all trains and boats.

For Booklet, write the proprietors,

The RAYMOND & DOHERTY Co. Ltd., ST. JOHN, N.B.

Heating Water by Electricity Has Proven Success

(Continued from page 35)
heaters are called upon to meet.

The company are able to put forward the following advantages of an electric water heater:

The entire absence of fumes, dust or noise.

Constant supply of energy at a fixed value.

The elimination of danger from over-heating.

High safety factor.

Energy supplied 100 per cent, efficient.

Cost of heating a fixed sum.

Elimination of fire hazard.

Independence and flexibility of control.

In appearance, Thermo electric water heaters are neat and attractive, lighter in weight than the ordinary types, finished in metallic bronze or burnished copper, according to the application.

Thermo-Electric Ltd., with such a product, is one of Brantford's most promising industries. Mr. J. A. MacDonald, president and manager, has been identified with the company from the first and is a competent designing engineer of high reputation and is nationally recognized as a high authority on the science of heating electrically.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Price
In Ontario Cabinet



Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. PRICE, K.C., M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, and a director Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Company.

In our June issue, reference was made to the linking of Toronto and Hamilton financial interests in the organization and successful operation of the Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Co. and of the presence on the Board of Directors of two Toronto men, Lt.-Col. W.H. Price, K.C., M.P.P., and Mr. John Hallam. Since then there has been an election in Ontario and now its Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., M.P.P., provincial treasurer of Ontario. We are able to rectify, in this issue, the omission of Colonel Price's cut from the Toronto number.

BRANTFORD

"THE TELEPHONE CITY"

HAS TO OFFER

To the Manufacturer:

Industrial sites directly on rail lines or spurs already provided.

Several substantial brick factory buildings ready for occupancy on favourable terms.

Cheap and continuous supply of electric power.

Unrivalled facilities for railway shipping, inter-switching and distribution.

Concessions as may be arranged according to value of the industry to the city.

A contented labour population, steady and industrious, many owning their own homes.

To Tourist and Convention Visitors:

From an historical standpoint one of Canada's richest and most colourful fields for study.

Easy accessibility both by rail and by highway, with fourteen miles of paved streets in the city itself and all "gates" to outside world also paved.

A "City Beautiful" to explore and admire.

Excellent hotel accomodation, several spacious convention halls, one of Canada's most famous golf and country clubs, and, everywhere, a spirit of cordial hospitality.

To Citizens New and Old :

Progressive civic government and a system of civic finance based on the principle of "Pay as We Go."

Fire protection and water works system so efficient that the Minimum key rate for insurance is in force.

Municipal street railway of their own, giving service at five cent fare and with its various lines running within three blocks of every home in the city.

Competitive organizations for supply of electricity for lighting and cooking, and for telephone service.

Several beautiful parks under civic control, supervised playgrounds, sport fields and civic swimming pool.

Garbage collection at civic expense.

Modern schools, admirably equipped and conveniently placed.

A social and intellectual life and a record of literary achievement, giving the city a high place in national traditions.

COME TO

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

"The line is never too busy to extend a welcome."

For information, write

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, CITY HALL,

Ald. G. Thomas, Chairman.



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Exponent of the Great Industrial Community of Hamilton, comprehending over 500 Manufacturing Establishments. Send for sample copy containing extended list of the diversified products of these plants.

Charles R. McCullough & Co.,
Publishers
22 Gore St., Hamilton, Canada

STERNSON SERVICE

AMPLE stocks of fine and heavy chemicals carried in Brantford for the prompt service and convenience of the trade in any part of Canada.

Our laboratory and technical staff will be found most helpful.

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.
CONSULTING CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.
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BRANTFORD . . . CANADA

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office-HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

When a young Canadian business enterprise decides to form its banking connection with the Bank of Hamilton it takes an important step in the right direction.

We render all such concerns an ample and efficient banking service, endeavouring to establish sound business connections which will last a lifetime. Link your business with this old and conservative financial institution.

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President
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J. P. BELL, General Manager.

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NO one starting out in life ever expects to fail. Youth is always hopeful, but hope alone cannot bring success.

If your hope is to see your boy a success in the world, securing independence and comfort—the vision of so many yet the attainment of so few—adopt a regular savings plan for him now, and teach him in his tender years the value of saving something out of every dollar.

THAT WAY LIES HIS SUCCESS.

**THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

The Westinghouse Type W Electric Range has no Equal for Beauty and Mechanical Perfection



The seamless porcelain enamelled oven with every part removable enables you to keep it sweet and spotless. You should see this wonderful oven to fully appreciate it. It bakes, roasts and broils to perfection.



The units plug in just as you plug your iron or toaster in the electric light socket. They can easily be removed for cleaning without disconnecting any wiring. The Westinghouse is the only range possessing this useful feature.



The switches are of the reciprocating type. They turn in either direction. If you wish, for instance, to turn your switch from "medium" to "high" it is not necessary to turn it to the right until the desired point is reached. Merely turn the switch one notch back.



Each fuse is located directly beneath the switch controlling the circuit it protects. Should a fuse require to be renewed it is a simple matter to drop the front panel as shown and replace the fuse.

Any Westinghouse dealer will gladly demonstrate these and other valuable features.
Booklet mailed on Request.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON : ONTARIO



Westinghouse

ELECTRIC RANGES

MADE IN CANADA.