

blazoned on his coat of arms, as an acknowledgment of his fidelity to King and Country.

In September, 1669, LaSalle with Father Galinée and a small retinue of white men coasted along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and entered Burlington Bay through the old outlet. He then went northward to an Indian Village on Lake Medad, and explored the country north and west of the bay. On this journey he met Joliet at or near Westover, who was returning from the Lake Superior region. He next went down Fairchilds Creek to the Grand River, crossed Lake Erie and spent two years in the country to the south of it. These were the first white men that visited the Head of the Lake and country surrounding it.

John Graves Simcoe was a member of British Parliament, and took an active part in promoting the passage of the Constitutional Act of 1791. By this Act, Upper Canada was separated from Lower Canada, and for these services he was appointed the first Governor of the new Province. He planned a system of provincial roads for military and commercial purposes. Prominent among these are: The Kingston Road, from Kingston to York; Young Street, from York northwards; Dundas Street, from York westward to King's Landing Place, near the present town of Dundas; and the Governors Road, an extension of Dundas Street to London.

The Armorial Bearings of the Province of Ontario, consist of a crest, a shield and a motto. The crest is a Bear passant. On the shield is a cross of St. George and a cluster of Maple Leaves conventionalized. The shield is supported on the dexter side by a Moose rampant, and on the sinister side by a Red Deer rampant. The motto "Ut Incipit Fidelis sic Permanet," is placed on a scroll beneath the shield. The significance of the Bear as a Crest, is strength, of the Moose, sagacity, and of the Red Deer, swiftness. These suggest that Canadians should be strong in principle, wise in planning, and swift in execution. The motto freely translated is "Loyal in the beginning, loyal still," and refers to the loyalty of the founders of our Canadian Aristocracy- the United Empire Loyalists.

The lamp of learning is a modified form of the torch races described in Plato's Republic. The track on which these were run extend from the Altar of Prometheus to the City of Athens. Each contestant carried a lighted torch in his hand, and when overtaken by his competitor had to pass it over without allowing the light to go out. The thought underlying these contests was applied to learning, and hence the name. The motto associated with these torch races was "Those who have torches must pass them on to others."

The design is artistic, historic, and suggestive of vigilance, fidelity, courage, patriotism and loyalty to King and Country.