



### Here comes The Sound of Music

Amateur actors, like these MSS students, will do just about anything to get in front of a camera! Teaming up on the backstage curtain ropes, for their production of "The Sound of Music" (April 16, 17, 18 and 19 at the

high school) are (clockwise from upper left) Corry Nicholls ("Brigit-ta"), Jean Tilson ("Gretl"), Allan Langlois (Captain Von Trapp), and the reluctant Kevin Busch ("Friedrich").

## Another trilingual stamp

by LARRY MCINNIS  
Canada is about to issue another trilingual stamp, a 34-center on April 14 to honour Mary "Molly" Brant.

"Another" trilingual stamp? Actually, it will be the fourth.

On Oct. 26, 1977, three stamps were issued (Scott 741-3) showing Indian versions of familiar Christmas scenes: a 10-center of hunters following a star; a 12-center showing a ghostly angelic choir; a 25-center showing the Christ child as an Indian.

Inscriptions on the stamps read "Christmas," "Noel," and "Jesous Atatonhia."

The inscription on the Molly Brant stamp will, of course, include that name, plus "postage" and "postes" and Konwatsitsiaienni, the name by which she was known to the Iroquois and which means "someone lends her a flower."

Molly Brant is not the first Indian woman to be honoured on a Canadian stamp. There was the April 24, 1981-17-center (Scott 885) stamp to mark the beatification of Kateri Tekakwitha (1656-1680), the first North American Indian saint. She was a big name in the religious world; Molly Brant was a bigger name in the Indian political world.

Molly Brant was a Mohawk Indian, born about 1736. She was the older sister of Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), born in 1742.

Joseph Brant was more famous; he was the main chief of the Six Nations Indians. He was educated in a Protestant school at

Lebanon, Connecticut. He served as secretary to Sir John Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the part of British North America that became the 13 states that became the first United States.

Molly became the wife of the consort of Sir William Johnson, depending on who tells the story, probably sometime in 1752. Some say they were married by Mohawk rites; others say there was an arrangement. Whichever, they had at least two sons and six daughters between then and when Sir William died in 1774. She had been the lady of the residence at Fort Johnson at Amsterdam, N.Y., and at Johnson Hall, Johnstown, N.Y.

Sir William had a greater partner than he might have imagined, as the Revolutionary War, or the War of Independence, began to shape up.

She and her brother took the side of the British during the war and persuaded the Iroquois to be against the "revolutionaries."

How the war went is history - well-known history, except for what happened to those staunch allies, the Brants.

Molly went to Niagara in 1777, and by 1784 had settled in Cataraqui, as Kingston was then known. She died there April 16, 1796.

She was a figure of great authority with the tribes that made up the Iroquois Confederacy. While she went from Niagara to Kingston, Joseph took his tribe to a large tract of land on the Grand River in Ontario. It's now called,

appropriately, Brantford, situated in Brant County.

Joseph Brant has never been honoured on a Canadian stamp.

I'm not sure why 1986 is the year to honour Molly Brant, unless it's to note the 250th anniversary of her birth, which was not mentioned in Canada Post's "Commemorative Stamp Bulletin."

The stamp is not only trilingual, but has three images from a design by Sara Tyson: Molly Brant as Iroquois (left

profile), as Loyalist (full face), as "European" (right profile).

The stamp will be printed on Rolland paper by Ashton-Potter Limited Toronto by lithography in six colours.

Only 15 million are to be printed.

As I've hinted, Canada is subtly doing its part in making stamp collecting more reasonable by issuing a reasonable number of stamps each year, and in fewer numbers.

## Midland to approach Tiny

Midland will approach Tiny to talk about the Town servicing the medical clinic building being built on the township's side of the two municipality's border.

Midland has received a letter from the doctors, who will be moving from their offices in Midland, confirming that the doctors will pay the cost of connecting the clinic to the Town's sewage and storm water systems.

Midland will make an appointment with Tiny as soon as an agreement has been prepared for Tiny's inspection. If and when the two municipalities reach an agreement, a likely resolution would be the Township collecting the money due to the Town from the doctors and passing it to the Town.

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The second Census of Canada, taken in 1881, reported a family as one person living alone, or "any number of persons living together under one roof, and having their food provided together."

The definition of a 1981 Census family was more complicated - "a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never been married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling." Between 1881 and 1981, there has also been a significant increase in the number of Canadian families. In 1881, there were 812,136 families and in 1981 there were almost eight times as many for a total of 6,324,975 Census families.

Farm land in Canada has been steadily increasing since the second Census of Canada in 1881. At that time, total farm land was reported at 18 million hectares compared to the 208 million hectares reported in the 1981 Census.