

they were determined to "sink or swim" with the British. A portion of the tribe settled upon the Bay of Quinté, but arrangements were made whereby the greater number under Brant established themselves here upon the banks of the Grand River in order that they might be at the same time near their allies and brothers, the Senecas, and under the protection of the red-cross flag. Provision was also made that those of the other confederated nations who preferred to live under British protection should receive lands in the same reservation.

The county of Brant and the city of Brantford will perpetuate for all time to come the name of the redoubtable war chief of the Six Nations, even if it were not embalmed in the pages of history. The noble monument which portrays the form and features of Thayendenagea in the city park is not only a fitting memorial of a great man but a proper acknowledgment of the indebtedness of Canada and of the Empire to the Six Nations for their loyalty to Great Britain under trying circumstances.

Students of heredity will be interested in the information that Brant's record of public service was continued by his son, John Brant, who was not only a British captain, but also occupied the responsible position of a superintendent of the Six Nations, and before he died was elected a member of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada.

The settlement of the Mohawks and of a large portion of the other confederated tribes in the territory of southwestern Ontario, from which their ancestors had driven the Neutrals more than a century before, and which had for a long period been recognized on maps as the Iroquois hunting grounds, was a home-coming interesting in itself and important in its results. In the war of 1812, as during the war of the revolution, they fought on the side of the British, and gained allies for the latter among their brethren west of the Ohio. Their services at this critical period were freely rendered and frankly acknowledged by the British Government. To the red as well as to the white loyalists is due the credit which belongs to those who preserved Canada as an integral portion of the great empire.

"THE IROQUOIS BOOK OF RITES."

Mr. Hale's work, entitled "The Iroquois Book of Rites," has made the world acquainted with the fact that the Iroquois possess what may be called a native literature. The reader cannot fail to be impressed with the distinction won by the Iroquois amongst all the native races, the perfection of their language, their relatively high stage of moral and intellectual development, and the lofty ideals of the founders of