



CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE CENTRE

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CENTRE

Newsletter

September 2025

This newsletter is published by CIHC, an organization dedicated to preserving Canada's Industrial history.

About 1900, Brantford was Canada's third largest exporter of manufactured goods to the world. Its industrial history mirrors the evolution of industry across Canada.

Our Address is Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre, P.O. Box 23055, Brantford Ontario, Canada N3T 6K4

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Contents:

President's Report

National Report to TICCIH

AGM: Directors

Know Your Directors: Ray Wright

Report on BMGA/BPA Meeting

EVENTS CURRENT AND COMING

Did You Know? A History of Skills

Training and Trades

Learning from Our Past Building a Strong Future

President's Report

Dear Members and Friends of the CIHC,

I hope you all had a restful and enjoyable summer. As we step into the fall season, I'm pleased to share several important updates and highlights from the Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre.

Our Board Director Retreat was held on July 24, and it was a valuable opportunity for reflection, planning, and meaningful discussion. I want to thank all our board members for their thoughtful input and continued commitment to the CIHC's mission.

Over the summer, I had the opportunity to contribute to the national report for TICCIH. The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, better known by the more manageable TICCIH (pronounced "ticky"), is the world organization for industrial heritage. Its goals are to promote international cooperation in preserving, conserving, investigating, documenting, researching, interpreting, and advancing education of the industrial heritage.

A summary of this report is included in this newsletter. I'd like to extend my sincere thanks to our directors Jean and Lillia for their support in preparing the contribution and gathering important regional updates.

We're fortunate to have two exceptional student researchers working with us this term:

Emma Kennedy has been making significant progress on the digital cataloguing of our collection. She is creating detailed records and entering them into Past Perfect, a data management system. Her work is enhancing the accessibility and long-term preservation of our holdings.

Dale Leonard is supporting the Cockshutt Letter Book Project, which focuses on a remarkable collection of letters written by Ignatius Cockshutt, Brantford's leading merchant and father of Cockshutt Plow Company founder James G. Cockshutt." The letter book is part of the Farringdon Independent Church collection. Dale is photographing the materials and

generating transcriptions under my supervision. We are grateful to David Pease for bringing this collection to our attention and for his financial support for the project as well as to the Stedman Foundation for supporting the project financially.

We're excited to invite you to two meaningful events this fall!

On September 24, from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m., we will open our new pop-up exhibit, *Fibres and Fabrics*, at the Brant Museum and Archives. This exhibit highlights the important role of the textile industry in shaping the region's industrial development and is part of our Ontario Trillium Foundation-funded series.

On October 18–19, we will present a special two-day event on the Immigrant Memories of Brantford's Black Community, in partnership with Brant Museum and Archives and Laurier Brantford. The program will feature community displays, storytelling, and opportunities for intergenerational learning and reflection. More details will be shared shortly.

As we move into another busy season, I want to thank all of you for your continued support. Wishing you a safe, healthy, and fulfilling fall season.

Warm regards,

Christina Han, President Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre

National Report on Industrial Heritage in Canada (2022–2025)

Prepared by the Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre (CIHC)

Rethinking Industrial Heritage in Canada

Over the past three years, Canada has witnessed a growing public and institutional interest in Industrial heritage. Once regarded as obsolete infrastructure, industrial buildings such as factories, shipyards, silos, and power stations are increasingly recognized for their cultural, architectural, and historical value. This shift has been shaped by broader movements in sustainability, inclusive historical narratives, and urban revitalization. However, many industrial sites remain vulnerable due to aging infrastructure, redevelopment pressures, and insufficient legal protections.

In response Canada does not currently have a national TICCIH chapter, but the Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre (CIHC), based in Brantford, Ontario, acts as the national representative to TICCIH. CIHC organizes exhibitions, student-led research, symposia, and digital heritage projects. Other contributors include the Nova Scotia Museum of Industry, Heritage Edmonton, and numerous local historical societies and archives engaged in documenting Canada's industrial past.

Policy Developments and Legal Contexts

While there is no national strategy for industrial heritage, several municipalities have integrated heritage preservation into planning frameworks. Cities such as Toronto, Hamilton, and Victoria have expanded their heritage registers and adapted industrial zones for mixed-use redevelopment. However, Ontario's Bill 23 (2022) has weakened heritage protection by imposing a two-year limit on listed, non-designated properties and restricting new designations once development applications are filed. Conversely, some municipal-level reforms—such as Edmonton's recent designation of the Iron Works Building—offer promising precedents for proactive

heritage protection. Federal brownfield remediation and infrastructure grants, while not heritage-specific, have supported industrial site rehabilitation across several provinces.

Notable Projects (2022–2025)

Key examples of industrial heritage work include:

- Niagara Falls Power Station: Adaptively reused for public programming and events.
- Waterworks Food Hall (Toronto): A former utility building converted into a food hall and community hub.
- Bathurst Quay Common (Toronto): Incorporation of Canada Malting Silos into a public park and cultural space.
- Cockshutt Plow Buildings (Brantford): CIHC is advocating for restoration and interpretation of this major manufacturing site.
- Iron Works (Edmonton): Successfully restored and designated as a commercial heritage site.
- St. John’s Cooperage Discovery: A residential restoration project that revealed a hidden industrial history, prompting renewed community interest.

Museums, Education, and Community Engagement

Industrial museums across Canada have embraced modernization. The Oil Museum of Canada and the Great Lakes Museum have reopened with interactive exhibits, while the Winnipeg Railway Museum is undergoing major digital cataloguing initiatives in partnership with local institutions.

The preservation and interpretation of industrial heritage have increasingly relied on dynamic and inclusive public programming. Museums dedicated to industrial history—such as the Toronto Railway Museum and Hamilton’s Workers Arts & Heritage Centre—play a vital role in connecting audiences to Canada’s manufacturing legacy. These institutions offer exhibitions, guided tours, and educational workshops that illuminate the evolution of technology, labour, and urban development.

Community engagement extends beyond formal institutions. School programs, local history initiatives, and creative collaborations with artists have transformed once-forgotten factories and warehouses into spaces for learning and cultural exchange. Temporary installations and walking tours encourage residents to explore the industrial roots of their neighbourhoods, fostering an appreciation for heritage sites as living parts of the urban landscape.

Grassroots Heritage in Action

The role of communities has been essential. CIHC’s *Immigrant Memories of Brantford* series documents industrial histories through exhibitions, oral histories, and public events. In cities like Saskatoon and Toronto, adaptive reuse projects have incorporated historic industrial structures into pedestrian-friendly spaces and cultural corridors.

CIHC’s Annual General Meeting took place on May 31.

2025-6 DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVE. To contact anyone: info@canadianindustrialheritage.com

Christina Han President Ray Wright Treasurer & Secretary Jean Farquharson Vice President

Directors: Bill Darfler Peter Muir Tony Cockshutt John Kneale

David Neumann Jack Jackowetz Lillia Dockree

KNOW YOUR DIRECTORS: Ray Wright



Ray is a native of Brantford, Ont. and is a Canadian Chartered Accountant (1963). Ray has had a varied and successful career as a controller, chief financial officer, chief information officer and general manager in a wide variety of industries. From 1964 through 1974, he was controller and CFO of subsidiaries of G.F. Sterne & Sons Ltd, Brantford, Ont. in the industrial chemicals business; CFO of an industrial and foodstuffs processor (Canlin Limited, Montreal); CFO of two Toronto Stock Exchange industries handling food products, food manufacturing, and other consumer goods.

In 1974 he joined Standard Brands, Ltd in Montreal, the Canadian arm of the global food company. In 1980 he relocated to New

York to assume the role of CFO of its US operations. In 1981, Standard Brands merged with Nabisco, Inc. to form Nabisco Brands, Inc. Ray was appointed to the position of CFO and Chief Information Officer of Nabisco Brands USA, and became responsible for directing the merging and standardizing of the financial and systems operations of the new food products giant.

In 1985, Nabisco Brands, Inc was acquired by R J Reynolds Industries, Inc, which in addition to its tobacco operations owned Del Monte Foods and other food product brands. Ray was assigned the responsibility for integrating the Reynolds food/Del Monte operations financial and systems functions into Nabisco Brands. After successfully completing the operational support activities of the US operations, Ray relocated to new International offices in London, England, with a view to creating a cohesive infrastructure for the international operations. In 1989, RJR Nabisco was acquired by KKR in a leveraged buy-out, at which time Ray chose to leave the Nabisco Brands group.

In 1989, he became CFO and CIO of Tambrands, Inc. of White Plains, NY., a New York Stock Exchange company owning one of the world's most profitable brand names – Tampax. Tambrands has operations around the world and during his career with Tambrands, in addition to his traditional roles as CFO and CIO, Ray held various operational positions, including Group Vice President responsible for Latin America, the strategic planning position and the investor relations role.

Ray retired from Tambrands in 1996 to pursue a consulting role to smaller companies requiring his corporate integrity and extensive experiential background. Since 1997, Ray has been an independent consultant and has helped various companies (revenues ranging up to \$150 million. His involvement has ranged from pure advisory to virtually full-time CFO, COO or CEO roles, as well as investor.

In 2014, Ray “retired” to the Brantford area where he has extensive family roots. He is currently Treasurer and Secretary of CIHC; Treasurer of the Brant County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society; from 2016 to 2023 Director and Vice-President of Finance of The Ontario Genealogical Society with 30 branch operations, and from 2024 to present is Vice President; and (2019) Director/Treasurer of Brant Railway Heritage Society.

He is particularly interested in Brantford's railways and has given a talk on the Ten Railways of Brantford which you can access on CIHC's website <https://canadianindustrialheritage.com/resources/articles>

REPORT ON BMGA/BPA MEETING IN ST. GEORGE

BMGA (Brant Museum and Galleries Association) and BPA (Brant Performing Arts) held their annual joint meeting on September 4th at the Community Centre in St. George.



The guest speaker, **Wiktor Kulinski**, introduced an exciting and much-needed brand new grassroots organization, *Grand Culture*, that has just opened an online digital hub, a gateway bringing together all arts, culture and heritage groups with shared interests in **Brant, Brantford** and **Six Nations**, at www.grandculture.ca.

Information is posted by four sectors - **Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Literary Arts** and **Heritage** to help you find information and foster communities

It covers: News about creative and cultural activities in the region. Events postings to discover or share performances, workshops, openings, and more. Directory for community groups, and businesses engaged in the arts, heritage and culture. Resources that are available to support creative activities: including Partners, Venue availability. The group is looking for sponsors. This is an exciting opportunity to spread the word at one source about our events and to find out what else is going on in Arts, Culture and Heritage.!

The Brant musicians, performers and artists have been lacking a centre they can call their own. They are proposing a possible multi-purpose arts and culture physical hub to be a central space at the lower level of the Beckett Seniors' Centre in downtown Brantford. It is at present empty and unused. They would have tiered pricing so that small groups could afford to rent space for classes, workshops, meetings on an hourly, daily or weekly basis or in 8-week blocks. This would be a shared cultural infrastructure.

EVENTS, ONGOING and NEW



LAST CHANCE! See the Armenian Display!

Don't forget to see the wonderful display curated by Christina Han of artifacts collected by and about Armenian families that tell the story of their lives in Brantford.

This is part of the annual collaborative effort -Memories of Brantford Immigrants Project - created by CIHC, Brant Historical Society, Laurier Brantford, and Brant Theatre Workshops. Viewable at Brant Museum and Archives until September 20th.

Culture Days is a national celebration each fall where

individuals and groups across Canada are encouraged to celebrate arts, culture and heritage in their communities. **Brant 2025 Culture Days will take place from Friday, September 19 to Sunday, October 12, 2025.** In addition to the three full weeks of FREE diverse programming, there will be a **Hub Day Event** taking place on October 5, 2025, in Paris Lions Park (80 Laurel St, Paris, Ontario), featuring live music and an unforgettable community celebration! <https://www.brant.ca/en/arts-culture-events/culture-days.asp>



INVITATION See Our New Pop-Up Display on FIBRES & FABRICS at Brant Museum and Archives on September 24

Join us at the Brant Museum and Archives on Wednesday, September 24th for the opening of our next pop-up display “*Common Threads: The Textile Industry in Brantford and Brant County*”. Stop in between 5:30 – 7:00pm and learn about the different manufacturers like **Kitchen Overalls**, **Slingsby’s Wool Mill**, **Mary Maxim**, and more! This exhibit was put together in partnership between the **Brant Historical Society**, **Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre**, and the **Paris Museum & Historical Society** – with funding from the **Ontario Trillium Foundation**. Light refreshments will be provided. Any questions about the opening event - or the exhibit itself – can be forwarded to lillia.dockree@brantmuseums.ca.

COMMON THREADS: The Textile Industry in Brantford and Brant County



Weaving Machinery at Slingsby's Blanket Mill, c. 1920

Opens at the Brant Museum and Archives
on September 24th 2025 | 5:30 - 7:00pm

A Pop-up Exhibit from these community partners:



CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE CENTRE



BRANT
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY





BRANTFORD'S BLACK COMMUNITY

Lecture Series by Bill Darfler

The CIHC, the Brant Theatre Workshops, the Brantford Museum and Archives, the Brantford Public Library and Laurier Brantford have been collaborating in a multi-year project to tell the stories of Brantford's immigrant communities. At the census held just before WWI, Brantford had the highest proportion of "foreign-born" residents of any Canadian cities.

So far, we have interpreted the stories of the city's Jewish, Italian, Chinese, Ukrainian and Armenian settlements. This year we are celebrating Brantford's Black community which goes back to the original Six Nations community at Brant's Ford in the 1780's.

We have held a series of **Author's Nights** at the Brantford Public Library during the summer. So far, we have heard from **Jerry Prager** on the story of the Queen's Bush, a Black settlement in the land north of Waterloo and Guelph, **Andrew Hunter** and the tale of Sophia Pooley Burthen attached to the Brant household; and **Paul Allen** and the Negro League professional baseball players, **Paul Lovejoy**, York U. professor and his recreation of "Busha's Mistress" an early novel of slavery in Jamaica, a novel written in Brantford in the 1850's.

On August 13 **Dr. Elaine Brown Spencer**, the Executive Producer of Kaleo Productions was booked but unable to attend about her book, "The Black Church in Canada", which includes references to Brantford. She plans to participate in the October event.

On September 17th, **Patrick Brode**, retired Senior Legal Counsel for the City of Windsor and the author of "The Odyssey of John Anderson" discusses the important case that shaped Canada's early nationhood. Anderson was jailed and tried in Brantford. Don't miss it! See Peter Muir's article for more details about Anderson.

Memories of Brantford's Immigrant Community Project On October 18 and 19: The Curious Case of John Anderson by Peter Muir

Again, this year the Memories of Brantford's Immigrant Community project is taking shape. This eagerly anticipated event comes together on October 18 and 19. Taking place at the Brant County Museum and Archives and at the Laurier Academic Centre, the weekend features an exhibit curated by Christina Han, speakers from the community, a play created for the occasion by Brant Theatre Workshops, a walking tour led by Brian Moore, music and food from the community.

Our next event will be held at the Brantford Public Library on September 17 at 6 pm as part of our speaker series. Patrick Brode, will be talking about his book, *The Odyssey of John Anderson*.

Anderson was a fugitive slave accused of murdering one of his pursuers. He had escaped from his Missouri master in 1853. While on the run, he had an encounter with a neighbouring slave owner that resulted in the man being killed.

After escaping he travelled east to the small community of Caledonia where he learned the trade of mason and plasterer. In 1858, he was able to buy a house in Caledonia, become a respected member of the community and fade into relative obscurity.

In 1860, Brantford authorities arrested him on charges of murder. Anderson never attempted to deny the accusation that he had stabbed the Missouri slave owner but insisted that he did so to save his own life and to secure the freedom he was entitled to.

A hearing was held in Brantford to determine if there was sufficient evidence to charge John Anderson with murder under the laws of the province. Pending the results of the hearing, John Anderson could be extradited to Missouri under the conditions of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

Anderson's case became a flashpoint for the community. Abolitionists spoke passionately on public platforms about the evils of slavery and meetings were organized to demand Anderson's freedom and raise a defence fund.

The trial began in November 1860 at Osgoode Hall. On the day of the judgement Osgoode Hall, for the first time since the Rebellion of 1837, police were positioned on the front lawns, bayonets fixed and troops were held ready on Simcoe Street. In its judgement, the Court of the Queen's Bench decided that under the law, extradition would be allowed.

On the announcement of the decision action was swiftly taken. The British Court of the Queen's Bench issued a writ of habeas corpus and a new trial was prepared to be held in London.

After a successful verdict Anderson became a key figure for the abolitionists in Britain. Ultimately, Anderson settled in Liberia with no further information available on his later life.



Although high profile, Anderson's case was not that much different than other black people arriving through the Underground Railroad. From its earliest history to today's black business owners and migrant workers in Brantford, the stories are varied and impactful. More information can be found at our website, memoriesofbrantford.ca.

*Thando Behbhe, a member of the Memories steering committee performs a scene from his story about John Anderson at Chiefswood Park as part of the **Voice of The River** project.*

DID YOU KNOW?: Evidence shows Work Skills have been developed since the Ice Age in Brant Area

By Jean Farquharson

"Family unearths ancient spearhead at their Paris, Ont., farm in 'freak' discovery" CBC News · Posted: Jul 16, 2025

12,500 years ago, ice age man in America was surviving in the Paris area, making spear points to hunt and defend himself. This recent find, a spear point, on a Paris Ontario farm is a clue to life here at that time. The farm family unearthed an ancient spearhead made of grey chert from a source in Ohio. Anthropologist Alexander Ellis, Western University, who has studied these ancient artifacts for 50 years identified the date by the shape of the tool, the markings on it, and the material used to create it. The people were developing skills to survive by inventing stone tools and finding resources to create these tools. The Ice Age was a time when there may have been only 150 people living in Southern Ontario. Important for survival were these flint-knapping skills which were taught and improved by newer generations.



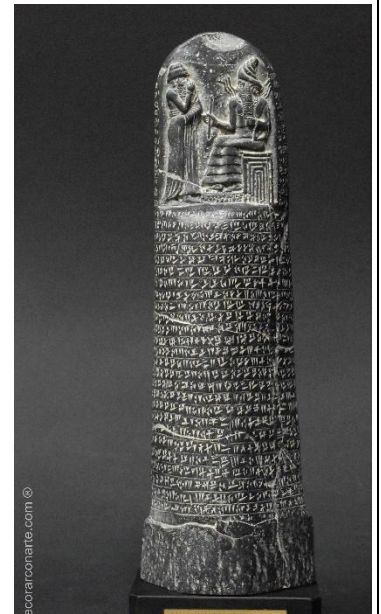
Holding stone-tipped spears, a group of "Paleo Period" hunters track a caribou herd in this large mural on display at the Museum of Ontario Archeology in London.

Over the centuries as civilizations developed, early skills were preserved by necessity. Let us look at a few examples:

The survival of workmen's skills in King Hammurabi's kingdom were preserved by the laws expressed in Hammurabi's Code. Hammurabi, sixth king of the first Amorite dynasty 1755-1750B.C., in Babylon (now Iran) ordered that every skilled tradesman must train another to take his place so that skills would not be lost. On the original stela preserved in the Louvre in Paris, France, Hammurabi's Code is inscribed in cuneiform



Interesting in today's world, Hammurabi also stated that his laws were written "to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak." He was right about that, but he also demanded "an eye for an eye". Ironically, today, Hammurabi and his Code of Laws is recognized and honoured with a plaque mounted in the U. S. Capitol, and with a replica of the stela displayed in the UN.



During the growth of the Roman Empire, a Master-Slave relationship was developed where the slave was already an expert in his trade in his home country. Captured and enslaved in one of the conquering wars, he ran his Master's business in Rome while the Master was away fighting more wars to enlarge the Empire. In the Middle Ages, in small communities, the Master had his business at home and the Apprentice lived and worked with him as part of the family for up to seven years to become his own master of his trade.

As towns became cities, streets of workshops and markets were built, and guilds were developed for various trades. Master tradesmen accepted apprentices as guild members when they became qualified in their trade. Guilds set standards for quality of their products, their methods, and protected the workers. When guilds became too powerful, government stepped in with laws to control their influence and to set standards.

In Quebec, in 1668, the Catholic Church established trade schools in cabinet making, carpentry, masonry, roofing, shoemaking, tailoring, sculpting and painting.

During the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) guilds had metamorphosed into trade unions whose purpose was to protect workers from unnecessary risks using dangerous machines, from unhealthy working conditions, and excessive hours of work. However, unions did not involve education of their members.

Mechanics Institutes were often formed by benevolent societies to help educate workers who wanted voluntarily to improve their education. For example, the New England Company, an English benevolent society with the aim to Christianize native people, established a Mechanics' Institute that became part of the Mohawk Institute in Brantford, where, in 1831, there was a mechanics' shop, two large rooms to teach girls spinning and weaving, and two for teaching the boys tailoring and carpentry. Often, Mechanics' Institutes became public libraries.

Setting up training and certifying trades became a government responsibility as factories grew larger and work roles changed. The advent of large scale machine production required workers with increased special skills.



Mathematical training became more important and apprenticeships were developed involving new specialized trades. When industrialists such as Henry Ford developed assembly lines to manufacture the model A and the Model T automobile at a price families could afford, he built large factories and began to use mass production and assembly lines to create a cheaper product. Ford required skilled, unskilled and semiskilled labour, and used different training methods with skilled experts training some of the untrained on the job.

As technology required more skills and knowledge, governments introduced general shop classes at the elementary level to introduce basic skills to boys who most often left school at the end of Grade 8 (entrance level) to work in factories. They also established apprenticeship programs and testing standards. Private trade schools provided some training, and governments began to provide funds for school boards to build vocational and technical schools to meet current needs. The first secondary technical school in Ontario was the Toronto Technical School in 1890. The Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, established in 1920, served the needs of Ford Motor Company for trained employees to step into a job. Night courses were offered to adults by Boards of Education.

By the 1960s, when Bill Davis was the Ontario Minister of Education under Premier John Robarts, massive investments were made to create schools for training. Under the Robarts Plan schools and additions to schools were built with special grants to build and equip shops in additions to schools and new schools



To the left is the Commercial and Technical wing added to BCI

Secondary schools such as Brantford Collegiate and Vocational School were able to offer not only academic but also vocational training in commercial subjects and the trades , mainly courses in auto, drafting, small engines,

electrical and machine shops. Graduates could go directly to jobs or train further in private trade schools, or register at community colleges, or join the armed forces and be paid while receiving trades training.

Co-Op courses became popular with students in secondary schools where the schools were allied with industries to allow students to work half a day in school and the other half on-the-job. This often led to a permanent job for the student at the industry where he worked.

At the post-secondary level, the Leslie Frost government and later John Robarts government with Bill Davis as Minister of Education in Ontario funded the opening up of new Community Colleges and Universities to teach technology: Ryerson,(now Toronto Metropolitan University) with university status, Mohawk Community College are examples in Ontario. CEGEPs were public community colleges in Quebec. Post-secondary level courses offering co-op work terms with cooperating industries became very popular.

Today there is an alarming shortage of qualified tradespeople! Construction companies must turn down work because they cannot find workers qualified to fill their demands. Why is this? For the last several years, high school counsellors leaned on students to follow the academic stream to university to take the arts, humanities and computer-related courses and find good professional jobs. They ignored the trades which often could offer graduates better paying jobs and guaranteed employment! At the same time, the recent swell in immigrant population, combined with high rents and housing prices have alarmingly increased demand across Canada for affordable housing and infrastructure –requiring more skilled workers.

We must assess the situation and revise policies wisely. We need already qualified experienced tradespeople. Regulations should allow permanent residence to qualified, experienced immigrant workers. With the cutback of foreign students universities and colleges have had to cut courses. We must keep and expand the courses to train tradespeople. We must also retrain those in the work force and upgrade their skills.



The **Red Seal Program**, created in 1959, specifically known as The Interprovincial Standards Red Seal Program, is a program that sets common standards for tradespeople in Canada and allows them to move and work anywhere. It is a partnership between the Canadian federal government, the provinces and the territories. Candidates must pass rigorous exams to qualify for any of a list of 54 trades. When tradespersons complete their apprenticeships and pass the Red Seal examination they receive a Red Seal Endorsement ("RSE") on their provincial/territorial trade certificate.

Canada's Prime Minister, Mark Carney, has proclaimed "Build, Baby!Build!". He is fast-tracking to develop our infrastructure, build oil pipelines, expand green energy, mine rare minerals, defend our North, build housing, and develop new industries to fill the gaps to make Canada more economically self-reliant and a world leader. To accomplish this is a real challenge! To fill the need for skilled workers in many trades and occupations, Carney has just announced a new plan to retrain and upgrade 50,000 workers already employed and offers the unemployed monetary support. Ontario is requiring all students to receive a Shop credit to graduate from High School. Grand Erie District School Board is partnering with Conestoga College to introduce at Tollgate Tech Skills Centre in Brantford the first College Within a School Program (CWAS)with hands-on practical training.

To accomplish this, fast-tracking education of educators of technical trades is urgently needed! Just when many baby boomer tradesmen are about to retire! Maybe Hammurabi was right! Should the law require each skilled tradesman somehow to train his replacement(s)?



CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CENTRE

Membership Form

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE CENTRE

Benefits of Membership in the CIHC...

- Participation in the Annual General meeting, and the election of directors.
- Regular updates on our activities through the CIHC Newsletter
- 10% Discount on most Purchases
- Special invitation to all CIHC events

Mail in a membership by using the attached form or join CIHC by using a credit card on our website:
<https://www.canadianindustrialheritage.com>. Keep updated with the latest events on our Facebook page. Submissions to

Your Membership Helps us All...

- Expand and conserve the CIHC collection
- Advocate for the preservation of our extensive industrial heritage
- Promote awareness of the industrial and innovation heritage and its importance to our future and quality of life
- Liase with other national and regional heritage groups

MEMBERSHIP STATUS - RENEWAL NEW DATE: ___ / ___ / 202__

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, Prov.: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Membership Fees category: Student \$10 Individual \$20 Family \$25

Family Member(s) at Same Address _____

I hereby consent to receive information by electronic-transmission from CIHC

Yes ! I would like to make a donation to the CIHC of \$ _____

Donations of \$20 or more above membership fees are tax deductible.

Charitable number #861470623RR0001

Method of payment: - Cheque Cash OnLine

Please Make cheques payable to the Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre.

Our mailing address is - P.O. Box 23055, Brantford, ON N3T 6K4

Membership Fees are for the Calendar Year. Those joining after October 1st will be entitled to membership through to the end of the following calendar year.

visit - www.canadianindustrialheritage.com/membership - To Pay on-line

Are you interested in volunteering with us ?

Areas of interest/comments/suggestions: _____

Information collected on this form is for CIHC membership records only.