

Sixth Annual Report  
of the  
Waterloo Historical  
Society



Nineteen-Eighteen

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
*of the*  
WATERLOO HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONT.  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
1918

## **Council**

---

### ***PRESIDENT***

**W. H. BREITHAUP**

### ***VICE-PRESIDENT***

**REV. THEO. SPETZ, C.R., D.D.**

### ***LOCAL VICE-PRESIDENTS***

**GALT — JAMES E. KERR**

**WATERLOO — CHARLES A. BOEHM**

**ELMIRA — O. H. VOGT**

**ST. JACOBS — E. RICHMOND**

**NEW HAMBURG — A. R. G. SMITH**

### ***SECRETARY-TREASURER***

**P. FISHER**

**C. H. MILLS, M.P.P.**

**W. J. MOTZ, B.A.**

**E. W. B. SNIDER**

**JUDGE W. M. READE**

## Contents

	Page
Annual Meeting.....	7
Roll of Honour.....	9
President's Address.....	11
Waterloo County Forests and Primitive Economics by E. W. B. Snider—	
Introduction.....	14
Water Courses, Water Powers and Industries.....	18
Tables of Water Powers, etc.....	20
Biography—	
Hon. James Young.....	37
William Wilfred Campbell.....	44
David Ward Clement.....	48
Willard Ewart Clemens.....	50
Richard Reid.....	50
Donations, 1918.....	52
Illustrations —	
Christian Schneider Homestead, Frontispiece.	
Portraits — See Biographies.	





CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER HOMESTEAD. 1807.

See p. 15

## Annual Meeting

---

Kitchener, Ontario,  
November 29th, 1918.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Museum in the Public Library on the above date, the President, W. H. Breithaupt in the chair.

### Secretary-Treasurer's Report

The sixth year since the organization of the Waterloo Historical Society has just closed. From a small beginning and the interest of a few of our citizens there has resulted a much larger membership while the interest extends over the County.

Like all organizations we have felt the effects of the war, which has now come to a successful conclusion for Britain and her Allies.

The coming year should see a widening of the interest in the work of our Society. Aside from recording the work of the pioneers of the County, the leading feature of our efforts for 1919 should be the collection of all data pertaining to the relation of this County to the Great War.

In this work the co-operation of every member and every citizen is necessary, so that the share in the struggle of the men and women of the County may be placed on record, and the memory of the heroes who fell in the conflict may be kept green in the annals of the County.

The time is at hand when a suitable memorial should be erected to the memory of those who gave up their lives; and the Waterloo Historical Society should be represented among those in charge of this work.

We all realize that a larger membership would make our Society a greater force in the community. In this our local vice-presidents have a great opportunity as they are best acquainted with their own locality.

As heretofore the Public Library Board has provided the fine quarters occupied by the Museum at a nominal rental, and has furnished light and heat as well.

We close the year expressing our thanks to all who have assisted in the work and to the members who have faithfully kept up their membership.

P. FISHER  
Secretary-Treasurer

# WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## Financial Statement for 1918

Receipts	
Balance on hand from 1917.....	\$71.44
Members' Fees.....	72.50
Government Grant.....	100.00
Waterloo County Grant.....	50.00
City of Kitchener Grant.....	25.00
City of Galt Grant.....	25.00
Sundry Receipts, sales and rent.....	37.00
	<u>\$380.94</u>
Disbursements	
Postage and Stationery.....	\$34.20
Printing.....	27.30
Rent.....	12.00
Bookbinding.....	94.85
Photographs.....	13.55
Caretaker.....	5.00
Curator.....	10.00
Secretary.....	30.00
Sixth Annual Report.....	130.00
Sundry Expenses.....	4.55
	<u>\$361.45</u>
Balance on hand.....	\$19.49

Audited and found correct,  
W. J. MOTZ,  
J. H. WUEST, Auditors

Respectfully submitted,  
P. FISHER  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Election of Officers

The officers for 1919 are:

President.....W. H. Breithaupt  
Vice-President.....Rev. Theo. Spetz., C.R., D.D.  
Secretary-Treasurer.....P. Fisher

### Local Vice-Presidents

Waterloo.....C. A. Boehm  
Galt.....J. E. Kerr  
Elmira.....O. H. Vogt  
St. Jacobs.....E. Richmond  
New Hamburg.....A. R. G. Smith

### Members of the Council:

C. H. Mills, M.P.P.; W. J. Motz, B.A.; E. W. B. Snider;  
Judge W. M. Reade.

## ROLL OF HONOUR

---

Officers and Men of Waterloo County who have made  
the Supreme Sacrifice for King and Country.

### ADDITIONS, 1918

#### GALT

Pte. John A. Bevan  
Pte. F. Blackburn  
Sergt. H. Brade  
Pte. J. Browne  
Pte. Harold G. Burgess  
Pte. T. Burgess  
Pte. Alfred C. Bursey  
Lieut.-Col. J. D. Clarke  
Pte. Nelson C. Clay  
Pte. F. Cutcher  
Pte. F. J. Dedman  
Pte. John Dewar  
Pte. Frank Gaskins  
Sergt. G. V. Hadfield  
Pte. H. Holmesshaw  
L.-Corp. H. Lanning  
Pte. Frank Lee  
Pte. Hubert S. Lingham

Pte. James Moore  
Driver A. Lloyd Norman  
Lieut. D. S. Osborne  
Pte. Harold Paine  
Pte. F. B. Palmer  
Lieut. H. C. Rounds  
Pte. Thomas Sapsworth  
Pte. Cecil A. Scott  
Pte. E. Segsworth  
Sergt. Carl Sights  
Sergt. H. Simpson  
Pte. H. O. Smith  
Pte. O. Turnbull  
Pte. Arthur Wade  
Pte. John W. Walker  
Pte. Robert Weir  
Pte. Edward Wray

#### KITCHENER

Lieut. Solon Albright  
Pte. J. M. Bissett  
Pte. H. L. Bullick  
L.-Corp. Frank R. Brown  
Flight-Lieut. W. Ewart Clemens  
Colonel William Mahlon Davis  
Pte. A. E. Deal  
Pte. Harold Dudley  
Pte. William Dudley  
Pte. William Evans  
Pte. Leo Ferguson  
Corp. William H. A. Haskins  
Pte. Henry Hudson

Pte. Vernon Hummel  
Pte. Gordon Knechtel  
Pte. C. E. Lamke  
Sapper Lavergne Osgood Marr  
Pte. Clifford Pawson  
Cadet Walter T. Philip  
L.-Corp. Andrew B. Robertson  
Pte. Norman G. Rosenberger  
Pte. Oliver Soper  
Pte. Earl E. Stuebing  
Pte. Percy Thompson  
Lieut. Ralph L. Weaver

#### HESPELER

Pte. Arthur F. Bagg  
Pte. Girtle L. Baker  
Pte. J. W. Burtch  
Corp. Hugh Cameron

Gunner Edward R. Eaton  
Gunner Norman Grill  
Pte. William Hodkinson  
Pte. William T. Jarman

### HESPELER (continued)

Pte. Vic Lardner  
Pte. George Lawrence  
Pte. Thomas Lawrence  
Pte. P. McKenzie  
Corp. Angus McLellan  
Corp. Henry Louis Morell  
Pte. William Morris  
Corp. Walter C. Panabaker  
Pte. Charles Powell  
Sergt. George Prentice  
Sergt.-Major Wm. Robertson

Pte. William Robertson  
Pte. J. W. Shanks  
Sergt. Hugh Simpson  
Pte. Robert Skuse  
Pte. James M. M. Smith  
Pte. Horace Stoneman  
Pte. Thomas Wafer  
Lieut. Ivan Warren  
Pte. James H. White  
Gunner Thomas Barney White  
Pte. William R. Wilkins

### PRESTON

Pte. Samuel Ball  
Pte. Bellamy  
Pte. R. C. Brown  
Pte. John Charlton  
Pte. Milton Cornell  
L.-Corp. Frank Critcher  
L.-Corp. Ross Dennison  
Pte. William Durward  
Pte. James Goodacre

Gunner Roger Grant  
Pte. Roy Hale  
Gunner Leonard King  
Gunner Edward Morris  
Sergt. William Ploethner  
Major J. H. Ratz, M.D.  
Pte. Samuel Sykes  
Pte. John G. Triller  
Pte. Albert Viges

### NEW HAMBURG

Pte. Charles Daniels  
Pte. Elgin Eby  
Pte. Glennie Robert Goebel  
Pte. Wilfrid Laschinger

Pte. Theodore Schuler  
Pte. Nathaniel Stier  
Pte. John Strauch

### WATERLOO

Lieut. W. R. Bauer  
Capt. George Bricker  
Lieut. Fred Colquhoun

Pte. Roland English  
Pte. Samuel Grosz

### ELMIRA

Pte. F. E. Bristol  
Pte. Ira Diefenbaker

Pte. Arthur Rudow

### AYR

L.-Corp. R. P. Ball



## President's Address

---

Our Annual Meeting for this year had to be cancelled for the date prescribed by our by-laws, the last Friday in October, on account of the then malignantly prevailing epidemic of so called Spanish Influenza, and consequent prohibition of public meetings by the local Board of Health.

The Society has, for the past several years, had but one public meeting in the year, the regular Annual Meeting. Relief and other activities and preoccupations incident to the war left scant time or inclination for other things to which, normally, leisure may be devoted. It should now be practicable to have one or two additional meetings during the year. There are many things in the scope of inquiry of the Waterloo Historical Society which will well repay research and study. The study, for instance, of the Indian life of this region, before its settlement and utilization for agriculture, is of great interest. In this connection we have in our collection specimens of Indian utensils and weapons, found in Waterloo County, rivalling the best in noted provincial museums. There are various private collections of excellent specimens of this kind in the County and we want once more to make appeal to the friends of the society to have such collections placed in our museum, either as donation, or as loan for safe keeping.

The Great War, well on in its fifth year, is now happily over, and we have the last addition to our Roll of Honour, as read by the secretary. There is to be stated that our list on the whole, which now comprises a total of 371 names, is not as well verified as we would like to have it for a permanent historical record. Some names have no doubt been missed, and some not correctly given. A card catalog and careful collection, sifting and comparison of evidence will be required, to arrive at a reliable result. The names given include all deaths of County soldiers who took part in the war, some of them after return here, a few victims of the recent epidemic.

The full record of every phase of the County's war activity should be compiled by competent authority and published as a whole. This would be much preferable, both in immediate importance and as a permanent record, to separate reports by county municipalities. I want to submit that such County War Record might well be issued as a special report of the County Historical Society and that this can well be done if the County authorities and the various municipalities contribute the amounts appropriated severally by them to a general fund for a full County Record. This record should contain: County enlistments in full with organization and history of the various units; the Roll of Honour of County soldiers who gave their lives, with biographical details of each

individual in as far as these can be ascertained; account of military distinctions and decorations gained by County soldiers; full account of all relief activities and patriotic contributions, as also of subscriptions to the war bond issues; account of manufacture of munitions and other war supplies; etc. The official government lists will give some of the required information. To properly compile such a record will require much work and make necessary the employment of some one qualified to collect and arrange the data.

Our collection of County newspapers continues to grow. We shall have on our shelves, as soon as they can be bound, the two daily newspapers of this city, that is the News Record and The Daily Telegraph up to the end of this year, covering the full period of the war and a number of years before, for the News-Record practically from its beginning. We want to get also the Galt Daily Reporter for the full period of the war. Daily papers however take up so much space that, in view of available room, the Society will have to limit itself to binding weekly County papers hereafter.

Mr. Hugh Cant of Galt, active member of this Society, ex-mayor of Galt and for many years connected with its history, died December 31st, 1917. Another member of the Society, Mr. George Wegenast of Waterloo, manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, died May 1st. Hon. Col. Richard Reid of this city, Agent General for Ontario in England, died in London on the 21st day of October.

In my Waterloo County Railway History, read at the last annual meeting, I inadvertently omitted mention of the Guelph-Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, traversing the northern part of the county east and west through the townships of Woolwich and Wellesley. The Guelph Junction Railway, from Guelph Junction on the Toronto-Detroit line, is the C.P.R. link to Guelph. This link was built in 1888 and is owned by the City of Guelph. The extension from Guelph to Goderich was built in the years 1904 to 1907. Stations in Waterloo County are West Montrose, Elmira and Linwood, with Ariss and Wallenstein on the border of the County. From Linwood there is a branch to Listowell, 16.2 miles.

The first passenger train on the extension ran from Guelph to Elmira on the morning of July 12th, 1906, Civic holiday in Elmira that year. The regular passenger time table to Elmira did however not take effect until July 31st, 1906, and this was more than a year ahead of operation to Goderich. The dates of beginning of regular passenger traffic beyond Elmira are: to Milverton, October 22nd, 1906; to Blythe, July 19th, 1907 and finally to Goderich, August 30th, 1907. Passenger traffic on the Listowell branch began July 9th, 1908.

On our program for this evening are an excellent paper and two biographies.

Mr. E. W. B. Snider, well-known in the manufacturing and political life of Waterloo County, than whom there is no one better fitted to give such a paper, has collected data, more or less for many years and more particularly for the past several years, on which he has written an exhaustive history of the early water powers and industries of the County, with an introduction describing conditions in the days of a hundred years ago. The society is much indebted to Mr. Snider for this paper which is of great permanent value.

A biography of the late Hon. James Young of Galt is contributed by his nephew Mr. Carlton McNaught, of the Toronto "News". Mr. Young was a noted County historian, although dealing mainly with his native Township of North Dumfries. He was keenly interested in any feature of Waterloo County history, as he was in the Waterloo Historical Society which was in its beginnings at the time of his death.

Miss Dunham, chief librarian of the local public library, gives a biography of the poet Wilfred Campbell, who was born here while his father, Rev. Thomas S. Campbell was incumbent of the Episcopal Church of the village, in 1861. This Church was then in a building on lower King St. which had formerly been the printing office of Henry Eby, publisher of the "Deutsche Canadier" newspaper, and of various Menonite devotional books, etc. Many of you will remember the building, which stood until comparatively recently when it was replaced by the brick dwelling known as No. 123 King Street East. Where was the parsonage, rented, as was also the church—the first Episcopal church on Water Street, on the site of the present one, was built in 1862—and consequently where the probable birth place of the poet, remains for the present a fact lost to history.





# Waterloo County Forests and Primitive Economics

E. W. B. Snider

## INTRODUCTION

A search through available records of what constituted the present Waterloo County in the year 1800, and comparison with 1918, reveals that something very startling has happened and passed into history.

Only one hundred and eighteen years ago this County was a dense wilderness of forest, covered with many varieties of hard and soft wood, such as maple, elm, oak, ash, cherry and the very best of white pine and some cedar and hemlock, besides other timber less numerous. The trees in these forests were as a rule of large size, from which the finest quality of timber and lumber could be produced. Some mammoth white pine trees are reported to have been cut. One at German Mills by actual measurement was a trifle over 170 feet high. Mr. George Israel of Kitchener reports two trees, each 7 feet in diameter by 170 or more feet high near Strassburg and Aberdeen. Mr. Jacob Stroh of Waterloo took measurements of a tree near Rosendale, two miles east of Bridgeport, which was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter by 185 feet high, and of which Mr. Stroh had a photo taken before it was cut down. Mr. John Killer, formerly of Waterloo and now residing in Kitchener, reports one tree  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter by about 200 feet high which was cut in his father's bush in the year 1868 near or where now is Breithaupt Park. Mr. Killer transported the butt log of this tree, 12 feet long, to the Bridgeport saw-mill, where with considerable extra labor, they succeeded in producing the choicest of white pine lumber with what was called a Muly saw, being an improvement on the primitive sash saw, and producing more and accurate lumber. No definite information could be obtained as to the quantity of lumber in board measurement that this mammoth log produced. Mr. Noah Weber of Strassburg reports that he cut a pine log 20 feet in length, the diameter of which could not be obtained, but must have been about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; it produced 1600 feet of the finest lumber.

Oak trees of great size were found in abundance along the streams in some of the bottom lands. Many trees could be found measuring from 3 to 5 feet in diameter. A partly decayed stump of a tree which was cut 50 or more years ago along the banks of the Conestogo River near St. Jacobs, appeared to be about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. Mr. Stroh shows a splendid specimen of an oak tree in one of his photos which was 5 feet in diameter and 120 feet high. Where maple, beech and elm thrived best, appealed to the new settlers as indicating where the choicest soil for producing profitable crops would be found; and this kind of timber could be removed easiest and cleared at the least cost, the maple usually being the choice.

Allowing one's imagination to go back and think of this county as a dense wilderness and then imagining further how this great change has been brought about in the short space of one hundred and eighteen years in which the forest had to be removed, and how it was done, clearly brings out the fact that the first settlers had serious hardships to pass through. There

was nothing in the forest that would sustain human life outside of fish and deer; the necessities had to be brought in from the outside, and this meant hard labor as well as money. The settlers arriving here were not possessed of a large amount of capital, and therefore the work had to be done by hand with the most simple tools. The first step in removing the trees was to provide for a home. This had to be done in a crude way with the axe and saw; hardware and glass was used sparingly. One of these homes, a two-storey log house, erected in 1807 by Christian Schneider\* near the village of Doon, is still being used as a farm residence, a photo of which is appended.† Lumber was very scarce, in fact none was to be had for the first settlers. The primitive "saw-mill" was operated by hand by bringing logs on trestles, one man standing on the log and one beneath, and in this way cut out the required lumber for completing the necessary buildings. From the information gathered, there was no source of supply nearer than probably Niagara Falls or Toronto, or York as it was then called, until about 1806, when the first saw-mill was constructed at the place where Preston is now located.

Shingles were also made by hand. This was done by taking exceptionally good straight grained pine and splitting it up into quarter-inch sheets. After this was done, they were taken to a shaving bench and were sliced down to pointed edged shingles. These were the primitive shingles used in the olden days.

After homes were built, the next step was to make clearings to enable them to raise the necessities of life. This also was accomplished only with the crude tools, and the rule was to first clear away the underbrush and then chop down the trees and cut them into lengths of logs capable of being hauled together with chains by either horses or oxen, the latter as a rule being generally used for this purpose, and then after they had made their log heaps, the next step was to burn them. These occasions frequently took the form of "logging bees" and settlers for many miles around would take part in the festivities. Keen rivalry was shown as to which man could perform the greatest feat in the handling of the logs, which was viewed by the women and children with great interest, and many were the wonderful tales told about the strength of these Titans of the forests.

After the trees were removed, the stumps remained, making tilling of the soil and harvesting the crops between the numerous stumps a very slow and tedious process. Hardwood stumps could not as a rule be fully removed and the land cleaned of all rubbish, roots, etc., in less than from six to eight years, depending somewhat upon weather conditions to force decaying of the stump roots. Pine stumps were far more difficult to remove, the roots were more pitchy, and would not decay for years, consequently most of these had to be pulled by stumping machines, which proved very costly. This shows what difficulty the settlers in this district had to meet to get land cleared as compared to the prairie settlers in the Canadian West, who find their land ready for the plow.

■ After a clearing had been made enabling production of more than for personal requirements, the question of marketing the surplus was a serious one. Nowhere nearer than Dundas was there a market of any consequence, and even then the difficulty was to obtain cash for produce, as in those days nearly all transactions were made in trade because cash was

\* The author's great grandfather. † See frontispiece. Ed.

not easily procured and very little of it in the country. There were also many difficulties in transporting the produce to market. The so-called roads were merely trails cut through the woods, and in spring and fall were practically impassable, but when winter came on, conditions for transportation became much better. Whenever swamps or low wet lands proved a hindrance, the corduroy roads were brought into use. No drainage could be undertaken, so logs were laid cross-wise over the trails and covered with earth, and this constituted the so-called corduroy roads.

Dundas and Hamilton remained the markets for Waterloo County up to 1854, at which time the Great Western Railway had reached Galt, and two years later the county received the benefit of the Grand Trunk Railway, which then gave an outlet for all of the surplus produced in the country.

When the habits and customs prevailing at the present time are taken into consideration and we cast a glance back into the early days, it seems almost impossible that the necessities of life in their simplicity in those days could even be provided for. First of all it must be considered that in the early days the men, the women and the children after they had reached the age of nine or ten years, all contributed towards production of the necessities. Today we buy our clothing ready made, but in those days the most of the clothing had to be provided by hand labor. Sheep were kept in sufficient numbers to give clippings of wool ample for providing clothing. The clothing could only be made by first taking the wool to a carding mill and having it made into rolls ready for spinning. After it was spun into yarn by the ladies and dyed in colors to suit the fancy of the house-wife, it was handed over to a weaver with a common hand loom, if such there was in the neighborhood, and converted into cloth as desired. After that was done, the good house-wife would have to be the tailor for the family. Linen cloth was made from flax straw. After the flax crop came to maturity, it was pulled by hand and the seed removed. The straw was then spread on clean sod fields to dry. When the drying process was completed, the outward straw was removed by a method called scutching. This was done by drawing the straw over a tool containing a series of sharp pointed wires, which removed the straw and left only the fibre. This was then ready for spinning, and was woven by hand into cloth, making a very durable material which would outwear the best cloth made at the present day by at least one hundred per cent. Underclothing was not thought of in those days, but good, heavy, warm wool socks and stockings were worn.

The house-wife provided the bread, milked the cows, cared for the babies, and also made good soap with which the family was kept clean. Sugar was provided for through the sap of the maple trees, which could be had in abundance, and made into syrup and sugar to supply the family. Meat could be had in abundance after settlers began to raise cattle. These would be browsing on the undergrowth in the forest early in the spring and required very little attention. With some grain being fed to them a short time in the fall, they would produce good meat. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables were grown in plenty, as the Pennsylvania German women folks were good gardeners and could easily prevail upon other settlers coming in to follow along their lines of economy. The kitchens in the primitive homes were usually supplied with a wide hearth, being the base for the

main chimney, in which there was a swinging crane to carry cooking utensils over the log fires where the food was carefully prepared for the table. For baking bread earthen ovens were carefully constructed in the early days. These were used on improved methods amongst the farming community to within a quarter of a century. Quite a few changes have taken place in lighting the buildings. Originally an iron lamp filled with lard and a wick running into a tube projecting over the lamp gave a dim, smoky light. This type of lamp was used for many years. After this came the tallow candle made by the housewife. Then came coal-oil lamps, and now we press the button and Niagara electric juice does the trick. Hardships were many, and what happened in this respect in Waterloo County, was what had to be put up with in all other localities where the primeval forest had to be removed. As a rule however, pioneer settlers became very friendly and neighborly and cultivated these qualities, becoming very intimate, one being helpful to the other as neighbors should be to make life happy and useful.

Qualified doctors were unknown in the locality in the early days and the settlers depended on their home remedies made of herbs, in which they had all confidence. During the summer months the various herbs would be gathered and dried, and when any ailment presented itself, herb teas would be quickly brewed and taken in generous quantities. In the case of a broken limb, there would usually be some one in the community who could set the fracture. The careful self-trained midwife usually attended the necessary festivities that frequently occurred in the families of the early pioneers. These ladies must have understood their work for the pro rata infant mortality would probably compare favorably with that of present day.

The village blacksmith, wagon-maker and shoemaker also played a very important part with the early settlers.

After the railways came, there was a market opened for cord wood which was used as fuel for railway locomotives. Coal at that time was not to be had, and the result was that hardwood was gradually becoming of some value. For number one cord wood the settlers usually realized from \$2.50 up to \$3.00 per cord delivered at the various stations along the railway line. Railway facilities also stimulated the lumber industry.

The first settlers made their appearance in the year 1800, increasing from year to year, until now we have a population of nearly 70,000, of which 50,000 are urban and 20,000 rural. The county comprises 318,473 acres. Writing off 33,217 acres (say 12%) as a fair estimate for remaining timber land, water courses, waste land, town sites, etc., would leave 280,256 acres suitable for agricultural purposes. A considerable portion of the 12% would also be valuable for grazing.

## Water Courses, Water Powers and Original Industries

The Grand, Conestogo, Speed and Nith Rivers with their tributaries give the drainage basins of Waterloo County. These streams were well stocked with fish from 1800 to 1850 and even later, especially speckled trout were in abundance, and wild deer found everything congenial to thrive in these beautiful parks of woodland forests and water courses. These conditions appealed to the early settlers, especially those of a sporty nature could readily supply the larders through a good portion of the year with fish and venison. In addition, fur-bearing animals were sufficiently numerous to satisfy trappers.

The prime motive of the early settlers was to clear the forests and make a home for themselves and their offspring. To this end they found the well watered streams of great advantage in many respects. The uplands within the county have a considerable slope of drainage to the main streams, giving many facilities to develop water powers to provide in a primitive way cheap power for small industries. Many of these water powers have passed into history, especially those located on spring creeks and small rivulets, owing to the fact that as the clearing of the forests and drainage of the farm lands took place, the former regular supply of water changed into flow for shorter periods, with great shortage for the balance of the season; with the result that in many instances where in the early days a nice spring creek was flowing the year round, it became dry during many months nearly every year. As an instance: In 1869 the overflow of the St. Jacobs mill dam on the Conestogo River was 140 feet wide and height of embankment to carry overflow did not exceed 6 feet; the spring freshet raised the water to overflow the embankment and carried away the mill dam. This was considered up to that time by far the heaviest flow of water that ever passed down the Conestogo. In 1905 a new concrete dam was built\* a mile upstream. This has an overflow 210 feet wide and to carry 8 feet depth of water, and upon one or two occasions the overflow was a few inches over 7 feet deep when the ice was moving over the dam. On many occasions the overflow would be 6 feet of clear water. One spring the height of six feet overflow of clear water continued for two or three days. This clearly shows that 50% more water was passing in the Conestogo River through the freshet season in 1905 to 1918 than there was flowing at high water mark in 1869.

The earliest industries requiring attention and found to be of most immediate importance were saw mills, flour mills, woolen mills, woodenware factories, etc. The urgent need of lumber and the fact that timber was plentiful and the cost of developing a plant small, induced the settlers to turn their attention first to saw mills. Water powers were developed on small streams by the early settlers by making embankments of earth works across a stream at a point where a good head of water could be obtained in the pond and providing a waste gate to run off the surplus water and to prevent the floods from overflowing the embankments. The water was then connected from the dam with a wooden flume to convey it to the water wheel. The latter was of the most

\* By the author. A wooden dam was built by the author, downstream from and about 2½ feet higher than the original one, in 1884. Ed.

simple construction. After a saw mill building was erected, a solid foundation of timbers was put up in the basement. The so-called undershot flutter water wheel was constructed as follows: A square cut beam 10 feet long was mounted on two journals 4 or 5 feet apart, and on this projecting planks were fastened. The flow was directed so that the force of the water striking the planks produced the power. The beam extended some distance beyond one of the journals and had a crank to which was attached a pitman to drive the sash saw located above the water wheel, 10 feet or more, in the saw mill proper. The carriage on which the logs were placed to be cut into lumber received its momentum forward and backward from the water wheel through the pitman in a very simple manner. Most of these saw mills were erected and completed by local handy-men such as carpenters and blacksmiths. The capacity of production varied very much, depending upon the water supply, but from 600 to 1,000 feet of inch boards was considered a fair day's work in twelve hours.

Water power flour mills received early attention for grinding wheat into flour on mill-stones and chopping coarse grain for local requirements, the miller grinding the grain for a toll of one-tenth or one-twelfth as his pay. Then came woollen mills for carding wool into rolls, ready for spinning them into yarn, and later on woodenware factories, small foundries, etc.

The following numerous water powers and industries established in connection therewith, ascertained after careful investigation, will give a fair idea what the early settlers accomplished in developing enterprises that have in due time proved of immense value to the various communities. There can be no doubt that these early enterprises during the course of about fifty years (in which time the greater portion of the forest was removed) had a great deal to do in stimulating and bringing about our industrial life we today find within the county.

In the following tabulation the consecutive numbers indicate the number of water powers that have been developed within the county. The years named when developments were made can only apply as *approximate*. Many of the oldest inhabitants were consulted, but in some cases the exact dates could not be obtained. In reference notes, at the end of each table, water powers and industries still in existence receive further description of ownership, and mention is made of what appears of interest on some properties where industries have ceased to exist but were of considerable importance while being operated.

**Abbreviations:** S.M. Saw mill

F.M. Flour mill.

W.F. Woollen factory.

W.W. Woodenware factory.

I.W. Iron works.

\* Either abandoned or not in operation.

\*\* Uncertain or cable transmission.

† See reference note.

# Water Powers and Original Industries Thereon Established from 1806

## WATERLOO TOWNSHIP

### GRAND AND SPEED RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
1	1846	Isaac Hagey.....	Grand River.....	Chicopee .....	S. M.*

### EASTERN TRIBUTARIES OF GRAND RIVER

2	1830	Benjamin Snyder.....	Spring Creek.....	Near Bloomingdale.....	S.M.*
3	1840	Samuel Bowman.....	Spring Creek.....	Bloomingdale .....	W.F.*
4†	1850	Joseph Erb.....	Breslau Creek.....	Breslau.....	S. M. and F. M.*
5†		Date and name unknown.....	Spring Creek.....	Chicopee .....	S. M.*

### SPEED RIVER

6	1850	Peter Holm.....	Outlet Pushlinch lake.....	One mile north of Hespeler.....	S. M.*
7†	1856	Peter Holm.....	Speed River.....	One mile north of Hespeler.....	F. M.
8†	1835	Abraham Clemens.....	Speed River.....	Hespeler.....	S. M.*
9†	1837	Joseph Oberholtzer.....	Speed River .....	Hespeler.....	S. M.*
10**	No date				

Reported one Joseph

		Witmer.....	Spring Creek en-tering Speed on North Side.....	Short distance below Hespeler	W. W. or W.F.
11†	1850	No Name.....	Speed River.....	Speedsville .....	W. F
12†	1845-				
	1850	Robert Hunt.....	Speed River.....	Preston.....	W. F....
13†	1896	John Erb.....	Speed River.....	Preston S. M.* and F. M.	
14†	1828	John Erb.....	Spring Creek.....	Preston .....	Distillery*....
15†	1840	Jacob Beck.....	Spring Creek.....	Preston.....	I. W.*..
16	1848	Peter Bowman.....	Spring Creek.....	Preston.....	W. W. * and tannery*
17†	1835	Christian Stromè.....	Fisher's Creek.....	Fisher's Mills.....	S. M.*..
18†	1832	Joshua Shoemaker .....	Fisher's Creek.....	North of Fisher's Mills.....	S. M.*
19	1840	Jacob Hespeler.....	Spring Creek eastern tribu-tary to Grand..	Preston.....	F. M.* dis-tillery*and vinegar works*
20†	1850	Mr. Salyards.....	Spring Creek.....	Preston .....	Tannery*

### WESTERN TRIBUTARIES TO GRAND

Head waters of Beaver Creek, west of Erbsville to Bridgeport, 8 miles

21	1845	Samuel Erb.....	Beaver Creek.....	Erbsville S.M. and W.W.*	
----	------	-----------------	-------------------	--------------------------	--

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
22†	1849	Joseph Shantz, Sr.....	Beaver Creek.....	Half mile be- low No. 2.....	S. M.*
23†	1808	Abram Erb.....	Beaver Creek.....	Waterloo .....	S. M.*
24	1850	Casper Schneider.....	Beaver Creek.....	One mile east of Waterloo.....	W. W.*
25†	1829- 1830	Jacob Shoemaker.....	Beaver Creek.....	Bridgeport.....	S. M.*, F. M.,* etc.
26†	1830	Jacob Shoemaker.....	Beaver Creek.....	Bridgeport .....	W. F.*
27	1875	Richard Quickfall.....	Beaver Creek.....	One mile west of Bridgeport	Brickyard*
28	1828	Jacob Bricker.....	Tributary to Beaver Creek..	One mile west of Waterloo.....	S. M.*
29	1840	John Wisler.....	Spring Creek tributary to Grand.....	One and a half miles north east of Bridgeport	Tannery* and shoe factory

### SCHNEIDER CREEK

Head waters west of Kitchener to Grand River, Doon, 8 miles.

30	1826	Samuel Bowers.....	Schneider Creek..	One mile west of Kitchener.....	S. M.*
31	No date	No name but possibly Bowers.....	Schneider Creek..	Half mile west of Kitchener.....	Rake Factory*
32†	1825	Joseph Schneider, Sr...	Schneider Creek..	Kitchener Park...	S. M.*
33	1843	Abram Shoemaker.....	Shoemaker Creek tributary to Schneider.....	One mile west of Kitchener.....	S. M.*
34†	1830- 1835	Jacob Shantz.....	Schneider Creek..	Kitchener east end	S. M.*
35†	1812	Philip Bliehm.....	Schneider Creek...	German Mills.....	S. M.*
36†	1834	Abram Stauffer.....	Schneider Creek..	Tow Town Doon..	S. M.*
37†**	1830	John Biehn.....	Schneider Creek..	Doon .....	S. M.*

### WILLIAMSBURG AND ABERDEEN CREEK

Tributary to Schneider Creek. 6 Miles from Headwaters to Oregon.

38	1844	Abram Clemens.....	W. and A. Creek	Williamsburg.....	S. M.*
39	1845	William Moyer.....	W. and A. creek	Williamsburg .....	S. M.*
40	1836	Jesse Swartz.....	W. and A. creek..	Aberdeen.....	S. M.*
41	1845	Sheriff Davidson.....	W. and A. creek..	Aberdeen S. M.*	and F.M.
42†	1835	David Weber.....	W. and A. creek..	Strassburg.....	S. M.*
43	1844	James Watson.....	W. and A. creek..	Oregon.....	W. F.*
44†	1844	James Watson.....	W. and A. creek..	Oregon.....	S. M.* and pail factory*



## BOWMAN SPRING CREEK

Tributary to Grand at Blair

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
45**	1830	Joseph Bowman.....	Bowman Spring creek.....	Blair.....	S. M.*
46†	1846	Samuel Bowman.....	Bowman Spring creek.....	Blair.....	F. M.
47†	1832	Henry Bechtel.....	Bowman Spring creek.....	Blair.....	S. M.*

## BECHTEL SPRING CREEK

Tributary to Grand at Blair

48†	1840	Henry Bechtel.....	Bechtel Spring creek.....	Blair.....	F. M.*
49	Year not obtainable	Mr. Reid.....	Bechtel Spring creek.....	Blair.....	Tannery* and distillery*
50†	Year not obtainable.	Probably 1855.			
		Mr. Wimmer.....	Spring creek tribu- tary to Grand.		
		A Bohemian	east.....	On road from Preston to Blair on north side....	Cutlery industry*

### † REFERENCE NOTES

1. Mr. Hagey sold this property to Alfred, George and Charles Cliff in 1859. These brothers built a woolen mill soon thereafter and sold in 1865 to Noah and Moses Bowman, who had the mills operated or leased to George Clemens and Joshua S. Bowman, the latter being the active party. Jacob M. Brubacher became owner in 1868 and sold to his brother Henry who became owner in 1870, who again sold to N. W. Gingrich and Daniel L. Weber in 1877. Gingrich sold his interest in 1881 to Weber, who is present owner, continuing to operate the woolen mills. This is the only water power on the Grand River in the county except the Galt water power.
4. Joseph Erb bought farm and water privilege in 1840. After building saw and flour mills about 1850 he sold to David Bricker in 1864. Some time subsequent Moses Moyer became interested and in 1873 became owner. Later owners were John Burnet and Mr. Foreman. In 1900 Mr. Dedels became owner. Flour mills only remain, doing chopping.
5. This saw mill was an old mill when Mr. Hagey (No. 1) got possession in 1846.
7. Mr. Holm received title to 2 parcels of land in 1829 and 1835. On these tracts were 2 separate water powers. One was on a small stream the outlet of Puslinch Lake on which in 1850 he erected a saw mill and in 1856 he connected this power with his Speed river power to run his

flour mill built in that year. Mr. Lewis Kribs became owner in 1882 and operated them until 1899 when William A. Kribs became owner and operated until 1907 when he sold to F. Cole and Son. William R. Cole is the present owner and operates the flour mill.

8. Mr. Clemens bought Lot 10, Concession 3, Lower block, Waterloo Township in 1818; built dam on Speed river and saw mill in 1835 and sold a portion of the land and water privilege to Jacob Hespeler in 1845 and another parcel in 1849. Hespeler about this time built a new dam, flour mill, saw mill and woolen mills, also a distillery, operating these industries until 1880 when the property passed to John Harvey and Isaac McQueston, who operated the industries until 1888. Alexander W. Brodie became possessor at this time taking his brother Robert in as partner for several years, Alexander selling to the Canada Woolen Mills Co. about the year 1900. The Stamped and Enamel Ware Ltd. later received title and are now owners. The original Hespeler industries apparently have all ceased being operated. The water power is still in use.
9. Bought part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2. Built a dam on Speed River and saw mill. Jacob Hespeler who later was owner for a short time sold to Randall, Farr & Co. in 1863 (the late George Randall and Dr. D. S. Bowlby were interested financially) erecting a large woolen mill on this property, operating same and doing a large business until 1874 when they sold to Schofield & Forbes. Schofield retired in 1880. Forbes continued and the firm is now known as R. Forbes Co. Ltd. This firm is amongst the largest woolen manufacturers in Canada.
11. Reported that Thomas G. and Fred Vickerman are present owners and operators.
12. Mr. Hunt bought 4 parcels of land along the Speed River; the first in 1845; the second in 1846; third 1852, and fourth 1857, so that the woolen factory was probably built in 1845-46. In a communication from George Pattinson, the present owner, he reports as follows: "In 1870 the property was owned by Hunt & Elliot, who had operated as a partnership for many years prior to that date. The works were closed for some time and purchased in 1870 by James Crombie of Galt. The property was equipped as a woolen mill and has run in that capacity up to the present time. In 1875 William Robinson of Galt was the purchaser. The business continued under the name of James Crombie & Co. until 1876 when the firm of Robinson, Howell & Co. was formed, composed of William Robinson and Daniel Howell, Galt, George Pattinson, Preston, and Andrew Newlands, Preston, the latter leaving the firm two years later. In 1881 William Robinson died. The business was continued under the same firm name by Daniel Howell, Galt, George Pattinson, Preston, and Dr. John Ferguson, Niagara Falls. After Howell's death in 1889 the business was conducted by Ferguson and Pattinson under the firm name of Ferguson & Pattinson. Upon the death of Senator Ferguson in 1896 the property was transferred to George Pattinson and has since been operated under the firm name of George Pattinson & Co."

13. Bought part of Lot 4, broken front Concession on June 28, 1805, erecting a dam across the Speed river and saw mill in 1806, also flour mill in 1807. Mr. Erb apparently saw the necessity to manufacture lumber and flour for the settlers who could obtain no lumber nearer than Niagara Falls or Toronto, nor flour nearer than Dundas. From data on hand these were the first industries in the county. In 1834 his son Joseph got possession of these two industries and enlarged the flour mills after operating these properties for many years. His sons Abram, Cyrus and Joseph J. came into possession and continued until 1878, when R. G. Chapman and John Dalgleish got title, who sold to Samuel J. and John Cherry in 1879, John selling his interest in 1886 to Samuel, who took his sons into partnership in 1913. During Samuel Cherry's ownership the flour mill was burnt, but a new model structure soon took its place.
14. Operated by overshot water wheel and now abandoned.
15. Operated by overshot water wheel and now abandoned.
17. Strome sold to Jacob Fisher in 1842, who built a flour mill the following year. Subsequent owners were Thomas Stewart, John S. and Aaron Clemens, Nancy Clemens, administratrix, Absalom Snider and Joseph S. Shantz. The latter is present owner. Mill is now used for chopping.
18. This saw mill was located on Owen Reist's farm and is now abandoned. Eby reports, in his Biographical History of Waterloo, that Shoemaker, while engaged in fishing on the dam, fell off a raft and was drowned.
20. Operated by overshot water wheel and now abandoned.
22. Joseph Shantz, Jr., operated this mill later to 1880 but it is now abandoned.
23. Mr. Erb bought part of Lot 14, German Tract Co., on July 20, 1805. Built dam and saw mill in 1808 and flour mill in 1816. He sold 240 acres with water rights and mills on Sept. 1, 1829 to Jacob C. Snider, who again sold to his son Elias Snider on July 27, 1853. For some years prior to purchase Elias Snider had operated the mills. Elias on Oct. 23, 1854 sold to John Hoffman, who sold to S. S. Snider, S. Felman and Enoch Eby on Mar. 11, 1856. After various changes of ownership, Elias Snider became owner on Nov. 20, 1868 and sold to his son William Snider and Aaron Kraft on Aug. 19, 1879. After Aaron Kraft's death, William Snider became sole owner in 1898. After the death of William Snider, the flour mills were sold, in 1915, to his son Fred W. Snider, who conveyed to William Snider Milling Co. Ltd. who are at present operating the flour mills under the management of Fred W. Snider.
25. In 1822 and 1833 Shoemaker bought two parcels of land consisting of 434 acres and water privileges. He soon created water power to run the industries he erected thereon, viz., saw mill, flour mill, oil mills and distillery. Shoemaker continued carrying this large enter-

prise until about 1849 when the title passed to Elias Eby, Barnabas Devitt being a partner until 1860. Eby continued until 1870 when he sold to Peter Shirk and Samuel S. Snider, the latter selling his interest to Shirk in 1887 who continued as sole owner in the firm name of Shirk & Snider, forming Shirk & Snider, Ltd. in 1910, with Peter Shirk, President, and his eldest son George as Managing Director. This firm in addition to operating the Bridgeport mill also owns and operates the Baden flour mills. The water powers at both plants have been considerably improved.

26. This power was at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Grand River and was abandoned after woolen factory ceased to run, but is again used a short distance up stream nearer flour mill and connected with the flour mill by cable on No. 25 power of Shirk & Snider, Ltd.
32. Operated by his son and grandsons in later years.
33. For many years this mill was operated by his son David, but now abandoned. Operated until 1900.
35. Bought from Jacob and Abram Bechtel in three parcel lots, 1806, 1817 and 1824, all told 765 acres. This gave him water privilege on Schneider creek. Built saw mill in 1812. He increased water power in 1825 adding flour mill the same year and woolen mill and distillery a year later. Bliehm sold to Samuel Liebshitz on Nov. 14, 1835. The latter was a Jew, through whom the place became known locally as Jewsburg. Subsequently ownership passed to Rev. William McMurray in 1851, then to Estate of J. B. Ewart in 1855; to J. Atkinson and Charles T. Tisdale in 1856; to Elias Snider in 1860; to T. B. and A. B. Snider in 1878; to William Snider in 1888; and to Lehman Shirk in 1898 who is present owner and continues to operate the flour mills. The other industries have long been out of existence.
36. Title of this property passed to Joseph B. Stauffer in 1850. He sold in 1853 to William D. Perine who along with his brother Moses Billings Perine started to educate the farmers in Waterloo county in flax culture. Moses Billings' persistent and convincing advocacy of his cause succeeded in influencing farmers to raise considerable flax, sufficient at least for the Perines to establish a number of flax mills and later put up quite an extensive twine factory on above property. The title passed to the Doon Twines, Ltd. in 1909, who continue to operate the factory. Water power still in use.
37. John Biehn sold to Adam Ferrie, Jr. in 1834, who in 1838 built mill dam, flour mill, oatmeal and barley mills, saw mill and distillery. This property was considered at the time as the most up to date within the county. The water power was also excellent in the early days. The volume of business in buying grain locally from farmers was of great importance to the community. Subsequent owners after the Ferries were Thomas Stewart in 1870; Jacob Z. Detweiler in 1874; and T. B. and A. B. Snider in 1884, who operated the flour mills for several years. In 1893 Charles Cluthe became owner. The water power is considered fair, but all the industries as put up by the Ferries

are out of commission. The old mill was burnt out about 1898. The walls remaining were later partly housed in and again burnt out three years ago. Cluthe used the building as a shoddy mill, etc.

42. For many years operated by his son Noah Weber.
44. Estate of James Watson sold to David Cole in 1871. After several transfers the Dominion Fibre Co. bought in 1915. The buildings where this company operated were destroyed by fire a short time ago.
46. Samuel Bowman came into possession of No. 45 (which was his father's property) and built another water power on the stream a very short distance up stream from No. 45, saw mill property. On this new power he put up a flour mill and operated the same until 1866 when he sold to Peter Shirk, who ran the flour mill until 1870 and then sold to John and Jacob Detweiler. After a few more transfers Allan Bowman became owner in 1884. He connected the water power of No. 45 with 46 by wire cable transmission, which was probably the first cable water power transmission in the county. Bowman sold to Jacob Hilborn who again sold to his son Joseph, in 1905 and is present owner and operator.
47. In later years Bechtel connected this water by canal and wooden flume with his No. 48 power, a distance of probably one-third mile. The town of Preston, prior to Hydro system, utilized this power for some years for town lighting purposes.
48. Mr. Bechtel connected No. 47, as above stated with this power, which no doubt he discovered as being insufficient to run a flour mill. In 1859 Bechtel sold to his sons Henry and Aaron and in 1862 Henry became sole owner. After some other transfers, Angus McNally became owner in 1875 and changed the flour mill into a woolen mill, operating same for a number of years. This industry has passed its usefulness, being vacant for some time.
50. Operated on small scale for only a short time.

# WILMOT TOWNSHIP

## NITH RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

### ALDER CREEK

Headwaters 2 miles northwest of Mannheim

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
51†	1845	Isaac Shantz.....	Alder Creek.....	Mannheim	S. M.* and W. W.*
52†	1850	Peter Gingrich.....	Alder Creek.....	Mannheim	S. M.*
53†	1828	Jacob Reichert.....	Alder Creek.....	Two miles north of New Dundee near Huron Road.....	S. M.
54**	1855	Jacob Bettschen.....	Spring Creek on Alder.....	On Huron Road two miles north of New Dundee	S. M.* and W. W.* Reported power used to operate cider mill.
55	1850	Moses Biehn.....	Spring creek on Alder. Located below No. 54.....	On Huron Road two miles north of New Dundee	S. M.*
56†	1842	John Miller.....	Alder creek.....	New Dundee	S. M.*
57	1855	John Geo. Wegenast.....	Alder Creek.....	New Dundee	S. M.*

### PLUM CREEK

Tributary to Nith—Headwaters near Baden

58	1836	Mr. Nafzinger.....	Plum Creek.....	North of Bleam's road.....	S. M.*
59†**	1840	John B. Haymaker.....	Plum Creek.....	South of Bleam's road.....	S. M.*
60†	1842	Eli Stauffer.....	Plum Creek.....	Half mile north of Huron road.....	S. M.*
51	1842	Mr. Stevens.....	Plum Creek.....	Below No 60.....	S. M.*
62	1843	Joseph Y. Shantz.....	Plum Creek.....	One mile south- east of Hays- ville.....	S. M.*
63†	1844	Jacob Kropf.....	Baden Spring creek.....	Baden.....	S. M.* and F. M.
64†	1856	Jacob Beck.....	Baden Creek.....	Baden.....	F. M.
65†	1845	Jonas Shantz.....	Bamberg creek...	One mile north- east of Philips- burg.....	S. M.*
66	1840	John Shantz.....	Bamberg Creek.....	Near No. 65.....	S. M.*
67†	1848-	Peter Gerber.....	Bamberg Creek.....	Upstream from from No. 66.....	S. M.*
68†	1845	William Scott.....	Nith River.....	New Hamburg	S. M.* and F. M.

No.	Year	By Whom Improved -	Stream	Location	Industries
69†	1850	T. T. S. Neville.....	Nith River.....	Near New Hamburg	S. M.* and F. M.*
70†	Probably 1848-52	Robert or John Hays.....	Nith River.....	Haysville.....	S. M.*, F. M.* and possibly W. F.*

#### † REFERENCE NOTES

51. Water power was destroyed by flood in 1868.
52. Water power destroyed by flood in 1868.
53. This water power appears to be the only one remaining in the county that continues to run a saw mill at the present time. The present owner has added an up to date saw mill. It is questionable however, whether Jacob Reichert built the original saw mill if built in 1828, for he is on record as having come into possession in 1841. One, Christian Reichert, is recorded to have been owner in 1830; he sold to Jacob in 1841, who in turn sold to John S. Hallman in 1878. Hallman sold to his son Jacob C. Hallman the present owner, who continues with his son, running saw mill and chopping mill on this water power plant. J. C. Hallman reported that Jacob Reichert, under contract with the Government cleared a large portion of the Huron Road, for which he received 800 acres of land, selecting a portion thereof that included above named water power on Alder creek.
56. The Canada Company sold on March 11, 1830 to John Miller a parcel of land through which flowed the Alder creek, upon which he created water power and built a saw mill about 1842. He sold to his brother Fred G. Miller in 1846. Mr. Alex Miller, K.C., son of Fred, is under the impression that his father erected the flour mill in 1850 or about that year. Some years thereafter various transfers were made of this milling property, among them John Ernst appears as owner. It was finally sold to Abram and Cyrus Bricker in 1868, who operated the flour mills for probably four years, after which the following are recorded as owners: Simon P. Bowman, George and Samuel B. Eshleman, Jacob Betzner, Hannah E. Murray and Thomas Wilson. The latter sold to E. W. B. Snider on July 4, 1876, and he sold to Amos Hilborn, the present owner, on Aug. 21, 1901.
59. This original water power saw mill building seems to be the last and only one remaining out of 71 that were erected within the county. Mill dam seems in fair order.
60. Sawing discontinued. Power used for chopping mill. Present owner is Mr. Ephraim Shantz.
63. Mr. Kropf on May 23, 1831, received title to parcel of property through which flowed a fine spring creek with head waters close by. On this he built a dam and saw mill in 1844. Some years later he added a flour mill. After having trouble some years later, in which time transfers were made and minor industries undertaken, the property passed to Henry M. Brubacher, who changed the flour mill building into a woolen mill in 1878, and, with his sons, was operating the factory until recently, when the property was destroyed by fire.

64. After operating the flour mills for some years, the title passed to James Livingston on June 20, 1879. He sold to Peter Shirk on Aug. 17, 1889, who transferred to Shirk & Snider, Ltd. on March 15, 1910. This firm is operating the mills at present.
65. Mr Shantz also started to build a dam across the Nith River, and foundation for flour mill, but this was not completed
67. In 1909 V. Z. Wagner put up a chopping mill on this water power.
68. On Dec. 2, 1845 Absalom Shade sold a parcel of property to William Scott in the village of New Hamburg, through which passes the Nith River. On this Scott built a dam, saw mill and flour mills and operated same until August, 1862. Subsequent owners were Henry Parker, E. A. and H. Fangmeier, John L. Wilson, Samuel Merner, Fred Merner, Christian Merner, Jacob Zurbrigg, Samuel R. and W. Stewart. The latter sold to Stewart Bros. Ltd. on Nov. 9, 1908, who are present owners and operators.
69. After Neville invested in building dam, saw and flour mills, and operating for some years, the water freshets made conditions very unfortunate, destroying mill dam and damaging buildings, so that where formerly a thriving business was done, today there is barely a trace left of the industries.
70. No reliable data received, but the records show that Robert Hays got title in 1837 to a parcel of land through which the Nith River flows. He sold to John Hays in 1849, who again sold to Andrew W. McClelland in 1860. It is a certainty that a flour mill was built and it is also reported that saw mill and woolen mills were erected. Whatever industries driven by Nith River water power were established, apparently suffered similar fate as No. 69, Neville property.



## WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP

### GRAND AND CONESTOGO RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

- 71† 1854 Wm. H. Lampier..... Cox creek tributary to Grand on east..... Winterbourne S. M.\* and F.M.
- 72 1848 Daniel Nichlen..... Spring creek east side and tributary to Grand..... One mile south-east of Conestogo F.M.\*

### TRIBUTARIES TO GRAND FROM WEST

- 73 1860 Thos Quickfall..... Canagaguige..... Floradale..... F.M.\* and S. M.\*  
Possibly prior date
- 74† 1840 David Musselman..... Spring Creek..... Conestogo..... S. M.\*
- 75 No date  
Goodworth & Sills..... Spring Creek..... Conestogo.... Paint mill\*

### CONESTOGO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

- 77 1850 John Martin..... Fishing Creek..... Three miles south of St. Jacobs..... S. M.\*
- 78 1844 Valentine Ratz..... Conestogo River. One mile west of St. Jacobs..... S. M.\*
- 79† 1850 Jacob C. Snider..... Conestogo River. St. Jacobs, S. M.\*, W. F.\* and F. M.
- 80† 1844 David Musselman..... Conestogo River. Conestogo S. M.\* and F. M.
- 81† 1858 John Benner..... Spring creek flowing to Grand.... West Montrose.... W. F.\*
- 82† 1855 Samuel Good..... Spring creek tributary to Conestogo..... One mile north-west of St. Jacobs..... W. W.\*

### † REFERENCE NOTES

71. After W. H. Lampier bought the property in the year 1854 through which Cox creek flows, he built a dam, saw mill and flour mill, operating these industries up to 1857, when he sold to Charles Allen and James Matheson. Aaron Clemens and James Wells bought the property in 1870 and operated until 1887 when Wells sold to Clemens. Later transfers were made to David S. Clemens and Joseph S. Shantz, who sold in 1900 to James Hamilton the present owner, who is running the flour mill mostly on chopping. Saw mill has been abandoned.
74. This power was used many years to operate a flax mill by Perine Bros. Used for electric lighting at present.

76. Mr. Brubacher was considered the first or one of the first settlers on the west side of the Conestogo River in Woolwich township. After he built his saw mill on a small stream he found the water supply running short. Being close by the Conestogo River he devised means to place a wheel of probably 26 feet in height in the river with water buckets on the side so that when the wheel was set in motion by the flow or current of the river, the buckets would carry the water up and empty on or near the top of the wheel and by a wooden spout the water would flow into upper stream and help to create more power. Rather a novel experiment.
79. Bought on April 10, 1848, a farm on the south side of Conestogo River, the lot line on north end terminating in centre of the river, so bought sufficient adjoining land to overflow to give sufficient head for the pond. He then built dam, saw mill, flour mill and woolen mill during 1850 and 1851. He sold to his son Jacob on Feb. 20, 1855. Subsequent owners were H. F. Jackson 1856, George W. Eby 1857, Jacob, Daniel, Peter and Martin Eby 1860. After more transfers between Eby Bros., Benjamin D. Snider became owner in 1863. He sold to E. W. B. Snider on Dec. 31, 1870, who operated the flour mills up to 1917 and then sold to his son W. W. Snider, who is present owner and carries on the flour mill business under firm name of Snider Flour Milling Co. B. D. Snider, after his dam was carried away by 1869 floods, arranged to construct a dam on No. 78 and cut a canal 1 1-8 mile long to his mill. Before he completed this work he sold to E. W. B. Snider who finished the head race.
80. Mr. Musselman bought a plot of land from Abram Martin on March 27, 1830 through which the Conestogo River flowed and gave a water privilege. On this spot he built a dam, saw mill and flour mill in 1844. He sold to Henry Snider on Dec. 1, 1856. His executors then sold to Menno Snider on Nov. 16, 1885, who operated the mill until destroyed by fire probably fifteen years ago, when he rebuilt and operated with his son Walter's assistance until his death. After this event two years ago, it passed to Walter J. Snider, who is the present owner and operator of the flour mills.
81. Operated by overshot wheel.
82. Operated by 28 foot diameter wheel.

## WELLESLEY TOWNSHIP

### CONESTOGO AND NITH RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
83†	1846	John Hawk.....	Conestogo River.	Hawkesville	F. M. W. F. later
84	1855	John W. Brubacher.....	Spring creek tribu- tary to Cones- togo.....	Near Hawkesville	W. F.*
85	1844	George Kroetsch.....	Outlet of small lake tributary to Nith River.....	Bamberg.....	S. M.*
86	1850	John Kroetsch.....	Half mile below No. 84.....	Bamberg.....	S. M.*
87	1840	John Scott.....	Smith creek tribu- tary to Nith River.....	One mile north of Wellesley.....	S. M.*
88†	1848	John Schmitt.....	Smith Creek.....	Wellesley.....	S. M.*

#### † REFERENCE NOTES

83. Mr. Hawk received the Crown Title on July 1, 1851 and built a dam across the Conestogo River and a flour mill in 1846. Through Hawk's enterprise the place received the name of Hawkesville. Some years later a woolen mill was added to the water power. Mr. Hawk sold to T. Wilson and R. McCulloch on Dec. 27, 1866. On Jan 5, 1876 Wilson sold his interest to R. McCulloch, who operated the properties until his decease, when his son Hugh McCulloch became owner in 1896, operating industries until 1898, after which several transfers were made and finally Levi D. Lichty received title and is present owner. The mill dam has given trouble of late years.
86. Uses power for chopping mill at present.
88. In recognition of Schmitt's enterprise, the place was named Smithville, later Wellesley. Title passed in 1853 to Chris Doering, who built a flour mill probably about 1856 and operated the same with his brother Henry up to 1873 and then sold to J. G. Reiner and Eckhardt Stein. In 1885 Reiner sold his interest to Stein. After various ownership changes it passed into the hands of Faber Bros., who are present owners and operators.

## NORTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

### GRAND AND NITH RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

No.	Year	By Whom Imported	Stream	Location	Industries
89†	1842	Robert Dickson.....	Grand River.....	Galt.....	S. M.* etc.

### GRAND RIVER TRIBUTARIES FROM EAST

90†	1836	Mr. Scrimager.....	Mill Creek.....	Two and a half miles upstream from Galt.....	S. M.*
91	1838	Mr. Henderson.....	Mill creek.....	Half mile be- No. 89.....	S. M.*
92	1850	McDougall and Broomfield.....	Mill creek.....	Quarter mile below No. 90....	S. M.*
93†	1818	Absalom Shade.....	Mill creek.....	Galt S. M.* and F. M.*	
94	No date	Name unknown	On overflow No 93.....	Galt.....	Distillery*
95	No date	Harvey and Dowd.....	Water from No. 94.....	Galt Planning mill* and tannery*	
96†	1835	Isaac Sours.....	Mill creek.....	Galt.....	W. F..
97	No date	Mr. Wiley.....	Moffat creek.....	Galt....	W. W.*, cheese fac- tory and brewery*
98	No date. Probably 1835.	Andrew Groff.....	Spring creek tribu- tary to Grand..	On Preston and Galt Road. Now owned by Galt Golf Club.....	S. M.* F. M.* and distillery*
99	1850	Not definitely known. Someone says it was built by Simon Pat- terson.....	Spring creek 90 feet head. Tribu- tary to Grand west side.....	Near old foot bridge, Galt	W.W.* etc.

### NITH RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

100	1857	Alexander Reid.....	Cedar Creek.....	Lot 31, Con 10.	Shingle mill*
101	1851	George Colclough.....	Cedar Creek.....	Lot 33, Con. 8	Distillery* and peg factory*
102†	1852	John Hall.....	Cedar Creek.....	Ayr.....	S. M.* and F. M.
103†	1824	Abel Mudge.....	Cedar Creek.....	Ayr.....	S. M.* and F. M.
104	1857	Mr. Moosher.....	Spring Creek.....	Ayr.....	W. W.*
105	No date	Name Unknown.....	Eden creek branch.....	Lot 37, Con. 10....	W. F.*
106	1857	Mr. Cunningham.....	Spring Creek.....	Ayr.....	Brewery*
107	1856	James Gladstone.....	Spring Creek.....	Ayr.....	W. W.*

No.	Year	By Whom Improved	Stream	Location	Industries
108†	No date	Thomas Fulton.....	Nith River.....	Greenfield.....	S. M.*
109	No date	Walter Gladstone.....	Nith River.....	Lot 37, Con. 7.....	S. M.*
110	No date	William Kay.....	Nith River.....	Lot 37, Con 7 F. M.*,	oatmeal and chopping mill*
111†	No date	Abel Mudge.....	Nith River.....	Lot 38, Con 7.....	Two saw mills and F. M.*
112†	1843	Mr. Egges.....	Spring creek tributary to Nith River.....	One mile south of Roseville on Ayr Road	Tannery*

#### † REFERENCE NOTES

89. Mr. Dickson bought the water rights on the Grand River at Galt from Peter Huber on Oct. 1, 1842. Dickson is reported to have built this dam in 1842. It is the second dam on the Grand within the county and by all odds creates more power than any other water power plant in the county. During 1842-43 he also erected the Dickson flour mill, saw mill, and woolen factory. Fire destroyed these industries in November 1843, but they were again rebuilt and operated during Dickson's ownership up to 1862, at which time the property was sold to James Blain who was for many years head miller for Dickson, and was doing a large flour milling business for many years. In connection with the above water power, a head race was run along the east side of river where many industries were located, paying a rental for power. From information supplied through the kindness of Mr. J. N. MacKendrick, the following manufacturers have the right to use power: Riverside Silk Mills; C. T. Turnbull & Co., knitting mills; D Spiers, oatmeal mill; Katie Foundry; Cowan & Co., machine shops. On the west side Samuel Atwood used power for a stave cutting mill. The original flour and saw mill industries have disappeared.
90. About 1856 Isaac Martin built a flour mill on this power, title passing to one Mr. Rott, who is reported owner and operator of the flour mill.
93. According to Hon. James Young's report, the Shade saw mill was running in spring of 1817, and his flour mill built in 1818 commenced to run the following year. Probably in 1838 the flour mills were rebuilt and became known as Dumfries Flour Mills. Thomas Stewart bought this property about 1865 and operated same for some years. John Cherry became owner and operated these mills for some years and sold to Robert Scott, who sold to the City of Galt, and the city transferred to the Dominion Government for Armory.
96. This water power is still in use by the Galt Knitting Co.
102. These industries are abandoned and the water power used at the John Watson Mfg. works.
103. These industries are abandoned and the water power used at the John Watson Mfg. works.

108. This property appears to have been owned by William Dickson and after various transfers, amongst which Thos. Fulton was owner for a part of this property, John and David Goldie finally became owners and built flour mills, operating them successfully for many years, when David became sole owner and sold to Goldie Milling Co. on July 20, 1894. The latter company sold to the Canada Cereal & Milling Co. on May 28, 1910, who are present owners and operators.
111. Beside saw mills and flour mills it is claimed that other industries were established but are all abandoned.
112. Eggles operated a tannery at Black Horse Inn. Later, one Strughers converted the tannery into cabinet factory, which then passed to Jacob Bechtel who used it as a shingle mill and pump factory. All these industries have disappeared.

Mr. A. E. Watson of Ayr kindly contributed valuable information as to water powers and original industries in North Dumfries Township on the Nith River and its tributaries. Summing up, these have all passed into history with the exception of several water powers; that which the John Watson Mfg. Co. secured and are making use of to operate their extensive agricultural machinery plant at Ayr. and the water power on Nith River used to operate the Goldie Flour Mills at Greenfield.

### SUMMARY

The following summary shows the total number of Water Powers and Industries that were established in connection therewith in each Township. Those marked "In" continue active; those marked "Out" are practically abandoned or inactive.

Township	Total	Water Powers		Saw Mills		Flour Mills		Woolen Factories		Other Industries	
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Waterloo.....	50	17	33	1	29	8	5	3	5	1	20
Wilmot .....	20	7	13	1	18	3	3		1	3	5
Woolwich .....	12	5	7		7	3	2		2	2	
Wellesley .....	6	3	3		3	2			2	1	
N. Dumfries....	24	7	17		13	2	7	1	1	1	13
	112	39	73	1	70	18	17	4	11	8	38

It will be noticed that 73 out of 112 water powers (65 per cent.) have been abandoned. This can be accounted for by the fact that the small streams on which many of the industries were located became unreliable in regular water supply for reasons already explained; and as will be seen, 70 out of 71 saw mills were abandoned, owing to timber supply becoming exhausted.

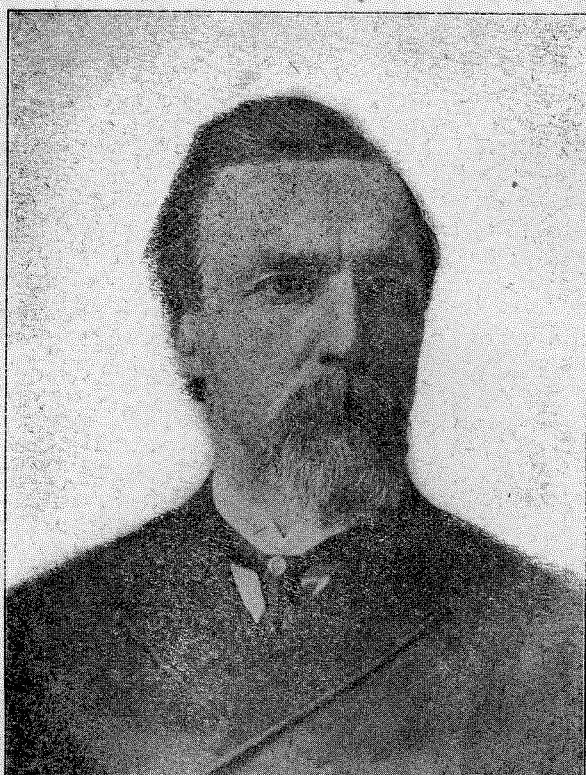
As to the decrease of water powers, the loss is being overcome by the rapid progress of Hydro Power that was so enthusiastically advocated in Waterloo County sixteen years ago and is even now in its infancy, proving of immense value, with still greater possibilities in the future; for Canada with 3000 miles between East and West, is supplied with ample rivers and streams ready to be harnessed for carrying on almost unlimited industrial enterprises with water powers.

The removal of the forests is not such an easy problem to remedy. For the water powers we have the raw material—water; but to reforest and supply timber takes from 40 to 80 years' time to produce. Waterloo County may not have over 6 per cent. of what might be called real good primitive forest and it is doubtful if the portion of Ontario lying from Toronto north to Georgian Bay and west thereof would have a larger percentage of timber land.

Apparently our Government has been spending considerable money in investigating what should be done, but so far nothing practical has been done, in reforesting. No time should be wasted in deciding what percentage of acreage should be forest, and wherever the older sections fall below such percentage, reforesting should be started; not leaving it to individual efforts, but the Government should purchase necessary lands, making them Crown lands, and look after the cultivation thereof, and restore what is considered necessary to supply the demands of at least our own country.

November 30th, 1918.





## HON. JAMES YOUNG : CANADIAN PATRIOT

By Carlton McNaught

I once asked a close personal friend of the late James Young to sum up in a phrase the political faith of the man who has been called "Galt's most distinguished son."

"Mr. Young," he replied reflectively, "was a thorough Canadian."

That sentence, it seems to me, epitomizes not only the professed political principles of the late Hon. James Young, statesman, but the whole tenor and practice of a life that was a noble expression of the sturdy Canadian spirit.

Born in Galt on May 24th, 1835, just one year after his father and mother, John and Janet Young, had come out to Canada from Melrose, Scotland, the boy who was destined to play a part in the welding of a united Canada brought with him into the world inherited qualities that linked him spiritually with the fighting Covenanters, and set the seal of the Shorter Catechism upon him from birth. Little wonder that he found his heroes of fiction mainly in the pages of Sir Walter Scott, or that he would never acknowledge a greater poet than Bobbie Burns. Nor is it strange that later in life we find him one of the bulwarks of Presbyterianism in his native town.



As an all-sufficient guide for character and conduct, he turned instinctively to that Book of Books which his forebears had carried under their plaids to perilous gatherings among the heather, and like Gladstone, one of his political heroes though not a Scotchman, he was never tired of quoting it, nor did he ever lose faith in the divine inspiration in an age full of religious doubt and questioning. Always in his home life family prayers with a reading from the Scriptures brought their simple, quiet benison to the close of each busy day.

From earliest youth James Young identified himself closely with the life of his native town of Galt. Galt did not become an incorporated village till 1850, when James Young was a lad of fifteen, and its population then was only a little over 2,000. In the course of his lifetime, therefore, he witnessed its growth from a mere hamlet to a thriving industrial city of 12,000, with its justly deserved sobriquet, the Manchester of Canada. As a boy, living with his parents, who kept the Queen's Arms Hotel, lately demolished to make way for a handsome Y.M.C.A. building, he knew the delights of country life. He swam and fished with other care-free youngsters in the Grand River, explored the woods and streams for miles around, experienced the delightful thrills of being lost after dark in the Beverley Swamp, and played Cowboys and Indians amid the autumn glories of the Grand River. As a nipper of eight he thrilled to the first appearance of a Galt Fire Brigade, glorious almost as soldiers with their bright scarlet coats, and the absorbing mechanism of primitive hand-engines, at the burning of Dickson Mills in 1843. He attended also the performance of Galt's first theatrical attraction, the "Thespian Amateurs," who presented in the Firemen's Hall, "The Castle Spectre," "The Secret Panel," "The Devil among the Crockery," and suchlike delightful dramas with the accompaniment of "real" scenery and a three-man orchestra. He listened spell-bound to the eloquent discourse of the august Dr. John Bayne, "father of the free church," whose sermons sometimes lasted from eleven in the morning to three in the afternoon, and from whom, perhaps, the future Canadian statesman caught his first ambition to become an orator. While still a boy he saw the rise of mills and foundries; and as a young man of eighteen he first heard George Brown, who was to become one of his political heroes, deliver a speech at a public banquet tendered him in Galt. Little wonder, therefore, that his love for his native town grew into a passion that made him its historian and first citizen, so that even to-day to think of Galt is to think of the Hon. James Young.

As a youth James Young had two ambitions. One was to be a good writer and the other was to be a good speaker. As he has himself acknowledged, one of his earliest heroes was the reporter of the local newspaper. It was not astonishing, therefore, that while still in his early teens he secured a position on the local newspaper himself, the more especially as the press was in those days an excellent stepping stone to public life, and so favored his twin ambitions to become both a writer and a speaker. In 1853, at the age of eighteen, he purchased the Dumfries Reformer from James Ainslie and he remained its proprietor and editor for the following ten years.

Those ten years were momentous years for Canada and for the young man who was to play a prominent part in working out the political problems of the budding nation. The union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, instead of settling political difficulties, had given rise to a

bitter struggle between the communities, the one French and the other English. The double majority system in parliament, introduced as a remedy for the racial difficulties, had failed, and a dissolution of the union, with a federation of the two provinces, or of all the British provinces of North America, was being discussed. Parliamentary sessions and elections were marked by struggles of extraordinary turbulence and bitterness. A little later John A. Macdonald and George Brown emerged as rival political leaders. Oliver Mowat, D'Arcy McGee, William Macdougall, Sandfield Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie were the political lions of the hour. Administrations were formed and dissolved with dramatic suddenness, deadlock following deadlock as a result of the difficulty of governing two provinces, racially distinct, under the one parliament.

Of all this political turmoil the young Galt journalist was an intensely alive and interested spectator. He attended political meetings, conventions and dinners, interviewed the leading political giants in their lairs, and in his paper was a strenuous advocate of Reform principles. His two volumes of reminiscences, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada," by their wealth of personal and political detail, witness the vividness with which he followed the course of events at this time and the deep impression they left upon his mind.

It was not long before his ambition to become an orator was given a chance to bear fruit. He began to win the notice of discerning leaders as a potential power in the Reform party. The reception of a telegram from George Brown asking the young journalist to conduct a series of meetings in the great man's interest in the South Oxford bye-election of 1863, marked an epoch in the life of the coming statesman. As he himself said, "It seemed a golden opportunity to win my political spurs, and I was speedily in the midst of the contest." It is clear that the far-sighted editor of the *Globe* recognized from the first in the person of his younger confrere of the *Dumfries Reformer* a man destined for public life. As a fellow journalist he had always treated the young reform editor with kindly consideration, "for some reason which never appeared very clear to me," as his admirer modestly states in recounting this incident in his reminiscences. But from this point there began a long period of intimacy and mutual regard which continued until the death of Brown, and to which Mr. Young's two volumes of political history bear frequent witness.

The long period of political unrest and conflict culminated in 1864 in the uniting of Messrs. Brown and Macdonald, the rival political leaders, to carry out the policy of Confederation, which both agreed to be the only solution of the increasing governmental friction between the two provinces. This event, finally consummated in 1867, marked the definite entry of the erstwhile editor of the *Dumfries Reformer* into parliamentary life. The great Reform Party convention held in Toronto on June 27th, 1867, numbered among its delegates "James Young, Reform candidate for the Commons, Galt." In the ensuing elections he was chosen to represent the riding of South Waterloo, and took his place alongside the heroes of the Reform party in the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Young's parliamentary career extended over a period of twenty years. He retained his seat in the Dominion Parliament for twelve years, going down in the big Liberal defeat of 1878. He entered the Ontario legislature in 1879 as member for North Brant, and from June to October

1883 he held the office of Provincial Treasurer in Sir Oliver Mowat's administration, retiring from cabinet position in that year owing to ill-health, and finally from parliamentary life altogether in 1887.

His public life was marked by a firm adherence to the Liberal party and to Reform principles generally. In the Dominion Parliament he became a close friend and follower of Alexander Mackenzie and in the Ontario Legislature of Sir Oliver Mowat and Edward Blake. In later years he remained a personal friend and admirer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He took part in most of the notable debates that marked the progress of Canada's parliamentary history during this period, and was an opponent to be feared, especially on statistical and financial questions. His early passion for oratory came to fruition in the House, and he developed into a speaker of polished skill, a full and resonant voice and an instinctive courtliness of manner lending grace, and a natural warmth and vigor of feeling giving persuasive power, to his utterances. For this reason he was in demand as a platform and after-dinner speaker. His mastery of parliamentary procedure and grasp of details led to the chairmanship of two important House committees—public accounts and committee of the whole, and he was elected chairman of the big Liberal conventions held in Toronto in 1887 and 1893. He was also president of the Ontario Reform Association for a time. As a member of parliament he was directly responsible for the initiation of a "Hansard" or regular report of debates, and as a member of the Ontario legislature for the founding of a provincial bureau of statistics.

Few avowed party men have shown as marked an independence when it came to a matter of principle as did the late Hon. James Young. When the Liberal party was flirting with the idea of commercial union with the United States, as advocated by Mr. Erastus Wiman, Mr. Young launched a vigorous campaign against it as being detrimental to the best interests of Canada, and in return received a complimentary letter from his political opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald. His strenuous opposition did much to give a quietus to the fad. It was a matter that came close to the essential fibre of so sturdy a Canadian as Mr. Young. He was firm in his opposition both to anything that might lead to absorption by the United States and to such a scheme as Imperial Federation which might destroy Canada's complete autonomy. He believed with passionate fervor that Canada's destiny was that of a fully autonomous nation, bound to the parent country by ties of affection and common origin, but without any unwieldy political machinery. Anything which seemed to jeopardize this future he strenuously fought. In speech, pamphlet and private life he resolutely stood out for this ideal. On the other hand he was an advocate of closer trade relations with the United States, and as a result of a prize essay which he wrote advocating commercial reciprocity he was invited, along with other prominent Canadians, to attend the big Detroit convention at which this project was mooted in 1866. The differentiation which he made between commercial union and reciprocity in its tendency was not acknowledged by opponents of the measure in Canada, however, with the result that, as he maintained, reciprocity was "vainly sacrificed on the annexation altar."

When Hon. James Young retired from public life in 1887 at the age of 52, the services of a skilful parliamentarian and a vigorous practical patriot were lost to the arena of active affairs. He continued, however, to be an occasional contributor to the press on political topics, while engaged in

business interests, and shortly he began work upon his two volumes of reminiscences, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada," a labor of love which occupied him on and off till his death in 1913, the last volume coming from the press just in time for the author to witness the consummation of his life's ambition.

Out of his long and active association with public affairs and his intimacy with all the principal figures of his time in Canada, Mr. Young was able to construct a history of the political struggles which gave birth to a united Dominion, that has all the charm of a personal narrative. In his two volumes are preserved pen portraits of men who were the architects of a young nation, drawn with a vividness and a liveliness that brings them very near to us. His chronicle of a period marked by stormy and often bitter contests is written with a warmth and a dramatic sense that conveys something of the emotional atmosphere which surrounded them, yet with an impartiality and a fairness the more remarkable in one of such strong party principles. In short he bequeathed to the Canada he loved so well an historical and human document of the highest value.

During the years of his retirement from active political life and in which he was engaged on the production of his *magnum opus*, Mr. Young followed with undimmed interest and affection the development of the Dominion whose birth he had witnessed, and was a frequent contributor to the press on questions of political moment. Nor did he lose his filial regard for his native town of Galt, a feeling which took on naturally, as time progressed, a touch of the paternal. As a young man he had sat on the Galt Public School Board, and the County Council, and as editor of the Reformer had actively furthered everything that made for the town's progress. He took a part in the development of the town's industrial life as one of the owners of the Victoria Wheel Works. In later life he became a chairman of the board of governors of the Galt Collegiate Institute and Galt Hospital Trust, and was instrumental in the erection of the fine hospital which now graces the town and of which he and Mrs. Young were consistent benefactors. He was manager of the Central Presbyterian church and a generous giver to missions and to charities. In everything concerning the welfare of Galt and the surrounding district he was vitally interested. He was for eleven years president of the Associated Mechanics Institute of Ontario, and ex-officio member of the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association, the industrial and arts departments of the provincial exhibitions being, during this period, largely under his direction and control. He was also for many years president of the Gore Fire Insurance Company.

These bald biographical details give but a cold idea, however, of what the life of the Hon. James Young meant to the community in which he lived. From the time when as a boy in his teens he roamed the woods and fields about his native town with James Lee, George and Richard Jaffray and other Galtonians in search of hare or pheasant, his heart was bound up in the little Scotch Presbyterian settlement which has since earned the proud title of "the Manchester of Canada," and seemingly there was no time when his personality did not count as a sturdy force in its life. An old Galtonian wrote, on hearing of his death: "As a boy I remember I looked up to Mr. Young with great reverence. He was an inspiration to more than one young man. We wondered how he was able to write so well in

the Reformer, to speak so well from the platform, and to win his way by his own unaided efforts to a place of honor in the Dominion. . . . It may be a quarter of a century since I have seen Mr. Young, but whenever I have thought of Galt, and I have thought of it probably every day of my life, I have thought of Mr. Young."

The pride and interest he took in his native town and surroundings was given tangible evidence in his "Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries," which he published in 1880, and which is one of the far too few treatises of the kind dealing with our local history. Into the making of this book went a vast amount of patience and care, most of the material not contained in the author's own experience having to be gathered at first hand from surviving pioneers of the very early days. The meetings of these ancient veterans at Mr. Young's house, and the battles that were fought over dates and incidents as whimsical memory met whimsical memory, were certainly not without liveliness. Much of the history of Galt itself, however, was of course within the scope of Mr. Young's own memory, and he has described the town's rise from a small village to a thriving industrial city with affectionate faithfulness.

In 1858, at the age of 23, James Young had married Miss Margaret McNaught, second daughter of the late John McNaught of Brantford, whose splendid qualities of heart and mind, as he himself bore affectionate testimony, were such a potent influence in his life. Their fine old home on the hill, set in the midst of pleasant grounds and surrounded by trees and flowers upon which was bestowed the tender care of years, is still one of Galt's beauty spots and one of Ontario's finest garden homes. Its warm hospitality, the charm and dignity of its host and hostess are a tradition cherished by two generations of Galtonians.

Mr. Young never lost his passion for the pleasures of the out-of-doors. Upon his spacious grounds and upon his trees, each one selected with discriminating judgment and carefully nursed from saplinghood into sturdy age, he lavished the earnest solicitude of a connoisseur in beautiful growing things. He loved too to roam the fields and woods with a gun over his arm, in company with some kindred soul who could appreciate the quiet, ever-changing beauties of nature. He knew every bit of bush or swamp, every stream and pond, for many miles about Galt, and each hunting season, even in his riper years, saw him frequently afield with such a companion as the late Peter Hay, James P. Lee or Richard Jaffray. He was in his earlier years a famous "wing shot," and he retained his expertness with a gun at an age when most men have laid aside active pleasures. Many a youthful sportsman has taken his first lessons in the course of some delightful gunning ramble with the Master of Thornhill. In his day, too, he was an ardent cricketer, a left hand batsman to be feared, and a power behind the wicket. He captained the Galt cricket club in the fifties and sixties when the team was in the habit of meeting the best in the province. As a member of parliament he led the Commons' cricketers to victory many a time.

Another outstanding thing about James Young was the spirit of youthfulness which he never lost. Some men are like this. The accruing years bring them knowledge of the world, ripeness of judgment, cares and responsibilities, sorrows, even tragedies in their lives, yet fail to shackle their spirits, rob them of buoyancy and optimism, or kill their capacity for glee-

ful enthusiasms. Such a one was the Master of Thornhill. He was always ready to relax after serious business into the happy abandon of the boy let out of school. He would rub his hands, slap his youthful companion on the back (young people he always liked to have about him) with a little whimsical laugh, exclaiming in effect: "Come, let us forget serious responsibilities for a while and remember that the world is a good place, teeming with things to be enjoyed!" And straightway he was a contemporary of the lad in his teens whose responsive grin recognized a kindred spirit, ready for a long buggy drive down the river, a ramble in the woods or an exciting excursion to some more distant point.

It is not strange that "Thornhill" should have been looked upon by small nephews as a good place to spend holidays... Lacking children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Young nevertheless possessed the unaffected love of a host of young people to whom no second bidding was needed once they had tasted the delights of Thornhill. Here more than one boy bred in a crowded city got a taste of joys no metropolis could afford.

Yet for all his youthful spirit, the Hon. James Young, in his later years specially, had about him a dignity of manner, a courtly graciousness of bearing which brought once more to mind the old world gentleman we of a younger generation have seen alone in the pages of Addison and Thackeray. It was this kindly suavity, this essential courteousness of soul, that lent distinction to his manner as a public speaker. He had a fine regard for form and procedure in the conduct of affairs, for the traditional customs of parliamentary practise, for the graceful amenities and polished tactfulnesses of ordinary human intercourse, which were born originally of a due regard for the feelings of one's neighbor, but which the more direct manners of an impatient age are rapidly rendering extinct. This it was that gave him invariably the air of the courtly statesman, even when he pulled up his horse on a country road to greet some former constituent with kindly enquiries, or paused in a tour of his grounds to give some directions to the gardener about the trimming of a tree. It gave him an air of authority, almost picturesqueness, as he mingled with the hurrying crowds on the streets of Toronto during the weekly business visits which he kept up till almost his last years. With his white hair and beard set off by a fresh complexion, his somewhat bushy brows, topping clear and observant grey eyes, and his erect, if in later years somewhat frail figure, he presented an aspect to arrest attention in a world where courtliness of bearing is less common than briskness and "pep."

Certainly I have failed in my attempt to give you a picture of Hon. James Young as we of the younger generation knew him in the later years of his long and useful life, honored as foremost citizen and benefactor by his native town, remembered by all who know the political history of Canada in the stormy period of construction as one who labored patiently and ably for its welfare, and loved by a wide circle of intimate friends as a noble and true-hearted gentleman, if it does not suggest as a final word the application of Browning's triumphant lines:

*"Grow old along with me.  
The best is yet to be,  
The last of life for which the first was made."*



WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL  
1861 : 1918

**An Appreciation:**

**By B. Mabel Dunham, B. A.**

Waterloo County has given to the world many famous men. Some have excelled in business, some in the professions, others in politics. The world is quick to see the ability and laud the merits of such men and we like good Christians, rejoicing with those who do rejoice, bring them our tribute of praise and exult in the fact that we dwell under the shadow of their greatness. The world is not always so quick to see the worth of him who has that vision without which the people perish. It has yet to learn that, as mind is greater than matter, so are the creations of the mind greater than anything our hands can make,

"For the dreamer lives forever  
While the toiler dies in a day."

To cheer and lift downcast hearts, and to strengthen them by the revelation of things not seen, that is the more abiding triumph.

Perhaps it is not as generally known as it might be, that among the native sons of Waterloo County is William Wilfred Campbell, the greatest of Canada's men of letters. That is indeed a distinction of which this county may well be proud. A man with a vision was born in our midst; from our community has gone forth one who has touched hearts not only in Canada but throughout the English-speaking world, for he is one of the very few of our Canadian poets who has received recognition abroad. Such men as Sir Henry Irving and William Dean Howells have praised

his work, but nothing pleased the poet quite so much as the appreciation of his own countrymen. In this county he had many friends and admirers, and an accident of birth which made him a native son of our county has added a personal touch to our regard for him.

Wilfred Campbell was born in Berlin,—now Kitchener,—Ontario, on June 1, 1861, when his father, Rev. Thomas Swaniston Campbell, was rector of the Anglican church. Some of the older residents of the city remember the father and recall the birth of the son. But the father moved away when the child was very young and no one ever dreamed until many years later how significant that birth would be to Canada and to the world.

Our poet had every chance in life. First of all he was born into a literary family. Through his father he was related to the poet, Thomas Campbell, and to the novelist, Henry Fielding. To this was added the advantage of a good education. His boyhood days were spent in the lake region, where day by day the beauty of nature made its silent appeal to a lad singularly sensitive to the impulse of the wide, free places of the earth. Later he attended the University of Toronto and Harvard University, and in 1906 was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Aberdeen. His was the culture, too, that comes from much travel and association with famous people. In 1893 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was presented at the court of the late King Edward and was present on the occasion of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Besides all these advantages, he had that of a happy marriage with a lady of refinement, the only child of the late Dr. Dibble of Woodstock, Ontario.

Wilfred Campbell did not devote his whole life to the following of the muses. As a young man he undertook parish work in New England and a few years later became rector at St. Stephen, New Brunswick. In 1891 he retired from the ministry to accept a position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier secured for him in the Civil Service at Ottawa. For many years, even to the time of his death, he was engaged in research work under Dr. Doughty of the Dominion Archives Bureau. He died at Ottawa of pneumonia at the beginning of this year.

The literary work of Wilfred Campbell was varied but uniformly of a high quality. The *Scottish American* says of him:—

"No poet with the exception of Tennyson and Browning has, during the latter half of this century, covered so wide a field and yet risen so high in each department in sustained flight of song, as has this young writer. In subtle and weird imagination, he has been likened to Poe, in lyric flight and spontaneity to Shelley, in depth and breadth to Shakespeare and Browning, and for intense personality he is considered unique among the younger writers of the day. In his poems is felt the presence of a strong personality, intensely interested in the perplexing problems of human existence. Even in his native verse, beneath all its pure music, there runs a deep undertone of haunting, mystical suggestiveness, which naturally links the restless phenomena of nature with the joys and sorrows of the human heart. As a dramatic poet, he stands alone, supreme in his generation."

Like many another writer, Wilfred Campbell began his literary career by submitting articles to the magazines. In 1889 was published his first book, "Lake Lyrics" and since that time he has often been called, "The



Poet of the Lakes." Campbell was proud of his country and loved every inch of Canadian soil but the region of the great lakes had a particular fascination for him. The changes of the season around the lakes, their own changes under varying skies, the swish of the waters on the pebbles along the shore and the echoes of the forests, these all are reproduced for us in his "Lake Lyrics." There may be deeper music in his later verse, but no Canadian who has breathed in the same beauty and joy of life in the Lake region can forget the lighter melody of his first volume of poems. Indeed, it is doubtful if any other poet of the life of the Lakes has given such an adequate description of their beauty and thrilled his readers as Campbell has done. His attitude to nature is that of a child and a dreamer. He is not one who

"Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks  
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

He opened his soul wide to nature, allowed his very being to be permeated with its beauty and abounding life and then poured out his feelings in his verse, as if he wanted all the world to know the joy that was his.

It is in the field of poetic drama that Campbell attained his greatest achievement, and perhaps there is no greater test of ability in the world of letters than this very form of poetic expression. It has been said that his tragedies are next to Shakespeare's. He was always a very careful and admiring student of the great master. In his opinion, the modern dramatists are, in comparison, mere pigmies. Tolstoi is to Shakespeare, he says, as the windmill to the solar system and, when Bernard Shaw criticized Shakespeare, Campbell declared he was like a fly buzzing at a mountain or like a dwarf tilting with a titan. It is not to be wondered at then, that, in his great admiration for Shakespeare, Campbell should have perhaps unintentionally, allowed himself to use some lines or forms of expression that are reminiscent of his great literary ideal. His "Mordred" and "Hildebrand" are powerful in thought and are without doubt, the best dramatic work produced in Canada. His later drama, "Daulac" and "Morning" have not been quite so well received. "Mordred" is based on the Arthurian story and is a closer following of the famous legend than that of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." "Hildebrand" is an historical tragedy founded upon the life and character of the great Pope Gregory VII. In "Daulac" we have in dramatic form the story of the most chivalrous figure in Canadian history, while "Morning" is without historical foundation but is set in the remote pre-Christian period, and deals with some of the problems that confront modern society. None of these dramas have been seen behind the footlights. Actors say they do not possess acting qualities, but their strength and originality are unquestioned.

As a novelist, Campbell has not been so popular, though his work in this field is of a high order. His "Beautiful Rebel," a story of the war of 1812, was fairly well received, but his "Ian of the Orcades," a previous work, and one which the critics consider much superior, is scarcely known. It has a Scottish setting and Celtic characters. The style is elevated, the incidents are striking and given with intensity, but without exaggeration, and the character sketching is good, but for some reason it has failed to command a reading.

Two prose works descriptive of Canada stand to the credit of Wilfred Campbell. His "Canada" was written in collaboration with T. Mower

Martin, the artist, and is a very attractive book. "The Canadian Lake Region" published more recently, is not so profusely or so well illustrated, but in it he gives his last expression to the charm of the lake region. Snatches of poetry abound everywhere. It is as if the writer felt that he could not adequately describe such lofty scenes in commonplace prose.

Among all his works, one poem of Campbell's entitled "Mother," stands pre-eminent. It is the most widely known of all his writings and a gem that the world will never let die. It ranks among the very finest poems of modern times. Harper's magazine published it first in 1891, and it was at once recognized as an utterance of genius. The form that Campbell chose for the expression of his thought was the simple rhymed couplet, and it suits admirably. The poem throbs with the mystery of human pain and passion, a most universal subject, and represents the soul of a mother returning from her grave for her child. As long as the name of Wilfred Campbell lives this poem that he has written will be spoken of as a memorial of him.

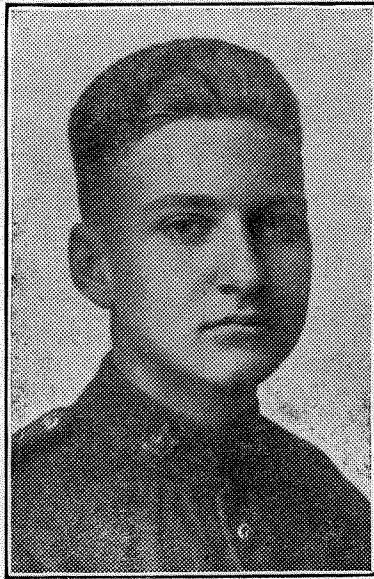
The character of the poet is shown in his works. Mr. Campbell was possessed of a strong personality. He was a man of opinions and he was not afraid to express them in emphatic terms. Prejudices he had and he was proud of them. It was possible to quarrel with him, but impossible to be bored by him, for in spite of any opposition he might stir up, he was neither dull nor commonplace. His emphatic language was sometimes rather an artistic drawback but, with Campbell, the thought was always of greater importance than its expression. He has been accused of pessimism but those who knew him say that what others mistook for pessimism, was only that Celtic strain in his temperament that delighted in mystery and "divinest melancholy." In all his work Campbell shows a deep sympathy with all great problems of our earthly existence, and he never missed an opportunity to try to inspire lofty sentiments, chivalry and true patriotism.

As a poet, he was undoubtedly a man of power. No other Canadian poet possesses to the same degree his profundity of thought, his seriousness in dealing with weighty questions and his pronounced ethical purpose.

But he was never very popular. He made his appeal to the scholar rather than to the multitude. To many Canadians Wilfred Campbell is only a name, but a name that stands for the best we have in Canadian literature.

It is said that in all Canada there is only one monument erected to the memory of a man of letters. A group of Chinese laundrymen in British Columbia have done this honor to one of their countrymen, a recorder of Chinese legends. The white races of Canada seem to prefer to express their appreciation of their literary men in glowing words rather than in cold marble. It is certain that the country in which Wilfred Campbell was born and where he worked may well be proud of "The first singer of the nation." Waterloo County should be especially proud of him, for it was in our midst that he first saw the light of day. We can face the rest of Canada and say in the words of another of our Canadian poets:—

"He was ours before you got him,  
and we want him once again."



**AVIATION GUNNER DAVID WARD CLEMENT**  
**Imperial Aviation Corps**

David Ward Clement, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Clement was born in Kitchener on Sept. 2, 1897, and gave his life for us in France, Dec. 3, 1917 at the early age of 20 years and 3 months.

As a child, he attended Courtland Ave. and Victoria Schools. Having passed the entrance examination, he attended the Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate, and afterwards went to St. Andrews College, Toronto.

It was during his second year there that he decided to give up his life to the great cause of the world's freedom. He came home to inform his family, and enlisted with the 118th Battalion in his native city. He had the opportunity to take out a Commission as an officer, but chose rather to enter as a private and work up from the ranks. He went with his Battalion to London, thence to Camp Borden, and afterwards to London again, and then in his eagerness to go to the front, he, with some of his chums, transferred to the 5th Royal Highlanders in Montreal and went overseas in Dec. 1916, and to France in February of last year, where he served in the trenches with the 42nd Highlanders till last July.

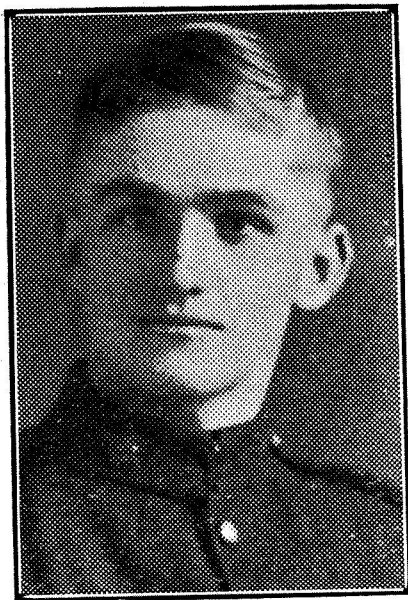
His brave courageous spirit was not yet satisfied, however, till he sought and obtained a place with the Imperial Aviation Corps. He underwent the usual course of training and qualified as an Aviation Gunner and Observer, and was indeed, asked to take out his Commission, but preferred to serve in the position he already held for a while longer.

He had just returned from a short leave to England, on Sunday Dec. 2nd, and was out on duty on the following Monday, when he was killed by another machine crashing into his when over the aerodrome on their return journey.

A Memorial Service in his honor was held in Trinity Methodist Church, Kitchener, Ont. on Sunday, Jan. 20th, 1918, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D. It was attended by a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased soldier, and letters were read from the chaplain, officers and men of the Aviation Corps, which testified to his noble character and conduct as a soldier and an aviator.

His body was respectfully interned at Aire, Pas de Calais, in France.

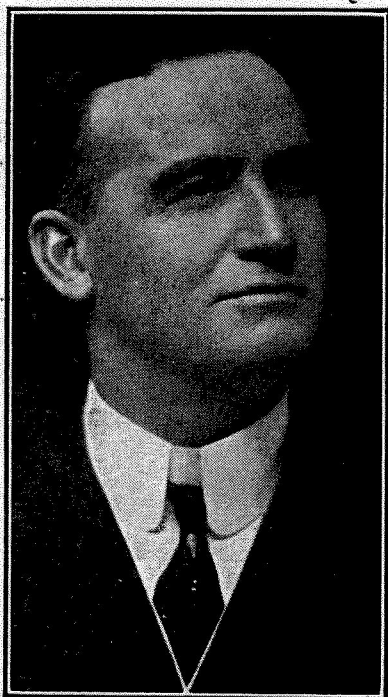
—Contributed by Rev. C. A. Sykes, B. D.



## LIEUTENANT WILLARD EWART CLEMENS

### Royal Air Force

Willard Ewart Clemens, 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force was accidentally killed at Beamsville Aviation Camp, May 17, 1918, at the age of 20 years. He was 17 years old when in his fourth year at the Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Institute he left school to join the 118th Battalion as a signaller, Nov. 1915. A year later he was rejected for overseas service and placed in the Special Service from which he transferred to the Divisional Signallers at Ottawa. While there he volunteered to go as a Signaller to Quebec harbour where he served on a patrol boat for about two months in the spring of 1917. In the fall of the same year he received his discharge from the Canadian Army and was accepted as a Cadet in the Royal Flying Corps. After training for the winter in Texas he was sent to Beamsville as an instructor and there met his death. As a boy, he was an enthusiastic member of the Boy Scouts. He was the youngest son of Mr. David H. Clemens of Kitchener and was born in Blenheim Township, Oxford County, Ontario.



### HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD REID

Richard Reid was born at Millbank, Ontario, October 15th, 1862, the son of James Reid, ex-Treasurer of the Township of Mornington, and died, in London, England, October 21st, 1918, from complications following an operation for appendicitis. He was educated at the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute and at the Normal School, Ottawa, and most of his life was devoted to work as teacher and to agriculture. In 1883 Mr. Reid was appointed to the local (Kitchener) public school staff. For many years he was at the old Central, now Suddaby School. Subsequently he was Principal of the King Edward School and later of the whole city staff. He was a past president of the County Teachers' Association and also of the Provincial Teachers' Association. As a teacher, Mr. Reid was highly successful.

Throughout the period of his residence in this community Mr. Reid took an active interest in the business of breeding and raising thoroughbred Jersey cattle. For many years he resided on the Spring Valley Farm, on the Petersburg road. Later he rented and resided on the Schweitzer farm at Bridgeport. He was a former President of the Canadian Stock Breeders' Association and was one of the founders of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. Reid was for a number of years President of the North Waterloo Liberal Conservative Association, until 1908 when he was the Liberal Conservative candidate for North Waterloo for the Federal House.

In June, 1910, Mr. Reid was appointed Inspector for the Economical Fire Insurance Company and filled this post with success. In March, 1913, he resigned to accept the position, offered him by the Provincial Government, of Agent General for Ontario in the British Isles.

Mr. Reid married, in 1881, Alice Woodsend, of Nottingham, England, who died in 1904. By her he had five sons and one daughter. The oldest son, J. Stanley, who was in the 2nd C.M.R., was killed in action in October, 1916. Two other sons, Lt. Gilbert S. Reid, M.C., and Lt. Douglas C. Reid, Canadian Artillery, served their country in the war. Mr. Reid married again in 1914, Alice Mulholland, of Toronto, by whom he leaves an infant son.

Since the outbreak of the war Mr. Reid had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the interests of the Canadian soldiers in England and France. He visited the front from time to time, getting into close personal touch with the men, particularly those from Ontario, and sending back to the Government suggestions for making their lot a happier one. He also assisted in making provision for the comfort of men on leave in England and those in hospitals and had the supervision of the Orpington hospital, which was given over to Ontario soldiers only.

The funeral took place at noon, October 26th, in St. James' church, Hampton Hill, not far from the historic Hampton Court, and near the King's Canadian Military Hospital, Bushy Park; the deceased honorary colonel being accorded full military honors, which included a firing party of eighty Ontario soldiers, all recovered "casualties" who had come up to London from a Canadian Camp in England. A guard of honor, composed of Canadian convalescents, came over from the Bushy Park hospital.

The services, both in the church and at the grave side, in the adjoining cemetery, were conducted by Lt.-Col. the Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. H. Coad Pryor.—News Record and Milverton Sun.

## Donations Received in 1918

---

Chronicle-Telegraph, Galt Reporter, New Hamburg Independent, Elmira Signet, Ontario Journal, weekly papers donated annually by the publishers.

Daily Telegraph and Daily News-Record, 1918, donated by Kitchener Public Library.

Portfolio of reprints of early Canadian maps, donated by the Bureau of Archives, Ottawa.

1. British Dominions in America, according to the Treaty of Paris, 1763.
2. Chewett's map of Upper Canada, 1793.
3. Carver's map of the Province of Quebec, 1763.
4. Boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, 1791.
5. Plan of Second Battle of the Plains of Abraham, April 28th, 1760
6. Plan of York, 1823.

Section of Original Grand Trunk rail, 1856, donated by J. D. Barnett, Stratford, Ontario.

Section of Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway rail, 1888, donated by W. H. Breithaupt.

Wire-splice from cable of original Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge, 1855, donated by W. H. Breithaupt.

Section of first Atlantic Cable, 1858, loaned by Miss G. Jackson.

Chinese Opium Pipe, donated by Paul T. Breithaupt.

Domestic Utensils, donated by George Turnbull, Galt.



Kitchener