

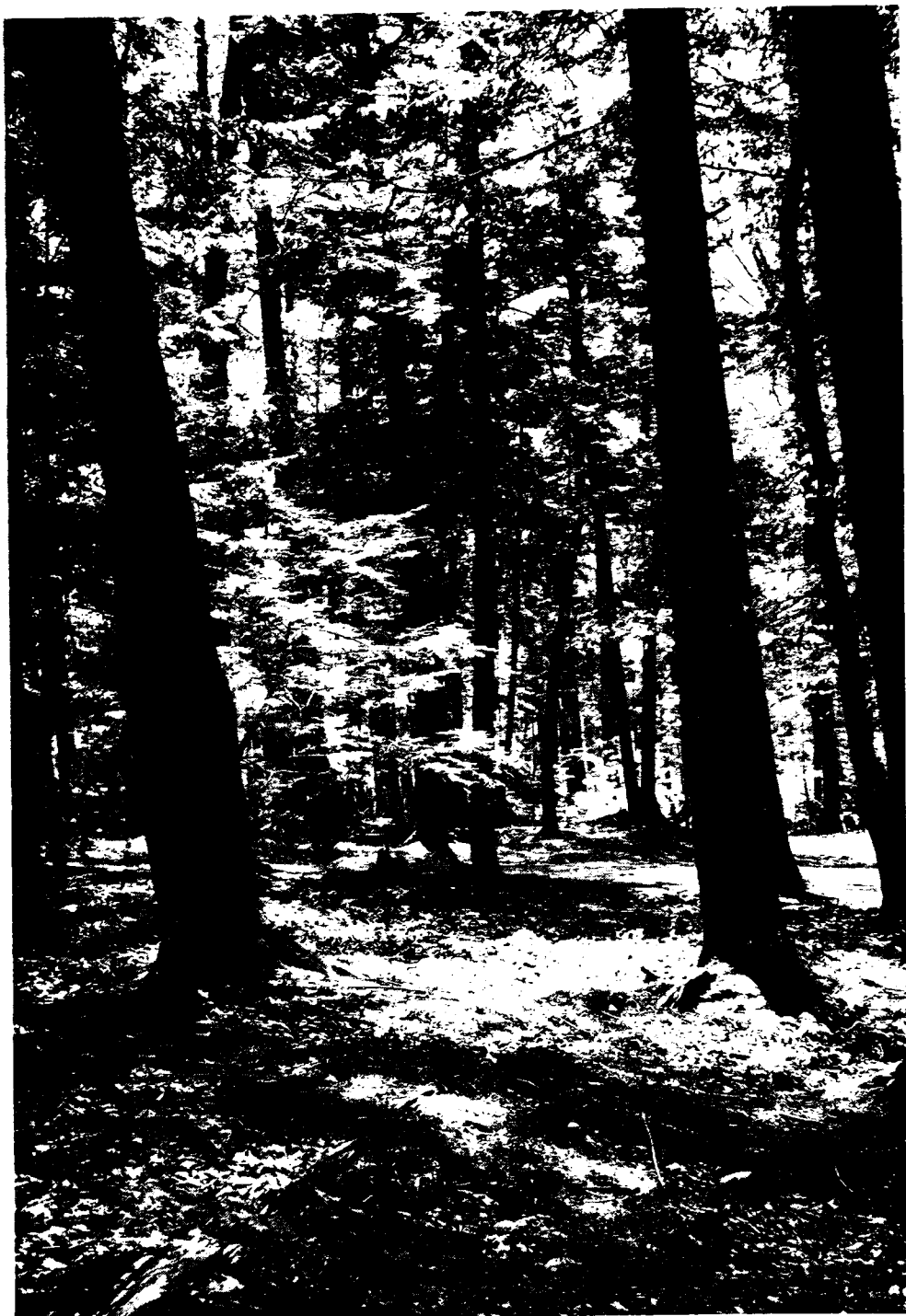
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**



NINETEEN FORTY-THREE



SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.
Cressman's Woods.

—Photo by A. H. Lang

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of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
MARCH 1944

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1943

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Kitchener, on the evening of October 22nd. The meeting was largely attended by members and friends of the Society. Dr. G. V. Hilborn presided.

Mr. Elliott Moses of the Indian Agency, Ohsweken, was the guest speaker. His address on the Six Nations Indians was informative and interesting. A display of Indian relics and handicraft aroused considerable interest.

We record with regret the removal by death of our late President, Harry W. Brown. Mr. Brown took an active part in the organization of the Society and was always ready to promote its welfare. He had many interests, chief of which was his long and efficient service as a teacher and educator both in the public schools and the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate.

Our appreciation and thanks are due the Public Library Board, Kitchener, for providing the room for our museum collection, to the larger municipalities and the County for money grants and to the management of the Y.M.C.A., Kitchener, for the use of the room for holding the annual meeting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1943

Receipts:

Balance at Jan. 1st, 1943	\$252.89
Sale of Reports	15.70
Members' Fees	80.00
Bank Interest	3.83

Grants:

County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	15.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
Town of Preston	10.00
	195.00
	\$547.42

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 25.00
Printing	11.34
1942 Reports	127.46
Postage and Stationery	8.50
Curator's Services	23.25
Janitor's Services	12.00
Secretary	50.00
General Expense	29.85
	287.40
Balance	\$260.02

Audited and found correct February 15, 1944.

E. BREAK, Auditor.

THE SIX NATIONS INDIANS

Elliott Moses

For untold generations before the white man ever set foot on this continent the Indians possessed a religion in which they were true believers and devout worshippers. This belief varied to some extent among the different tribes, but the fundamental idea of one Supreme Being was recognized by all, to whom they returned thanks for all blessings, such as victory in war, or the conclusion of a successful hunting or fishing season.

It was this belief in the Great Spirit that made the Indians of America so easily converted to the Christian religion. The New England Company, known at that time as a company for the propagation of the gospel in New England, and parts adjacent, in 1649 sent out missionaries who met with a friendly and ready response, so much so that in 1712 it became necessary to build a place of worship for the Six Nations. This chapel was built by good Queen Ann and was known as her Majesty's Chapel to the Mohawks. It was erected at Fort Hunter in the Mohawk valley in what is now known as New York State and stood about 18 miles east of the present City of Schenectady.

At the opening of this church, there were presented to the Six Nations, by Her Majesty, Queen Anne of England, a silver communion set and Bible. The communion set and Bible have been in continuous use ever since, with the exception of seven years, during the Revolutionary War, which began in 1776 and ended in 1783.

Much pressure was brought to bear and attractive promises made by both the British and the revolutionists to induce the Six Nations, who were at that time considered the balance of power, to cast their lot in with and assist conflicting armies, but chief Captain Joseph Brant was able by his eloquence to convince the council that it would be to their advantage and to their everlasting credit if they championed the British cause.

Captain Brant led his warriors through the war, and in many a hard-fought battle they distinguished themselves gallantly. Early in the war the Six Nations were expelled from their beloved valley of the Mohawk, but before going they buried the Queen Ann communion set and Bible. The chest in which they were concealed is still being used to store this valuable communion set and Bible.

Almost the whole of the members of the Six Nations, men, women and children, started their long trek to their new home in Canada, granted to them by deed, from the Crown for their services in the late wars. Some of the Mohawks fancying land at the Bay of Quinte located there, but the majority arrived on the banks of the Grand River in the fall of 1783 and started then what is now the most beautiful and prosperous reservation in the Dominion of Canada. It was at a shallow point in the river where the adjacent City of Brantford now stands that the Six Nations were in the habit of crossing, and this in time became known as the City of Brantford.

Upon the arrival of the Six Nations at their new home, the necessity of a place of worship was felt, so that Captain Joseph Brant visited England and interviewed King George the Third, also over difficulties in connection with a part of the Haldimand deed, which gave the Six Nations the right to the land they now possess. It was also agreed that a chapel should be built. It was completed and opened for divine worship in the year 1785 and was in charge of a native lay reader for a number of years. The original outside sheeting, hand sawed by members of the congregation, is still on with the exception of a few boards at the bottom. The construction work was done by the Indian people. As soon as the chapel was opened for worship the need of the communion set and Bible was discussed and a delegation was appointed to make the long and arduous journey to their former home for the purpose of recovering the buried treasure. This was successfully accomplished in 1786.

A story is told, having been handed down from generation to generation, that at the time of the expulsion and before the burial of the plate a revolutionary soldier, in urging the members of the tribe to greater speed, pierced a bundle carried by one of them, and in which was the priceless communion plate and set and scratched one of the vessels with the point of his bayonet, the mark still being visible.

The Rev. Mr. Luggar was the first resident missionary sent out by the New England Company and was in charge from 1827 to 1836. It is related that the members of the congregation, including mothers with babes in arms, walked from their homes over dense forest trails, a distance of 10 miles and more, to attend divine worship and were never late.

Years passed and in time other places of worship were erect-

ed throughout the reserve making it more convenient for the Indian people to attend church nearer their respective homes. Just about this time a residential school was built by the New England Company near the Queen Ann Chapel and the chapel is used as a regular place of worship for the school children and any one who may wish to attend the services. Occasionally descendants of the original members of the congregation visit the chapel and attend divine worship. Today there are six Anglican churches, six United churches, three Baptist churches and churches of other religious sects on the reservation.

We have an Indian population in Canada of one hundred and two thousand five hundred and ten people, residing on approximately one hundred and thirty reservations scattered all over the Dominion. These reservations comprise five million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, valued at fifty-two million, nine hundred and seventy thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars. About two hundred and twenty thousand, seven hundred and fourteen acres of this land is under cultivation. Our Indian people have money in trust with the Dominion Government to the extent of fourteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and three dollars and fifty-two cents. This has been realized mainly from the sale of lands and timber, which have been sold from time to time.

The educational work is progressing very favorably among our people. We have two hundred and seventy day schools with an enrolment of eighteen thousand and thirty-three children. In addition to this we have ten combined white and Indian schools and seventy-nine residential schools which are conducted jointly by the department of Indian affairs and the missionary societies of the different religious bodies.

These schools are divided as follows: Forty-four are Roman Catholic, twenty are Anglican, thirteen are United Church, and two are Presbyterian. One can readily see that our children are being given every advantage by way of education and training, and we find our young people taking their places in all useful walks of life.

Farming is gradually becoming more popular with our people and on reserves, where the land is not suitable for extensive farming, the people specialize in home gardens and also grow grain in small lots where it is possible.

We have twenty-three reserves in Ontario, with a population of over thirty thousand people. Those residing in the northern part are mainly of Algonquin stock and are still great hunters and fishermen and as their land, in most cases, is not suitable for farming they are able to follow these pursuits. In the eastern and western parts of the province we have mainly Indians of Iroquoian stock, who, in the early days, were classed as the warriors since they were great fighters. They are also known as the agriculturalists, as they always did grow a certain amount of corn and vegetables for their own use. They have given some very valuable agricultural products to the civilized world, a few of which are the corn, bean, potato, tomato, pumpkin, squash and tobacco.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga reserve near the town of Deseronto are deserving of special mention in that they have installed the first up to date seed cleaning plant on a reserve in the Dominion of Canada. This will convey some idea of how interested our Indian farmers are in the matter of raising better crops by the planting of properly graded seed grain and grass seed. This plant has been in operation for one year and has given splendid service to the reserve and the surrounding white community. The Mohawks are some of the most advanced of our Indian people and have splendid farms with a very fine lot of dairy herds.

They grew seventy thousand, eight hundred bushels of grain in 1936 which is a very splendid showing for the year.

The Six Nations of Brant county who occupy one of the largest reserves in the Dominion are showing marked improvement in a more systematic method of crop rotation and are using more of the legume in preference to timothy and other grasses. They grew last year two hundred and twenty-six thousand, one hundred bushels of grain of all kinds.

They undoubtedly have received an inspiration from the Mohawks of Deseronto as they expect to have a seed cleaning plant in operation this spring. Most of the reserves where farming is carried on to any great extent have local plowing associations and organized fall fairs and to these we must give a lot of credit for the improvement in agriculture and in live stock, carrying on, as they do, plowing matches and field crop competitions. These have stimulated an interest and created a desire for better seed grain and a more thorough method of cultivation.

These organizations have been made possible by grants from the department of Indian affairs and our own provincial department of agriculture.

Special attention is being given to the matter of eradication of noxious weeds mainly by practical methods of summer fallowing and growing of crops that will not permit the seed to develop.

I quite realize that many of our white friends think of the Indian as a man of the forest and will hardly credit some of my statements in regard to their agricultural activities. However, we have every reason to feel encouraged by the showing that has been made thus far, and have every reason to believe that our people will in the future be among our country's most successful farmers.

Space will not permit giving the activities of each reserve in detail and I have simply mentioned two of our most outstanding farming reserves. For the time being it will be sufficient to say that there are a number of others that are progressing very favorably.



HISTORY OF FREEPORT SANATORIUM

E. N. Coutts, M.D.

The history of Freeport Sanatorium is essentially the story of a great movement that has had able expression in Waterloo County, where its most effective instrument is the Sanatorium.

The opening of the present century saw a tremendous resurgence of the fight against tuberculosis.

National anti-tuberculosis organizations had arisen in Britain, France and Germany; and local organizations all over Europe.

This powerful movement rose from the new knowledge of the infectious nature of the disease, conveyed by sputum, as revealed by the great German bacteriologist, Robert Koch, who discovered the tubercle bacillus in 1882.

The knowledge that the disease was preventable seized the imagination and conscience of the civilized world, and drove men and women everywhere to action.

The great American National Tuberculosis Association arose in 1904.

The Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis was organized in 1901 in Ottawa. Senator Edwards was President. Members of Parliament, of the clergy, of the medical and legal professions and of the business world formed its executive; men like R. L. Borden, G. H. Perley and Adam Beck. Its function was purely educational. It was tremendously energetic. Experts on tuberculosis from Canada and U.S.A. were invited to attend its sessions, and advise on its activities. Brief leaflets on the nature of the disease and its control were broadcast across Canada, to members of parliament, legislatures, county councils, municipal bodies, boards of health, the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, French and English; to school boards and teachers, to the medical profession. The Canadian Press gave strong support. The Ontario Government made the disease reportable. Anti-spitting laws, and regulations for sanitation and cleanliness in public places were adopted. Municipal sanatoria were encouraged. The Ontario Government made a grant of \$4,000.00 to any such local enterprise.

Municipal sanatoria began to appear, 20 in all; but not all continued. Hamilton was first, with a unit costing \$640.00 in 1906. St. Catharines followed in 1909; London and Ottawa in 1910.

In 1908 there was great activity in Waterloo County. The ravages of the disease and helplessness of its homeless victims had roused the citizens to energetic action. Public meetings were held in Berlin, population 12,500, and addressed by leading citizens and doctors. The News Record gave wide publicity with excellent reports. Anti-tuberculosis leagues were formed in Berlin, Waterloo and Galt.

The following are excerpts from the Annual report of the Canadian Association for prevention of tuberculosis for 1908:

"The Berlin Anti-Consumptive League"

"In Berlin at a public meeting held in the town hall on Dec. 4th, 1908, with His Worship Mayor Huber in the chair, it was decided to form a branch league of the Canadian Associa-

tion for the prevention of tuberculosis. A committee was named which later on named the following officers, who were duly appointed:

Hon. President W. L. Mackenzie King Esq., M.P.
Hon. Vice-President H. G. Lackner, M.D., M.P.P.
President F. W. Sheppard, B.A.
Vice-Presidents Mr. Chas. A. Ahrens,
Mr. Oscar Rumpel, Mr. D. V. Uttley
Secretary Dr. G. H. Bowlby.
Treasurer Mr. A. R. Lang

Executive Committee:

Rev's. W. A. Bradley, F. E. Oberlander and A. Fischer.
Drs. Honsberger and D. J. Minchin, Mr. R. Smyth and
Mesdames J. Kaufman, Lackner, G. Lang and A.
Roos.

(Signed) G. H. Bowlby, M.D., Secretary.

"The Galt Anti-Tuberculosis League"

On Dec. 2nd. 1908 in the town hall at Galt, with His Worship Mayor Patterson in the chair, it was decided to form a local branch of the Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis, and a committee was named for the purpose of choosing officers for the same. This was done, and the following officers were elected:

President Dr. J. H. Radford
Vice-Pres. Rev. J. D. McLachlan
2nd Vice-Pres. Mrs. John Cherry
Sec. Treas. Mr. John R. Blake

Executive Committee:

Mayor Patterson, Mr. A. R. Goldie, Dr. J. S. Wardlaw,
Dr. T. W. Vardon.
Mesdames Shurley, H. McCulloch, Lutz and Miss
K. F. Jaffray.

(Signed) John R. Blake, Secretary.

"The Waterloo Anti-Tuberculosis League"

At Waterloo, Ontario, in the town hall a public meeting was held on Dec. 8, 1908, with His Worship Mayor Fischer in the chair, and it was decided to form a branch league of the Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis. A committee

was named, which later brought in the following names, who were duly elected as officers in the league:

Hon. President J. E. Seagram, Esq., Ex. M.P.
President Frank Haight
Vice-President Dr. J. H. Webb
Secretary Dr. W. L. Hilliard
Treasurer J. A. Harper

Executive Committee:

J. Moorman, Dr. Woulser, Rev. R. J. Elliot, Rev. E. Bockleman, Geo. Diebel, B. Playford, J. H. Fischer, W. G. Weichel, W. S. Naylor.

Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. G. Wegenast, Miss Maggie Bruce, Mrs. Dr. Webb, Mrs. E. F. Seagram, Miss E. Roos, Miss Heimbecker, Mrs. Frank Haight.

(Signed) W. L. Hilliard, M.D., Secretary.

Berlin went farther. A splendid lead was given by a large group of men: Rev. F. E. Oberlander, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, Dr. G. H. Bowlby, Dr. H. G. Lackner, E. P. Clement, and many others.

The provincial tuberculosis exhibit was set up in St. Mary's Hall, and the school children and public were invited to study it. Five thousand leaflets were obtained from the Canadian Association for distribution.

Dr. Honsberger, as M.O.H. in 1907, had introduced public and sanitary drinking fountains, and an anti-spitting law. The Council was urged to enforce the law.

A public meeting was called in the town hall, Berlin, March 27, 1909, Mayor Hahn in the chair. The citizens were so stirred by the reports of the devastation of the disease that a demand was made for action in providing a sanatorium. "No matter what the cost, there can be no holding back, and what is to be done must be done right away". (Quotation from News Record) A delegation visited the Hamilton Sanatorium, and brought back useful information.

Consideration was given to making the project county wide. Time went by without action.

Rev. F. E. Oberlander succeeded F. W. Sheppard as President in 1911.

On Nov. 2, 1911, a meeting was called by Rev. Oberlander at his parsonage to consider re-organizing the anti-consumption league. The Berlin Sanatorium Association was constituted at this meeting, and later incorporated by letters patent.

President Rev. F. E. Oberlander
Secretary Dr. G. H. Bowlby
Treasurer Dr. J. F. Honsberger

Executive:

Mayor Schmalz, Chas. Hahn (alderman), Dr. H. G. Lackner, Dr. H. Huehnergard, and Carl Kranz.

This Association purchased the Shantz property on the banks of the Grand River for a sanatorium, being an area of 15 acres with a large stone, 3-storey farm residence, and surface springs for water supply. Plans and specifications were completed for renovating the residence, and building curing porches and balconies around it; and for a power plant and laundry at a lower level, with help quarters above it.

Tenders were called for. These were much beyond the Association's financial capacity. The work was, therefore, done by day labor under the direction of Mr. Janke, a skilled carpenter. Three money by-laws were passed by the Berlin Council:

By-law 1151 for \$2,800.00 for the purchase of the Shantz property, debentures to run for 10 years.

By-law 1196 for \$15,000.00 for building.

By-law 1398 for \$6,000.00 for building, debentures to run for 20 and 10 years respectively.

The Ontario Government gave a grant of \$4,000.00; a total of \$27,800.

Rev. Oberlander and Dr. Honsberger gave yeoman service, the former in directing building operations, the latter as Treasurer, keeping record of expenditures and paying all accounts.

Rev. Oberlander resigned as President in September, 1914, and moved to New York. In July 1915 Dr. Bowlby went overseas on active service and met with a tragic death.

The Sanatorium was completed in July 1916 and the Berlin Sanatorium Association handed over its trust to the Kitchener

Council and dissolved. The city council then appointed a Board of Directors to manage the sanatorium:

President Dr. J. F. Honsberger
Vice-Pres. W. V. Uttley
Sec. Treas. E. W. Lamprey

Others of the Executive:

J. A. Lang, Geo. Bucher, E. D. Lang.

In Dec. 1916, by agreement, the Military Hospitals Commission took over the sanatorium for returned soldiers.

To increase the water supply an artesian well was sunk in 1918, at a cost of \$1,187.40. The money for this service had been guaranteed by a public meeting of Kitchener citizens, and was collected through the activities of the Daughters of the Empire under the leadership of Miss L. M. Bruce, Regent.

The Daughters of the Empire collected funds for furnishing the sanatorium.

St. Peter's church, Kitchener, donated a curing shelter built by them for the care of sick patients in Berlin.

In the autumn of 1920 the Military Hospitals Commission withdrew from Freeport and returned the sanatorium to the city of Kitchener.

The financial burden involved in operating appeared too great for Kitchener. On the advice of Dr. Geo. Porter, secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Waterloo County Health Association was organized to operate the sanatorium. It was incorporated Dec. 16, 1920, by letters patent.

The first meeting of the executive was held at the sanatorium Sept. 18, 1920.

The first patients were admitted for treatment on Dec. 13, 1920.

The Military Hospitals Commission, during its incumbency at Freeport built a long wooden one-storey structure for the care of 30 patients, and made further improvements in the stone residence. The total accommodation at this time was 61 beds. Thus did Freeport make a contribution toward the care of returned soldiers, suffering from tuberculosis, at a time when sufficient beds were not available in the country.

The county made a grant of \$6,000.00 in 1922 and continued an annual grant of \$2,100.00 thereafter. The cities of Kitchener and Galt made annual grants of \$4,000.00 and \$2,000.00 respectively. The Provincial Government made another grant of \$4,000.00 in 1923. These grants were not used for maintenance, but for capital expenditure for extending and improving the sanatorium. The number of beds was increased to 70 in 1927.

The Board of Directors of the Waterloo County Health Association was elected annually. In addition to the elected members a representative on the board was appointed by the County and by the cities of Kitchener and Galt.

The city of Kitchener rented the sanatorium property to the Waterloo County Health Association for 5 years at a nominal rental of \$1.00 a year. At the expiration of this period the agreement was renewed for 99 years.

Under the management of the Waterloo County Health Association. Freeport Sanatorium rapidly acquired modern equipment, and carried out a system of treatment based on the most advanced knowledge of the tuberculosis medical world.

The meetings of the Board of Directors in those early years were frequent and enthusiastic, worthy of their theme. It was a pleasure and an inspiration to be present.

Many donations were received from public spirited citizens. In 1919 an endowment legacy by the late Dr. Geo.

Herbert Bowlby and wife, Adene	\$14,687.16
1923 The Mutual Life Assurance Co.	1,000.00
Mr. Geo. Pattinson of Preston an X-Ray stereoscope	300.00
1924 Mr. G. Forbes of Hespeler	1,000.00
Mr. C. Dolph of Preston, X-ray equipment ..	3,183.57
Mr. Geo. Pattinson, water softener with water mains	8,745.42
Mrs. A. L. McBrine, equipment	600.00
Estate	2,000.00
Mr. McBrine	1,000.00
1933 to 1943 — Estate of the late Mrs. Susan Struthers	15,300.00
1933 Mrs. G. Glick of Hespeler	1,500.00
1936 Mr. Edwin Huber of Kitchener	1,330.19
1937 Magdalene Snyder, Conestogo	500.00
Jeremiah Scully, Kitchener	500.00

Louis Wolmar	300.00
Ada M. Kerr	325.00
Mrs. W. H. Somerville	250.00
Abraham Honsberger, New Hamburg	200.00
Mary Douglas	200.00
Mr. Baird	100.00
Taylor Estate	117.30
Mrs. McKay, Galt	100.00
Aaron Betzner, Kitchener	100.00
Miss C. F. Dykes, Galt	100.00
1938 Mr. G. A. Roos, Preston	1,000.00
1941 Caroline Merner, New Hamburg	2,000.00
1936 Mr. J. L. Bowman	1,000.00

Generous legacies were left the sanatorium in the wills of the late Frank S. Hodgins of Kitchener, a former valued member of the Board of Directors, and Norman Parmer of Galt, subject to the life interest of beneficiaries of their estates.

Many rooms in the sanatorium were furnished by citizens of the county as follows:

Main building:

- Robert Forbes Memorial, Hespeler, (4 beds).
- Evangelical Ladies' Aid, Waterloo, (2 beds).
- Yada Weaver Ward, Hespeler, (2 beds).
- The following single rooms:
- Agnes Ellis Memorial, Hespeler.
- Grand River Chapter, Eastern Star, Galt.
- Patricia Chapter, Eastern Star, Kitchener.
- Irene Evans, Galt.
- Lydia M. Woelfle, Kitchener.
- Mr. Edward B. Bauman, in memory of his father, Dr. A. F. Bauman Kitchener.

Second Wing:

- I.O.D.E., Preston.
- Patricia Chapter, Eastern Star, Kitchener.
- Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kitchener.
- Ira and Maude M. Smith, Hespeler.
- Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Woelfle, Kitchener.
- Robert Forbes Memorial, Hespeler, (4 beds).

Nurses' Residence:

- Mrs. S. J. Williams.
- Mr. H. C. Schreiter.

Hundreds of smaller bequests have been received from interested friends.

A building programme was undertaken over the years.

Seven and three-fifths acres of land have been purchased by the sanatorium on the west side of the property from Mr. Schafer. Ten acres have been covered with forest—pine, spruce, elm, maple and cedar.

A doctor's home was completed in 1924.

A nurses' residence was completed in 1927, planned with a view to extension.

The first half of a new modern sanatorium was built in 1930 and officially opened by the Hon. Lincoln Goldie. The Provincial Government made a grant of \$25,000.00 to this project.

The second half was completed in 1932, and officially opened by the Ontario Prime Minister, Hon. George S. Henry, and his Minister of Health, Hon. Dr. Robb.

This unit gave accommodation for 103 beds, administrative quarters, violet ray, X-ray, operating room, treatment and examining rooms, dispensary, linen and sewing rooms, porches for sun exposure, staff dining room and an excellent, well-equipped and convenient kitchen with electrified dumb waiter, and refrigerator compartment.

This building is fireproof, except the roof. The structure is of steel and concrete. The walls and partitions are of hollow tile. The outside walls are faced with brick. The roof is of B.C. shingles, stained red and green and brown. Receding balconies are a feature.

A new boiler room and laundry plant were completed in 1932. Two new residences were completed in 1935, one for male and one for female employees.

An efficient incinerator was completed in 1936.

A new sanatorium wing was completed in 1937, with accommodation for 45 beds. The total accommodation was then 148 beds. This could be increased by doubling in some of the large single rooms.

The most efficient sewage disposal plant obtainable was completed in 1936, a trickling filter system, with Imhof storage tank.

An addition of eight rooms was made to the nurses' residence in 1933 and a second addition of four rooms in 1941, and an apartment suite of four rooms provided for an assistant doctor.

A three-car garage was built in 1941.

A second doctor's residence was completed in 1938.

An admirable water system was completed in 1933. The well sunk in 1918 had a powerful pump housed in a brick pump-house. It was reserved as an auxiliary for fire emergency. A second well was sunk in 1931, within the site of the new boiler house. It had a capacity of over 75,000 gallons per day with a highly efficient turbine pump. Water mains and hydrants were disposed to all buildings and connected with an elevated steel tank, 100 feet high, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. Five hundred feet of fire hose was purchased and local fire drill instituted. Arrangements were made with the City of Kitchener to come to the rescue in case of fire.

The softening plant provides ample softened water for laundry and personal use.

In nearly all these building operations the Board of Directors had the services of a very able architect, Mr. B. A. Jones of Kitchener. In 1940 the stone residence was architecturally condemned and removed. Thus disappeared the last of the structures comprising the original sanatorium as it was when the Waterloo County Health Association took charge in 1920.

All the beds of the new sanatorium were soon filled to capacity by patients applying for admission through their doctors from Waterloo County and adjoining areas, and other parts of the province. As many as 80 beds have been occupied at one time by Waterloo County patients alone.

Landscape work under the direction of skilled landscape architects kept pace with the building programme. The many beautiful trees and clumps of flowering shrubbery, with slopes and banks and green swards and winding drives present a scene of great beauty.

The value of the entire sanatorium property has been estimated at	\$354,285.40
Equipment	123,213.49
	<hr/>
	477,498.89

It is covered by insurance of \$300,000.00

The sanatorium is free of debt. A reserve fund against future contingencies is being built up.

The financing of the new sanatorium in 1932 was unique. A grant of \$35,000.00 was obtained from the Provincial and Dominion governments in equal shares, as part of an unemployment scheme. \$65,000.00 was raised by the county and the cities of Kitchener and Galt by the sale of debentures. The interest on this debenture debt was paid by these municipalities, and the amounts paid deducted thereafter from the annual grants that they had heretofore made to the sanatorium. There was thus no increased financial burden placed upon them. These debentures were retired in a few years by the sanatorium, and the County and cities of Kitchener and Galt ceased their annual grants.

The adoption of this plan of finance, and its complete success was due to the penetration and initiative of Mr. L. L. Lang and the concentrated efforts of members of the Board of Directors.

The new wing of 1937 was financed in a similar way. A grant of \$19,000.00 was obtained from the Provincial government. \$45,000.00 was raised by the County and the cities of Kitchener and Galt by the sale of debentures. These debentures were duly retired by the Board of Directors within 4 years.

The adoption of this method of financing demonstrated the strong confidence that the citizens of the County had in the Board of Directors of the sanatorium.

A total of \$87,000.00 was received from government sources over a period of 22 years to finance the construction of the sanatorium. The remainder, (and chief part) of the cost was financed locally.

It is interesting to know who were the men associated in the management of the sanatorium. A cross section of three periods, men elected at the annual meetings of the Association in the years 1922, 1931 and 1934, is here given:

1922	1931	1943
Hon. Pres., Dr. J. F. Honsberger	Dr. J. F. Honsberger*	
	Geo. Pattinson*	
	C. Dolph	
	A. D. Pringle*	
	J. Rieder*	
President, C. E. Hurlbut	W. H. Somerville	W. H. Somerville
Vice Pres., A. M. Edwards	P. R. Hilborn	P. R. Hilborn
Secretary, W. P. Clement	T. R. Richardson	T. R. Richardson
Chairman of Finance, L. L. Lang.	L. L. Lang	L. L. Lang.

KITCHENER

J. A. Martin	J. A. Martin	Dr. R. L. Shields
Dr. R. L. Shields	Dr. R. L. Shields	H. C. Krug
W. H. Collins	J. H. Dobbie	J. L. Thompson
L. Hagedorn (City)	H. Shoemaker	H. Shoemaker
	L. O. Breithaupt	Rev. R. M. Haller
	H. C. Krug	W. E. Woelfle
		J. D. C. Forsyth
		K. Sims

GALT

Dr. J. R. Beaven	Dr. J. R. Beaven	Dr. J. R. Beaven
N. Milne	H. Roberts	M. M. Todd
L. Shupe (City)	H. McCulloch	H. McCulloch
	A. M. Edwards,	
	M.P.*	L. Savage
		E. G. Warnock
		J. Moffat

PRESTON

A. N. W. Clare	A. N. W. Clare*	H. G. McIntyre
N. Hipel	N. Hipel, M.L.A.	A. G. Colvin
H. C. Edgar	H. C. Edgar*	F. Pattinson
R. S. McPherson	R. S. McPherson	F. C. Clare
		D. Kirkwood

WATERLOO

W. H. Somerville	T. W. Seagram	T. W. Seagram
H. M. Snyder	H. M. Snyder*	F. S. Kumpf
Dr. J. M. Livingstone	Dr. J. M. Livingstone	Wm. Henderson
		J. A. Martin
		P. V. Wilson
		A. M. Snider
		Dr. J. M. Livingstone.

HESPELER

L. E. Weaver	G. A. Gruetzner	Dr. R. F. Slater
W. Brewster	Dr. R. F. Slater	H. P. Bonner
Dr. Hutchinson	V. Hunt*	Jas. J. Shaw
	A. Forbes	A. Forbes
	J. Jardine	J. D. Panabaker
		C. Gruetzner

Kitchener-Waterloo County and Provincial Representatives, 1943

Gordon Honsberger	Kitchener
Carmen Grimm	Waterloo County
J. E. Motz	Provincial Government

Board of Management — 1943

P. R. Hilborn — Chairman
 W. H. Somerville — President
 L. L. Lang — Chairman of Finance
 M. M. Todd
 H. McCulloch
 W. E. Woelfle

The Board of Management meets monthly; the Board of Directors quarterly.

Note — * denotes decease of member.

L. E. Weaver was the first president from 1921 to 1922.

S. E. Hurlbut was president from 1922 to 1929.

W. H. Somerville has been president from 1929 to the present (1943).

Mr. L. L. Lang has been chairman of finance throughout. By his shrewd handling of financial matters he has contributed greatly to the healthy financial standing of the sanatorium today.

Mr. P. R. Hilborn as chairman of the Management Committee has been always in close touch with the institution. His experience has been invaluable.

Dr. A. D. Proctor was superintendent from 1920 to 1921.

Dr. E. N. Coutts was superintendent from 1921 to 1943.

Dr. S. J. Hawkins was appointed superintendent in 1943.

Dr. C. C. McLean joined the medical staff in 1940.

Miss A. E. Bingeman has been lady superintendent since 1923.

Dr. W. E. Ogden, of Toronto, has been visiting consultant in medicine since 1921.

Dr. R. I. Harris, of Toronto, has been visiting consultant in surgery since 1931.

Dr. C. C. Ballantyne of Galt has been in charge of the eye, ear, throat and nose department since 1933.

Dr. C. L. Beck, of Kitchener, has been in charge of the dental department since 1926.

Miss Adeline Beaven has been secretary since 1923.

Mrs. Kathleen Cowie, R.N., has been in charge of the sanatorium field nursing service since 1937.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the sanatorium was organized County wide in 1921 and 1922. This splendid organization afforded powerful support in the difficult early days of the sanatorium, when money was hard to come by, raising several thousand dollars annually. The ladies have provided comforts and treats and needed supplies for the patients, aided in the equipment of all the buildings as they were built and assisted in the preventive work conducted by the sanatorium staff. They have been an effective influence in the county in creating interest and sympathy with the sanatorium work.

The Central Council meets monthly.

The Auxiliary for many years has directed the Christmas

Seal Sale for work in tuberculosis. They have raised over \$50,-000.00 for this work.

The following are the names of the presidents of the Central Council of the Ladies' Auxiliary since the year 1920: Miss Agnes Jackson, Mrs. L. E. Weaver, Mrs. A. J. Roos, Mrs. M. M. Todd, Miss E. L. Breithaupt, Miss E. Clare, Mrs. L. Cornell, Mrs. A. K. Cressman, Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Mrs. F. Haight, Mrs. G. F. Little.

Freeport Sanatorium has been not merely a curing place for patients, but an active agent in the searching out and prevention of tuberculosis in the county and adjoining areas by means of clinics and public health nurses—a public health unit in community service. It has become the educational and medical centre for tuberculosis in the County.

Many of the men and women associated with the creation of the sanatorium have passed away. "Time, like an ever-rolling stream, bears all his sons away." Mr. A. D. Pringle of Preston for over 15 years of his retirement visited the patients twice a week. Note-book in hand he did their errands and executed over 10,000 commissions. He was loved by the patients.

The Tuberculosis Problem

The control and elimination of tuberculosis can be stated simply on paper, and experience is demonstrating that it can be accomplished in fact.

The steps to this end are logical. Discover the cases of tuberculosis that are giving off infection. Segregate them, supervise and instruct them how to prevent the escape of their infection to others.

The proper place of treatment is the sanatorium. There the instruction, the hygienic habits, the sanitary technique, are matters of daily routine. Directed rest, excellent dietary, nursing care, are sanatorium features. The special forms of treatment have become more and more technical and are difficult to obtain at home.

On discharge from the sanatorium to the home the patient comes under the supervision of the sanatorium field nurse, or other public health nurse.

Infected contacts of infectious people are also under her

supervision, and report to the clinic for periodic survey including X-ray. They are instructed in a way of life to avoid disease. In the occasional case where disease occurs it is discovered in an early stage before the appearance of symptoms.

Rehabilitation

After discharge from the sanatorium the patient is followed up by clinics and public health nurses are instructed in the matter of graduated exercise and work, leading to earning capacity.

The municipality is responsible for providing necessaries for the health of its resident discharged patients, who may be unable to provide for themselves.

Occupational therapy and the services of a skilled teacher are helpful to patients in sanatorium, graded according to their tolerance, during their long period of idleness.

A department of occupational therapy was established in 1935, but discontinued because of lack of accommodation.

A permanent teacher, holder of a first class certificate, Miss Gladys Coles, was engaged in 1928. She qualified also to instruct in occupational work. She continued till 1941.

This work will undoubtedly continue in the future.

The sanatorium has participated over the years in the survey of industrial plants, and in recent years in the survey of schools.

All the high-schools of the county except Elmira, and many of the public schools have been under survey since 1938.

It is interesting to note the very marked decrease during this period, of the percentage of pupils infected, amounting in the high-schools to over 50%.

The Miniature Film

A great impetus was recently given tuberculosis control by a new type of X-ray equipment, using a 35 millimetre film costing 1 cent, operating at a normal speed of 80 X-rays an hour, or 500 a day for one unit.

It is now in use in all Anglo-Saxon countries, in mass X-ray of troops and civil population.

The Ontario Government procured two of these units in 1941, and set them at work throughout the Province. In Saskatchewan, as illustration, the entire city of Moose Jaw was X-rayed, the aldermen leading the way. We may anticipate that the entire nation will be X-rayed in groups, industrial, educational, military, etc.

In Waterloo County this equipment was set at work in 1942 and 1943. 17,132 people were X-rayed and 34 cases of tuberculosis discovered in this survey. The sanatorium stood by to receive the cases suitable for its care, and to co-operate in the supervision of those exposed to infection.

The routine survey work in co-operation with the medical profession, by the clinics, and particularly the clinic at the sanatorium, has gradually increased over the years until in 1943 the number of persons coming forward for first examination was 1,206, with a discovery of 21 persons with disease. The number of persons reviewed who were already under supervision was 1,194. Ten of these showed reactivation of disease.

In 1938 the Ontario Government made provision, as a public health measure, for the free maintenance of patients in sanatoria who were unable to maintain themselves. This measure greatly increased the flow of patients to sanatoria.

The great need now is increased sanatorium accommodation.

The tuberculosis campaign, although far from attaining its maximum power, has already become so effective that the number of persons discovered with disease far exceeds the sanatorium accommodation in Ontario, and this excess is much greater in other provinces. There are 3,600 sanatorium beds in Ontario. It is a minimum of benefit to discover a case of tuberculosis, if the individual be allowed to drift, and deteriorate in health and infect other people.

The modern achievement in the field of tuberculosis has been an evolution, based mainly on two discoveries, the tubercule bacillus and the X-ray. The knowledge multiplies. The effort surges forward. What is possible to-day was not possible 15 years ago. The next generation will see achievement not possible to-day. "All experience is an arch where thro' gleams the untravelled world."

Mortality statistics reflect the progress of the battle against tuberculosis.

This table gives the death rates per 100,000 of population in Canada, Ontario and Waterloo County for the years noted.

	1901	1921	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canada	200	87.6	59.3	60.3	61.3	59.9	54.7	52.8	50.6	53.1	51.5
Ontario	149	71	37.4	36.2	36	35.4	33.3	28.9	26.7	29.2	28.9
Waterloo County	116	58.6	30	20.9	27	23.9	19.8	17.6	15.4	15.4	14.2

Dr. Edgar Nesbitt Coutts, after graduating in Medicine with Scholarship standing and pursuing post-graduate work at Edinburgh, Scotland, engaged in general practice until the outbreak of the First World War. While serving as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, in the Eastern Mediterranean, he was invalided home with Tuberculosis. He cured in England and Switzerland where he studied the disease. He came to Freeport Sanatorium as Medical Superintendent in 1921, remaining until 1943. The Sanatorium developed under his careful guidance from the original institution with twenty-four patients to the present modern Sanatorium of one hundred and fifty beds. He was an indefatigable worker in the Anti-Tuberculosis field, stressing the need of supervision of contacts of the disease, survey of schools, checking employees in industrial plants by means of X-Ray, etc. He literally ploughed the ground in Waterloo County in this direction and we are now reaping the benefit of his labours. He was interested in landscaping and reforestation of the Sanatorium property. Waterloo County indeed owes a debt of gratitude to him for the work he accomplished.

Dr. Coutts was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Coutts, in the early days of the Sanatorium.



THE HOMER WATSON MEMORIAL PARK

Formerly Known as Cressman's Bush.

About 1913 it became known that a tract of woodland on the bank of the Grand River between Doon and German Mills, known as Cressman's Bush, was about to be sold by auction with the probable result that the timber would be removed.

A group of public spirited citizens, however, forestalled this destruction by organizing a company which purchased the tract.

In his address to the shareholders the late Mr. Homer Watson stressed the value of conserving the tract of woodland, and paid high tribute to those who had taken the necessary steps to form the company. His address is appended.

Mr. A. R. Kaufman was President of the Company for years and was assisted by Mr. C. D. Pequegnat as Secretary and they together carried the responsibility of maintaining the park.

Mr. Kaufman states that the cost of maintenance was met for a time by selling sustaining membership cards and later on by cutting dead and dying trees marked by a competent woodsman.

The tree cutting netted a profit of about \$100 a year, which was sufficient for ordinary maintenance and also for taxes which were very low due to the generous consideration of the County officials. A cash reserve of about \$600 was finally accumulated.

As shareholders of the Company became deceased, more permanent arrangements regarding the responsibility for the Park became desirable.

Some years ago the shareholders inquired about donating the Park to the Province of Ontario but were informed the Park was too small for the province to accept.

Early in 1943 it was suggested to the shareholders that the Park might be donated to the County or preferably to the City of Kitchener. A meeting of representative shareholders met to consider the circumstances. After full discussion it was resolved to wind up the Company in the regular way. A liquidator was accordingly appointed with authority to convey and transfer the whole property to the Corporation of the City of Kitchener upon

the agreement that the corporation would maintain and keep the same in an efficient state of repair as a public park in perpetuity, the Park to be named and known as the Homer Watson Memorial Park and any moneys in the Company's hands to be transferred to the corporation on the condition it be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Park.

At the final meeting of the shareholders enthusiastic praise and appreciation and thanks were extended to the President, Mr. A. R. Kaufman, and to the Secretary, Mr. C. D. Pequegnat, for services rendered by them over a long period of years on behalf of the Company.

The offer to donate the Park to the City of Kitchener was duly presented to the Council which accepted it with enthusiasm and appreciation. All legal formalities were completed and the Park is now owned by the City of Kitchener and is being maintained by the Kitchener Board of Park Management.

CONSERVATION OF CRESSMAN BUSH FOR WATERLOO COUNTY

Homer Watson, R.C.A.

In 1913 it came to the knowledge of several citizens of Waterloo County that the tract of woodland known as Cressman's Bush, on the banks of the Grand River between Doon and German Mills, was about to be sold at public auction, and likely to pass into the hands of the portable sawmill owner.

Having in mind the beauty of the forest, it was deemed at once a calamity should such an action take place. A thought took possession of these citizens that some means should be adopted to forestall and prevent such action. As soon as the news as stated was given to one or two public spirited residents of Berlin they journeyed to the woods and beheld in them a wondrous object lesson (if they could be saved) in the principle of conservation by the people for the people, knowing that by this if such a movement could be brought about it would be to the credit of this County. Such a movement would do a world of good in being a great factor in keeping the country vernal and fresh, with large canopies of shade here and there, which would be more in accordance with the natural beauties and conditions of its primitive state. It is recognized that trees create moisture,

and too great a clearance of forest tracts creates a peril for future generations in aridity—a bleak and barren contingency it is hoped by this movement to avoid. Governments, as we have them in Canada, can attend apparently only to more large tracts of forests as yet far removed from settlement; but in the older settled portions of our country where the land has been sold, and the disappearing wood lot is the order of the day, there seems to be no means by which some of them in each township can be taken hold of and held. At any rate, the Ontario Government, for the reasons given, did not feel inclined to do anything, so it was left to the generous spirits of those tree lovers living in Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Galt and Hespeler, to come to the rescue of the forest, and by producing the means in cash they were enabled to withhold the destroying axe.

One is almost certain it would not be invidious to mention any names in this matter where so many have been free and helpful but it may be to the better history of this transaction were the optimistic faith of Mr. D. B. Detweiler to be spoken of as a faith that believes and gets things going. Also the aid of Mr. George Tilt, who purchased the woods before he was assured there was anything in sight to reimburse him supposing faith had failed. Also Mr. Cyrus Dolph for his clear advice and help for the moment in Preston and elsewhere. Mr. Pattinson and Mr. Clare with their large contributions, in which class we must place Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Krug of Berlin. These led the pace where many others followed; all to be honored for their generosity, for this made it possible to form the present Company. As for the part the writer of this little history had in the process of conservation, I can say it was largely a dream when I beheld the wood, that some force would arise and stay the hand ready to despoil. I had not the faith nor the knowledge it could be done, till it was shown to be possible by the will of those mentioned and others.

It is of some importance here to mention in connection with our Company the visit of Mr. Leavitt of New York. Mr. Leavitt at the present time is developing a fifty-million-dollar park system for the City of New York from 150th St. to Fort Lee, a distance of 50 miles. A word from such an authority was a force in some measure in shaping the organization of the Company. Mr. Leavitt is a landscape engineer and architect of continental reputation; a man with a great knowledge of trees and their

beauty-giving effect in the landscape, and so when the woods first filled his sight he at once remarked "They had that magnificent cathedral effect which is so seldom to be found." He further says that with the large projects he has in hand he is familiar with lands along the Susquehanna, the Potomac, also large properties in Georgia, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, New York and other states, and notwithstanding that these lands are in some cases great tracts of virgin forests, there is nothing in them to be compared with the magnificent growth of trees in Cressman's Woods. He speaks further of the bluff overlooking the river, and which commands a view of the Grand, as unsurpassed in his experience. The sum total of his opinion is therefore that the locality is a consistent whole for park purposes, and that no woods he knew of contained finer trees. Such enthusiastic praise but strengthened the views already confirmed in those who had thought of the Grand River Park as a scheme of inter-community conservation; because in the descriptive phrase "cathedral effect," the picture is conveyed to the mind of interlacing gleams of sunlight and shadows through pillared vistas; the origin no doubt of those cloistered aisles in the great cathedrals of our civilization, the existence of which has been beneficial to all humanity; refining and tempering with a softening grace the hard materialistic tendencies of the age. It is to be hoped our Company brought into being by these influences of nature which lead to a love of art in its various manifestations, will be like the proverbial grain of mustard seed that will spread and grow to be a benign blessing to every portion of our great and well beloved country.



HISTORY OF THE NEW HAMBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL

O. Hamilton, B.A.

In order to understand the educational situation in the County of Waterloo, some appreciation of the ethnological basis of the County is essential. The population is largely German, and of Pfaelzer origin, that is to say, they come from the Pfalz, or Palatinate, now the southwestern part of Bavaria, lying between the River Rhine on the East and the Duchy of Lorraine, in France, on the West. Most of our Mennonite people could say,

with the Trumpeter von Sakkingen, "In der Pfalz ist meine Heimath, In der Pfalz, zu Heidelberg." In Wilmot Township, the other strong current of immigration consists of the Amish, who were brought here direct from the vicinity of Munich, in Bavaria, by Christian Nafziger, about the year 1820, and settled in a belt of land comprising the lots north and south of Erb's Road, Snider's Road and Bleam's Road, in the Township of Wilmot. The original white settler in what is now the Village of New Hamburg appears to have been one Josiah Cushman (or Gushman), a native of Hesse-Darmstadt in Germany, who called the settlement "Cassel," after a town of that name in his native state. On June 21st, 1834, the Crown granted to Josiah Cushman fifty acres, being the southwest quarter of lot number twenty-three on the north side of Bleam's Road in the Township of Wilmot. The grant included the water-right on Smith's Creek. This grant takes in the central part of lowertown New Hamburg. Cushman and his family are supposed to have died in the cholera epidemic of 1834, and, in February, 1837, the records show that the Sheriff of Gore District, at a suit against the administrators of the Estate of Josiah Cushman, sold the Cushman lands to Absalom Shade, of Shade's Mill, now Galt, Ontario. In December 1845, Shade sold thirty-one acres of these lands to William Scott, and, in 1853, Scott bought a further fifty-three acres from Shade.

William Scott, who was the real founder of the village, was a substantial citizen. His original enterprise was situated at Holland's Mills, about two miles south and east of New Hamburg, and he also owned the farm now occupied by Charles Jacobs, on the north side of Bleam's Road, near Holland's Mills. The building of the Grand Trunk Railway seems to have been the deciding factor in inducing him to move to New Hamburg and build the house now occupied by Dr. T. C. Kirkpatrick.

The relevancy of the foregoing to the school situation lies in the fact that Scott is said to have had four children, two boys and two girls, and it is entirely likely that he was instrumental in establishing the first school, for the benefit of the members of his own family and those of other settlers. It is fairly well established that the original school building was constructed of logs, sometime between 1845 and 1850, that it contained one room in the usual pioneer fashion, and was located, in all probability, on the east side of what is now Wilmot Street, near

Bleam's Road. The old log building is said to form the sub-structure of the house on the east side of Wilmot Street, now occupied by John W. Miller, opposite to the site of the original **Village Cemetery** at the northwest corner of Bleam's Road and Wilmot Street. The building was sold in 1863 to the Roman Catholic Church. It is said to have been remodelled as a Church and Separate School, under the supervision of the Rev. Eugene Funcken, of St. Agatha, Ontario. The Rev. Theobald Spetz, the Roman Catholic historian of the County of Waterloo, says that, in his opinion, the failure of the New Hamburg congregation to maintain and continue this school was a cardinal strategic error.

There was evidently some competition in the school-teaching business in those days. An old copy of the New Hamburg "Neutrale", published about 1852, refers to Louis Reidt as the village schoolmaster. Mr. Reidt also advertised as a private tutor in English, German, French, Italian and Dutch. Among the clergy of the time, was the Rev. Wendall Schuler, Lutheran, who taught school in Henry Heinbecher's house.

During the year 1852, the trustees of School Section No. 11 in the Township of Wilmot, which was the New Hamburg school, were, T. G. S. Nevilles, Theo. Seyler and Charles German. In that year, these gentlemen advertised for tenders to build a school, and, as a result of their efforts, a schoolhouse was erected on the site now occupied by the New Hamburg Skating Rink. This was a red-brick building with a brick portico in front. It was divided into two rooms, one of which was occupied by the German department and the other by the English section, with the emphasis on the former. This building did yeoman service as a school for about twenty years, but finally became too cramped, and the School Board initiated a by-law to raise \$5,000.00 for the erection of a new school. The by-law was submitted to the electors at Plum's Hall, on September 25th, 1874, and was carried, although a whisper has come down through the years that there was the usual opposition, some prominent citizens expressing the opinion that the School Board and the Village Council must be crazy to propose such an extravagant and unnecessary project. However, the by-law went into effect on October 3rd, 1874, land was acquired on Huron Street and the front part of the present school building was erected. The by-law bears the signatures of "Samuel Merner", Reeve, and

"Jacob Seyler", Clerk. Samuel Merner (or Mürner), who was always known as "Sam. Merner", later became Senator for Waterloo County. Jacob Seyler was one of the first children baptized in Trinity Lutheran Church, New Hamburg, in 1834. In September, 1875, the report of the architect, D. W. Gingerich, was accepted by the School Board. The contractor was John R. Hoagg.

On September 12th. 1904, by-law No. 267, for raising \$4,000.00, to erect an addition to the school building, was finally passed, after receiving the assent of the electors, during the reeveship of Leon G. Pequegnat, whose signature appears on the document along with that of William Millar, as Town Clerk. This represents the erection of the present High School department.

It would thus appear that, in the last ninety years, the Municipality of New Hamburg has spent the munificent sum of \$12,000.00 on its main school buildings, exclusive of maintenance, and that the last capital expenditure of this nature took place almost forty years ago. In view of the fact that the municipal expenditures for education absorb almost half of the municipal revenue, it is respectfully suggested that the New Hamburg rate-payers are paying for a new school without getting it.

The first written school record available is a succinct comment inscribed by Theo. Seyler in the old Visitor's Book, on January 26th. 1857. Mr. Seyler says that he found everything in good order, but that, in his own words, "their was too many scholars for one teacher." There were actually two Visitors' Books, one for the German and one for the English section, and the interest in these books, for the historian, lies chiefly in the associations recalled by the names. In July 1857, W. B. Rally, who describes himself as "Local Superintendent, Wilmot", expresses himself as pleased with the proficiency of the scholars. The Rev. Mr. Rally is well known to Anglicans as one of the early Rectors of Wilmot, who was evidently "doubling in brass", as it were. Mr. Rally's name also appears in the German section Visitors' Book, and he seems to have been a man of some versatility, as he was able to write his comment there in German script.

Other well known New Hamburg names are Samuel Mürner, afterwards known as "Sam. Merner", Reeve of the Village.

and later Senator for Waterloo County, Peter Böckner, Wm. Boulee, T. G. S. Nevilles, John Nopper, Ernst Gartung, John Allchin, Wm. Hunter, Otto Pressprich, C. Ernst, Christian F. Spring, and many others. These names are very familiar to old residents of New Hamburg and many of them will be found inscribed on the old gravestones removed from the Wilmot Street Cemetery to Riverside Cemetery and incorporated in the Pioneer Memorial. William Boulee was Dr. Boulee, father of the late W. H. Boulee, druggist here for many years. T. G. S. Nevilles was the first reeve of the village, in 1858, and ran a drug-store at the corner of East and West and North and South Streets. William Hunter was the proprietor of the store now owned by O. H. Becker. Otto Pressprich at one time taught the German School and later was editor of the *Canadisches Volksblatt*, the New Hamburg German newspaper. The Rev. Christian F. Spring was for many years pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church. In December 1878, an entry particularly interesting to the writer appears. It was made by one F. H. McCallum and is in Mac's well-known flowing hand, so familiar to New Hamburgers for almost fifty years thereafter. He had then attained the age of twenty-seven years, having arrived in the village, to take over T. G. S. Nevilles' drug store, in 1869, at the ripe age of eighteen years, at which time he was a veteran of the Fenian Raid, having fought at the Battle of Ridgeway at the age of fifteen. It might be added that Mac was one of the first volunteers for Overseas Service in the war of 1914 and that he was very much disappointed and annoyed when the military authorities turned him down on account of age.

The visitors to the German section usually considered it their duty to inscribe their comments in German script, and, as some of them were not too expert, even in German, it is, at times, difficult to decipher their remarks, which, as a rule, were complimentary to the teacher. Reading between the lines, however, it is obvious that conditions were somewhat less than Utopian. One commentator, Henry Liersetz, who describes himself as "School Superintendent, Wilmot," says:—"I have never visited a school where I found such a large number of pupils, and still there is less noise than in many schools." Another superintendent says:—"It is to be regretted that this number of pupils attending is too large for the size of the room and to be taught by one teacher."

Other well-known citizens who visited the German School were:— Joseph Laschinger (father of the late Jacob Laschinger), William Asmus, Heinrich Peine, Louis Peine, John Cairns, H. G. Flach, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman. Mr. Goodman was Col. Kenneth Goodman, a barrister and solicitor who practised here and later removed to Parkhill, Ont.

In January 1882, Mr. E. Paul Pequegnat, who describes himself as "Horloger, Berlin, Ontario", visited the German department and wrote in the Visitors' Book the only French commentary contained therein.

On March 1st. 1881, a young Swiss, who had just started a jewelry and watch repair business in New Hamburg, paid the department a visit and says that he found it in satisfactory condition. He subsequently became school trustee, and, for fifty years thereafter, took an active interest in educational matters. He was buried in Riverside Cemetery in January, 1939. In the School Visitors' Book, on an open night held on March 10th. 1933, his name, L. G. Pequegnat, appears fourth from the top of the list.

On June 29th. 1883, the German department was visited, inter alia, by Henry T. Denison. Mr. Denison, who was a brother of Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, was then associated with a Mr. Creese in the private banking business, under the firm name of Denison and Creese. The bank later got into difficulties, probably assisted by the great flood in 1883, and failed. Mr. Denison subsequently became manager of the Bradstreet Company's Office in Davenport, Iowa.

In December 1883, the Rev. C. F. Spring comments on the good order maintained by the teacher, William Linton. Mr. Linton taught here for many years and was principal of the school when he left about 1897, to take a better position in Galt, Ontario. He was known to the boys as "Scotty". He was a small man, with steely blue eyes, a typical Scot and a very capable teacher. Scotty's patent method of stuffing Entrance Examination information into backward pupils has never been equalled before or since. I have often wondered what the examiners thought when they read thirty or forty papers, all exactly alike, except where some lunkhead had forgotten his stuff.

Some of the old teachers were Louis von Neubronn, who resigned in 1879 to remove to Berlin, Ontario, where he went

into the cigar business, and taught German in the Central (now Suddaby) School. Otto Pressprich, later in the newspaper business here, Philip H. Baer, Emanuel Ruby and Peter J. Altman. Mr. Ruby taught the school for a number of years, but appears to have got into difficulties with the School Board. On November 1, 1878, F. Merner and a number of other citizens presented to the board a petition praying that E. Ruby be retained as teacher of the English department. But the board hardened its heart. The petition was tabled and the secretary was instructed to engage one J. C. Elliott, as principal, at a salary of \$600.00 per year.

So far as can be ascertained, the only local survivors of the class which attended the old school in the Agricultural Grounds are Edward Merner and F. J. Hartman. Both of these gentlemen ascribe their success in life and present elevated position in the community to the fact that the oldtime teachers were firmly convinced that to "spare the rod was to spoil the child", and there were, consequently, no spoiled children, in those days.

In October 1882, George D. Lewis, who inspected the whole school, expressed the opinion that it was laboring under the disadvantage of attempting to make the teaching of German of equal importance with that of English, which would be of practical advantage, while the New Hamburg School was attempting to perpetuate a sentiment. The subsequent history of the school shows the shrewdness of this comment and the matter is of practical importance in our time. The Bible says that all Scripture is written for our learning and this is also applicable to secular history.

A brief comparison of school expenditures may be interesting. In 1875, the total budget of the school, including salaries paid to teachers and overhead expenses, was \$1,600.00 In 1876, the budget was \$2,200.00, in 1877, \$2,000.00, in 1878, \$2,100.00, in 1879, \$1,800.00, and 1886, \$1,950.00.

In the year 1875, John Otto of New Dundee made a successful tender for the supply to the school of twenty-five cords of dry maple and beech wood, delivered, at \$3.50 per cord. In 1941, the total budget of the New Hamburg Public School was \$19,860.00, less grants and tuition fees, \$2,970.00, leaving the net cost to the taxpayer, \$16,690.00. In 1942, the budget was \$18,272.00, less grants and tuition fees, \$3,500.00, net cost to taxpayers, \$14,772.00. The net cost of the school to the taxpayers of New Hamburg in the year 1943 was about \$14,000.00.



THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, KITCHENER

In 1938, the school board presented a brief to the ratepayers, as part of a campaign for a new school, in which the total annual carrying charges of a new \$90,000.00 school were estimated at about \$19,000.00. The board also estimated that increased grants and tuition fees would amount to about \$5,000.00, leaving the net cost of a new, up-to-date establishment, to the taxpayer, of \$14,000.00. As shown above, the grants and tuition fees now being earned by the existing school, amounted to \$3,500.00 in 1942, and could easily be increased to \$5,000.00, with a new school. It is obvious, therefore, that the board's 1938 estimates were conservative. The New Hamburg School comprises ten rooms and ten teachers, in 1944, as compared with four rooms and four teachers in 1880.



THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Rev. D. Johnson

One hundred years ago our fathers met in this locality, under God's guidance and started on its beneficent career, the Swedenborgian church. Among those early fathers of the church we note such names as Adam Ruby Sr., and wife, John Jacob Lehnan, Charles Ahrens Sr. and wife, Henry Rothaermel and wife, John S. Roat and wife, William Benton and John Walmsley. There were also some non-resident members affiliated with the group. Among these we find the names of Adam J. Ruby and Peter Knechtel and wife of Mannheim, August Rieby of Wellesley Township, William Knechtel of Hamilton, George Hachborn and wife of Waterloo, Christopher Doering and wife, of Philipsburg, Charles Hendry and wife of Conestoga and others.

Christian Enslin was the first leader. He came to America from Germany in 1830, arriving in Berlin in 1833. In the summer they held services in Mr. Enslin's orchard in the rear of his bookbindery, which stood where Dr. J. E. Hett's office is now located. In the winter they met in the bookbindery. This routine was followed for several years.

In 1842 four small congregations went together and pooled

their resources and built a small frame church called "The Free Church", on Frederick, where the fire hall now stands. The four denominations used this building in common until they were able to build churches for themselves. The Berliners who believed in utilizing all resources then converted the Free Church building into a school.

In 1843 the Rev. John Harbin (Missionary) became their first pastor. He had formerly been a surgeon in the British Army. While practising his profession in Salisbury, England, he joined the Swedenborgian Church and resolved to devote his life to the dissemination of its doctrines. He emigrated to Canada in 1830 and laboured as a Missionary in Markham, Upper Canada, and the district lying north of Toronto. He received and accepted a call from the Berlin congregation and became their pastor, holding services in the Free Church.

Charles A. Ruby, Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada was a grandson of the Rev. Harbin. Mrs. Ruby is still with us and one of our esteemed senior members. The Rev. Harbin often assisted Dr. John Scott with his surgical operations. Because of this a warm friendship sprung up between them, Dr. Scott and wife eventually joining the Swedenborgian Church. Three other prominent men and their families also became members at this time, namely, Henry S. Huber, John Hoffman and William Hendry, first Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company.

The congregation outgrowing the capacity of the Free Church on Frederick St., a new frame church was built on the corner of Benton and Church Sts. The land was secured from Joseph E. Schneider and the church was erected at a cost of \$400. This church was dedicated in 1857 and called the New Church to connect it with the prophecy, "that the Lord on His second coming would build a New Church." A Sunday School was also opened. At this time the congregation became affiliated with the General Convention of the New Church of America. This church and land comprising a cemetery was sold in 1871. The bodies interred there were removed to the new community cemetery now known as Mount Hope. This was in conformity with all the other churches of the city who disposed of their private cemeteries.

Greater growth followed in the new church. In 1851 their esteemed pastor died. After his death the church was served for

several years by Adam Ruby, a lay preacher, grandfather of the late Charles Ruby; and by missionaries. In 1855 the Rev. Thomas Wilkes was in charge, followed in 1856 by the Rev. Thomas Whittaker and in 1857 Rev. A. O. Brickman of Baltimore, Md. Later in 1857 the Rev. F. W. Tuerk was engaged as regular pastor.

The Rev. Tuerk was a native of Eberfeld, Prussia. He was early trained for mission work in India. But because of the dangers of this work he turned to mission work in Canada, arriving at Sebringville in 1830, until called to Berlin. He resided in a white frame house on Queen St., South, where the York Apartments are now located.

Under his leadership the cause in Berlin grew until the congregation was too large for the building on Benton St. After selling this building, as mentioned above, a new site was located at the corner of King and Water Streets, purchased from Henry Huber. Here an attractive stone church was erected, with a seating capacity of 250, at a cost of between \$7,000 and \$8,000, Henry Braun a father of Edward Braun was the contractor. The farmers donating their services brought in the stone from the surrounding country. The first pipe organ in the city was installed in this church. The temple was then named the Church of the New Jerusalem.

The Rev. Tuerk served until his death on July 3, 1901; at the age of 81. In his later years he was assisted by the Rev. Louis Tafel, who was later called to Philadelphia.

The congregation then called the Rev. A. B. Francisco of Texas, who served for three years. During his time many improvements were made to the church property, such as roof, new pews and gas lighting was installed in the place of the old oil lamps.

After him there was a succession of short term pastorates: Rev. James Taylor for a portion of 1905; Rev. James Brickman, 1905 to 1908; Rev. E. D. Daniels from 1909 to 1916, during his pastorate further improvements were made to the church building, namely that of a new slate roof; Rev. Eric Wethey, 1916 to 1919; Rev. Slight, 1919 to 1920; Rev. A. Diephuis, 1920 to 1928; Rev. R. Eaton, 1928 to 1932; Rev. R. J. Spiers, 1932 till 1938; Rev. Donald Maddock from 1938 till 1941, who left the church to join the Canadian Air Force. The pulpit was then supplied by

Rev. Louis Buckley, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and the Rev. E. Val. Tilton. The present pastor, the Rev. David Johnson, was called from Cambridge, Mass., to be an associate pastor with Rev. E. Val. Tilton. These two men shared the work of the church until the Rev. Johnson was ordained and installed as pastor on June 27, 1943.

In 1929 the congregation sold the property at the corner of King and Water Streets to the T. Eaton Company for a sum in excess of \$100,000. In 1935 they purchased the William Roos residence including grounds of 198x200 at the corner of Queen St. North and Margaret Ave. On this property a massive and stately grey stone edifice was built, with a parish hall in conjunction, at a cost of \$73,000 and at its dedication was called "The Church of the Good Shepherd."

A Sunday School was organized during the pastorate of Rev. Harbin in 1847. This institution has continued as an active and important department of the church through these long years; now under the efficient superintendency of Mr. N. C. Schneider is still doing a fine work in instructing the minds of the young in the truths of the Scriptures and the doctrines and teachings of New Church.

The First Young People's Society was organized in the year 1887, meeting every two weeks. They studied the doctrines of the church. In 1901 it was called the Young People's League. As an active society they are still playing an important part in all the activities of the congregation.

One of our younger societies is the Parish Club, organized during the ministry of the Rev. John Spiers. The purpose of this club is purely for social and educational entertainment of the older young people, those who have grown beyond the Young People's League, which is largely the teen age group.

We must not forget the women who for the long years have played a very important part in the life of the church. The Women's Auxiliary was organized in 1885. There is now one chartered member who is still active in the work of the society, Mrs. Charles Ahrens. This society not only helps out in the social and financial work of the congregation but does a considerable amount of benevolent work for the Red Cross, the local Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and the Children's Orphanage.

The youngest organization is the Junior congregation which offers an opportunity to parents to attend the Church service

while their children are cared for elsewhere in the building by the Young People. The children have their own worship service, a story period and various forms of amusement. This organization was instituted by the Rev. E. Val. Tilton.

The history of the Church has been varied and interesting from many points of view. It has enjoyed much Christian fellowship with other denominations and their ministers who in time of need gladly came to its aid by filling the pulpit. These gestures of friendship have been greatly appreciated, and none more than the services of the Rev. E. Val. Tilton who passed away on March 16, 1944. He will be long remembered as a man who sympathetically and understandingly served the Church of the Good Shepherd.



RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY TWIN CITY CITIZENS UPON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

E. F. Donohoe

Perhaps no gift to the society in recent years presents a more thoughtful picture of the people of the Twin City back in 1865 than the copy of the resolution passed by a public meeting expressing sympathy to the people of the United States in the loss of President Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was held at the Court House, April 19, 1865.

The newly-appointed County clerk, C. H. A. Stager, in an inspection of County files, upon taking over office in January of last year, came upon a copy of the resolution which had been filed in the County archives by Israel D. Bowman who acted as secretary of the historic meeting.

The County Council through Mr. Stager donated the papers to the Historical Society in recognition of their value as historic documents pertaining to Waterloo County.

The documents reveal that the late Ward H. Bowlby, former crown attorney, was reeve of Berlin at the time and presided at the meeting.

The gathering was styled "a meeting of the inhabitants of the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo" and in addition to an expression of sympathy to the people of the United States in the

loss of their president, a resolution also conveyed the sympathy of the twin communities to Mrs. Lincoln.

The papers which are perhaps the most interesting the Society has received in a number of years are being filed in the Museum and will be available to members wishing to examine them.

Mr. W. H. Breithaupt shortly before his death recalled standing in front of the Court House, watching prominent citizens of the two towns going into the building to attend the meeting. He also recalled that his father the original Louis Breithaupt was a client of Abraham Lincoln, when the martyred president was a lawyer at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Breithaupt made frequent business trips to Springfield and Mr. Lincoln completed for him whatever legal procedure was necessary in completing business deals.

As explained on the black-bordered exterior, the papers contain a "Copy of Resolutions of sympathy and condolence, passed at a public meeting of citizens of Berlin and Waterloo at a meeting held at Court House, Berlin, on 19th April, A.D., 1865, on the death of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States."

Together with the copy of the resolutions and the acknowledgements are newspaper clippings, one of the reports of the U.S. Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, of the assassination of Lincoln and the stabbing of Secretary Seward and son.

Another newspaper clipping is from a local paper, reporting the resolutions and details of the meeting for which the court room was crowded, not less than 500 persons being present.

The copy of the resolution, in part, follows:

"Ward Hamilton Bowlby, Esq., reeve of Berlin in the chair.

"Israel D. Bowman, secretary.

"An impressive prayer having been offered by the Rev. Armstrong (Wesleyan).

"It was moved by William Jaffray, Esq., postmaster, and seconded by Dougall McDougall, Esq., county registrar, and

"Resolved—That this meeting of the inhabitants of the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo, Province of Canada, assembled on the funeral day of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States, desired, with the deepest sincerity, to express its

heartfelt indignation at the cowardly and wanton act by which the president and patriot, the ruler and friend of the Republic, has been lost to his country at the moment of his greatest usefulness, and when he could have almost said of the great work he had undertaken, 'It is finished'.

"In the death of Abraham Lincoln this meeting feels that while the United States as a nation have lost a firm, yet merciful and amiable ruler, and the people individually a counsellor and friend, the world at large has been bereft at the same time of one whose large-hearted humanity and innate love of freedom and liberal institutions placed him at once in the fore-rank of nature's noblemen'.

"It was moved by the Rev. D. Schulte (Episcopalian) and seconded by Henry F. J. Jackson, Esq., superintendent of schools and

"Resolved—that this meeting hereby tender the American people bowed down this day in overwhelming sorrow over the mortal remains of their late illustrious Chief Magistrate, the expression of their heart-felt sympathy at the national calamity with which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to afflict them.

"That they regard the dastardly and barbarous murder of President Lincoln not only as an irreparable loss to the American nation in the present momentous transition crisis of their history—but as a common loss to humanity, liberty and the brotherhood of mankind all the world over.

"It was moved by John J. Bowman, Esq., editor, and seconded by the Rev. F. A. Kaessmann (Lutheran) and

"Resolved—That this meeting would desire most respectfully and tenderly to express their sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln and family in the sore and affecting bereavement which in the inscrutable dispensation of an over-ruling Providence, they have sustained, having at one fell blow, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye been robbed of husband, parent and friend. May He, who ruleth all things well, comfort and sustain them in this hour of their deepest grief.

"It was moved by J. J. Mackie and seconded by H. S. Huber and

"Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the private secretary of His Excellency the Governor General of B.N.A. with a request to him to transmit the same to the Secretary of States of the United States of America."

BIOGRAPHY

HARRY W. BROWN

Harry W. Brown was born on a farm near Harriston on November 1, 1870, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, and died in Kitchener on August 18, 1943.

Mr. Brown was widely known as a successful teacher and educator. He began his teaching career on January 3, 1888, at the school in Section No. 19, Wilmot Township. His next charge was the Natchez School where he remained nine years, after which he was appointed to the staff of the Berlin Central School, the Model School. Here he taught six years, during which time he qualified himself for a position on the staff of the collegiate, which he assumed in 1905.

Mr. Brown remained actively on the Collegiate staff until his retirement in 1941, having also been secretary-treasurer of the Board for a number of years. Early in the period of service at the Collegiate Mr. Brown gained his Bachelor of Arts degree by extra-mural study. Mr. Brown celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a teacher in 1939.

Upon his retirement in 1941 high tribute was paid Mr. Brown by the Board and the staff of the Collegiate as a valued co-worker and devoted teacher.

While the Collegiate was Mr. Brown's first interest, he found time for other worthwhile activities. He was a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Rotary Club for twenty years, and served as president in 1928-29. He was a member of the Kitchener Library Board for twenty-five years, a member and past president of the Kitchener Horticultural Society and member and past president of the Waterloo Historical Society. Mr. Brown was a member of Trinity United Church. He belonged to the Masonic Order.

As a football enthusiast, Mr. Brown was known over the whole Western Football Association circuit, both as a player and for years as a referee.

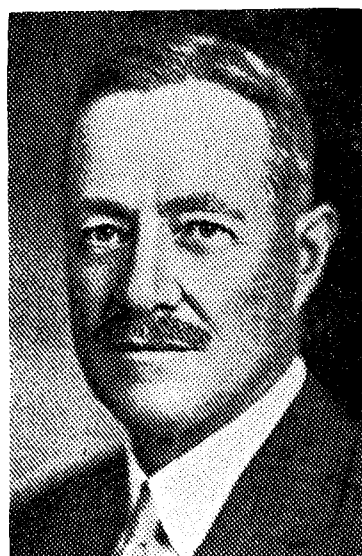
Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, nee Lillian Brubacher, three daughters, Mrs. L. A. Watkins, of Burlington, Mrs. D. T. Harley and Mrs. E. A. Stoltz, both of Kitchener. In addition four grandchildren survive as well as two brothers and a sister, the latter three living in the United States.



HARRY W. BROWN



MRS. MARY KAUFMAN



R. O. McCULLOCH

MRS. MARY KAUFMAN

With the passing of Mrs. Mary Kaufman on December 24th, 1943, Kitchener lost one of her most respected and valued citizens.

Mrs. Kaufman was born December 14th, 1856, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ratz of St. Jacobs.

From the time she came to Berlin, now Kitchener, as the bride of Jacob Kaufman, in 1877, she played an important part in building the community.

When in 1894 a campaign was launched to procure a general hospital for Kitchener and Waterloo, Mrs. Kaufman was one of the leading women in the work. For her services she was chosen as director of the Ladies' Auxiliary. In 1935 she was signally honored by being made a life member of the Womens' Hospital Aid Association of the Province of Ontario.

In 1896 when the local orphanage was founded, Mrs. Kaufman actively identified herself with the project. She had been a member of the Orphanage Board since its institution and until recent years was convenor of the house committee.

When the first Y.M.C.A. was established in Kitchener, Mrs. Kaufman joined her husband in actively supporting the institution.

In 1905 Mrs. Kaufman rallied about her women of like spirit and enterprise and organized the Kitchener Y.W.C.A. She made a substantial contribution to the building fund and served as president of the Y.W.C.A. board for the first nine years.

The fine modern gymnasium at the Y.W.C.A. was a gift of Mrs. Kaufman and her son, A. R. Kaufman in 1937.

Mrs. Kaufman was a charter member of the local W.C.T.U. for 59 years. In 1939 she was made a life member of the National Council of Women.

With her husband, she attended Zion Evangelical Church and both were active in Church and Sunday School activities. She was president of the Misisonary Society of the church and the Ladies' Aid for many years. Mrs. Kaufman is survived by two sons, A. R. Kaufman and Milton Kaufman, and two daughters, Miss Emma Kaufman and Mrs. A. W. (Edna) Augustine. There are six grandsons and four granddaughters.

ROBERT OSBORNE McCULLOCH

Robert Osborne McCulloch, outstanding Canadian industrialist, passed away at Galt on May 5th, 1943. Mr. McCulloch was born in Galt in 1864, the son of Hugh and Janet (McCartney) McCulloch. He was educated at Dr. Tassie's School, Galt, and the University of Toronto. Mr. McCulloch was called to the bar of Ontario in 1888. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto and of the Conservatory of Music.

Returning to Galt about the turn of the century, Mr. McCulloch became secretary-treasurer of the Goldie-McCulloch Company Limited and later its president. He was also the president after amalgamation of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Limited, becoming chairman of the board when A. R. Goldie became president.

For thirty-five years Mr. McCulloch was associated with The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada as a member of the board and was president for fourteen years.

Mr. McCulloch was president of the Galt Metal Industries, director of the Imperial Bank of Canada and of the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company and the Galt Theatre Company Limited.

Mr. McCulloch was active in community affairs over the years. In politics he was a Progressive Conservative and president of the South Waterloo Conservative Association for twenty years. He was a leading Presbyterian and stood for continuing the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McCulloch was an enthusiastic cricketer, golfer and fisherman.

In 1898 Mr. McCulloch was married to Louise Leslie of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Surviving beside his widow are two daughters, Mary, now Mrs. Blair Gordon of Montreal, and Janet, now Mrs. Donald Matthews of Ottawa, and two sons, Leslie McCulloch of Montreal and Hugh L. McCulloch of Galt.