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"Made in Berlin."

REVINORA OLJOUR
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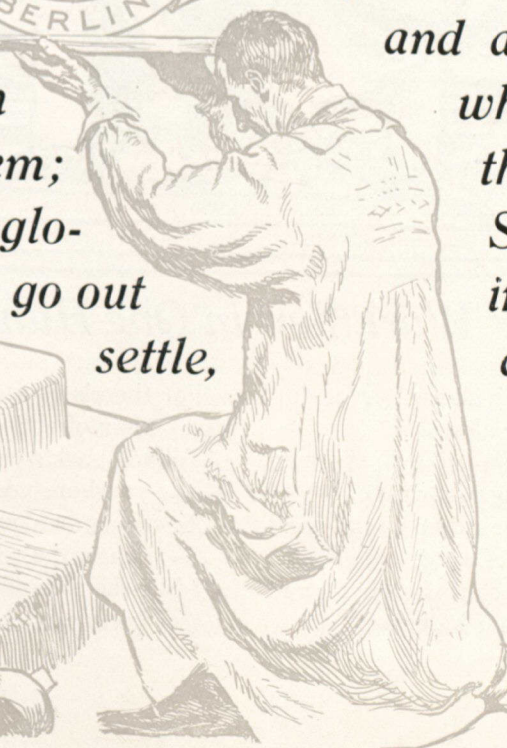
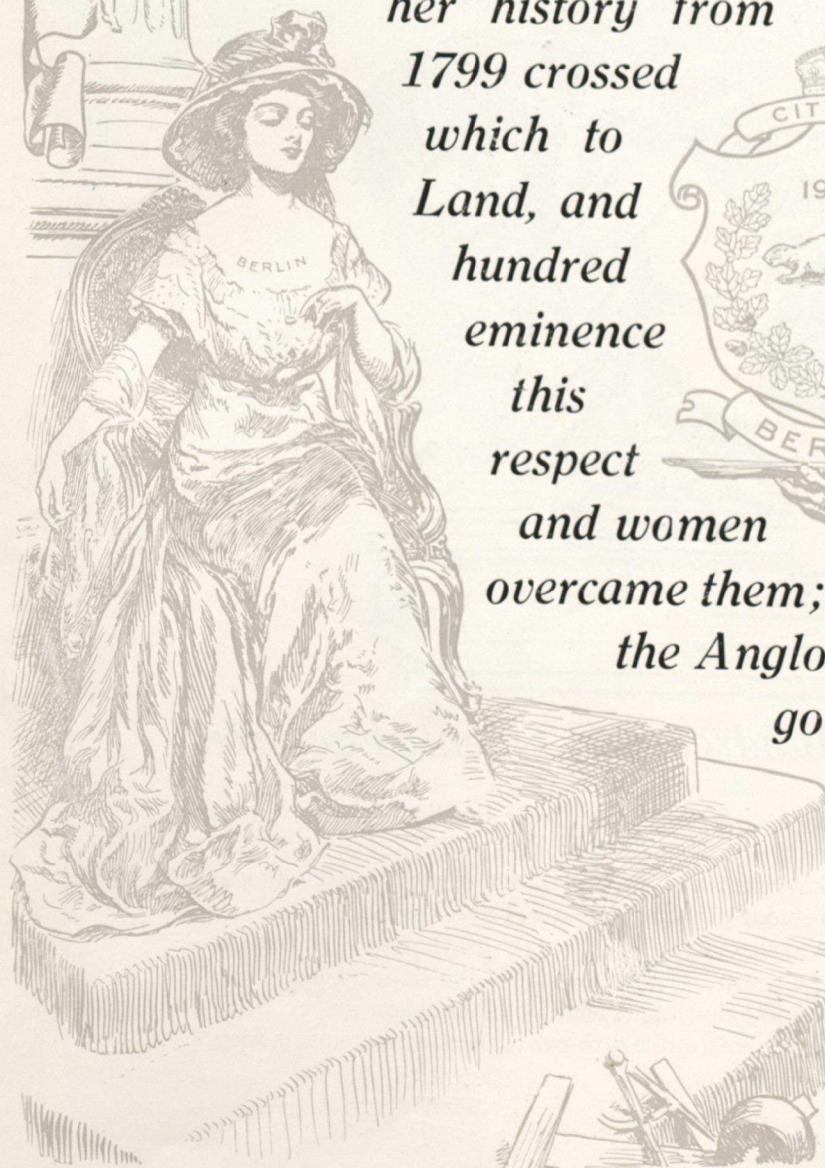
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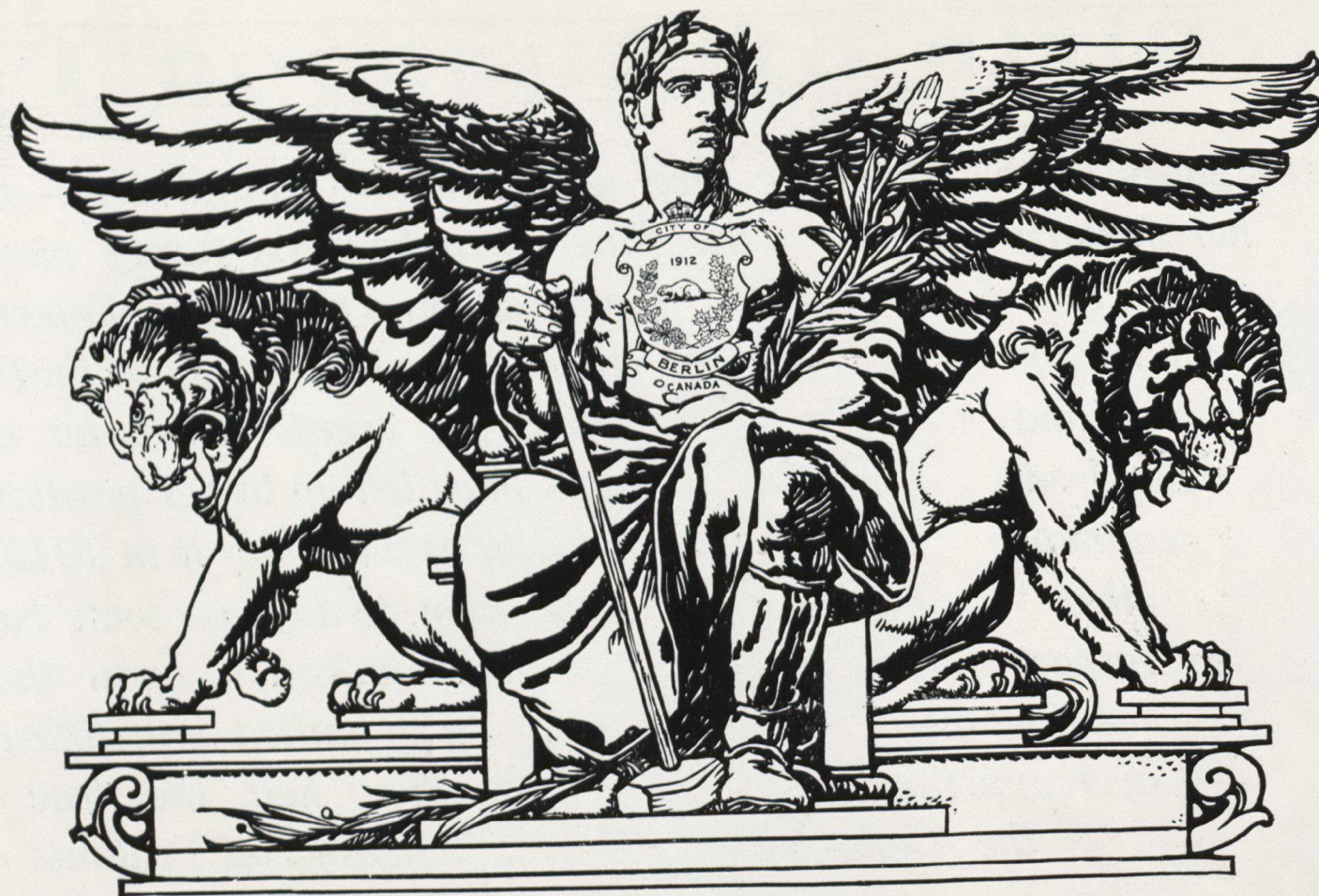
The Birth of Cityhood 1912

In the pages of this Book we give you Berlin---Old and New---we trace her history from 1799 crossed which to Land, and hundred eminence this respect and women overcame them; the Anglo-go out settle,

the time when her first hardy pioneers in the border into the then unknown forests them proved to be indeed the Promised outline the events which for over one years have led up to her position of pre-as a City as we know it in 1912. From position to-day we look back with and admiration upon those men who battled with difficulties and they had the true spirit of Saxon and Teutonic races, to into the unknown to explore, and cultivate. Some day a history worthy of the settlement of Waterloo County will be written. We realize this is but a sketch but we give it to you as a forerunner.

THE PUBLISHERS.

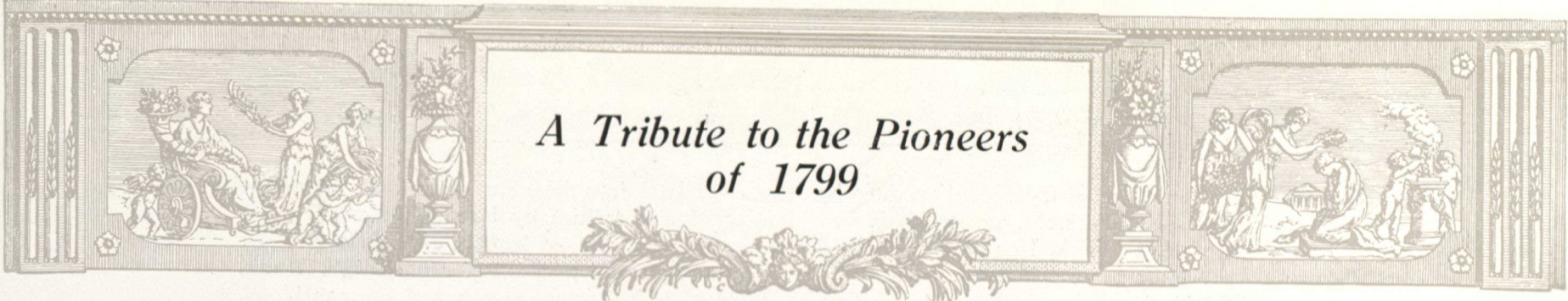




A Page Dedicated to Our Workmen in One Hundred and Twenty Factories

"Here's to the man who labors and does it with a song! He stimulates his neighbors and helps the world along!
I like the men who do things, who hustle and achieve; the men who saw and glue things, and spin and dig and weave.
Man earns his bread in sweat or in blood since Adam sinned; and bales of hay are better by far than bales of wind.
Man grows beneath his burdens, beneath the chain he wears; and still the toiler's guerdon is worth the pain he bears.

For there's no satisfaction beneath the bending sky like that the man of action enjoys when night is nigh.
To look back o'er the winding and dark and rocky road, and know you bore your grinding and soul-fatiguing load
As strong men ought to bear it, through all the stress and strife—that's the reward of merit—that is the balm of life!
I like the men who do things, who plough and sow and reap, who build and delve and hew things while dreamers are asleep."



A Tribute to the Pioneers of 1799

*A Tribute to the Pioneers who came from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County—
for from the Pennsylvania Germans came great men.*



SO that we may understand the success of those hardy pioneers who emigrated over one hundred years ago to the "wilds of Ontario" let us glance at some of the men who out of the Counties of Pennsylvania went forth to fame in many fields.

Among those officers in the Civil War above the rank of Captain who were descendants of the early German and Swiss settlers of Pennsylvania were Generals Beaver, Dechert, Gobin, Halderman Hartranft, Heckman, Heintzelman, Keifer, Pennypacker, Raum, Wister, Zook, Custer, Rodenbough, Small, Sweitzer, Zeilin; Colonels Frederick, Haupt, Levering, Shoup, Spangler, Barnitz, Runkle, Schwenk; Majors Appel, Diller, Reinoehl, Yoder, Kress, Wilhelm, Rittenhouse; Surgeons Egle, Kemper, Foltz, Oberly, Sternberg; Rear Admirals Ammen, Schley; Chaplain Ritzer; Chief Engineer Schock. Mention ought perhaps to be made of Barbara Freitchie—the heroine of Whittier's legendary poem—who was born at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 3rd, 1776.

As the world knows the Germans were chiefly

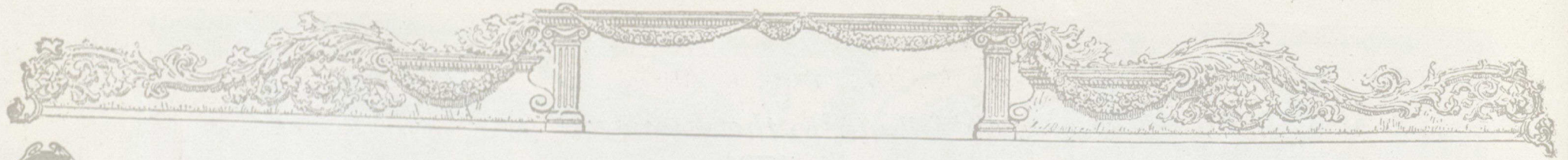
farmers, and their skill, thoroughness, and industry have made them pre-eminent in that line.

Benjamin Rush says the first object of the German mechanic was to become a freeholder, and that few lived in rented houses. (This we know among ourselves to be true, for Berlin enjoys the unique distinction of knowing that 70 per cent. of her citizens live in their own homes.)

It is a matter of history that the Germans materially assisted in the development of those manufactures and inventions which have made German-settled Pennsylvania so famous. One hundred and fifty years ago a glass foundry was established by the eccentric Baron Stiegel, who also manufactured the once almost universally used ten-plate stoves—stoves known as jamb-stoves,—walled into the jamb of the kitchen fireplace with the back projecting into the adjoining room. They bore the unique and naive inscription:

"Baron Stiegel ist der Mann
Der die Ofen giessen kann."

The first paper mill in the United States was built in 1690 by William Rittenhouse, a Mennonite Preacher. At the present time many of the vast foundries and steel plants which are found in Reading, Bethlehem and Allentown and elsewhere were



established and are owned to-day and operated by men of German-Swiss descent, among whom may be mentioned H. C. Frick, Hon. John Fritz and Hon. C. C. Kaufman of Lancaster County.

In the field of learning, the Pennsylvania Germans have produced a number of men of world-wide reputation, and the names of David Rittenhouse in astronomy, Joseph Leidy and Caspar Wistar in medicine, Muhlenberg in botany, Haldeman in philology and zoology, and the well known naturalist and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the late Spencer F. Baird who was born in Reading, Berks Co., was of Scotch and German descent, show that these Germans of Pennsylvania were prominent in the domain of scientific investigation.

Nor is it perhaps inappropriate to mention here the fact that the two largest telescopes in the world were given by James Lick, of a prominent family of Lebanon County, and Charles Yerkes, whose ancestors were among the first German settlers of Montgomery County.

In poetry we find Bayard Taylor, and in fiction John Luther Long, and the young Canadian poet who recently died, Archibald Lampman, was of Pennsylvania-German origin.

It is curious to note (says Kuhns in his "German and Swiss Settlements of Pennsylvania") how the Germans still pursue their inherited ideas of farming; they still pursue the same style of building, they love horses, flowers and music; cattle receive great care; they practice religious toleration. They still practice a strong spirit of conservatism. "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast" is an excellent motto, but Americans in general have cut the Goethean proverb into two parts, and thrown away the first.

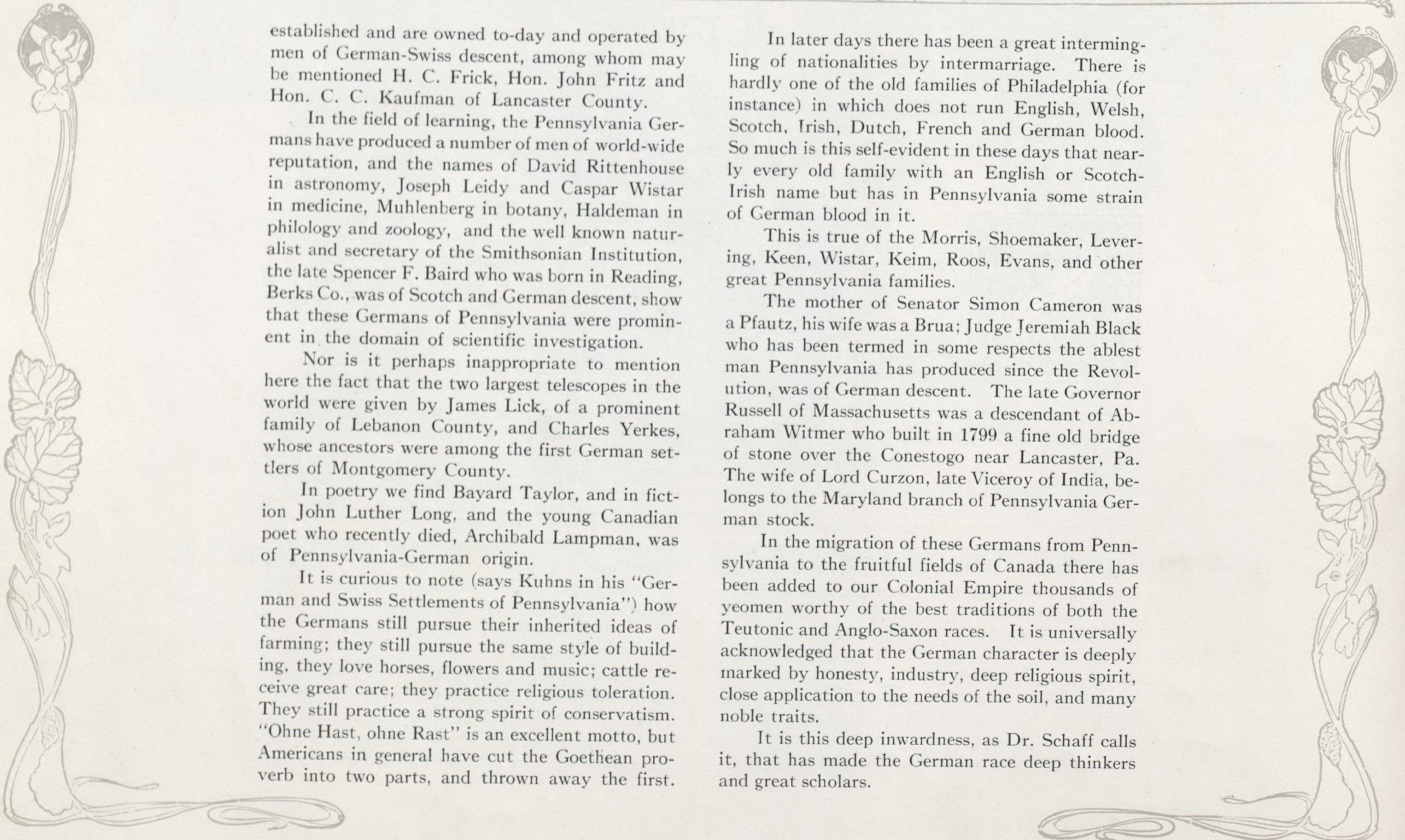
In later days there has been a great intermingling of nationalities by intermarriage. There is hardly one of the old families of Philadelphia (for instance) in which does not run English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French and German blood. So much is this self-evident in these days that nearly every old family with an English or Scotch-Irish name but has in Pennsylvania some strain of German blood in it.

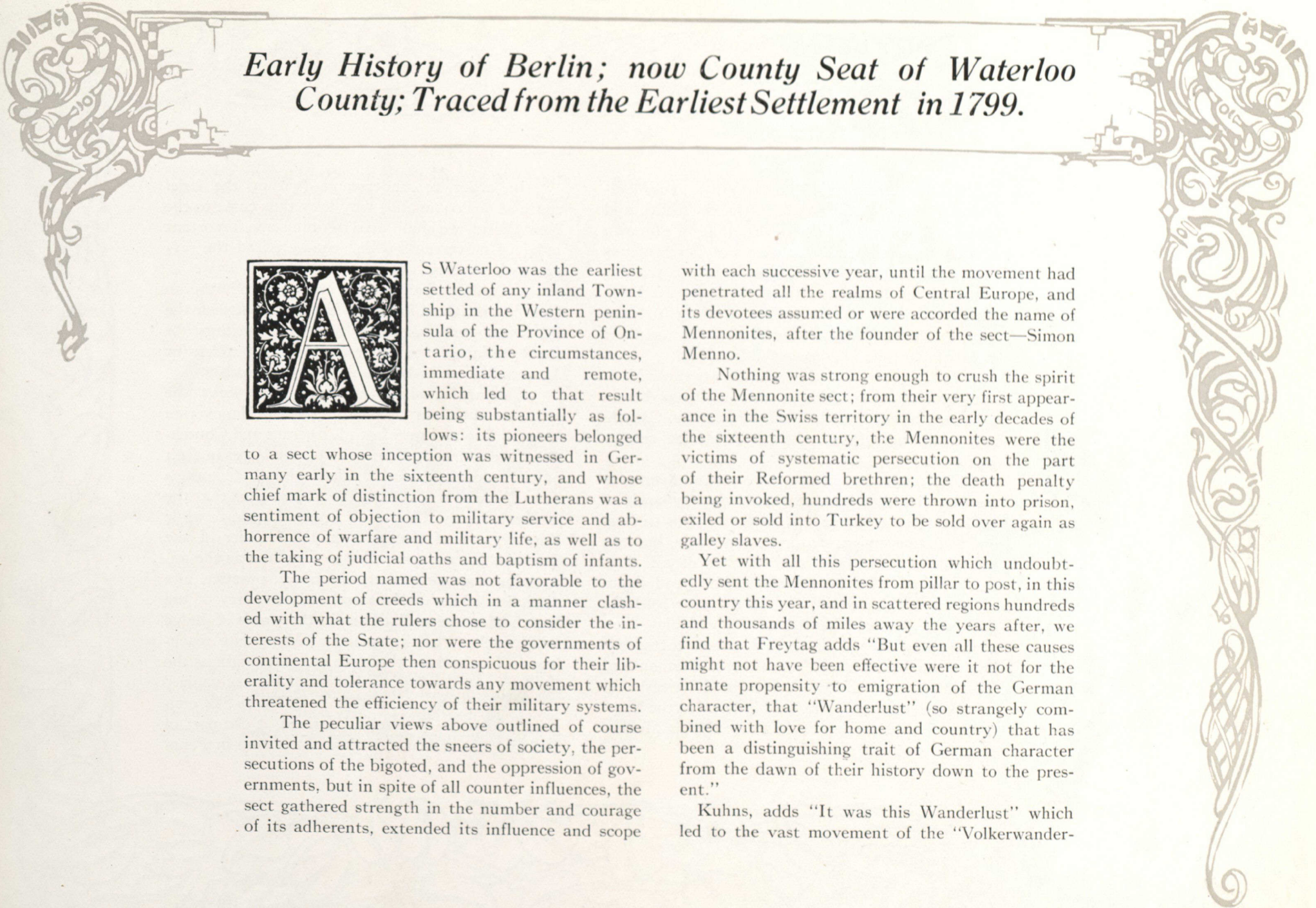
This is true of the Morris, Shoemaker, Levering, Keen, Wistar, Keim, Roos, Evans, and other great Pennsylvania families.

The mother of Senator Simon Cameron was a Pfautz, his wife was a Brua; Judge Jeremiah Black who has been termed in some respects the ablest man Pennsylvania has produced since the Revolution, was of German descent. The late Governor Russell of Massachusetts was a descendant of Abraham Witmer who built in 1799 a fine old bridge of stone over the Conestogo near Lancaster, Pa. The wife of Lord Curzon, late Viceroy of India, belongs to the Maryland branch of Pennsylvania German stock.

In the migration of these Germans from Pennsylvania to the fruitful fields of Canada there has been added to our Colonial Empire thousands of yeomen worthy of the best traditions of both the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races. It is universally acknowledged that the German character is deeply marked by honesty, industry, deep religious spirit, close application to the needs of the soil, and many noble traits.

It is this deep inwardness, as Dr. Schaff calls it, that has made the German race deep thinkers and great scholars.





Early History of Berlin; now County Seat of Waterloo County; Traced from the Earliest Settlement in 1799.



AS Waterloo was the earliest settled of any inland Township in the Western peninsula of the Province of Ontario, the circumstances, immediate and remote, which led to that result being substantially as follows: its pioneers belonged

to a sect whose inception was witnessed in Germany early in the sixteenth century, and whose chief mark of distinction from the Lutherans was a sentiment of objection to military service and abhorrence of warfare and military life, as well as to the taking of judicial oaths and baptism of infants.

The period named was not favorable to the development of creeds which in a manner clashed with what the rulers chose to consider the interests of the State; nor were the governments of continental Europe then conspicuous for their liberality and tolerance towards any movement which threatened the efficiency of their military systems.

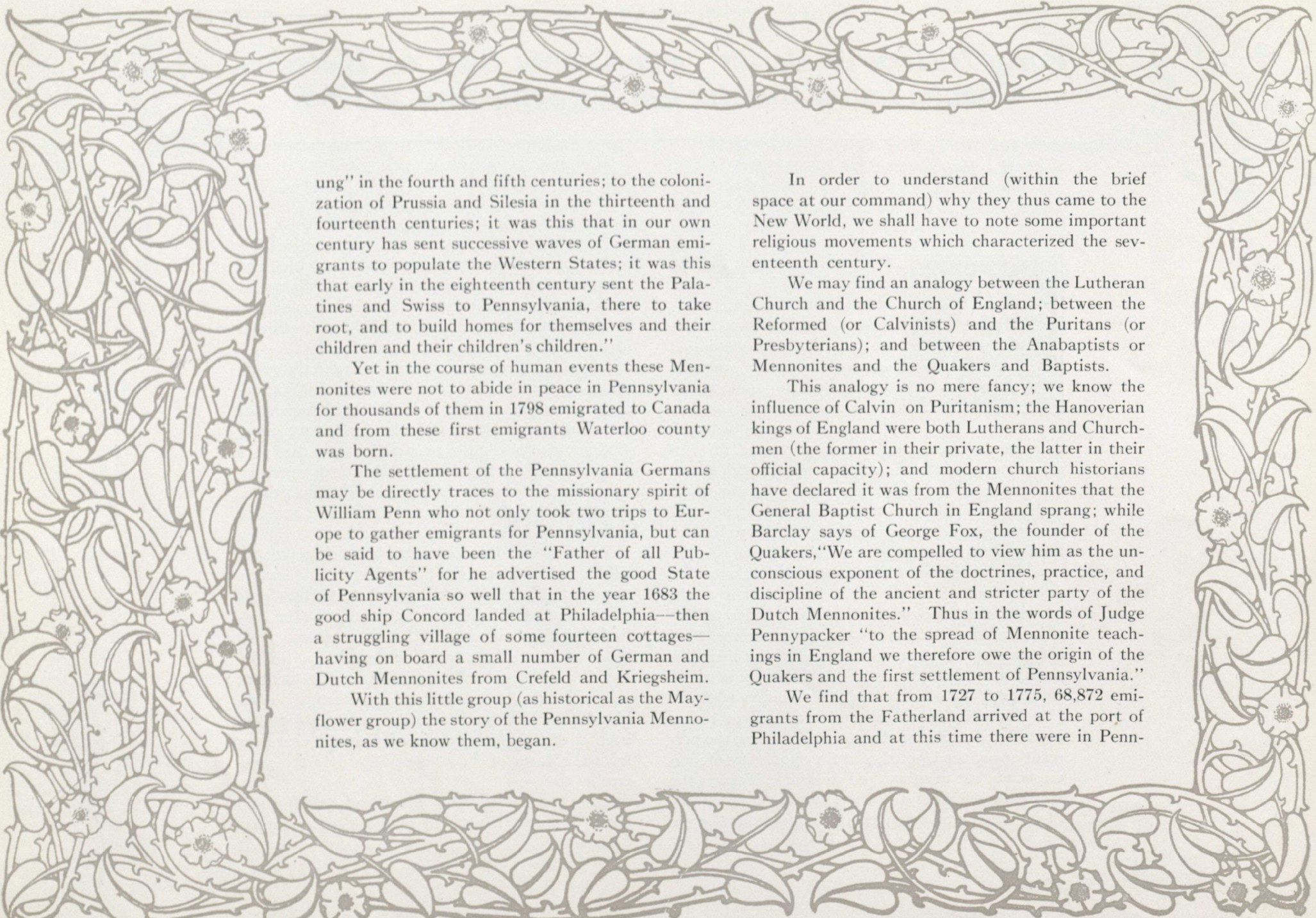
The peculiar views above outlined of course invited and attracted the sneers of society, the persecutions of the bigoted, and the oppression of governments, but in spite of all counter influences, the sect gathered strength in the number and courage of its adherents, extended its influence and scope

with each successive year, until the movement had penetrated all the realms of Central Europe, and its devotees assumed or were accorded the name of Mennonites, after the founder of the sect—Simon Menno.

Nothing was strong enough to crush the spirit of the Mennonite sect; from their very first appearance in the Swiss territory in the early decades of the sixteenth century, the Mennonites were the victims of systematic persecution on the part of their Reformed brethren; the death penalty being invoked, hundreds were thrown into prison, exiled or sold into Turkey to be sold over again as galley slaves.

Yet with all this persecution which undoubtedly sent the Mennonites from pillar to post, in this country this year, and in scattered regions hundreds and thousands of miles away the years after, we find that Freytag adds "But even all these causes might not have been effective were it not for the innate propensity to emigration of the German character, that "Wanderlust" (so strangely combined with love for home and country) that has been a distinguishing trait of German character from the dawn of their history down to the present."

Kuhns, adds "It was this Wanderlust" which led to the vast movement of the "Volkerwander-



ung" in the fourth and fifth centuries; to the colonization of Prussia and Silesia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; it was this that in our own century has sent successive waves of German emigrants to populate the Western States; it was this that early in the eighteenth century sent the Palatines and Swiss to Pennsylvania, there to take root, and to build homes for themselves and their children and their children's children."

Yet in the course of human events these Mennonites were not to abide in peace in Pennsylvania for thousands of them in 1798 emigrated to Canada and from these first emigrants Waterloo county was born.

The settlement of the Pennsylvania Germans may be directly traced to the missionary spirit of William Penn who not only took two trips to Europe to gather emigrants for Pennsylvania, but can be said to have been the "Father of all Publicity Agents" for he advertised the good State of Pennsylvania so well that in the year 1683 the good ship Concord landed at Philadelphia—then a struggling village of some fourteen cottages—having on board a small number of German and Dutch Mennonites from Crefeld and Kriegsheim.

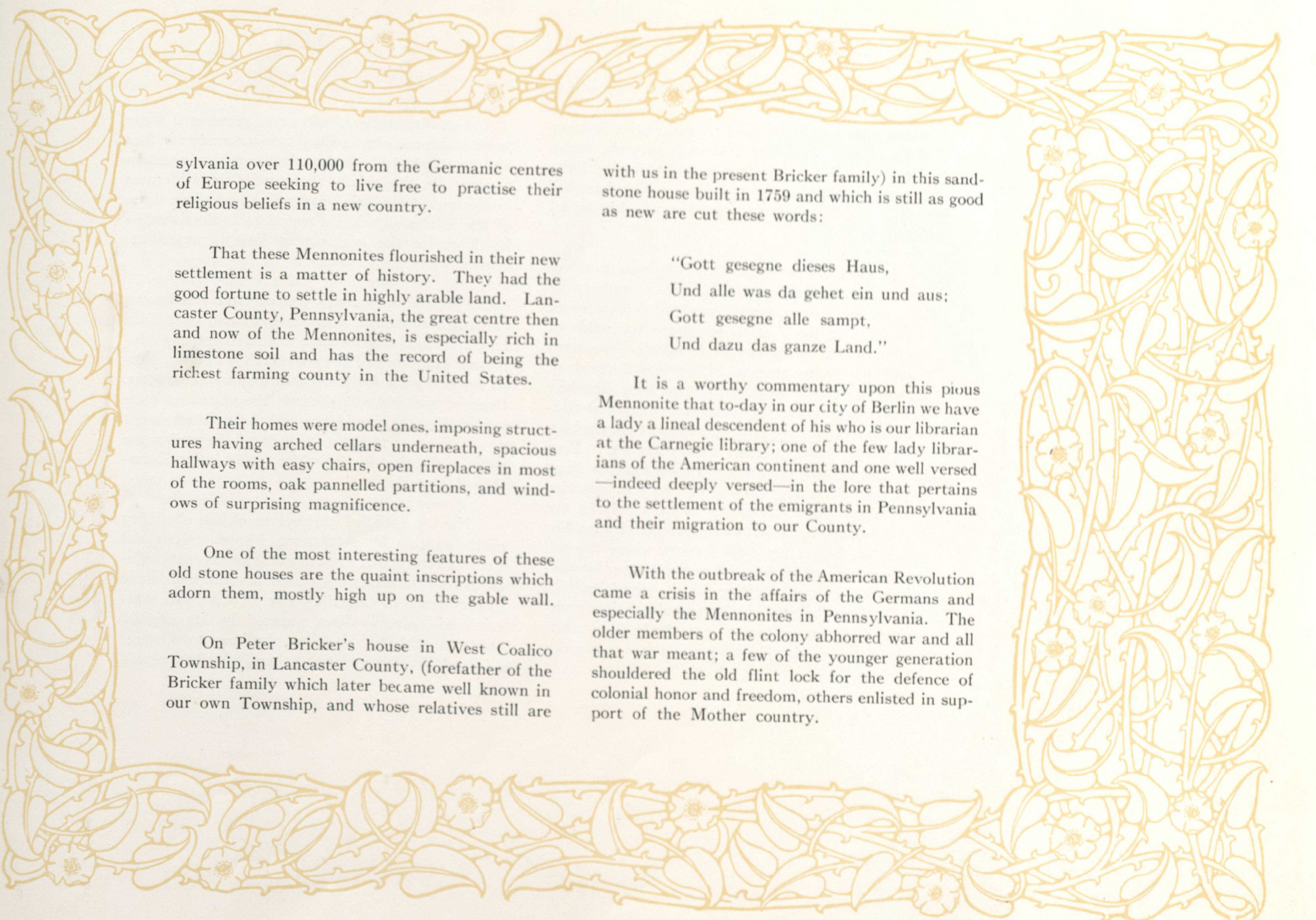
With this little group (as historical as the Mayflower group) the story of the Pennsylvania Mennonites, as we know them, began.

In order to understand (within the brief space at our command) why they thus came to the New World, we shall have to note some important religious movements which characterized the seventeenth century.

We may find an analogy between the Lutheran Church and the Church of England; between the Reformed (or Calvinists) and the Puritans (or Presbyterians); and between the Anabaptists or Mennonites and the Quakers and Baptists.

This analogy is no mere fancy; we know the influence of Calvin on Puritanism; the Hanoverian kings of England were both Lutherans and Churchmen (the former in their private, the latter in their official capacity); and modern church historians have declared it was from the Mennonites that the General Baptist Church in England sprang; while Barclay says of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrines, practice, and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites." Thus in the words of Judge Pennypacker "to the spread of Mennonite teachings in England we therefore owe the origin of the Quakers and the first settlement of Pennsylvania."

We find that from 1727 to 1775, 68,872 emigrants from the Fatherland arrived at the port of Philadelphia and at this time there were in Penn-



sylvania over 110,000 from the Germanic centres of Europe seeking to live free to practise their religious beliefs in a new country.

That these Mennonites flourished in their new settlement is a matter of history. They had the good fortune to settle in highly arable land. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the great centre then and now of the Mennonites, is especially rich in limestone soil and has the record of being the richest farming county in the United States.

Their homes were model ones, imposing structures having arched cellars underneath, spacious hallways with easy chairs, open fireplaces in most of the rooms, oak pannelled partitions, and windows of surprising magnificence.

One of the most interesting features of these old stone houses are the quaint inscriptions which adorn them, mostly high up on the gable wall.

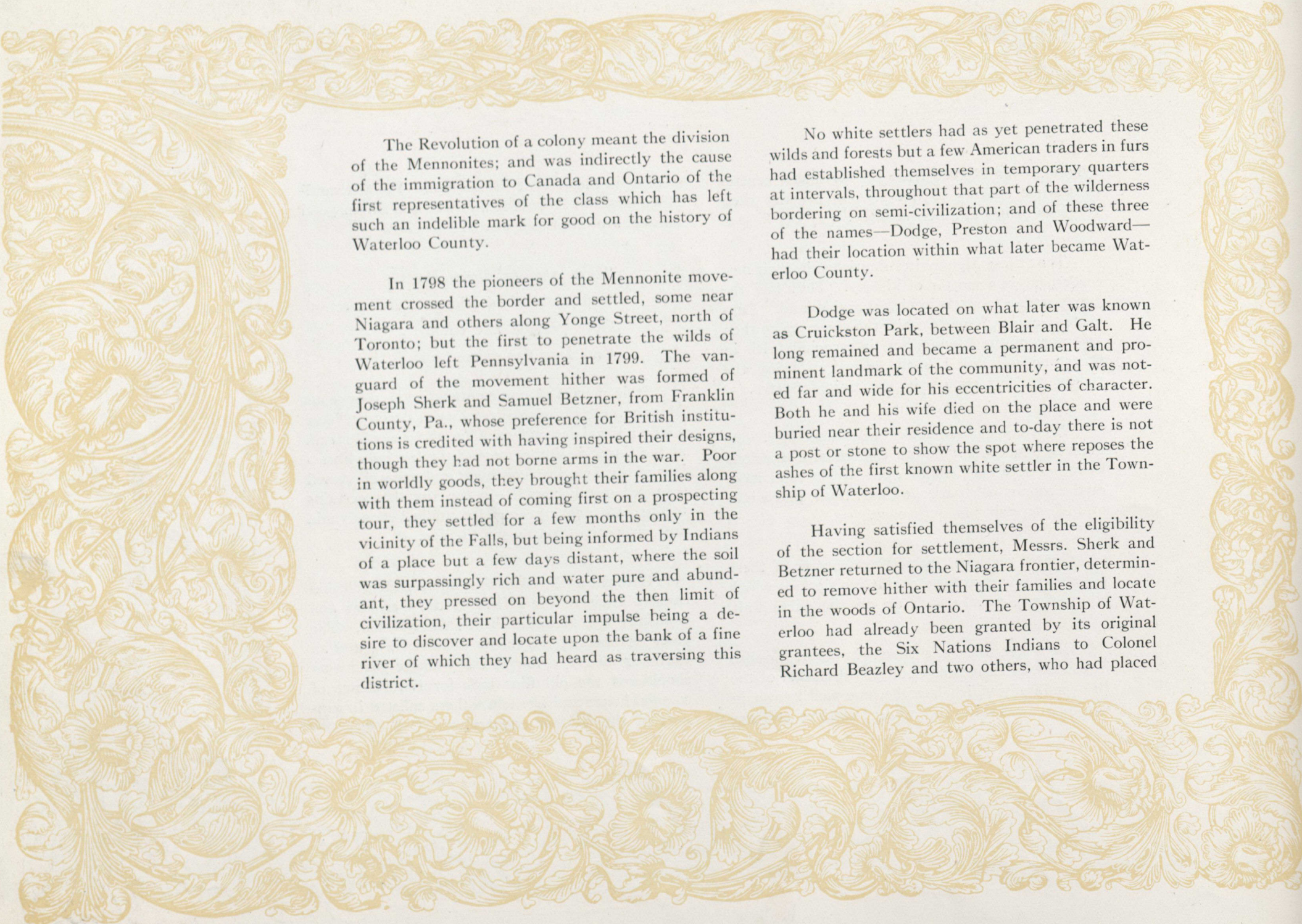
On Peter Bricker's house in West Coalico Township, in Lancaster County, (forefather of the Bricker family which later became well known in our own Township, and whose relatives still are

with us in the present Bricker family) in this sandstone house built in 1759 and which is still as good as new are cut these words:

"Gott gesegne dieses Haus,
Und alle was da gehet ein und aus;
Gott gesegne alle sampt,
Und dazu das ganze Land."

It is a worthy commentary upon this pious Mennonite that to-day in our city of Berlin we have a lady a lineal descendent of his who is our librarian at the Carnegie library; one of the few lady librarians of the American continent and one well versed—indeed deeply versed—in the lore that pertains to the settlement of the emigrants in Pennsylvania and their migration to our County.

With the outbreak of the American Revolution came a crisis in the affairs of the Germans and especially the Mennonites in Pennsylvania. The older members of the colony abhorred war and all that war meant; a few of the younger generation shouldered the old flint lock for the defence of colonial honor and freedom, others enlisted in support of the Mother country.



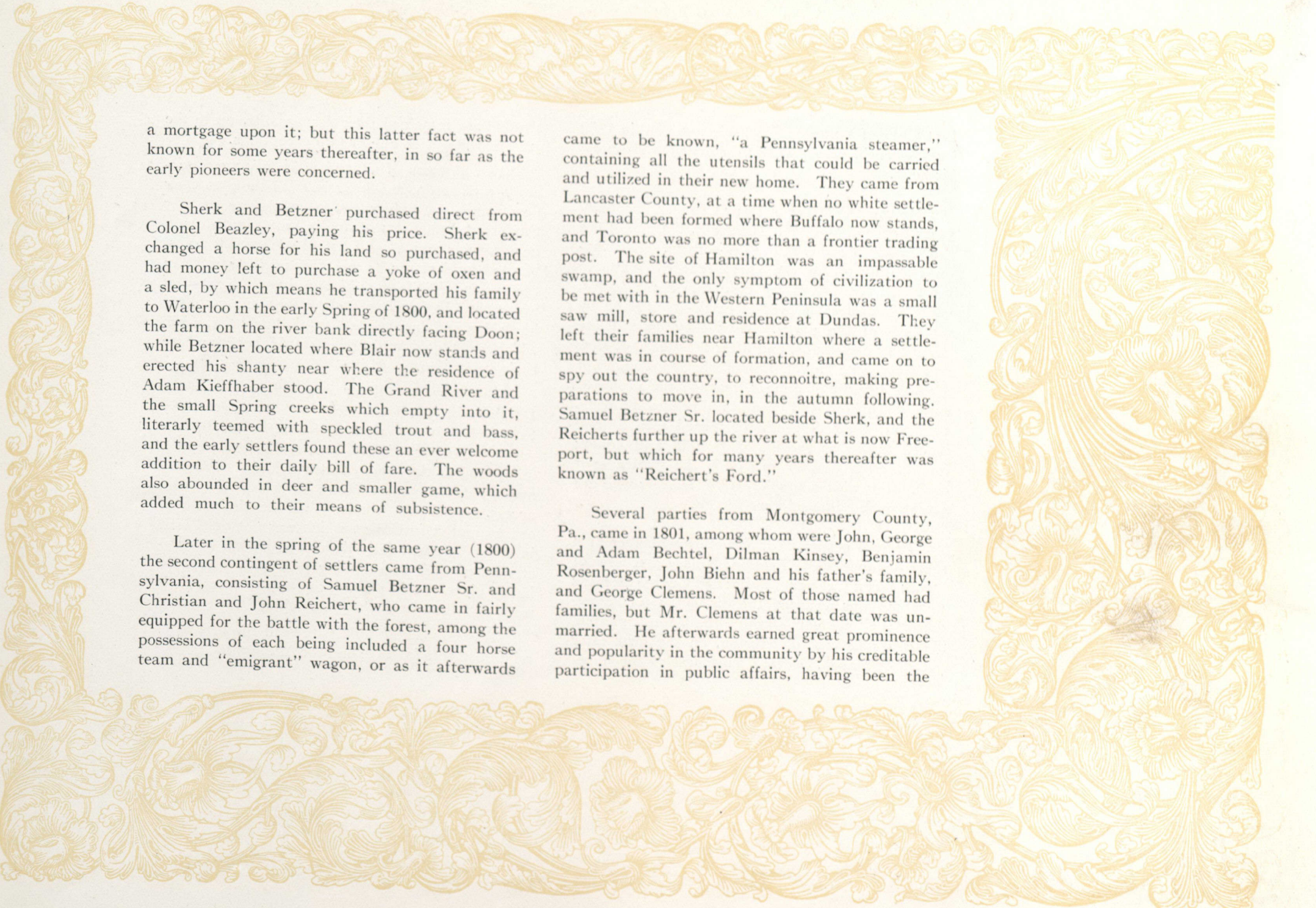
The Revolution of a colony meant the division of the Mennonites; and was indirectly the cause of the immigration to Canada and Ontario of the first representatives of the class which has left such an indelible mark for good on the history of Waterloo County.

In 1798 the pioneers of the Mennonite movement crossed the border and settled, some near Niagara and others along Yonge Street, north of Toronto; but the first to penetrate the wilds of Waterloo left Pennsylvania in 1799. The vanguard of the movement hither was formed of Joseph Sherk and Samuel Betzner, from Franklin County, Pa., whose preference for British institutions is credited with having inspired their designs, though they had not borne arms in the war. Poor in worldly goods, they brought their families along with them instead of coming first on a prospecting tour, they settled for a few months only in the vicinity of the Falls, but being informed by Indians of a place but a few days distant, where the soil was surpassingly rich and water pure and abundant, they pressed on beyond the then limit of civilization, their particular impulse being a desire to discover and locate upon the bank of a fine river of which they had heard as traversing this district.

No white settlers had as yet penetrated these wilds and forests but a few American traders in furs had established themselves in temporary quarters at intervals, throughout that part of the wilderness bordering on semi-civilization; and of these three of the names—Dodge, Preston and Woodward—had their location within what later became Waterloo County.

Dodge was located on what later was known as Cruickston Park, between Blair and Galt. He long remained and became a permanent and prominent landmark of the community, and was noted far and wide for his eccentricities of character. Both he and his wife died on the place and were buried near their residence and to-day there is not a post or stone to show the spot where reposes the ashes of the first known white settler in the Township of Waterloo.

Having satisfied themselves of the eligibility of the section for settlement, Messrs. Sherk and Betzner returned to the Niagara frontier, determined to remove hither with their families and locate in the woods of Ontario. The Township of Waterloo had already been granted by its original grantees, the Six Nations Indians to Colonel Richard Beazley and two others, who had placed



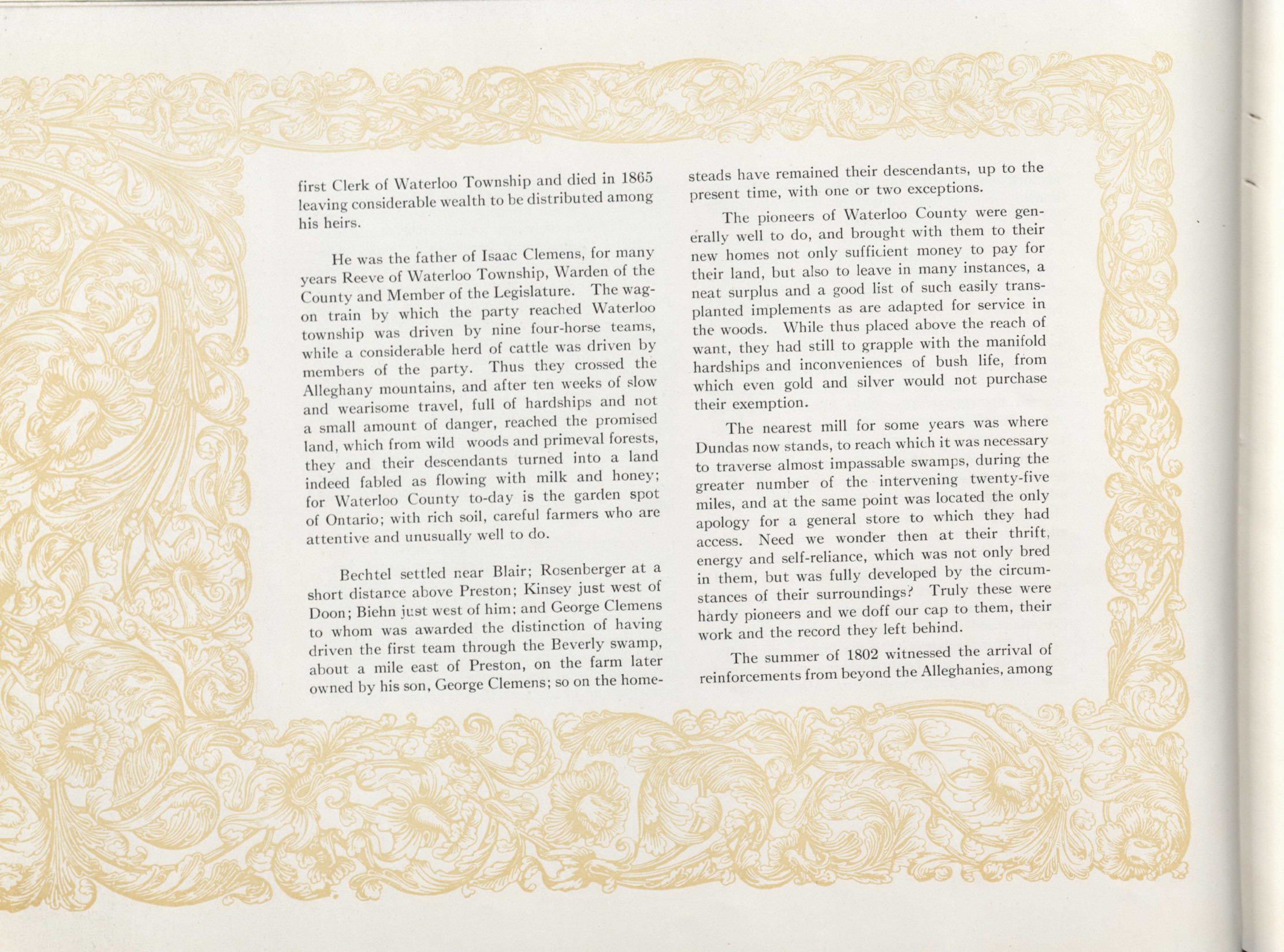
a mortgage upon it; but this latter fact was not known for some years thereafter, in so far as the early pioneers were concerned.

Sherk and Betzner purchased direct from Colonel Beazley, paying his price. Sherk exchanged a horse for his land so purchased, and had money left to purchase a yoke of oxen and a sled, by which means he transported his family to Waterloo in the early Spring of 1800, and located the farm on the river bank directly facing Doon; while Betzner located where Blair now stands and erected his shanty near where the residence of Adam Kieffhaber stood. The Grand River and the small Spring creeks which empty into it, literally teemed with speckled trout and bass, and the early settlers found these an ever welcome addition to their daily bill of fare. The woods also abounded in deer and smaller game, which added much to their means of subsistence.

Later in the spring of the same year (1800) the second contingent of settlers came from Pennsylvania, consisting of Samuel Betzner Sr. and Christian and John Reichert, who came in fairly equipped for the battle with the forest, among the possessions of each being included a four horse team and "emigrant" wagon, or as it afterwards

came to be known, "a Pennsylvania steamer," containing all the utensils that could be carried and utilized in their new home. They came from Lancaster County, at a time when no white settlement had been formed where Buffalo now stands, and Toronto was no more than a frontier trading post. The site of Hamilton was an impassable swamp, and the only symptom of civilization to be met with in the Western Peninsula was a small saw mill, store and residence at Dundas. They left their families near Hamilton where a settlement was in course of formation, and came on to spy out the country, to reconnoitre, making preparations to move in, in the autumn following. Samuel Betzner Sr. located beside Sherk, and the Reicherts further up the river at what is now Freeport, but which for many years thereafter was known as "Reichert's Ford."

Several parties from Montgomery County, Pa., came in 1801, among whom were John, George and Adam Bechtel, Dilman Kinsey, Benjamin Rosenberger, John Biehn and his father's family, and George Clemens. Most of those named had families, but Mr. Clemens at that date was unmarried. He afterwards earned great prominence and popularity in the community by his creditable participation in public affairs, having been the

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns in a golden-yellow color, framing the text on the page.

first Clerk of Waterloo Township and died in 1865 leaving considerable wealth to be distributed among his heirs.

He was the father of Isaac Clemens, for many years Reeve of Waterloo Township, Warden of the County and Member of the Legislature. The wagon train by which the party reached Waterloo township was driven by nine four-horse teams, while a considerable herd of cattle was driven by members of the party. Thus they crossed the Alleghany mountains, and after ten weeks of slow and wearisome travel, full of hardships and not a small amount of danger, reached the promised land, which from wild woods and primeval forests, they and their descendants turned into a land indeed fabled as flowing with milk and honey; for Waterloo County to-day is the garden spot of Ontario; with rich soil, careful farmers who are attentive and unusually well to do.

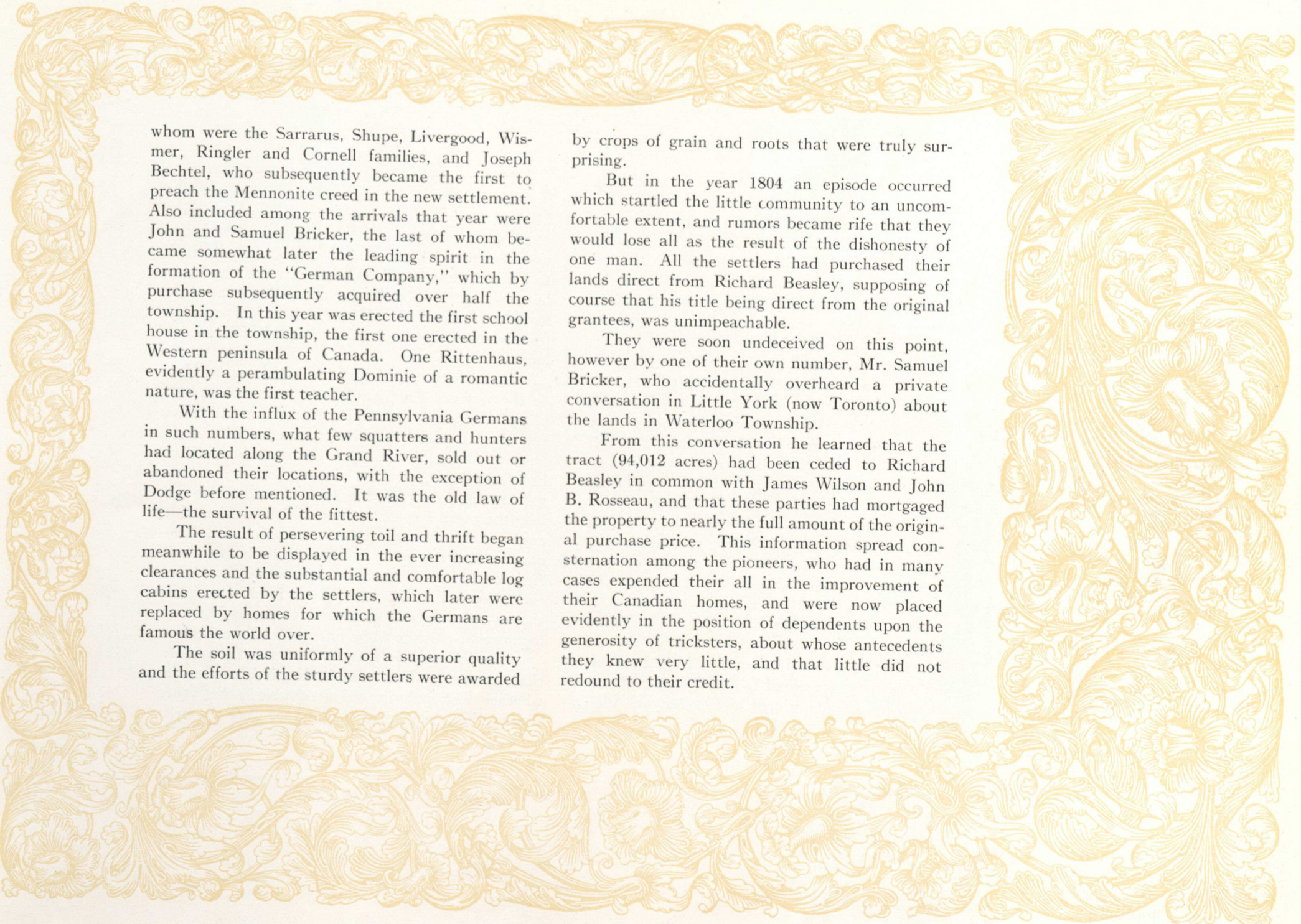
Bechtel settled near Blair; Rosenberger at a short distance above Preston; Kinsey just west of Doon; Biehn just west of him; and George Clemens to whom was awarded the distinction of having driven the first team through the Beverly swamp, about a mile east of Preston, on the farm later owned by his son, George Clemens; so on the home-

steads have remained their descendants, up to the present time, with one or two exceptions.

The pioneers of Waterloo County were generally well to do, and brought with them to their new homes not only sufficient money to pay for their land, but also to leave in many instances, a neat surplus and a good list of such easily transplanted implements as are adapted for service in the woods. While thus placed above the reach of want, they had still to grapple with the manifold hardships and inconveniences of bush life, from which even gold and silver would not purchase their exemption.

The nearest mill for some years was where Dundas now stands, to reach which it was necessary to traverse almost impassable swamps, during the greater number of the intervening twenty-five miles, and at the same point was located the only apology for a general store to which they had access. Need we wonder then at their thrift, energy and self-reliance, which was not only bred in them, but was fully developed by the circumstances of their surroundings? Truly these were hardy pioneers and we doff our cap to them, their work and the record they left behind.

The summer of 1802 witnessed the arrival of reinforcements from beyond the Alleghanies, among



whom were the Sarrarus, Shupe, Livergood, Wismer, Ringler and Cornell families, and Joseph Bechtel, who subsequently became the first to preach the Mennonite creed in the new settlement. Also included among the arrivals that year were John and Samuel Bricker, the last of whom became somewhat later the leading spirit in the formation of the "German Company," which by purchase subsequently acquired over half the township. In this year was erected the first school house in the township, the first one erected in the Western peninsula of Canada. One Rittenhaus, evidently a perambulating Dominie of a romantic nature, was the first teacher.

With the influx of the Pennsylvania Germans in such numbers, what few squatters and hunters had located along the Grand River, sold out or abandoned their locations, with the exception of Dodge before mentioned. It was the old law of life—the survival of the fittest.

The result of persevering toil and thrift began meanwhile to be displayed in the ever increasing clearances and the substantial and comfortable log cabins erected by the settlers, which later were replaced by homes for which the Germans are famous the world over.

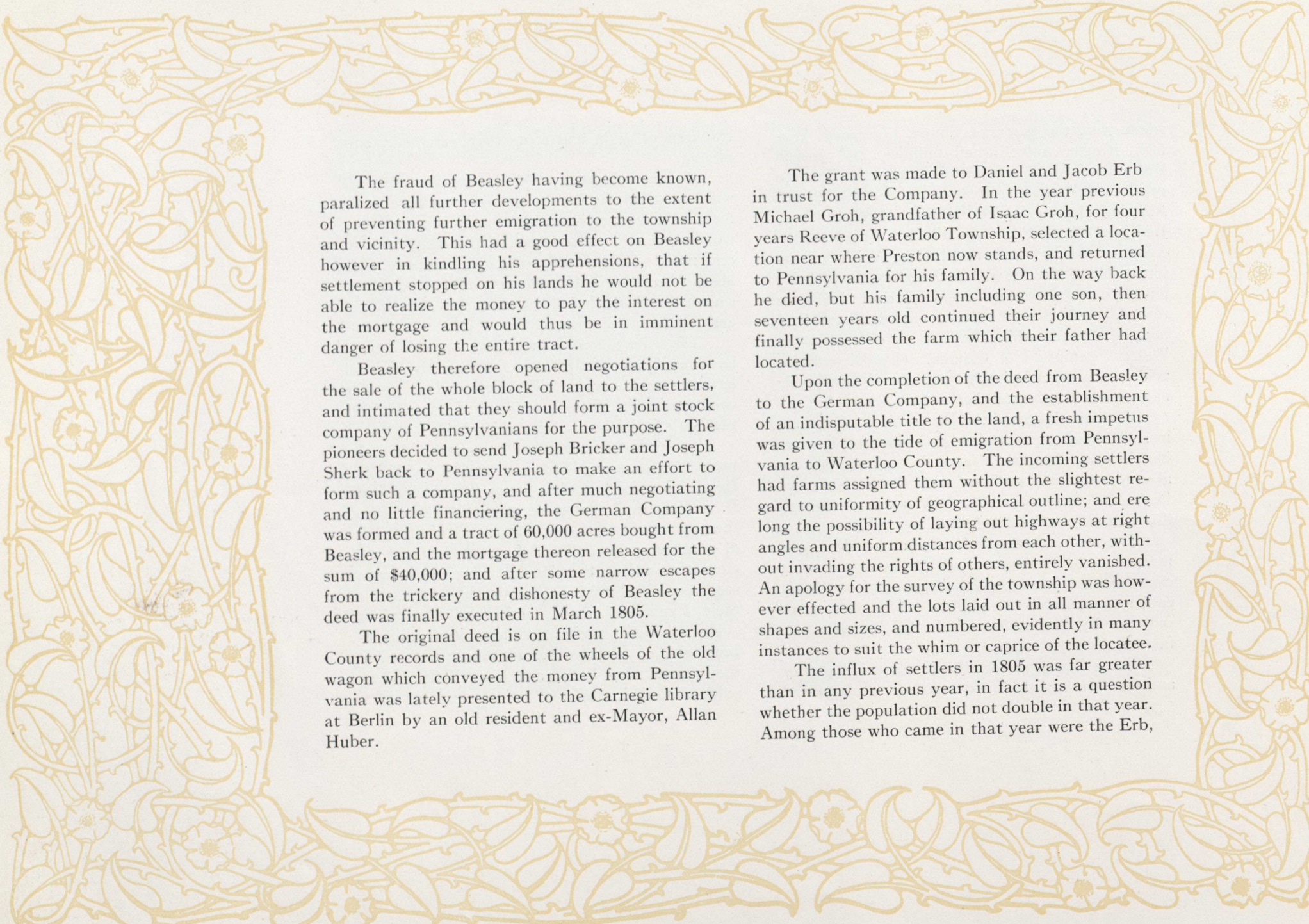
The soil was uniformly of a superior quality and the efforts of the sturdy settlers were awarded

by crops of grain and roots that were truly surprising.

But in the year 1804 an episode occurred which startled the little community to an uncomfortable extent, and rumors became rife that they would lose all as the result of the dishonesty of one man. All the settlers had purchased their lands direct from Richard Beasley, supposing of course that his title being direct from the original grantees, was unimpeachable.

They were soon undeceived on this point, however by one of their own number, Mr. Samuel Bricker, who accidentally overheard a private conversation in Little York (now Toronto) about the lands in Waterloo Township.

From this conversation he learned that the tract (94,012 acres) had been ceded to Richard Beasley in common with James Wilson and John B. Rosseau, and that these parties had mortgaged the property to nearly the full amount of the original purchase price. This information spread consternation among the pioneers, who had in many cases expended their all in the improvement of their Canadian homes, and were now placed evidently in the position of dependents upon the generosity of tricksters, about whose antecedents they knew very little, and that little did not redound to their credit.



The fraud of Beasley having become known, paralyzed all further developments to the extent of preventing further emigration to the township and vicinity. This had a good effect on Beasley however in kindling his apprehensions, that if settlement stopped on his lands he would not be able to realize the money to pay the interest on the mortgage and would thus be in imminent danger of losing the entire tract.

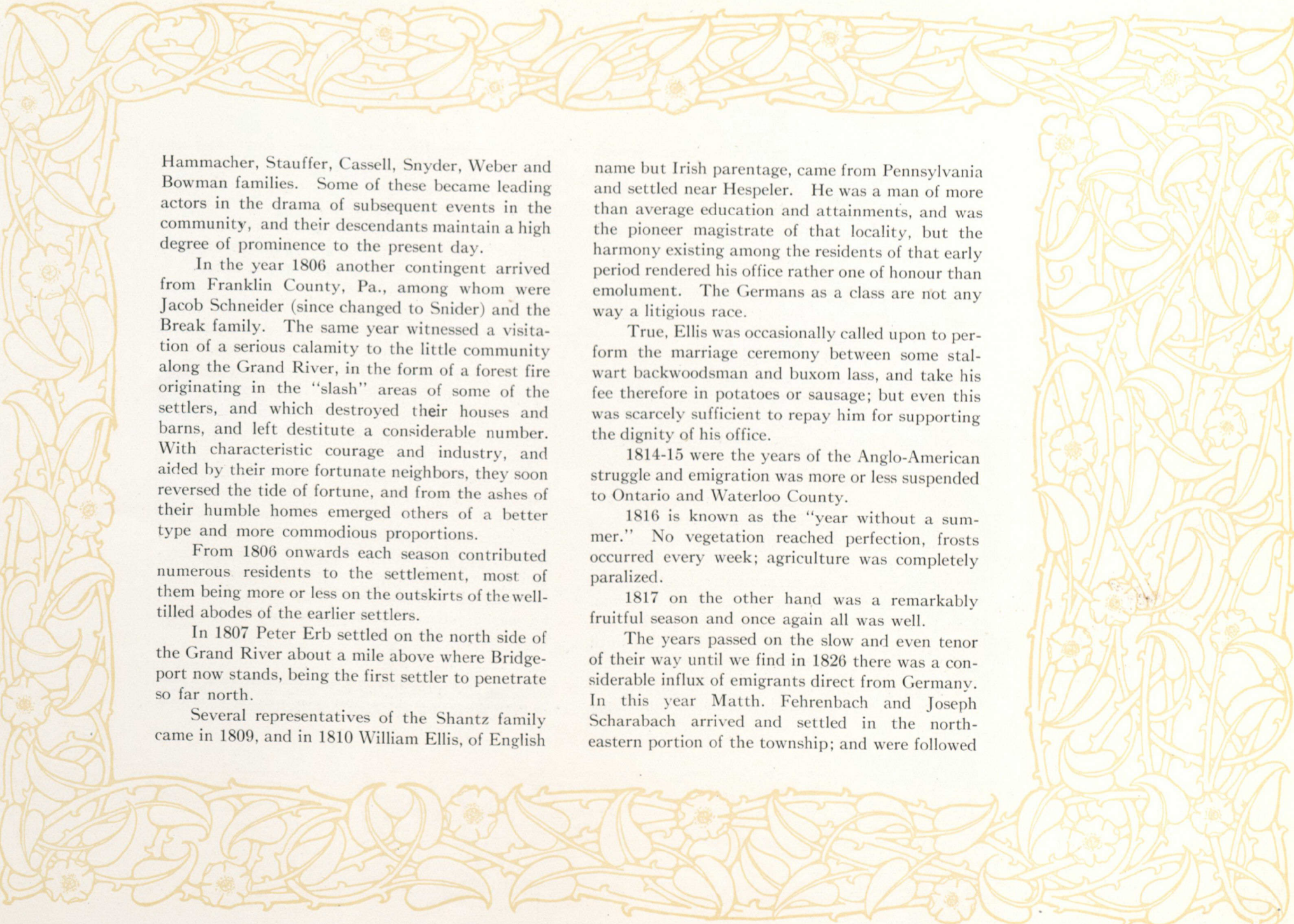
Beasley therefore opened negotiations for the sale of the whole block of land to the settlers, and intimated that they should form a joint stock company of Pennsylvanians for the purpose. The pioneers decided to send Joseph Bricker and Joseph Sherk back to Pennsylvania to make an effort to form such a company, and after much negotiating and no little financiering, the German Company was formed and a tract of 60,000 acres bought from Beasley, and the mortgage thereon released for the sum of \$40,000; and after some narrow escapes from the trickery and dishonesty of Beasley the deed was finally executed in March 1805.

The original deed is on file in the Waterloo County records and one of the wheels of the old wagon which conveyed the money from Pennsylvania was lately presented to the Carnegie library at Berlin by an old resident and ex-Mayor, Allan Huber.

The grant was made to Daniel and Jacob Erb in trust for the Company. In the year previous Michael Groh, grandfather of Isaac Groh, for four years Reeve of Waterloo Township, selected a location near where Preston now stands, and returned to Pennsylvania for his family. On the way back he died, but his family including one son, then seventeen years old continued their journey and finally possessed the farm which their father had located.

Upon the completion of the deed from Beasley to the German Company, and the establishment of an indisputable title to the land, a fresh impetus was given to the tide of emigration from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County. The incoming settlers had farms assigned them without the slightest regard to uniformity of geographical outline; and ere long the possibility of laying out highways at right angles and uniform distances from each other, without invading the rights of others, entirely vanished. An apology for the survey of the township was however effected and the lots laid out in all manner of shapes and sizes, and numbered, evidently in many instances to suit the whim or caprice of the locatee.

The influx of settlers in 1805 was far greater than in any previous year, in fact it is a question whether the population did not double in that year. Among those who came in that year were the Erb,



Hammacher, Stauffer, Cassell, Snyder, Weber and Bowman families. Some of these became leading actors in the drama of subsequent events in the community, and their descendants maintain a high degree of prominence to the present day.

In the year 1806 another contingent arrived from Franklin County, Pa., among whom were Jacob Schneider (since changed to Snider) and the Break family. The same year witnessed a visitation of a serious calamity to the little community along the Grand River, in the form of a forest fire originating in the "slash" areas of some of the settlers, and which destroyed their houses and barns, and left destitute a considerable number. With characteristic courage and industry, and aided by their more fortunate neighbors, they soon reversed the tide of fortune, and from the ashes of their humble homes emerged others of a better type and more commodious proportions.

From 1806 onwards each season contributed numerous residents to the settlement, most of them being more or less on the outskirts of the well-tilled abodes of the earlier settlers.

In 1807 Peter Erb settled on the north side of the Grand River about a mile above where Bridgeport now stands, being the first settler to penetrate so far north.

Several representatives of the Shantz family came in 1809, and in 1810 William Ellis, of English

name but Irish parentage, came from Pennsylvania and settled near Hespeler. He was a man of more than average education and attainments, and was the pioneer magistrate of that locality, but the harmony existing among the residents of that early period rendered his office rather one of honour than emolument. The Germans as a class are not any way a litigious race.

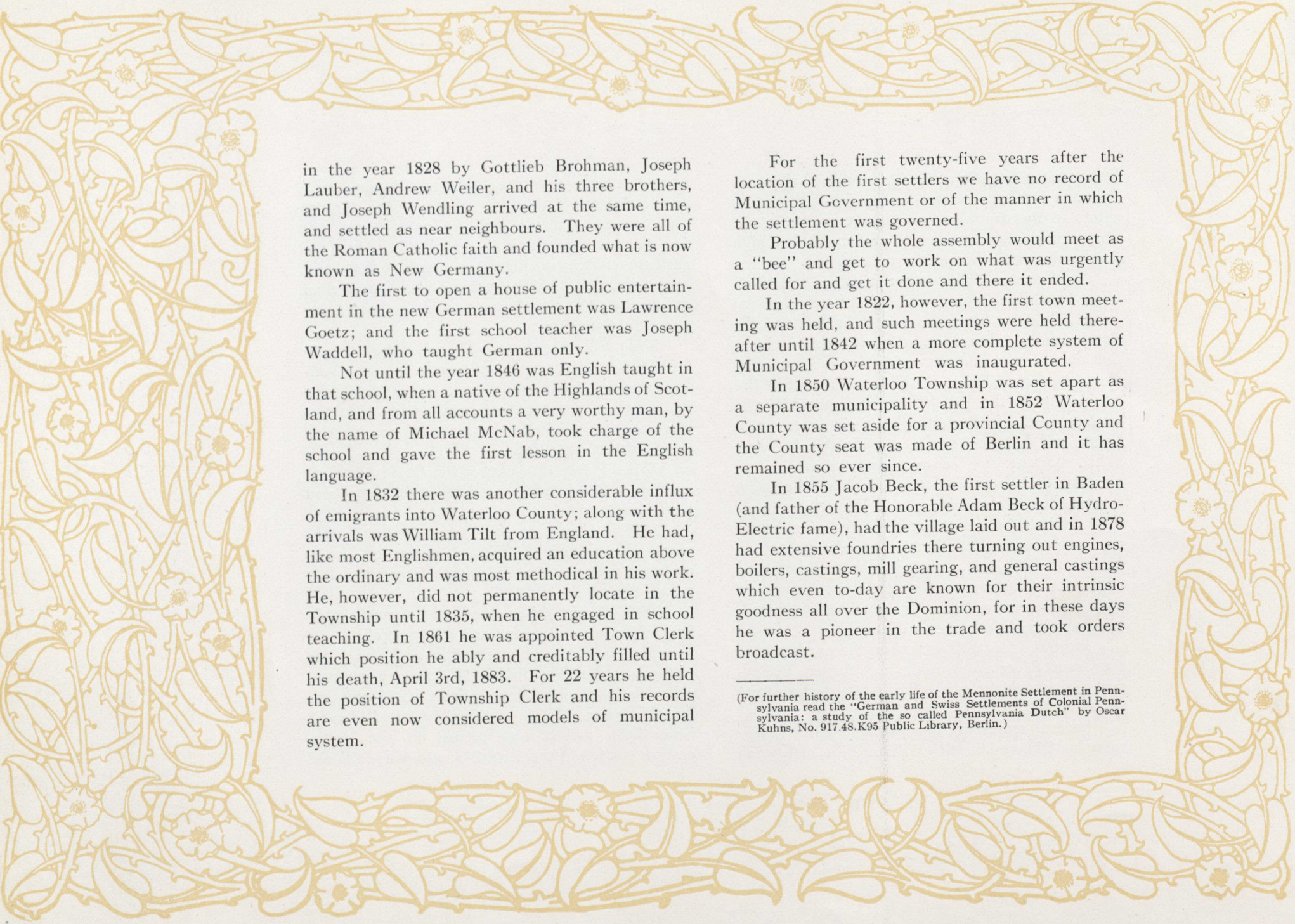
True, Ellis was occasionally called upon to perform the marriage ceremony between some stalwart backwoodsman and buxom lass, and take his fee therefore in potatoes or sausage; but even this was scarcely sufficient to repay him for supporting the dignity of his office.

1814-15 were the years of the Anglo-American struggle and emigration was more or less suspended to Ontario and Waterloo County.

1816 is known as the "year without a summer." No vegetation reached perfection, frosts occurred every week; agriculture was completely paralyzed.

1817 on the other hand was a remarkably fruitful season and once again all was well.

The years passed on the slow and even tenor of their way until we find in 1826 there was a considerable influx of emigrants direct from Germany. In this year Matth. Fehrenbach and Joseph Scharabach arrived and settled in the north-eastern portion of the township; and were followed

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in the year 1828 by Gottlieb Brohman, Joseph Lauber, Andrew Weiler, and his three brothers, and Joseph Wendling arrived at the same time, and settled as near neighbours. They were all of the Roman Catholic faith and founded what is now known as New Germany.

The first to open a house of public entertainment in the new German settlement was Lawrence Goetz; and the first school teacher was Joseph Waddell, who taught German only.

Not until the year 1846 was English taught in that school, when a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and from all accounts a very worthy man, by the name of Michael McNab, took charge of the school and gave the first lesson in the English language.

In 1832 there was another considerable influx of emigrants into Waterloo County; along with the arrivals was William Tilt from England. He had, like most Englishmen, acquired an education above the ordinary and was most methodical in his work. He, however, did not permanently locate in the Township until 1835, when he engaged in school teaching. In 1861 he was appointed Town Clerk which position he ably and creditably filled until his death, April 3rd, 1883. For 22 years he held the position of Township Clerk and his records are even now considered models of municipal system.

For the first twenty-five years after the location of the first settlers we have no record of Municipal Government or of the manner in which the settlement was governed.

Probably the whole assembly would meet as a "bee" and get to work on what was urgently called for and get it done and there it ended.

In the year 1822, however, the first town meeting was held, and such meetings were held thereafter until 1842 when a more complete system of Municipal Government was inaugurated.

In 1850 Waterloo Township was set apart as a separate municipality and in 1852 Waterloo County was set aside for a provincial County and the County seat was made of Berlin and it has remained so ever since.

In 1855 Jacob Beck, the first settler in Baden (and father of the Honorable Adam Beck of Hydro-Electric fame), had the village laid out and in 1878 had extensive foundries there turning out engines, boilers, castings, mill gearing, and general castings which even to-day are known for their intrinsic goodness all over the Dominion, for in these days he was a pioneer in the trade and took orders broadcast.

(For further history of the early life of the Mennonite Settlement in Pennsylvania read the "German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: a study of the so called Pennsylvania Dutch" by Oscar Kuhns, No. 917.48.K95 Public Library, Berlin.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS

AS SHOWN IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL

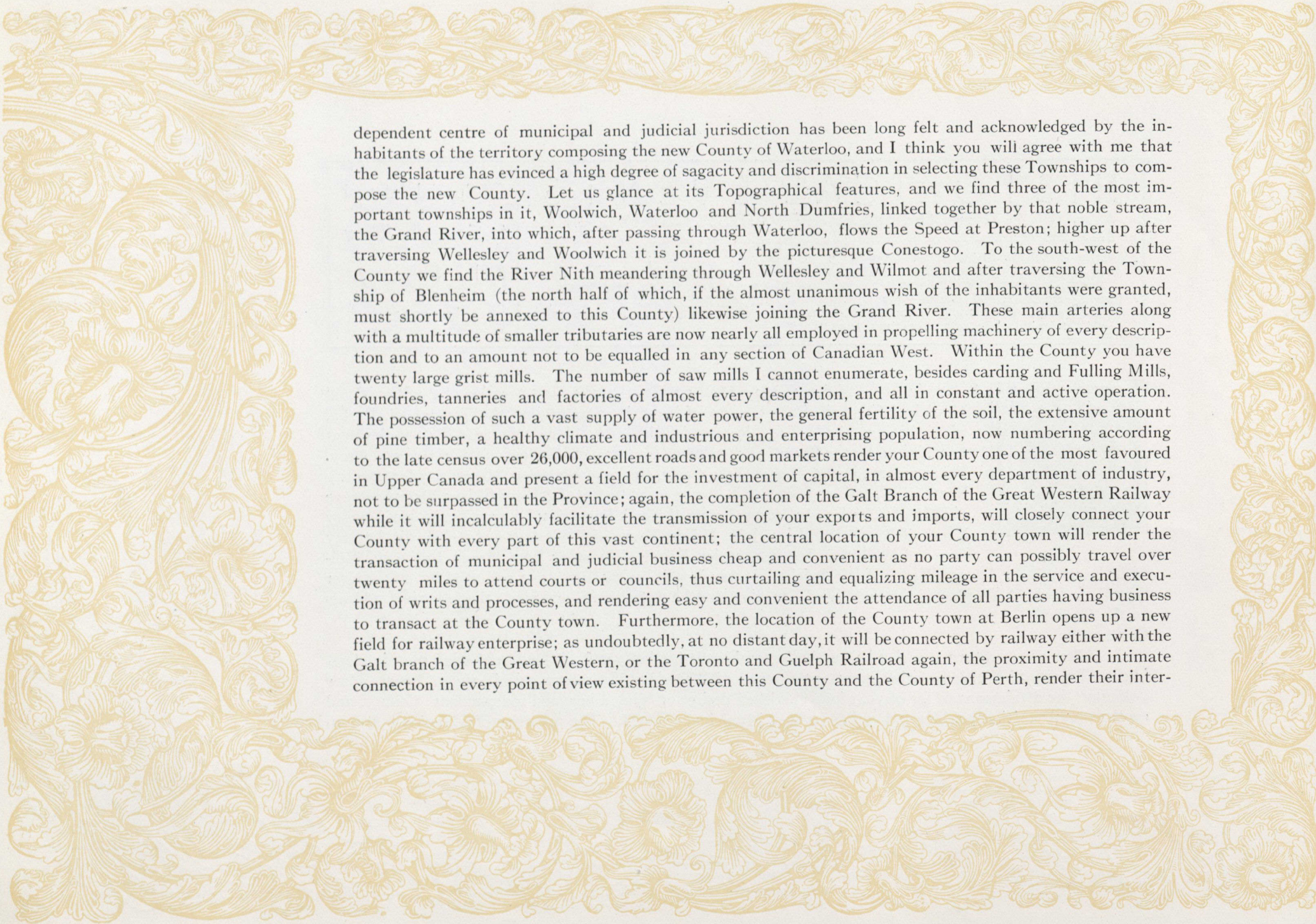
Berlin, a village in the Township of Waterloo, nine miles from Galt; contains about 400 inhabitants, who are principally Germans. A newspaper is printed here, called the "German Canadian," and there is a Lutheran meeting-house, Post Office, post twice a week. Profession and Trades—One physician and surgeon, one lawyer, three stores, one brewery, one printing office, two taverns, one pumpmaker, two blacksmiths. —(From Smith's "Canadian Gazetteer, 1846.")

Of Special Interest
to those who knew
Berlin from 1855
to 1912

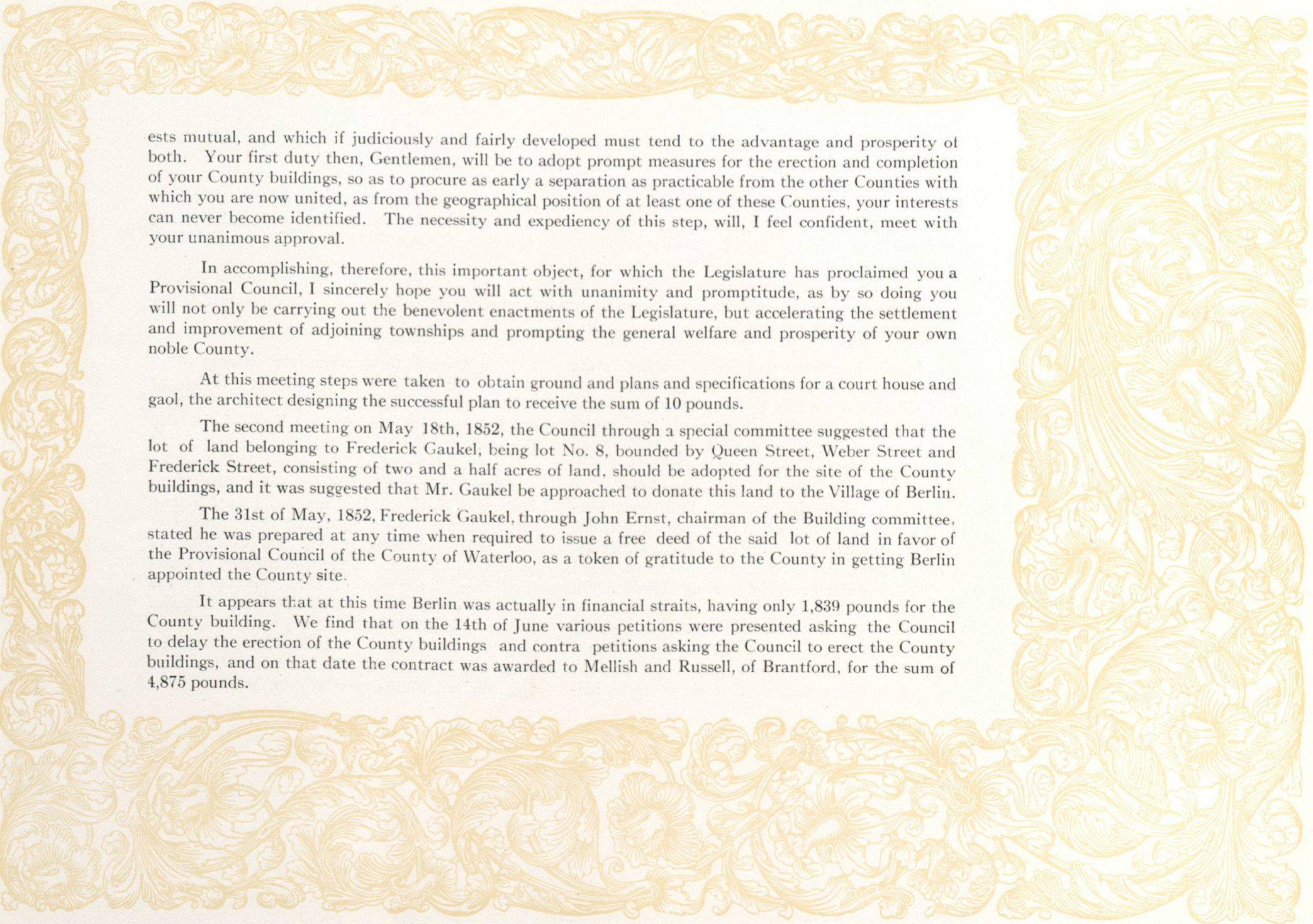


ON Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1852, we find that the First Meeting of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Waterloo was held at the Town Hall, Berlin, with Absalom Shade, Esq., Reeve of Galt, in the chair, who read his appointment as chairman by the Sheriff of the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey. Those present being: Messrs. John Scott, Reeve of Waterloo; Henry Snyder, Deputy Reeve of Waterloo; John Ernst, Reeve of Wilmot; Anthony Kaiser, Deputy Reeve of Wilmot; Charles McGeorge, Reeve of North Dumfries; Duncan Fergusson, Deputy Reeve of North Dumfries; John Hawk, Reeve of Wellesley; Gabriel Hawk, Deputy Reeve of Wellesley; Jacob Hespeler, Reeve of Preston; John Meyer, Reeve of Woolwich; Peter Winger, Deputy Reeve of Woolwich. It was moved by Mr. Ernst and seconded by Mr. Kaiser that D. J. Scott be Warden of the County of Waterloo, and he was elected, and made the following address to the Council:
Gentlemen,

Allow me to return you thanks for the honorable distinction you have conferred upon me, in electing me Provincial Warden of the important County of Waterloo. In return permit me to congratulate you upon the attainment so far of your long cherished desires of being a new and independent County, and on the proud position you now occupy as its first Municipal Council. The necessity of a separate and in-



dependent centre of municipal and judicial jurisdiction has been long felt and acknowledged by the inhabitants of the territory composing the new County of Waterloo, and I think you will agree with me that the legislature has evinced a high degree of sagacity and discrimination in selecting these Townships to compose the new County. Let us glance at its Topographical features, and we find three of the most important townships in it, Woolwich, Waterloo and North Dumfries, linked together by that noble stream, the Grand River, into which, after passing through Waterloo, flows the Speed at Preston; higher up after traversing Wellesley and Woolwich it is joined by the picturesque Conestogo. To the south-west of the County we find the River Nith meandering through Wellesley and Wilmot and after traversing the Township of Blenheim (the north half of which, if the almost unanimous wish of the inhabitants were granted, must shortly be annexed to this County) likewise joining the Grand River. These main arteries along with a multitude of smaller tributaries are now nearly all employed in propelling machinery of every description and to an amount not to be equalled in any section of Canadian West. Within the County you have twenty large grist mills. The number of saw mills I cannot enumerate, besides carding and Fulling Mills, foundries, tanneries and factories of almost every description, and all in constant and active operation. The possession of such a vast supply of water power, the general fertility of the soil, the extensive amount of pine timber, a healthy climate and industrious and enterprising population, now numbering according to the late census over 26,000, excellent roads and good markets render your County one of the most favoured in Upper Canada and present a field for the investment of capital, in almost every department of industry, not to be surpassed in the Province; again, the completion of the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railway while it will incalculably facilitate the transmission of your exports and imports, will closely connect your County with every part of this vast continent; the central location of your County town will render the transaction of municipal and judicial business cheap and convenient as no party can possibly travel over twenty miles to attend courts or councils, thus curtailing and equalizing mileage in the service and execution of writs and processes, and rendering easy and convenient the attendance of all parties having business to transact at the County town. Furthermore, the location of the County town at Berlin opens up a new field for railway enterprise; as undoubtedly, at no distant day, it will be connected by railway either with the Galt branch of the Great Western, or the Toronto and Guelph Railroad again, the proximity and intimate connection in every point of view existing between this County and the County of Perth, render their inter-



ests mutual, and which if judiciously and fairly developed must tend to the advantage and prosperity of both. Your first duty then, Gentlemen, will be to adopt prompt measures for the erection and completion of your County buildings, so as to procure as early a separation as practicable from the other Counties with which you are now united, as from the geographical position of at least one of these Counties, your interests can never become identified. The necessity and expediency of this step, will, I feel confident, meet with your unanimous approval.

In accomplishing, therefore, this important object, for which the Legislature has proclaimed you a Provisional Council, I sincerely hope you will act with unanimity and promptitude, as by so doing you will not only be carrying out the benevolent enactments of the Legislature, but accelerating the settlement and improvement of adjoining townships and prompting the general welfare and prosperity of your own noble County.

At this meeting steps were taken to obtain ground and plans and specifications for a court house and gaol, the architect designing the successful plan to receive the sum of 10 pounds.

The second meeting on May 18th, 1852, the Council through a special committee suggested that the lot of land belonging to Frederick Gaukel, being lot No. 8, bounded by Queen Street, Weber Street and Frederick Street, consisting of two and a half acres of land, should be adopted for the site of the County buildings, and it was suggested that Mr. Gaukel be approached to donate this land to the Village of Berlin.

The 31st of May, 1852, Frederick Gaukel, through John Ernst, chairman of the Building committee, stated he was prepared at any time when required to issue a free deed of the said lot of land in favor of the Provisional Council of the County of Waterloo, as a token of gratitude to the County in getting Berlin appointed the County site.

It appears that at this time Berlin was actually in financial straits, having only 1,839 pounds for the County building. We find that on the 14th of June various petitions were presented asking the Council to delay the erection of the County buildings and contra petitions asking the Council to erect the County buildings, and on that date the contract was awarded to Mellish and Russell, of Brantford, for the sum of 4,875 pounds.

The next step is the adoption of a Corporate Seal, "A Lion lying down with a lamb, with the County of Waterloo," and this was adopted the 14th day of June, 1852, being by-law No. 1.

By-law No. 2, for the erection of the Court house and County jail.

By-law No. 3, for the Clerk of the Council should receive 40 pounds a year.

By-law No. 4, passed on the 21st of June, that the Reeve and Deputy Reeve should receive 6s and 3d for each meeting for town purposes that he attends and that the Warden be allowed 50 pounds above this sum per annum.

By-law No. 5, that the Treasurer should receive 50 pounds a year with a bond of 4,000 pounds.

By-law No. 6, an expenditure of 1,485 pounds for the year 1852 to be raised by an assessment of one fourth of a penny in the pound.

1853.—John Scott was elected Warden for the year 1853, and we find that in this year the Warden's salary was reduced to 25 pounds a year and the Treasurer's salary was increased to 75 pounds a year, and the Clerk received 70 pounds, and the County expenditures were 2,654.12.5.

In December 1853 we find the cost of printing was extravagantly high, and that in future the report would be published in only two papers, one English and one German. (Figures show that the cost of printing was less than 60 pounds for the year.)

1854.—John Scott (of Berlin) Warden. On April 25th, 1854, steps were taken to build a Grammar School in the Village of Berlin. The expenditures for this year were 2308.7.4. In the early part of 1854 considerable agitation was aroused by the Auditor's Report, that there was a rea-

sonable ground to question the assessment of Wilmot for 1853. The figures for 1852 being 304,705 pounds whereas the figures for 1853 were 261,256 pounds, there being a falling off of 43,449 pounds.

1855.—John Scott, Warden. We find on the 22nd January, 1855, Mess. John Scott, H. S. Huber, W. Davidson, D. Chambers, Isaac Clemens, D. Shoemaker, were appointed first trustees of the Berlin Grammar School. On the 12th of June, 1855, the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton urged the village of Berlin to take up the extension of the Galt & Guelph Railway to Berlin. In December, 1855, the authority was given for the establishment of fairs; Galt, Guelph, Berlin, New Hamburg, Wellesley and Hawkesbury. The Warden received 37.10.0 per annum, the Treasurer

100 pounds, the Clerk 80 pounds per annum and the keeper of the Court House 40 pounds. The current expenses for 1855 were 2422 pounds.

1856.—John Scott, Warden. Assessment 1,-859,562 pounds; as follows: North Dumfries, 240,-880 pounds; Waterloo, 483,160 pounds; Wilmot, 325,517 pounds; Woolwich, 213,284 pounds; Wellesley, 132,965 pounds; Galt, 176,612 pounds; Preston, 81,017 pounds; Berlin 106,137 pounds. In June voted 7,331 pounds for road improvements in the County, to be raised by an assessment of one penny in the pound but later declared illegal and repealed. Dr. Scott, (Warden) died in December and Jacob Hespeler of Galt served out his term. Five lunatics found in the County gaol and petition made to have lunatic asylum enlarged.

1857.—Isaac Clemens, Warden. Assessment \$1,823,000.

1858.—Isaac Clemens, Warden. Assessment \$7,292,000; Warden \$100.; Treasurer \$400.; Clerk \$400.; keeper of Court house \$140.; Current expenses for year \$15,191.67 of which \$12,000 was for jurors. Administration of justice and judicial expenses; Court house and gaol figured in as a County asset at \$20,000.

1859.—Isaac Clemens, Warden. Assessment \$7,314,000, Waterloo being \$1,732,000 and Berlin

\$386,000. On June 8th, the County approved a petition to the Legislature urging a stringent prohibitory liquor law. Warden's salary \$200; Treasurer \$400; \$4,000 voted for seed to help seed the lands of the county. Expenses for the year \$10,444

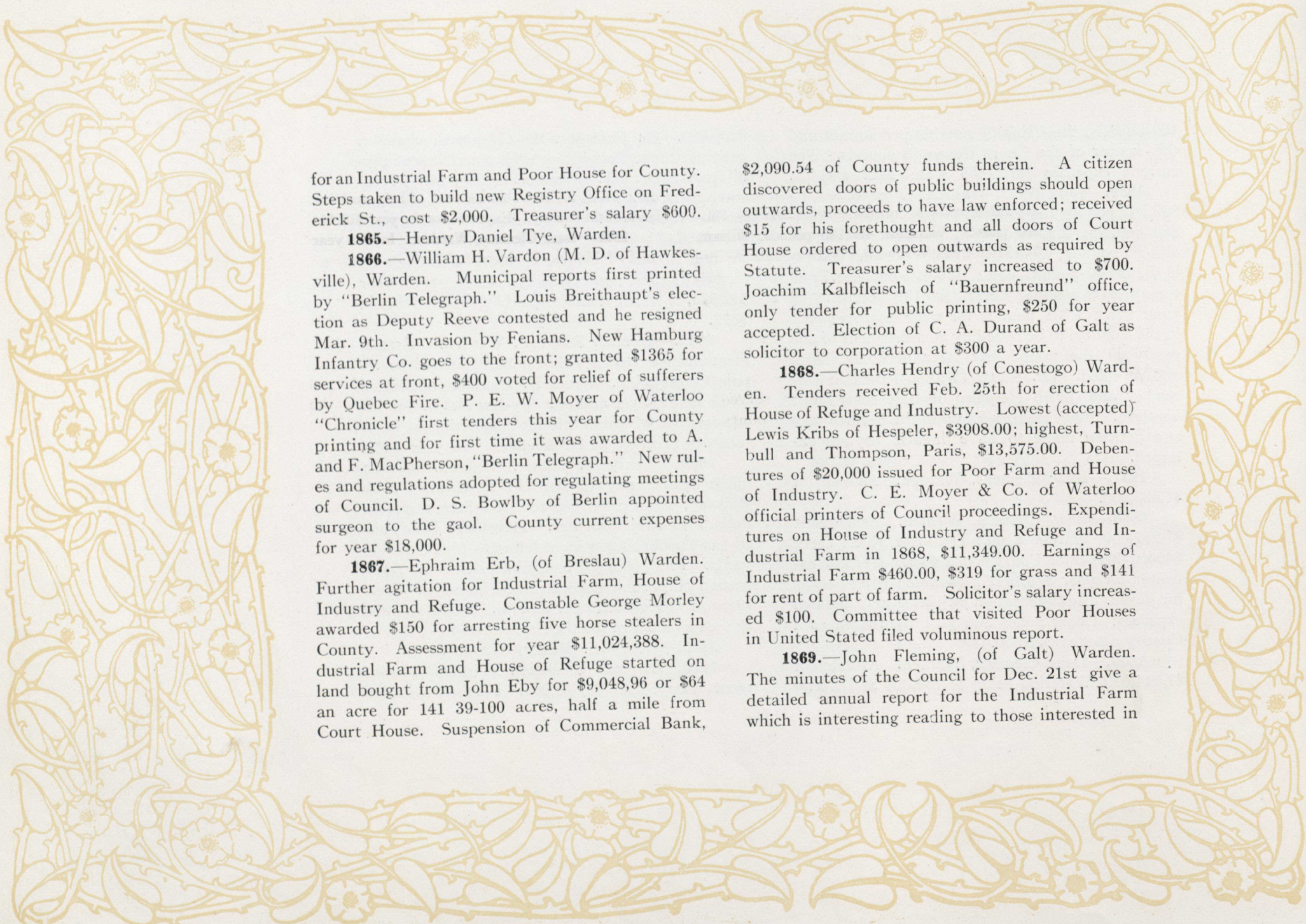
1860.—Isaac Clemens, Warden. In this year we find Messrs. Rittinger & Motz first tendered for printing but unsuccessfully. Expenses for year \$12,004, of which Waterloo paid \$2,721 and Berlin \$612.

1861.—Wendell Bowman, Warden. Assessment dropped to \$7,042,612; \$6,000 voted to repair County jail. Israel D. Bowman appointed Clerk at \$200 per annum. By-law No. 67 for the preservation of Public Morals very stringent in its terms. Printing and stationery this year \$450.

1862.—Henry S. Huber, Warden. Protest made against any further aid to Grand Trunk Railway, it then having received fifteen million dollars from this province. Treasurer's bond raised to \$24,000; \$2,396 spent for walls to enclose jail yards. Preston urged as against Berlin for registration purposes. Considerable discussion. Treasurer to receive \$500 per annum. Berlin in 1862 classed as a Town for the first time.

1863.—Henry S. Huber, Warden.

1864.—Thomas Chisholm, Warden. Assessment dropped to \$6,834,008. Further agitation

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for an Industrial Farm and Poor House for County. Steps taken to build new Registry Office on Frederick St., cost \$2,000. Treasurer's salary \$600.

1865.—Henry Daniel Tye, Warden.

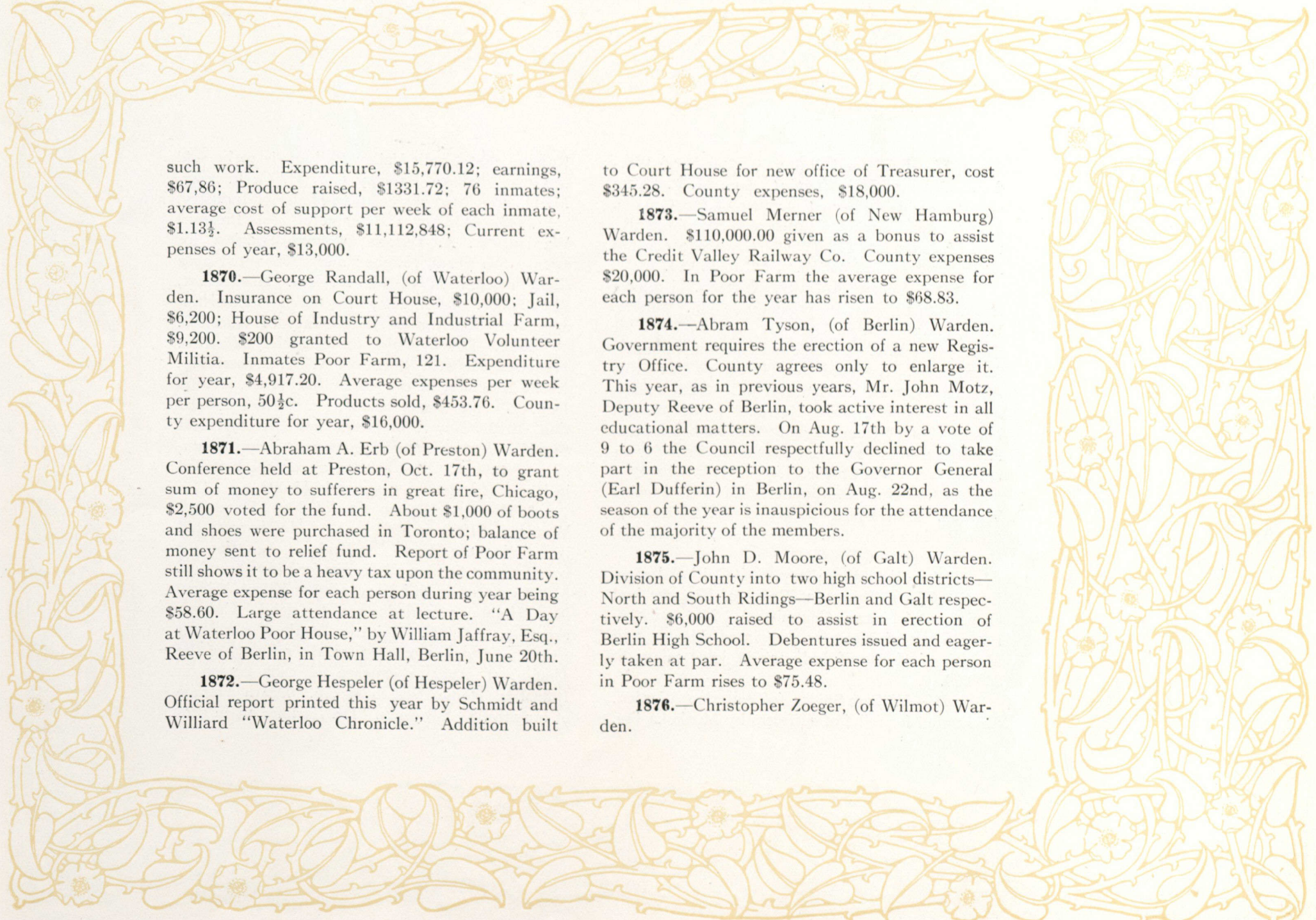
1866.—William H. Vardon (M. D. of Hawkesville), Warden. Municipal reports first printed by "Berlin Telegraph." Louis Breithaupt's election as Deputy Reeve contested and he resigned Mar. 9th. Invasion by Fenians. New Hamburg Infantry Co. goes to the front; granted \$1365 for services at front, \$400 voted for relief of sufferers by Quebec Fire. P. E. W. Moyer of Waterloo "Chronicle" first tenders this year for County printing and for first time it was awarded to A. and F. MacPherson, "Berlin Telegraph." New rules and regulations adopted for regulating meetings of Council. D. S. Bowlby of Berlin appointed surgeon to the gaol. County current expenses for year \$18,000.

1867.—Ephraim Erb, (of Breslau) Warden. Further agitation for Industrial Farm, House of Industry and Refuge. Constable George Morley awarded \$150 for arresting five horse stealers in County. Assessment for year \$11,024,388. Industrial Farm and House of Refuge started on land bought from John Eby for \$9,048,96 or \$64 an acre for 141 39-100 acres, half a mile from Court House. Suspension of Commercial Bank,

\$2,090.54 of County funds therein. A citizen discovered doors of public buildings should open outwards, proceeds to have law enforced; received \$15 for his forethought and all doors of Court House ordered to open outwards as required by Statute. Treasurer's salary increased to \$700. Joachim Kalbfleisch of "Bauernfreund" office, only tender for public printing, \$250 for year accepted. Election of C. A. Durand of Galt as solicitor to corporation at \$300 a year.

1868.—Charles Hendry (of Conestogo) Warden. Tenders received Feb. 25th for erection of House of Refuge and Industry. Lowest (accepted) Lewis Kribs of Hespeler, \$3908.00; highest, Turnbull and Thompson, Paris, \$13,575.00. Debentures of \$20,000 issued for Poor Farm and House of Industry. C. E. Moyer & Co. of Waterloo official printers of Council proceedings. Expenditures on House of Industry and Refuge and Industrial Farm in 1868, \$11,349.00. Earnings of Industrial Farm \$460.00, \$319 for grass and \$141 for rent of part of farm. Solicitor's salary increased \$100. Committee that visited Poor Houses in United States filed voluminous report.

1869.—John Fleming, (of Galt) Warden. The minutes of the Council for Dec. 21st give a detailed annual report for the Industrial Farm which is interesting reading to those interested in

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such work. Expenditure, \$15,770.12; earnings, \$67,86; Produce raised, \$1331.72; 76 inmates; average cost of support per week of each inmate, \$1.13½. Assessments, \$11,112,848; Current expenses of year, \$13,000.

1870.—George Randall, (of Waterloo) Warden. Insurance on Court House, \$10,000; Jail, \$6,200; House of Industry and Industrial Farm, \$9,200. \$200 granted to Waterloo Volunteer Militia. Inmates Poor Farm, 121. Expenditure for year, \$4,917.20. Average expenses per week per person, 50½c. Products sold, \$453.76. County expenditure for year, \$16,000.

1871.—Abraham A. Erb (of Preston) Warden. Conference held at Preston, Oct. 17th, to grant sum of money to sufferers in great fire, Chicago, \$2,500 voted for the fund. About \$1,000 of boots and shoes were purchased in Toronto; balance of money sent to relief fund. Report of Poor Farm still shows it to be a heavy tax upon the community. Average expense for each person during year being \$58.60. Large attendance at lecture. "A Day at Waterloo Poor House," by William Jaffray, Esq., Reeve of Berlin, in Town Hall, Berlin, June 20th.

1872.—George Hespeler (of Hespeler) Warden. Official report printed this year by Schmidt and Williard "Waterloo Chronicle." Addition built

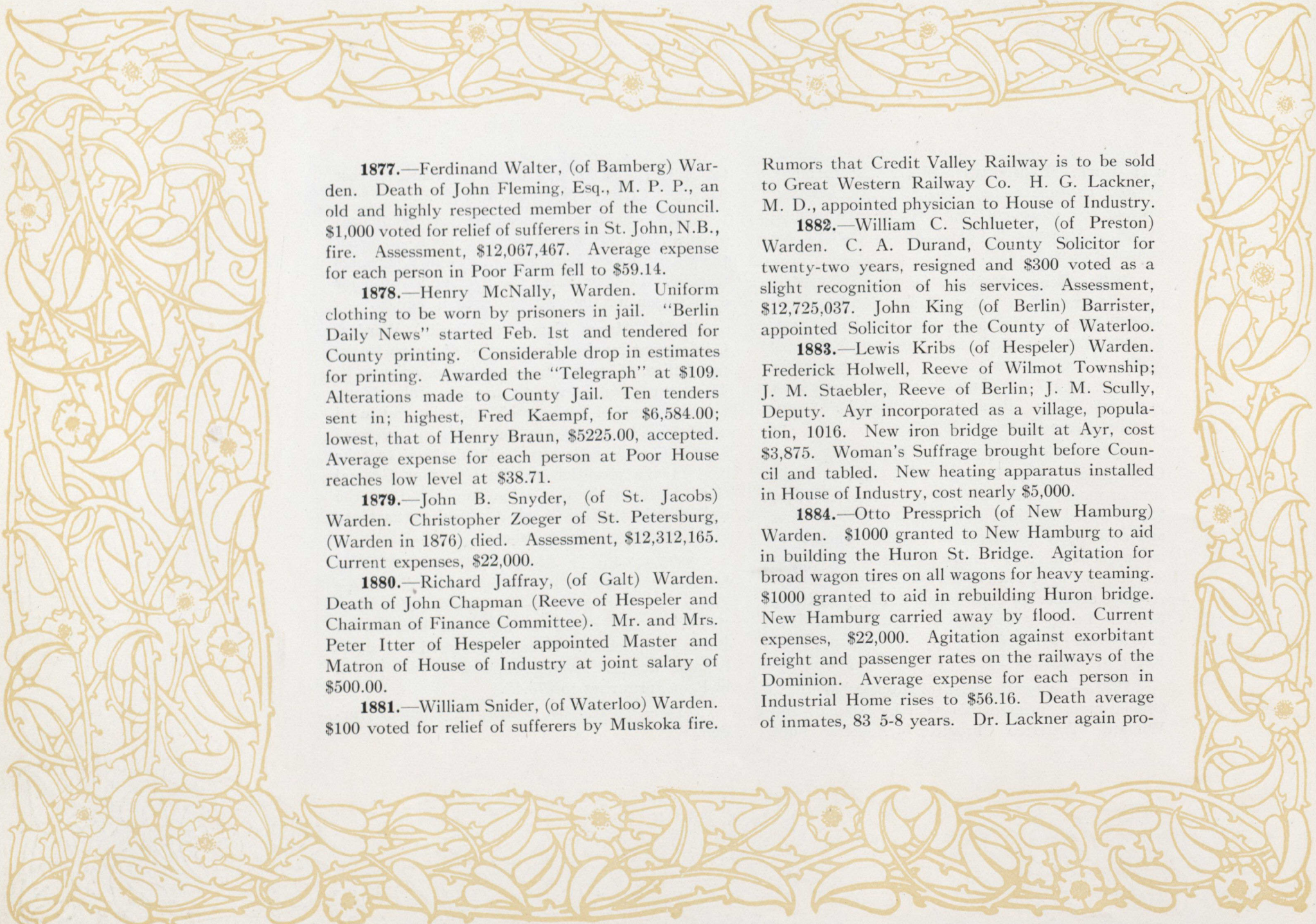
to Court House for new office of Treasurer, cost \$345.28. County expenses, \$18,000.

1873.—Samuel Merner (of New Hamburg) Warden. \$110,000.00 given as a bonus to assist the Credit Valley Railway Co. County expenses \$20,000. In Poor Farm the average expense for each person for the year has risen to \$68.83.

1874.—Abram Tyson, (of Berlin) Warden. Government requires the erection of a new Registry Office. County agrees only to enlarge it. This year, as in previous years, Mr. John Motz, Deputy Reeve of Berlin, took active interest in all educational matters. On Aug. 17th by a vote of 9 to 6 the Council respectfully declined to take part in the reception to the Governor General (Earl Dufferin) in Berlin, on Aug. 22nd, as the season of the year is inauspicious for the attendance of the majority of the members.

1875.—John D. Moore, (of Galt) Warden. Division of County into two high school districts—North and South Ridings—Berlin and Galt respectively. \$6,000 raised to assist in erection of Berlin High School. Debentures issued and eagerly taken at par. Average expense for each person in Poor Farm rises to \$75.48.

1876.—Christopher Zoeger, (of Wilmot) Warden.

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1877.—Ferdinand Walter, (of Bamberg) Warden. Death of John Fleming, Esq., M. P. P., an old and highly respected member of the Council. \$1,000 voted for relief of sufferers in St. John, N.B., fire. Assessment, \$12,067,467. Average expense for each person in Poor Farm fell to \$59.14.

1878.—Henry McNally, Warden. Uniform clothing to be worn by prisoners in jail. "Berlin Daily News" started Feb. 1st and tendered for County printing. Considerable drop in estimates for printing. Awarded the "Telegraph" at \$109. Alterations made to County Jail. Ten tenders sent in; highest, Fred Kaempf, for \$6,584.00; lowest, that of Henry Braun, \$5225.00, accepted. Average expense for each person at Poor House reaches low level at \$38.71.

1879.—John B. Snyder, (of St. Jacobs) Warden. Christopher Zoeger of St. Petersburg, (Warden in 1876) died. Assessment, \$12,312,165. Current expenses, \$22,000.

1880.—Richard Jaffray, (of Galt) Warden. Death of John Chapman (Reeve of Hespeler and Chairman of Finance Committee). Mr. and Mrs. Peter Itter of Hespeler appointed Master and Matron of House of Industry at joint salary of \$500.00.

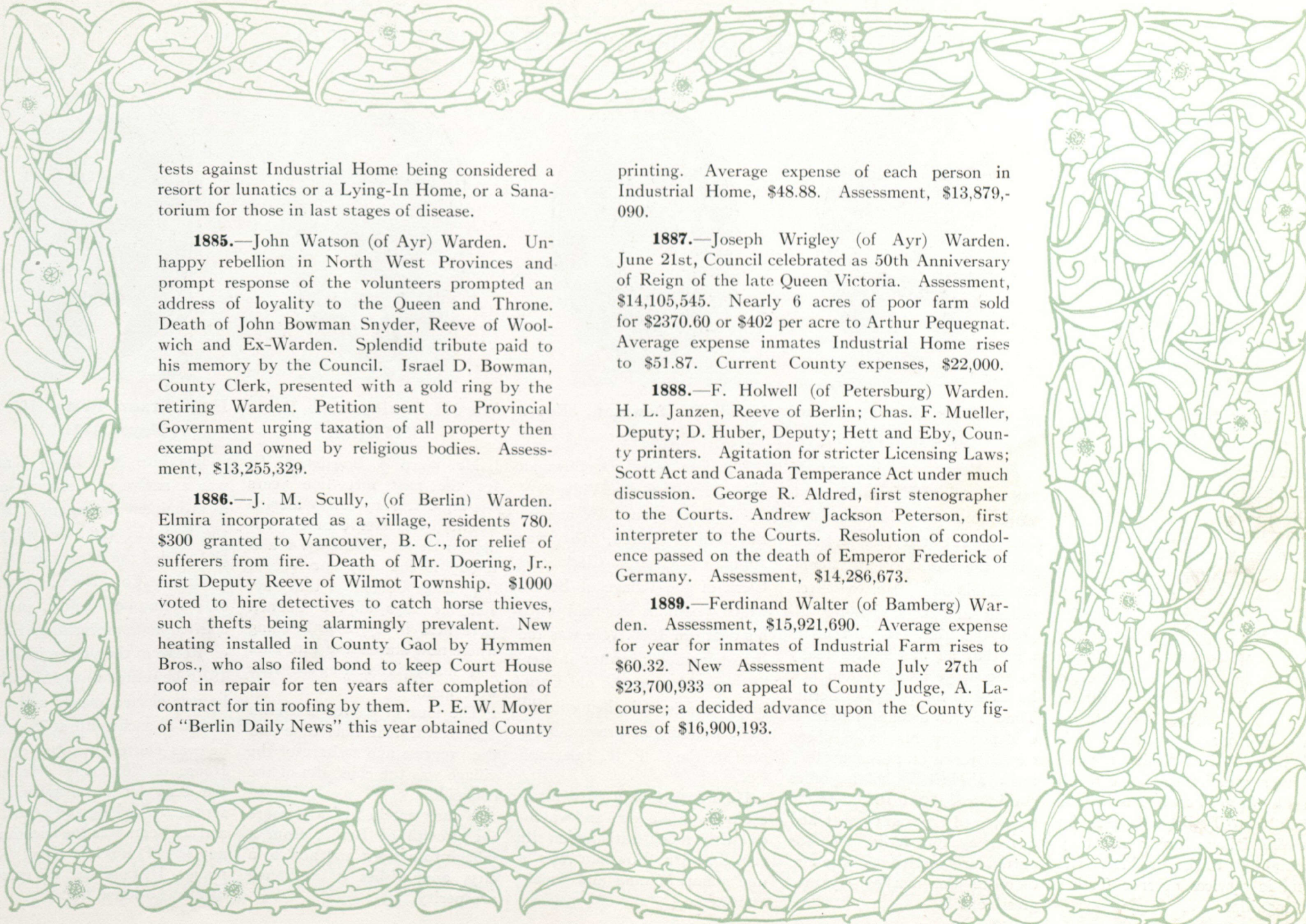
1881.—William Snider, (of Waterloo) Warden. \$100 voted for relief of sufferers by Muskoka fire.

Rumors that Credit Valley Railway is to be sold to Great Western Railway Co. H. G. Lackner, M. D., appointed physician to House of Industry.

1882.—William C. Schlueter, (of Preston) Warden. C. A. Durand, County Solicitor for twenty-two years, resigned and \$300 voted as a slight recognition of his services. Assessment, \$12,725,037. John King (of Berlin) Barrister, appointed Solicitor for the County of Waterloo.

1883.—Lewis Kribs (of Hespeler) Warden. Frederick Holwell, Reeve of Wilmot Township; J. M. Staebler, Reeve of Berlin; J. M. Scully, Deputy. Ayr incorporated as a village, population, 1016. New iron bridge built at Ayr, cost \$3,875. Woman's Suffrage brought before Council and tabled. New heating apparatus installed in House of Industry, cost nearly \$5,000.

1884.—Otto Pressprich (of New Hamburg) Warden. \$1000 granted to New Hamburg to aid in building the Huron St. Bridge. Agitation for broad wagon tires on all wagons for heavy teaming. \$1000 granted to aid in rebuilding Huron bridge. New Hamburg carried away by flood. Current expenses, \$22,000. Agitation against exorbitant freight and passenger rates on the railways of the Dominion. Average expense for each person in Industrial Home rises to \$56.16. Death average of inmates, 83 5-8 years. Dr. Lackner again pro-

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tests against Industrial Home being considered a resort for lunatics or a Lying-In Home, or a Sanatorium for those in last stages of disease.

1885.—John Watson (of Ayr) Warden. Unhappy rebellion in North West Provinces and prompt response of the volunteers prompted an address of loyalty to the Queen and Throne. Death of John Bowman Snyder, Reeve of Woolwich and Ex-Warden. Splendid tribute paid to his memory by the Council. Israel D. Bowman, County Clerk, presented with a gold ring by the retiring Warden. Petition sent to Provincial Government urging taxation of all property then exempt and owned by religious bodies. Assessment, \$13,255,329.

1886.—J. M. Scully, (of Berlin) Warden. Elmira incorporated as a village, residents 780. \$300 granted to Vancouver, B. C., for relief of sufferers from fire. Death of Mr. Doering, Jr., first Deputy Reeve of Wilmot Township. \$1000 voted to hire detectives to catch horse thieves, such thefts being alarmingly prevalent. New heating installed in County Gaol by Hymmen Bros., who also filed bond to keep Court House roof in repair for ten years after completion of contract for tin roofing by them. P. E. W. Moyer of "Berlin Daily News" this year obtained County

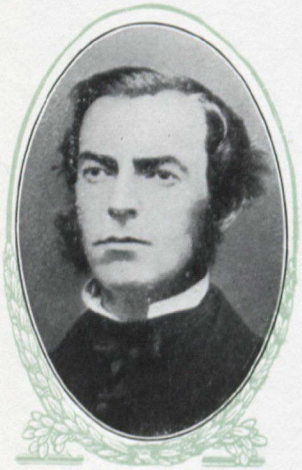
printing. Average expense of each person in Industrial Home, \$48.88. Assessment, \$13,879,090.

1887.—Joseph Wrigley (of Ayr) Warden. June 21st, Council celebrated as 50th Anniversary of Reign of the late Queen Victoria. Assessment, \$14,105,545. Nearly 6 acres of poor farm sold for \$2370.60 or \$402 per acre to Arthur Pequegnat. Average expense inmates Industrial Home rises to \$51.87. Current County expenses, \$22,000.

1888.—F. Holwell (of Petersburg) Warden. H. L. Janzen, Reeve of Berlin; Chas. F. Mueller, Deputy; D. Huber, Deputy; Hett and Eby, County printers. Agitation for stricter Licensing Laws; Scott Act and Canada Temperance Act under much discussion. George R. Aldred, first stenographer to the Courts. Andrew Jackson Peterson, first interpreter to the Courts. Resolution of condolence passed on the death of Emperor Frederick of Germany. Assessment, \$14,286,673.

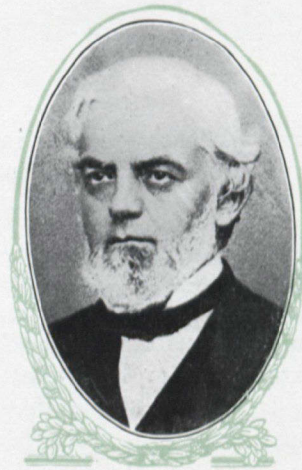
1889.—Ferdinand Walter (of Bamberg) Warden. Assessment, \$15,921,690. Average expense for year for inmates of Industrial Farm rises to \$60.32. New Assessment made July 27th of \$23,700,933 on appeal to County Judge, A. La-course; a decided advance upon the County figures of \$16,900,193.

THE REEVES AND MAYORS OF BERLIN, 1854 TO 1870



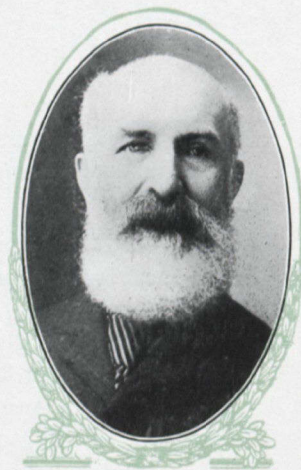
**Dr. John Scott, Reeve 1854,
1855-6.**

Dr. John Scott was the first warden of Waterloo County and Berlin's first reeve. He was elected in 1854 when it was formed into a village and held the position during 1855 and 1856. His early death ended his public career. But for his efforts it is doubtful whether Berlin would have been chosen as the county seat of Waterloo County. He was a Scotchman by birth and a graduate of the Edinburgh University. His knowledge and ability secured him a practice extensive in all senses of the word. His intense loyalty to Berlin endeared him to his fellow-citizens and they delighted to honor him. His public services deserve further recognition.



**H. S. Huber, Reeve 1857 and
1859 to 1864.**

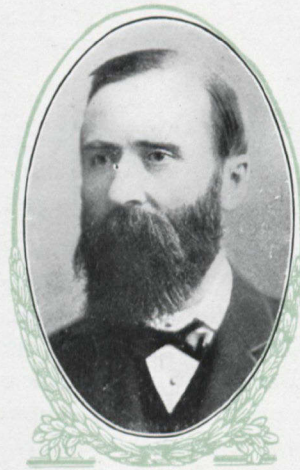
Mr. Henry S. Huber was the son of a pioneer from Pennsylvania, and born in Lancaster, Bridgeport County, Penn., he became the leading Berlin merchant of his day. He was enterprising and esteemed for his good qualities. It is said of him that he was always ready to encourage industry and new business in the village of Berlin. That he was a man of parts is evidenced by his having been elected reeve of Berlin in 1857 and again in 1859, holding office continuously until 1865. In the securing of the county seat, and a railway for Berlin, he was particularly active. His tenure of office was marked by progressiveness.



**Israel D. Bowman, Reeve
1858.**

The late Israel D. Bowman was Reeve of the Village of Berlin in the year 1858 and on the 27th of March, 1861, was appointed County Clerk and Clerk of the Village of Berlin, which positions he held until his death in 1896. He was the first telegraph operator in Berlin, operating on the old Capt. Snow line, the office being in the same building at present occupied by the C. P. R. Telegraph Co.

He always took a great interest in his native town and watched with much satisfaction its growth. Mr. Bowman was a fine stamp of man and widely esteemed.

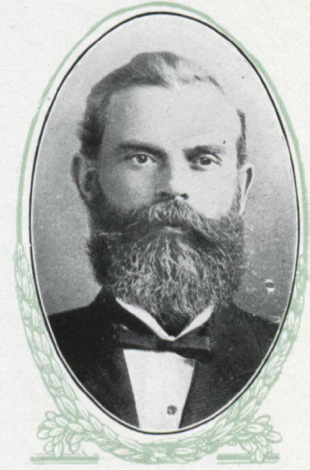


**Ward H. Bowlby, K. C., Reeve
1865-6-7-8.**

Mr. Ward H. Bowlby, K. C. for the past forty-five years Crown Attorney of Waterloo County, was Reeve of the village of Berlin in 1865-6-7-8 and to-day is the only survivor of the Village Council of that day. The meetings of the Council were held in a frame building where now stands the Fire Hall and many interesting sessions were held.

The idea of a greater Berlin was manifest at that time and the progress and welfare of the village was the chief aim of the councillors.

He has watched with pleasure the growth of Berlin, from a village to a town and now to a city, and wishes it continued prosperity.



**Hugo Kranz, Reeve 1869-70,
Mayor, 1874-8.**

The late Mr. Hugo Kranz was a native of Germany and a prominent merchant. With the late Mr. Wm. Oelschlager, he founded the Economical Fire Insurance Co. He was a man of pleasing personality, public-spirited and enterprising. Elected Reeve of the village in 1869-1870; he retired until 1874 when he was elected mayor and continued as such until 1878, when he was elected member of the House of Commons. He held the seat for two terms. He served Berlin long and faithfully and for years was the friend and adviser of newly-arrived Germans. He possessed the esteem of all who knew him.

1890.—James P. Phin (of Hespeler) Warden. Investigation of Registry Office, \$6852.45 found recoverable and recovered.

1891.—Jacob L. Umbach (of Elmira) Warden. Resolution of condolence passed upon death of the Premier, Sir John A. MacDonald, after fifty years service to the Dominion. Sudden demise of ex-Senior Judge, William Miller. Grant of \$250.00 to Sisters, Notre Dame, St. Agatha. Agitation for Torrens' System of Land Transfer. Death of Mrs. George Lang, wife of second Deputy Reeve of Berlin. Death of Abram Tyson, Ex-Warden of County. Presentation of gold headed cane to Clerk Israel D. Bowman by retiring Warden. \$4,000 allowed by Ontario Government to County on account of House of Refuge.

1892.—Robert Gilholm (of Galt) Warden.

1893.—George Moore (of Waterloo) Warden. Investigation into management of House of Industry. Resignation of Keeper and Matron; 39 applicants for position. Joseph A. Laird and Mrs. Agnes Laird of New Hamburg appointed. \$20,000 appropriated for Judges chambers, repair Court House and Gaol and providing steam heat plant for County buildings. Industrial Farm average rate for inmates for year rose to \$62.14.

1894.—George A. Clare (of Preston) Warden. Vote of condolence upon sudden death of Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C., M. G., Premier. Current expenses of County, \$25,000.

1895.—William A. Kribs (of Hespeler) Warden. J. R. Eden, Reeve of Berlin; H. Wildfong, Deputy; Dr. L. B. Clemens, Deputy; G. M. Debus, Deputy. Death of Mr. Joseph Kaiser, 1st Deputy Reeve of Wilmot. Statistics given show \$76,000 spent since 1885 for maintenance of inmates in Industrial Home. Average maintenance rate per person in Industrial Home for 1895 given as \$65.69. County current expenses, \$26,000.

1896.—Hon. Samuel Merner (of New Hamburg) Warden. Death of Israel D. Bowman, County Clerk and Treasurer, who served from 1861 to 1896; a record in service to the County. A valuable and faithful official. Herbert J. Bowman of Berlin appointed as his successor. Another investigation into Registry Office. \$30,000 current expenses of County.

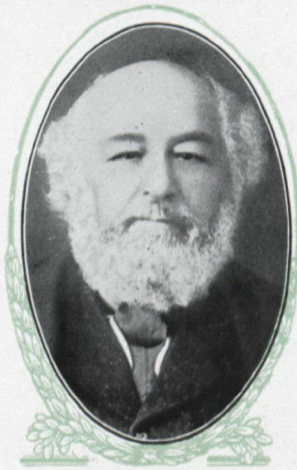
1897.—Alonzo H. Erb, Warden. January 27th, a resolution of condolence was extended to Mr. L. J. Breithaupt in the sudden death of his brother. The resolution was introduced making

THE MAYORS OF BERLIN, 1871 TO 1883



Dr. W. Pipe, Mayor 1871.

Dr. William Pipe had the distinction of being elected first mayor of the town of Berlin. He was a self-made man. A woodturner by trade, he determined to study for the medical profession and worked his way through college. When he became a physician, he built up a wide practice and won the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He took an interest in municipal matters and his habits of frugality, practised in early life, and his intelligence, led to his being chosen to fill the mayor's chair when Berlin became a town. His public duties were carefully and conscientiously discharged.



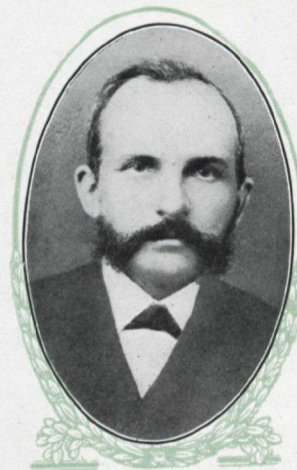
John Hoffman, Mayor 1872-3

Mr. John Hoffman, mayor in 1872-3, was the pioneer furniture manufacturer of Berlin. He was born in Pennsylvania. He and his brother established a small furniture factory when they grew up. It was driven by horse power. Later they installed the first steam engine used in the village of Berlin. The boiler was purchased in Buffalo, N. Y., and fetched by Mr. Isaac B. Shantz, who used a three-horse team in hauling it in. The boiler had no tubes. Mr. Hoffman was a born leader. He is remembered as having been mayor of Waterloo before he became mayor of Berlin.



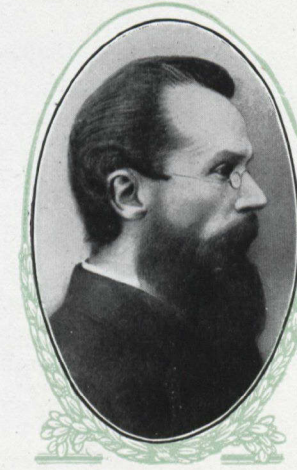
Louis Breithaupt, Mayor, 1879-80.

The late Louis Breithaupt was born in Germany in 1827. Migrated to Buffalo, N. Y. in 1842, where he engaged in business. On a visit to Berlin he met Miss Catherine Hailer, to whom he was married in 1853. He established a leather business here in 1857, which was followed by the establishment of a tannery. Through successes and reverses, he built up a large business. In fostering the growth of his adopted town and in the extension of its interests, he was foremost. At the time of his death in 1880, he was in his second year as mayor of Berlin. He was termed its foremost citizen.



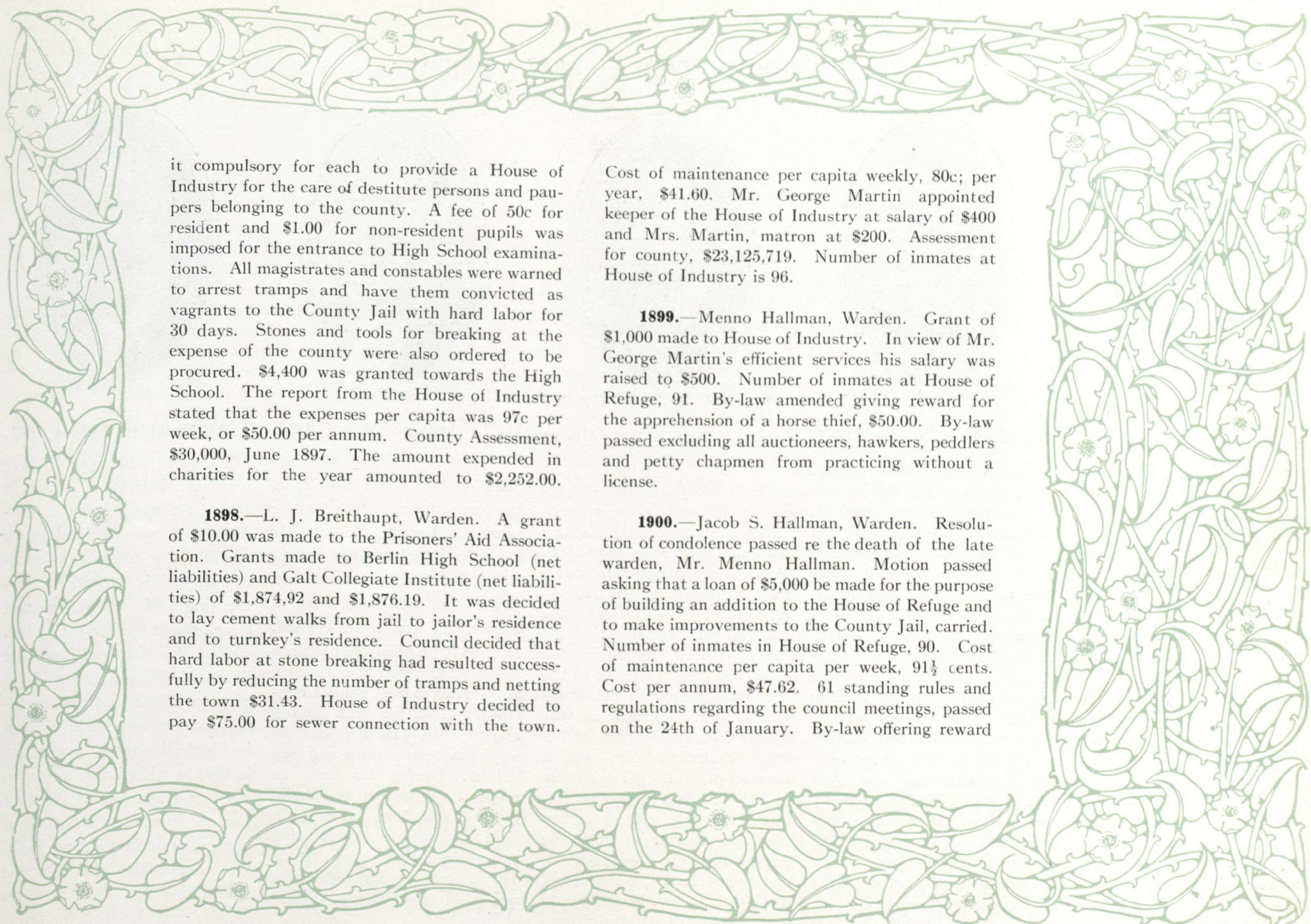
John Motz, Mayor 1880-81.

The late John Motz was elected mayor of Berlin at an election necessitated by the death of Louis Breithaupt, Sr., in July 1880 and re-elected in January 1881. Previous to this he sat in the council for a number of years. He took a deep interest in the welfare of Berlin, being a member for some time of the High School Board, Free Library Board, Separate School Board, and St. Mary's Church Board. He was appointed Sheriff of Waterloo County in January, 1900. He was founder of the St. Boniface Benefit Society, which to-day has 400 members and which is the largest local Benefit Association in the Province.



William Jaffray, Mayor 1883.

Mr. William Jaffray, was mayor of Berlin in part of 1882 and during 1883. Previously he had served three years in the reeve's chair. Mr. Jaffray was the son of Peter Jaffray of Galt, who established the Galt Reporter. He himself, with Mr. Hett, founded the Berlin "Chronicle," which they afterwards sold to Bowman and Kumpf of Waterloo. He was an eloquent speaker and a forcible writer. In 1861, he was appointed Postmaster. During his term as mayor he urged the young town to set up productive establishments and not depend merely on country trade. His good advice has since been followed.

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it compulsory for each to provide a House of Industry for the care of destitute persons and paupers belonging to the county. A fee of 50c for resident and \$1.00 for non-resident pupils was imposed for the entrance to High School examinations. All magistrates and constables were warned to arrest tramps and have them convicted as vagrants to the County Jail with hard labor for 30 days. Stones and tools for breaking at the expense of the county were also ordered to be procured. \$4,400 was granted towards the High School. The report from the House of Industry stated that the expenses per capita was 97c per week, or \$50.00 per annum. County Assessment, \$30,000, June 1897. The amount expended in charities for the year amounted to \$2,252.00.

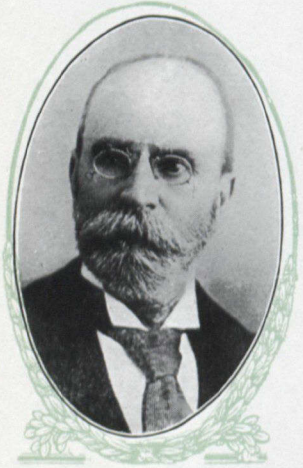
1898.—L. J. Breithaupt, Warden. A grant of \$10.00 was made to the Prisoners' Aid Association. Grants made to Berlin High School (net liabilities) and Galt Collegiate Institute (net liabilities) of \$1,874.92 and \$1,876.19. It was decided to lay cement walks from jail to jailor's residence and to turnkey's residence. Council decided that hard labor at stone breaking had resulted successfully by reducing the number of tramps and netting the town \$31.43. House of Industry decided to pay \$75.00 for sewer connection with the town.

Cost of maintenance per capita weekly, 80c; per year, \$41.60. Mr. George Martin appointed keeper of the House of Industry at salary of \$400 and Mrs. Martin, matron at \$200. Assessment for county, \$23,125,719. Number of inmates at House of Industry is 96.

1899.—Menno Hallman, Warden. Grant of \$1,000 made to House of Industry. In view of Mr. George Martin's efficient services his salary was raised to \$500. Number of inmates at House of Refuge, 91. By-law amended giving reward for the apprehension of a horse thief, \$50.00. By-law passed excluding all auctioneers, hawkers, peddlers and petty chapmen from practicing without a license.

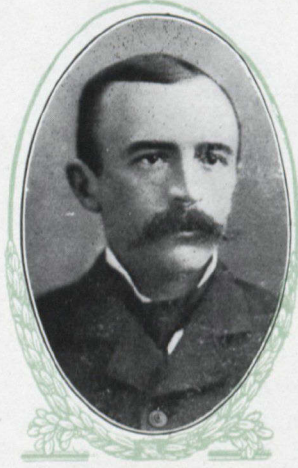
1900.—Jacob S. Hallman, Warden. Resolution of condolence passed re the death of the late warden, Mr. Menno Hallman. Motion passed asking that a loan of \$5,000 be made for the purpose of building an addition to the House of Refuge and to make improvements to the County Jail, carried. Number of inmates in House of Refuge, 90. Cost of maintenance per capita per week, 91½ cents. Cost per annum, \$47.62. 61 standing rules and regulations regarding the council meetings, passed on the 24th of January. By-law offering reward

THE MAYORS OF BERLIN, 1884 TO 1891



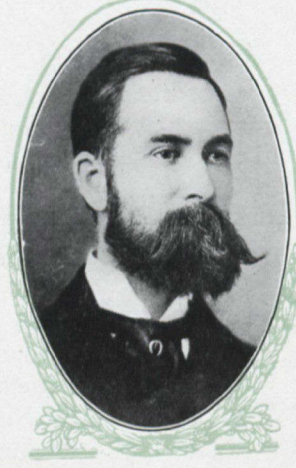
**Alexander Millar, K.C.,
Mayor 1884-5.**

Mr. Alexander Millar, K. C., served as mayor in the years 1884-5 and sat on the council as a representative of the East Ward from 1886-1888 and as deputy-reeve in 1889. Berlin, though small, was a thriving village of between three and four thousand population. During his term as mayor, the citizens passed a by-law setting aside a sum of money to defray the expenses of moving the William, Greene & Rome Co.'s, manufactory to Berlin, now one of the city's chief industries. Mr. Millar has watched with keen interest the growth of the town from village to city and wishes it continued progress in health and prosperity.



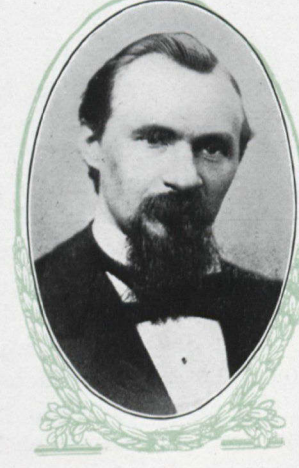
H. G. Lackner, Mayor 1886-7.

Henry George Lackner, M. D. -M. P. P., was born in Hawkesville in 1851. He received his education in the Waterloo and Berlin Grammar Schools and taught school successfully from 1868 to 1872; subsequently attending the Toronto School of Medicine. He received his license to practice in 1876, graduating with honors. The doctor has always taken a deep interest in Berlin. He was elected mayor in 1886, having a plurality of votes over both his opponents. In the year following, he was elected by acclamation. He was also mayor in 1893. He contested North Waterloo in the Conservative interests and was elected in 1898 to the Ontario Legislature, which position he still holds.



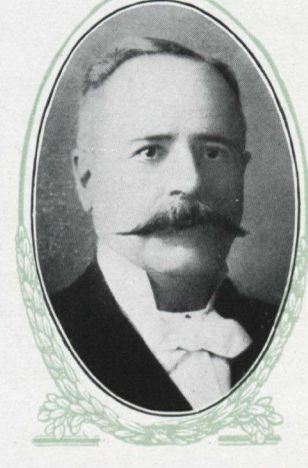
**Louis J. Breithaupt, Mayor
1888-9.**

Mr. Louis J. Breithaupt, eldest son of the late Louis Breithaupt, occupied the mayor's chair with acceptance in 1888-1889. Previous to gaining this honor, he served as councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve. For some years he was a member of the county council and during the time, was chosen warden of the county. During his public career, he has served on the School Board, of which he became chairman. Also was a member of the Local Legislature in 1900-2. As mayor his policy was: Economy with Progress. He is a director of both the Economical Fire Insurance Co. and the Mutual Life Ass ce Co. of Canada. Mr. Breithaupt is both a capable and useful citizen.



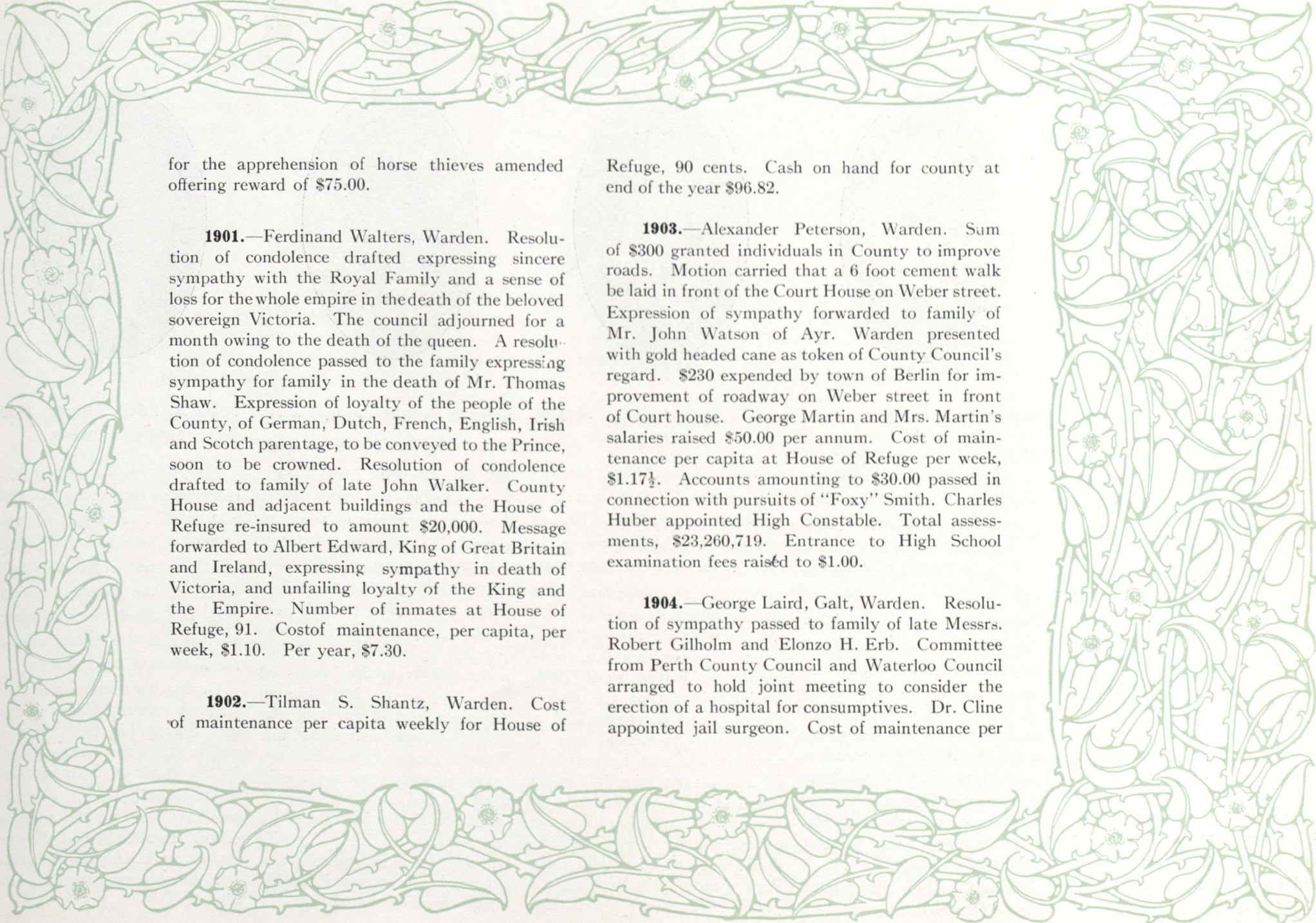
H. L. Janzen, Mayor 1890.

Mr. H. L. Janzen, now President of the Board of Trade, has seen much active public service in Berlin. He tried his wings in a flight to the School Board in 1885, and served six years. In 1886-7 he was a member of the town council. In 1888-9, he filled the positions of reeve and chairman of finance, also serving in the County Council. In 1890 he was elected mayor. Mr. Janzen is and always has been a town and city builder. During his term as mayor he organized the Berlin Piano Co. and has aided with time and means in securing many industries since. He is one of Canada's leading florists and possesses excellent business abilities.



J. M. Staebler, Mayor 1891.

The late J. M. Staebler was born in Waterloo County in 1846. He was termed a self-made man and his intelligence and business capacity soon attracted public attention. In the year 1880, he was elected a member of the Town Council, which was followed by the honor of the reeveship. Both of these offices he filled creditably, which was made evident by his election to the mayoralty in 1891 by a handsome majority. He was a member of the first Park Commission and took a keen interest in Victoria Park. He was also identified with the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital Board, and kindred bodies.

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for the apprehension of horse thieves amended offering reward of \$75.00.

1901.—Ferdinand Walters, Warden. Resolution of condolence drafted expressing sincere sympathy with the Royal Family and a sense of loss for the whole empire in the death of the beloved sovereign Victoria. The council adjourned for a month owing to the death of the queen. A resolution of condolence passed to the family expressing sympathy for family in the death of Mr. Thomas Shaw. Expression of loyalty of the people of the County, of German, Dutch, French, English, Irish and Scotch parentage, to be conveyed to the Prince, soon to be crowned. Resolution of condolence drafted to family of late John Walker. County House and adjacent buildings and the House of Refuge re-insured to amount \$20,000. Message forwarded to Albert Edward, King of Great Britain and Ireland, expressing sympathy in death of Victoria, and unflinching loyalty of the King and the Empire. Number of inmates at House of Refuge, 91. Cost of maintenance, per capita, per week, \$1.10. Per year, \$7.30.

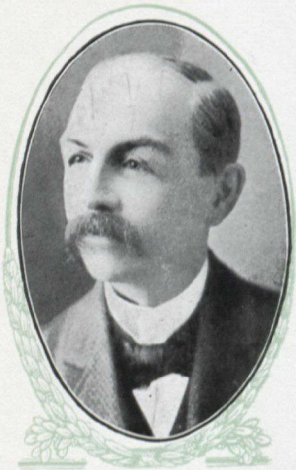
1902.—Tilman S. Shantz, Warden. Cost of maintenance per capita weekly for House of

Refuge, 90 cents. Cash on hand for county at end of the year \$96.82.

1903.—Alexander Peterson, Warden. Sum of \$300 granted individuals in County to improve roads. Motion carried that a 6 foot cement walk be laid in front of the Court House on Weber street. Expression of sympathy forwarded to family of Mr. John Watson of Ayr. Warden presented with gold headed cane as token of County Council's regard. \$230 expended by town of Berlin for improvement of roadway on Weber street in front of Court house. George Martin and Mrs. Martin's salaries raised \$50.00 per annum. Cost of maintenance per capita at House of Refuge per week, \$1.17½. Accounts amounting to \$30.00 passed in connection with pursuits of "Foxy" Smith. Charles Huber appointed High Constable. Total assessments, \$23,260,719. Entrance to High School examination fees raised to \$1.00.

1904.—George Laird, Galt, Warden. Resolution of sympathy passed to family of late Messrs. Robert Gilholm and Elonzo H. Erb. Committee from Perth County Council and Waterloo Council arranged to hold joint meeting to consider the erection of a hospital for consumptives. Dr. Cline appointed jail surgeon. Cost of maintenance per

THE MAYORS OF BERLIN, 1892 TO 1903



**Conrad Bitzer, B. A., Mayor
1892.**

The late Mr. Conrad Bitzer was mayor of Berlin in 1892, previous to which he sat in the council for the south ward in 1888-9. Was first deputy-reeve in 1890 and reeve in 1891. He was also a member of the Public School Boards for a number of years and chairman of the latter body at the time of his death in 1903. He was nominated as Liberal candidate in 1900 for the House of Commons.

He always took a keen interest in the town's welfare and watched with satisfaction its progress and was generally esteemed by his fellow-citizens.



Daniel Hibner, Mayor 1894-5.

Mr. Daniel Hibner was mayor of Berlin in 1894-5 and reeve for three years. The chief item of business transacted during his terms as mayor was the breaking of the deadlock on the Park Board, they standing at sixes and sevens, as to whether to purchase the land which now comprises Victoria Park or not. His action in favor of purchasing is a tribute to his wisdom and foresight. After eighteen years he is proud to see what a beautiful park it has become.

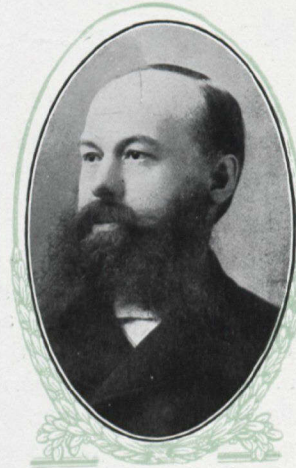
He is at present chairman of the Parks Commission and Mr. Hibner takes a deal of interest in the city's welfare.

He also sat in the county council for thirteen years.



**J. C. Breithaupt, Mayor,
1896-7.**

Mr. J. C. Breithaupt entered the council in 1890 and continued in it until 1891. He was elected first deputy-reeve in 1893, and reeve in 1894. His services were appreciated and he was elected mayor in 1896 and re-elected the following year. He went back as a councillor and served until 1898, during which time the waterworks were purchased by a committee of which he was a member. In 1899, he was elected a member of the first water board and has remained on it ever since. During his terms as mayor, the new G. T. R. depot was erected and Victoria Park opened. Mr. Breithaupt's public services are invaluable.



George Rumpel, Mayor 1898.

Mr. George Rumpel occupied the mayor's chair very acceptably during the year 1898. The year previously he had been reeve. His term as Chief Magistrate was marked by the purchase of the water works system, which has proved Berlin's best public utility. Its purchase was opposed by many citizens and a heated campaign preceded its taking over. Mr. Rumpel has since served on both the Water Commission and the Park Board. He was born in Saxony, Germany and came to Berlin in 1871, and soon after established the Berlin Felt Boot Co. and has proved himself to be an able business man. As a citizen, he is esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

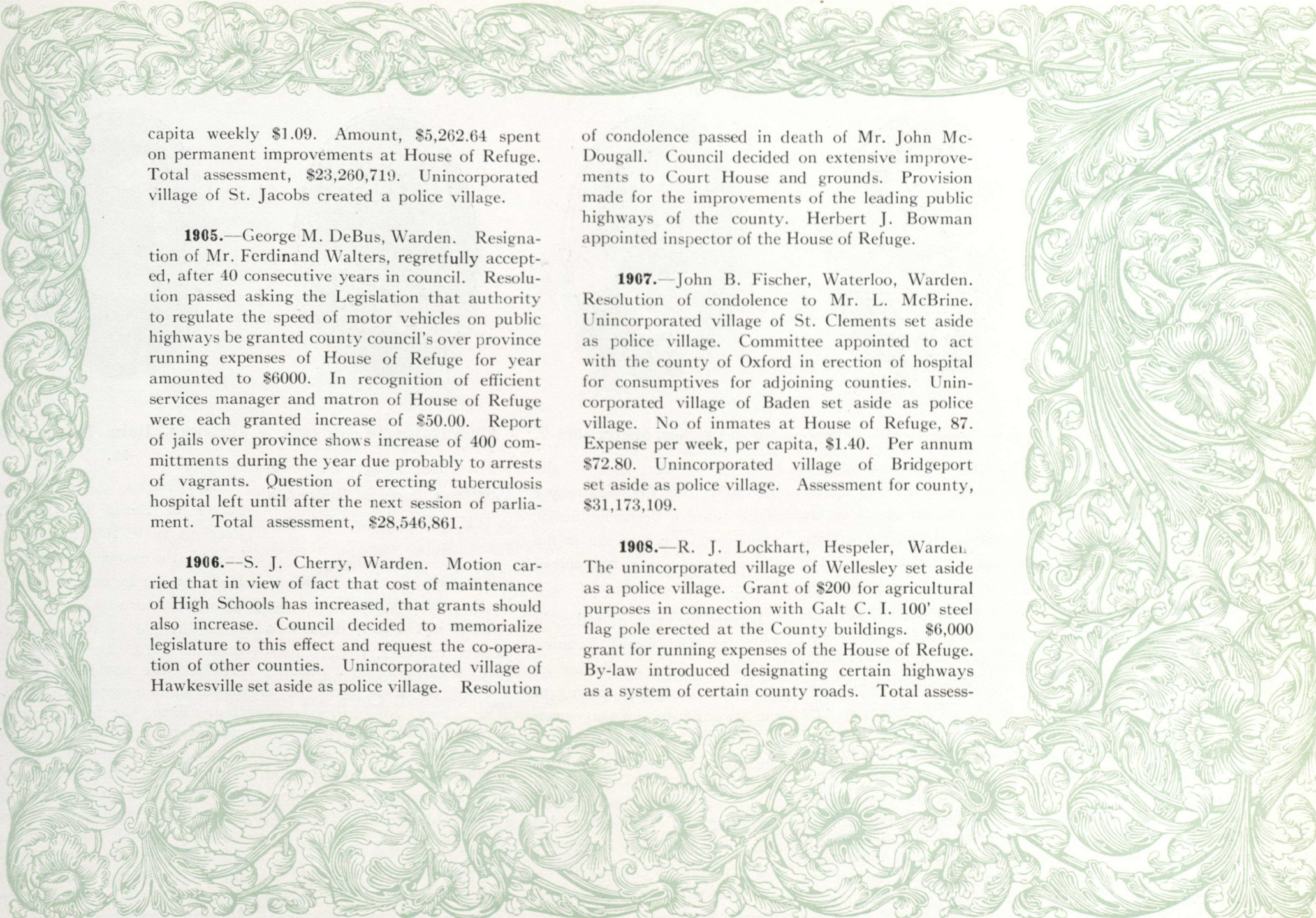


**John R. Eden, Mayor, 1899-
1900 and 1902-3.**

Mr. John R. Eden was mayor of Berlin in the years 1899, 1900 and 1902-3. Previous to that, in 1897-8, he sat on the council as reeve and represented the town in the county council. Also in 1903-4 he represented the town in the county council for a term of two years.

During his term of office, the C. P. R. connection was secured and during his first term as mayor the waterworks was put in the hands of a commission.

The lighting plant was also purchased during his term of office. In 1903 he had the honor of entertaining Lord Minto, then Governor-General of Canada.

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capita weekly \$1.09. Amount, \$5,262.64 spent on permanent improvements at House of Refuge. Total assessment, \$23,260,719. Unincorporated village of St. Jacobs created a police village.

1905.—George M. DeBus, Warden. Resignation of Mr. Ferdinand Walters, regretfully accepted, after 40 consecutive years in council. Resolution passed asking the Legislation that authority to regulate the speed of motor vehicles on public highways be granted county council's over province running expenses of House of Refuge for year amounted to \$6000. In recognition of efficient services manager and matron of House of Refuge were each granted increase of \$50.00. Report of jails over province shows increase of 400 commitments during the year due probably to arrests of vagrants. Question of erecting tuberculosis hospital left until after the next session of parliament. Total assessment, \$28,546,861.

1906.—S. J. Cherry, Warden. Motion carried that in view of fact that cost of maintenance of High Schools has increased, that grants should also increase. Council decided to memorialize legislature to this effect and request the co-operation of other counties. Unincorporated village of Hawkesville set aside as police village. Resolution

of condolence passed in death of Mr. John McDougall. Council decided on extensive improvements to Court House and grounds. Provision made for the improvements of the leading public highways of the county. Herbert J. Bowman appointed inspector of the House of Refuge.

1907.—John B. Fischer, Waterloo, Warden. Resolution of condolence to Mr. L. McBrine. Unincorporated village of St. Clements set aside as police village. Committee appointed to act with the county of Oxford in erection of hospital for consumptives for adjoining counties. Unincorporated village of Baden set aside as police village. No of inmates at House of Refuge, 87. Expense per week, per capita, \$1.40. Per annum \$72.80. Unincorporated village of Bridgeport set aside as police village. Assessment for county, \$31,173,109.

1908.—R. J. Lockhart, Hespeler, Warden. The unincorporated village of Wellesley set aside as a police village. Grant of \$200 for agricultural purposes in connection with Galt C. I. 100' steel flag pole erected at the County buildings. \$6,000 grant for running expenses of the House of Refuge. By-law introduced designating certain highways as a system of certain county roads. Total assess-

THE MAYORS OF BERLIN, 1901 TO 1911



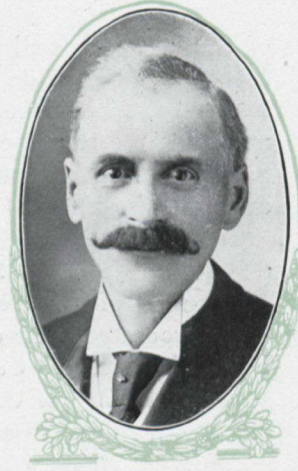
Dr. G. H. Bowlby, Mayor 1901.

Dr. G. H. Bowlby, M. R. C. S. was the first native of Berlin elected mayor. He was educated at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and in London, England. He entered the council in 1896. For two years he was chairman of the Market Committee and for three years chairman of the Sewer Committee. In 1901, he was elected mayor. His year was marked by the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York (now King George and Queen Mary). Locally, a deputation was sent to Saginaw, Mich., to investigate the sugar beet industry; as a result the sugar factory was established in Berlin. Dr. Bowlby is a progressive.



Carl Kranz, Mayor 1904-5.

Mr. Carl Kranz was mayor of the town of Berlin in 1904-5 and is at present an alderman of the city. He is a native born and takes a keen interest in the city's welfare. During his term as Mayor a grant of \$4,000 was secured from the Ontario Government towards the sewer farm, when the new filtering and septic tanks were erected. Mr. Kranz has always taken an interest in Berlin's industrial policy and supported it consistently. He made a popular mayor and served the municipality with ability and acceptance. His is one of the several instances which occur where father and son have been mayor of Berlin.

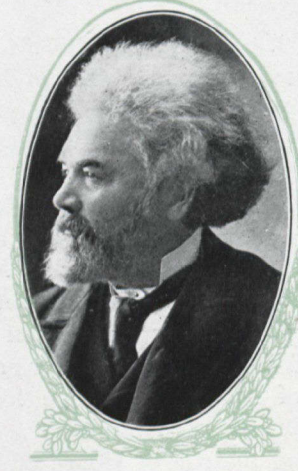


Aaron Bricker, Mayor 1906-7.

Aaron Bricker, now of the Steam Heating Co., was mayor of the town of Berlin in 1906-7, previous to which he sat on the Council and the public school Board.

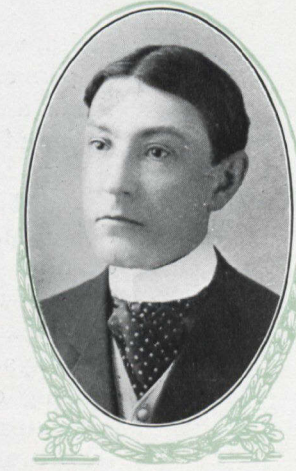
During his term of office, in 1906, an Old Boys' Reunion was held. The numbering of the houses and the opening of the Sewer Farm were also events of note. The inauguration of the Police Commission was put through in 1907.

He is proud of the city of his adoption and wishes it progress and growth. A Greater Berlin is a popular slogan with Ex-Mayor Bricker.



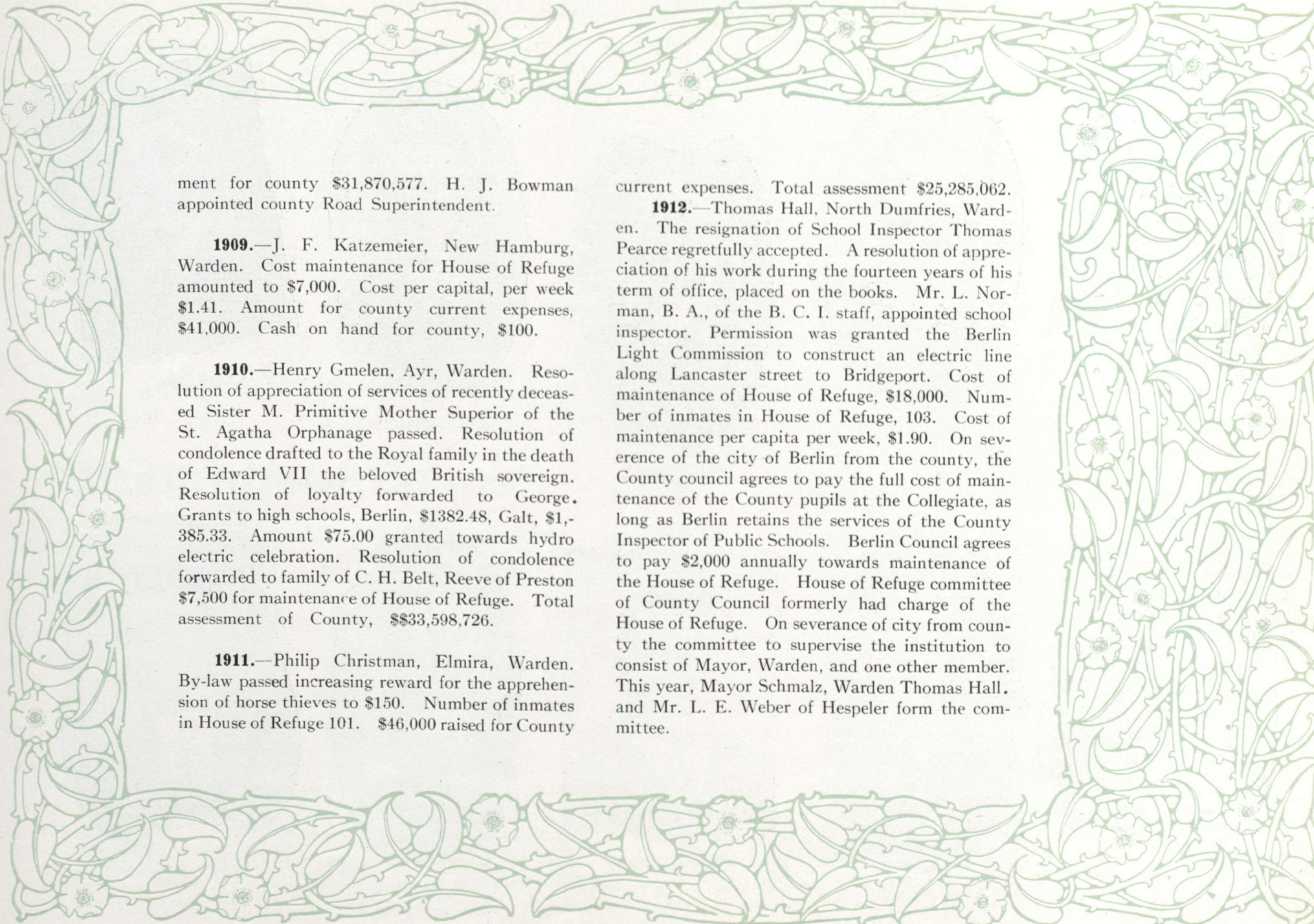
Allen Huber, Mayor 1908.

Mr. Allen Huber, mayor in 1908, was born in Bridgeport in 1847. He was son of the late H. S. Huber, who was seven times head of the village of Berlin. Mr. Allen Huber was a factor in the early days, as a pioneer traveller, finding markets for Berlin goods in Canada, Newfoundland, China and Japan. He is very widely known throughout the Dominion. His is an aggressive nature and there were many warm sessions during his term of mayor. In politics he is an independent. He has resided in Berlin since 1851 and was educated in the Common and Grammar Schools.



Charles C. Hahn, Mayor 1909-10.

Mr. Charles C. Hahn was mayor of Berlin in 1909-10. Previous to serving as mayor, he sat in the council from 1904-8. He is a tailor by trade. Hydro Electric Power was inaugurated in Berlin and in Western Ontario in 1910. Berlin, having survived the panic of 1907-8, was again in a prosperous condition. Then, the first permanent pavement was laid on King Street. Mr. Hahn was a member of the Ontario Municipal Association during his terms as mayor. The School Board decided to build the Victoria School. The system of collecting the taxes also was changed from July and December to June and October.

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ment for county \$31,870,577. H. J. Bowman appointed county Road Superintendent.

1909.—J. F. Katzemeier, New Hamburg, Warden. Cost maintenance for House of Refuge amounted to \$7,000. Cost per capital, per week \$1.41. Amount for county current expenses, \$41,000. Cash on hand for county, \$100.

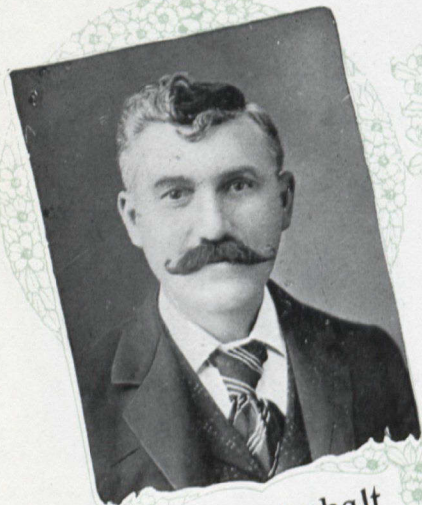
1910.—Henry Gmelen, Ayr, Warden. Resolution of appreciation of services of recently deceased Sister M. Primitive Mother Superior of the St. Agatha Orphanage passed. Resolution of condolence drafted to the Royal family in the death of Edward VII the beloved British sovereign. Resolution of loyalty forwarded to George. Grants to high schools, Berlin, \$1382.48, Galt, \$1,385.33. Amount \$75.00 granted towards hydro electric celebration. Resolution of condolence forwarded to family of C. H. Belt, Reeve of Preston \$7,500 for maintenance of House of Refuge. Total assessment of County, \$33,598,726.

1911.—Philip Christman, Elmira, Warden. By-law passed increasing reward for the apprehension of horse thieves to \$150. Number of inmates in House of Refuge 101. \$46,000 raised for County

current expenses. Total assessment \$25,285,062.

1912.—Thomas Hall, North Dumfries, Warden. The resignation of School Inspector Thomas Pearce regretfully accepted. A resolution of appreciation of his work during the fourteen years of his term of office, placed on the books. Mr. L. Norman, B. A., of the B. C. I. staff, appointed school inspector. Permission was granted the Berlin Light Commission to construct an electric line along Lancaster street to Bridgeport. Cost of maintenance of House of Refuge, \$18,000. Number of inmates in House of Refuge, 103. Cost of maintenance per capita per week, \$1.90. On severance of the city of Berlin from the county, the County council agrees to pay the full cost of maintenance of the County pupils at the Collegiate, as long as Berlin retains the services of the County Inspector of Public Schools. Berlin Council agrees to pay \$2,000 annually towards maintenance of the House of Refuge. House of Refuge committee of County Council formerly had charge of the House of Refuge. On severance of city from county the committee to supervise the institution to consist of Mayor, Warden, and one other member. This year, Mayor Schmalz, Warden Thomas Hall, and Mr. L. E. Weber of Hespeler form the committee.

THE FIRST ALDERMANIC COUNCIL



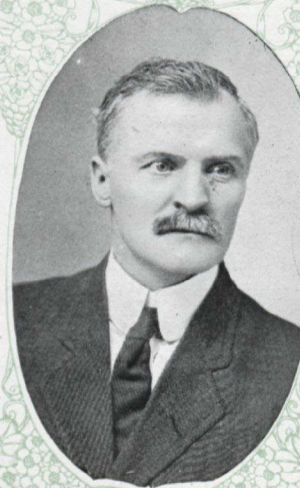
Jos. Winterhalt



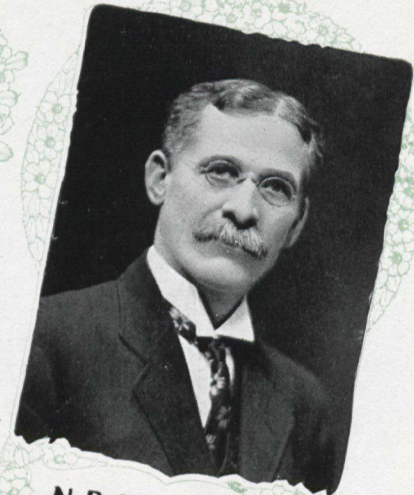
Carl Kranz



W.H. Schmalz
Mayor



J.H. Schnarr



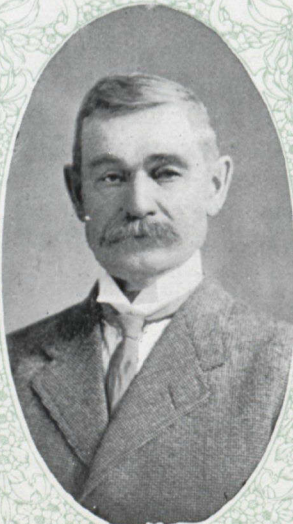
N.B. Detweiler

Members of the Council

City of Berlin 1912



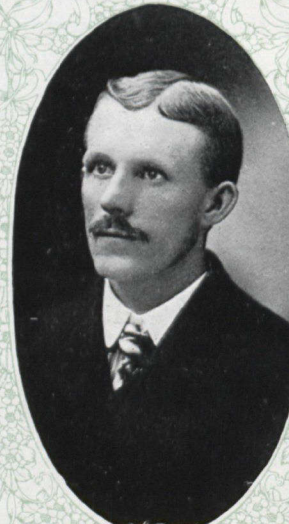
C.B. Dunke



W. Pieper



C.E. Bucher

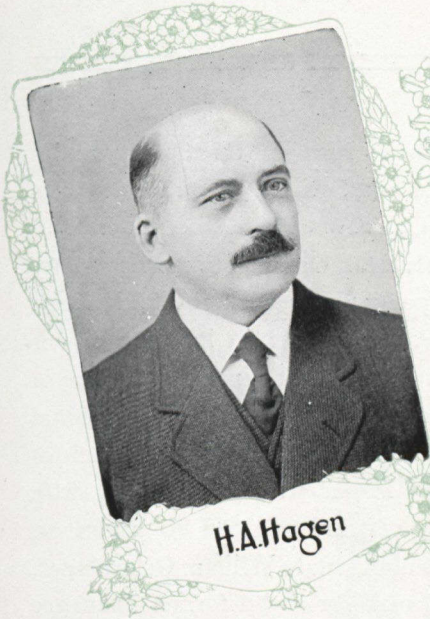


J.R. Schilling



W.O. Knechtel

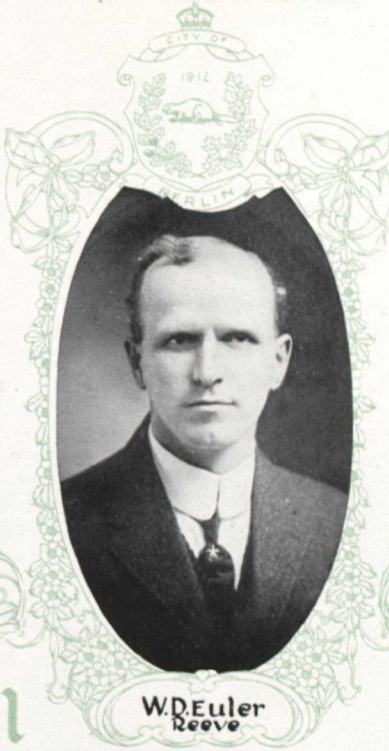
CITY OF BERLIN, 1912



H.A. Hagen



E.W. Clement



W.D. Euler
Reeve



J.S. Schwartz



F.H. Rohleder

Members of the Council

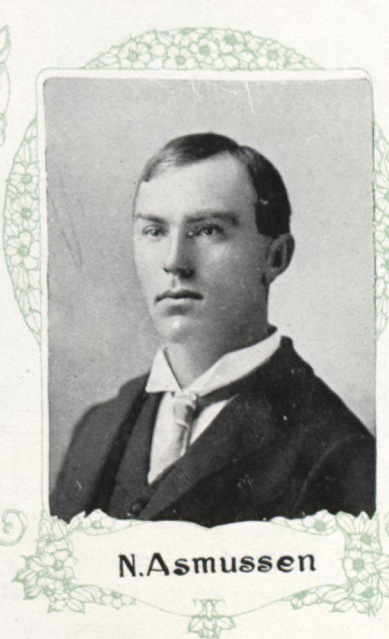
City of Berlin 1912



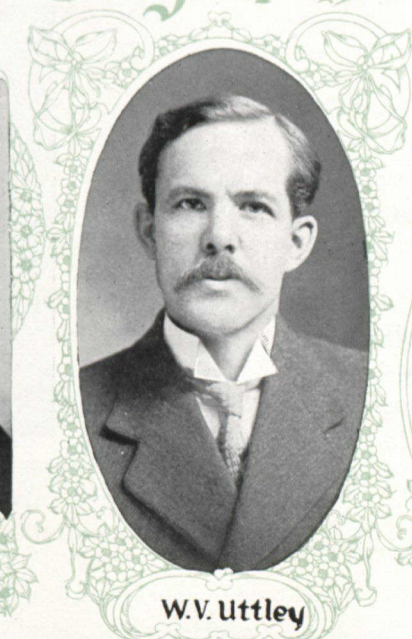
C.H. Mills



D. Gross Jr.



N. Asmussen



W.V. Uttley



H.A. Dietrich

WILLIAM HENRY SCHMALZ

Mayor of Berlin, Ontario, Managing Director of the Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, was born in Berlin Ont., December 31st, 1862, the son of B. Schmalz and Mary Schmalz, and was educated in public and high schools. Began his business career as clerk with the late Hugo Kranz, M.P. in 1878 at which time the office of the Economical was located in a small room of the store, the late Mr. Kranz being Manager at that time. This is where Mr. Schmalz first became identified with the Company but in 1883 he was engaged permanently as Clerk. He was appointed Secretary in 1890, Manager in 1902, and a Director in 1907.

He was a member of the Town Council in 1892 and refused the offer of the Mayoralty several times but accepted in 1910 and was elected by a majority of 552. Mr. Schmalz is a Trustee of the Berlin & Waterloo Hospital and was nine years the Secretary and three years the President of the Trust. He is the Treasurer of the Berlin Board of Trade, a Vice-President of the Ontario Municipal Association, Second Vice-President



WILLIAM HENRY SCHMALZ

First Mayor of the City of Berlin

of the Berlin Horticultural Society and a Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Kranz Coal Co. He has been identified with Musical Organizations for many years, particularly with the 29th Regiment Band of which he has been and is now the President since 1900. Mayor Schmalz also holds the Provisional appointment as [Lieutenant-Colonel of the City Regiment organized in 1910. He was married in 1888 to Eleonora, daughter of the late William Oelschlager, Town Treasurer and a former Manager of the Economical. He has one son, who has just graduated from Royal Military College, Kingston (Class prize in 1911, and Governor-General's Medal in 1912). Mr. Schmalz is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and in politics a Conservative. He is a member of The Berlin Club and Grand River Country Club, and his residence is at 93 Queen St. South.

(See photo of his birthplace, and paintings by him in photos shown in this work; the new city Coat-of-Arms was designed by him).

Berlin's Public Utilities

Berlin is an ardent friend of the Public Ownership principle. This may be due to the same cause which led seventy per cent. of her citizens to become possessed of homes. German thrift sees in public ownership greater economies and improved services

The Water Works System.



LATE in 1898, the first venture into the field of public utilities was made when the municipality purchased the waterworks system from the firm of Moffat, Hodgins and Clark who had established it in 1888, and been given a ten year franchise. The initial cost of the system was \$102,000. The supply of water was found to be inadequate and its quality not of the best. The electors were recommended to vote a sum sufficient to purchase the new system and to provide for improvements and extensions. The amount required was \$126,000 and it was voted. The election to select the first Board of Water Commissioners resulted in Messrs. J. C. Breithaupt, J. S. Anthes, Philip S. Lautenschleger and H. J. Bowman being entrusted with the task of administering the newly-acquired utility.

These gentlemen immediately set to work at sinking artesian wells and were successful in obtaining a good and thoroughly wholesome water supply. Miles of new mains were laid and service pipes provided to the property line. The water rates

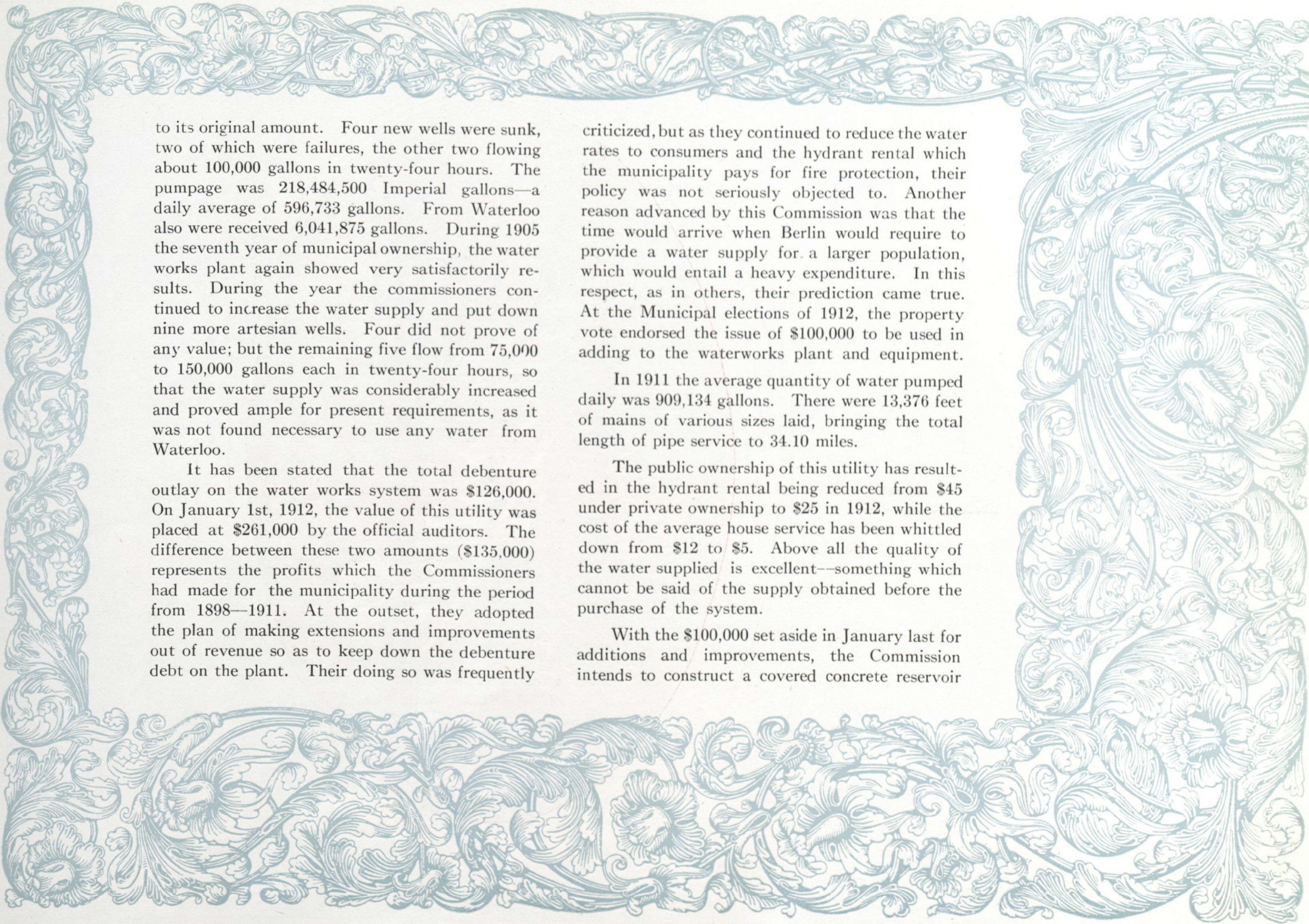
likewise were lowered and meter rates adjusted to a fair and workable basis. At the end of the first year of municipal ownership 312 meters had been installed. The Water Board early adopted the course of putting its service on a meter basis. It has proved a sound procedure. During the first year, two eight inch test wells were sunk, with such good results that the work was continued until a flow of over 1,000,000 Imperial gallons was obtained. The quality of this artesian water was beyond reproach. The wells were connected with the pump well and the system was so improved as to show 803 takers.

Up to this time Berlin had supplied Waterloo with water. That town, however, built its own system and the gate between the two systems was closed, not to be opened except in a case of emergency. The advantage of this connection being maintained was that each municipality had a reserve of upwards of 130,000 gallons of water stored at an elevation sufficient for fire pressure and a duplicate pumping plant equipped for service at any moment it might be called for. The total pumpage for the first year of ownership amounted to 207,747,373 gallons—an average of 560,946 per day. The Board succeeded in showing a profit of \$4,845.57, after meeting its debenture payments of principal and interest.

During 1900 a bypass way of the main connecting with the Waterloo system was metered (a four

inch meter being used), so that, in the event of the Berlin supply failing, water could be drawn from the other source, as was done during seven very dry days in August, when 630,000 gallons were purchased from Waterloo for \$22.05. Of main eight-inch to four-inch during that year were laid 8,325 feet; sixteen hydrants and twelve valves were set; 106 services were laid; 113 additional consumers entered on the books—making a total of 916; 92 meters were installed—making the total number of metered services 389, or forty-two per cent. of the total number of services and sixty-three per cent. of the revenue derived from private consumers. With the increased number of the latter, the pumpage was considerably less than that of the preceding year—166,240,285 Imperial gallons. Additional wells were sunk; but the water although abundant, was too highly charged with magnesia to be usable. In 1901 the mains were extended by one mile and a half; the number of services was increased by 236; of hydrants, by five; of valves, by three; of meters, by ninety-five. The number of meters (485) in use was so great that the waterworks board reported having very few consumers having more than one faucet and sprinkling without meters. The pumpage for the year was 172,767,000 Imperial gallons. Three addition-

al wells were struck, with a good flow. At the close of the fifth year of municipal ownership, as the natural flow of the wells was not sufficient, a contract was entered into to supply the flow of 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours by the air-lift system. An air-composer was installed, connected with the boilers and costing \$5,294.19, and connected with only seven of the wells. The system has worked most satisfactorily. The mains were extended—making a total of 109,814 feet, as against 67,300 when the works were taken over in 1898. The total number of consumers was 1,409 of whom 769 were flat-rate and 640 meter-rate. Nearly half of the consumers had meters, and additional discount making the minimum rate \$7, having encouraged consumers to use them. The pumpage for the year was 184,122,500—a daily average of 504,445—less than that of 1899, when, though there were much fewer customers the percentage of metered service was also less. In the sixth year there was a large increase in the number of mains—4,572 feet, of meters—111, of services—138, of flat rate consumers—710—and of meter-rate consumers—751. As the flow of several of the best wells was falling off, they were cleaned out, and strainers were put in them. This brought the flow up again

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns surrounds the text. The border is light blue and features repeating motifs of flowers and leaves.

to its original amount. Four new wells were sunk, two of which were failures, the other two flowing about 100,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The pumpage was 218,484,500 Imperial gallons—a daily average of 596,733 gallons. From Waterloo also were received 6,041,875 gallons. During 1905 the seventh year of municipal ownership, the water works plant again showed very satisfactorily results. During the year the commissioners continued to increase the water supply and put down nine more artesian wells. Four did not prove of any value; but the remaining five flow from 75,000 to 150,000 gallons each in twenty-four hours, so that the water supply was considerably increased and proved ample for present requirements, as it was not found necessary to use any water from Waterloo.

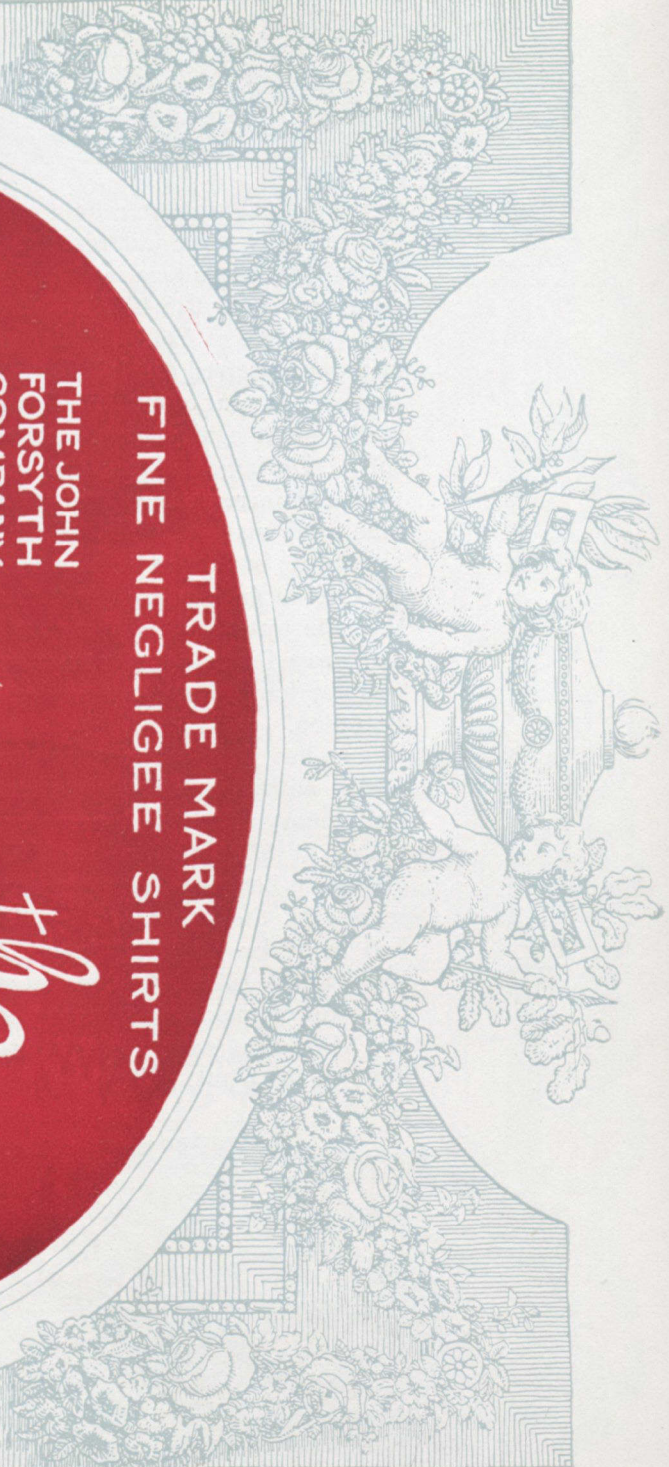
It has been stated that the total debenture outlay on the water works system was \$126,000. On January 1st, 1912, the value of this utility was placed at \$261,000 by the official auditors. The difference between these two amounts (\$135,000) represents the profits which the Commissioners had made for the municipality during the period from 1898—1911. At the outset, they adopted the plan of making extensions and improvements out of revenue so as to keep down the debenture debt on the plant. Their doing so was frequently

criticized, but as they continued to reduce the water rates to consumers and the hydrant rental which the municipality pays for fire protection, their policy was not seriously objected to. Another reason advanced by this Commission was that the time would arrive when Berlin would require to provide a water supply for a larger population, which would entail a heavy expenditure. In this respect, as in others, their prediction came true. At the Municipal elections of 1912, the property vote endorsed the issue of \$100,000 to be used in adding to the waterworks plant and equipment.

In 1911 the average quantity of water pumped daily was 909,134 gallons. There were 13,376 feet of mains of various sizes laid, bringing the total length of pipe service to 34.10 miles.

The public ownership of this utility has resulted in the hydrant rental being reduced from \$45 under private ownership to \$25 in 1912, while the cost of the average house service has been whittled down from \$12 to \$5. Above all the quality of the water supplied is excellent—something which cannot be said of the supply obtained before the purchase of the system.

With the \$100,000 set aside in January last for additions and improvements, the Commission intends to construct a covered concrete reservoir



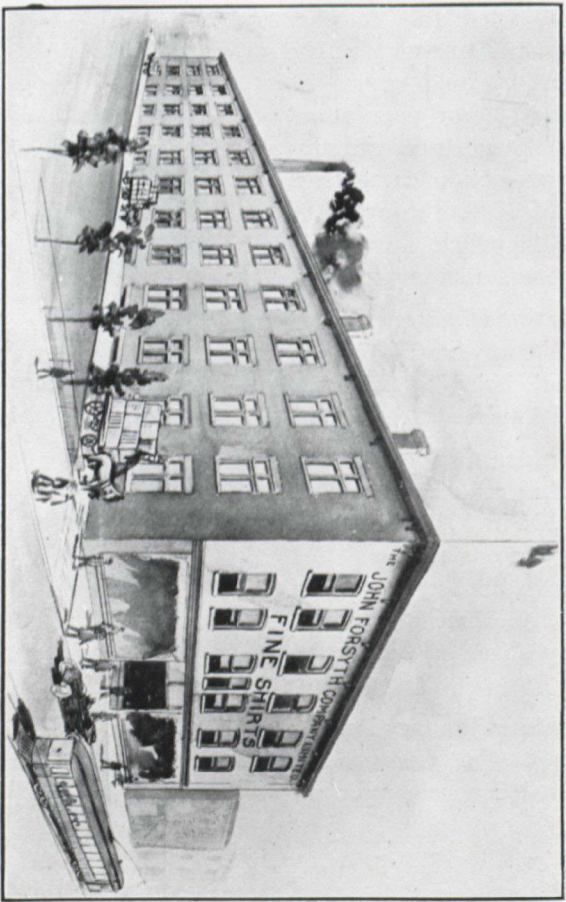
TRADE MARK
FINE NEGLIGENCE SHIRTS

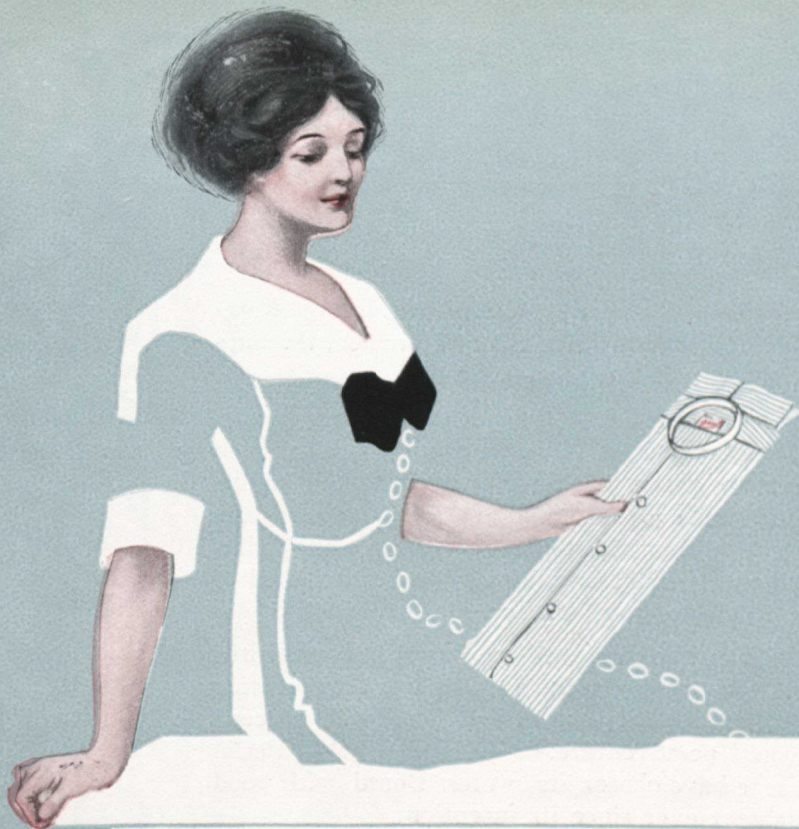
THE JOHN
FORSTYH
COMPANY
LIMITED

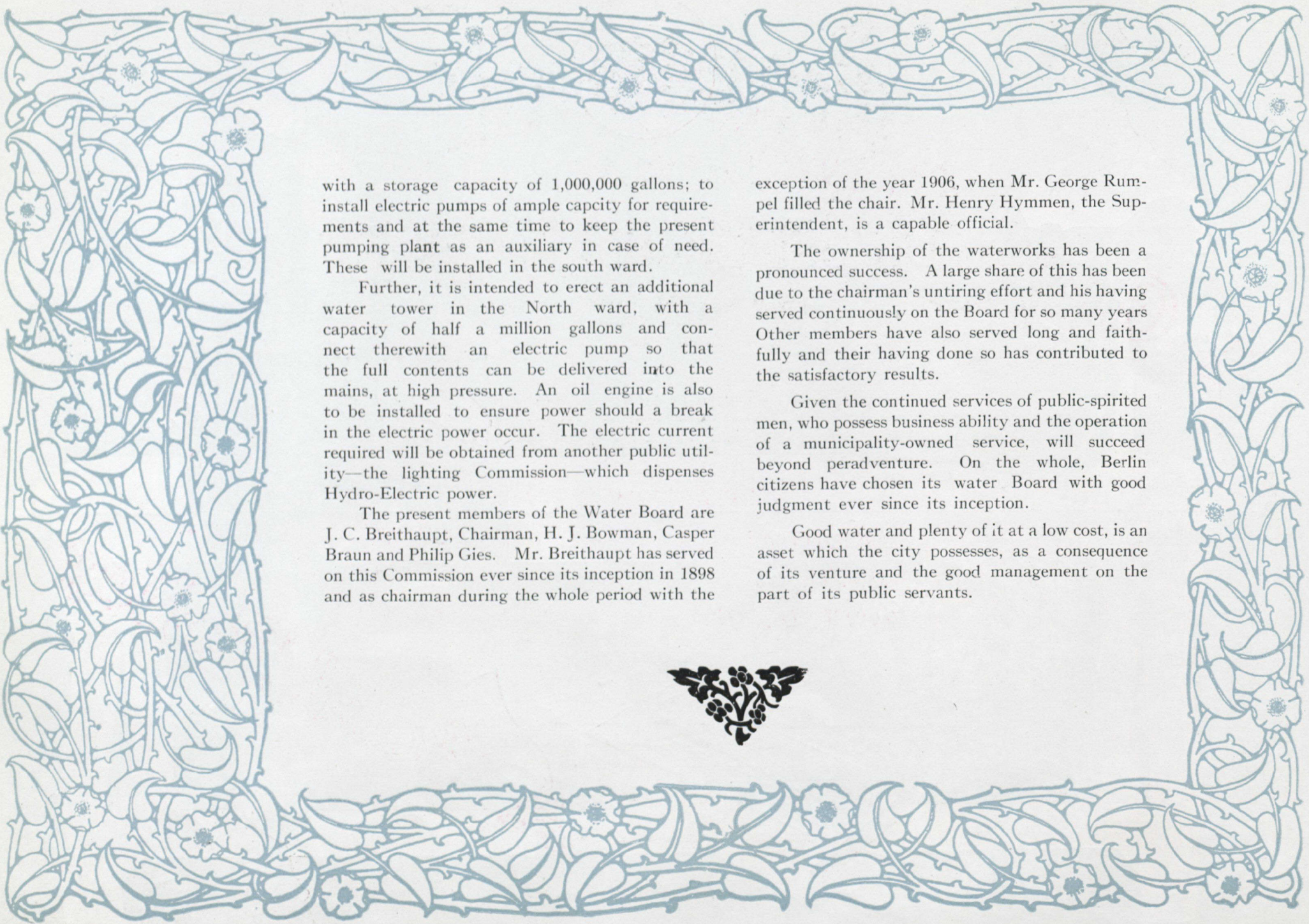
Forstyh

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THE GUARANTEED SHIRT
BERLIN, CANADA.







with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons; to install electric pumps of ample capacity for requirements and at the same time to keep the present pumping plant as an auxiliary in case of need. These will be installed in the south ward.

Further, it is intended to erect an additional water tower in the North ward, with a capacity of half a million gallons and connect therewith an electric pump so that the full contents can be delivered into the mains, at high pressure. An oil engine is also to be installed to ensure power should a break in the electric power occur. The electric current required will be obtained from another public utility—the lighting Commission—which dispenses Hydro-Electric power.

The present members of the Water Board are J. C. Breithaupt, Chairman, H. J. Bowman, Casper Braun and Philip Gies. Mr. Breithaupt has served on this Commission ever since its inception in 1898 and as chairman during the whole period with the

exception of the year 1906, when Mr. George Rumpel filled the chair. Mr. Henry Hymmen, the Superintendent, is a capable official.

The ownership of the waterworks has been a pronounced success. A large share of this has been due to the chairman's untiring effort and his having served continuously on the Board for so many years. Other members have also served long and faithfully and their having done so has contributed to the satisfactory results.

Given the continued services of public-spirited men, who possess business ability and the operation of a municipality-owned service, will succeed beyond peradventure. On the whole, Berlin citizens have chosen its water Board with good judgment ever since its inception.

Good water and plenty of it at a low cost, is an asset which the city possesses, as a consequence of its venture and the good management on the part of its public servants.



Amount insured

\$

The Commercial MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company OF BERLIN, (Ontario)

SAFE AS
THE BANK
OF ENGLAND

CASH SYSTEM

ESTABLISHED 1870

In Consideration of a premium of _____ Dollars received by the said Company from _____ of the _____ of _____ in the County of _____ and Province of Ontario (hereinafter called the Assured), do, according to and subject to the provisions of the laws having reference to Cash-Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the said Province and the Statutory and other Conditions hereon endorsed, **Assure** the said Assured, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, against immediate loss or damage by fire to the amount and on the property following, namely:

ESTABLISHED 1870

AMOUNT AT RISK	-	\$23,000,000
ASSETS	-	\$ 600,000
GOV'T. DEPOSIT	-	\$ 50,000

(reference being had for a more particular description to the Application of the said Assured, dated the _____ day of _____ A.D. 191_____, numbered _____ and filed in the said Company's Office at Berlin), for and during the term of _____ ending at noon on the _____ day of _____ A.D. 191_____, the said insured property being represented in said Application as otherwise insured and as being held by _____ and as being _____ encumbered _____

In Witness whereof, the Corporate Seal of the Company is hereunto affixed at the TOWN OF BERLIN, this _____ day of _____ 191_____

Manager.

J. J. Smith President.

A Good Company

A Good Policy

The Berlin Light Commission



SUCCESS attending the public ownership and operation of the water system under a Commission, led the citizens of Berlin to enter into negotiations looking to the purchase of the privately-owned gas and electric plant in 1903. Terms were arrived at early in 1903 with the Berlin Gas Company, then owners, and the works taken over in June of the same year. The price paid was \$90,000.

Four gentlemen who had been active in the campaign leading up to its purchase were Messrs. S. J. Williams, C. K. Hagedorn, H. J. Bowman and C. H. Mills. They were elected the first Board of Lighting Commissioners and acted for some years.

Mr. August R. Lang and Mr. Jacob Kaufman are two prominent business men who afterwards rendered valuable services on this Commission. Mr. Lang served from March, 1905, to Jan. 1st, 1911,

and Mr. Kaufman from April, 1905, to Jan 1st, 1910.

The present Commissioners are Messrs. A. L. Breithaupt, Chairman, Geo. Lippert, Dr. J. J. Walters, Dr. R. W. Schnarr. The officers are Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Sec'y., E. J. Philip, Supt., V. S. McIntyre, Supt. Street Railway Dept. Chairman Breithaupt and Mr. Lippert took office in April, 1905; Dr. Walters on January 1, 1910; Dr. Schnarr on January 1, 1911.

The first commission replaced the steam engine for the gas engine as motive power for the electric plant. In 1905, the gas engines were fitted to use producer gas. This was then continued until the coming of Niagara power. After a thorough trial of this, the Commission decided to depend entirely upon Hydro-Electric current for their electric power.

Berlin had the honor of having been the point at which the Niagara Power movement had its inception and which probably exhibited the greatest interest in the development of the idea.

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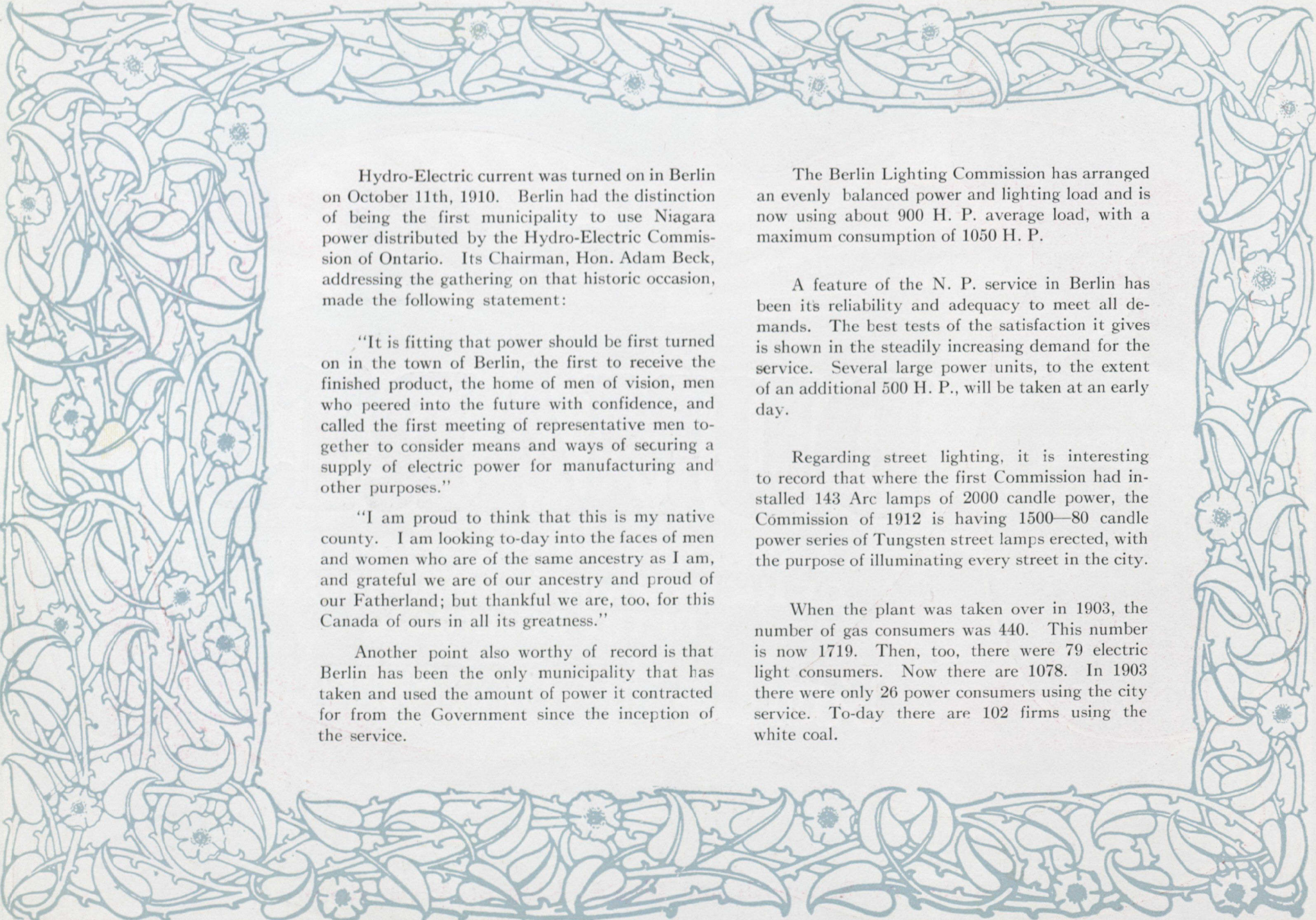
COOKED HAMS
BREAKFAST BACON
BACK BACON

PORK SAUSAGE & FRANKFURTERS
DUMARTS
FRYING SAUSAGE

HEAD CHEESE
DUMARTS
BLOOD SAUSAGE

DUMART
BROTHERS
BERLIN

LIVER SAUSAGE
DUMARTS
BROWNSWIGER



Hydro-Electric current was turned on in Berlin on October 11th, 1910. Berlin had the distinction of being the first municipality to use Niagara power distributed by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario. Its Chairman, Hon. Adam Beck, addressing the gathering on that historic occasion, made the following statement:

"It is fitting that power should be first turned on in the town of Berlin, the first to receive the finished product, the home of men of vision, men who peered into the future with confidence, and called the first meeting of representative men together to consider means and ways of securing a supply of electric power for manufacturing and other purposes."

"I am proud to think that this is my native county. I am looking to-day into the faces of men and women who are of the same ancestry as I am, and grateful we are of our ancestry and proud of our Fatherland; but thankful we are, too, for this Canada of ours in all its greatness."

Another point also worthy of record is that Berlin has been the only municipality that has taken and used the amount of power it contracted for from the Government since the inception of the service.

The Berlin Lighting Commission has arranged an evenly balanced power and lighting load and is now using about 900 H. P. average load, with a maximum consumption of 1050 H. P.

A feature of the N. P. service in Berlin has been its reliability and adequacy to meet all demands. The best tests of the satisfaction it gives is shown in the steadily increasing demand for the service. Several large power units, to the extent of an additional 500 H. P., will be taken at an early day.

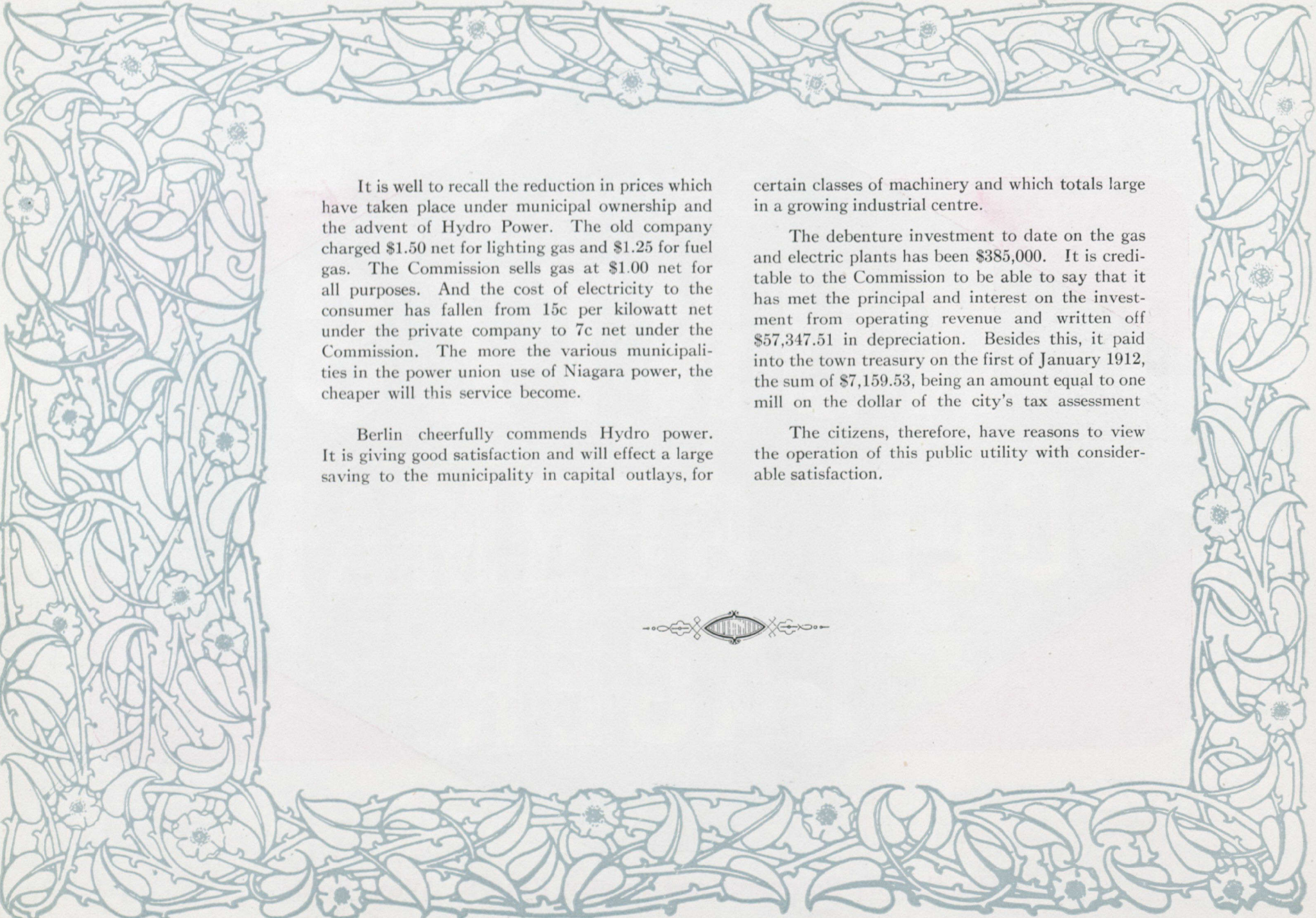
Regarding street lighting, it is interesting to record that where the first Commission had installed 143 Arc lamps of 2000 candle power, the Commission of 1912 is having 1500—80 candle power series of Tungsten street lamps erected, with the purpose of illuminating every street in the city.

When the plant was taken over in 1903, the number of gas consumers was 440. This number is now 1719. Then, too, there were 79 electric light consumers. Now there are 1078. In 1903 there were only 26 power consumers using the city service. To-day there are 102 firms using the white coal.



DRINK
KUNTZ'S
OLD GERMAN
LAGER

Handled by Bernhardt and Ziegler, King St. West, Berlin



It is well to recall the reduction in prices which have taken place under municipal ownership and the advent of Hydro Power. The old company charged \$1.50 net for lighting gas and \$1.25 for fuel gas. The Commission sells gas at \$1.00 net for all purposes. And the cost of electricity to the consumer has fallen from 15c per kilowatt net under the private company to 7c net under the Commission. The more the various municipalities in the power union use of Niagara power, the cheaper will this service become.

Berlin cheerfully commends Hydro power. It is giving good satisfaction and will effect a large saving to the municipality in capital outlays, for

certain classes of machinery and which totals large in a growing industrial centre.

The debenture investment to date on the gas and electric plants has been \$385,000. It is creditable to the Commission to be able to say that it has met the principal and interest on the investment from operating revenue and written off \$57,347.51 in depreciation. Besides this, it paid into the town treasury on the first of January 1912, the sum of \$7,159.53, being an amount equal to one mill on the dollar of the city's tax assessment.

The citizens, therefore, have reasons to view the operation of this public utility with considerable satisfaction.





The Trade Mark that Helped to Make Berlin a City.



BERLIN has the enviable reputation of being the best Town in Canada, earned largely through the medium of her manufacturers, many of whose products are household words from Ocean to Ocean. In the establishment of this reputation the Williams, Greene & Rome Company claim a prominent part.

Berlin is emerging into the added prestige and larger responsibilities of Cityhood. At such a time it is singularly appropriate to announce the expansion and extension of this business.

The growth of not only Berlin, but of all Canada has produced a constantly increasing demand for the famous W. G. & R. brand of shirts and collars. This has obtained to such an extent that our three plants at Berlin, Waterloo and Hanover have been unable to cope with all the business offered. We have had these conditions under serious consideration for sometime and are at present maturing plans for an entirely new

and up-to-date plant equipped in the most modern way and with largely increased facilities for our growing business.

In our preparation for this extension of our business we have visited a great number of the newest industrial plants in Canada and the United States, and based on the experience thus gained we are planning for an equipment which will be, when completed, the most modern Shirt and collar manufacturing plant in America.

We are paying particular attention in our planning for the comfort of our employees, as we are thoroughly convinced that in order to manufacture a high grade article to-day it is first of all necessary to secure high grade operators and then treat them as such.

In maintaining a high standard of excellence for our product it shall be our constant aim for the future, as in the past, to be satisfied with nothing but the best

THE WILLIAMS, GREENE & ROME CO.
Limited.

Factories: Berlin, Waterloo, Hanover.

The Assessment Department



MODERN methods find favor in Berlin. The appointment of an Assessment Commissioner in 1910 was a step forward. The official chosen for this onerous position was Martin Huehnergard, who for many years had been employed by the municipality as tax-collector and had filled various other posts. Mr. Huehnergard had made a study of the Assessment Act and brought to the work a keenness for the service and the city's welfare.

Since adopting the plan of having the responsibility placed upon one pair of shoulders and having the Assessment Commissioner make a business of it, improvements have occurred all along the line. The mayor, also, is a member of the Assessment Commission. The actual valuating is performed by two assessors: Martin Reidel and Wm. Cairnes, and their work is supervised by the Commissioner.

Among the improvements obtained by this system is greater uniformity of method and a reduction in the number of appeals, due to fairness in assessing.

There was a change made from the custom of setting down the names of those assessed alphabetically to placing properties according to street and number, so as to jibe with the frontage ledger. This insured no property being omitted and enabled comparisons to be made of assessments on any street or section of the corporation.

It is worthy of mention that the land values have increased fifty per cent here during the past five years.

The Assessment Commissioner favors an amendment to the act governing, so as to give assessors latitude in their work and to place a greater proportion of taxation on land than on buildings. With this power it would be possible to assess vacant land, held for speculative purposes, at a fair valuation. Now, a commissioner cannot discriminate between land containing build-

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furniture.

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AND NOISELESSLY



THE NEW WAY



THE OLD WAY

ONWARD·MFG·CO·BERLIN·ONT·

ings and a vacant lot alongside of it. If the improved property carries a land assessment of \$25 a foot, the unimproved land adjacent must not be assessed at a higher rate.

The following table shows in a concise form the growth of Berlin in population and assessment. This year, the Assessment Commissioner has set out to increase the total assessment \$1,500,000 chiefly on land values:—

Year	Total Assessment	Population
1893	2,507,660	7,565
1894	2,685,656	7,778
1895	2,734,086	8,383
1896	2,939,290	8,687

Year	Total Assessment	Population
1897	3,007,035	9,295
1898	3,152,555	9,642
1899	3,324,495	9,359
1900	3,344,920	9,696
1901	3,410,855	9,914
1902	3,624,400	10,160
1903	3,807,620	10,466
1904	4,086,875	10,651
1905	4,934,509	11,715
1906	5,417,080	12,151
1907	5,900,959	13,083
1908	6,123,586	13,407
1909	6,441,531	13,664
1910	6,780,334	14,600
1911	7,159,535	15,338



We attend to the advertising of 57
concerns---chiefly in Berlin “News
Record.”

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creates a desire to buy.

We shall be pleased to call upon you and talk over your advertising.

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Maxwell Publicity Service (M. P. S.) 110 Weber Chambers, Berlin.

Berlin office of J. J. Gibbons, Limited, of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Berlin.





The Street Railway



UTILITY number three owned and operated by the city is the Street Railway system, uniting Berlin and Waterloo and having a branch line to the fine G.T.R. depot.

Always progressive, the citizens gave a charter in 1886 to a private company to build and operate a street railway service for twenty years. Col. Burt, an American, was the moving spirit at that time. The road was a horse-car line and did good service. The company converted it into an electric road in 1896.

The franchise given the company was appreciating in value with the growth of the municipalities it served and the people of Berlin determined to purchase the system when the twenty-year period expired, namely in 1906.

Early in the last named year, the Council notified the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway

Co. of its intention to take over the railway on Sept. 6th, 1906, and appointed a Committee of the Council to handle the matter.

This Committee could not reach an understanding with the company as to the value of the property and recourse was had to arbitration. The town named Mr. J. M. Scully as its arbitrator. The street railway selected Judge Morgan of Toronto to care for its interests and the two chose Judge Jamieson of Guelph to complete their number.

The greater part of the summer of 1906 was consumed in the hearings and it was not until Dec. 29th, 1906, that the arbitrators made their award. By its terms, the town was to pay \$75,200 for the property and an additional \$8000 for supplies on hand, office furniture, etc., making a total of \$83,200. The electors ratified the purchase by voting the money required, early in 1907. The town assumed possession on May 1st, 1907.

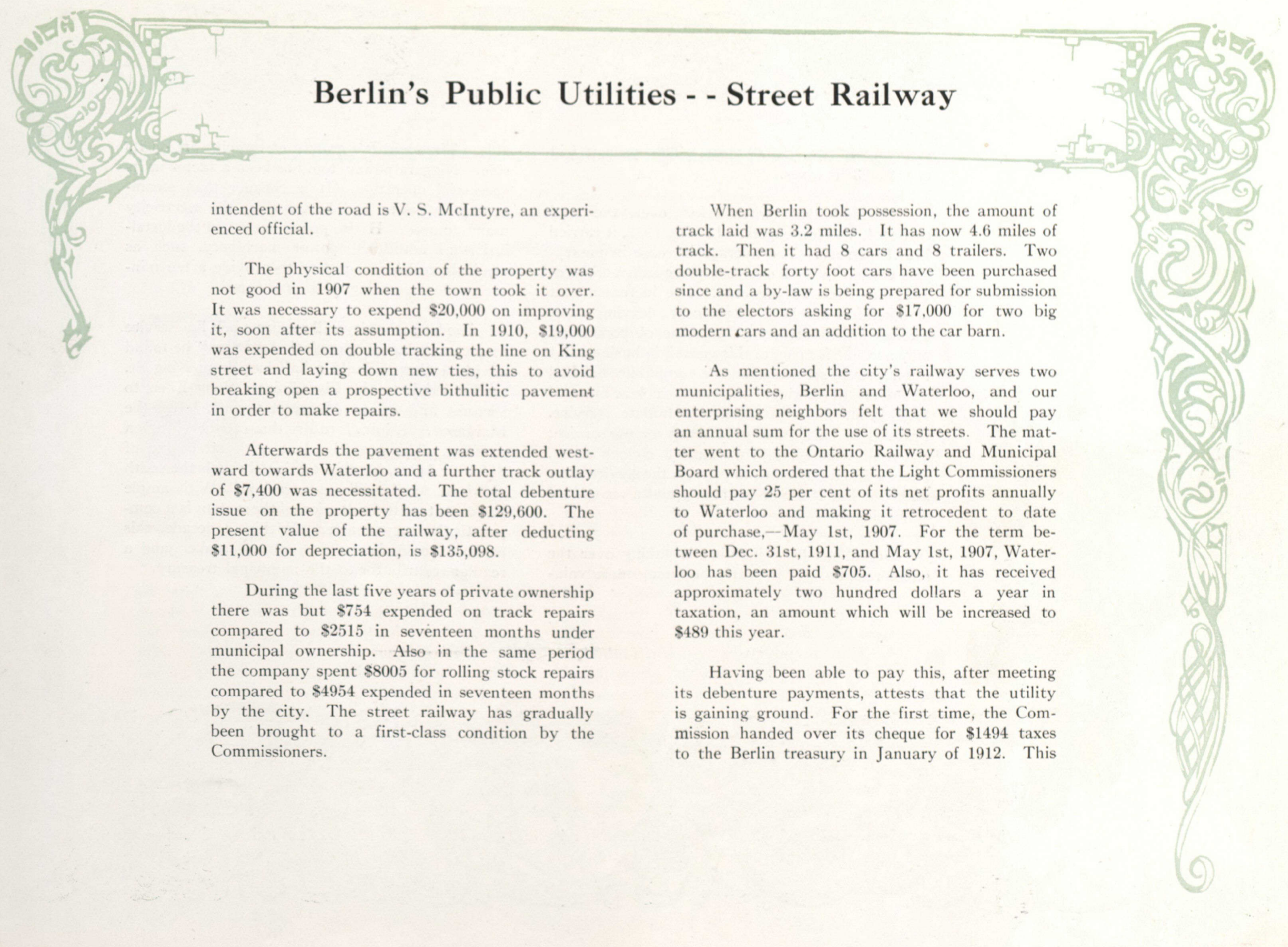
The management of the utility was placed into the hands of a Light Commission, then consisting of A. L. Breithaupt, Aug. R. Lang, George Lippert and Jacob Kaufman. The Super-

Saturday Morning in the Berlin Public Market Hall



If we told you of the crowds that congregate in the Berlin Public Market Hall on Saturday morning, every week in the year, you might doubt the veracity of our statements. Here, then, is a photograph which tells the story. It shows 2,200 people from the homes of Berlin at 8 a.m. on July 6th. All classes and conditions vie with each other in buying in this Market Hall the fresh fruits and vegetables and farm

produce brought in from the surrounding districts. Berlin—that is to say 70 per cent. of her householders—live in their own homes, and the early habits of thrift are practised through life. The housewife does her own marketing, and the home is all the better for it. We consider this photograph one of the best object lessons of the community life of the City of Berlin. It will appeal to you.



Berlin's Public Utilities - - Street Railway

intendent of the road is V. S. McIntyre, an experienced official.

The physical condition of the property was not good in 1907 when the town took it over. It was necessary to expend \$20,000 on improving it, soon after its assumption. In 1910, \$19,000 was expended on double tracking the line on King street and laying down new ties, this to avoid breaking open a prospective bithulitic pavement in order to make repairs.

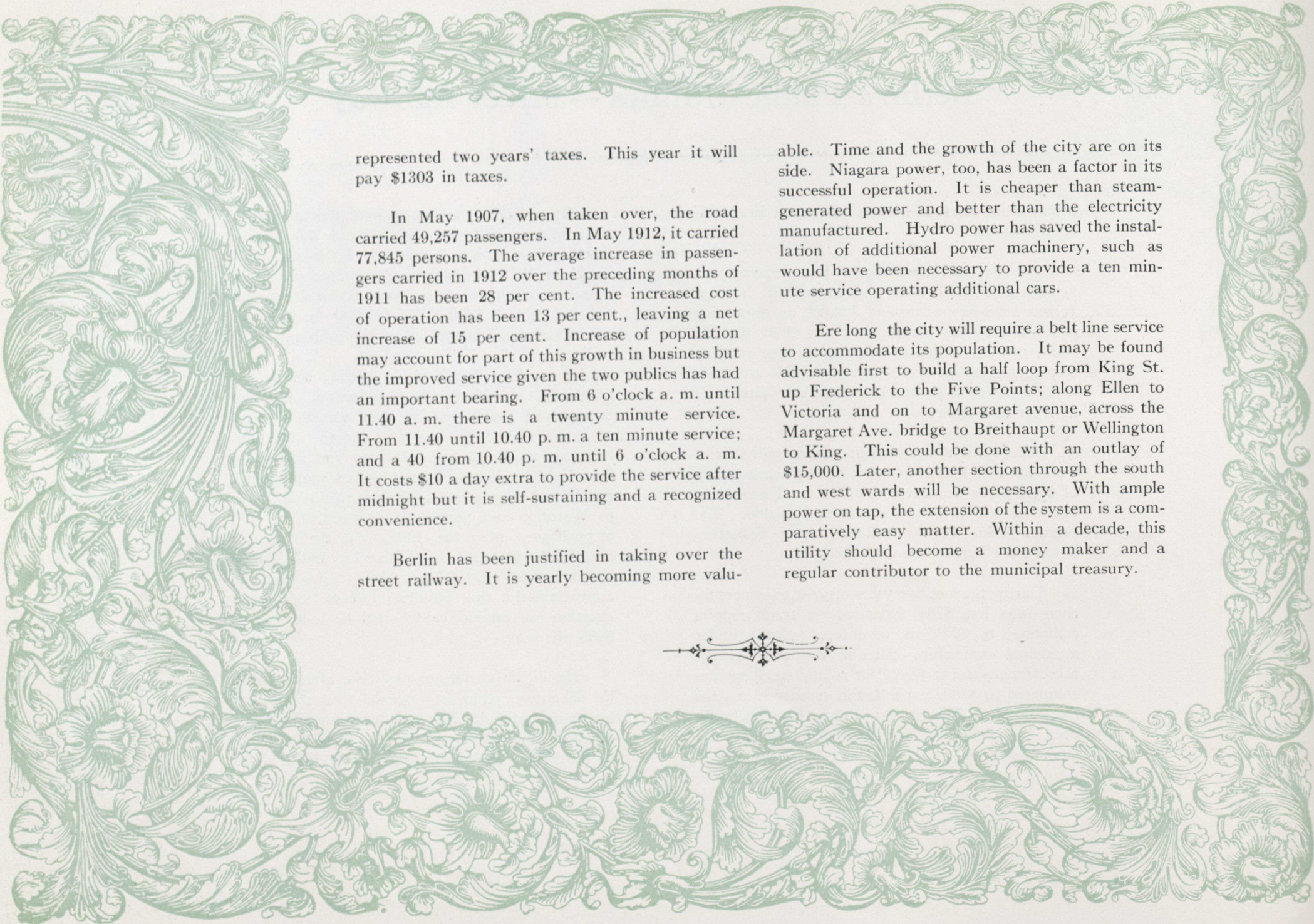
Afterwards the pavement was extended westward towards Waterloo and a further track outlay of \$7,400 was necessitated. The total debenture issue on the property has been \$129,600. The present value of the railway, after deducting \$11,000 for depreciation, is \$135,098.

During the last five years of private ownership there was but \$754 expended on track repairs compared to \$2515 in seventeen months under municipal ownership. Also in the same period the company spent \$8005 for rolling stock repairs compared to \$4954 expended in seventeen months by the city. The street railway has gradually been brought to a first-class condition by the Commissioners.

When Berlin took possession, the amount of track laid was 3.2 miles. It has now 4.6 miles of track. Then it had 8 cars and 8 trailers. Two double-track forty foot cars have been purchased since and a by-law is being prepared for submission to the electors asking for \$17,000 for two big modern cars and an addition to the car barn.

As mentioned the city's railway serves two municipalities, Berlin and Waterloo, and our enterprising neighbors felt that we should pay an annual sum for the use of its streets. The matter went to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board which ordered that the Light Commissioners should pay 25 per cent of its net profits annually to Waterloo and making it retrocedent to date of purchase,—May 1st, 1907. For the term between Dec. 31st, 1911, and May 1st, 1907, Waterloo has been paid \$705. Also, it has received approximately two hundred dollars a year in taxation, an amount which will be increased to \$489 this year.

Having been able to pay this, after meeting its debenture payments, attests that the utility is gaining ground. For the first time, the Commission handed over its cheque for \$1494 taxes to the Berlin treasury in January of 1912. This

A decorative border in a light green color frames the page. It features intricate floral and scrollwork patterns, including large flowers and swirling vines, running along the top, bottom, and sides of the text area.

represented two years' taxes. This year it will pay \$1303 in taxes.

In May 1907, when taken over, the road carried 49,257 passengers. In May 1912, it carried 77,845 persons. The average increase in passengers carried in 1912 over the preceding months of 1911 has been 28 per cent. The increased cost of operation has been 13 per cent., leaving a net increase of 15 per cent. Increase of population may account for part of this growth in business but the improved service given the two publics has had an important bearing. From 6 o'clock a. m. until 11.40 a. m. there is a twenty minute service. From 11.40 until 10.40 p. m. a ten minute service; and a 40 from 10.40 p. m. until 6 o'clock a. m. It costs \$10 a day extra to provide the service after midnight but it is self-sustaining and a recognized convenience.

Berlin has been justified in taking over the street railway. It is yearly becoming more valu-

able. Time and the growth of the city are on its side. Niagara power, too, has been a factor in its successful operation. It is cheaper than steam-generated power and better than the electricity manufactured. Hydro power has saved the installation of additional power machinery, such as would have been necessary to provide a ten minute service operating additional cars.

Ere long the city will require a belt line service to accommodate its population. It may be found advisable first to build a half loop from King St. up Frederick to the Five Points; along Ellen to Victoria and on to Margaret avenue, across the Margaret Ave. bridge to Breithaupt or Wellington to King. This could be done with an outlay of \$15,000. Later, another section through the south and west wards will be necessary. With ample power on tap, the extension of the system is a comparatively easy matter. Within a decade, this utility should become a money maker and a regular contributor to the municipal treasury.



Fifty-Six Years in the Furniture Business in Berlin

Berlin is the Furniture Centre of Canada; more Furniture and Better Furniture is made in Berlin than any other section of the Dominion. The Interview comes with added force on the eve of our Cityhood Celebration

*An Interview with William (Daddy) Simpson;
known as the Father of the Furniture Industry*



THOUSANDS of our citizens for years have noticed a kindly faced, unobtrusive, indeed retiring man around our city; a man who, looks young when his eyes glisten, a man who has to be spoken to before he speaks,—a man who, although quietly happy in the present, seems to be years back in thought. A man now nearly eighty one and yet he has the fire of youth when you come to discuss the old days of 1856 and the inception of the furniture industry in Berlin.

That quiet, genial man is William—known to us all as “Daddy” Simpson—the father of the furniture trade, and the father of many in the furniture trade today. Just to sit an hour and chat with “Daddy” is one of life’s reminiscences. It’s one of the milestones on life’s highway to glean from him the vicissitudes of fifty-six years in Berlin.

To live to be eighty-one is notable even in a country where longevity is a strong feature of our healthful clime; but to find rank as the founder of an industry that is raising Berlin into the front rank of the Dominion is to be desired by many, and attained by few.

“Daddy’s” age means something. He created an industry. Age does not always mean a biography or a page in the upbuilding of a town, province or a dominion. Methuselah lived nine hundred and sixty nine years, we are told in the inspired Word, but if he ever said a quotable thing or did a useful one we do not know it. William Simpson came to Berlin in 1856 when it had about 1,200 population. The main street then as now was King Street. It had a few scattered houses and ran from the Waterloo boundary to the Old Mennonite Church. It aimed to be a street of some importance; it put on a bold front but it had big gaps

for hundreds of yards where only grass and untenanted lots were awaiting the development of the town.

There were two small furniture factories in those days—the Hoffman Factory stood where the Merchants Bank stands in 1912; Enoch Ziegler owned the second factory which standing in the East end after many ups and downs passed into the hands of the Canada Furniture Company in 1901.

“Daddy” Simpson managed the Ziegler factory for the assignees early in 1856. In the fall of that year, he, with the assignees, formed a company known as the Menno Eby and Co. Factory. For three years they went on the even tenor of their way turning out good substantial furniture. “Furniture to wear” as Mr. Simpson says. They did not seek fancy frills and the many fads in furniture that prevail in these days. Then Mr. Eby retired and it became Simpson and Co; the Company being William Simpson, David S. Shoemaker (well known in those days) and James Potter,

who owned the Great Western Hotel which stood where the Walper House stands now.

In 1887 the Simpson Company moved to what up to a week ago was known as the Simpson Block on King Street, but which block by the strange whirligig of fate has just been bought by A. G. Schreiter who worked for many years for “Daddy” Simpson.

The business eventually became Simpson, Anthes & Co., the members being William Simpson, John Aldous, Senator Merner, and John Anthes; an amalgamation of Simpson’s original factory and Anthes & Co. who succeeded the Hoffman factory.

As William Simpson says, “We made a general line of medium grade furniture — furniture that would wear—good dependable stuff—so good it is in service to-day.”

Sales were chiefly in the local market. They had no serious competition.

In 1862 the firm became Simpson and Aldous.



Mr. William Simpson

In 1877 it was Simpson, Anthes & Co., and from 1862 to that date except for some small factories this firm had no opposition.

There was, however, a good factory in Waterloo known as the Wegenast Furniture Factory, in which the original Mr. Isaac Hoffman was interested after retiring from Berlin.

Internal differences arising, Mr. John Anthes retired in 1881 and the firm again became Simpson & Co., composed of William Simpson and Senator Merner.

In 1901 the business was sold out to the Canada Furniture Manufacturers Limited; Mr. Simpson retaining his stock but retiring from the helm in favor of younger men.

What is now Schreiter's Block—but to thousands will long be remembered as the Simpson

Block,—was built in 1887 and it is an interesting sidelight on the marvellous increase in land and building values in 1912 when the Simpson Block in 1912 sells for three times its first cost in 1887.

Of course, the great factor in its increase in value is its central location, and it is without doubt in the throbbing heart-centre of the City.

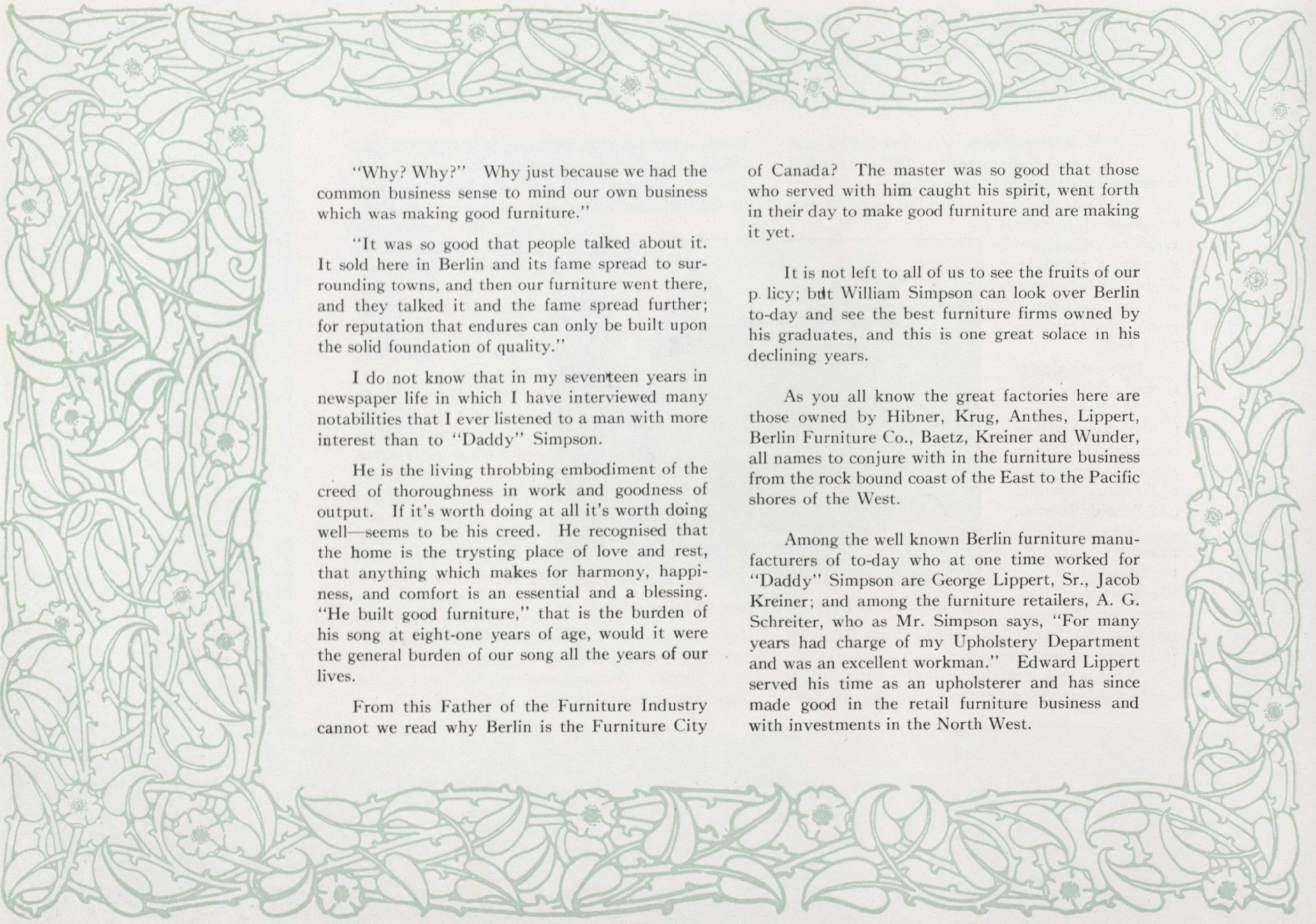
"Now, William, how do you explain the fact that Berlin for nearly sixty years has been interested heavily in the furniture industry and now is the centre of the Furniture Industry of the Dominion?"

It was here that I touched upon the genial eyes to glisten and the reserved tongue to loosen.

"Daddy" Simpson was in the heart of the furniture trade in thought at once.



Residence of Mr. Wm. Simpson, 77 Foundry St. N.



“Why? Why?” Why just because we had the common business sense to mind our own business which was making good furniture.”

“It was so good that people talked about it. It sold here in Berlin and its fame spread to surrounding towns, and then our furniture went there, and they talked it and the fame spread further; for reputation that endures can only be built upon the solid foundation of quality.”

I do not know that in my seventeen years in newspaper life in which I have interviewed many notabilities that I ever listened to a man with more interest than to “Daddy” Simpson.

He is the living throbbing embodiment of the creed of thoroughness in work and goodness of output. If it's worth doing at all it's worth doing well—seems to be his creed. He recognised that the home is the trysting place of love and rest, that anything which makes for harmony, happiness, and comfort is an essential and a blessing. “He built good furniture,” that is the burden of his song at eight-one years of age, would it were the general burden of our song all the years of our lives.

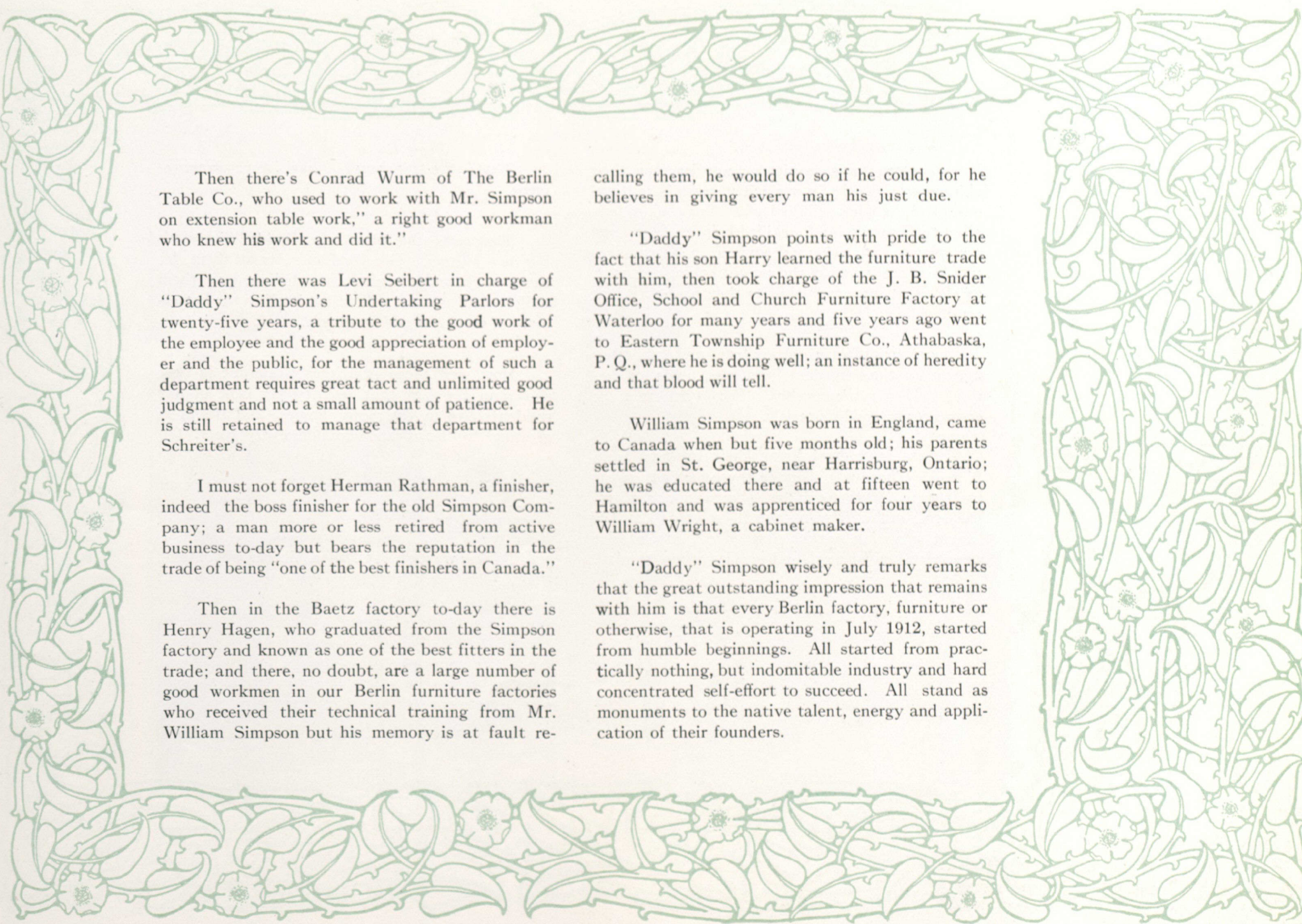
From this Father of the Furniture Industry cannot we read why Berlin is the Furniture City

of Canada? The master was so good that those who served with him caught his spirit, went forth in their day to make good furniture and are making it yet.

It is not left to all of us to see the fruits of our policy; but William Simpson can look over Berlin to-day and see the best furniture firms owned by his graduates, and this is one great solace in his declining years.

As you all know the great factories here are those owned by Hibner, Krug, Anthes, Lippert, Berlin Furniture Co., Baetz, Kreiner and Wunder, all names to conjure with in the furniture business from the rock bound coast of the East to the Pacific shores of the West.

Among the well known Berlin furniture manufacturers of to-day who at one time worked for “Daddy” Simpson are George Lippert, Sr., Jacob Kreiner; and among the furniture retailers, A. G. Schreiter, who as Mr. Simpson says, “For many years had charge of my Upholstery Department and was an excellent workman.” Edward Lippert served his time as an upholsterer and has since made good in the retail furniture business and with investments in the North West.



Then there's Conrad Wurm of The Berlin Table Co., who used to work with Mr. Simpson on extension table work," a right good workman who knew his work and did it."

Then there was Levi Seibert in charge of "Daddy" Simpson's Undertaking Parlors for twenty-five years, a tribute to the good work of the employee and the good appreciation of employer and the public, for the management of such a department requires great tact and unlimited good judgment and not a small amount of patience. He is still retained to manage that department for Schreiter's.

I must not forget Herman Rathman, a finisher, indeed the boss finisher for the old Simpson Company; a man more or less retired from active business to-day but bears the reputation in the trade of being "one of the best finishers in Canada."

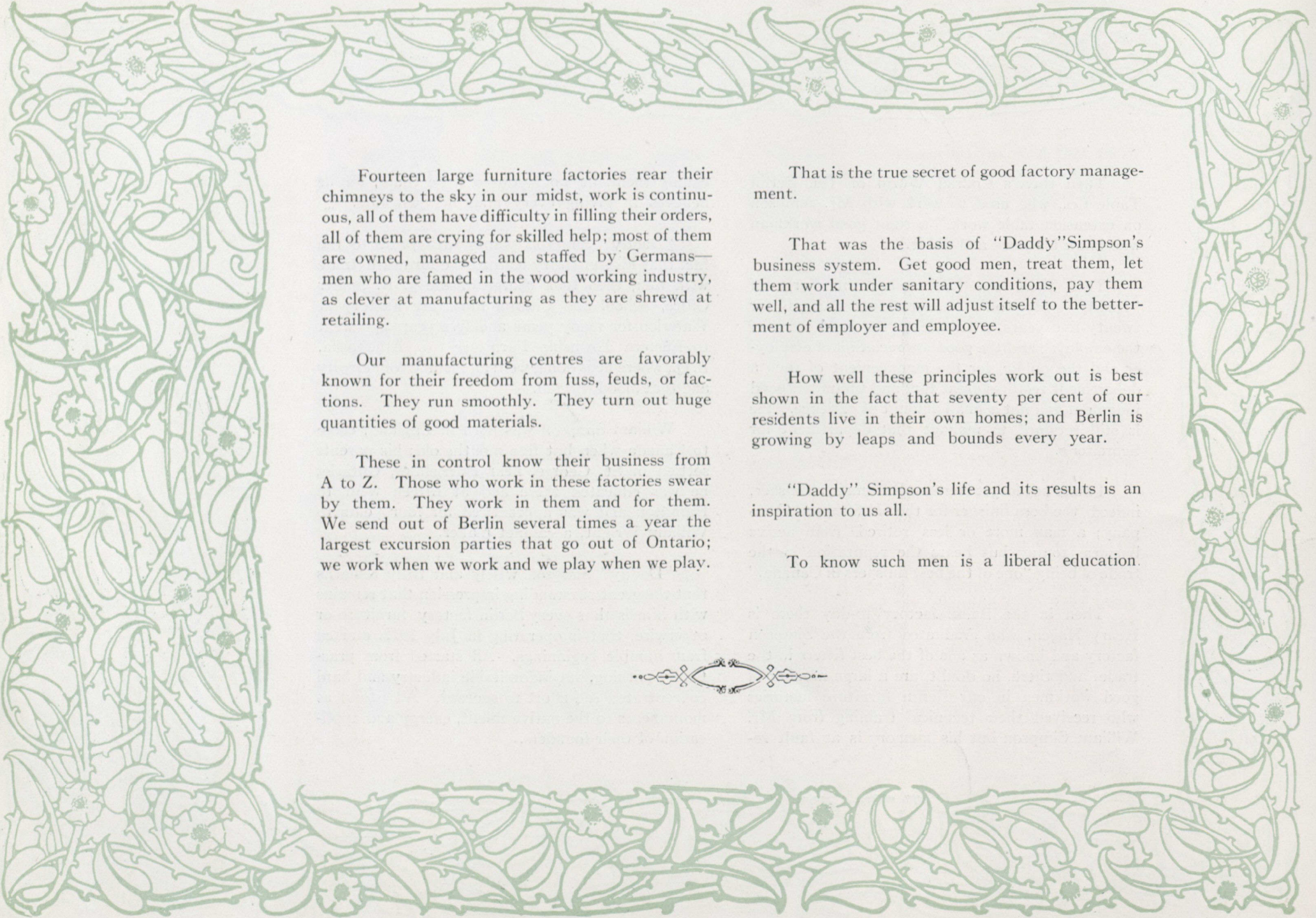
Then in the Baetz factory to-day there is Henry Hagen, who graduated from the Simpson factory and known as one of the best fitters in the trade; and there, no doubt, are a large number of good workmen in our Berlin furniture factories who received their technical training from Mr. William Simpson but his memory is at fault re-

calling them, he would do so if he could, for he believes in giving every man his just due.

"Daddy" Simpson points with pride to the fact that his son Harry learned the furniture trade with him, then took charge of the J. B. Snider Office, School and Church Furniture Factory at Waterloo for many years and five years ago went to Eastern Township Furniture Co., Athabaska, P. Q., where he is doing well; an instance of heredity and that blood will tell.

William Simpson was born in England, came to Canada when but five months old; his parents settled in St. George, near Harrisburg, Ontario; he was educated there and at fifteen went to Hamilton and was apprenticed for four years to William Wright, a cabinet maker.

"Daddy" Simpson wisely and truly remarks that the great outstanding impression that remains with him is that every Berlin factory, furniture or otherwise, that is operating in July 1912, started from humble beginnings. All started from practically nothing, but indomitable industry and hard concentrated self-effort to succeed. All stand as monuments to the native talent, energy and application of their founders.



Fourteen large furniture factories rear their chimneys to the sky in our midst, work is continuous, all of them have difficulty in filling their orders, all of them are crying for skilled help; most of them are owned, managed and staffed by Germans—men who are famed in the wood working industry, as clever at manufacturing as they are shrewd at retailing.

Our manufacturing centres are favorably known for their freedom from fuss, feuds, or factions. They run smoothly. They turn out huge quantities of good materials.

Those in control know their business from A to Z. Those who work in these factories swear by them. They work in them and for them. We send out of Berlin several times a year the largest excursion parties that go out of Ontario; we work when we work and we play when we play.


That is the true secret of good factory management.

That was the basis of "Daddy" Simpson's business system. Get good men, treat them, let them work under sanitary conditions, pay them well, and all the rest will adjust itself to the betterment of employer and employee.

How well these principles work out is best shown in the fact that seventy per cent of our residents live in their own homes; and Berlin is growing by leaps and bounds every year.

"Daddy" Simpson's life and its results is an inspiration to us all.

To know such men is a liberal education.





The new Victoria School, erected at a cost of \$100,000; one of the finest in the Province. Just opened. Typical of Berlin's educational features.

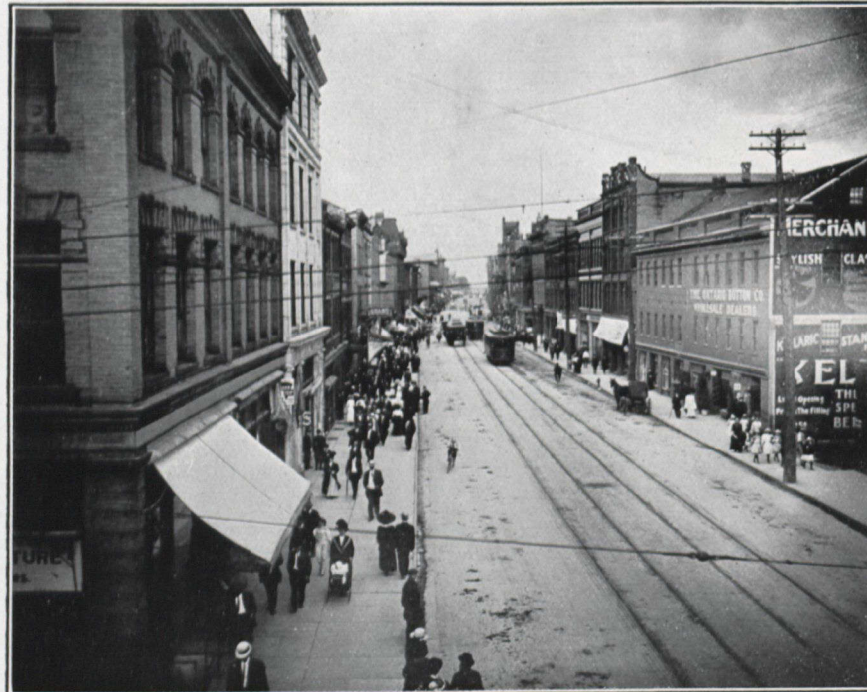
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Berlin's Advantages

Berlin was organized as a city on June 10th, 1912 and duly celebrates the event during the week

of July 15-20. It became a town in 1870, then having a population of 2,636 and fourteen small industries. In 1900, it possessed 9,676 inhabitants and sixty-two industries. In 1906 it had increased its roll of manufactories to seventy-five and its population to 12,125.

Every other centre in Canada having in the neighborhood of ten thousand population hastened to secure a city charter by a special act of the provincial legislature. Berlin decided to wait until it had the statutory number—15,000—and be the first town in the Dominion to secure its sheepskin by right rather than by courtesy. The Federal Census placed its population at over 15,000. It then took the necessary steps to obtain a charter, and on July 17th 1912, it was formally declared a city. It



King Street, looking East

is worthy of note that its industries now number over one hundred and that Berlin is the first city in Canada in the manufacture of furniture and the centre of the tanning, shirts and collars, buttons and felt industries.

From the day it became a town, Berlin citizens decided to find a way to greater status or make it. Though surrounded by a fertile agricultural district, its leaders foresaw that there could not be any satisfying progress in remaining a country trading post. To grow it must obtain and encourage industries. They were foremost in supporting the adoption of a national policy of protection in 1878 and the little town dated its growth and rapid progress from that period.

Its residents, knowing that it had no natural advantage to offer, no water front, not even a river, and but one railway, determined to develop its one great asset: a frugal, industrious and enterprising population. These were almost wholly German or of German descent. The principal figure in the

city coat of arms is a Beaver and it typified the residents. They were a courageous body of workers who dignified their labors. Industries were sought on the strength of the superior class of men it possessed—steady, dependable and thrifty; men who did not spend all they earned but who worked and



King Street, looking West

saved to obtain homes for themselves. This, with a readiness to treat industries fairly in the matter of sites and assessments were the tools used. Add to these the German's love of home, and of education; of music; of the social amenities and of progress and you have the materials which went into the melting pot and from which a unique city was cast.

The results won were attained by the present generation. Their self-confidence and patience in waiting until they had the fifteen thousand population in itself may not be a nine-day wonder but it is significant. It means that they did not exhaust themselves in the race nor consider it their highest goal. They have laid the foundation strong and deep. It is intended to carry a large superstructure.

Berlin, first and foremost, is an industrial centre. It is an inviting field for those who have brains and capital to invest in manufacturing and the city has not departed from its policy of encouraging meritorious enterprises. It recognizes that Canada is coming

into its own and knows it will share in the country's growth and prosperity. What is perhaps of equal importance to its desire to see new factories come, is the effort it is putting forth to second the growth and expansion of the industries it possesses. This by fair treatment; by encourag-

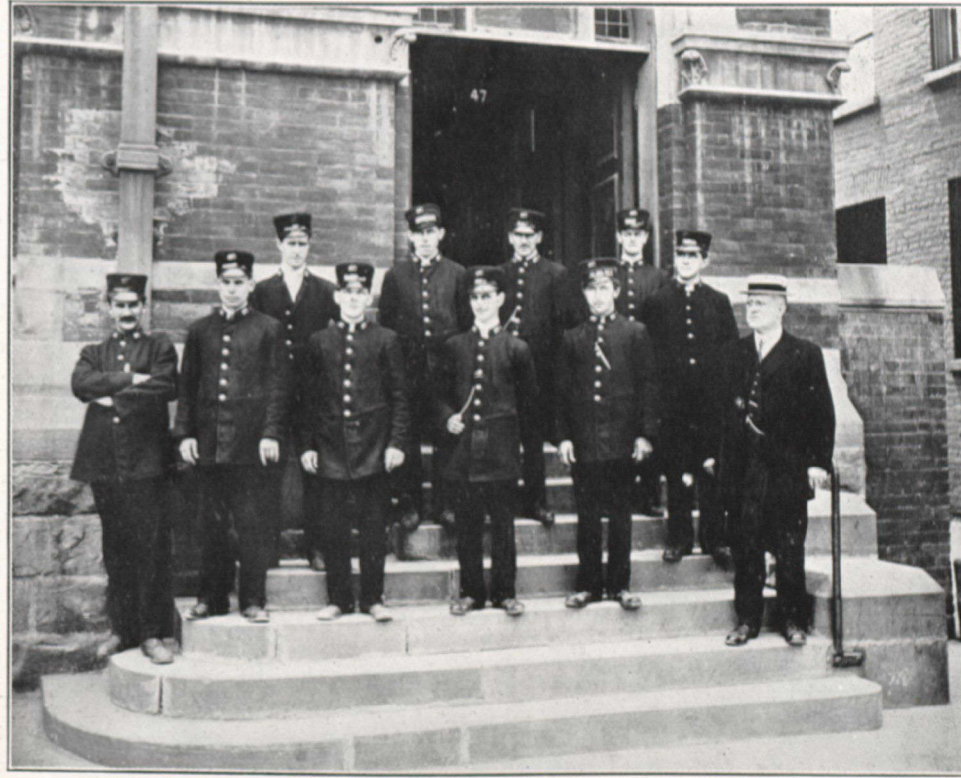


One of our great Industries—Women's Whitewear

ing the erection of good homes; by increasing its educational facilities; by constructing hospitals; by acquiring parks and playgrounds; by improving its streets and thoroughfares; by an abundance of light and by generally making it a good city to work in and a good city to live in.

Berlin's future growth will be enhanced by its ownership of its water works, its light and power services and an inter-urban street railway. Its citizens obtain both good and cheap water, light and power and can extend their street railway system wherever and whenever desired.

Its shipping facili-



Berlin's "Posties" and Postmaster Niehaus

ties are good and will be increased. It is served by the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. railways; has a connection with Galt in the Galt, Preston and Hespeler electric railway. The York Radial, a subsidiary C. N. R. road is to enter Berlin within a year and the Berlin Northern electric line seeks to extend its road from Bridgeport to Elora and Fergus, thus opening a new field.

A recent order of the Dominion Railway Commission and Ontario Railway and Municipal Board directs that there shall be interswitching between the Grand Trunk and the Galt, Preston & Hespeler railways. The latter handles C. P. R. freights. Obviously this is a gain for all local shippers.

In this City Progressive, there are indications pointing to a widening of public spirit and a deepening of interest in the general welfare. A leaven is at work which has for its objects the making of Berlin a more beautiful city, a better city and a model city.

The writer sees the day when its men of means will endow Berlin with something which will be a monument to their virtues; for after all, to have toiled and succeeded and then to pass out and be forgotten is not a pleasant outlook.



One of Berlin's Street Railway Cars

A Historical Wagon and a Historical Character

As long as this old wagon lasts it will find a place in any book published on Berlin and its past. The sign upon it tells the story of that trek one hundred and five years ago. Our residents will recognize the man as Allen Huber, Ex-Mayor and son of a Mayor; a well-known citizen. He has presented one wheel of this wagon to the Carnegie Library, and the wagon itself will form one of the exhibits in the Cityhood celebration. Allen—all call him Allen—sold 1,500 copies of this book before it was published. A tribute to his energy and the appreciation of our citizens.





My Creed



I believe in Berlin. I love her as my home. I honor her institutions. I rejoice in the abundance of her resources. I have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and I cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among cities of the Dominion.

Anything that is produced in Berlin, from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should.


THE D. HIBNER FURNITURE CO., Limited



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OF HIGH GRADE
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WE COVER
THE WHOLE
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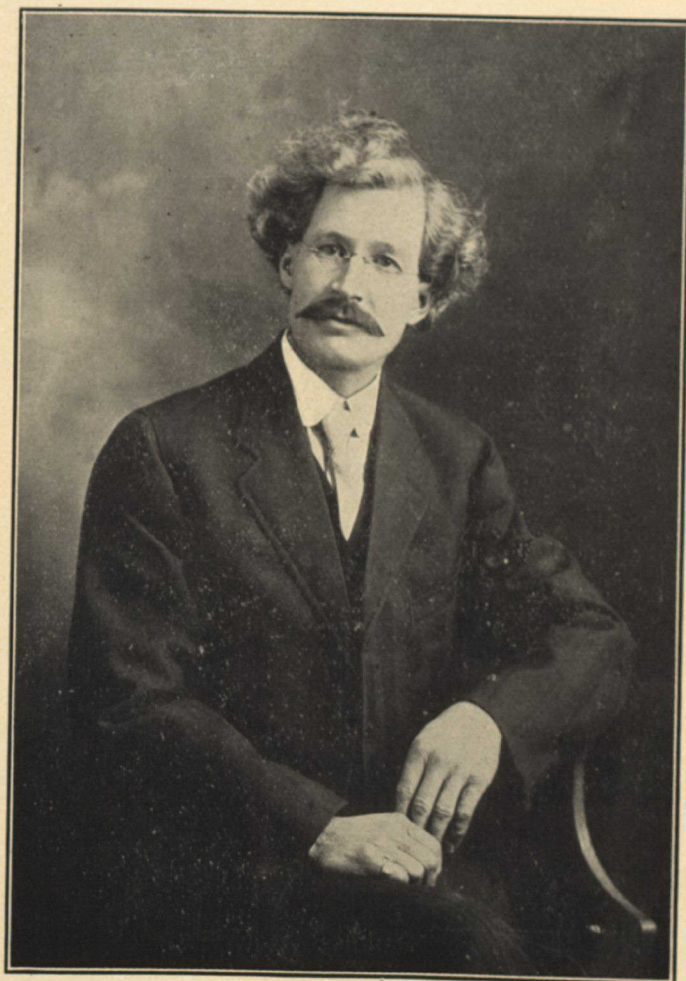
Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Berlin Board of Trade
Issued April 1st, 1912

The Berlin Board of Trade and the progressiveness of the city are synonymous. For over thirty years this business men's parliament has wrought for the welfare of the community without thought of reward, and sometimes against indifference. That Berlin has reached the stature and entered the ranks of a city, is largely due to the public-spirited work of the groups of men who from year to year have filled the chairs in the Council of the Board of Trade.

Perhaps no clearer idea of the interests which the Board manifests in the destiny of the city, could be set forth in a brief space, than by giving the retiring president's address (1911). Which was as follows:

To the Members of the Berlin Board of Trade:

As the retiring President of your Board it is with pleasure that I look back upon the year 1911. The year has been marked by industrial progress and the general expansion of the business of our town. Possibly in no single year in the history of our Town have there been so many new factories built or established and additions made to our older ones as in the year just closed. Among the most important of the new factories, and of which special mention should be made, are:— Dumart Brothers Pork Factory, Cloisonne & Art Glass Co., Ltd.; 13952 sq.ft.; Write-Away Fountain Pen Co. Ltd. Berlin Soap and Specialty Co. Ltd. W. Kress & Company Shirts and Collars; A.K. Devitt Shirts and Collars; The Mecca Amuse-



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See view of Kaufman Factory, Kimmel, Gies and Kerr's
Residences as examples of over 75 homes taken.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Berlin Board of Trade, issued April 1st, 1912

ment Co., Ltd.; and the Canadian Pyroflugant Flooring Co., Ltd.; while the following other factories have made large and extensive additions, namely:—The Lang Tanning Co., Ltd. 104,797 sq.ft; Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd, 50,000 sq.ft; Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., 6,000 sq.ft, L. McBriane Co., Ltd. 13,696 sq.ft.; D.Hibner Co., Ltd.,17,000 sq.ft; Wunder Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Western Shoe Co., Ltd., 13,500 sq.ft.; Walker Bin & Store Fixture Co., Ltd., 12,500 sq.ft.; Merchants Rubber Co., Ltd., Berlin Table Co., Ltd.; Berlin Specialty Co., Ltd., 3,000 sq.ft.; Berlin Bedding Co., Ltd.; Kaufman Planing Mill, C. H. Doerr and Co., 3,000 sq.ft.; making in all 8 new factories established and additions made to 14 factories already existing. In the light of this industrial expansion we may well pride ourselves as being "Busy Berlin".

Looking over this list of new factories it will be found that every one is owned and controlled by our own citizens, showing as it does the industrial spirit and enterprise characteristic of our townsmen.

I must in passing, express my hearty appreciation, and in expressing it I am sure I am voicing the thought of every member of this Board, of the policy of liberality adopted by our Municipal Council during the past year towards our manufacturers. The mistakes in the past in this direction have been rectified and the confidence of our manufacturers, thus restored, is reflected in the satisfactory results above particularized.

I am pleased to report an increase in our population of 738 for the year, the third highest increase in our history, making our total population now 15,338, a population greater than that of nine of the Ontario Cities. Our total assessment at present is \$7,159,535, an increase of \$379,201, over the previous year. Building permits granted for the year numbered 197, representing building to the value of \$364,693. This is a most gratifying increase over the previous years and fairly indicates the general prosperity of the town.

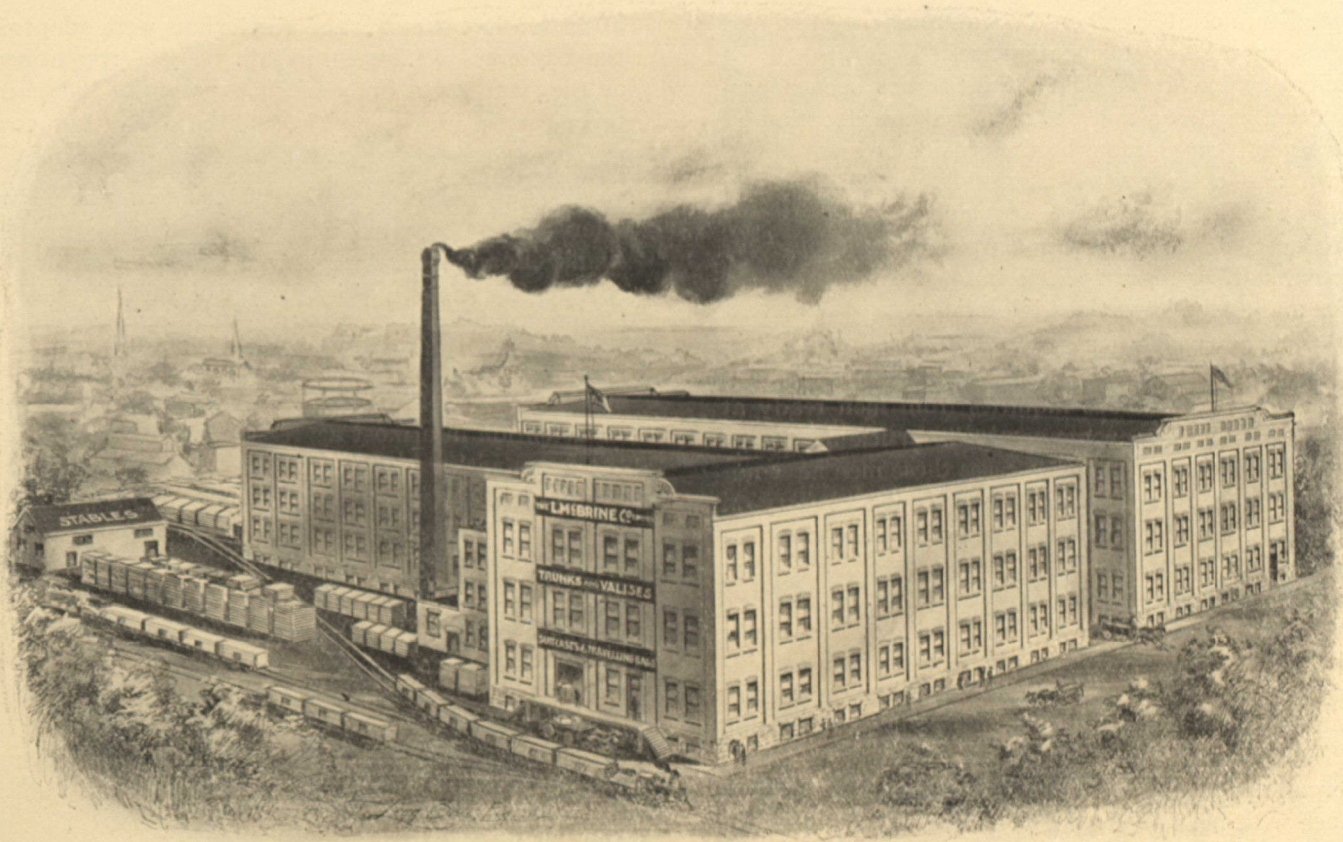
Steps have been taken to incorporate Berlin as a city. Indeed her present population demands that she withdraw from the County and assume the larger responsibilities incident to a city. Whether this will be done by an Order in Council or by a special Act of Parliament is a matter to be decided by our Town Council. When, however, such a distinction has been granted to us, the event should be celebrated in a manner befitting a place of our size and importance.

We have now had Hydro Electric Power for a little over one year, sufficient to give it a fair test, and the results so far have been most gratifying. Rates have been reduced and the service has been superior to anything we have heretofore experienced. Notwithstanding this reduction in the rates and the improvement in the service, the Light Commission has been able to pay into the Town treasury out of its nett profits a sufficient sum to reduce our tax rate by one mill.

The year 1912 will be marked by many Municipal undertakings of large proportions, money-by-laws have been passed

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for the expenditure of \$100,000 on the waterworks system and some \$20,000 on other public enterprises.

Municipal ownership of public utilities has been a pronounced success in Berlin and has attracted the attention of, and has been commented upon, by the outside press.

We own and operate our waterworks system, gas and Electric Light and Street Railway, every one of which is now a revenue producer, although the primary object of the different Commissions handling these utilities is to give to the public good service and at the lowest possible prices.

Progress in Industrial lines is somewhat impeded in Berlin by reason of the lack of suitable premises for small manufacturers. We have numerous inquiries from men ready at once to start manufacturing some particular article if suitable premises could be secured. In most cases these men have not the necessary capital to build a factory, equip it and carry on their business and the fact that we have not the accommodation they desire has lost to our Town more than one industry.

Vacant factories do not flourish in Berlin. A block adapted to small manufacturers would, I believe, find ready tenants, and in this connection it might be well worth considering in any application to parliament by the town for special privileges, the right to acquire or build some such nursery for our infant industries.

The organization of the Associated Boards of Trade of this Province with headquarters at Toronto was successfully carried into effect during the past year. Representatives from practically all the organized Boards in the Province met

in session last summer and resolutions were adopted affecting the common welfare of us all. These resolutions, backed as they are, by a body of such potential influence, will receive careful and honest consideration by our governments at Toronto and Ottawa.

The work of the Associated Board is attracting widespread interest and I look forward to the time when this Board and similar Boards, when organized in the other Provinces, will occupy the same position in influencing Legislation as the local Boards of Trade have upon our Municipal Councils.

The deepening of the Welland Canal is one of the many subjects to which the Ontario Associated Board has directed its attention in a most aggressive manner, and, judging from the favor with which it is received and from the calibre and character of the men who are promoting it, we may confidently expect that the project will be an accomplished fact before many years. The beneficial effects to be derived from such an undertaking are clearly and exhaustively set out in a pamphlet issued under the auspices of this Board by one of our past Presidents.

I am pleased to congratulate the Mayor on his comprehensive and business-like address at the inaugural meeting of the Town Council. His reference to the appointment of an Industrial Commissioner will, I am sure, have the hearty support of this Board and we hope that with the advent of Cityhood an Industrial Commissioner will be one of the first officers appointed.

W. BEILSTEIN

C. KRANZ

BEILSTEIN & KRANZ

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ONE MOTION—AND IT IS A SLEIGH



Ask for Printed Matter regarding the

“EVEREADY”

Combination Sleigh and Go-Cart

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Every Family Needs One

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Berlin Board of Trade, issued April 1st, 1912

I have nothing to report in reference to the better transportation facilities outlined in my address of last year. Our hopes in respect to radial railways have not been realized but I can safely say that the end is not yet. Any project which has for its ultimate aim the running of an electric or steam line through this part of Ontario will not overlook the City of Berlin. I am satisfied that there is now no possibility of Berlin being side-tracked or allowing herself to be side-tracked in the future.

It was the intention of the Board to hold a banquet during the Autumn of 1911, but the two election campaigns so interfered with our efforts to secure the speakers whom we all wished to hear that the event was postponed. We, one and all, desire a banquet and we want it to be in keeping with our past reputation in this respect, and now that the political air has been cleared you may look forward to the function at an early date.

The thanks of this Board are due to the representatives of the press who have faithfully and honestly reported its proceedings and have in every way endeavored to encourage a civic spirit.

As President I desire to thank the various Committees for their consideration and support during the year and especially do I wish to refer to the satisfactory manner in which our worthy Secretary has performed his work.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. SCELLEN.

OFFICERS FOR 1912

The following are the officers for 1912:

President	- - - - -	H. L. JANZEN
Vice-President	- - - - -	L. J. BREITHAAPT
Secretary	- - - - -	W. M. O. LOCHEAD
Treasurer	- - - - -	W. H. SCHMALZ

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Ed. Smyth	C. H. Mills	Carl Kranz
A. L. Breithaupt	G. M. Wedd	W. H. Leeson
	H. J. Sims	
D. B. Detweiler	Dr. J. F. Honsberger	
	R. F. Gofton	
J. A. Scellen	Geo. Sherk	Dr. A. E. Rudell
A. Foster		Dr. R. Whiteman

COMMITTEES

RAILWAY

	J. A. Scellen, Chairman	
W. H. Schmalz	R. Reid	H. J. Sims
E. Smyth	R. F. Gofton	D. B. Detweiler
W. V. Uttley	L. J. Breithaupt	L. McBrine
Geo. Sherk	G. C. H. Lang	G. M. Debus

RANDALL & ROOS, BERLIN



Largest Distributing Firm in Wholesale Groceries, Cigars, Tobaccos, etc., Between Toronto and Winnipeg.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Berlin Board of Trade, issued April 1st, 1912

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C. H. Mills Geo. Harrison C. B. Dunke
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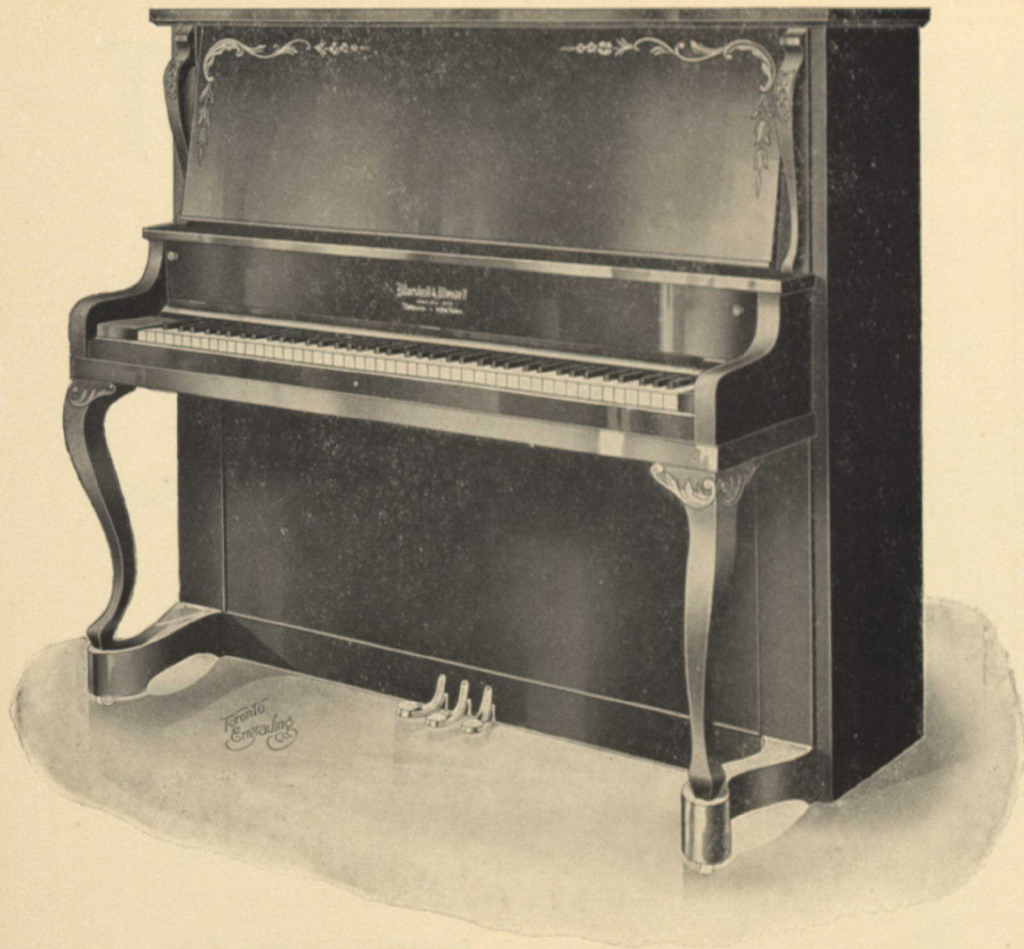
H. J. Sims, Chairman.
E. Smyth J. A. Scellen

AUDITORS

J. B. Weaver F. W. Sheppard
Delegates to Associated Boards of Trade
H. L. Janzen J. A. Scellen H. J. Sims
(President) D. B. Detweiler Dr. Honsberger
W. M. O. Lohead W. H. Schmalz
(Secretary) G. M. Debus Carl Kranz

Two Famous Models

Manufactured in Berlin



MARSHALL & WENDELL

BY

FOSTER-ARMSTRONG Co.
LIMITED

ON SALE AT WANLESS' MUSIC STORE



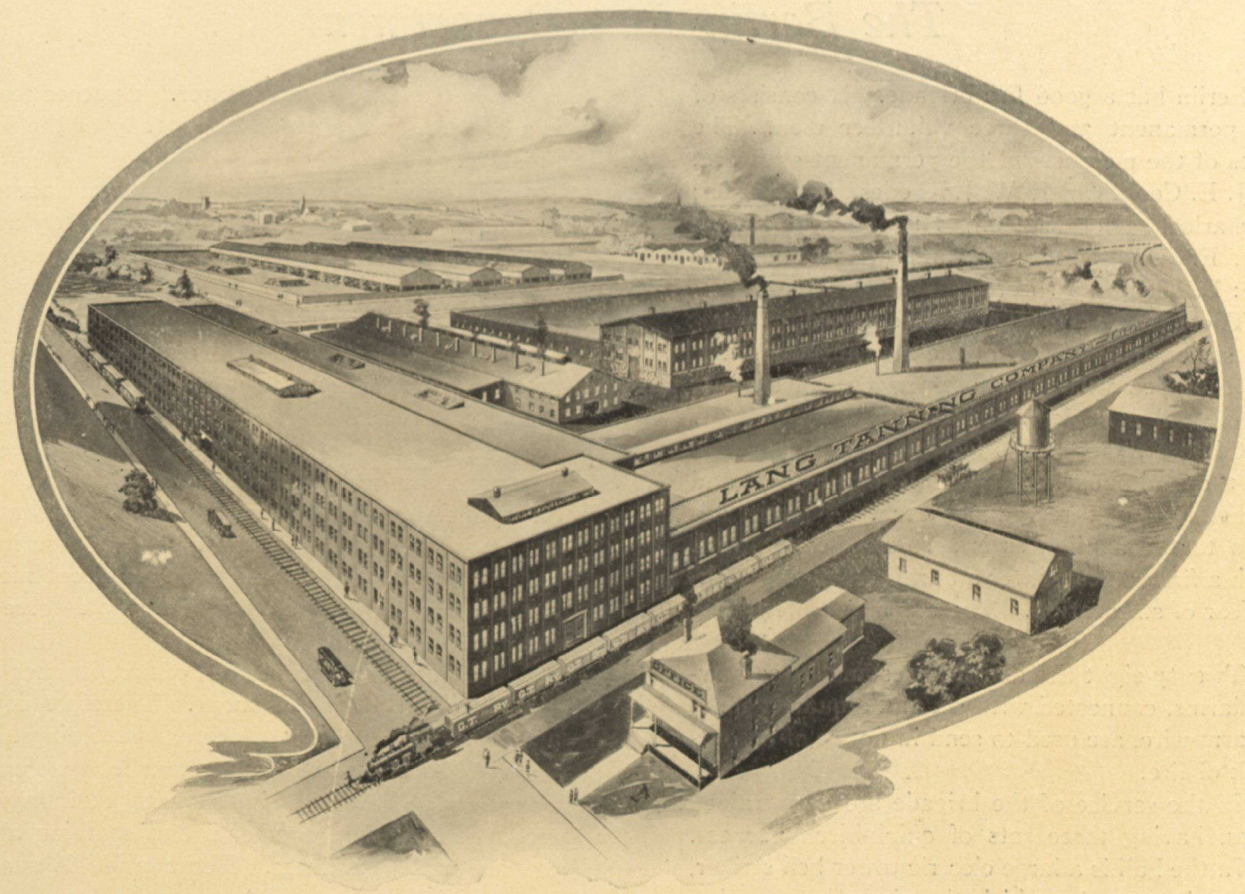
HAINES BROS.



W. G. Weichel, M.P.

W. G. Weichel, born in Elmira, July 20th, 1870, resided in Elmira until he was twenty, and then left for Galt, where he was employed in Shurly & Dietrich's factory as shipping clerk for three years and then represented them as traveller on the road for the next four years. Bought out a hardware business in the town of Waterloo from J. W. Fear & Co., formerly occupied by N. Killer & Son, under the firm name of M. Weichel & Son, which firm at that time was operating a store and is at the present time operating a store in Elmira. Was President of the Board of Trade in 1908, and President of the Canadian Club of Berlin and Waterloo for 1910. Served in the Town Council as Councillor for two years, one year as Deputy Reeve, and was elected Mayor by acclamation after the death of Levi Graybill, the former Mayor. On September 21st, 1911, was elected member of the House of Commons, defeating the former Minister of Labor, the Hon. W. L. M. King. A popular, aggressive member, who serves his constituency faithfully. Always on the job—courteous and thorough. A public man of sterling worth to the Dominion.

THE LANG TANNING CO., Limited



Established
1849
Incorporated
1893

Daily
Capacity
1000
Sides

HARNESSE LEATHER TANNERS

BERLIN

"ANCHOR"
BRAND
REGISTERED

CANADA

The Berlin Fire Department

Berlin has a good fire brigade. It consists of nine permanent and three volunteer men. The names of the members of the permanent staff are:

J. E. Cook, Chief; W. J. Rhodes, Asst. Chief; J. Scharloch, Bert Sutton, Hugo Rathman, F. Bush, E. Sutton, L. Jemis; and of the Volunteer force: L. Klemm, P. Lorch, G. Kraemer.

There is one central station, situated on Frederick street, in the heart of the mercantile district. It is equipped with one hose-waggon, an exercise waggon and a hook and ladder truck.

Of hose there is 3550 feet. Ten play pipes go with the equipment. Also 213 feet of ladders and six chemicals of three gallons each. A recent addition to the appliances is a smoke helmet, with which a fireman can enter a burning building without fear of suffocation. There is also a life-saving net.

Twenty-eight fire alarm boxes and three private alarms, connected with six and a quarter miles of alarm wire, are used to send in notice of an outbreak of fire.

In the service of the brigade are four trained horses, having three sets of quick-hitch harness.

In the hall is a large electric tower bell striker, an electric gong, by which the alarm box number

is sounded, and also a repeater. Another feature is a pressure-gauge which keeps tally of the water pressure.

Scattered throughout the town are 218 hydrants. This number is being constantly added to by the Water Commission, which is also constructing a large reservoir and a second standpipe in the northern part of the town, equipped with electric pumps. This will ensure good water pressure at all times.

In 1911, the brigade responded to 46 calls. It speaks well for their promptness and ability when it is known that the total losses were but \$1138 on property which carried \$218,500 insurance.

It is planned to construct a sub-station in the factory district and to add two permanent men to the brigade annually, until the whole force are regulars.

Berlin believes prevention of fires is wiser than their prompt extinguishment. Therefore it has appointed its chief an inspector of buildings. He makes frequent visits to mercantile and factory premises, acquainting himself with their layouts, recommending improvements and spurring all up to care and cleanliness. Home pride is another preventative of fires.

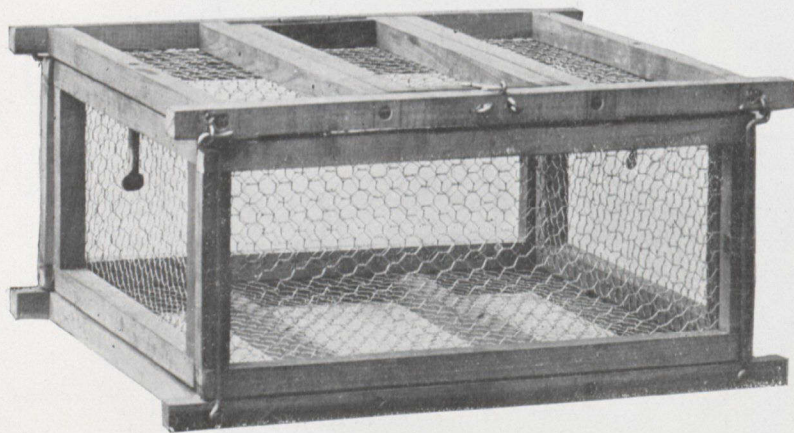


Chief Cook and His Men, Fire Hall and Engines

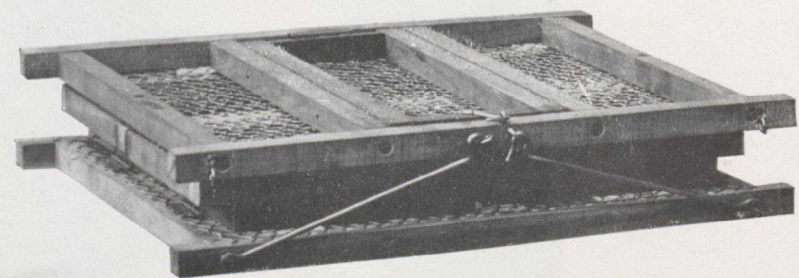
COLLAPSIBLE CRATES

PATENT APPLIED FOR IN CANADA, UNITED STATES AND ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FOR POULTRY AND SMALL LIVE STOCK.



Ready for Shipment



4 in. high : Ready for Returning

PLEASE WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

H. W. SYLANDER & SON

121 KING ST. W. **BERLIN** TELEPHONE 813
ONTARIO

The Homes of Berlin

"To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife;
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life."

—Burns.

"The sober comfort, all the peace which springs
From the large aggregate of little things;
On these small cares of daughter, wife or friend,
The almost sacred joys of home depend."

—Moore.

Berlin enjoys the proud distinction of being able to say she is a City of Homes. Seventy per cent. of her householders live in their own homes. Furthermore strictly speaking there is no residence district as accepted in other cities; all over Berlin are beautiful homes.

We find them on every street; a walk along King West shows us homes that, while they may be in many cases smaller than on Queen North or Queen South or around the park, are of striking beauty.

Take again our many Avenues such as Margaret; the many streets such as Frederick; Weber East and West; Young; Water, Roy and in fact almost any street within our city limits has its homes, picturesque and in many types.

Our citizens are fully awake to the City Beautiful; our lawns are verdant green, our foliage well kept, our verandahs numerous and fitted up with the accessories that create ease when those of the home need rest after the day's business cares.

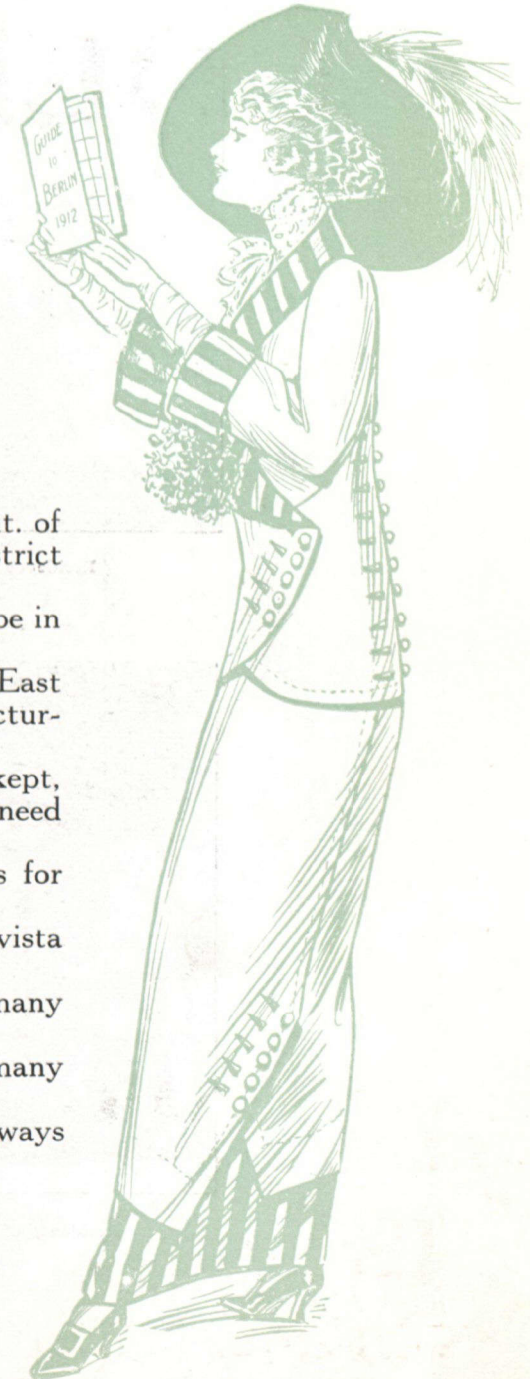
Our Horticultural Society fosters well kept grounds around our homes by offering annual prizes for the best kept gardens and lawns.

Many of our streets as this work goes to press are a perfect bower of foliage, the trees forming a vista of surpassing beauty.

With the steps under way to put all wires underground and the removal of all poles that now in many places displease the eye, Berlin will be greatly beautified.

The wealth of our homes is in evidence in 1912 in the fact that on all sides we see added to many residences small garages for automobiles; and in the many additions being made to dwellings.

Berlin—the City of Homes—a title we are proud to hear; for in the home life of a community is always reflected the welfare of its people.



BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of Wm. Roos, 116 Queen St. North.



Residence of W. H. Schmalz, 93 Queen St. South.



Residence of George C. H. Lang, 76 Queen North.



Residence of Alton H. Heller, 79 Queen St. North.



STAFF OF A. WESELOH AND CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, BERLIN

BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN FAIR BERLIN



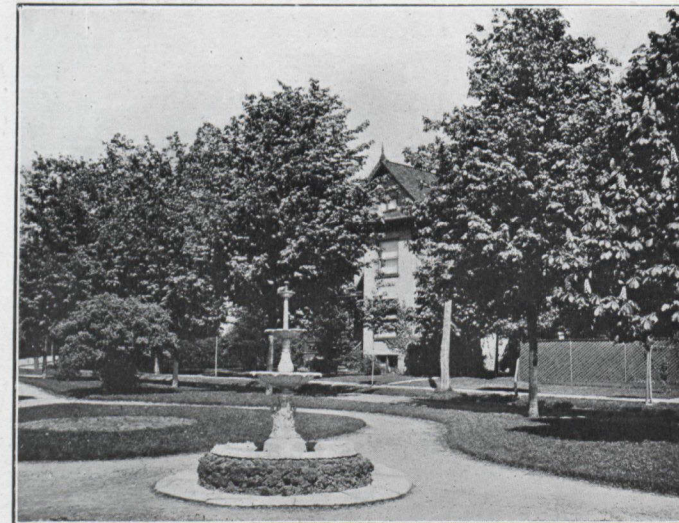
Residence of S. J. Williams, 37 Roland St.



Residence of H. H. Huehnergard, M.D., 28 Waterloo St.



Residence of Mr. Kerr, 23 Roland St.



Residence of J. Milhausen, 149 Young St.



RESIDENCE OF R. H. FLEISCHAUER
19 Agnes Street



RESIDENCE OF E. W. CLEMENT
135 Queen Street North



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES HUBER, 61 Duke St.
(High Constable, County of Waterloo)

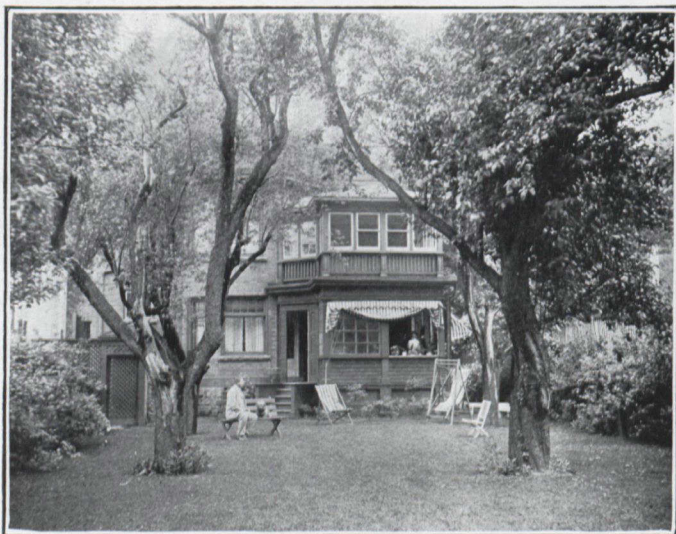
Berlin
The City of Homes



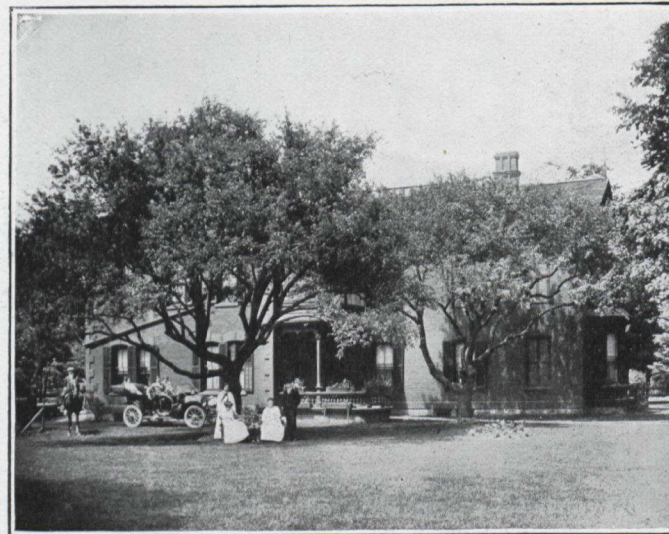
"BELDORNIE"
Residence of Mrs. C. Everett Hoffman, 117 Queen St., North

70% Live in
Their Own Homes

BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Lawn Scene, Residence of Dr. G. Herbert Bowlby, 11 Weber St. W.



"Sonneck" Residence of L. J. Breithaupt, 108 Queen St. W.



Residence of A. J. Gabel, 167 King St. W



Residence of H. Ford, 150 Water St. S.

Directors of the Economical Fire Insurance Company, Berlin, 1912



Top Row, left to right—L. J. Breithaupt, John Fennell, President; George Rumpel, P. S. Lautenschlager, George Pattinson.
Bottom Row, left to right—W. H. Schmalz, General Manager; Ward. H. Bowlby, K.C., Crown Attorney; George C. H. Lang, Vice-President.

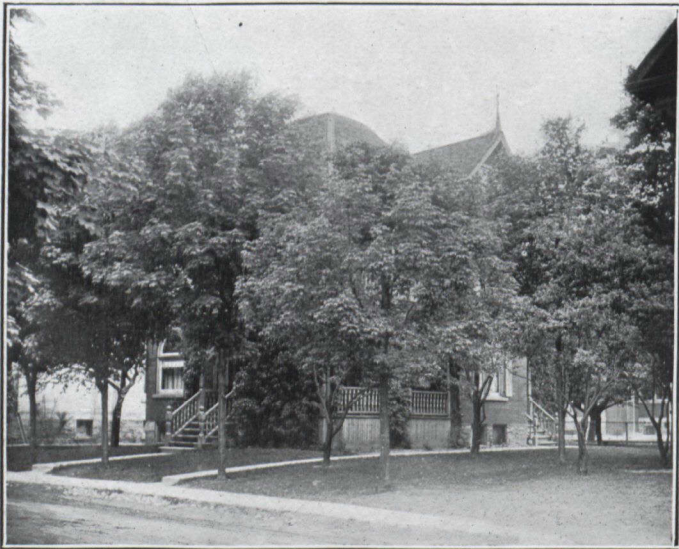
THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of T. A. Witzel, 53 Roy St.



Residence of W. H. Breithaupt, 66 Margaret Ave.



Residence of R. D. Lang, 22 Irwin St.



16 Margaret Ave., owned by J. D. Barnes, occupied by
D. Shannon Bowlby, Barrister-at-Law.

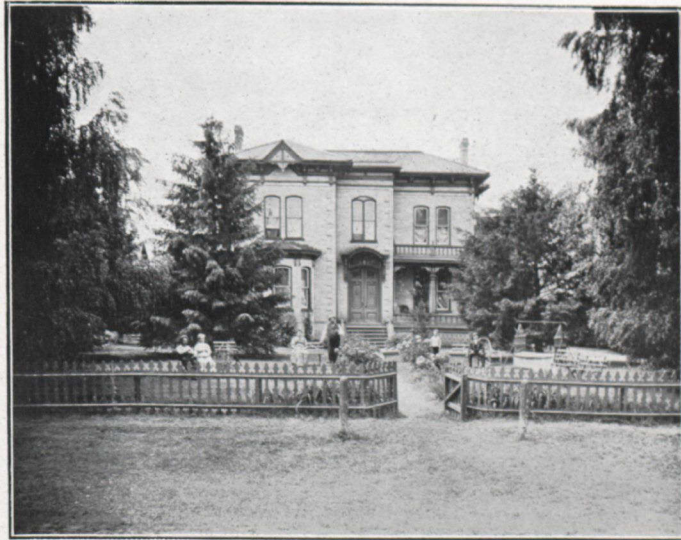
THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of George Rumpel, 38 Cameron St.



Residence of O. Rumpel, 25 Cameron St.



Country Residence at German Mills of F. Heiman,
of 95 King St. W.

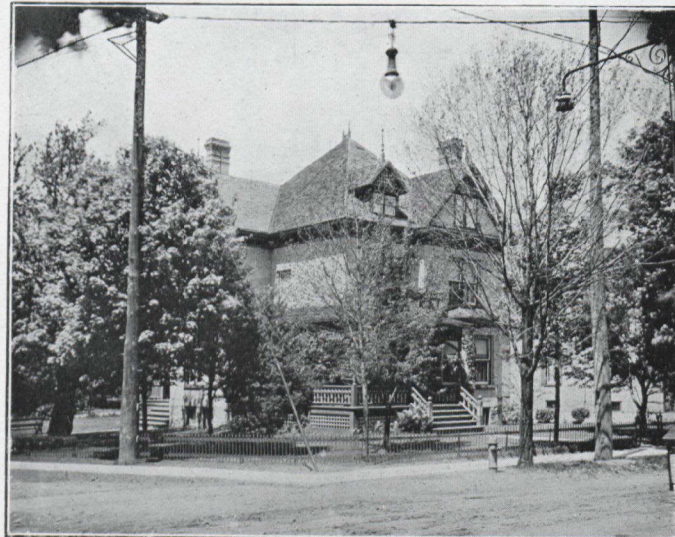


Residence of J. Lang, 24 Water St. N.

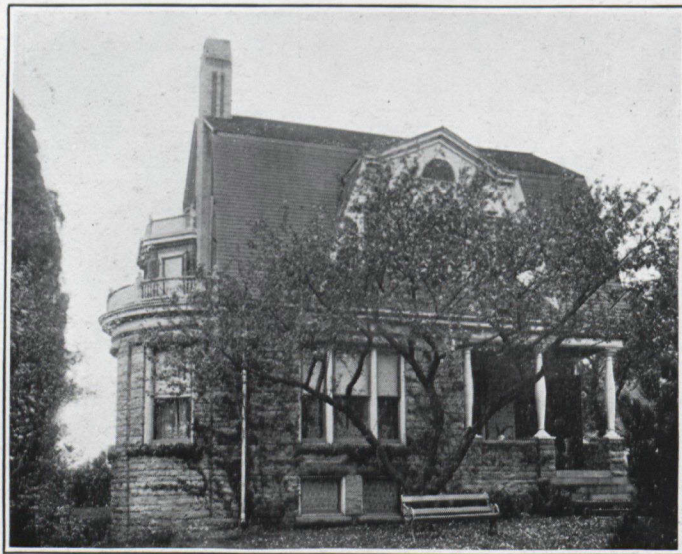
BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



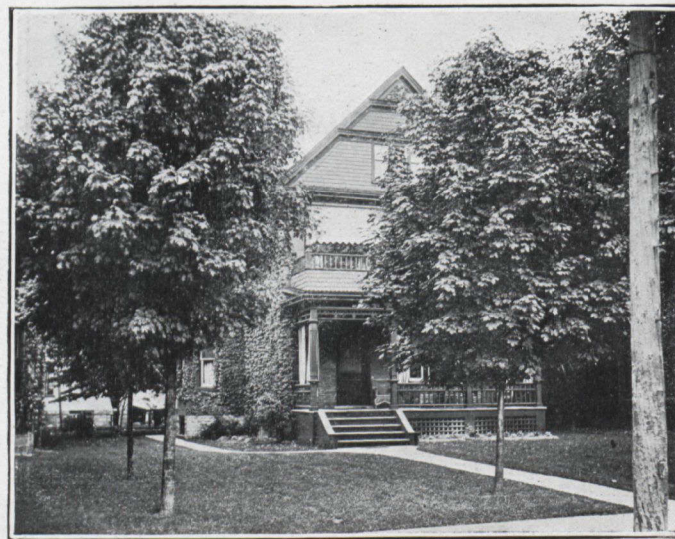
Residence of Dr. E. P. Cornell, 23 Queen N.



Residence of M. Wildfang, 154 Frederick St. W.



“Ingleside,” Residence of Mrs. J. F. Beck, 106 Queen St. S.



Residence of A. G. Schreiter, 89 Queen St. N.

29th Regiment Band of Berlin. One of the most efficient and best known in the Dominion.
Organized 1876. NOAH ZELLER, Bandmaster



In the background can be seen MAYOR SCHMALZ, F. H. ILLING and WM. ROOS—who have for many years been enthusiastic workers in musical circles.

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



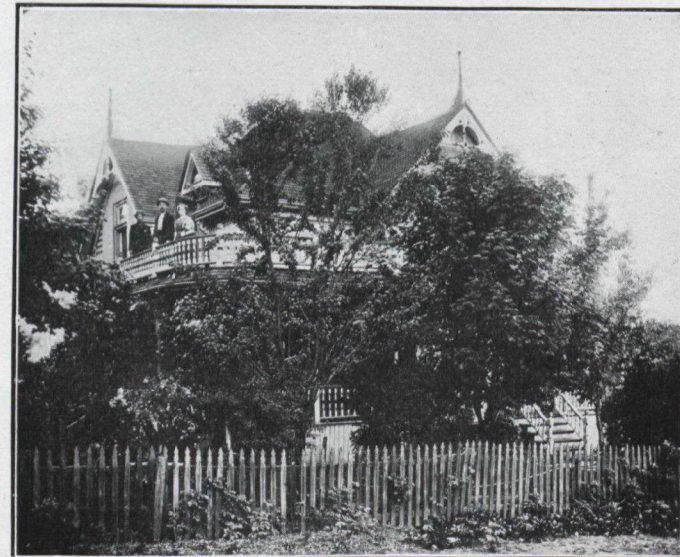
Residence of J. R. Strickland, 305 King St. W.



"Westmount", Residence of Phillip Gies, 170 King St. W.



Residence of Mr. Emil Huber, 119 Water St.



Residence of R. Edson Bush, 26 Homewood Ave.,
Lessee of Boats at Victoria Park.



¶ Our great Specialty is Sole Leather—the right “understanding” for mankind.

¶ Eagle Tannery, Berlin, is our oldest plant, and one of the earliest manufacturing concerns of Berlin. It was originally built in 1857-1858 and has since been entirely re-built of brick. Owing to the increased demand for “Eagle Brand, made in Berlin” Sole Leather, this tannery is now being re-modelled and modernized. This leather is sold from Halifax to Vancouver, in Newfoundland, Great Britain and other parts of the world.

¶ Penetang Tannery, on the shores of the Georgian Bay, is now our largest plant with a capacity of 800 sides of the famous “Steer’s Head” brand of Sole Leather per day. This leather is sold for Canadian and export trade.

¶ Listowel Brand of Sole Leather is sold in Canada only. We manufacture CUT SOLES and COUNTERS on a large scale,

¶ The popular “Hastings Union Oak” Harness Leather is made by our Subsidiary Co., the “Hastings Tanning Co., Limited,” at Hastings, Ont., on the Trent River—this tannery having the advantage of its own water power for all its requirements every hour in the year.

THE BERLIN MUSICAL SOCIETY

(29th Regiment Band)

This is one of the veteran musical organizations of the Province, having been in existence since 1876. Prior to that time there were the "Glebe" and "Kaiser" bands, both organized in the early sixties. They were the customary small brass bands; their music however was always considered of a very fair order of merit. Only a few of the old members still survive. When the Berlin Musical Society first took form, the band was at once based upon Military and Concert lines. Mr. John S. Smith, who is still one of our esteemed citizens, was the first conductor and being a man thoroughly versed in wood, wind and brass instruments, the band was equipped with a good reed section. At that time the band's present efficient leader, Prof. Noah Zeller, was the chief musician, playing solo clarionet. In 1879 the 29th Band made a name for itself in capturing first prize of \$400.00 at the Guelph City Celebration. It had a membership of thirty-three, and from that time until the present day, while experiencing its ups and downs, it has maintained its reputation as one of the leading Military and Concert Bands of the Dominion, and taken many prizes in band competition in various parts of the Province. Prof. Zeller held the position of bandmaster for several years when he was engaged by the Waterloo Musical Society and under his ten years' tuition the band of the sister town also became famous. He was however not to remain there, and deciding to return to his old 29th, he worked hard and diligently to keep the Berlin Organization up to its high standard. In 1895 Prof. Zeller again took charge and the music lovers of our City hope he may long wield the baton in his masterly manner.

The 29th Band has filled many engagements in Canada and the United States, always winning the golden opinions of the thousands who heard their playing.

In 1908 the 29th Band was chosen to accompany the first Composite Regiment of Infantry for its trip to the Quebec Tercentenary. While there it took part in all the leading functions and was specially requested to act as Guard of Honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty King George V.

The repertoire of the band is quite extensive ranging from popular music to a Beethoven Symphony or Wagnerian Opera. Its instrumentation is complete as follows:—

1 piccolo, 1 flute, 2 E. flat clarionets, 9 B. flat clarionets, 2 oboes, 2 bassons, 1 bass clarionet, 1 E flat saxophone, 5 cornets, 4 horns, 3 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone, 1 euphonium, 1 baritone, 3 basses, 2 drums, bells, chimes and traps.

The Berlin Musical Society is manned by well known officers, all ex-bandsmen and now prominent citizens. Mr. F. H. Illing as Secretary and Mr. Wm. Roos as Treasurer, have held office for twenty-five years while the

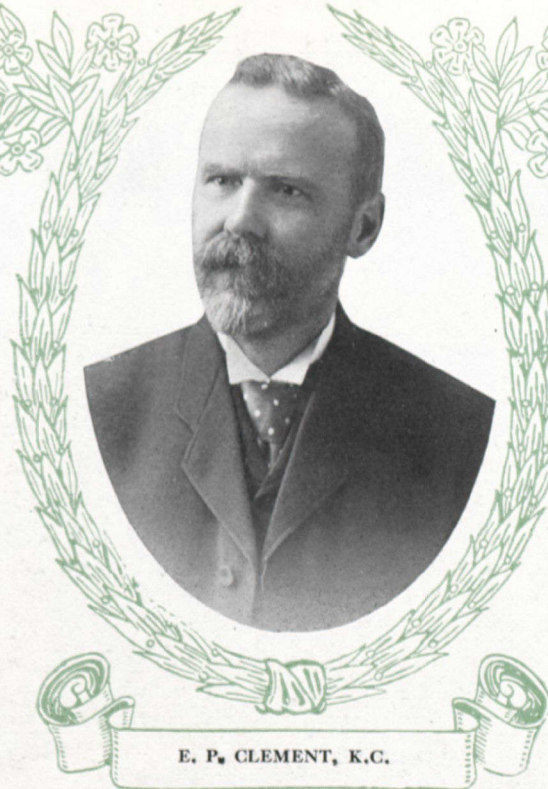
President, Mayor Schmalz, has been a member of the Executive for many years, twelve of which he has been President of the Society. Mr. Robert Ritz is first Vice-President and Mr. J. A. Rittinger second Vice-President. Charles Schug, a cornetist of exceptional ability, is Band Sergeant. Truly the Band of the 29th Regiment Waterloo County Infantry has done much to elevate the taste for good music in Berlin and has been no mean factor in advertising the City of Berlin.



Residence of A. J. Kimmel, 12 Ahrens St. East



E. W. CLEMENT



E. P. CLEMENT, K.C.



WILLIAM P. CLEMENT

CLEMENT & CLEMENT, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Office Metcalf Block, King St. Berlin, Ont.

Mr. E. P. Clement, K.C., the senior member of this firm has been a resident of Berlin since 1875 when as a young law student he entered the office of Mr. Ward H. Bowlby, K.C., County Crown Attorney. Upon his admission to the bar a few months later he entered into partnership with Mr. Bowlby under the firm name of Bowlby & Clement and that firm enjoyed during all its existence a large and successful practice. Upon Mr. Bowlby's retirement from active practice in 1902 Mr. E. P. Clement began practice alone but finding the work too heavy for him he took into partnership his nephew, Mr. E. W. Clement, and that partnership still continues. On the first day of June 1912 an addition was made to the firm, Mr. William P. Clement, B.A. LL.B., a son of Mr. E. P. Clement, who has just been called to the Bar, entering the firm which continues to do business under the same firm name.

Mr. E. P. Clement during those years held

retainers from a great many of the Banks, Insurance Companies and other corporations in this town and Province, including the Solicitorship for the Town of Berlin, all of which he had to drop when in April, 1907, he was appointed a Judge at Windsor. Prior to that time Mr. Clement had been a Director for a great many years of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and after officiating as Judge for a few months, he was offered the Vice-Presidency of that Company which offer he accepted.

He accordingly resigned his Judgeship and resumed the practice of law here. Shortly after, the death of Mr. Melvin, (who was then President of the Insurance Company,) resulted in the appointment of Mr. Clement as President, which position he still holds, and though the duties of that office make considerable demands upon his time, he still takes a foremost part in the legal work and life of this County.

Mr. E. W. Clement is a native of Hamilton but

resided for the greater part of his life in Sarnia where he commenced the study of law with Mr. (now the Honourable) W. J. Hanna, in 1896, with whom he remained until he came to the Town of Berlin in 1903. Since that time besides making a name for himself in legal affairs, he has become well known in the public life of the Town, having served in the Town Council for a number of years and having taken an active part in every thing that concerns the public life and well being of the community.

Mr. William P. Clement, the youngest addition to this firm is a graduate in Arts and Law of Toronto University. He has recently been called to the Bar after a three year's course at Osgoode Hall, and is, therefore, now well equipped for the practice of his chosen profession. He commences his legal career in the same year that Berlin enters on its cityhood, and, while modest in making comparisons, is confident of a successful future for the city.



Residence of F. H. Illing, 27 Roy St.



Residence of A. Fester, Sr., 265 Frederick St.



Residence of Geo. Kropf, 201 Weber St. E.
The first house built on Norwood Park.



House in which Mayor Schmalz was born, Frederick St., near 5 Points.



The Continuous Growth of a Bank

can mean but one thing—that the service it renders its customers makes for permanent business relations.

The Bank of Toronto

With more than 55 YEARS of continuous growth and satisfactory service, invites SAVINGS AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS.

Capital	\$5,000,000
Rest	\$6,000,000

INCORPORATED 1855 100 BRANCHES IN CANADA

BERLIN BRANCH—E. W. LAMPREY, Manager



The Merchants Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SIR MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President
E. F. HEBDEN - - - General Manager

Paid Up Capital - - -	\$6,000,000
Reserve Fund - - -	\$5,400,000
Nov. 30th, 1911, Total Assets	\$81,928,961

180 Branches from Atlantic to Pacific.

BERLIN BRANCH - - - W. E. BUTLER, Manager

BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



"Sunnyside," Residence of Robert Wood, 248 Frederick St.



Residence of E. D. Lang, 150 Queen St. S.



Residence of P. S. Lautenschlager, 166 Frederick St.



Residence of Chas. Blankstein, 154 Queen St. S.



The Management and Travelling Staff: The Williams Green & Rome Co., Limited.

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of A. L. Breithaupt, 166 Adams St.



Residence of W. K. Dunker, 58 Louisa St.

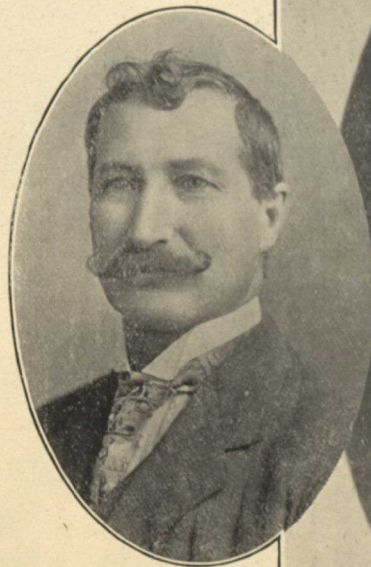


Residence of Chas. Janzen, Cor. Agnes and Walters Sts.



Residence of J. A. McAllister, 169 Queen St. N.

Photographic Study by permission of Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.



L. R. YOST



S. J. YOST

HIGHEST
CLASS
WORK

AT
MODERATE
PRICES

12 KING ST. W.

THE YOST STUDIO

BERLIN

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of S. Sauder, 151 Frederick St.



Residence of H. L. Janzen, 270 King W.



Residence of Wm. Pieper, 355 King St. W.



Residence of George Schlee, 121 Queen N.

DIETRICH'S

Largest Bakery in Waterloo County

WE MAKE

25 Kinds of Bread

30 Varieties of Cake

Coffee Cakes

Scones and Buns

Wedding Cakes
a
Specialty



WE MAKE

**All Kinds of Ice Cream
and
Confections**

AND SELL

**Fry's, Perrin's,
Cowan's, Webb's
and
Robertson's
Chocolates**

86 King St. East - - **BERLIN**

Known as the Best **BUTTERNUT BREAD** In the Homes of Berlin

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of J. S. Schwartz, 124 Young St.



Residence of Mr. C. A. Ahrens, 118 Queen St. South.



Residence of W. A. Clarke, 234 Frederick St.

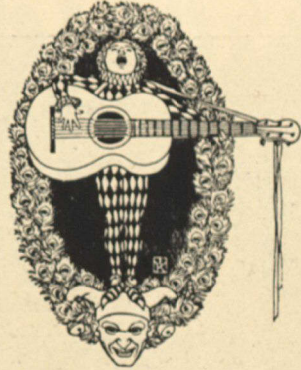


Residence of John Fennell, 125 Queen St. N.

The Twelve Months of the Year by Otto Bauer, Leipzig



January



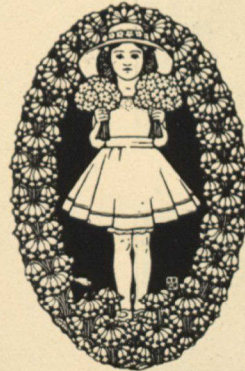
February



March



April



May



June



July



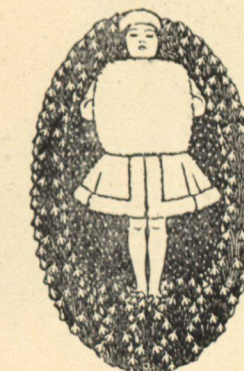
August



September



October



November



December

Interesting

Decorative

Work

by

a

German

Artist

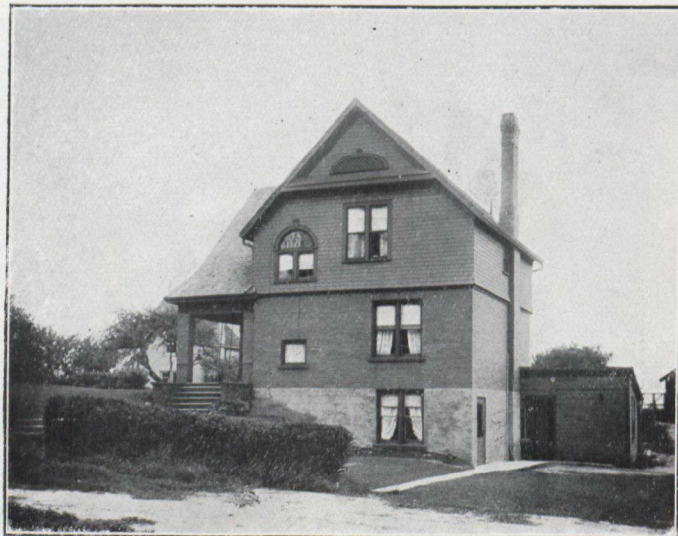
THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of J. M. Schneider, 159 Courtland Ave.



Residence of Peter Saugel, 81 Joseph St.



Residence of W. C. Sass, 89 Walter St.



Residence of Albert Hellar, 43 Ellen St. East.

Absolutely the **Highest Grade of** *Made in the world*
Imitation Leather

IS MANUFACTURED IN BERLIN BY
THE PEERLESS LEATHER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF

Peerless Moroccoline Leather

MANY
IMITATE IT



NONE
EQUAL IT

PEERLESS MOROCCOLINE LEATHER is positively the only imitation leather made that will not dry out, crack or peel. It never fades, is stainproof, and can be easily cleaned by washing with soap and water which does not affect it.

It has the striking beauty and life of real leather, but is sold at a far smaller price, costing less than one-third the cost of genuine leather. Yet it has all the wearing qualities, and is made in even more colors and qualities than real leather.

QUALITY OUR STANDARD

QUALITY is our standard and it is this that has made our business INCREASE OVER 200% IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, AND HAS PRACTICALLY DRIVEN OUT AMERICAN COMPETITION IN CANADA.

DEMAND PEERLESS MOROCCOLINE LEATHER

THE PEERLESS LEATHER COMPANY

BERLIN, ONTARIO

PHILIP GIES & SON, Proprietors

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of Dr. W. J. Schmidt, 240 Frederick St.



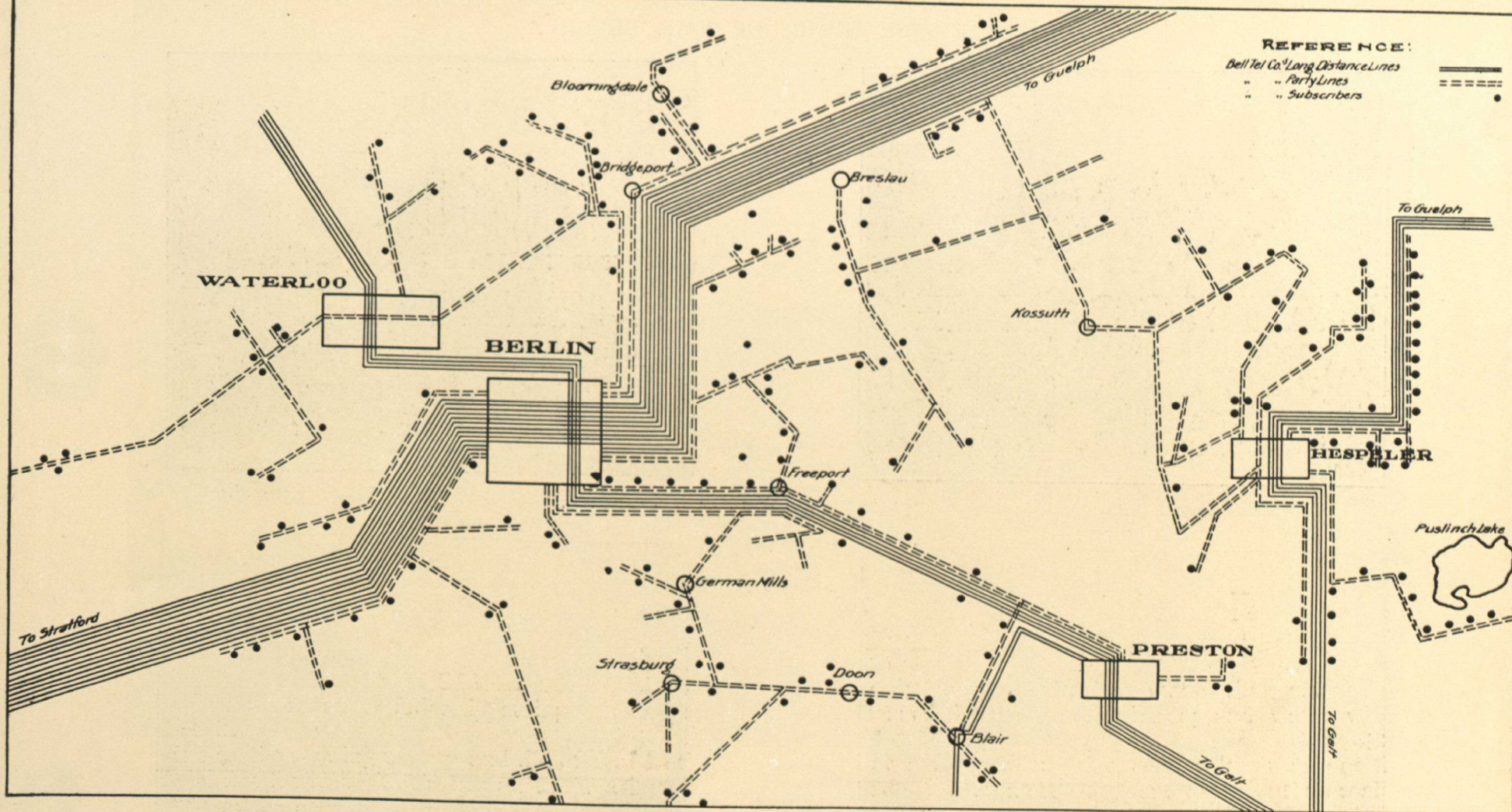
Residence of Dr. Hett, 115 King East.



Residence of George Harrison, 25 Ahrens St. East.



Residence of H. Krug, 67 Foundry St. N.



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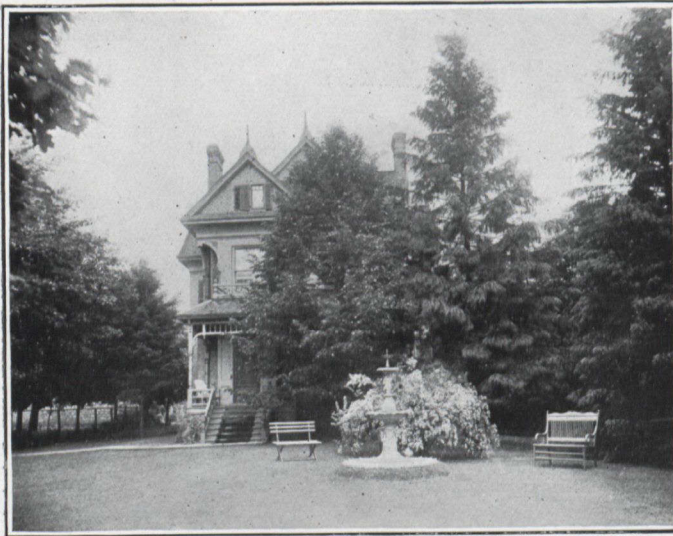
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Die Bell Telephone Company von Canada.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of H. McKellar, 130 Frederick St.



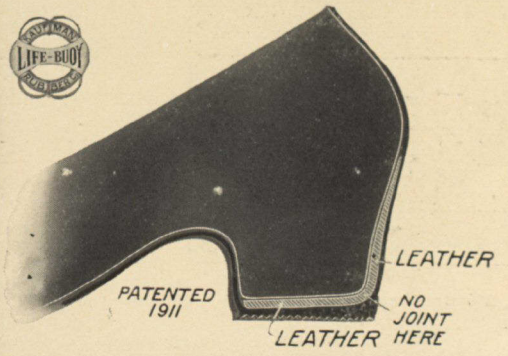
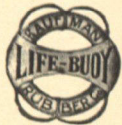
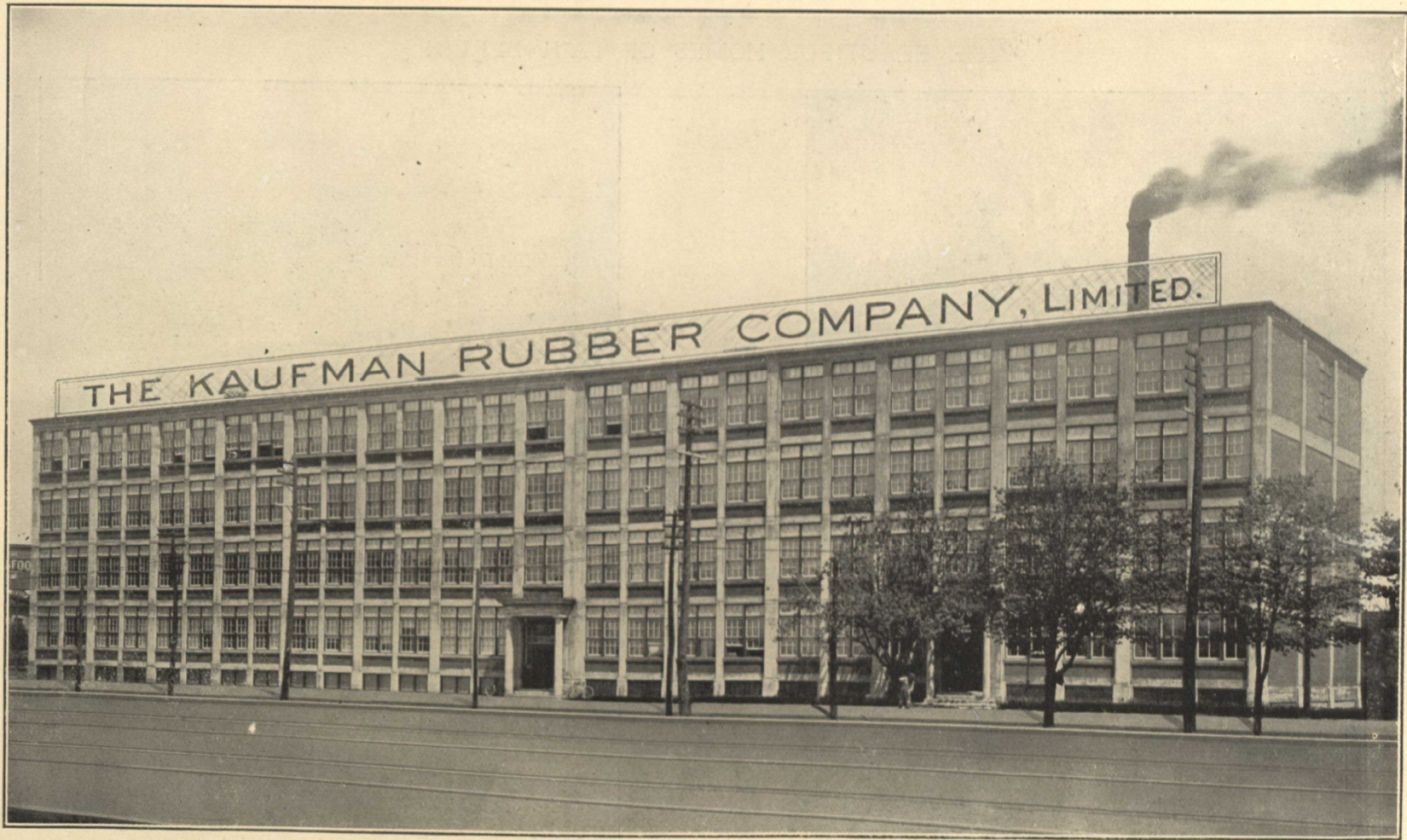
Residence of John Derbecker, 33 Roland St.



Residence of George Lippert, 289 King W.

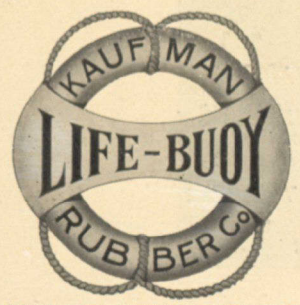


Residence of A. J. Gabel, 167 King St. W.



BERLIN

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LEATHER
INNER HEEL
IN ALL
FIRST
QUALITY
LINES



MANUFACTURERS OF

CANADA

THE MOST
IMPORTANT
IMPROVEMENT IN
RUBBER
FOOTWEAR
CONSTRUCTION IN
RECENT YEARS



SUPERIOR QUALITY RUBBER FOOTWEAR

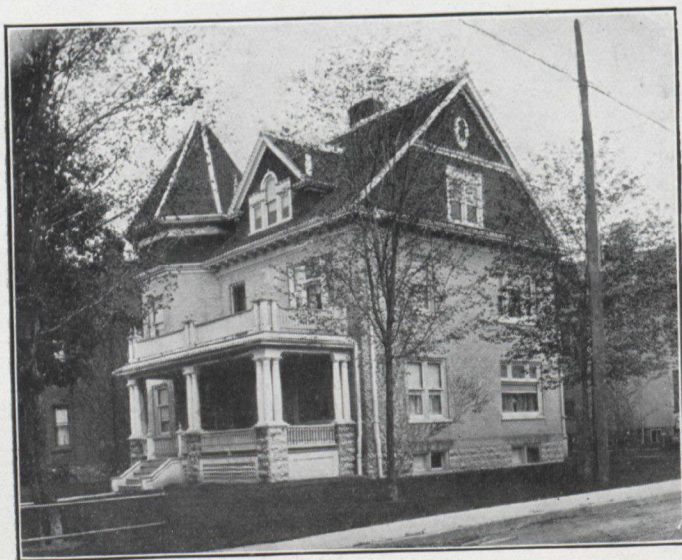
THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF FAIR BERLIN



Residence of John Lang, 24 Water Street N.



Residence of Edward Marren, 171 King St. W.



Residence of Peter Hymmen, 95 Queen N.



Residence of J. A. Hallman, 216 Breithaupt St.

B E R L I N



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THE FURNITURE CENTRE OF CANADA. POPULATION 16,000. HAS 120 FACTORIES. 70 PER CENT. OF HER POPULATION OWN THEIR HOMES.
THIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DOMINION DAY, 1912, SHOWS WHY THIS CITY IS CALLED "BUSY BERLIN." A CITY OF STEADY GROWTH AND BRILLIANT PROSPECTS.



“Let us each live
with the great
aim of bettering
the aims and
achievements of
our community.
For a city is,
after all, but
one family on
a huge scale.”

—Maxwell

“Let us then be what we are, and speak
what we think, and in all things
Keep ourselves loyal to truth.”
LONGFELLOW.

Who's Who in Berlin



A pictorial commentary
of men and women who are
making history in our City.



BEING a review of Canadian Commercial and Political and Social Conditions—facts that will enlighten those who, without our borders, are not in close touch with our affairs as seen from within.

Dominion Day, 1912! What memories those words bring to us when we are in a reminiscent mood. Forty-five years is only a day in the life of a nation. Those of us who see so much of our country's history see only a few phases in its development, however important the few may be. In the history of Canada, when Canada has become a fully developed, matured, and experienced nation, these forty-five years will be summed up for the school children of that day in a page or two of the text book.

Now we are Canadians only in a geographical sense, in that we inhabit certain areas; there is not yet a Canadian race. We are too near to the birth of the nation to have perfected a race. Yet the term Canadian

means more we venture to say, than if it distinguished one race from another; it signifies a league of men and women engaged in building a state, not just letting it GROW as old nations grew, not making it a pre-concerted experiment in government as the Americans did in 1787.

Our Canadian citizens are not banded together for aggression against other nations, nor for the promotion

Though those who are building now may not even have mention in the real history of the nation, their work must be no less sincere. Through them may be perpetuated or deleted



C. A. E. SCHMITT
Real Estate and Western Investments



F. KIBLER
Aggressive Shoe Merchant

of racial ambitions, but to lay the foundations of a social structure in which every man shall have his chance to achieve whatever things are good for his well-being and right to society—a maximum of usefulness.



The Late C. E. HOFFMAN
Former Secretary Park Board

the elements of discontent or misunderstanding. The wrongs they neglect or establish may leave scars twenty generations hence. They must build for the Ultimate Canadian his Past—a Past of which he must be proud.

The greatest legacy they can leave him will not be wealth, but the names and records of great men.

He must draw his ideals from the history which Canadians are now



J. COOK
Governor of County Gaol

making, and upon the mass of forgotten names build greater ones. This work Canadians must do slowly: building first local patriotism, loyalty to the community in which he lives, then loyalty to the Province, loyalty to the Nation, and finally—loyalty to the Empire of which we are a part.

Canada is unlike any other nation, for where some are held together by a clan instinct, where others are compressed into nationhood by pressure from without, where others are held together by common traditions dating back thousands of years, common antagonisms, or by their advent from some one great struggle, we in this country have no common clan, but are from all clans; we are not com-

provinces were separated from one another by absence of communication, by mutual misunderstanding, and by lack of cooperation and sympathy.

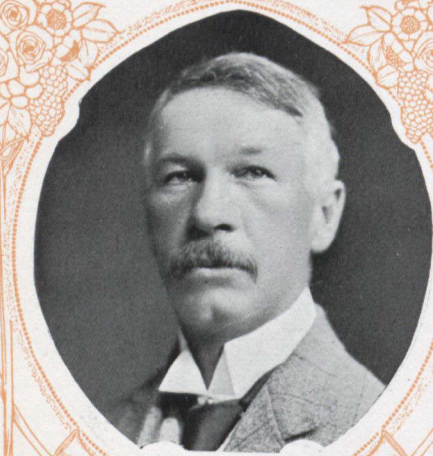
As the Right Hon. R. L. Borden,

accomplished. The experiment of a Federal Government upon new and untried lines was attempted and carried out with astonishing success. The allotted task included the colonization and development of all that vast and then unknown Western territory which is now embraced within the limits of the three Prairie Provinces. This was undertaken and accomplished in the face of natural

threatened over and over again the undertaking begun on the first day of July, 1867.

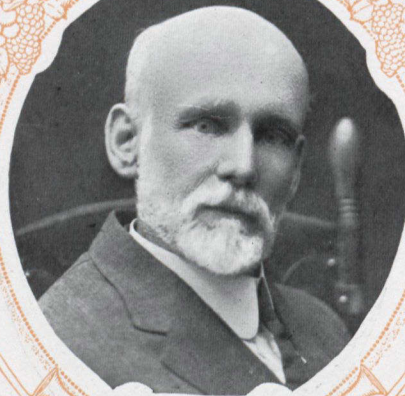
It would be idle to enumerate all that had to be met and all that has been successfully surmounted. Nearly every great problem solved by the people of the United States has been encountered by the Canadian nation in an even more intense form and has been successfully overcome. The material development has been phenomenal, but infinitely more significant and important is the fact that to-day the national spirit of Canada is as pronounced and as powerful as that which prevails among the people of the American Union.

Thus far I have spoken of what Canada has done for herself. In



C. R. HANNING

of Preston, President of Waterloo County Canadian Club.



JAS. JARDINE

2nd Vice-President of Canadian Club



F. S. HODGINS

Secretary of Canadian Club



RICHARD REID

Chairman of Board of Education, Inspector Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

pressed from fear of some common enemy. As yet, at all events, we have not many common traditions. We are an assembly of agreeable strangers, cemented in friendship by a common privilege, common pride, and a common taste.

* * *

Half a century ago Canada was merely a name and not a nation. Ontario and Quebec, unwilling to remain united but afraid to separate, were held together by an irksome bond. The scattered Maritime Provinces maintained frontier customs houses against each other and against the Upper Provinces. The total population of the country was little more than 3,000,000 and all the

Premier of Canada, says in his message to the people of England in dealing with Canadian ideals and the purpose of the Dominion:—

During the fifty years which have since intervened the history of this people is unique in the story of national development. They undertook the project of uniting the four provinces in one confederation, and at the very outset their purpose embraced all that Canada has since

obstacles of tremendous significance and magnitude. In short, it may fairly be asserted that the most wonderful thing about Canada is its existence to-day as a nation in defiance of the difficulties which

doing that, however, has she not done great things for the Empire as a whole? For all her history from the day of her birth to the present is but a continued expression of the determination of the Canadian people to maintain the Imperial Connection by every means within their power.

By assumption of the defence of our own territory; by the disposition to develop a system of sea defence warranted by the settled opinion of the country, such as will give the *maximum* of service in the defence of Canada and in assuring the greater security of the Empire by subsidies to steamship lines between Canada and the Mother Country, as well as the West Indies and the Australasian communities; by contribution to the

Pacific cable and by proposals still to be consummated for cheaper cable communication with the Mother Country; by the co-ordination of the military forces in Canada with those of the Empire; by initiating a system of trade preferences within the Empire—by these means and in a hundred other ways Canada has undertaken to assume her share in the governance of the Empire and in the

British ideals of freedom and justice within the Dominion. With the invaluable assistance of British capital we are building railways and developing our waterways at enormous



EDWARD SMYTH
Board of Education



JOHN LANG
Board of Education and interested in many Berlin Industries

development of its organization.

We welcome British immigration as strengthening the Empire at one of its greatest outposts and as tending to give enduring force and vigour to British traditions and to maintain



J. E. HETT, M.D.
Board of Education

expense. We are establishing British civilization across a new continent, and in doing so we are assuredly increasing to an immense degree the power of the Empire, enhancing its authority, and rendering its position more secure. Let no one forget that by removal to Canada British citizens are not lost to the Empire, and that British capital invested in Canada extends and strengthens British security. Moreover, there is every



Dr. J. F. HONSBERGER
Board of Education

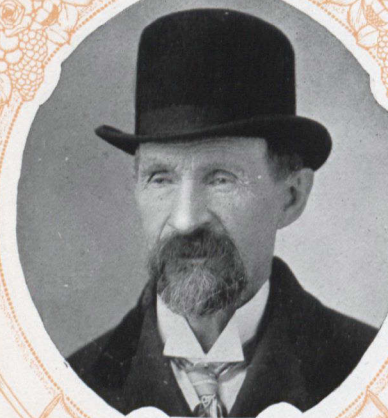
reason to believe that the Canadian people will always preserve that steadiness of temper and that sense of responsibility which are all-important in maintaining the security of investments.

Again, in the relations between the French and English in Canada, in mutual and generous recognition of race characteristics, in sympathetic and honourable dealing with religious minorities, we seek to illustrate the best traditions of British statesmanship and to unite all elements of the population in vigorous co-operation for the common advantage. We are receiving our 300,000 immigrants annually. A third of these come from the United States, trained like

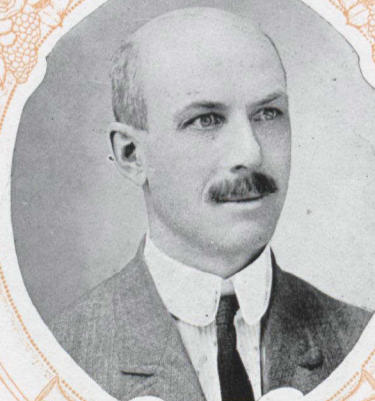
friendship with the American people, being ever conscious of the obligation which rests upon us as the chief British power on this continent to be wise and temperate in international

The aim and purpose of the Canadian nation must truly accord with its opportunities and responsibilities. Among them I would include these—to realize the true ideas of democracy; to preserve harmony and equality among its people; to guard the purity of its institutions; to develop its boundless resources with prudence and foresight; to be a strength within the Empire in moral power, in

and the United States there must be intimate social, commercial, and political intercourse. The movement of population between France and Germany or between Germany and Great Britain is impeded by differences of language and customs. There are radical differences between the civilizations of Europe and Asia. But for thousands of miles only a lake, a river, or a land-mark separates Canada from the United States. The two countries have a common language, common customs, common traditions, and common institutions. For half a century the Canadian Provinces were breeding grounds for the Republic. A Canadian poet has said:—



H. L. JANZEN
President, Board of Trade



J. A. SCELLEN
Ex. President Board of Trade; Member of law firm of Scellen & Weir



L. J. BREITHAUPT
Vice-President Board of Trade and President of Breithaupt Leather Co.



CARL KRANZ
Council Board of Trade; Alderman and Ex. Mayor.

ourselves in the tradition of free institutions and joining with the British population to maintain a high average of citizenship. So also those of other races who have come to the Dominion show a satisfactory capacity for responsible government, enter readily into the spirit of our institutions, and give us a perfect assurance that we have and shall continue to have in increasing degree one of the most competent and responsible democracies in the world.

Occupying as we do the northern half of the continent, our boundaries adjoin those of the United States for nearly 4,000 miles. As neighbours and kinsmen we desire an enduring

dealings and pre-eminently to maintain and strengthen, in so far as we have opportunity, good relations between the Mother Country and the Republic. Rivalry in trade there must be; international differences there may be; but these only illustrate the vitality and energy of a free people and the endeavour alike of Canadians and Americans to increase industrial efficiency and improve human conditions.

political steadiness, and in the determination to preserve its unity and security; to be an influence among the nations for good neighbourhood and peace.

It is inevitable that between Canada

Out from our bounds they're going ;
 scores, hundreds, day by day.
 O'er country roads and city streets they
 take their lingering way.
 They wave their hands and smile good-
 bye, the gallant boys and true,
 The lads that love the dear old flag at
 least as well as you.

The forces which make for unity and co-operation vastly outweigh the influences which tend to friction and separation. American capital is invested in many Canadian enterprises. Tens of thousands of American settlers are finding homes in the Canadian Provinces and by common consent constitute one of the best elements of the population. Even though few of these are of old American stock, it is a reasonable assumption that they cherish a natural affection for the

Republic. Over all this continent the English tongue will prevail and for good or evil all nations which speak the language will show something of the temper, borrow something of the customs, and yield something to the ascendancy of the American people. Canada in particular must be profoundly affected in its social fashions, in its political life, and in the general type of civilization which it develops

character. The Universities have great common aims and interests. American trusts extend their sovereignty into Canada. Great public conventions meet alternately on either



C. H. MILLS
 Alderman; Council of Board of Trade; Senior Member
 C. H. Mills & Co.



Dr. WHITEMAN
 Council Board of Trade

by its close geographical relation to the United States. In art and letters there are no national divisions. Organized labour tends to become an international unit. Employers' organizations assume an international



A. E. RUDELL, D.D.S.
 Council Board of Trade

side of the boundary, and social, religious, commercial, and scientific movements develop common machinery. Natural guardians of constitutional freedom, natural allies in social and political reform, natural co-workers for the moral elevation of the race, estrangement between these countries is unnatural and un-Christian, a war between these countries would be a crime against civilization. Moreover, in the rugged phrase of an



ARTHUR FOSTER, Sr.
 Council Board of Trade

old Canadian evangelical preacher, over a war between Old England and New England all hell would clap its hands for joy.

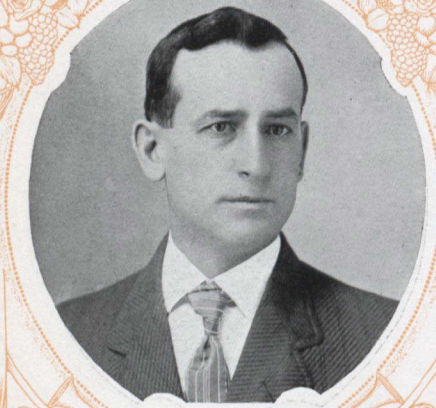
MEMORIES OF OLD GRIEVANCES

It is easy, therefore, to understand that Canadian Conservatives did not enter with light hearts upon the agitation against the trade compact. They hesitated, not so much out of concern for their own political fortunes as in consideration of the delicacy of international dealings and the overwhelming importance of good relations between the United States and Canada and between the United States and Great Britain. It would

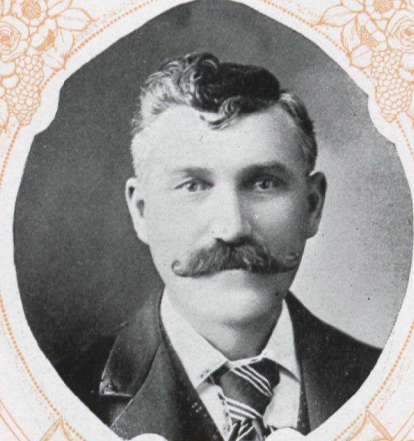
as prolonging a source of friction and danger between the two countries. The McKinley and Dingley tariffs bore heavily upon Canadian agriculture and enormously embarrassed

free trade in natural products which was embodied in the original National Policy. There was deep-seated feeling that the clear rights of Canada in the Atlantic fisheries, guaranteed by solemn treaty, were ignored by Washington and undue privileges exacted as the price of good neighbourhood. It is not suggested that Canada never was blameworthy, that its temper was always pacific, that its grievances

developed in many Canadians a disposition to reject, when they were not badly needed, concessions which, when greatly desired, could not be secured. A Liberal speaker has said that throughout the whole election campaign he had the curious feeling as he addressed the farmers in favour of Reciprocity that they were coldly and deliberately calculating how much it would cost to reject the Agreement and square the account with Washington. This, of course, was by no means a common attitude, but that electors were influenced by this consideration cannot be doubted. On the other hand, many electors, setting a supreme value upon good relations with the United States, gave their votes for Reci-



GEORGE M. SHERK
Board of Trade



JOSEPH WINTERHALT
Cigar Mfr.; Alderman.



W. H. SCHMALZ
First Mayor of the City of Berlin; Treas. Board of Trade and Manager of the Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co.



A. L. BREITHAUPT
Chairman Light Commission and School Board; and of Star Whitewear Co.

not be true to suggest that no prejudice against the United States exists in this country. Memories of the War of 1812 and of the Fenian Raid of 1866 still live in the border counties. Perhaps these memories burn longer and deeper in the smaller community. In tariff and fisheries there were enduring causes of grievance. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, after an International Commission had determined the great value of the Canadian concessions, caused resentment and commercial disturbance in the Dominion. The failure of Congress to ratify the Fisheries Treaty of 1888 was deplored

Canadian exports to the United States. Cleveland's exaction of concessions to preserve the bonding privilege and the Venezuela Message drove a flame of wrath across the Dominion. There was dissatisfaction over the Alaskan boundary award as expressing a diplomatic rather than a judicial settlement.

There was the long denial of fiscal concessions and the non-acceptance for half a generation of the offer of

never were exaggerated. It is desired to show that for nearly fifty years the United States substantially ignored the representations of Canada and to suggest that as a result of the policy of Washington there was

procuity with profound reluctance and with an uneasy feeling that there were risks involved in ratification of the compact equal to any that could arise from its rejection.

The general feeling, however, was that it was the right and the privilege of Canada to legislate with a single eye to Canadian interest, that it was likewise its right and privilege to maintain a preferential trading relation with Great Britain, and that the freedom of action towards Canada exercised by the United States was equally the prerogative of Canada in dealing with the Republic. It is a mistake to think that Canada would act otherwise in the immediate future if the issue could be again submitted for judgment. Indeed, it is certain

that thousands of Liberals, much as they regret the defeat of the Laurier Administration, rejoice that the country retains its fiscal freedom. It is felt, too, that fiscal agreements should be subject to Parliamentary revision. The attack upon diplomatic tariff-making was so effective that it is doubtful if the method will again be adopted in dealings with the United States. Reciprocity by independent

over the rejection of the Trade Agreement. There have been no suggestions of reprisal, there have been few impatient or angry utterances. All this is grateful to Canadians, who, in



J. J. WALTERS, M.D.
Light Commission



R. SCHNARR, M.D.
Light Commission

legislation there may be, but not Reciprocity by contract.

Canada has been impressed by the reserve and good temper shown by the Press and people of the United States



GEO. LIPPERT
Light Commissioner and Member of Lippert Furniture Co.

turn, have shown no disposition to exult or to treat the defeat of Reciprocity as making for division between the two peoples. It is recognized that all the old causes of irritation and grievance have been removed. The age-long Atlantic Fisheries dispute has been satisfactorily adjusted by The Hague Tribunal. Common regulations have been devised for the protection of the Lake fisheries. The constitution of the Waterways



GEO. H. CLARKE,
Berlin Light Commission.

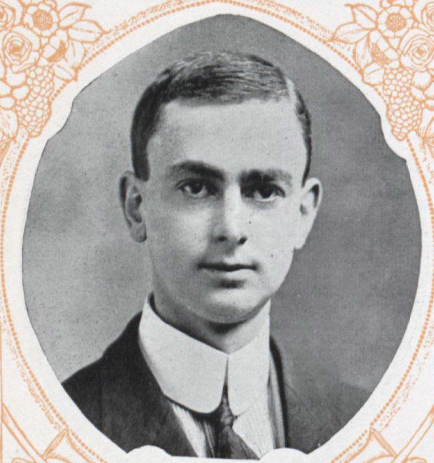
Commission and the character both of the Canadian and American branches of the tribunal assure thorough and equitable examination of the claims and interests of both countries in international waters and effective safeguards against intemperate political agitation and unwise legislative action. There is even manifested at Washington a greater disposition to regard the spirit of the Rush-Bagot Convention and generally significant abstention from irritating utterance or provocative action. Nor can even the most irreconcilable opponent of Reciprocity discover ground for offence in the offer of trade concessions when this is associated with professions of good will and with fine control and

truly or more greatly desires than enduring amity with the United States and loyal co-operation between the Republic and the British Empire for all the good ends of civilization.

ores and grain of the West or immense cargoes of finished products for Western consumption. Indeed, there is nowhere a more amazing manifestation of the commercial activities of the continent than the fleets of cargo vessels which pass in unending procession through the Sault canals.

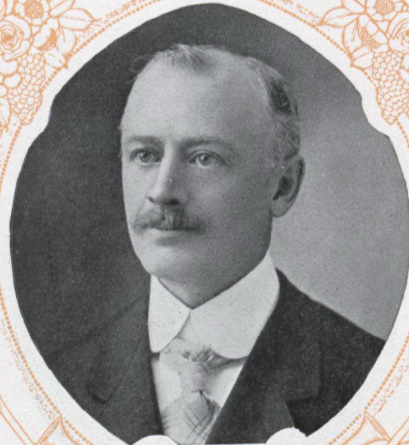
Costly dredging and blasting have cut a deep channel in and near Lake St. Clair. The Welland Canal, 28

of 12 miles, the St. Lawrence, of 10 miles, and the Lachine, of 9 miles in length. The use of these three canals is compulsory on all vessels ascending the river. There are besides locks at Morrisburg and Matilda which are seldom operated. Below Montreal there are no canals, but the Government has expended a vast sum of money in securing a deep channel across the shallow waters of Lake St. Peter. To this work has been devoted a great portion of the heavy expenditures of the Harbour Board of Montreal. The St. Lawrence below Montreal has now a channel 450 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and so free from danger that it can be safely navigated by ships of 15,000 tons where ten years ago only vessels of



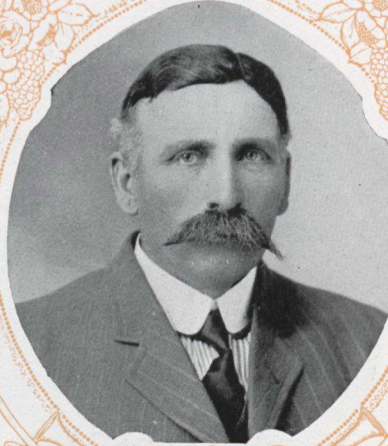
V. S. McINTYRE
Supt. Berlin and Waterloo St. Railway; and Secretary
Berlin Light Commission.

dignity when the offer is rejected. Whatever may be the soreness of the past, there is nothing now in the attitude of American statesmen or the temper of the American people to excite hostile feeling in Canada or to recall ancient quarrels and prejudices. There does lie upon Canada the obligation to cultivate the graces of national courtesy and to recognize the responsibilities of national sovereignty. It is fortunate that in reorganizing the departments of government Mr. Borden takes control of Imperial and Foreign Affairs. Peculiarly distinguished for moderation of temper, and profoundly conscious of the gravity and the dignity of international relations, there is nothing he more



H. HYMMEN
Supt. Water Commission.

Over \$130,000,000 has been expended in making and deepening the canals of Canada. The Canadian canal, a quarter of a mile in length, carries the waters of Lake Superior around the Sault Ste. Marie rapids to the main body of St. Mary's River, which flows into Lake Huron some miles below. Through this and the American canal passes a huge volume of traffic. Great vessels, nose to nose, are locked through, bearing the



CASPAR BRAUN
Water Commission.

miles in length, connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The chief canals between Lake Ontario and Montreal, constructed to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, in their geographical order are the Cornwall,



P. GIES
Water Commissioner

5,000 tons or less could be employed. During this period nearly \$4,000,000 has been spent in widening and deepening the river channel, in improving beacon lights and unlighted buoys, in establishing and improving signal stations, and in reorganizing the system of pilotage. A floating dry dock will be provided at Montreal in which vessels of 25,000 tons can be accommodated.

But such high insurance rates are still exacted that there is a proposal to organize a Canadian Lloyd's on the model of the Norwegian-Swedish Lloyd's, which has proved of distinct advantage to the shipping and commerce of Norway and Sweden. There are those who believe that ultimately Quebec instead of Montreal will be

the summer port of the ocean fleets. It is certain, however, that Montreal will not easily relinquish its ascendancy, while the Government shows no disposition to balk at any expenditure necessary to perfect the channel to Quebec.

A chain of canals, adapted only to local traffic, form a connection through the Trent Valley in Central Ontario between Lake Ontario and Lake Sim-

Ontario and the Ottawa River. The commercial value of the route is inconsiderable; its military value, which was the thought of the fathers, is a legend.



J. C. BREITHAUPT
Water Commissioner; and Member of the Breithaupt Leather Co.

coe. The Rideau Canal, constructed by British Administrators in the early colonial period, under the very special patronage of the Duke of Wellington, effects a sleepy but picturesque connection between Kingston, on Lake



A. H. MILLER
City Clerk.

In the West there is discussion of various pretentious canal projects. One of these would connect the Red River with Lake Winnipeg, the lake with the MacKenzie River, and by removal of rapids on the Saskatchewan River would give a continuous waterway almost to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Another would connect Winnipeg with Lake Superior by the Winnipeg River, Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, Rainy Lake,



ALLAN A. EBY
Secretary and Treas. Hospital Board

various minor lakes and rivers along the old Dawson route, and the Pigeon River. This way the pioneers made their arduous journeys westward through British territory. This way Wolseley took his expedition to suppress the rising at Fort Garry when the Western territories were acquired by Canada. Neither of these projects, however, is immediately practicable and as yet perhaps do nothing more than illustrate the spacious thinking and the heroic outlook of the Western people. Of far greater immediate interest and importance is the proposal to create a waterway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson, utilizing the Red River, Lake Winnipeg, and the Nelson River and its tribu-



H. J. BOWMAN, C.E.
County Clerk and Water Commissioner; Ontario Land Surveyor Treasurer



R. GOFTON
Park Board

the Georgian Bay Waterway. Over these there is a sectional conflict. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Northern Ontario are favourable to the Georgian Bay Canal, but not



GEO. DeBUS
Secretary Park Board and Ex. Warden of County.

taries. In this the municipalities of the Red River Valley, both in Canada and in the United States, are deeply interested. Early in March a convention of delegates met at Grand Forks in North Dakota and organized the Hudson Bay Navigation Association with the Mayor of Winnipeg as President. In June a second conference will be held at Winnipeg. It is estimated that this northern route would shorten the voyage to Liverpool by 1,000 miles.

THE WELAND CANAL.

For the time, however, the attention of the country is centered chiefly on two great enterprises. One of these is the deepening of the Welland Canal, the other the construction of

necessarily hostile to the Welland. The southern ports on Georgian Bay Toronto, Hamilton, and the communities of Western and Central Ontario demand the deepening of the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and utilization of the St. Lawrence system to Montreal, and regard the whole Georgian Bay project with doubt and suspicion. It is believed, admitting that the Georgian Bay Canal is commercially

and economically practicable, that it would impair the investments in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, affect adversely the chief shipping ports on Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and carry an immense volume of traffic through the back country direct to Montreal. It is believed further, and aside from all considerations of self-interest, that the canal is not practicable and that



D. FORSYTH
Library Board and Principal of Collegiate and Technical Institute

in undertaking its construction the country would assume a ruinous expenditure for a meagre and uncertain result.

More than once, however, Sir Wilfred Laurier has spoken favour-

ably of the northern waterway. It is probable that if Reciprocity had not intervened he would have urged the project upon the country during the last general election. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways in the Laurier Administration, is unequivocally committed to the undertaking. Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government, is one of its chief advocates. None of these, however, opposes deepening the Welland Canal. They seem to believe that there will be traffic for both routes and that the national advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal would far exceed the cost of construction. The Borden Government has committed itself to deepening the



W. H. BREITHAUPT
Library Board; President of Berlin and Bridgeport Street Railway.

Welland to 30 ft., but is manifestly reluctant to declare its attitude towards the Georgian Bay project, although it has voted \$100,000 to improve navigation in the French River.

It is clear that if Canada is to retain its proportion of the grain trade of the west and north-west its water routes must be improved. The State of New York is spending over \$100,000,000 in deepening the Erie Canal and in improving the channel of the Hudson River. As compared with the Erie route we have an advantage of 80 miles in distance from Lake Erie to the ocean and a long lake voyage as against 223 more miles of canal and a connection with the Hudson River. On the other

hand American shippers generally enjoy cheaper ocean freight rates and lower insurance charges. When completed, the Erie Canal will have a depth of 12 ft. with locks correspondingly enlarged. This still will be only a barge canal, but the barges will have four times the capacity of those employed on the existing six-foot waterway, and through enlargement of the locks the time consumed

There have been proposals in the United States to construct a canal from Lake Ontario to a junction with the Hudson River near Albany. A New York State Commission, how-



A. FOSTER, Jr.
Library Board



REV. F. E. OBERLANDER
Library Board. Pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church

in locking will be greatly reduced. Moreover, barges are so cheaply navigated that it is expected freight charges will be reduced by one-third as compared with the charges now imposed.



H. BROWN
Library Board

ever, has reported against the practicability of the project. At best for 25 miles of the route only a 12-foot instead of a 20-foot channel could be secured. Therefore with the Welland Canal deepened to 30 ft. and the St. Lawrence canals deepened and improved and the number of locks reduced Canada would retain the advantage in the water transportation of Western products even if the Georgian Bay Canal should not be constructed.



FATHER ZNIGER
Library Board, President of St. Jerome College.

It is contended by supporters of the Welland and St. Lawrence system that in order to compete with the Buffalo and New York route vessels using the Georgian Bay Canal would be heavily handicapped by inability to obtain return cargoes, unless they could use the Welland and St. Lawrence system in returning to the head of the Lakes. They insist that such cargoes could not be had at Montreal, and that therefore unless the Welland and St. Lawrence route were available vessels would have to return empty to the Georgian Bay and pass thence by way of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and the St. Clair River to a Lake Erie port for return shipments. This would

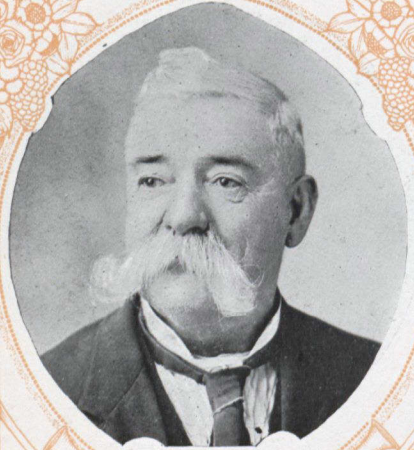
meet modern conditions of transportation.

It is estimated that the Welland Canal could be deepened to 22 ft. and the number of locks reduced

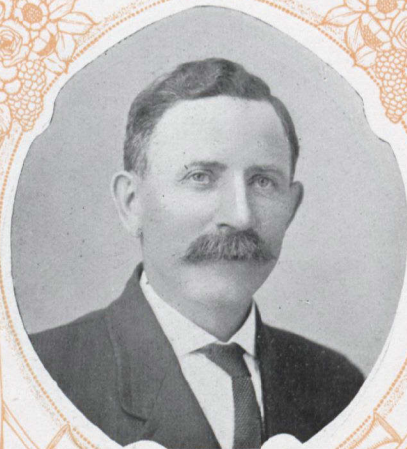
bushels to 350,000 bushels. There are enthusiasts who predict that great ocean freighters will carry grain direct from the head of the Lakes to Liverpool. But it is doubtful if the vision will ever be realized.

There is reason to think that vessels adapted to the grain trade of the Lakes are not suited for an ocean voyage, while vessels constructed for deep sea navigation cannot engage

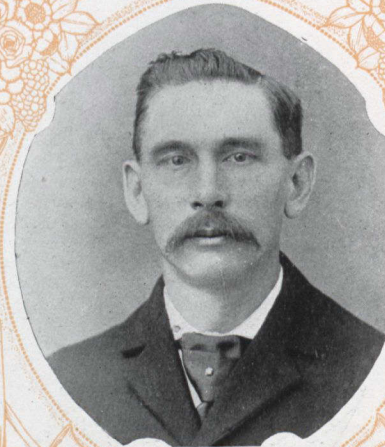
small vessels probably would do a direct freight business from across the ocean and affect freight charges in greater or less degree. These and other arguments have been developed at length and in impressive detail by the Toronto Board of Trade. This active and influential organization is supported by many of the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario. Even in Montreal there is division of opinion between the Georgian Bay Canal and the Welland and St. Lawrence system. It is in old Ontario, however, that the opposition to the Georgian Bay project is centered, and very recently a Great Waterways Union was organized in Berlin to oppose the northern canal and to



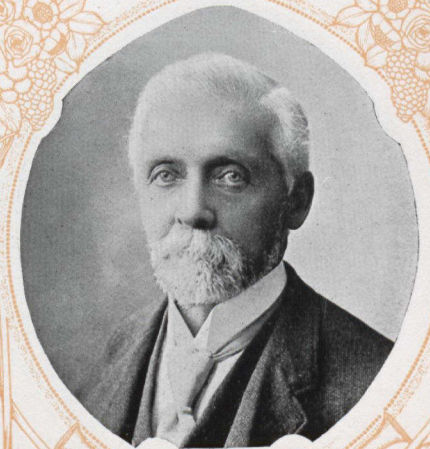
JOHN F. MCKAY
Chairman Board of Health



WM. CAIRNES
Board of Health and City Assessor



GEO. BUCHAUPT
Sanitary Inspector Board of Health



WM. BILSTEIN
Board of Health

mean a run of 1,200 miles, 440 of which would be through canal and canalized river. But by using the Welland and St. Lawrence route they would save 800 miles of distance in reaching Lake Erie with only 70 miles of canal. So important is this consideration in the grain trade that vessels carrying grain from Port Arthur to ports on Georgian Bay would need to charge the same rates as to Port Colborne or Buffalo if they had to go to Lake Erie for return cargoes. The argument of the champions of the Welland and St. Lawrence canal system, therefore, is that the Georgian Bay route can succeed only in conjunction with the existing waterway deepened and improved to

from 25 to 7 at an expenditure of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, or that a channel of 30 ft. could be secured for an outlay of \$45,000,000. An equal or greater expenditure would be required to give a depth of 30 ft. in the St. Lawrence system. A 30 ft. waterway would give safe passage to as large vessels as are likely to navigate the Lakes, and would permit an increase in freight capacity from 70,000 or 80,000

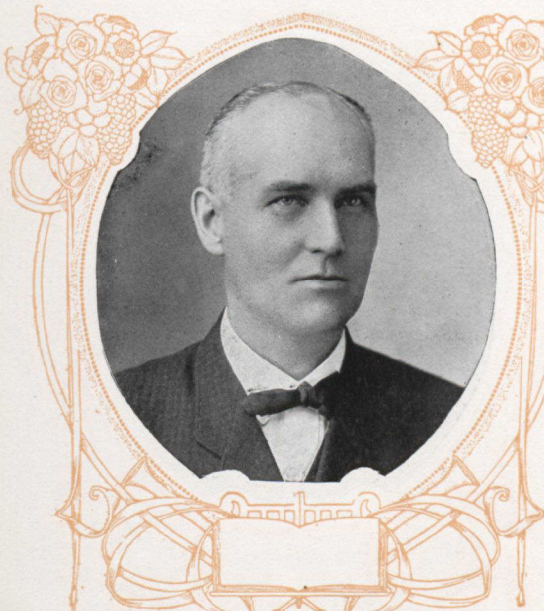
profitably in the Lake trade. The argument, however, should be made with reserve, for nothing in these days seems beyond the reach of science and the genius of commerce. Tramp steamers and comparatively

urge concentration upon the St. Lawrence system.

It will be admitted that Canada has enjoyed comparative freedom from the corporate abuses and financial malpractices which have excited such bitter agitation and caused such profound and enduring unrest in the United States. We have a "literature of exposure," but it is mainly concerned with bogeys and scarecrows. We never quite escape the sweep of an American agitation. With every wild storm that roars across the adjoining country there is ominous murmuring in Canadian tree tops. One explanation of the greater serenity in Canada lies, perhaps, in the political system. A by-election reveals the temper of the country and checks

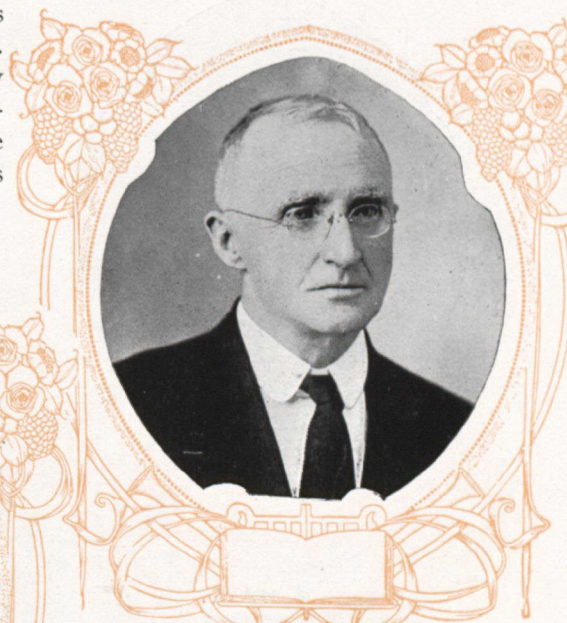
a Government verging upon rash courses. Ministers answer quickly to public opinion. The life of government depends upon a parliamentary majority. In Parliament there may be all the evidences of extreme partisan subserviency. In caucus there may be free speaking and tenacious resistance to Ministerial proposals. One effect of this is to give an immense power to minorities; another is to preserve the

the correction of abuses. Again, the real power in Canada lies in the House of Commons, and in the United States in the Senate. No class commands the gateway to the Canadian Com-



C. A. AHRENS

Board of Health; Member of C. A. Ahrens Shoe Co.



Dr. MCGILLAWEE
Medical Health Officer

authority of the constituencies. It is infinitely more easy than in the United States, where the President and his official advisers are not immediately amenable to Congress, to compel action for the redress of grievances and



F. E. MACKLIN
Board of Health

mons; wealth, connection with capital, and the secret workings of corporations are subtly and dangerously influential in imposing candidates for the Senate upon American Legislatures. No sympathetic student of American institutions would suggest that the Senate is a mere refuge for mercenaries and the stool pigeons of capitalists. In the crises of the nation it has revealed a fine reserve of independence, character and capacity.



Dr. G. HERBERT BOWLBY

At all periods of its history the United States Senate has contained men of high distinction and of genuine popular sympathies.

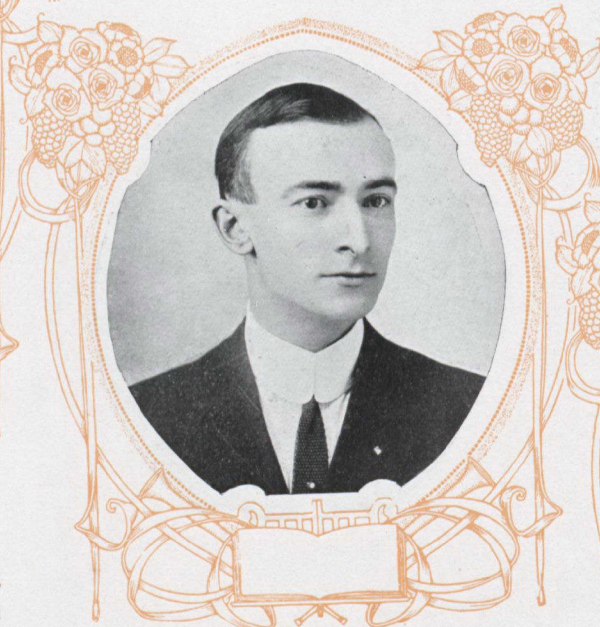
But if we reflect that a farmer or a workman could hardly get access to the Senate Chamber we will discover, however remote the connection, one of the causes for the increasing distrust of Capital and the angry temper of Labour. There is, however inarticulate, a deep-seated feeling that class government exists under the forms of democracy, and that the Constitution has become the fortress of privilege. This feeling is aggravated by a conservative judiciary, disposed towards the traditional interpretation of constitutional provisions and vested



MARTIN HUEHNERGARD
Assessment Commissioner

a saviour and Roosevelt, who reaped from Bryan's sowing, the prophet of the American people.

Against this are great Universities, instinct with all high ideals, noble



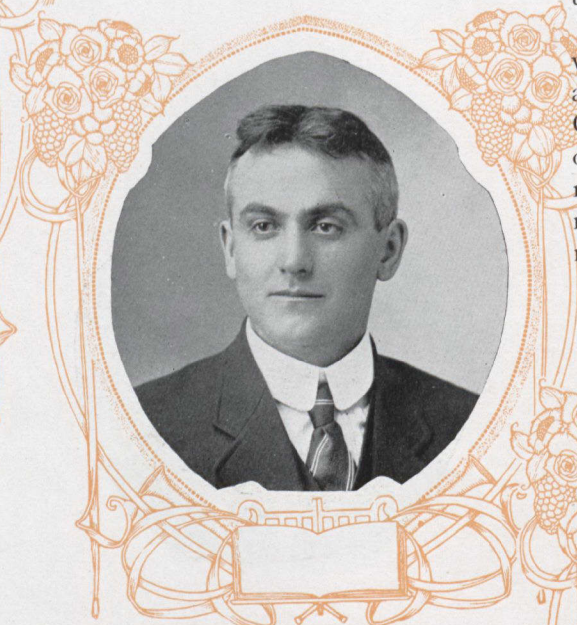
OSWALD LEYES
Assessment Clerk

with powers which, wisely or unwisely, are reserved to the Crown in British communities.

In short, the American Constitution is a product of the eighteenth century, capable of amendment only through laborious processes, and applied to conditions, emotions, and aspirations of which its authors had no conception and for which at best it furnishes an imperfect means of expression. A hundred years ago the subject guarded against the despotism of kings and the man on horseback. Now the individual is under the sovereignty of Capital or machinery or both in combination. To multitudes exasperated by the excesses of lawless finance Bryan became

scientific institutions, free libraries, social settlements, a wide organization of charity, an enduring war against disease, a myriad agencies for human betterment. On the hillsides of New England, in the valleys of the West, in the South, with its proud heritage of chivalry and sacrifice, are the quiet habitations of the plain-living, home-loving people, who nourish the domestic virtues and keep the moral balance of American civiliz-

ation. This, however, is not the feature of American civilization which attracts the world's notice or sets its impress upon other communities. All over the world America is typified by a rampant materialism, the noisy worship of money, flagrant social barbarities, the mad pursuit of inventions which make life a delirium, and the pathetic, laborious spending of the swollen fortunes which immoral



M. MIKEL
Market Clerk

finance and illegal corporate combination have produced. Here, again this is not the whole of American life, nor even the prevailing feature. In the main the fabric of American finance is sound, the commercial life

is honest and healthy, justice and fair dealing characterize the general commercial activities and the general financial operations of the people. But the world's notice centres upon social and financial lawlessness, and the whole character of the nation is affected, its whole influence perverted and its whole reputation defamed. The noise of the day is over the evils that flourish and not over the things that the gods cherish.

There are various other reasons why we have had less of criminal finance and of destructive industrialism in Canada. We have had a population of only seven or eight millions. The market for manufactures has been restricted. There was not much for monopoly to feed upon. The reserve



GEO. MARTIN
Manager House of Refuge

of political power was in the rural constituencies. Thus the temper of the country was essentially conservative, and caution was imposed upon bankers and capitalists by all the conditions. For long the West was in doubt and the East was stagnant. "Neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us." Fortunately when the sun shone out and the fields turned yellow for the harvest we had American experience to steady us and a people determined to conserve forests, to reserve control of water powers, to derive a royalty from minerals, to prevent excessive capitalization of public companies, and to refuse perpetual municipal franchises. Hence many of the causes which excite

speculative mania were restrained and a sounder national fabric was assured. Unquestionably some of these restrictions operated against rapid development; but they also limited capitalistic exploitation, enhanced the public revenues and protected the public resources.

Where the field was open to predatory finance every evidence was furnished that the science was under-

authorized capitalization, including bonds of 39 of these mergers was \$334,938,266. The 41 amalgamations absorbed 196 individual companies. The aggregate capitalization



J. J. A. WEIR

Police Magistrate; Member of law firm of Scellen and Weir; Secretary of Berlin Bowling Club.



H. JOHNSTON
City Engineer

stood. Witness the output of capital stock from industrial mergers. From January, 1909, to December, 1911, according to the *Monetary Times*, 41 industrial amalgamations were consummated in Canada. The aggregate



WM. ROOS
Treasurer Berlin Musical Society

of 190 of these individual companies was approximately \$124,766,580, which amount in various ways was increased upon amalgamation. The 28 securities issued to the public, resulting from amalgamation, totalled \$44,071,666. With 13 of these amounting to \$15,950,000, an aggregate bonus of \$6,567,500 was provided. In this connection, however, the Government desires to legislate, but action is difficult owing to the concurrent



F. H. ILLING
Treasurer Celebration Committee; Secretary Berlin Musical Society

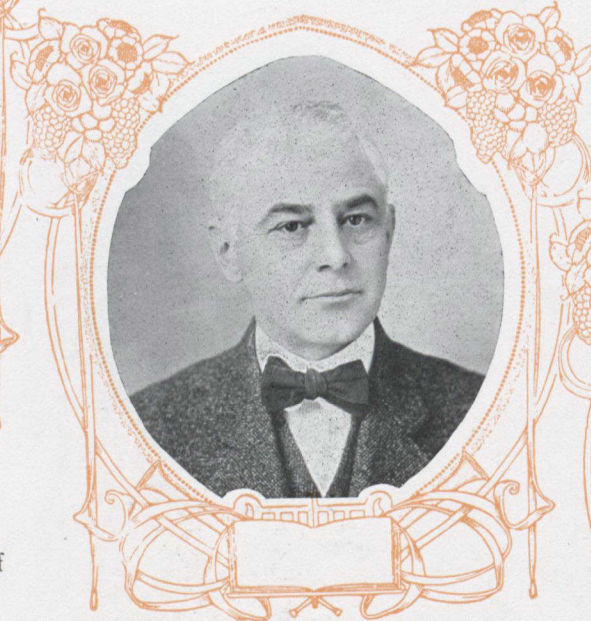
jurisdiction of the Dominion and the Provinces. What has been suggested is that public officers should report upon properties proposing to enter a merger and that upon their fair value and a legitimate allowance for reorganization and expansion and risk of investment the capitalization should be determined. Evidence of the disposition of the banks to respect public opinion and to check unwholesome tendencies is afforded in their unsympathetic attitude towards the creation of merger securities. But beyond the action of the banks, as to which there can be no assurance of unanimity, the country will demand some form of restrictive legislation against deliberate in-



C. L. LAING
Agent, Bank of Hamilton

Mr. J. P. Mabee, Chairman of the Federal Railway Commission, in a recent judgment. He said:—

While the public should not be allowed to be robbed by railway com-



EDWIN HUBER
City Treasurer

will require greater railway mileage than now exists in the neighbouring country. The money for the construction of this must, for many years at least, largely come from abroad; and how long would these investments continue if it were known that their earning power might at any moment be terminated by the intervention of this Board?

This, if confiscatory legislation were

of traction companies, that railway and express charges both in Eastern and Western Canada are a source of perpetual grievance, and that a political candidate is the weaker through identification with a corporation. But in order to influence opinion such criticism must be reasonable and moderate and must be based upon evidence which has apparent support in the facts and in the circumstances. It will be a long day before capital legitimately invested and fairly employed can be insecure in Canada or the temper of confiscation prevail in the Canadian Parliament.

Organized labour probably is influential beyond its numerical strength. There are 1,741 labour unions in Canada, with a total membership of

crease of prices by inflation of assets.

There is here as elsewhere denunciation of corporations and a few journals which approach the teaching of the Socialists. But save in British Columbia Socialism has achieved no political success, and it is difficult to think that the creed can be formidable in a country of landowners, alike in urban and in rural communities, in which natural resources are made to contribute to the public revenues, and in which steam and electric railways are under effective public regulation or directly operated by the municipalities. Probably the general attitude of the Canadian people towards Capital was expressed by the late

panies, it is equally important that the capital invested in transportation companies should be permitted to earn fair and reasonable dividends. Railway construction in Canada depends entirely on outside capital, of which thousands of millions must be borrowed within the next generation or two. We have in Canada less than thirty thousand miles of railway as against more than 235,000 in the United States. Within fifty years Canada



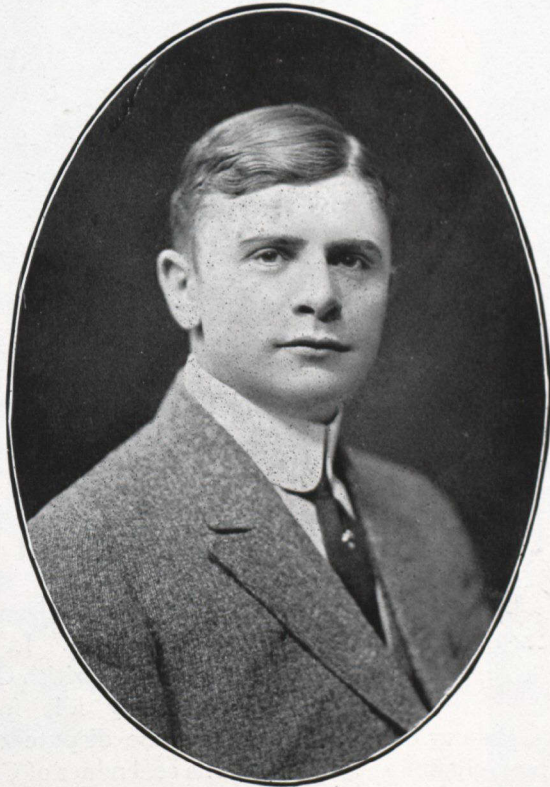
J. W. GREEN
Founder of "Wellesley Maple Leaf"

attempted, is the opinion which would prevail in the central Parliament or in any of the Legislatures, and this the view to which the Courts would give effect. It may be true that in municipal contests there is much criticism



F. LUDWIG
Assistant Warden of County Gao

C. A. E. SCHMITT



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BERLIN

143,000. Possibly the stronghold of unionism is in British Columbia, where the Asiatic menace is the bond of cohesion. There is a Trades and Labour Congress for the Dominion, representing labour in affiliation with the American organizations and a far weaker Canadian Congress independent of American connections. Substantially, however, labour is a cohesive unit over Canada and the United States. There is no convincing evidence that the alliance is detrimental to Canadian labour or Canadian industries. A few years ago there were certain unwholesome revelations in British Columbia clearly traceable to the revolutionary methods of American leaders, but nothing ever was produced to show that coercion

was practised or that the object was to affect industrial operations in Canada for the benefit of American competitors. In any event the relation will persist and probably is only consolidated by adverse criticism.

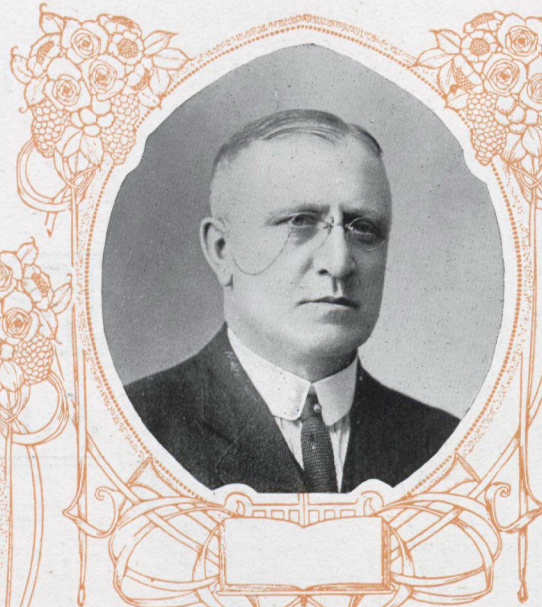
Under the system of organization which prevails strikes are declared by the local unions, and often restraint is exercised and peace maintained by the international officers. Frequently the

organization. There is a single representative of organized labour in the House of Commons, as many in the Legislature of Ontario, and two Socialists in the Legislature of British



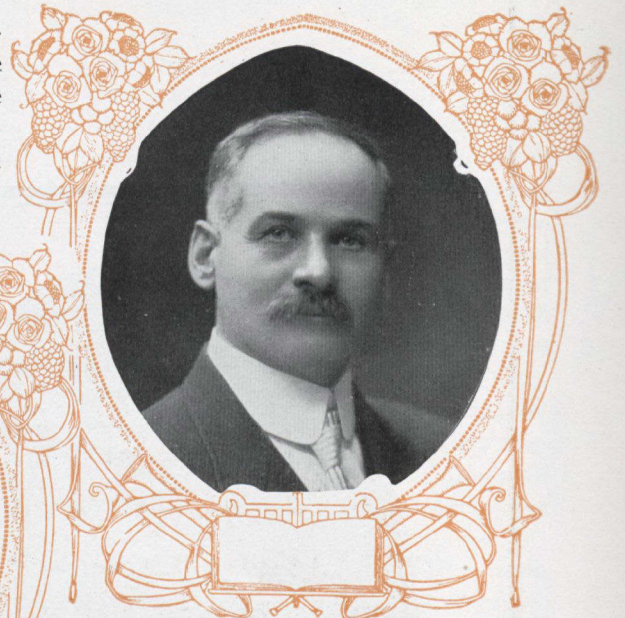
C. BLANKSTEIN
Cigar Manufacturer

international conventions are held in Canada. To the chief offices Canadians are elected as freely as are their American associates. Alike in Canada and in the United States labour has not made any serious attempt at political



C. NIEHAUS
Postmaster

Columbia. From time to time Labour candidates offer for the municipal councils of Toronto, Winnipeg, and other centres of population, but they seldom secure election. Either there are no substantial grievances to adjust or old political and personal connections are too strong to be overcome. But in many of the industrial communities, the building trades, the printing houses, and the factories are closed to non-union labour. So



D. B. DETWILER
Father of Hydro-Electric Power System of Ontario;
Founder of the Inland Waterways Commission;
Member of Oberholtzer Shoe Co.

there is a thorough organization of labour on all the great railway systems. Furthermore, there is absolute unity of organized labour in strikes and lock-outs. In the coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia 6,000 workmen lay idle for seven months before the dispute could be adjusted. The coal mines of Cape Breton witnessed a struggle as desperate and as enduring over the attempt of the international organization to establish its ascendancy in Nova Scotia. Undoubtedly the Lemieux Act, devised by Mr. Mackenzie King, which provides for a Board of Conciliation before a strike can be ordered, has improved the relations between employers and workmen, but more and



MARTIN SCHIEDEL
Collector of Customs, Berlin

GEO. O. PHILIP "Pop" of The Star

For 22 years Geo. O. (Pop) Philip has been the Amusement Director to Berlin.

He is the owner of The Star Theatre, Berlin; The Theatorium, Berlin; and Unique Theatre, London. Is also interested in the Temple Theatre, Chatham.

A member of 14 fraternal organizations and a Shriner. Member of the Berlin Club.

Started in as a Bill Poster and has practically been identified with every public movement in Berlin for 22 years.



Was one of the first to start business here and not speak German.

For many years had the first billiard room in this city and took in the first half dollar in the Walfer House where he started the tobacconist stand.

Is on Executive of the Moving Picture Men's Association of Canada.

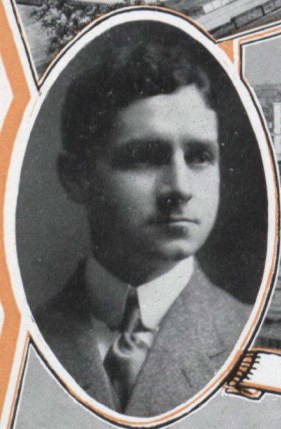
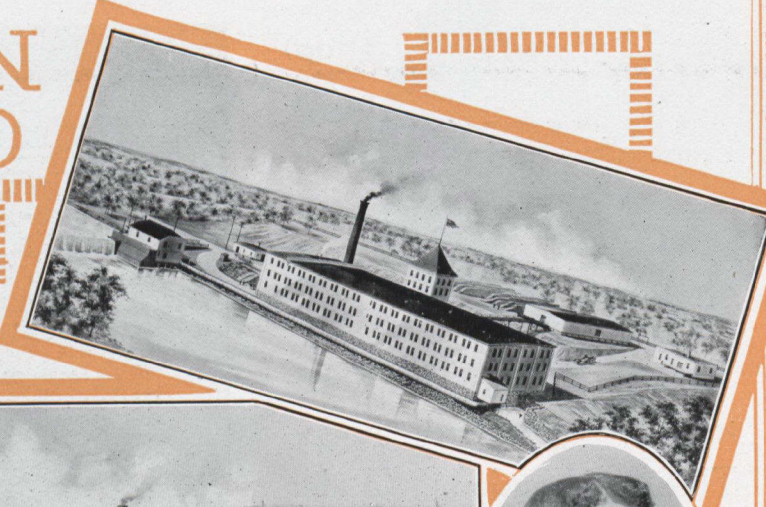
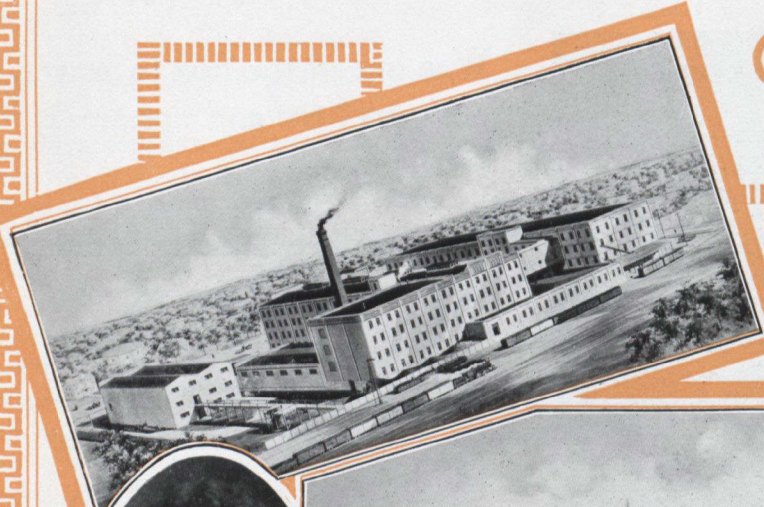
Was the first Drum Major of 29th Battalion Band.

Brought Madame Albani, The Coldstream Guards Band and many of the great operatic stars and operas to Berlin.

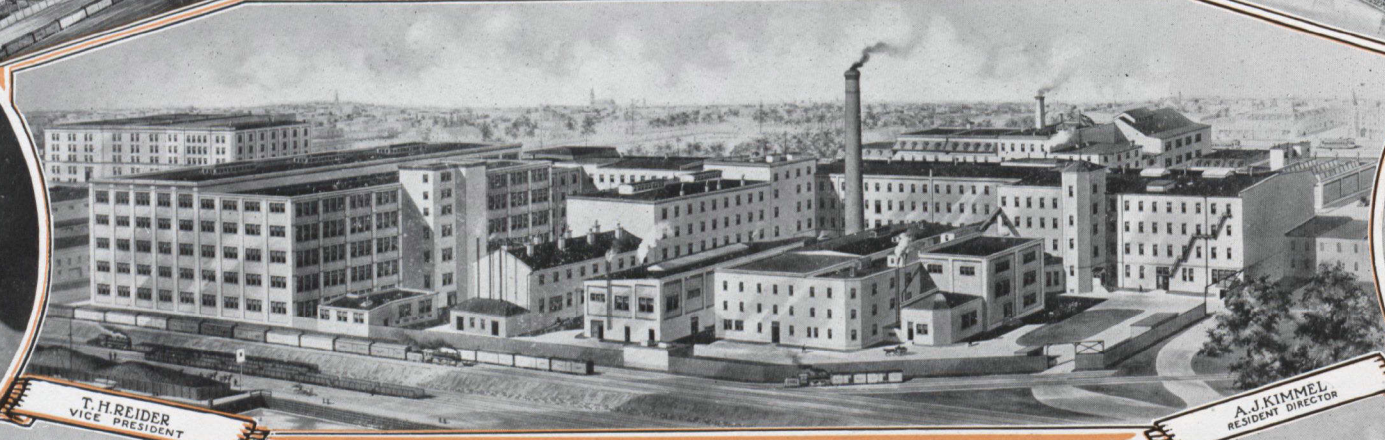
Helps to keep Berlin the best talked of City in Ontario.

The Genial Amusement Director

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED



T. H. REIDER
VICE PRESIDENT



A. J. KIMMEL
RESIDENT DIRECTOR



Thirteen years of continued progressiveness in the Canadian Rubber Industry is the record to the credit of Mr. T. H. Rieder's life. From office boy to Vice-President of a large institution such as the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited, is indeed a long step, and this achievement must surely be gratifying to Mr. Rieder and the public in general who have watched his rubber career with interest.

Mr. Rieder was born in New Hamburg 34 years ago, and after passing all the public school examinations in that village, took up higher educational training at the Berlin High School, of Berlin, Ontario. After school hours and during summer vacations, he was kept busy assisting his father, who was then conducting a general store business in New Hamburg, and it was here that he received his first business training. He was first employed in the Offices of the Berlin Gas Company of Berlin, Ont. as stenographer and meter reader, and later in the offices of the Louis Breithaupt Estate, where he gathered further knowledge in accounting and general office work. In May, 1899, the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Co., Limited, was organized, and Mr. Rieder was appointed book-keeper and was also given a small interest in the business. He remained in that company for a period of approximately four years, and the success of the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Co., Limited, is due in no small measure to his hard work and stick-to-it-iveness.

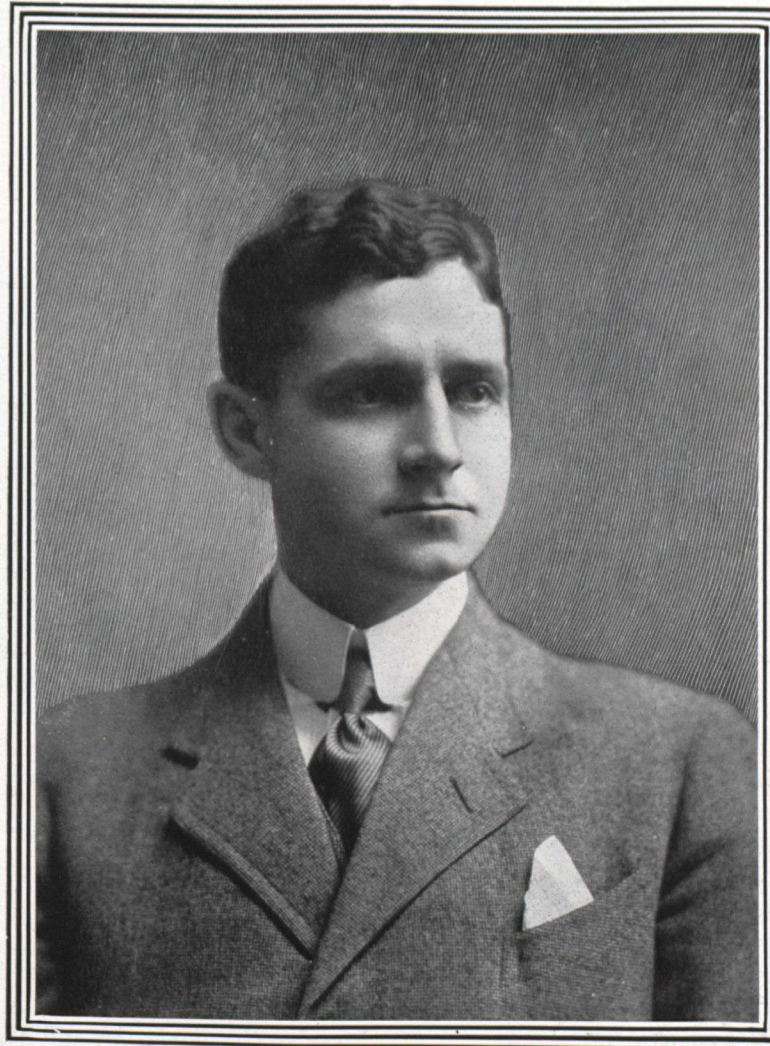
In the Spring of 1903 Mr. Rieder took upon himself the organization of a new company, afterwards known as the Merchants Rubber Co., Limited, and the Company has been under his supervision and management ever since, until to-day. The Merchants Rubber Company is one of the important manufacturing concerns in Berlin, Ontario, as well as in the rubber industry of Canada. In the early part of 1907 The Merchants and Berlin Companies were absorbed by the Canadian Consoli-

dated Rubber Co., Limited, of Montreal, and shortly thereafter Mr. Rieder took over the management of the shoe divisions of all its rubber shoe factories. He was soon admitted to the directorate of The Consolidated, and about one year ago was appointed Vice-President of the Company.

At the present time he has charge of the manufacturing operations of five rubber Footwear mills at Berlin, Port Dalhousie, Montreal, St. Jerome and Granby, and also the large manufacturing plant at Montreal, where a general line of all kinds of mechanical goods are made. At several of these points the company also operates its own last factories and reclaiming mills.

In addition to this Mr. Rieder directs the selling operations of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, which has a chain of 27 selling staffs and distributing warehouses throughout Canada—through which the entire products of the foregoing plants, as well as three large felt plants, are marketed "Direct to the retail Trade."

Mr. Rieder is Vice-President of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited, Director of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Limited; Vice-President of the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited; Vice-President of the Merchants Rubber Company, Limited; Vice-President of the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Co., Limited; General Manager and Director of the Maple Leaf Rubber Co. Limited; General Manager and Director of the Granby Rubber Co., Limited; General Manager and Director of the Dominion Rubber Co., Limited; Director of the Elmira Felt Company, Limited; Director of the Kimmel Felt Company, Limited; Director of the Berlin Felt Boot Company, Limited; Director of the Berlin Bedding Co., Limited; Director of the Merchants Printing Co.; Director of the Grosch Felt Shoe Co., Limited, Milverton.

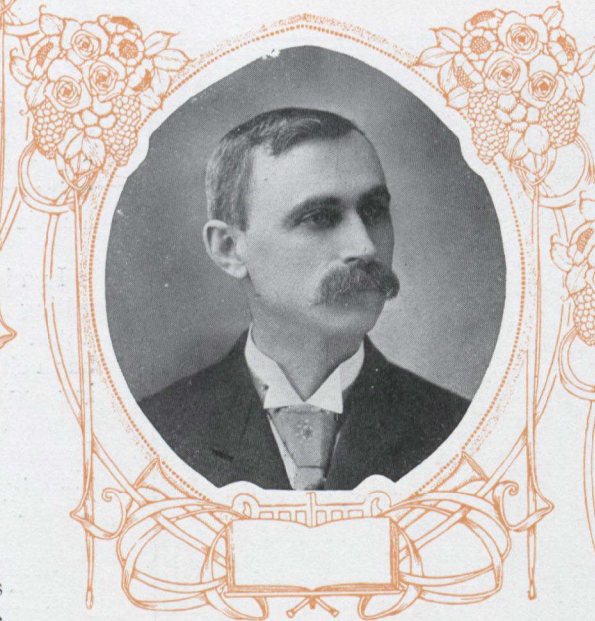


T. H. RIEDER
Vice-President Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited.



J. J. FRANK ANTIES
Assistant Manager, Merchants Rubber Co.

the Federal Senate, exclusion of Orientals, a union label for manufactures and for governmental and municipal supplies, prohibition of the labour of children under 14 years of age and of



A. A. VOELKER
Secretary-Treasurer, Merchants Rubber Co.

more labour is inclined to resist its authority on the ground that while the Board is sitting a great employing company can take measures to make the strike abortive. The law, however, is by no means discredited and possibly may be so amended as to equalize conditions between the contending interests.

The platform of the Trades and Labour Congress demands free compulsory education, an eight-hour day for six days in the week, inspection of industries, abolition of the contract system on public works, public ownership of railways, telegraph, telephone, water, and lighting franchises, a lesser taxation on industry, and an increasing taxation on land values, abolition of

female labour in mines, workshops, and factories, abolition of the property qualification for public offices, voluntary arbitration of labour disputes, proportional representation with grouped constituencies, direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and prohibition of prison labour in competition with free labour.

This is a Radical platform, very like that of Labour the world over, but many of its features have strong sup-

port outside of the organized workmen, who, notwithstanding their attenuated representation in Parliament and their neglect of separate party organization, are unquestionably powerful in the constituencies and exceptionally influential in determining the character of legislation in the House of Commons and in the Legislatures. It may be that under the British system of government and



P. Y. SMILEY
Superintendent, Merchants Rubber Co.

in conservative communities a Radical minority has a greater degree of political power than could be exercised under the initiative and referendum which Labour demands. And Conservatism is inseparable from a dominant landowning population.

THE BOARD OF PARK MANAGEMENT

Victoria Park, new views of which appear in this souvenir, is now a beauty spot of wide renown. No half-mill expended by the citizens of Berlin yields greater returns or more general satisfaction.

Its affairs are in the hands of a Board of Park Management. The city has been fortunate in being served ever since its inception by men of artistic tastes and public spirit. The present Board consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. D. Hibner (Chairman), Charles Janzen, George Lippert, Jr., R. H. Gofton, John Rittinger and H. E. Ahrens. Mr. G. M. DeBus is secretary to the Board.



C. A. YOUNG
Accountant, Kimmel Felt Co.

The
Berlin
Public
Library

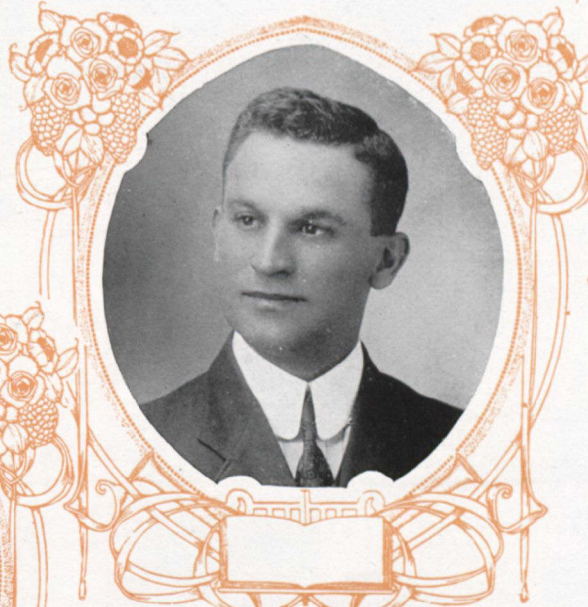
The greatest forces are said to be the silent forces. Night follows day, and day follows night with noiseless regularity, the tides ebb and flow in silence, the lightning darts where it will without warning, and only the hollow echoing thunder registers how great was the power that passed.

The Public Library is a silent force in any community. Day by day, without noise or ostentation, it carries

The first chapter of the history of the Berlin Public Library dates from the establishment in 1854 of a Mechanics' Institute. Those were the Dark Ages. Books were ex-



O. RUMPEL
Berlin Felt Boot Co.



A. C. KIMMEL
Kimmel Felt Co., Elmira.

on its work scattering everywhere the leaven of learning. So quiet is the process that only the thoughtful try to estimate, what no one can fully compute, how great has been its influence in society.



E. PEQUEGNAT
Berlin Felt Boot Co.

changed on Saturday nights and an annual membership fee of one dollar was charged. There is a legend that a devastating fire once destroyed the entire library.

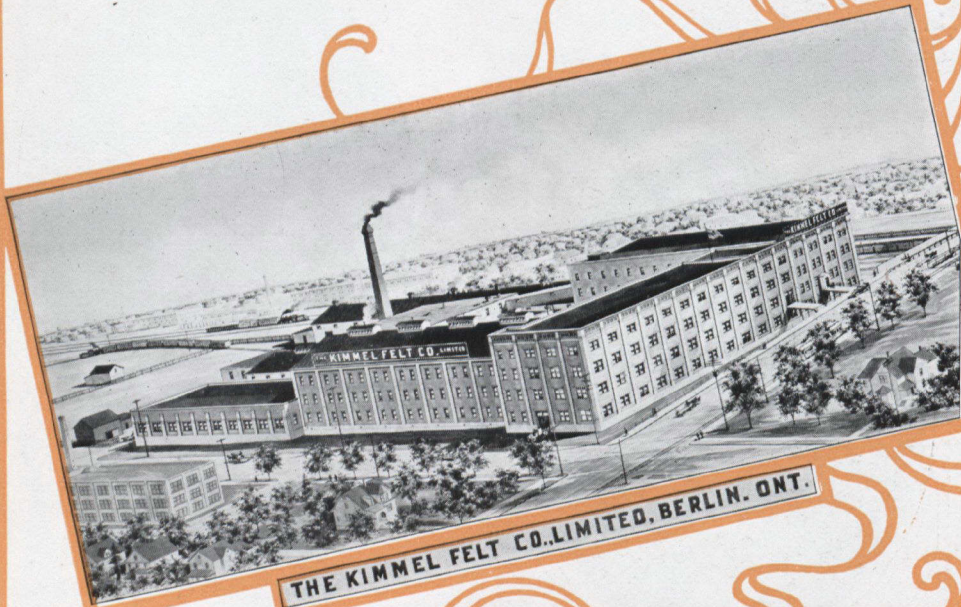
With the passing of the Free Public Libraries Act in 1882, a new era began to dawn. Two years later Berlin's Mechanics' Institute with its 2855 volumes became a Free Public Library. A Board of Management was appointed and later a



OTTO G. SMITH
Principal of King Edward School.

Librarian. Books were then exchanged every day for adult readers. Those were the days of the printed catalogue and the mediaeval indicator.

The modern history of the Library begins with the opening of the new Carnegie Library in 1904. The indicator was abandoned and a card catalogue was introduced with the Dewey-Decimal classification. Children began to be tolerated and the needs of the working men were considered. So rapidly did the library increase in size and popularity that it became necessary in 1909 to double the capacity of the stock room by putting in a second story over a glass floor. About this time the Reference



THE KIMMEL FELT CO., LIMITED, BERLIN, ONT.



BERLIN FELT BOOT CO., LIMITED, BERLIN, ONT.



THE ELMIRA FELT CO., LIMITED, ELMIRA, ONT.



CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED FELT CO., LIMITED



A. J. KIMMEL

As typical of the kind of men that have vastly aided in the upbuilding of Berlin stands A. J. Kimmel.

Born in Berlin 47 years ago no man is better known in our city and no man has figured less in printed matter; for he is a man who shuns publicity of a personal nature. To write his biography for the past 25 years would be to tell of many of the biggest things done in commercial interests in our city. He was with the Berlin Felt Boot Co., Berlin for fifteen years, first as Shipping Clerk and later as Sales Manager.

In 1900 he organized the Elmira Felt Co., Elmira, which Company was remarkably successful. In 1907, together with Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon and T. H. Rieder, he purchased the entire share capital of The Elmira Felt Co. and the following year built The Kimmel Felt Co. Works at Berlin. In 1909 the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. was formed with a capital of two million dollars, taking in the factories of The Elmira Co., The Kimmel Co. and The

Berlin Felt Boot Co. with Mr. Kimmel as Vice-President and General Manager. In the meantime he had also become associated with the larger rubber interests of Canada which later became merged in what is now known as the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited.

He is President and Manager, The Kimmel Felt Co., Berlin; President and Manager The Elmira Felt Co., Elmira; Director Berlin Felt Boot Co., Berlin; Vice-President and General Manager The Canadian Consolidated Felt Co.; Director Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal; Director Merchants Rubber Co., Berlin; Director Maple Leaf Rubber Co., Port Dalhousie; Director Berlin Rubber Co., Berlin; also Director in Berlin Pyrofugant Flooring Co.; Berlin Bedding Co.; Merchants Printing Co.; Grosch Felt Shoe Co.

At the time this book is being prepared for press he with Mr. T. H. Rieder is engaged in an effort to install in Berlin a \$250,000 Rubber Tire Factory, which will add materially to the industrial growth of our city.



JACOB GIES
Separate School Board

infinitely better in quality. This is accounted for by the larger staff required, the purchase of expensive reference books and the greater expenditure of money on book-binding

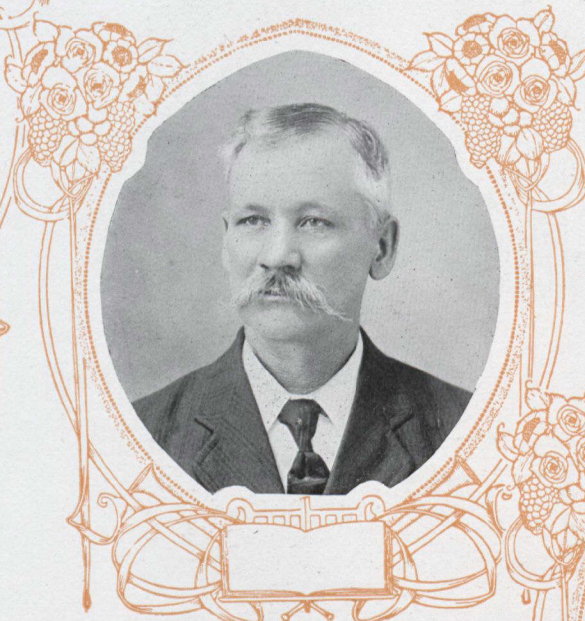
of which it would be but an echo. Meanwhile, though "Scientia est Potentia" is the Library's motto, blessed be ignorance.

B. Mabel Dunham,
Librarian.



HARTMAN KRUG
Member Separate School Board; of the H. Krug Furniture Co.

The Chairman of the Library Board for the first year of its establishment as the Berlin Free Library:—



J. A. FUHMAN
Member Separate School Board

Department was organized and later a telephone was installed. Work among the children was begun in earnest, library hours were extended, the old charging system was replaced by a new, and in every department of the Library new and improved methods were introduced. Today the Berlin Public Library is held in high repute throughout the Province.

During the past decade there has been a great stride forward. The half-mill municipal grant, the annual circulation of books, library hours, and the number of readers have all more than doubled during that time. The number of books in the Library, however, has increased from eight to only eleven thousand, though

caused by the more constant use of the books.

A rather unique feature of the Library is its German department consisting of about 2500 books. It still maintains its old-time popularity.

Never will the people of Berlin know how great is the influence of the Library unless, indeed, some day it is lost. Then, perhaps, a thunderous wail of lamentation might give some indication of the silent power

R. von Pirch served for balance of year.

- 1887—Mr. Alexander Millar.
- 1888—1889—Mr. John Motz.
- 1890-1-2-3—Mr. D. Forsyth, B.A.
- 1894-1895—Mr. J. K. Master.
- 1896-1897—Mr. Adolph Muller.
- 1898-1899—Rev. R. von Pirch.
- 1900-1901—Rev. J. W. German.
- 1902-1903—Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A. C.R.

- 1904-1905—Rev. J. Schweitzer.
- 1906-1907—Mr. Karl Muller.
- 1908-1909—Mr. W. M. Cram.
- 1910-11—Mr. H. W. Brown, B.A.
- 1912—The Present Library Board consists of the following members:—
- Chairman, Mr. W. J. Motz, M. A.
- Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Brown, B. A.

1884—was Mr. Thomas Pearce.

For the following years the various Chairmen have been:—

1885—Mr. I. D. Bowman.

1886—Mr. Charles Crookall; upon his decease while in this office, Rev.



J. E. HALLER
Member Separate School Board



HARRY DALES McKELLAR

HARRY DALES McKELLAR

PROMINENTLY identified with the Shoe Trade in Canada, is known as the representative of various industries, among them being the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Ltd., embracing the Berlin, Elmira and Kimmel factories, of which he is General Sales Manager. He is President and General Manager of the McKellar Shoe Co. of Berlin; President and General Manager of the Berlin Bedding Co., Ltd.; Vice-President of the Berlin Felt Boot Co., Ltd.; Director of the Kimmel and Elmira Companies, as well as Director of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Ltd.; Director of the Grosch Felt Shoe Co., Ltd., Milverton; Vice-President, Berlin Asbestos Co., Ltd., Quebec; President, Auto Dustless Street Sweeper Co., Ltd.

ing a total of \$24,500 received for building purposes. The formal opening of the new Library took place on the evening of January 8th, 1904.

"suggestion book" is kept in a conspicuous place for the use of the readers. The wants of the public are made known in this way and are gratified whenever possible.

in the Library; in 1911 the circulation was almost three times the number of volumes. In other words in 1901 every book went out twice whereas in 1911, each book circulated three times during the year. The number of borrowers in 1901 was 1149 as compared with 1807 for 1911. The percentage of non-fiction read during 1911 is at least 50 per cent. greater than in 1901. The monthly average of new readers is 55. Up to March, 1900, the Library was open for the circulation of books five hours on ordinary days and seven on Saturdays, but since that time books have been exchanged from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The reading rooms are open continuously from 9. A.M. to 10 P.M. except Sundays.

The total number of volumes in 1901 in the Library—8044.

The total number issued in 1901—15,486.

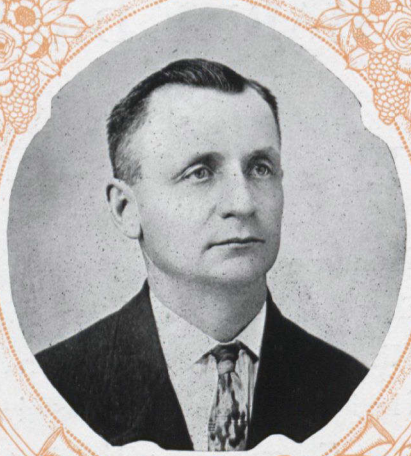
The total number of volumes in 1911—116,47.

The total number issued in 1911—31,808.

This means that in 1901 the number of books issued was double the number



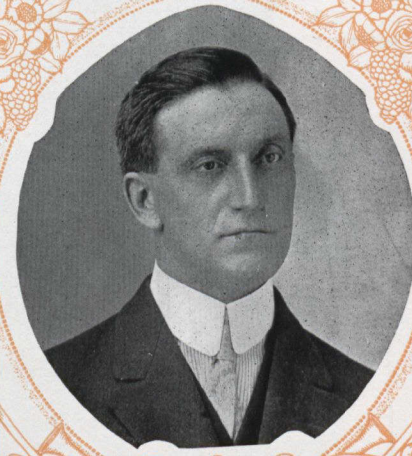
F. SCHMUCK
Member Separate School Board



P. RINGLE
Member Separate School Board



A. ENGLERT
Member Separate School Board

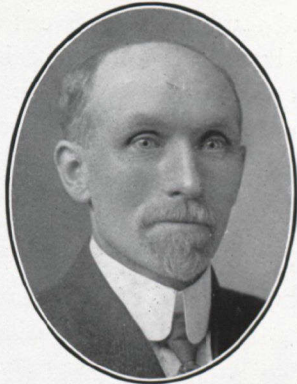


P. FISCHER
Principal Courtland Ave. School

And Mr. D. Forsyth, Rev. A. L. Zinger, Rev. F. E. Oberlander, Mr. A. Foster, Jr., Mr. W. M. Cram, Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, Mayor Schmalz.

On March 27th, 1897, the Library Board unanimously decided to purchase for \$1,900 the lot corner Queen N. and Weber Streets, as a suitable site for the proposed new Free Library. In March, 1902, the Mayor of the town was advised by Mr. Carnegie that he would grant the sum of \$19,000.00 towards the erection of the new library building. The work on the building was immediately begun and in October of the same year the corner stone was laid. Further grants amounting to \$5,500.00 were received from Mr. Carnegie, thus mak-

The Berlin Public Library has been active in the movement to benefit the artisan and to spread technical knowledge. On March 13th, 1907, a meeting was held to which representatives of all classes of artisans were invited for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the Library and examining the various technical books. Since then the Library Board has from time to time supplied the factories of Berlin with printed lists of books suitable for the various trades. A



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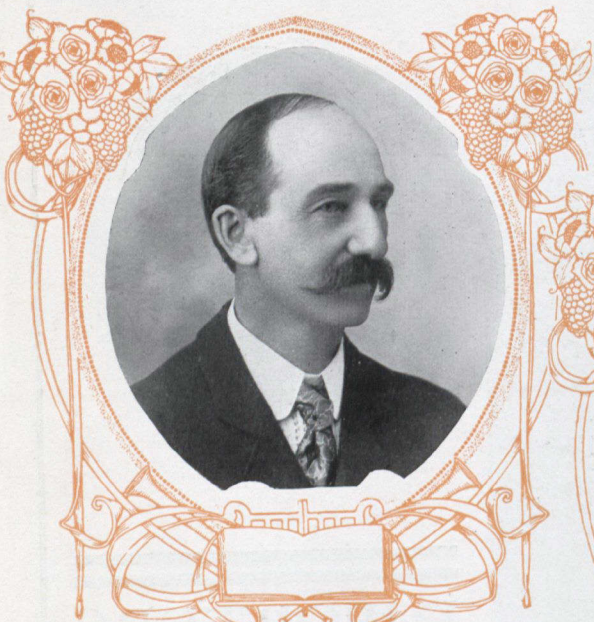
A. R. Goudie

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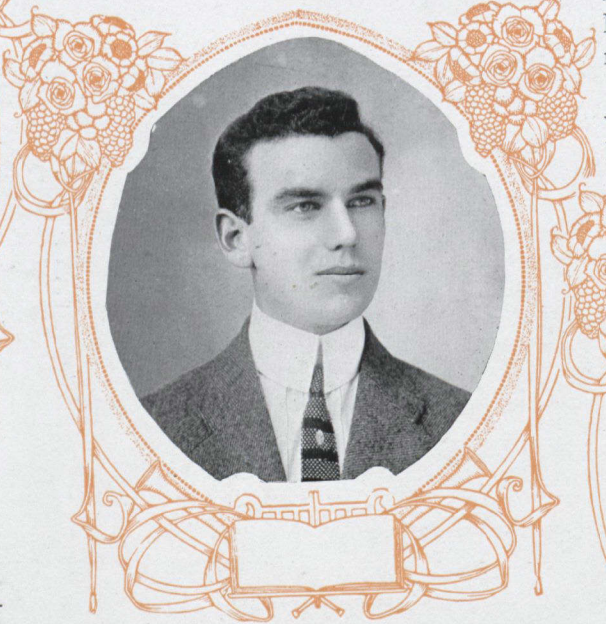
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WM. SCHNEIDER
Of J. M. Schneider & Sons

Victoria Park is admittedly one of the most beautiful recreation grounds in Canada and draws thousands of visitors every season.

Berlin has many fine churches; several hospitals, the County Court House and House of Refuge and a model market building.

Its sewage disposal works are worth a visit from students of Municipal affairs.



CHAS. A. SCHNEIDER
Of J. M. Schneider & Sons

municipalities of Western Ontario and the first to receive it; is destined to become the biggest rubber manufacturing centre in the Dominion; has more home-owners per thousand of population than any other city in Ontario; has one of the finest public parks extant. It contains a monument to both Queen Victoria and Emperor William I.; has one of the best musical organizations in the county, what is generally known as the "29th Regt. Band;" has made a pronounced success of its ownership and conduct of public utilities; finally it has thousands of splendid homes as an exhibit of the industry and thrift of its people.

POINTS OF INTEREST

There are numerous points of interest in and about Berlin which are well worth seeing. Among the industries are a number of a kind not to be found elsewhere in Canada, while others are the largest of their species in the country.

Those who have never seen a modern furniture factory, up-to-date tanning, the Berlin way of manufacturing felt shoes and rubber footwear; the art of making shirts, collars and cuffs, will find much to interest and inform.

Situated here is one of the few institutions for the manufacture of white granulated sugar from sugar beets, grown in the district.

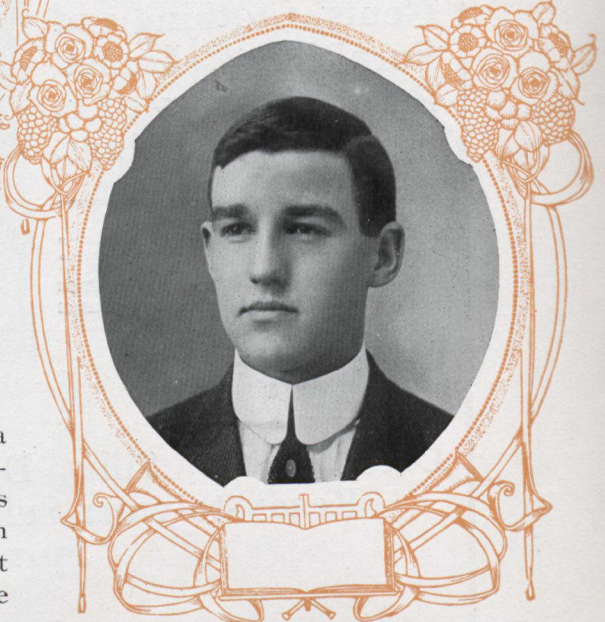
to the mechanics of Berlin and is well-equipped.

Berlin is the seat of St. Jerome's (R. C.) College, a noted institution of learning.

The Victoria School building is one of the show places of the city.

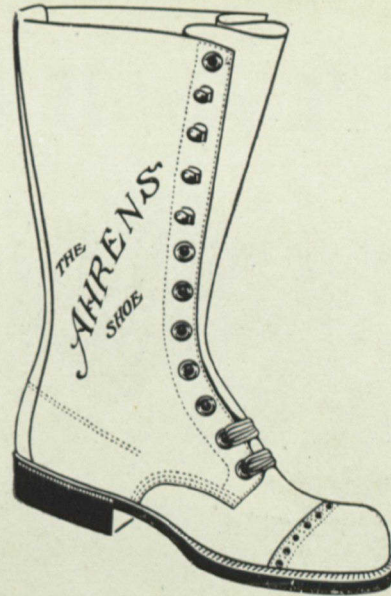
The Public Library, with its well-stocked shelves, is earnestly trying to reach the worker as well as the man of leisure.

Berlin pays its leading railway a freight bill of over one million dollars annually; has the largest harness leather tannery under the British flag; was the home of the movement to obtain Niagara power for the



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Revenue, over.....	7,600,000
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The Waterloo County Council the day Berlin as a City separated from the County.

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MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

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The Berlin Sewerage System



NE of the first essays to solve Berlin's sewage disposal difficulties was to purchase a plot of land of about twenty acres extent. The sewage was made to run from the trunk sewer over beds which were covered and then given time to absorb the sewage. At one time cabbage and sugar beets were grown on the beds and with success. The effluent which percolated through ran into Schneider's creek, on which the old sewer farm is situated. With the passing of time, these beds became choked and unable to perform their function properly. The effluent flowing into the creek became discolored and caused the farmers who lived below the corporation to object. The then town had increased the number of its industries and its population and the old system was too small. Litigation forced the municipality to study the situation and devise a better system of sewage disposal.

Extensive experiments were made by Dr. John A. Amyot, provincial chemist of Ontario, prior to the making of any plans for the work, in order to

determine the best methods of purifying the sewage, consistent with reasonable expense for first cost and operation. A series of tests were also conducted at each of the factories to discover if possible methods of excluding from the sewers the most detrimental part of the factory wastes. The experiments with the various types of sewage disposal plants were carried out on comparatively large scales, and showed that proper treatment with septic tanks, followed by filtration through sand, would produce highly satisfactory results, if the more objectionable parts of the factory wastes were excluded.

Sewage flow was passed through the old 60,000-gal. septic tank at the rate of 100,000 gal. per 24 hours. The inflow from the sewer outfall contained on the average, during the test extending over nearly 2.5 months, the following characteristics: free ammonia, 2.329; albuminoid ammonia, 1.93, and oxygen consumed, 54.48 parts of 100,000. The effluent from the tank contained per 100,000 parts free ammonia, 2.223; albuminoid ammonia, 1.057; oxygen consumed, 32.27. An 1800-gal. tank, a duplicate of the large tank, was operated at the rate of 1,800 gal. a day during the

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same time. The results from the small tank operated at the slower rate, showed an increase of 7.5 per cent. in the removal of albuminoid ammonia and 10.1 per cent. increase in the removal of oxygen consuming materials, as compared with the results obtained from the larger tank at the higher rate. This indicated that a septic tank to treat the Berlin sewage should have a capacity equal to 24-hour flow. The outlay made in supplying more tankage capacity was considered to be repaid by the increased efficiency of the plant. The new tanks have combined capacity of 450,000 gal. and the old tank is also available for service.

Experiments were also made with four contact beds treating the effluent from the large septic tank. One of these beds has an area of 0.00125 acre, and the other three each 0.005 acre. The small bed contained 3 ft. of hard 1-in. coke, underdrained with 4 in. tile. It was run at the rate of 712,000 gal. per acre per 24 hours. The other three beds contained three feet of gravel, varying in size in the different beds, and covered with 3-in. of sand. They were run at rates varying from 374,000 to 773,000 gal. per acre per day. Three applications a day being made during part of the experiments and two a day during the remainder. At no time was the effluent from any of these beds

nonputrescible. The bed with the smallest gravel always gave the best and the one with coarsest, the poorest effluent. There were no appreciable difference in the results whether two or three applications a day were made.

An excellent quality of sand was found to underlie considerable areas in the vicinity of the septic tanks, being a few inches under the surface, but it was 40 to 50 ft. above the level of the tanks. From the result of the experiments decision was made to build intermittant filter beds on these sand areas and to pump the effluent from the septic tanks to them.

The tests carried on at the factories indicated that settlings tanks could be built and operated for slight expense, which would greatly improve the objectional manufacturing wastes. The system of gas manufacture has been changed to a corborated water and producer gas process in which, all by-products are utilized. The connection with the sewer has been cut off and the waste water from the gas works is turned into a natural water course. Merely screening the effluent from the brewery was found to remove the objectional material from the waste from the latter. A storage basin at the woollen factory, giving time for the settlement of

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As a Naturalized Citizen of the Dominion, as a Citizen of the baby City of Berlin, as one born in China but whose life is wrapped up in the success of our City and good work for our families—I wish Berlin every success.

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the sludge and baffled at the top to remove the fats was found to serve the purpose there. With tanks having a capacity equal to the 24-hour flow from the tanneries as much as 40 per cent. of the organic matter in the tannery wastes would greatly neutralize each other at the same time. Construction to achieve these results has been completed at the various factories during the building of the new disposal plant.

The two new septic tanks are each 36x136 ft. in plan, and are built with one side wall common to both. A 36x150 ft. storage tank is built at the effluent end of each tank, the adjacent ends of tanks having the same wall. The four tanks have floors, and walls of concrete and are covered with groined-arch concrete roofs, carried by the walls and by piers built up from the floor. The roofs have 2 ft. of earth filling over them. A 12x36 ft. grit chamber is built at the inlet end of each septic tank and is separated from the latter by a concrete wall extending 12 in. above the normal level of the tanks.

The outfall sewer terminates in a brick wall from which the sewage flows to the old septic tank and to a circular screen chamber built at the inlet end of the new tanks. The screen chamber is con-

nected to the centre of the side of each of the grit chambers by a bell-mouthed pipe submerged below the level of the sewage in the tank. The sewage flows from each grit chamber to the tank with which the latter is connected through three semi-elliptical openings in the wall between the chamber and the tank, the openings being just below the surface of the sewage in the tank. The floors of the tanks slope from the inlet end to the outlet end, the normal depth of sewage at the former being 6.5, and at the latter 7.5 ft. The outlet from each septic tank is two 18-in. half-bent pipes, with their horizontal legs through the wall separating the septic tank from the storage tank, and the end of the vertical legs submerged 4 ft. below the surface of the sewage in the former. Each of these outlet pipes is placed six feet from the side wall. Midway between them on the centre line of the tank is a pump connected through the end wall to a pump in the storage tank, by a pipe controlled by a valve operated from the surface of the fill over the tanks. Each grit chamber is also connected at the bottom to the pump in the storage tanks by 14-in. cast-iron pipe laid in the division wall between the septic tanks.

An 18-in. vitrified-clay pipe also connects the old septic tank with one of the storage tanks. A

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connection between the brick chamber at the end of the outfall and this 18-in. pipe enables the three septic tanks to be by-passed. And one of these tanks may also be thrown out of service.

The flow from the septic tanks is allowed to pass into the storage tanks at the rate the sewage comes from the outfall. The storage tanks will be emptied once in 24 hours. Two horizontal, (Canada Foundry Co.,) turbine pumps, with a capacity of 1,000 gal. a minute, placed in a one-storey pump house built at one side of the tanks, will elevate the tank effluent through a force main to distributing chambers built in connection with the filter beds. These pumps are each direct-connected to a 90-h-p. Canada General Electric Co. three-phase, 60-cycle, revolving-field induction motor and are designed to run at 800 r.p.m. A 500-gal. per minute Canada Foundry Co. centrifugal sludge pump is belted to one of the motors, and has its suction in the sumps in the storage tank. Electric power is furnished by a 100-kw. three phase 60-cycle, 2,300 volt Canada General Electric Co., alternating current generator in the municipal power station, 1.75 miles distant. The turbine pumps operate against a total head of from 55 to 75 ft. and each pump can empty one of the storage tanks in 4 hours. A 14-in. riser main leads to the

filter beds. The sludge pump discharges on sludge beds 55 ft. above the tanks.

There are 16 filter beds with a combined area of 14 acres. These beds are at various levels and are supplied by gravity from the distributing chambers one 55 and the other 75 ft. above the bottom of the sump in the storage tanks. The area in which they are built had a surface layer of loam, 6 to 20-in. thick, under which was a stratum of coarse, sharp sand of at least 20 ft. deep. The beds were formed by scraping the loam into embankments around their sides and then leveling off the sand. The excavation and embankment were practically balanced, the former being 75,793 cu. yd. and the latter 74,880 cu. yd.

The two central concrete distributing chambers are built for the 16 beds, one for those at each general level. Valves are provided on the riser main so the discharge may be diverted into either chamber. From each of these chambers 18-in. sewer pipes are laid in the embankments to a valve chamber at each end of the beds in the level served by straight embankments. A distributing channel extends across each bed from its valve chambers the channels being laid diagonally. A concrete culvert with wing walls built in the embankment



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connects the distributing channel with its valve chamber. Each of these channels has a concrete bottom laid with its surface flush with the surface of the bed. The sides consist of 2x10-in. plank set on edge. The plank are held in place by iron rods imbedded in the concrete bottom. The channel is 4 ft. wide at the inlet end and gradually reduces in width to 1 ft. at the distant end. The flow is diverted on the beds through openings made in the sides of the channel. A reduction in width is made at each of the openings and the plank in the sides overlap at the latter. The outer plank are beveled on the inner side. A space 6-in. wide is left at the overlapping ends of the plank on each side. The inner planks are also both hinged 1 ft. from the end so the width of the openings on each side may be increased, the entrance of the channel beyond the opening being obstructed at the same time. The hinged ends are held in the desired position by an iron strap on the top of each of them, the straps having holes in them in which keys that fit in holes in the top of the outer planks are placed. A 3x4-ft. concrete apron is placed on the surface of the bed on each side of the openings and at the end of the channel to prevent scouring.

The underdrainage consists of a single line of 6 or 8-in. sewer pipe under each bed. These

pipes are laid with open joints, 6 to 10 ft. below the surface. These lateral drains connect with main drains which join in a 12-in. sewer pipe leading to the creek. It is not believed, however, that anything like the quantity of water pumped on the beds will reach these underdrains.

The septic and storage tanks cost \$18,000; the filter beds and their accessories, \$20,000; the pump house \$1,050, and the machinery, including the electric generator, the two motors and three pumps, \$6,700.

To-day from 600,000 to 800,000 gallons of sewage is treated daily. The system of filtration is good and gives off a clear effluent, which fully meets the requirements of the Provincial Board of Health. This is gratifying when it is known that the composition of Berlin sewage is complex and more difficult to treat than ordinary domestic sewage.

The new sewer farm contains about 105 acres of land. Of this but 14 acres are used as filter beds. Thus there is room for growth. Berlin has about twenty-five miles of sewers. It has been found that the trunk sewer, undertaken in 1891 is not large enough. It is a fifteen inch main. It is pro-

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Total Annual Income exceeds.....	37,500,000
Total Assets exceed.....	115,000,000
Total Fire Losses paid.....	147,603,475
Deposit with Dominion Government.....	1,269,327
(As at 31st December, 1911.)	

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posed to lay an additional one of double the capacity from the sewer farm to Gaugel Street, at a cost of \$75,000.

The total cost to date of the disposal plant, trunk sewers and sewerage system is \$239,400. The annual cost of operating the disposal works is \$3500. The sewer system is widely extended throughout the city, and about 75 per cent. of the homes in Berlin have sewer connection.

The Northeast section of the town was sup-

plied with sewers by means of an electric pumping plant, at a cost of \$8,300. A similar plant will likely be installed to serve the Northwest section, near Waterloo.

The management of this important utility is in the hands of a Committee of the City Council, consisting of Aldermen: W. Pieper, (chairman) J. R. Schilling, D. Gross, Jr., J. S. Schwartz and W. O. Knechtel.

Mr. Herbert Johnson is City Engineer.



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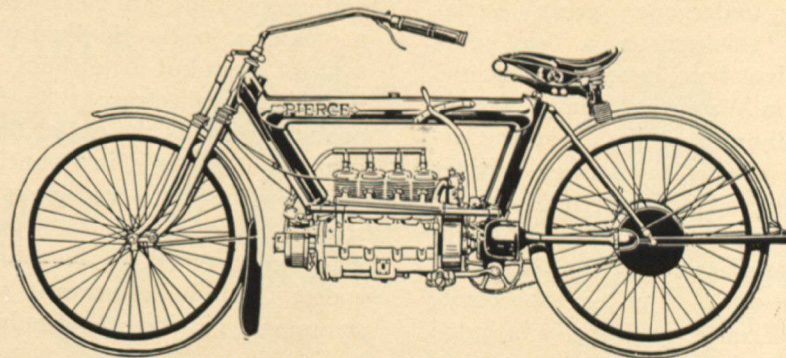
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The Derivation of Many German Names

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knowledge of family names is often of great value for the genealogist and even for the historian. This is especially true, when, owing to change in environment, such names have undergone great variations of form. For this reason a brief outline of the subject is given here, because it concerns many of our families in Waterloo County. Pennsylvania-German family names, like all other German names, may be divided into three distinct classes: first, those derived from personal names; second, those derived from occupation; and third, those derived from the place where the individual lived (including house-signs) or whence he came. In this last class may likewise be properly included

nicknames, or those due to personal peculiarities, physical or mental.

The names forming the first class are by far the oldest, often running back to the early centuries of the Christian era, and in every case are of noble and dignified meaning, in which the old German love for war, belief in the northern mythology and ideals of life, are clearly seen. These personal names exist to-day in Pennsylvania and Ontario, some of them but little changed; such are Albrecht—of distinguished race (P. G. Albright); Arnwald—one who rules as the eagle; Bernhard—strong as a bear; Conrad—bold in Council; Dietrich—ruler of people; Eberhart—strong as a boar; Eckert—strong sword; Garman—spearman; Gebhard—generous giver (P. G. Kephart); Gerhard—strong spear; Gottschalk—servant of God; Hartman—strong man; Heidrich—of noble rank; Hildebrandt



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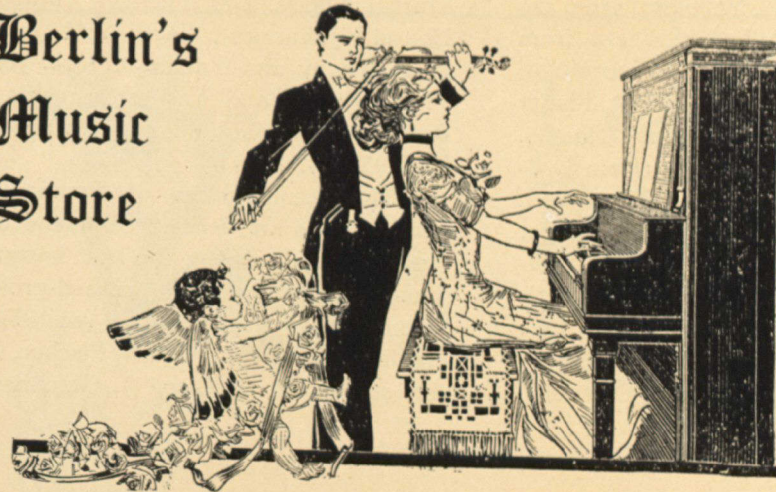
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—battle sword; Hubert—bright of intellect; Irmintraut—friend of the Walkyrie Thrudr (P. G. Ermentrout); Luhr — war-people; Reinhard — strong in Council; Reinhold—ruler of council; Trautman—follower of the Walkyrie Thrudr.

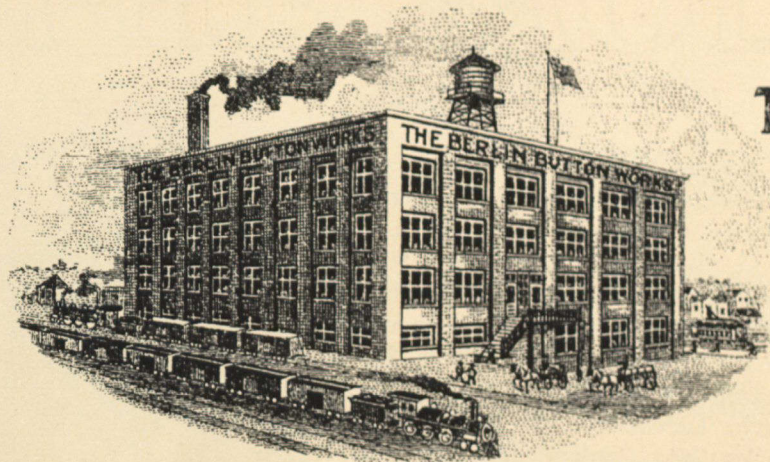
In most cases, however, these double-stem names were shortened by cropping the second stem, whence such names as Kuhn (from Kunrat), Hein (from Heinrich), Ott (from Ottmann), Traut (from Trautmann), Bar, Barr (from Bernhard). To these stems diminutive suffixes were added; thus from i we have the forms Burki (from Burkhard), Ebi (from Ebarhard), Egli (from Agilbrecht), Hagi (from Haginbert), Lichti (from Ludger: P. G. Light-Staheli (from Stahal), Welti (from Walther), Geissale (from Gisalhart: P. G. Yeissley); from izo we get Boss and Butz (from Bodomar), Dietz (from Dietrich), Fritz and Fritschi (from Friedrich: of Barbara Frietchie), Heintz (from Heinrich), Kuntz (from Kunrat: P. G. Koons and Kuhns), Landis, Lente and Lantz (from Lanfried) Lutz (from Ludwig), Seitz (from Siegfried: P. G. Sides), Tietz (from Dietrich), Waltz (from Walther), from ike we get Frick (from Friedrich), Illig and the genitive Hilliges (from Hildebrand), Kundig (from Gundobert), Leidig (from Luithart); from ilo we get Ebli and Eberli (from Ebarhard), Bechtel (from Berchtold), Bickel (from Botger), Diehl (from Dietrich),

Hirzel (from Hirzuleip: P. G. Hartzell), Hubeli (from Hugubert), Markel and Markle (from Markwald), Meili (from Maganhard), Nageli (from Nagalrich), Rubli (from Hrodevert—Robert), Schnabeli (from root Sneo-snow: P. G. Snavely); from z plus l we get Kunzel (from Kunrat), Reitzel (from Ricohard—Richard), and Tietzel (from Dietrich).

From all the above forms patronymics in man, inger, and ler are formed: Bausman, Beidleman, Denlinger, Diezinger, Gehringer, Grissinger, Heintzelman, Hirtzler, Hollinger.

In addition to the purely German personal named we have also many names taken from Biblical characters and from the lives of saints: Barrel (from Bartholomæus), Klause (Nicholas), Martin Theiss, and Theissen (Matthias), Peters, Hensel (Johannes), Jaggi and Jackli (Jacobus: P. G. Yeagy and Yackley), Jorg, Jorges (George: P. G. Yerrick and Yerkes), Brosius (Ambrosius), Bastian (Sebastian), Flory (Florus), Johst (Justus: P. G. Yost).

The second class of Pennsylvania-German family names are derived from the occupation of the individual; among the best known are: Becker (baker), Baumgatner (orchard-grower), Brenn-eissen, (blacksmith), Brunner (well-digger), Dreher, Trachsel, Trechsler (turner), Fischer, Gerber, (Tanner: currier. P. G. Garver), Glockner (bell-ringer:



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P. G. Klackrier) Heilman (doctor), Huber (one who owns a hube small farm, Jager (hunter, Karcher (carter), Kohler, Koehler (coal-burner: P. G. Kaler, Cayler, Kaufman (merchant), Kufer, Kufner (cooper), Kuster (sexton), Mauer (mason), Metzger (butcher), Lehmann (one under feudal tenture), Leineweber (linen-weaver), Muller, Probs (provost), Reifschneider, Riemenschneider, (harness-maker), Sauter, Suter (shoemaker), Schauffner (steward), Schenck (cup-bearer), Scherer (barber), Schlegel (one who hammers), Schmidt (smith), Schneider (tailor), Schreiber (writer), Schreiner, (joiner), Schutz (shooter, archer: P. H. Sheets), Schultz (mayor), Siegrist (sexton), Sprengler (tinsmith), Steinmetz (stone-cutter), Tschudi (judge: Swiss), Vogt (bailiff), Wagner (wagoner), Wannemaker, (basket-maker), Weber (weaver), Wirtz (landlord), Widmeyer, Widmer (one who has land from church or monastery), Ziegler (brick-maker), Zimmerman (carpenter).

The first subdivision of names in the third class comprises those which denote the place where one lives or when one comes, such as Algauer (from Allgau in Switzerland), Altendorfer (from village in St. Gall, Switz.), Amweg (besides the road), Amend (at the end of the village), Bach, Bacher, Bachman (who live near a brook), Berner (from Berne, Switz), Basler (from Basel), Berger (lives

on mountain), Beyer (a Bavarian), Biemensdorfer, Blickendorfer (from village in Canton Zurich), Boehm (a Bohemian), Brechbuhl (unploughed hill: P. G. Brightbill and Brackbill), Breitenbach (village in Solothurn, Switz), Brubacher (village in Zurich), Buttigkoffer (from village Buttikofen, Berne), Detweiler (village in Canton Zurich), Diefenbach, Tiefenbach, in Canton Uui, Switz), Diffendorfer (from Tiefendorf), Fluckiger (village in Canton Berne), Fahrni (village in Berne), Frick (in Aargau, Switz), Haldi, Haldeman (from Halden, common name for village in Switzerland), Hofstetter (name of several villages in Zurich, St. Gall, and Berne), Eschelman (from Aeschi, village in Canton, Berne), Imgrund (in hollow land), Imboden (in bottom lands), Imhof (in farm-yard), Kollicker (village in Aargau), Longenecker (village in Berne), Meillinger, (village in Aargau), Neuenchwander (village in Berne), Oberholtzer (several villages in Berne), Ruegsegger (Berne: P. G. Ricksecker), Schollenberger (castle and village, Zurich), Schwab (a Swabian: P. G. Swope), Urner (from Canton Uri), Zug (Canton Zug), Zurcher (from Zurich).

During the Middle ages the houses were not numbered as now, but had signs painted on them, something after the manner of hotels at the present time. From these many names were derived.

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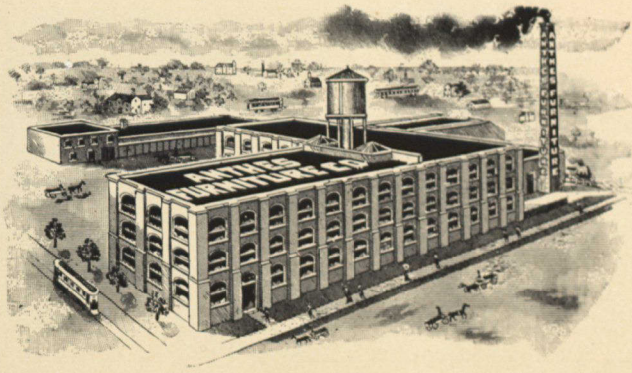
Bar (bear), Baum (tree), Bieber (beaver), Bischof (bishop), Engel (angel), Fasnacht (Shrove-Tuesday), Faust (fist), Fuchs (fox), Funfrock (five-coats), Haas (Hare), Hahn (rooster), Helm (helmet), Hertzog (duke: P. G. Hartsook), Holtzapfel (wild apple), Kalb (calf): P. G. Kulp, Culp), Kaiser (emperor), Konig (king), Krebs (crab), Munch (monk), Oechsli (little ox: P. G. Exley). Pfaff (priest), Ritter (knight), Vogel (bird), Voegli (little bird: P. G. Feagley), Wurfel (die, cube), Wolf.

Finally we have names given from personal peculiarities, such as: Braun, Durr (dry, thin), Frohlich (cheerful: P. G. Frailey), Frei (free), Freytag (Friday), Gut (good), Hubschmann (handsome), Hoch (tall), Jung (young), Kahl (bald), Klein (small), Kleindienst (small service), Krause (curly), Krumbein (crooked legs), Kurtz (short), Lang (long), Lebengut (good liver: P. G. Livingood), Rau, Rauch (rough), Reich (rich), Roth (red), Rothrock (red coat), Rothaermel (red sleeve), Schwartz (black), Seltenreich (seldom rich), Weiss (white).

Such were some of the names brought by the Pennsylvania Germans from the Palatinate and Switzerland to the new World. It was but natural that these names should undergo certain changes in their new environments—changes which took place from the very beginning.

An interesting illustration of the way in which many names received an English form is seen in the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XVII., which contains a list of the German and Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century, the names of the vessels in which they came and the dates of their naturalization. Often there are two lists given, one called the "original list," which apparently was made by an English speaking person, who took down the names as they were given to him orally, and who spelt them phonetically. These duplicate lists throw a great deal of light on the pronunciation of the names by the immigrants themselves. We find person's name spelled Kuntz and Coones, Kuhle and Keeley, Huber and Hiffer, Gaul and Kool, Vogelin and Fageley, Krautz and Grauce, Froehlich and Frailick. Often there are some marvellous examples of phonetic spelling. Thus, Albrecht Graff is written Albrake Grove, George Heinrich Mertz is called Jurig Henrich March, and George Born is metamorphosed into Yerrick Burry. Thus even before the immigrant landed the impulse toward a change of name was given.

Sometimes the change was gradual, and we may trace many intermediate steps between the original name and its present form. Thus, for Krehbiel we have Krehbill, Grebill, Grabill, and



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finally Graybill. So Krumbein gives us Krumbine, Grumbein, and Grumbine, and Kuehbortz gives Kieports and Keeports. Often members of the same family spelled their names differently. In Lancaster there once lived two brothers, one named Carpenter, the other Zimmerman, and we are told by Francis Lieber (*The Stranger in America*), that one family in Pennsylvania had three forms: Klein, Small and Little.

In some cases the changes were slight, owing to the similarity between the English and the German, as in Baker, (Becker), Miller (Mueller), Brown (Braun), Weaver (Weber), Beaver (Bieber), Pepper (Pfeffer); of course Schmidt became almost at once Smith. In other cases the differences are so great that it is difficult to discover the original German form, and it is only by searching public documents and church records that the truth is found. Who, for instance, could see any connection between Seldomridge and Seltenreich, or between Rhoades and Roth? Yet nothing is surer than that in many cases these names are one and the same. It is undoubtedly true that most Pennsylvania Germans of modern times have no conception of the changes that have taken place. The remark of a farmer who spelled his name Minich (with the guttural pronounced), "Oh, that Minnick is an Irishman; he spells his name with

a k," illustrates the ignorance of the people in regard to their own names; for Minch and Minnick both come from the original Muench.

In the present discussion we must bear in mind that we are speaking of the names of those Germans who came to America before the Revolution, and who were subject to an entirely different set of influences from the German of recent times, who changes his name consciously and bodily into English. The names of the early Pennsylvania Germans were changed unconsciously and according to forces with which they had little to do. The difference between the two is like that between the mots savants and the mots populaires of French philology.

These German names almost all came from the Palatinate and Switzerland. Even to-day we can trace the Swiss origin of many, as, for instance, Urner from Uri Johns (Tschantz), Neagley--Naegeli), Bossler (Baseler). Some are of French Huguenot origin, which by combined German and English influence have often received a not very elegant or euphonious form: examples are Lemon (Le Mon), Bushong, (Beauchamp), and Shunk (Jean); the original Fierre was changed to German Faehre, and the latter became anglicized into Berree.





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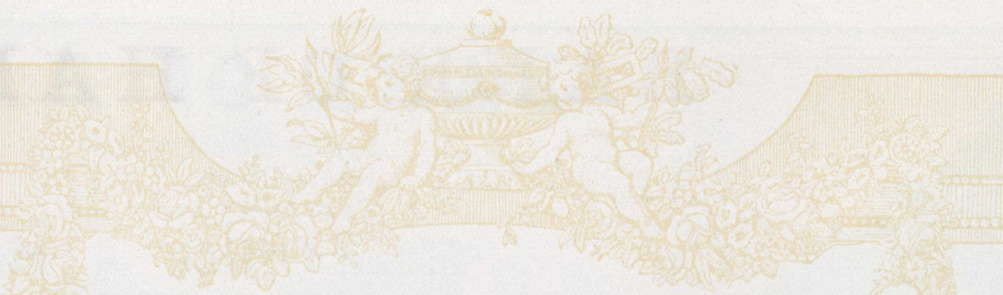
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The number of different ways of spelling even the simplest names is often surprisingly large: thus for the original Graf we find to-day Graaf, Graff, Groff, Groft, Graft, and Grove. So Baer gives us Bear, Bare, Bair. Of course the vagaries of English orthography are largely responsible for this. An interesting fact to note in this connection is the difference yet to be seen between the same names in town and country. The farmers of Pennsylvania and Ontario are a conservative people, and to-day after nearly two hundred years of settlement in America, the people still speak their dialect. Naturally the cities were most subject to English influence, and it is there that we find the greatest changes in names. Take as an example of this the name of Kuntz (with the later forms of Kuhns and Koons) in the town and environs of Allentown. In the town proper there are recorded in the directory twenty-two Koonses, twelve Kuntzes and fourteen Kuhnses; while in the smaller village around Allentown we find sixty-two Kuhnses, a few Kuntzes, and no Koonses.

There were three ways in which the change of names took place: first, second, by spelling German sounds according to English methods; and third, by analogy. The former is the most natural in cases where English equivalents exist for the

German; hence from Zimmermann we have Carpenter; for Steinbrenner, Stoneburner; for Schumacher, Shoemaker; for Seidensticker, Silkknitter; for Lebengut, Livingood; for Fuchs, Fox; for Hoch, High; and so forth. Often only half the name is translated, while the other half is changed phonetically, as in Slaymaker (for Schleiermacher), Wanamaker (for Wannenschmied).

But the true field for the philologist is found in the second class, that of English spelling of German sounds.

The a in Pennsylvania German was pronounced broadly, like English as, and this sound is represented in such names as Groff and Grove (from Graff), Swope, (Schwab), Ault (Alt), Aughey (ache) and Rawn (Rahn). E was pronounced like English a, and this gives us the names of Stanley (Stahli), Gable (Gabel), Amwake (Amweg). I, pronounced ee, gives Reed (Rith), Sheeleigh (Schillig), also written Shelley. U in German has two sounds one long and one short. The long sound is represented by oo in the names Hoon (Huhn), Fooks (Fuchs), Booker (Bucher), Hoover (Huber). The short sound, being unfamiliar to English ears, was lengthened, as Kootz (Kutz), Zook (Zug). Sometimes an h was added to in-



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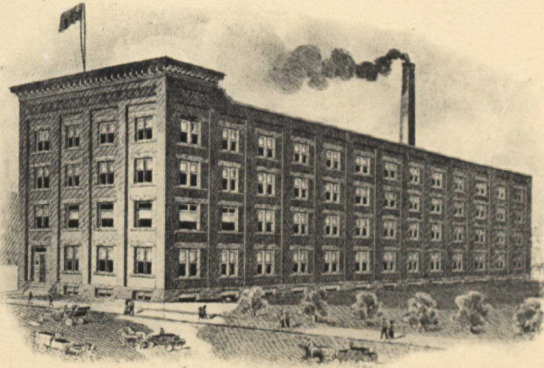
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dicating the lengthening of the vowel, as in Johns (Tschantz), Kuhns (Kuntz). O is usually retained, although sometimes spelled oa, as in Hoak (Hoch), Boats (Botz).

Of the diphthongs, au naturally is spelled ow or ou, as in Bowman (Bauman), Foust (Faust), Mowrer (Maurer).

More interesting and complicated than the above is the change in the diphthong ei. The regular German pronunciation of this is represented by English i or y: hence such names as Hines (Heinz), Smyser (Schmeiser), Witesel (Weitzel), Snyder (Schneider), Tice (Theiss), Rice (Reis), Knipe (Kneipe). In the names Heilman, Weiser, and Beiler the German spelling and sound are both retained. The Pennsylvania Germans, however, pronounced ei as English a, and thus we find the names Sailor (Seiler), Graty (Kreidig), Hailman (Heilman), Espenshade (Espenscheid).

The mixed vowels were simplified, o becoming e in Derr (Doerr), Sener (Soehner), Kelker (Koellicher), Mellick (Moehlich), ea in Early (Oehrle), Beam (Boehm), and a in Hake (Hoeck). Ue is long and short in German. The former gives ee, as in Keeney (Kuehne), Keeley (Kuehle);

the latter usually gives i as in Bitner (Buettner), Kindig (Kuendig), Bixler (Buechsler), Hiss (Huess) Miller (Mueller). In Sheets (Schuetz), however, short ue is lengthened to ee.

In the following names the umlaut is ignored: Stover (Stoever), Shroder (Schroeder), Shober (Schoeber).

Of course the changes undergone by consonants are now so great as in the case of vowels yet we have some interesting phenomena. J is naturally changed to Y.; hence Young (Jung), Yost (Johst). Z becomes s in many names, as Curts (Kurtz), Butts (Butz). K and c, often g, are interchangeable as in Coffman (Kauffman), Cline (Kline), Capehart (Kephart—Gebhard), Grider (Kreider), Givler (Kubler). At the end of a word, ig usually becomes y, as in Leiby (Leibig), Leidy (Leidig). T is changed to d in Sides (Seitz), Road (Roth), Widmayer (Witmeyer).

H is omitted in Sener (Soehner), Cole (Kohl), Fraley (Froehlich), Leman (Lehman). Pf becomes simplified to f in Foutz (Pfautz), or to p in Kopp (Kopf). B was often pronounced by the Pennsylvania Germans like v, and this gives rise to a large number of new names, among them be

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ing the following: Everly (Eberle), Hoover (Huber), Garver (Gerber),—also written Carver,—Whitescarver (Weissgerber), Lively (Leibly), Snavely (Schnabele), Beaver (Bieber).

The change of ch into gh has also brought in a large number of names as in Light (Licht), Albright (Albrecht), and the numerous class of names in baugh (bach), as Baugher (Bacher), Harbaugh (Herbach), Brightenbaugh (Breitenbach), Rodenbough (Rodenbach). Ch usually becomes k in the suffix mader; probably this is largely due to translation. Of course sch is simplified to sh or s in the names Slagle (Schlegel), Slatter (Schlatter), Shriner (Schreiner).

And of the most interesting of all these changes is that of er to ar, thus illustrating a phenomenon common to all languages. As the Latin mercen-tem becomes French Marchand, as the English Derby is pronounced Darby, Clerk Clark, and so forth, so the German Gerber becomes Garver.

Herbach becomes Harbaugh, Berger becomes Barger, Werfel becomes Warfel, Merkley becomes Markley, Hertzell becomes Hartzell, and Herzog becomes Hartsook. Similar to this is the change of Spengler to Spangler.

Interesting also is the tendency to introduce an extra syllable between certain consonants, as Minich for Muench, Sherrick for Sherk, Widener for Waidner, Keneagy for Gnege, Yerrick for Jorg.

As in all language changes, so here, analogy exerted more or less influence. When the simple spelling of foreign sounds did not produce an English-looking name, often a name which resembled the German in sound or appearance was substituted as for example Rush for Roesch. This is probably the explanation of the inorganic s in Rhoades (for Roth), Richards (for Reichert). Probably the spelling baugh for bach may be more or less influenced by such names as Laughlin, Gough, or by American names of Dutch origin.



ONE OF THE FAMOUS PARKS
— OF THE —
DOMINION OF CANADA



Berlin as seen from the Lake in Victoria Park.

VICTORIA PARK
BERLIN
ONTARIO

WE give special photographs of Victoria Park taken on Dominion Day; photographs that though excellent as photographs, cannot tell you what this—one of the most beautiful Parks in the Dominion—looks like at this season of the year.

Victoria Park is famed far and near for its beautiful views and the camera has caught some of them that will help you to realize what an attractive park Berlin offers to those who in the summer season come in thousands from all over Ontario to picnic there.

In these photographs you see its lakes, its lovely vistas of green grass and its winding walks. You see the spots that charm our residents and please our thousands of summer visitors.

You see parties of automobilists, and also boating on the lakes; you cannot however see the Zoological Gardens and grasp what this Park means to a community that works so hard all the year round as to need that relaxation which such a Public Park gives them.

Victoria Park is a breathing place for this growing city. It is well kept up; is famous for its picnic grounds; for its Band Concerts; for its possibilities as a resort where thousands can come in to Berlin and thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Victoria Park has been the means of giving such pleasure to its many visitors from Canadian Cities that it has been a splendid advertising medium for our City; every season more parties come to Berlin to enjoy a day in our Park and they in their turn send other parties that year or the next.

Berlin is proud of her Park. Berlin needs no boom. Berlin has grown from within, not from without. Her Park has done and is doing a great work in giving the necessary rest to the workers of Berlin; and at all times providing a pleasant retreat to all.

Victoria Park pleases because it is a quiet well conducted public park in which ladies, children and all are safe. There is no toleration in the management for roysterers—there is always a welcome for those who want to roam amid the beauties of Nature; play on the grass; roam in the walks, row or sail on the waters, play in the Recreation Grounds, visit the Zoo; read and enjoy the quiet communion with open air Nature which relaxes the mind and body and sends us all back to our work rejuvenated for a larger and better work. Berlin is to be congratulated in possessing a Park that is the pride of the County and the talk of the Dominion among all who have had the pleasure of visiting it.

Good Wishes Sent
Berlin Upon Its



The Band Stand



One of the Favorite Picnic Spots in the Park

Entrance Into the
Dignity of Cityhood



A lovely view around the Island.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Berlin, Ont., one of the most thriving municipalities in Canada, is about to arrive at the dignity of cityhood and its residents are planning to celebrate the event in fitting style next July, when there will be a "Made in Berlin" exhibition. July 17 will be the town's civic birthday, which day will see it elevated in municipal rank. The mayor is Mr. W. H. Schmalz and he has adopted a fitting coat-of-arms for the industrious community—the figure of a beaver encircled by maple leaves. The beaver, it may be said, is typical of the citizens of Berlin. It is a hard and an indefatigable worker and thereby sets a good example. An early newspaper said of the community in the year 1835:—

"In a clearing amid the primeval forest a narrow road wound along, climbing the sand hills that occupied the sites of the post office and town

hall and descending to a swamp, passable for a long time only on corduroy bridges and infested with bears and wolves. Here and there along this road were strung out the few workshops, the two stores and the twenty-five dwellings, mostly log buildings."

And again:—

"Berlin is in a flourishing condition, inhabited by various industrious mechanics, among whom are a spinning wheel and chairmaker, a hatter, four cabinet makers and carpenters, one potter, one smith, two stores, a boot and shoemaker, a tailor, a mason, a wagonmaker, a tavernkeeper, with about 25 dwelling houses. There are several fine new houses being erected, among them the fine new dwelling of Mr. Fred Gankel deserves mention. It is commodious and will be ready in a few days."

The thrifty German settlers went about their business year by year, until to-day we have:



Where boating is indeed a pleasure.



Lover's Walk and around the Zoo.

"A city of not far from 20,000 people, with one hundred mills and factories, giving steady employment. Handsome business blocks lining well-paved, streets lighted by Niagara current. Schools and churches of modern appointment scattered throughout the shaded avenues of the residential sections where comfortable dwellings house hundreds of industrious workmen. A city growing ever greater."

The secret of Berlin's success is that everybody works. That is the boast of the residents and their pride is justified by their achievements. The other cities of Canada will welcome the newcomer in the ranks that are increasing with the development of the country. And if Berlin keeps to the path it has trod since its foundation, it will grow in prosperity and be correspondingly im-

portant, even if it does not equal in size some older places.

(St. Catharines Standard.)

Just after the midnight hour on Sunday night there was ushered into the sisterhood of Ontario the youngest but by no means the smallest city in the Dominion, when Berlin—Busy Berlin—which had resisted all temptations to take on city airs until a population of 15,000 has been reached, was proclaimed a city.

Berlin as a locality was 106 years old last Victoria Day, and Benjamin Eby, of Lancaster County, Pa., was the first settler. In 1841 the first editor of "The Deutsche Canadie" appeared, and was the village paper for some time. It was incorporated as a village in 1854, Dr. John Scott being the first reeve; as a town in 1870, William Pipe being the first mayor. The population is estimated to be over 17,000.



"Where the Canoes and Boats do gather."

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View at entrance to Main Floor

20 KING STREET EAST, BERLIN

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION



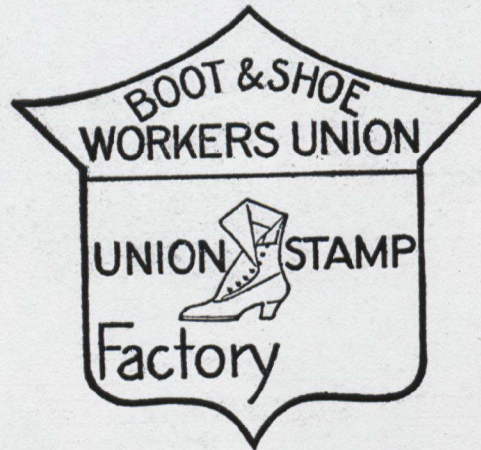
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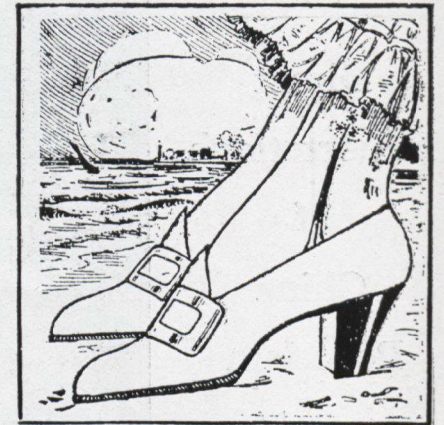
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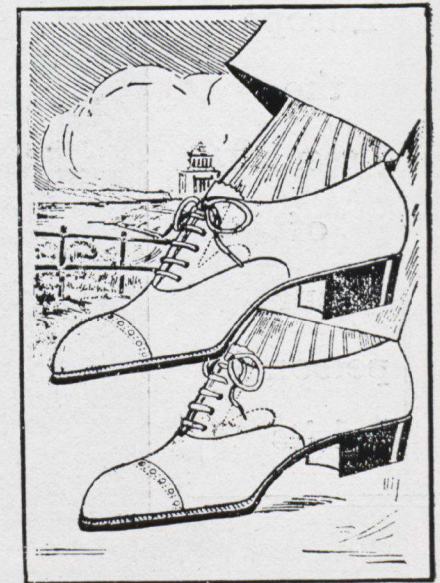


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FRONT VIEW—COLLEGE STREET

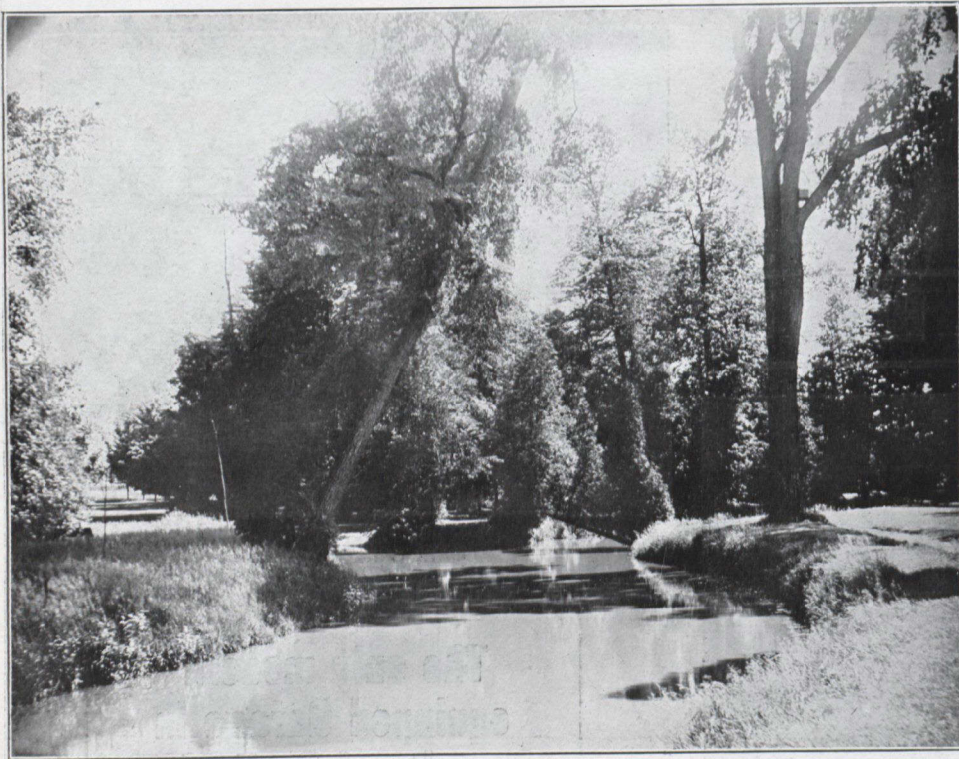
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Berlin is one of the most prosperous and thriving manufacturing and industrial communities in the province, and one of the most progressive in many respects, municipally speaking. We note that its town council made the first installment of taxes payable last week, and up to Saturday, when the collection of that installment was completed, the very large sum of \$114,930.65 had been paid in, being over \$3,000 more than half of the total taxable revenue. Berlin will have plenty of money to carry on its municipal affairs without borrowing large sums from the bank until the taxes are received, as we do in this city for the next two months. What Berlin can do in the way of collecting the first installment of taxes in June—in the first third of the month at that—can surely be done in St. Catharines also.

The Standard heartily congratulates Berlin in attaining cityhood, and expresses the belief that while St. Catharines is one of the smaller cities which must take rank behind Berlin as regards population, we will soon overtake the youngster.

Brantford Courier.—Berlin with the reading of a proclamation by the Mayor, the sounding of church bells and factory whistles and other demonstrations at midnight Saturday, became a city. Here's more power to the elbow of this youngest arrival.

(Guelph Herald.)

Come on in, Berlin, the water's fine!



"Across the Bridge, where old memories linger."

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital Paid Up	- - -	\$ 4,900,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	- - -	6,400,000
Total Assets	- - -	70,000,000

CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

The Dominion Bank offers unsurpassed facilities for the transacting of banking business of every description.

The accounts of Corporations, firms, farmers and others carried on favorable terms.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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BERLIN BRANCH:

KARL BERGMANN

Manager





Statute of the late Empress, Victoria.

Toronto World.—Everybody will congratulate Berlin in Waterloo County, on its attaining the dignity of cityhood.

The County of Waterloo is one of the very finest counties in all Ontario and Berlin is certainly one of the most prosperous and thrifty municipalities in Canada. It is a great manufacturing centre and the men there and in all the towns around, like Galt and Waterloo, have the reputation of giving the boss a day's work for a day's pay.

Ontario now has eighteen cities. We remember it when it had only five and we believe that Ontario is now on a wave of prosperity that will not only increase the number of its cities, but greatly increase the population of the cities that it has.

Ontario, as a manufacturing centre for the great Canadian west, and as a farming centre, is only beginning to realize what is in store for it, and everyone will joyfully accord a hand-shake to Berlin on her new honors.

Stratford Herald.—Berlin is welcome to the sisterhood of the cities of Ontario. Our youngest sister naturally feels quite proud of her size. Though only the baby she is larger than some of her older sisters, but probably the elder members of the family will be stimulated to new growth by hearing their youngest sister giving way to exuberance of spirits over her size. Her pride is natural and justifiable if she does not indulge in it too much.

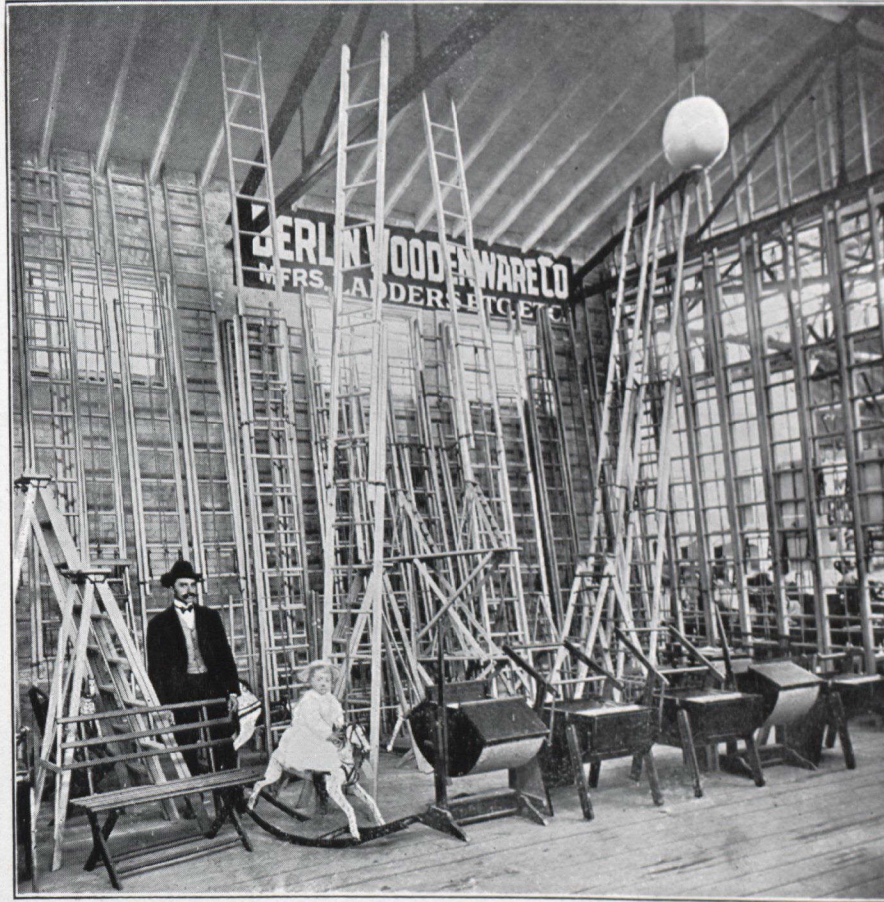


Statue of the late Emperor, Wilhelm I.

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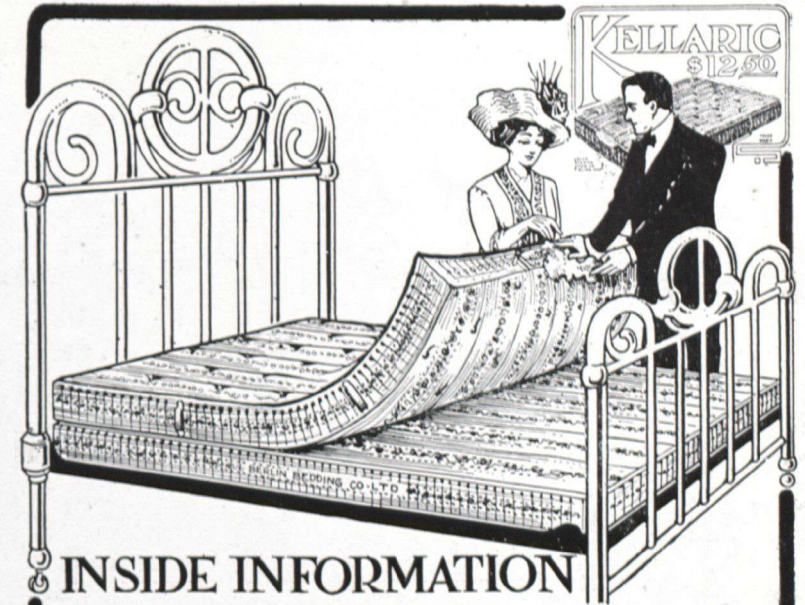
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Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High Grade Box Springs and Mattresses in Canada.

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BERLIN & TORONTO



"Just calmly killing time at Sundown."

Guelph Mercury.—Berlin has been declared a city. It has been this for some time, but evidently had some misgivings about kicking off its town duds and stepping out in the long breeches of cityhood! Here's hoping Berlin, that you may never regret your move!

Hamilton Herald.—Berlin deserves distinction as the only Canadian town which had the patience to wait till it had a population of 15,000 before claiming city rank.

Guelph Herald.—Berlin started to be a city at Sunday midnight. Now, will it be good.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

Berlin is the Baby City now.

(Toronto Telegram.)

Mail and Empire cannot long resist the temptation to exclaim:

"Berlin-on-the-Spree" is the capital of the German Empire; also the capital of Waterloo County celebrating its inauguration as a city."

(Brantford Expositor.)

Berlin is the latest addition to the sisterhood of Canadian cities. For some years past the town has had the necessary population, but not the necessary ambition to put on city airs. Henceforth, it is to be presumed, it will appraise itself more highly.



The Pavilion—A fine photo for lights and shades.



The Union Bank of Canada

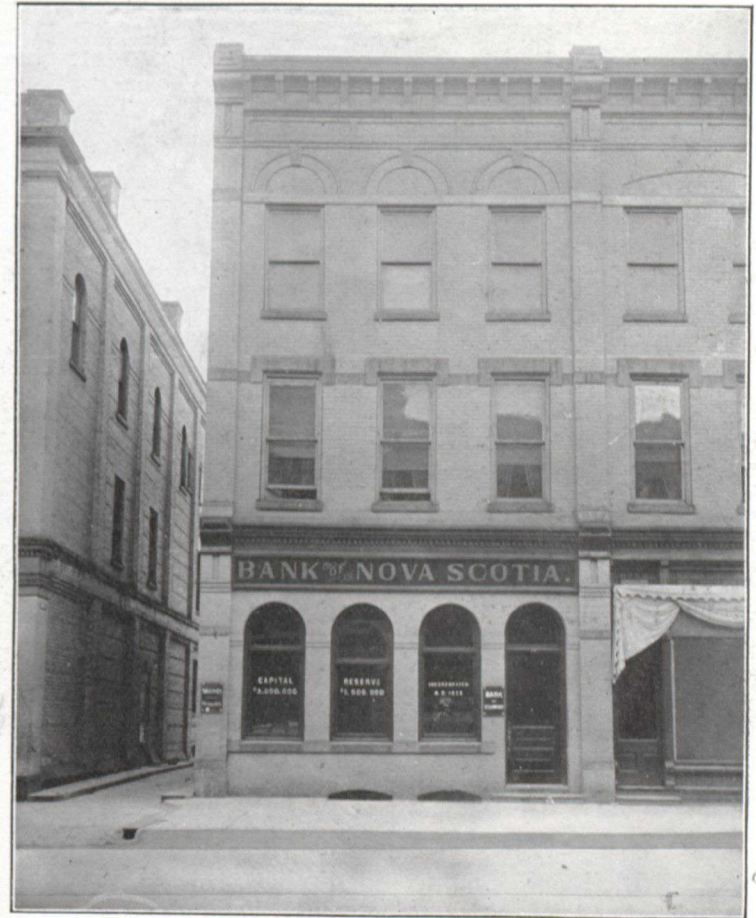
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ESTABLISHED 1865.

260 BRANCHES.

Capital Authorized	\$8,000,000
Capital paid up, Reserve Funds and Undivided profits.....	\$8,180,060
Total Assets.....	\$58,484,800

Manager Berlin Branch - F. D. Anderson



BERLIN BRANCH

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

Capital Authorized	\$5,000,000
Capital Paid up.....	\$4,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	\$7,500,000

This Bank submits its books annually to independent audit.

Manager Berlin Branch - G. H. Montgomery



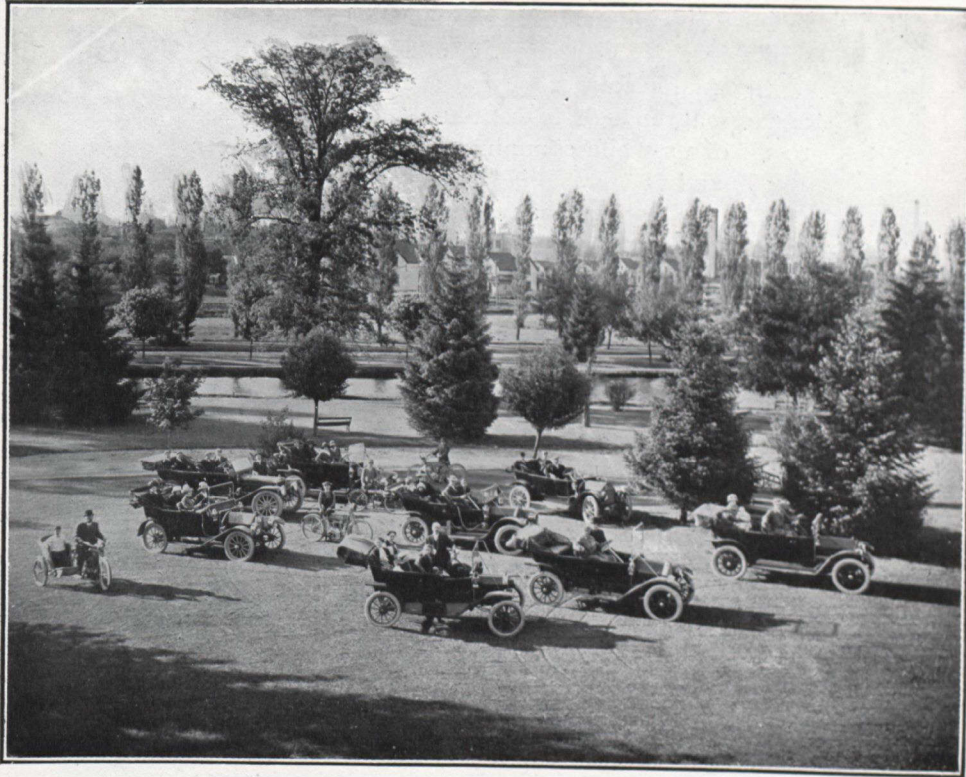
"By that old bridge were plighted troths."

Mail and Empire.—Berlin has entered the sisterhood of cities. She could have done so years ago, but she decided not to change from her town status until she could count a population of 15,000. She has that number of inhabitants now, and there are not many municipal communities whose population stands for as large a per capita wealth as does that of Berlin. Berlin is an industry. She is an example of what a thrifty population and enterprising business men can make of their town under the fostering influence of a national policy. Berlin is a real centre of influence in Ontario, and she has given lessons in public ownership to some larger communities. The town took a leading part in the inception of the policy which has been realized by the Hydro-

Electric Commission. Of the municipal power distribution's transmission system that of Berlin was the first to be formally opened and very notable was the demonstration of the citizens on that occasion. The translation of Berlin to the urban state is likely to prove of more advantage to her than it has to some other towns in Ontario. The progressiveness that made Berlin a great town will make her a considerable city. It is to be hoped that the problems of municipal Government will be carefully studied and wisely solved. With the prospects she has before her she should now feel called upon to plan for future expansion and not permit arrangements on that account to be left until the spur of necessity is felt.



Where Nature runs in glorious riot.



An Automobile meet in the Park.

Galt Reformer.—To-day, June 10th Berlin passes from the state of being the biggest town in the province to that of the Baby City of the province.

The growth and development of Berlin has been exceptional amongst the towns of Ontario. It has steadily forged ahead while other places were quietly resting on their oars, and to-day stands with one exception the most aggressive town in the Province of Ontario. Its rapid progress has been due to the union and harmony, in general, with which all classes of citizens have worked to advance its interests and the loyalty that has been shown by citizens to the industrial enterprises which have really been the means of making Berlin what it is to-day.

London Free Press.—London joins in greeting and congratulation to the sterling young city of Western Ontario.

Berlin sets an example for municipalities of this province worthy of emulation.

Out of the pluck and industry of her own citizens she has built up a great company of young industries that are waxing fat in these times of peace and prosperity.

Berlin has laid a foundation of true greatness in her industries. They are bound to grow and expand.

What part of this continent can show so many thriving centres as Western Ontario? What a magnificent tier of cities! London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, Brantford, Chatham, with numbers of municipalities that are fast attaining to the rank of cities.



The Island—A favourite centre of the Park.

(Stratford Beacon.)

Berlin is welcomed to the sisterhood of the cities of Ontario. Our youngest sister naturally feels quite proud of her size. Though only the baby she is larger than some of her older sisters, but probably the elder members of the family will be stimulated to new growth by hearing their youngest sister giving way to exuberance of spirits over her size. Her pride is natural and justifiable if she does not indulge in it too much.

(Galt Reporter.)

Berlin as a city will not lose her taste for things of German extraction and cultivation.

(Guelph Herald.)

Guelph welcomes Berlin to cityhood and hopes it will have many very happy and prosperous returns of the day.

(Galt Reporter.)

Berlin deserves credit for resisting the temptation to blossom out as a city before the legal status regarding population had been reached. Our neighbor bided her time and when the Census showed her over the 15,000 mark, an automatic entry into the sisterhood of Ontario followed. She was the first town in the Province to show restraint under the stimulus of civic rivalry. She had seen Brantford, Guelph, St. Catharines, Stratford and other places jump into city raiment and she had seen every one of them almost exhaust in the effort to achieve a negative

distinction, for years subsequently feeling the effects of the forcing process. Berlin held herself well in hand while her somewhat phenomenal growth was challenging the admiration of neighboring municipalities. Now she is a real "city" and strong enough to continue the pace revealed to all of us while spanning the distance between 10,000 and 15,000.

It so happens that Berlin's withdrawal from county affairs affects Galt particularly in the re-arrangement of county administration. It is possible that this town will be compelled to consider separation before the end of the present year. We have a population exceeding, it is estimated, 11,000, and could apply for a special act, or Galt could merely leave the county and remain a town for three or four years longer, until the returns show a population of 15,000.

Sentiment in our case will be over-ruled by business considerations. To earn the Government bonus for bridges on the County's Good Road system it will be necessary for the County Council to create machinery for the carrying out of the Public Works Department's regulations, which impose on all the municipalities the burden of building and maintaining bridges, in the townships and in all villages and towns under 3,000. In the face of such a condition it would not be wise for Galt to remain a part of the county, contributing one sixth of the cost of county bridge work, while unable to draw on either the Government or county for aid in the construction and maintenance of her own bridges.

But while considering our own affairs let us heartily congratulate Berlin on her prosperity and progress. She's a credit to this good old county, soon to have another city and the additional honor of placing in review such towns as Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and Elmira.

For all of which--Berlin returns Thanks !!



HON. ADAM BECK, M.P.P.

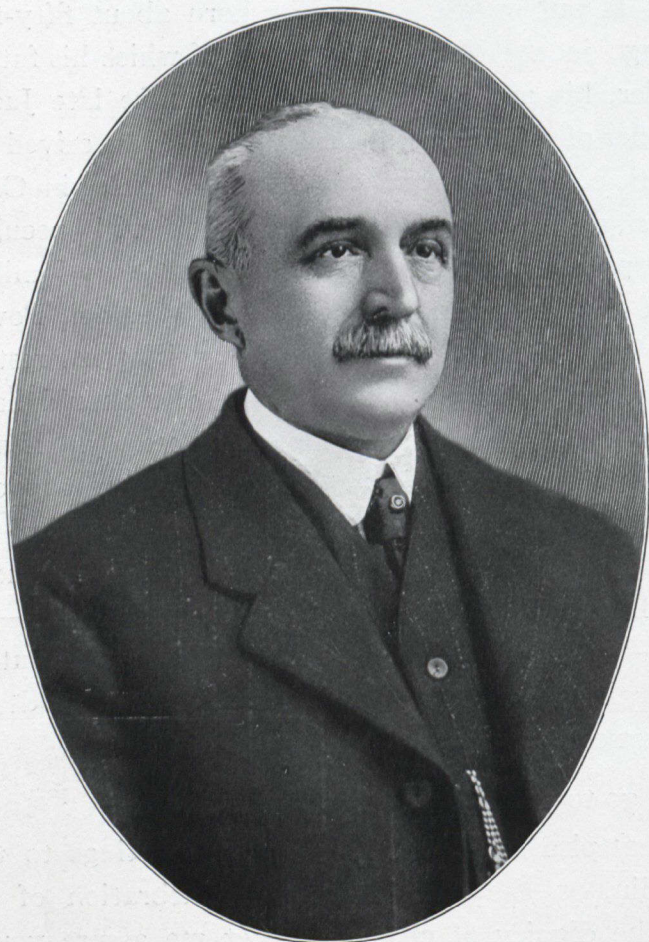
A NATIVE of Waterloo County who has distinguished himself in public life. He was born about fifty-five years ago in the Village of Baden, of which his father was the founder, his mother being a sister of the late Jacob Hespeler, founder of the village of that name. He received his education in this county, attending Dr. Tassie's school in Galt. His career as a public man has been watched with peculiar interest by the people of Berlin, and all Canadians are familiar with his work as Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Mr. Beck has always taken a keen interest in Berlin, and it was but fitting that Niagara power should have been first turned on in the capital of his native county. If any one man in Canada has given his whole-hearted interest to one cause, it is Adam Beck for Hydro-Electric. As illustrating his interest he stated recently, the happiest moment in his strenuous life was when he touched the button which flooded Baden—his native village—with Hydro-Electric. He is Waterloo County's greatest son in the eyes of the Dominion. Berlin extends to him her heartiest congratulations.

Just as we go to press he telegraphs as follows:—

"I take great pleasure in sending hearty greetings to the people of Berlin, on the occasion of the celebration of its attainment of the dignity of cityhood. Let me assure you I have ever retained a warm feeling for Berlin as the capital of the County of my birth."

ADAM BECK

HENRY GEORGE LACKNER, M.P.P.



HENRY GEORGE LACKNER, M.P.P.

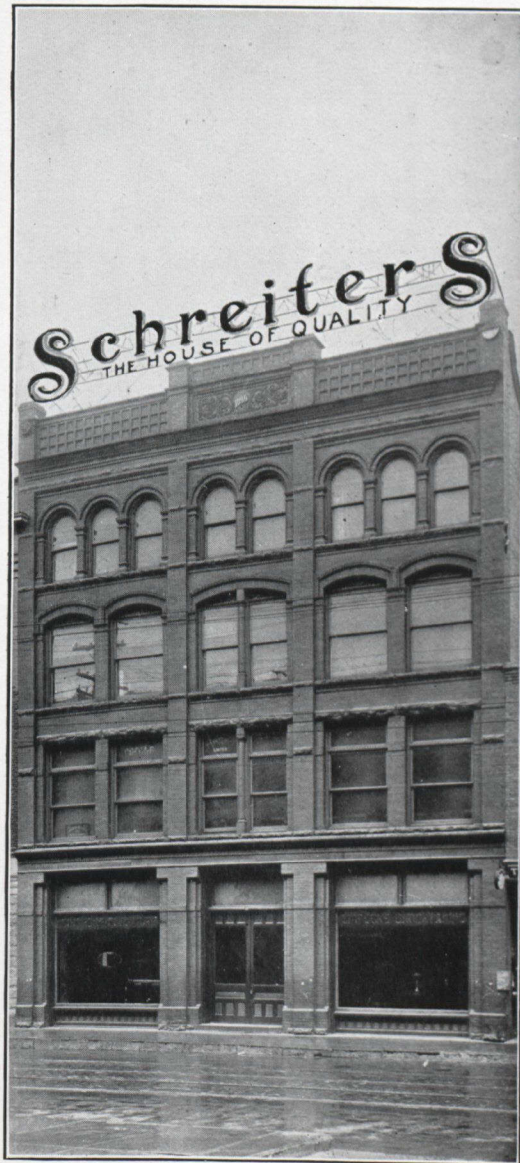
Dr. Henry George Lackner, who has attained distinction in connection with the practice of his profession and is equally prominent and influential in political circles, having five times been chosen to represent his district in the Provincial Parliament, was born on the 25th of December, 1851, in Hawkesville, Waterloo County, Ontario, his parents being William and Julia (Diefenbaker) Lackner, both of whom were natives of Waterloo county. Their respective parents settled in that county about 1806 among the pioneer residents who pushed their way to the ever receding west and aided in extending the frontier, converting the hitherto wild district into a region of modern and advanced civilization. Both the Lackners and the Diefenbakers were farming people, who cleared bush farms in what was known as the Queen's Bush.

Dr. Lackner was reared amid the invigorating environment of the home farm and pursued his preliminary education in the common schools of Hawksville and the Berlin high school. He afterwards attended the Toronto University for the acquirement of professional knowledge and was graduated therefrom in 1876, with the degree of M.D. He was the Starr gold medalist and the first silver medalist. Since his graduation he has practised continuously in Berlin, and is now the oldest, active representative of the profession in this place. He was appointed the first medical health officer for Berlin and acted in that capacity for ten years, while since 1880 he has been physician and surgeon for the House of Refuge. During thirty-one years he has contributed to the alleviation of human suffering in his adopted city, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and investigation along scientific medical lines and by the consensus of public opinion has ever been accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity here.

He was elected a member of the Provincial legislature in 1908, as a representative of the Conservative party for North Waterloo. He was re-elected in 1902, 1905, 1908 and 1911, receiving good majorities in each contest. He is the only Conservative representative that has sat in the local legislature since the county was organized—a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity, as well as the confidence reposed in his political integrity and his devotion to the general welfare.

In 1881 Dr. Lackner was married to Miss Helen A. Mackie, a daughter of the late John A. Mackie of Berlin, who for forty years was chief acting magistrate of the county. They have a daughter and son, May and Harry, the latter now a practising physician in Berlin. Dr. Lackner is a member of most of the leading fraternal societies and is also medical examiner thereof. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, doing much to mold public thought and action. Opposed to misrule in political service, he stands for good government as well as for professional honor, and over the record of his public career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

The Firm of Schreiters, BERLIN'S LARGEST RETAIL FURNITURE HOUSE



The new store occupied July 1st, 1912
Four floors and basement, 30,000 square feet

No review of the growth of Berlin would be complete without a notice upon Schreiters, Berlin's greatest furniture establishment. Schreiter's is worthy of notice in many ways. For thirteen years it has been on King St. Starting in a small way at 52 King St., it now occupies its own building at 63 and five floors covering fifteen thousand feet are filled with medium and high class furniture, and the upholstering department alone occupies one whole floor and is justly noted for its fine work.

Schreiter's is noticeable for yet another fact. It is owned still by its founder, Mr. A. G. Schreiter, who in 1873 started in the furniture career in Boutzin, Germany—always leaning to the higher class furniture and decorative effects. To-day he is ably assisted by Mr. Herbert C. Schreiter and owing to the continuous growth of the business has just been joined by Mr Armand A. Schreiter.

For fourteen years Mr. A. G. Schreiter was foreman for the Simpson factory; he then started out for himself and the best evidence of his success is the present store—the largest in size and stock and carrying by far the largest variety of furniture of any furniture store in Waterloo County.

Thirty-nine years in the furniture business is out of the ordinary, but then Schreiter's, which is known as the "House of Quality," is personally supervised by an out of the ordinary mind.

Asked to what he attributed his success, Mr. A. G. Schreiter remarked: "The carrying out of my early training of thoroughness. What's worth doing at all, is worth not only doing well, but doing a little better than is expected."

That probably explains the success of his upholstering department. This branch of the business employs only the highest paid men and no piece work is allowed, everything is by the salary system. "Good work is slow work," said Mr. Schreiter, "but it pays in the end, for good upholstering tells its tale as the years go by."

When one hears Mr. Schreiter enlarge upon Period Styles in furniture; hears him talk upon complementary wall treatments; the arrangement of wall and window spaces in dining-rooms to accommodate sideboards, buffets, chairs of style desired; you at once know you are in touch with a man who believes in and practices intrinsic goodness in furniture and makes it the keynote of his business.

In these days when too often cheapness runs riot to the regret ultimately of the buyer, it is refreshing to hear Quality set first and linked with a fair profit.

As Mr. A. G. Schreiter tersely put it—every piece of furniture upon our fifteen thousand feet of floor space is guaranteed to be the best in style, material, workmanship and FINISH in its class; our goods run from the medium good, which will cost less than "cheap" furniture elsewhere, up to the finest suites and individual pieces known.

Here and there on the floors can be seen dainty pieces upholstered by Schreiters after the various Periods. Here a Chippendale, there a Sheraton, over there a Colonial, opposite it and in direct contrast a piece in Art Nouveau. Just beyond is a Suite for the Dining-room in Mission, flat, quaint, unadorned, plain and of solid construction. It is pleasing because of its oddity and satisfactory proportions, suggesting repose, comfort and suitability for modest homes. Schreiter's is a striking example of the success which comes from selling dependable good goods.

Yet another point worthy of comment in regard to Schreiter's is that it is a permanent business for Berlin. They own their five-storey building, all their capital is in and working for Berlin; for nearly twenty years Mr. A. G. Schreiter has been in the furniture business here and now his two sons are also in the business to assist in its rapid growth and to perpetuate the success of the founder.

As Mr. A. G. Schreiter also put it, "Schreiter's is a Berlin Institution, here to stay, all our eggs are in one basket and we are satisfied to grow with Berlin and to urge on the city which by its patronage has built up this the largest furniture business in Waterloo County." Good sentiments. We need such men, we need such firms.

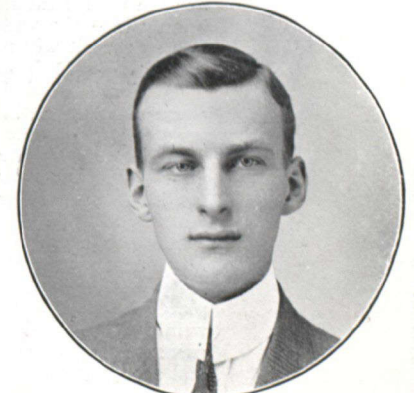
(Just as this section of the book is printed Schreiter's have bought the Simpson Building and stock; doubling their store capacity.)



A. G. SCHREITER



H. C. SCHREITER



A. A. SCHREITER

GOLF FOR THE BEGINNER

A delicious bit of humor dedicated to Real Golf Players, Beginners, Dubs and Cynics

(Hutchinson, Travis, Vardon, and Taylor have written fine long books about golf for players. But the question arises: Do these works tell the utter novice anything about the game? There seems to exist a demand for a book on the subject as simple and explicit as "This little pig went to market," one that cannot be misunderstood and that will not be thrown aside because it is too technical. This little article "Touches the spot.")

Golf to the timid man who has mowed a large field with a dull club for the first time, is an overgrown game of hide-and-seek which is played in a reformed cow pasture with clubs and a vocabulary. A golf course consists of eighteen four and one half inch holes of the best quality, carefully concealed about a one-hundred-and-eight-acre-field. The object of the game is to put an undersized rubber ball into each of the holes in succession without breaking a blood vessel. Kicking out the ball or attacking it with a knife is forbidden. One must do the trick solely by striking it with the club, counting each stroke doggedly and in a rich, redolent undertone.

The clubs which are used in herding the ball over the course are many in number. There is the driver, which is used for driving the small rubber tee into the ground; the lifter, which raises small chunks of sod over trees, bunkers and other obstructions; the cleek, for weak clipping; the nibbick, for throwing sand at an adversary; the mashie, for pounding the ball into the earth; and the midiron, for punishing its battered shell. Other useful clubs are the brassie, the putter, the excavator, the whacker, the digger, the smasher, the chopper, and the caddie driver. The latter is a common club, not turned up at the end, and is used to keep the caddie awake.

A caddie is a parody on a small boy, who carries the club and helps to lose the ball. Expert golfists can drive both a ball and a caddie over the course at the same time without help.

All these clubs are finely made, most of them with iron heads, fitted to lithe hickory handles. They are excellent for beating carpets, doing light garden digging, mowing weed patches, killing chickens, and repelling burglars. It is a point of honor with the golfer, however, to use them only upon the golf course where their limitations are pathetic. A golfer will spend an hour digging up a small patch of ground with his clubs when he could have done it in ten minutes with a spade.

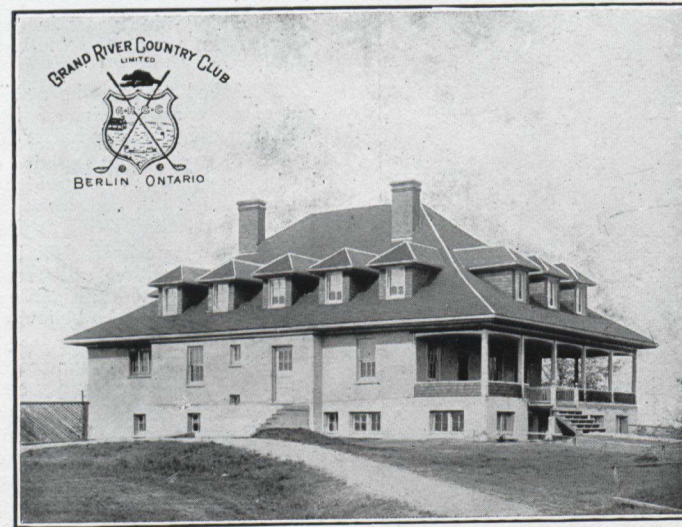
Other implements which are very useful in playing the game are a long waisted slim bag, with a handle, for carrying clubs; cash registers at each tee for tabulating the strokes; a pair of hip boots for pursuing the quarry into the water, a rake, a scythe, a red flag to stick beside your ball so that it will not crawl away when you take your eyes off it, and a funnel to assist in chasing the ball into the hole. Extra balls are most conveniently carried in a small push cart. You can do without some of these articles possibly, but not without great inconvenience. It never pays to skimp while playing golf.

The rules of the game are very simple. You must hit the ball with your club. After you have hit it you must find it, of course, before you can hit it again. It will take you several weeks to master these two rules. After driving the ball you must hit it wherever it lies. Good lies are as important in golf as in fishing. Losing a ball costs you two strikes and fifty cents. Hitting a caddie with the ball is justifiable homicide.

Preparing a golf course is a difficult and expensive task. In the first place one must have a field in which the face of Nature is considerably wrinkled. The wrinkles help to conceal the holes. In case they are not present, they must be supplied by building miniature mountains, ridges and scooping out ravines. A little water on the course adds much to the

interest of the game. Flasks are generally carried in the left hip pocket. By driving his ball into the pond occasionally the golfer helps keep it clean. Having distributed the eighteen holes judiciously so as to keep them so far apart that the first stroke puts it fifty hundred yards short, and yet so near that the last stroke leaves the ball three yards beyond the hole, the expert will add a nineteenth hole. This should be large enough to hold several hundred golfists, and enough high balls to go around several times.

The course proper consists of two greens—the fair green and the putting green. Most of the playing between holes is supposed to be done on the fair green, which is kept nicely mown and turfed. Muscular novices, playing on the fair green, have been known to knock sections of turf one hundred yards at one stroke. A novice, if he chooses, could frequently hole a piece of turf in three or four strokes, but absurdly, the rules oblige him to cling to the ball and take the regulation thirteen every time.



Grand River County Club.

The putting green surrounds the hole. It is smooth and covered with velvety grass and is a beautiful place on which to lie down and die after you have played "ring-around-the-hole" with the ball for a few minutes.

Even when a golf course is erected as prescribed above, it is by no means complete. The most costly work is yet to be done. It must be seeded down with golf balls. This is a job which cannot be done by mere hirelings, neither can it be done in a day. It takes at least a month of devoted work by the whole membership.

As every one knows, it is no trick at all to lose a small rubber ball on a quarter section—particularly when it has lost its first bloom of youth. A mere child can do it. An amateur can go out and lose \$3.50 worth of balls without working up a perspiration. In fact most of the beginner's time is spent in poking around the grass, trying to find the ball which he has just succeeded in hitting with the club. This makes golf discouraging



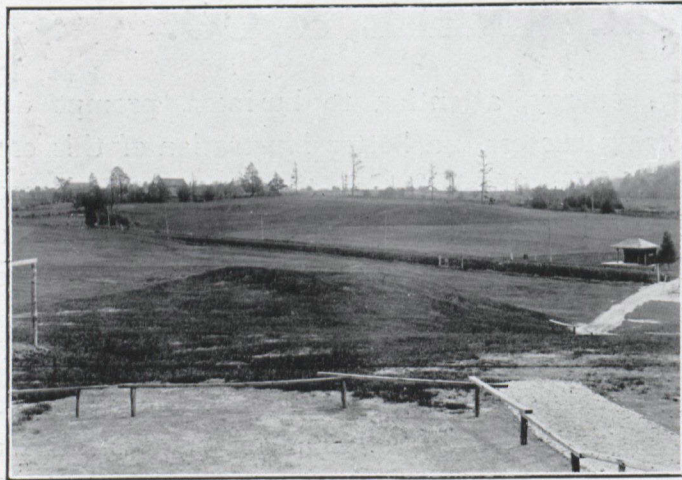
: **WM. KNELL & CO.** :

If business enterprise, energy, attention to business, prompt deliveries and quality of goods handled bring success, no better illustration of this can be offered than the career of the firm of Wm. Knell & Co., the youngest and most successful hardware and plumbing house in the city. In 1905 Mr. Wm. Knell, after having had a wide experience with the largest plumbing houses in Western Ontario, started business on a comparatively modest scale on Queen St. South, employing 2 hands, under the name of Wm. Knell & Co. The firm's business increased year by year and in 1910 the firm bought their present premises on 27 King St. West. It was there that the business was increased by adding an up-to-date Hardware and Tinsmithing Department to the already flourishing Plumbing and Heating connection. The firm at once started to do a very large business, due only to their obliging and courteous treatment and reputation for handling only the best work, galvanized iron cornice and eaves trough work and sheet metal specialties. The Plumbing Department pay special attention to Sanitary and Scientific Plumbing, Hot Water and Steam Heating installations and general repair work. Some of the largest plumbing jobs in Western Ontario have been installed by this firm, including big contracts in Cobalt and other towns in Northern Ontario.

: **HARDWARE** :

at first and leads sarcastic people to hint that it is best played by a retriever pup.

The new golf course is specially well equipped for receiving balls and not giving them up. Day after day you will go blithely out, your bag stuffed with rubber pellets, and return discouraged after a weary afternoon of hunting, with no balls at all. However in a month or so a new condition will arise. You may not find your own ball, but you will find the ball that some other golfer lost yesterday. In other words, there will be so many lost balls on the course that you will always be finding either the



Golf Course, Grand River Country Club

ball you lost yesterday, or someone else's ball. From this time on, all will be lovely. A golf ball circulation being established, it will only be necessary to buy new balls when the old wear out—provided that each player turns his caddie upside down and shakes him before leaving the course.

There are more rules to worry the golfer than there are laws to trouble the trust magnate, and the novice will find a book of rules handy in the playing. It can easily be carried about the course by an extra caddie.

“They do not know what Golf may be
Who call it childish play,
To drive a globule from a tee
And follow it away.
They do not understand who scoff
And all its virtues miss,
Who think that this is all of Golf
For Golf is more than this.

It is a game of honor, too,
That tries the souls of men;
It's easy in the public view
To be all honest men.
But he deserves an angel's wings
Who paths of truth has trod,
When left alone with just two things—
His score card and his God.

For Golf is earth's ambassador
That comes to haunts of men,
To lure them from the banking floor,
The counter and the pen.
To lead them gently by the hand
From toil and stress and strife,
And guide them through the summer land
Along the path of life.

If Golf shall teach you patiently
Adversity to meet;
If it shall teach philosophy
To keep your temper sweet;
If it shall teach you still to grin
With mirth no matter what,
You are a victor if you win
A loving cup or not.”

Here are a few which, if memorized, will be helpful to the beginner in the work:

- (1) It is necessary to remove the hat while addressing the ball.
- (2) After driving, be careful to remove fragments of the club which might interfere with the next man's play.
- (3) In hunting for a ball, lay down a club where you think it should be, and when you have found the ball, lay it down where you think the club should be.
- (4) A player lifting a piece of turf more than fifty yards shall have the right to play it for the ball.
- (5) The use of American expletives on a golf course is not considered good form. Learn the names of ten Scottish champions and pronounce them rapidly when you fozzle.

Golf is full of benefits to the player, and he who plays the game faithfully is developed in several ways. In driving at the ball the muscles are developed. In missing it the lungs are developed. In hunting for it after you have hit it, the eyesight is wonderfully acute. After a man has played golf for three months he can beat a carpet all day; if allowed to count the strokes he can find a collar button; and when necessary, he can out-argue a hack driver and make him apologise for his poor command of language. That's what golf does for a man.

Golf has been made the object of earnest study for several centuries, and one might reasonably suppose that it has been made perfect during this time. This is not so, however. It still has faults. It is too rigid and unelastic in its requirements—particularly with regard to the size of the holes. It is foolish to compel the beginner to locate holes of the same size as those the professional uses. It discourages him at the outset and embitters him against the game. A camel could leap jauntily through the eye of a needle much more easily than a rich man could put a small bouncy ball in a four and a half inch hole in his first attempt at golf. The present size is all very well for the professional and for the amateur who blames the national constitution when to take five for a hole and who will not speak to a man who says “stick” instead of “clubs.”

Some concession, however, should be made for the novice; they should not be compelled to hunt for both balls and holes. For the average player a hole the size of a washtub would make the game more exciting and fruitful of scores. For the beginner the hole should be the size of a cistern with a concave putting green. For such a player as myself the course should be all hole with the eighteen driving grounds sticking out of it like an archipelago. With such a course as this I could easily make the rounds in sixteen strokes—my average number of misses for each drive being two and a fraction. A match between Vardon and myself, he on his course and I on mine, would be interesting.

The pastime of philosophers,
For such a man must be,
When far away the golf ball whirrs
And hides behind a tree.
A man may see his business fall
And never turn a hair,
But men are strong who lose the ball
And still refuse to swear.

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BERLIN, ONTARIO



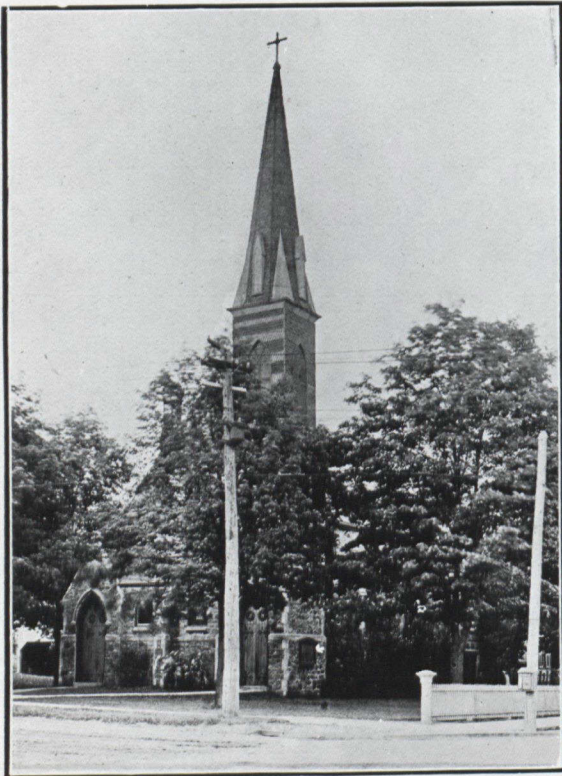
ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL
PRIVATE

CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

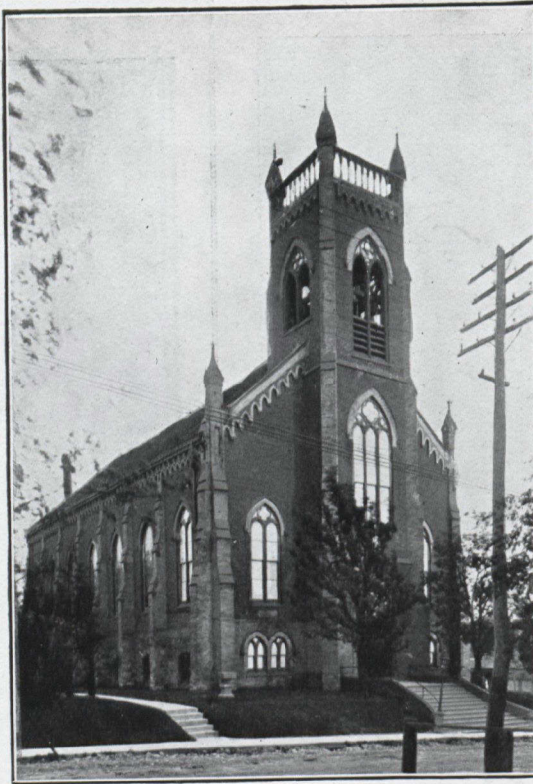
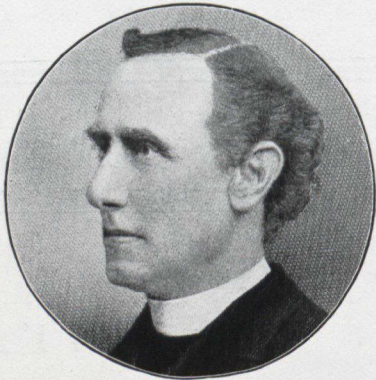
ADDRESS: SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

BERLIN - - ONTARIO

BERLIN'S



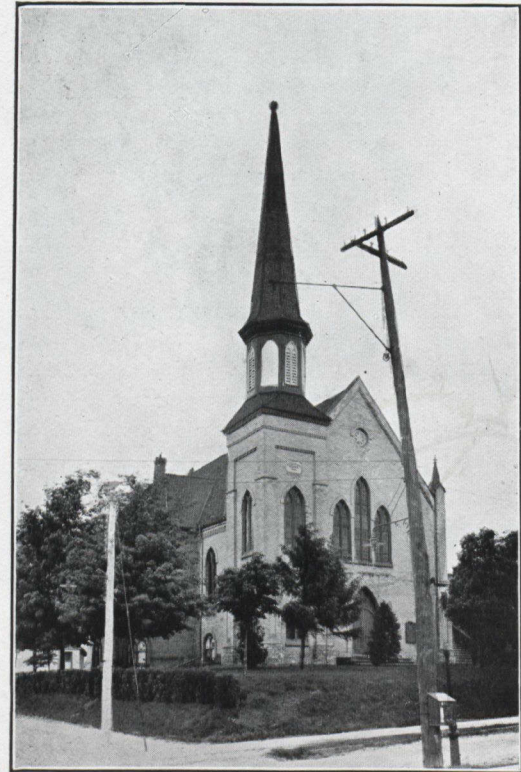
Church of the New Jerusalem
(Swedenborgian)
Rev. E. D. Daniels, Pastor.



St. Peter's, Evangelical Lutheran
Rev. F. E. Oberlander, Pastor.



CHURCHES



Benton St., German Baptist Church.
Rev. A. P. Mihm, Pastor.



James J. MacCallum, Berlin, Ont.

A NOTABLE PERSONALITY AND HARD-WORKING
PROGRESSIVE RETAILER

(Reprinted from the Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal)

EVER since its inception, THE CANADIAN CIGAR AND TOBACCO JOURNAL has preached the gospel of "modern merchandising as being the only route to a real and lasting success for a retail tobacconist." In the early days of the JOURNAL's career, it was necessary, in writing on this subject, to deal in generalities—thirteen years ago there were so few examples of the modern cigar store in Canada. But of late there has been remarkable progress in this respect, until to-day there are few towns of any importance in the Dominion that do not boast at least one tobacconist's shop having all the re-

quisite features of a really modern retail establishment and conducted by a man of broad knowledge and up-to-date ideas.

Such a man is Mr. James J. MacCallum, whose portrait is published herewith, and such a store is his in Berlin, Ontario.

The career as a tobacconist of this well-known retailer is one of the best instances that could be given of the kind of success above referred to. In 1899 Mr. MacCallum opened his first store in Belleville. After two years in that place, he found a suitable opening in Berlin, where he has been located for the past six years and where he has built up a business to be proud of.

While "Mack" is one of those broad-gauge business men who, it would seem, could scarcely have failed to make a satisfactory showing in any line he might have taken to, he seems particularly suited to his chosen trade. Genial, good-hearted, well-liked by all classes, his success is in no small measure due to his personality—and be it remembered, there is no business



Mr. James J. MacCallum

field in which the personal element plays a more important part than in that of the retail tobacconist.

Another important factor in this retailer's success—and it is one which always counts for a good deal in the career of the man who "makes good"—is his careful attention to business. Mr. MacCallum does his own buying; and in so far as is humanly possible, his own selling. That is to say, he seems to be "always on the job," and, although he has an exceptionally efficient staff of clerks, he never allows that fact to become an excuse for neglecting business.

If you were to ask "Mac" himself to what he attributes his success as a cigarist, he would probably tell you that he has won his way by "always trying to give the customer the best possible value." Those who are acquainted with Mr. MacCallum know that there would be good reason for such an assertion. But there are other attributes to be considered in the game of tobacco selling, which this merchant plays so well. Among these might be mentioned (for the especial benefit of those who still cling to the old idea that progress can be made without real effort) the fact that Mr. MacCallum has a remarkable capacity for hard work, while his attention to, and mastery of, all the little details that a lesser man would consider too trivial to bother with, are a source of continual wonder to those with whom he comes in contact.

Ever since the opening of the store, the watchword has been "Progress." There could be no better illustration of the up-to-date manner in which this flourishing business is conducted than the Pipe Repair Department which, with an expert in charge, has made a distinct hit with Mr. MacCallum's customers. A handsome billiard hall above the store is another feature of the establishment which must not be overlooked,

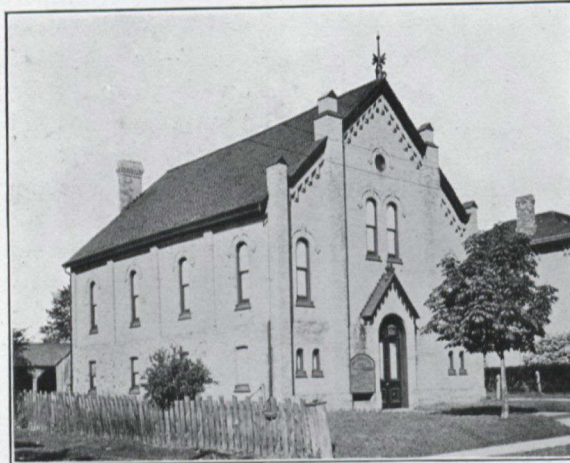
Mr. MacCallum is a believer in "special brands," and has built up quite a nice demand for those he has introduced. A firm believer also in the value of printer's ink, he uses liberal space in the local newspapers. Mindful of the old proverb which points out the inevitable dullness of the boy who devotes all his time to work and has none left for play, Mr. MacCallum is an enthusiastic member of the Berlin Lawn Bowling Club. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital Trust, and takes a lively interest in the public affairs of his town, thus furnishing another instance of the truth that it is generally the busy man who is willing to do work for the community.

Situated in a community which is going ahead by leaps and bounds, Mr. MacCallum seems to find no difficulty in keeping pace with Berlin's growth; he has just opened up at Woodstock and will in time have a chain of stores. His business stands out as a splendid example of how a cigar emporium should be conducted.

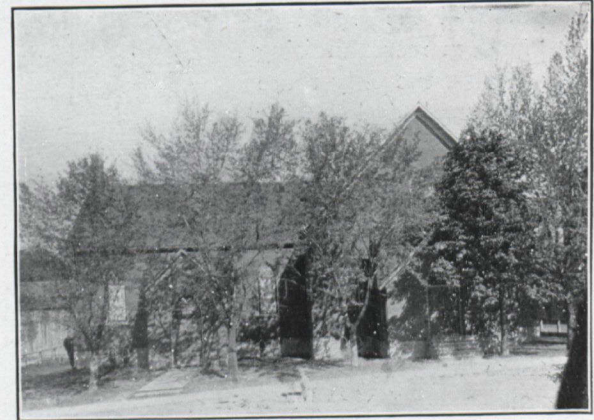
BERLIN'S CHURCHES



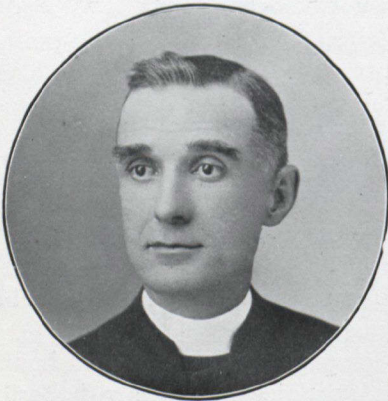
St. John's Anglican Church



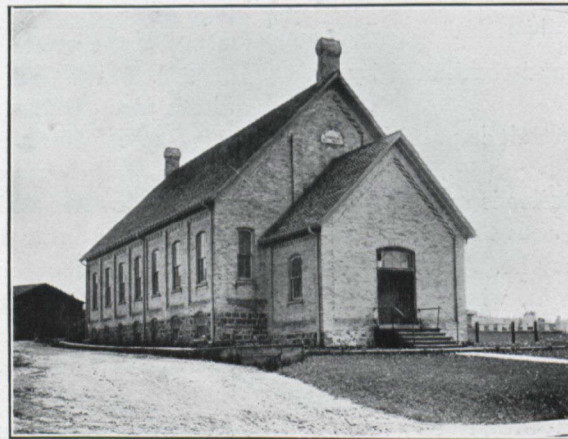
Grace Congregational Church
Rev. M. H. Sanderson, Pastor



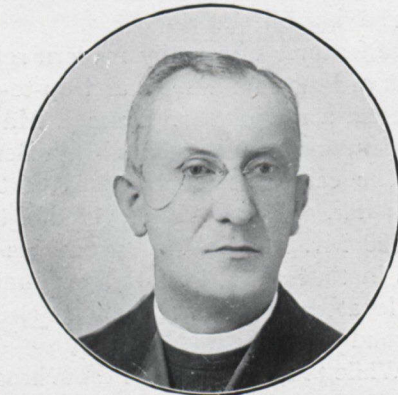
St. Matthew's Lutheran Church



Rev. W. J. W. Andrew, Pastor



East End Mennonite Church



Rev. E. Hoffman, D.D., Pastor

GERMANIA HOTEL



This House was Licensed when Berlin was a village: still doing business.

Bought 12 years ago the 20th of June and still under proprietorship of

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"WHERE THE FIVE ROADS MEET."



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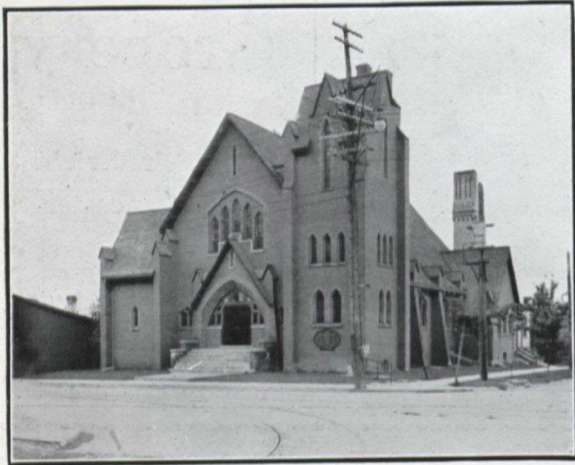


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Whole 2nd Floor in Ladies'
Ready-to-Wear Goods
Ladies' Furnishings
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Full Line Sample Dry Goods

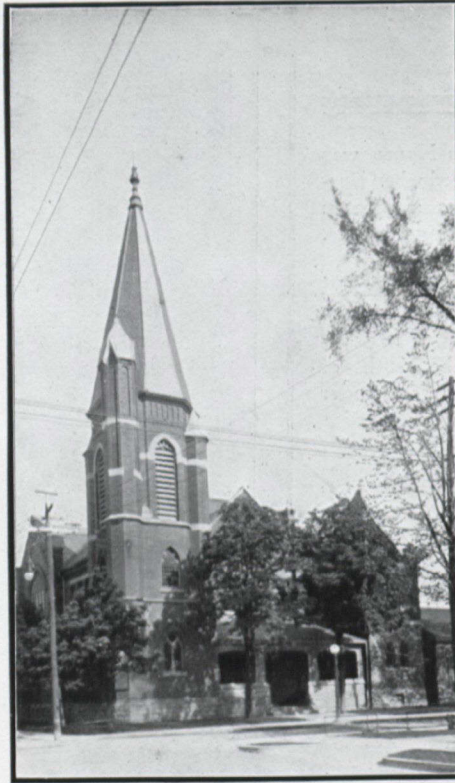
20 and 24 King Street East
BERLIN, ONTARIO

BERLIN'S

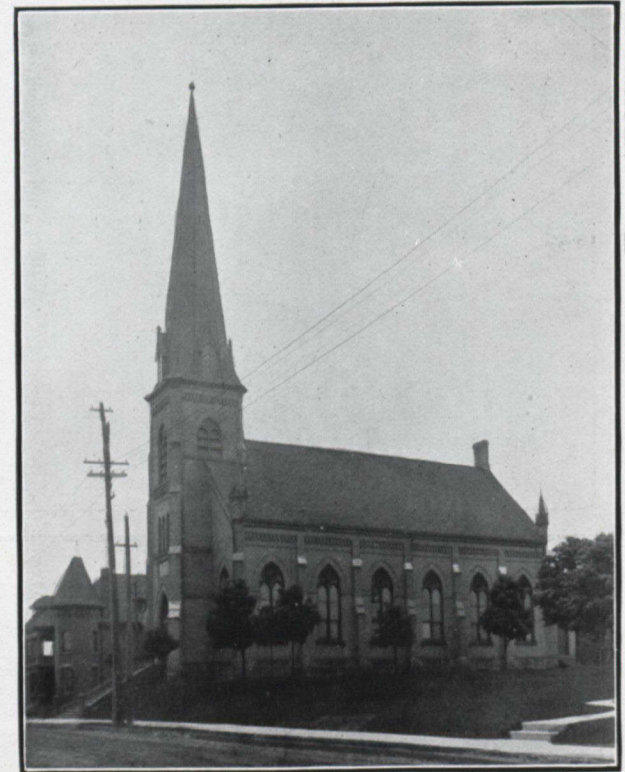
CHURCHES



King St. Baptist Church



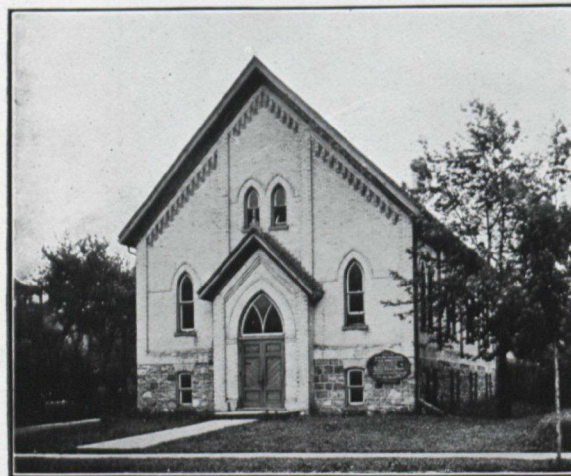
St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church
Rev. Marcus Scott, Pastor



St. Paul's Lutheran Church



Rev. Joseph Janes, B.A., Pastor



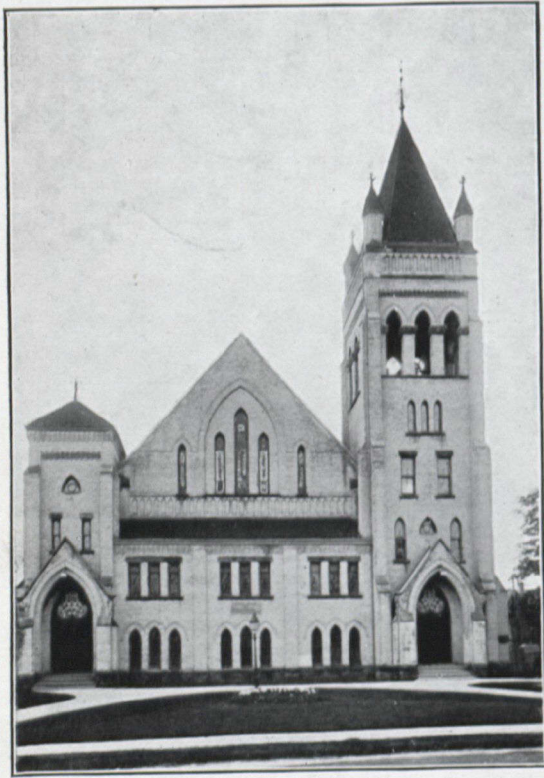
United Brethren Church
Rev. S. H. Swartz, Pastor



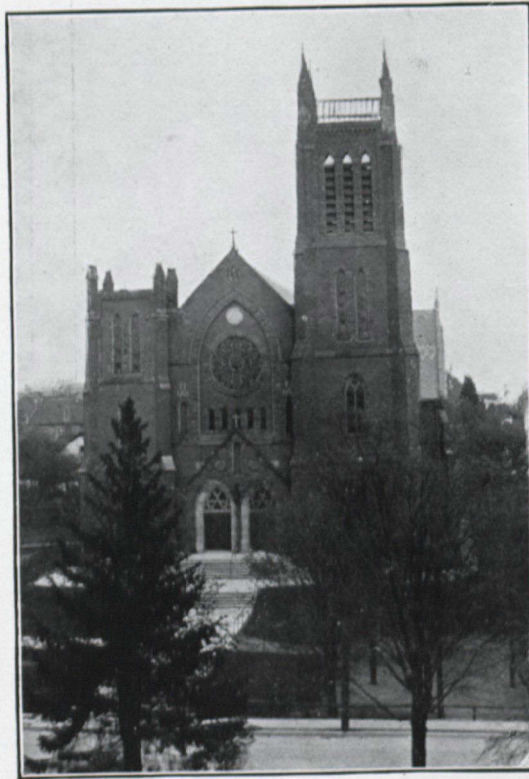
Rev. W. C. Boese, Pastor



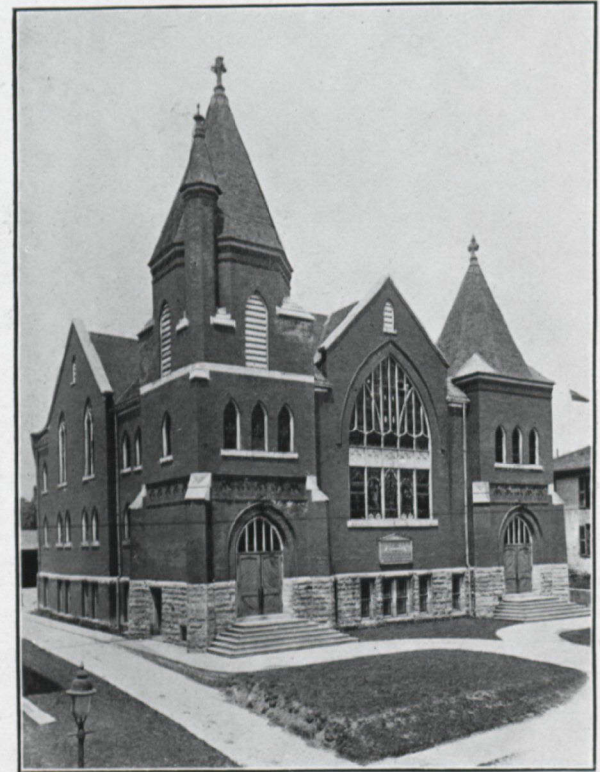
BERLIN'S CHURCHES



Zion Evangelical Church



St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church



Trinity Methodist Church



Rev. M. L. Wing



Rev. Father Theo Spetz



Rev. H. W. Crews

ALTON H. HELLER



ALTON H. HELLER

ONE of the leading musicians of the province and a strikingly successful teacher of music is Mr. Alton H. Heller of Berlin.

He is a native of the city. As a citizen he possesses three strong qualities: Intelligence, Courage and Progressiveness. He is still in his prime and may confidently be expected to blaze new paths in local musical circles.

As a boy, he early commenced his musical studies. His first teacher was Prof. H. C. Shaw, under whom he studied the piano and organ for several years.

Afterwards he proceeded to Detroit and there received tuition from Mr. W. E. Snyder, who was the pupil of the late Wm. H. Sherwood, one of America's greatest teachers of music. Mr. Heller studied Piano, Organ and Theory.

He had two years and a half tuition from Dr. Edw. Fisher at Toronto, in Piano and under Dr. A. S. Vogt on the same instrument. He rounded off with a course in Choral Instruction under Dr. Ham of St. James Cathedral, Toronto.

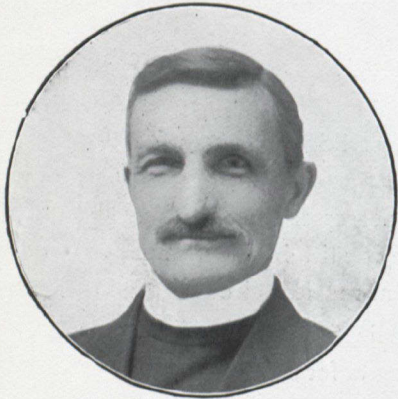
Being of a thorough-going, painstaking nature, those years of conscientious study fitted him well for his life-work as a teacher of this Art. One of his pupils is now a teacher in the Hamilton Conservatory of Music, after graduating under him with first class honors. Six more of his graduates are teaching in the Twin City.

Sixteen years ago he gave his first public piano recital. Ten years ago, and annually since, he has given highly creditable organ recitals and was the first home musician to make the attempt. Previously, organ recitals were held but talent from other centres was imported to give them. Mr. Heller's were of such a high order, that lovers of music responded freely and encouraged him to continue.

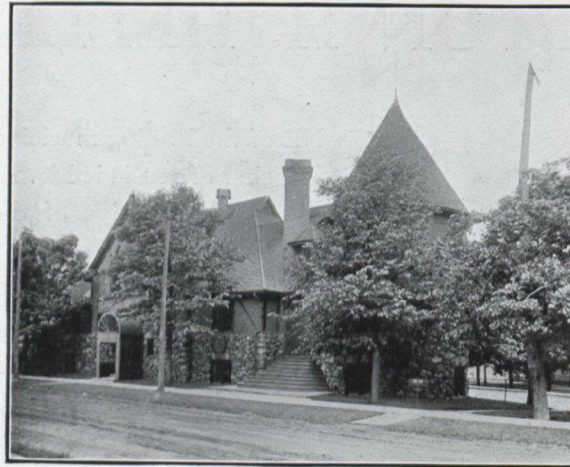
He is and for some years has been organist of Zion Evangelical Church and maintains a high standard of efficiency in his work.

In addition to his professional proficiency, Mr. Heller possesses good business ability. On other pages are given a good view of his fine studio and residence on Queen Street North.

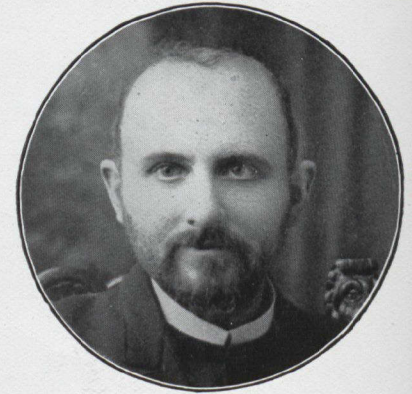
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NOTE

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NOTE

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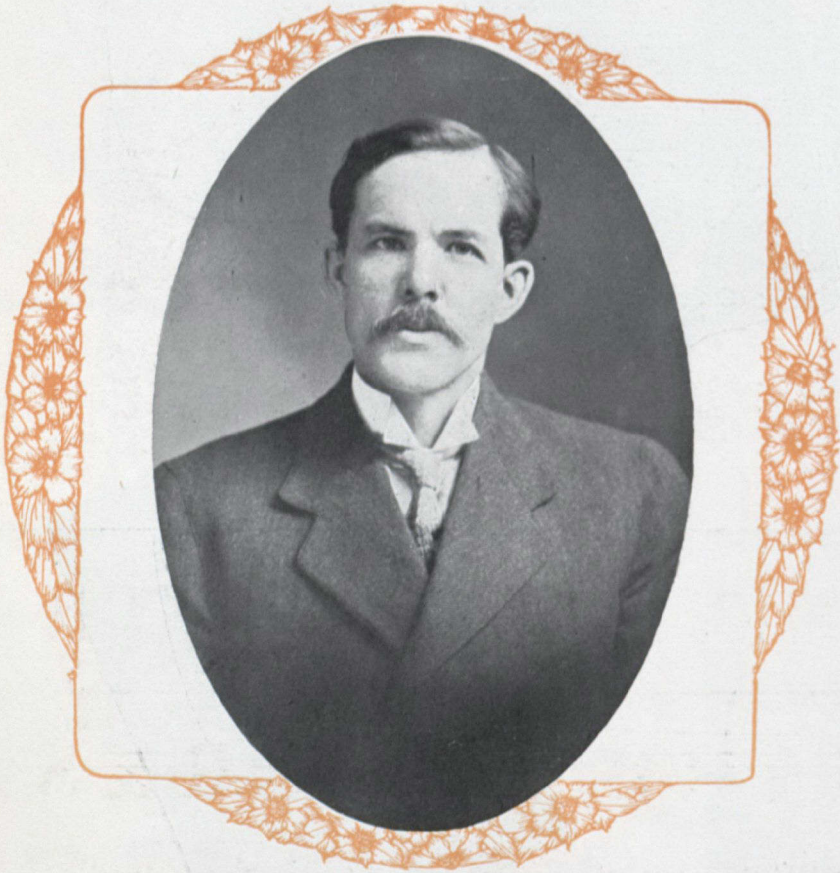
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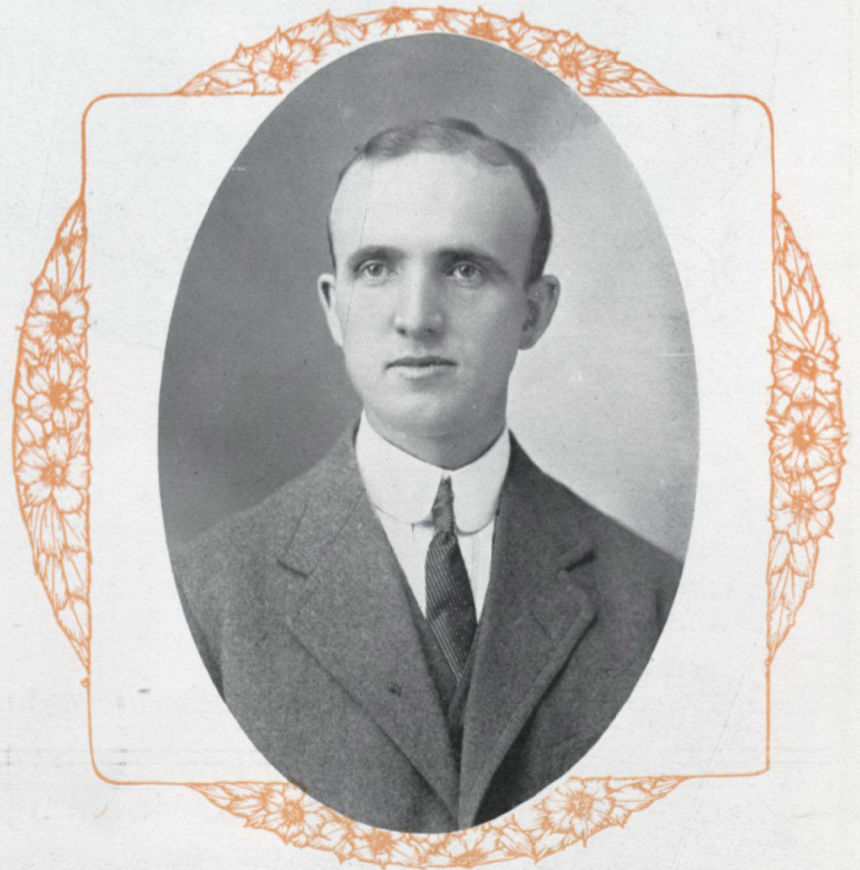
Top Row, left to right—J. G. Scharlock, Sergeant-at-Arms; C. H. Nickolson, Treasurer; S. F. Gofton, President; L. B. Albrecht, Cor. Sec.; D. Mather, Chairman Organization Committee.
Bottom Row, left to right—W. E. Gallagher, Vice-President; S. J. Welheuser, Fin. Sec.

W. V. UTTLEY



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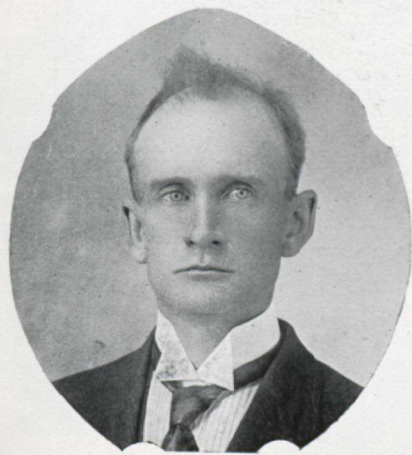


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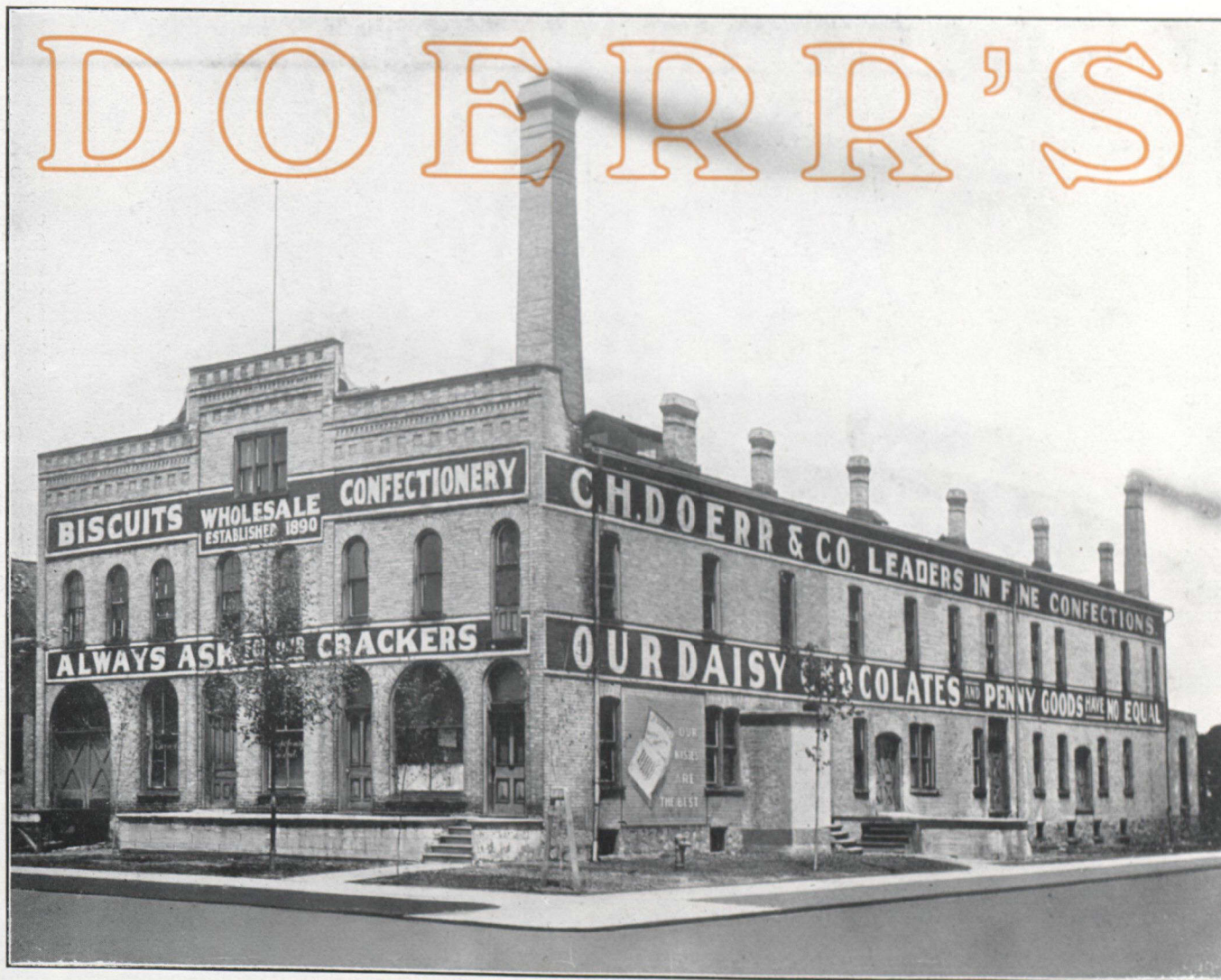


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MAIN BUILDING

Very Rev. A. L. Zinger, C.R., Ph.D.
Superior of St. Jerome's College

Born 1897—Educated in the Public School of Teeswater, the Collegiate Institute of London, St. Jerome's College and the University of Rome, Italy. Entered the Congregation of the Resurrection in 1896. Ordained to the priesthood in 1901. Since attached to St. Jerome's College had the offices of Disciplinarian, Master of Studies, Vice-President, was appointed President in 1905, which office he still has, member of The Berlin Public Board since 1909.

During his presidency of the college and under his personal direction the college has been much enlarged. The magnificent building on Duke St. was erected in 1907, the finest gymnasium and building in Canada built in 1910 on College St., many internal alterations made in the old building. The course of studies greatly improved. During his administration the number of students has almost doubled.



Rev. Father Zinger



Rev. Father Kloefer

modern—and learn the thought of the great minds of different eras; to study history comparatively and philosophically to become acquainted with the movements of national thought; to study the natural sciences to become exact in one's observations of the physical world; to study mental philosophy embracing dialectics and critical logics, general metaphysics, ontology, cosmology and anthropology, in order to acquire exact methods of thinking and to learn the ultimate causes and final effects of the world in which we live; moral philosophy which teaches man his relation to his Creator, the basis of obligation in matters of conduct, his personal rights as a freeman and his duties to his fellowman and to the state.

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VIEWS OF ST. JEROME'S

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL



St. Mary's. The Present Separate School

HISTORY OF SEPARATE SCHOOL

(50 pupils) First school built in 1858, (one room frame building) 1½ story—Mr. John Berberich was first teacher; he left for a new field and the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge.

(70 pupils) In 1874 new school was built (which really constituted but two rooms of present building.)

In 1879 two stories were added—making in all 6 rooms.

In 1897 school was doubled in size—which resulted in the present building.

Now the School has twelve teachers (one to each of 12 rooms)—over 600 pupils, by far the largest School in the City. Can figure on 50 to 60 increase in pupils year by year.

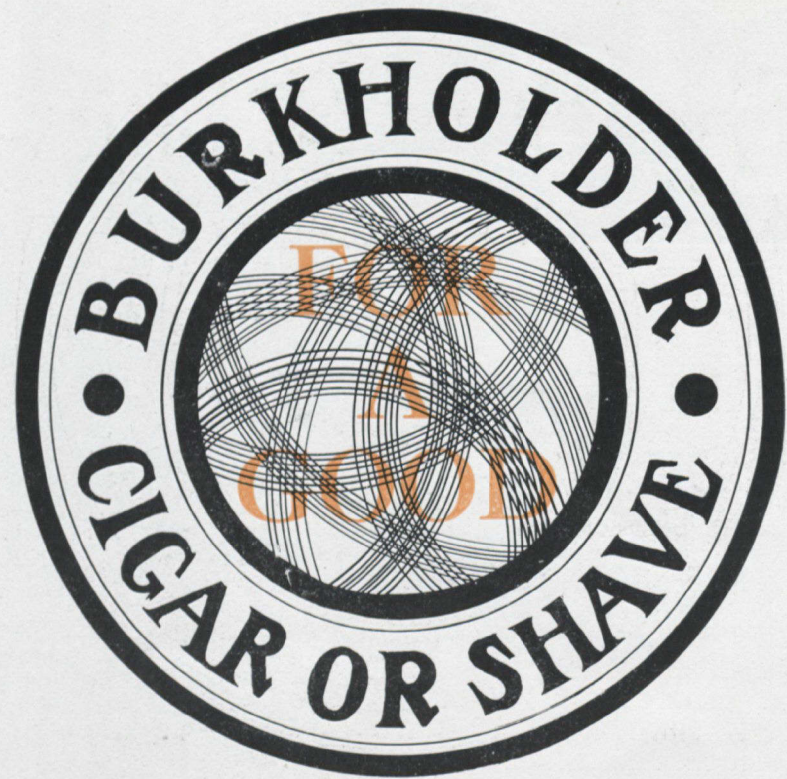
Sister Caja—principal of school—here since 1874, still very active.

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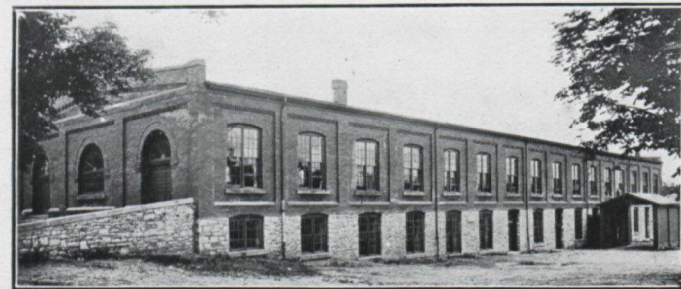
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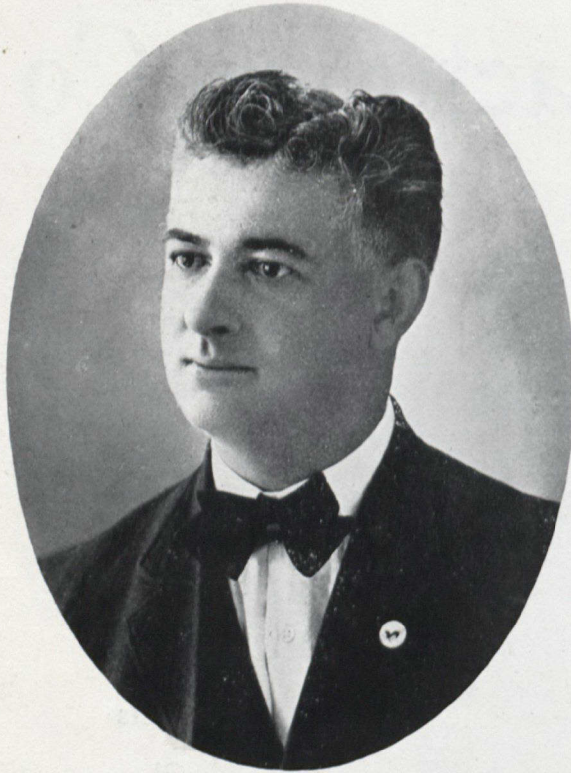
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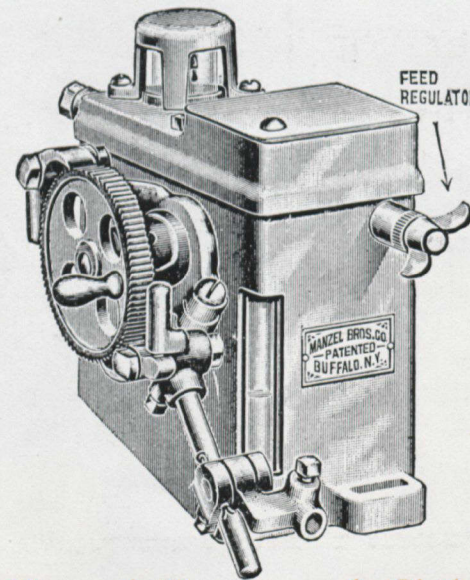
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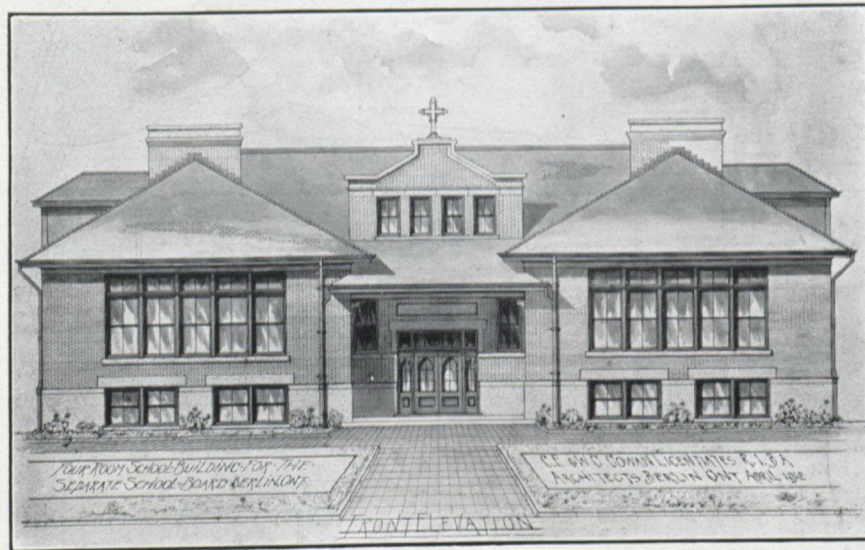
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The Separate School

(Concluded from fifth page back)

Now building a four-room school and hall on Charon St., to cost about \$23,000.00 to be completed March, 1913. Architect, C. & W. Cowan of Berlin; contractor, Henry Braniff of Berlin.



View of the New Separate School, Plans for which have been accepted and the building should be completed March, 1913.

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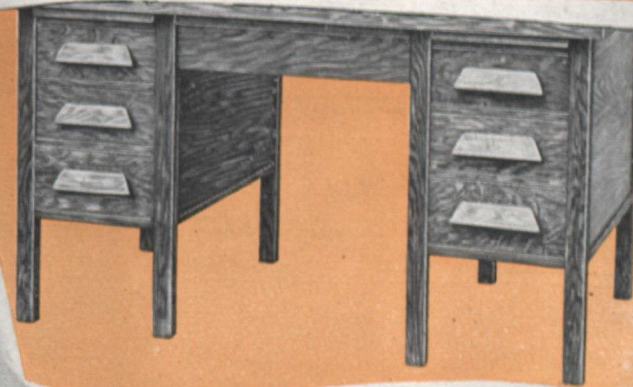
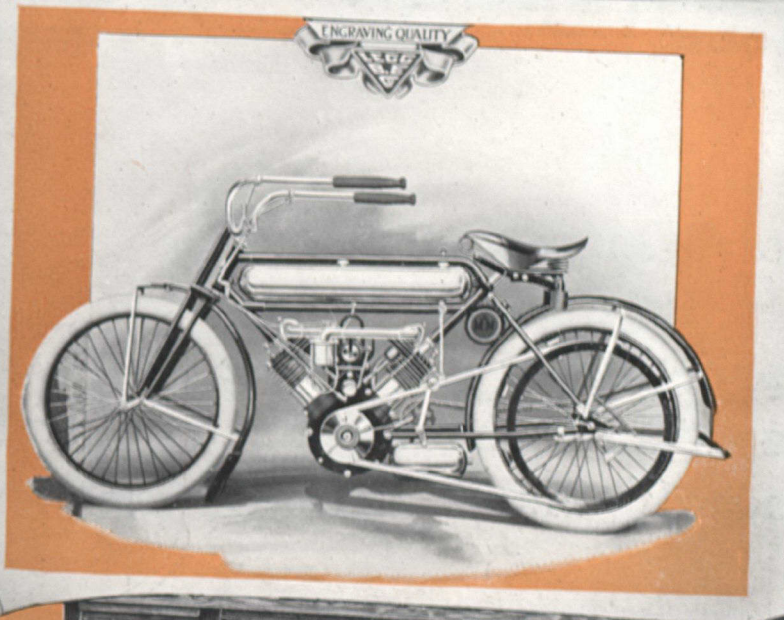
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