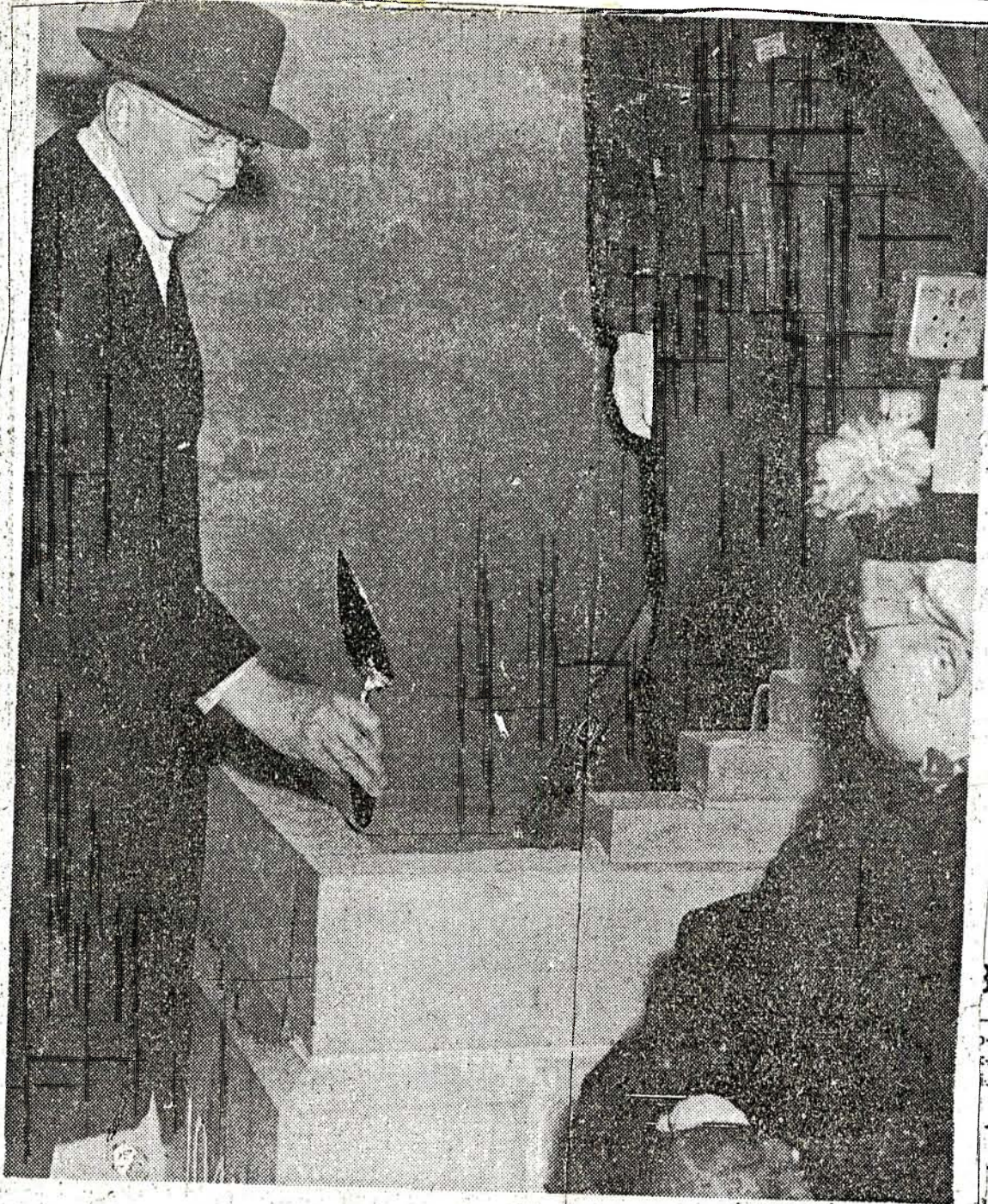


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HOSPITAL CORNER STONE LAID—In chilly weather and accompanying blizzard, the corner stone of the new Alexandra Hospital was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremony. R. W. Green, secretary of the hospital board of trustees, is shown here officiating at the ceremony.—(Staff Photo)

*R. W. Green*

## Fire Damages Ingersoll Plant

Special to The Free Press

INGERSOLL, Jan. 21 — Volunteer firemen battled a stubborn blaze in the east plant of New Idea Furnaces Ltd. here for more than two hours tonight before they controlled the flames. Loss was not immediately estimated.

### In 2-Storey Building

Outbreak of the fire was reported about 8 p.m., when a passer-by noticed flames in the east end of the two-storey brick building, used mainly for storage.

Firemen, directed by Chief Fred Ellis, fought the fire with three

See Picture Page 5

hose lines and managed to confine it to the eastern section of the warehouse.

Traffic on Charles street east, a section of No. 2 Highway on which the building is located, was badly snarled as a result of the fire. Provincial police were kept busy re-routing cars to avoid hose lines laid across the road.

Origin of the fire could not be immediately established. An investigation is expected tomorrow.

### No Lay-Offs Expected

Company officials on the scene did not expect damage to be heavy. They said the fire probably would have no effect on the operation of the building. They anticipated no lay-off of employees as a result.

Walls of east section of the building were extensively charred by the flames. The fire was prevented from spreading into a display section and offices at the west end.

A board member for 25 years and president for several of them, T. N. Dunn placed in the cornerstone a packet of documents and papers to be sealed into the building as historical mementoes of the occasion.

### Tribute To Auxiliary

Officially laying the stone, Mr. Green said the honor was not for one person or group. He said there had been many publicly spirited men on the hospital board during the last 40 years. Paying tribute to the women's auxiliary of the hospital, Mr. Green said it had taken on the task of furnishing the new hospital.

There was a touch of sadness to the ceremony. The first president of the hospital board, George Sutherland, was buried Monday, two days before the cornerstone laying. He was to have been present.

Mrs. P. M. Dewan, president of the auxiliary, said that seldom had a group of women been asked to shoulder such a burden, and seldom had a group responded with such spirit and willingness.

A bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Green on behalf of the auxiliary by Mrs. Fred Adams, an auxiliary representative to the hospital board.

Being constructed in a design that will be part two and part three-storey, the hospital will contain a heating system and kitchen adequate for a further 30 beds, if an addition is needed in future.

Of the cost, \$150,000 was voted by taxpayers. Further amounts of \$65,000 each have been promised by Provincial and Dominion Governments. The hospital board is supplying another \$20,000. Oxford County has voted \$55,000, industries have given another \$55,000, the local Lions Club has raised \$12,000 and the remainder is being raised through public subscriptions. About \$50,000 still is needed.

Included in papers enclosed in the cornerstone were the first annual report of the hospital, 1910; the latest report, 1949; special editions of newspapers containing articles on the hospital; a list of patrons; a copy of today's program; photographs of the board of trustees, the medical staff and Superintendent Mrs. R. Lee Smith; latest issue of Canadian postage stamps and Canadian and Newfoundland coins; old Canadian coins; and signatures of Prime Minister and Mrs. St. Laurent as honorary patrons.



*may 12 - 1949*

*Dr. Murray died 1958*

PRIME MINISTER LOUIS ST. LAURENT made short appearances at all stops on Saturday enroute to Chatham and Windsor on his week-end visit to the border city. Mr. St. Laurent with an 11-pound 3-year-old Stilton cheese.

*Hospital and furnishings etc cost \$608,000*

*Aug 10 - 1953. Louis St. Laurent & the Liberal Party re-elected - large majority*  
*June 10 - 1957 - Liberal party defeated by P.C. & John Diefenbaker became Premier*

## Members of the Board of Trustees

R. G. Start - - - President  
A. R. Horton - - - Vice-President  
R. W. Green - - Secretary-Treasurer  
A. R. Horton - -  
Chairman of the New Building Committee

Mrs. F. H. Adams R. S. Foster  
Mrs. James Baxter C. J. Hines  
W. E. Cragg A. E. Izzard  
T. N. Dunn Dr. J. G. Murray, Mayor  
Reeve H. Dunn, Dr. J. R. Rogers

Dr. C. A. Osborn - Medical Representative  
on New Building Committee

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Mrs. R. L. Smith - - Superintendent

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## Officers of the Women's Auxiliary

Mrs. P. M. Dewan - - - President  
Mrs. P. L. Smith - - - Vice-President  
Miss Dora Harrison - - - Secretary  
Miss Annie Moon - - - Treasurer

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L. G. Bridgman - - - Architect  
Schwenger Construction Limited - Contractors

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# Programme

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

## Laying of the Cornerstone

OF THE

## Alexandra Hospital

INGERSOLL, ONTARIO



## Wednesday, March 16th

1949

AT 3 P.M.

# Cornerstone Laid for Ingersoll Hospital

March 15, 1949

# Corner Stone is Laid At New Hospital With Appropriate Ceremonies

In typical March weather, replete with a cold wind and snow squalls, the corner stone of the new Alexandra Hospital, now under construction in front of the

old hospital, was "well and truly laid" yesterday afternoon with fitting ceremony.

In spite of the wintry weather, a crowd of several hundred braved the elements and attended the ceremony which commenced at 3 o'clock, with A. R. Horton, vice-president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the building committee, in charge, in the absence of R. G. Start, K.C., the president, through illness.

"This is indeed a historic occasion," stated Mr. Horton, "and a realization of all our dreams."

It was a big step, he said, when the board decided to go ahead with the erection of the new building and when completed, Ingersoll will have hospital facilities second to none on the North American continent.

The chairman's remarks were followed by the invocation offered by Rev. George W. Murdoch, B.A., pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll and president of the Ministerial Association.

K. R. Daniel, M.P. for Oxford, in his address, said it was a great pleasure for him to see a dream of years come to fulfillment at last and he paid tribute to all the groups which had worked so untiringly on the project.

He had served on the hospital board for a number of years, he said and the matter of more and better accommodation had always been foremost in the minds of the trustees. The old hospital had long been overtaxed, he said and he paid tribute to the staff and the doctors who had carried on in the face of great difficulties.

Mr. Daniel referred to the former days when there were no hospitals and sickness had to be treated in the home.

"Developments in recent years in medical science," he said, "has meant much to the health, happiness and longevity of all. By

building this new hospital, Ingersoll has shown that she does not intend to be behind the times and this new institution will play a big part in the life of this community."

Mr. Daniel brought greetings from Hon. Paul Martin, Dominion Minister of Health and from Hon. Russell T. Kelley, Provincial Minister of Health, both of whom expressed to the hospital and staff their best wishes for the future success of Ingersoll's new hospital.

T. N. Dunn, a past president of the hospital board, placed the customary documents in the corner stone which included: A copy of the first annual report of 1910, copy of 1949 report, a copy of the Ingersoll Tribune, copy of the Sentinel-Review (Ingersoll section), list of patrons of the new hospital, program of the day's ceremony, photograph of the hospital board, doctors and superintendent (Mrs. R. L. Smith), latest issue of Canadian postage stamps, Canadian and Newfoundland coins, old Canadian coins, signatures of Prime Minister and Mrs. St. Laurent as honorary patrons.

R. W. Green, secretary of the board, officiated at the "laying" ceremony, with a silver trowel specially procured for the occasion and with a few deft taps, declared the stone to be "well and truly laid."

Mr. Green paid tribute to the assistance given by the women's auxiliary to the hospital, who had come to the help of the board on different occasions. He also paid tribute to the Ingersoll Lions club

of \$65,000 each have been promised by Provincial and Dominion governments. The hospital board is supplying another \$20,000. Oxford county has voted \$55,000. Industries have given another \$55,000, the local Lions club has raised \$12,000 and the remainder is being raised through public subscriptions. About \$50,000 still is needed.

A bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Green on behalf of the auxiliary by Mrs. Fred Adams, an auxiliary representative to the hospital board. Being constructed in a design that will be part two and part three-storey, the hospital will contain a heating system and kitchen adequate for a further 30 beds, if an addition is needed in future. Of the cost, \$150,000 was voted by taxpayers. Further amounts

Mrs. F. M. Dewar, president of the women's auxiliary to the hospital, was the final speaker and told of the efforts of the auxiliary in the new hospital project. The women, she said, had undertaken to furnish the new building and seldom had a group responded with such spirit and willingness. The response to the women's appeal, she said, had been both welcome and heartening. She also paid tribute to the auxiliary's organizations.

He also expressed appreciation to the architect and contractor, who were erecting the "finest hospital in the county" which skill and experience had devised. Mr. Green was presented with a silver trowel which he used, as a souvenir of the momentous occasion. Mayor J. G. Murray of Ingersoll, in his address, declared the occasion an outstanding one in the life of the community and tribute to all who had added his successful launching

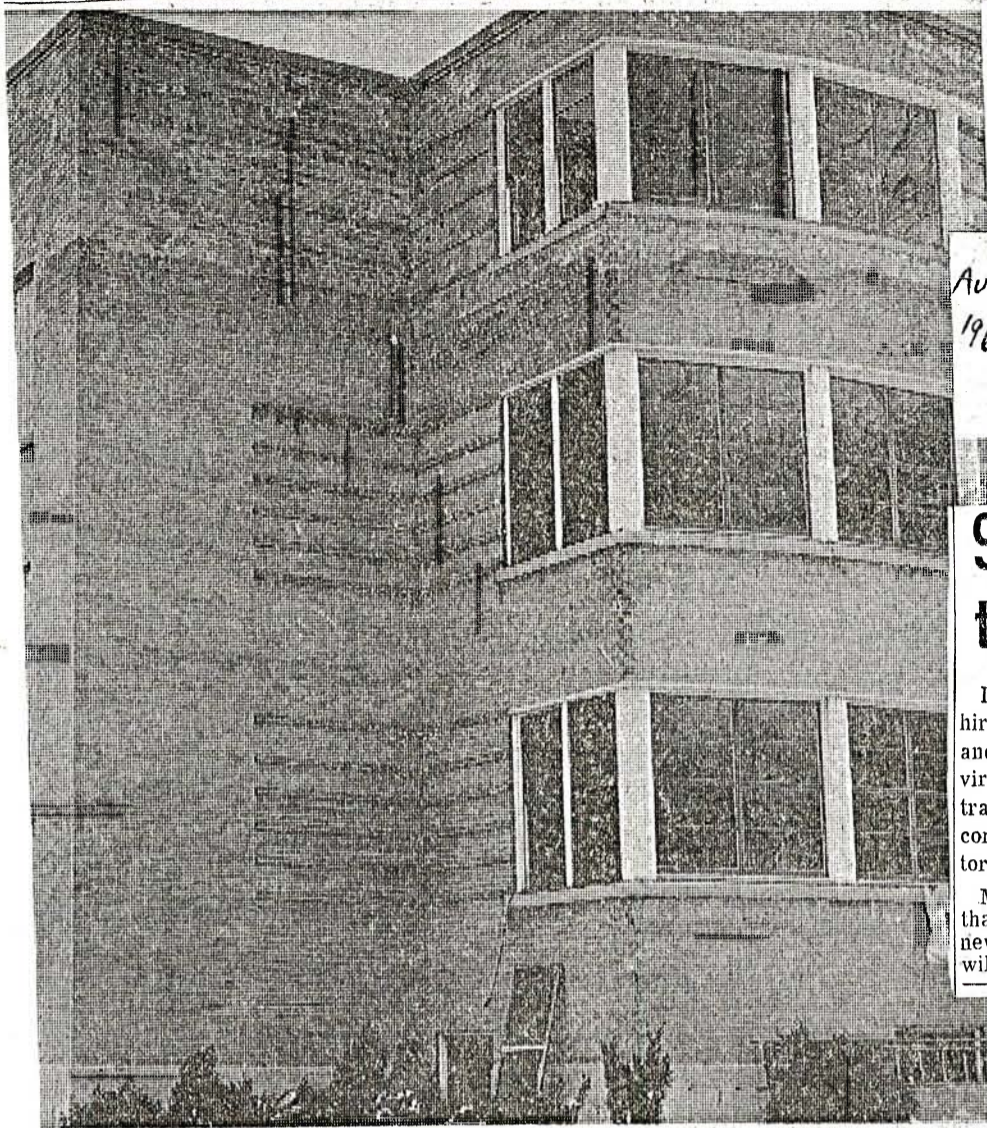
expressed appreciation to the architect and contractor, who were erecting the "finest hospital in the county" which skill and experience had devised. Mr. Green was presented with a silver trowel which he used, as a souvenir of the momentous occasion. Mayor J. G. Murray of Ingersoll, in his address, declared the occasion an outstanding one in the life of the community and tribute to all who had added his successful launching

T.N. Dunn died Dec. 3, 1954 buried in Harris St. Cemetery - Dec. 6.



Braving a snowstorm, more than 50 people gathered at the site of the new Alexandra Hospital in Ingersoll yesterday afternoon to watch the laying of the cornerstone. Some of those who took part in the ceremony are seen in the upper photo. From left to right they are: Mayor J. G. Murray, Rev. G. W. Murdoch, Mrs. P. M. Dewar, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the hospital;

R. Daniel, M.P. for Oxford, and A. R. Horton, chairman of the building committee. In the lower left photo, R. W. Green, secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees, lays the stone. Before the stone was laid, T. N. Dunn deposited a box in the cornerstone, lower right photo, containing documents and newspapers.



**HOSPITAL EXPANDS AT INGERSOLL**—The third storey of the Alexandra Hospital at Ingersoll, unfinished when the building was erected, will be completed this winter as part of a \$116,750 expansion project. The new third-storey area will be used for surgical care, while a two-storey 20-by-40-foot addition on the north side of the hospital will

house storage facilities, and administrative offices. Workmen hope to have the exterior walls and roof completed before winter, then work on the interior during November and December. The project is expected to be completed by January. (Photo by Longfield).

## 9 hospital employees to get special training

INGERSOLL — Nine men hired to operate the new Alexandra Hospital ambulance service, will undergo extensive training in the near future, according to hospital administrator G. L. Hayter.

Mr. Hayter said yesterday that the men, all local and new employees at the hospital, will be sent to special ambulance training school at Camp Borden soon.

March 27-1970

The Camp Borden school is the only one of its kind in Ontario.

In addition, the men will be enrolled in a new paramedic course offered by Queen's University in Kingston as soon as course openings permit.

The one-year course is offered as a joint project of the university and Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. Hayter said that it is not possible for an independent ambulance service to offer the sort of extensive training to its drivers that will be possible with the hospital's own service.

The hospital has acquired a new ambulance for the April inauguration of the service and a new garage will be built at some future date.

The new service is implemented by the Emergency health service branch of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

Woodstock Ambulance Ltd. will continue to provide a back up service for Alexandra hospital.

JAN. 23-1961

**INGERSOLL'S** Alexandra Hospital was the scene of major construction activities last year. A third floor was added to the building, increasing bed capacity by 16 to a total of 86. The new floor also houses surgical departments, additional office and storage facilities and a maternity ward.

## SOD TURNED FOR HOSPITAL ADDITION

Sod turning ceremonies Monday afternoon at Alexandra Hospital in Ingersoll were held to mark the beginning of work on the new hospital addition and renovations to the present building, of which the town's share is \$250,000. With the ceremonial spade and shovel, from left, John

Hunsberger, chairman of the Hospital Board, Mrs. Stephen Bangarth, president of the Women's Auxiliary, Mayor G. B. Henry and Administrator G. L. Hayter.

## Expansion at Alexandra reported right on schedule

INGERSOLL — Expansion at Alexandra Hospital continues at a good pace and right on schedule, reports Administrator G. L. Hayter.

A new concept has been used in the floor suspension of this building which will facilitate future expansion. The third floor is scheduled for pouring next week and the top or fourth floor in two weeks' time.

Mr. Hayter notes that orders are in for major equipment for X-ray laboratory and central despatch area to make sure these vital items arrive in plenty of time and that construction will not be held up.

By the middle of June, Mr. Hayter hopes to have the furnishing requirements for all rooms tabulated, particularly specialized areas such as pediatrics and the nursery. Estimated costs of the furnishings will be available.

If the work keeps the present pace of maintaining schedule, the tentative date for the grand opening of the new addition and renovated present hospital will be around the end of September or early October.

Jan 3-1969

This page added for 1968-1969 addition to Alexandra Hospital

# Hospital Administrator Outlines Plans For Repairs, New Addition

Construction will be done by John Hayman and Sons, London. Architect is Ludwig and Grindl, Hamilton.

By JESSIE ROBINS  
 INGERSOLL — Pointing out that the high standard of service maintained at Alexandra Hospital was nothing short of amazing considering the cramped and outdated quarters in which many of the services operate, G. L. "Bud" Hayter, Hospital Administrator, outlined the new addition and renovation plans.

Mr. Hayter was speaking to the Women's Auxiliary to Alexandra Hospital trust at their regular meeting held in the nurses' lounge.

The speaker stated that with a new era of health planning coming into being, the hospital is being thought of more and more as a "health centre" rather than a sickness centre. However, Mr. Hayter stated, the present hospital has long outgrown the capacity demanded from it.

With today's pace of medical and technological advances, the speaker stated that with any new hospital, by the time the first stone in the building is laid, the hospital is obsolete. All hospitals can do is keep running and trying to catch up with the times.

Many years ago, Mr. Hayter said, when the fine old Noxon home became a hospital it was a boon to the community and useful for that era, just as the

present hospital also was an improvement. "We have grown up with the faults of these two buildings until one day we awakened to find we were running out of space — now that space has run out completely to the point of dire necessity."

"We run into the question of 'can't you get by with what you have?'" said the speaker. "There is a great difference between 'getting by' and trying to operate in outdated quarters."

For example, five years ago the laboratory facilities were adequate but in the past year, particularly, the stress has been so great on this and other outpatient and inpatient facilities that there was an increase of 5,000 completed lab tests last year alone. In 1966 there were 25,500 tests completed in this tiny cramped room and in 1967 the number jumped to 30,500.

X-ray, laboratory and emergency facilities are severely taxed by outpatients which showed an increase of 1,400 in 1966 and went up to a 2,000 increase last year.

### FORMER BOARD ROOM

Cramped quarters in the former board room of the hospital provides the physiotherapy centre where 2,600 treatments were given in 1966 and in 1967 this increased to 4,800.

Storage facilities which might have been adequate 25 years ago cannot cope with today's disposable items which should be stored on a three month basis of perpetual inventory. As storage room stands at the hospital now, the daily basis needs system must be used.

Mr. Hayter compared the hospital kitchen to "an old coal and wood stove environment." He praised the kitchen staff for the splendid food they turned out under adverse conditions where storage often was in the hall and there was no walk-in freezer.

"Storage of anything, everywhere, is a problem," said the Administrator. "In our store-room you may find stationery on one shelf and cans of peaches on the next."

One and one quarter million dollars is the proposed figure for the new hospital addition this summer. Mr. Hayter stated that he could not quote any set figure and only when the blueprints are completed and all the rising costs taken into consideration can a reasonably close estimate be given.

One of the planned facilities in the new basement, which will be twice the size of the present area, will be a central supply room and central sterilization. This will centralize the presently scattered facilities.

A new boiler room will be installed and greater emergency generating power facilities. A cafeteria will take the place of the present kitchen which will spread its wings elsewhere on the lower floor.

A feature of the new hospital area will be a dining room for ambulatory patients who will come to this room for their meals. "They may join me for dinner," quipped Mr. Hayter, "like dining at the captain's table."

This lower floor will see adequate locker space to replace the one locker room now used by 130 employees. Washroom facilities will be expanded. There will be a morgue and autopsy room.

The first floor of the new hospital plan and renovated present hospital will see the services now at basement level moved for the most part to first floor. This will take in emergency receiving, x-rays, lab and therapy as well as administrative rooms and chronic patient care.

One renovation which will be of great interest to the Auxiliary will be the "tuck shop" which will occupy what is now the main office. There will be staff parking in an area separate from the visitors' parking, the latter to accommodate 125 cars.

Having taken his listeners on a verbal tour of the new planned wing and to-be-renovated present hospital, Mr. Hayter stated that he would review changes on the other two floors of the hospital at the next Auxiliary meeting.

In general business, the Auxiliary meeting was chaired by Mrs. A. A. Lee. It was announced that on March 11 at 1.30 p.m. members would meet at the hospital to prepare telephone lists for the Blood Clinic scheduled for April 10.

### BLOOD DONORS

Speaking about the need for blood, Mrs. Lee informed the group that in the past year Canadians have given 919,700 units of blood for an increase of five per cent over 1966. More than 300,000 patients received transfusions in hospitals at no cost to them. The Red Cross vehicles travelled over one million miles during the year collecting and distributing this blood.

The Hospital Tea will be held on May 9 and will have a change of name. It will be called The Florence Nightingale Breath of Spring Tea. There will be the usual draws for door and cake prizes. The Auxiliary decided to give a belated gift to the New Year baby.

At the March meeting a speaker will discuss the operation of a large gift shop such as will be the style of the Alexandra Hospital shop after renovations.

Hostess for the lunch was Miss Margaret Hill of the hospital dietetic staff assisted by members.



Members of the Alexandra Hospital Board in a step to improve the facilities at the hospital broke ground for the new services wing to be erected to the east of the present building. Cost of the project will be \$1,817,307.64 including the equipment. From the left R. G. Start, Robert McFarlan, Jack Hunsberger, Board chairman, P. M. Dewan, Mrs. Stephen Bangarth, Mayor G. B. Henry, G. L. Hayter, administrator and Mrs. Boyd Garland. Sept 30 1968

## Hospital renovation costs OKd

INGERSOLL — A bylaw authorizing an expenditure of \$250,000 as Ingersoll's share of renovations to Alexandra Hospital was approved by town council Monday night. Ontario Municipal Board approval is still required. Sept 28 1968

Total cost of the building project is \$1,817,307. The province will pay two-thirds. The hospital will pay \$150,000 out of budget and the remaining cost will be divided between Ingersoll and Oxford County.

Jan 26 1967  
 Estimated cost of new hospital wing \$1,245,000.

Present hospital (1968) has 70 beds

Sept 30/68 - Ingersoll Council agreed to pay \$205,000. \$250,000

Population of hospital area is 14200 persons

Present (1968) hospital built 1951 for \$580,000 in 1961 a 15 beds addition cost \$119,000

7 floor area with addition to be 28,270 sq feet

# Ingersoll's Hospitals

Several Homes Were Once  
Hospitals in Years Gone By

By BYRON G. JENVEY

From the files of Mr. Jenvey's local history

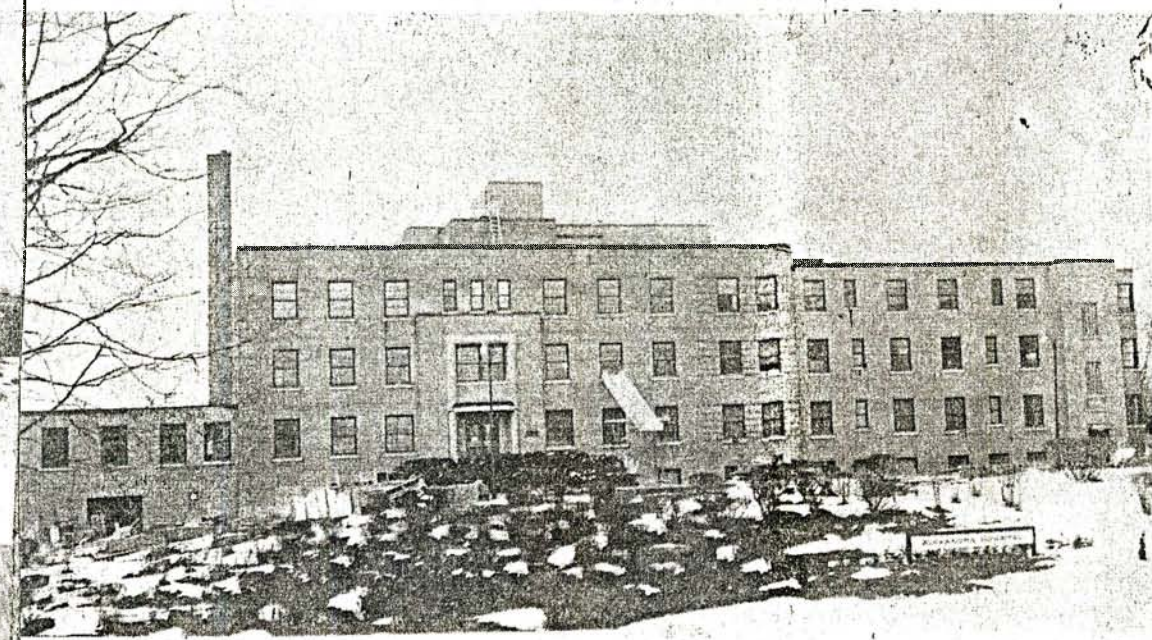
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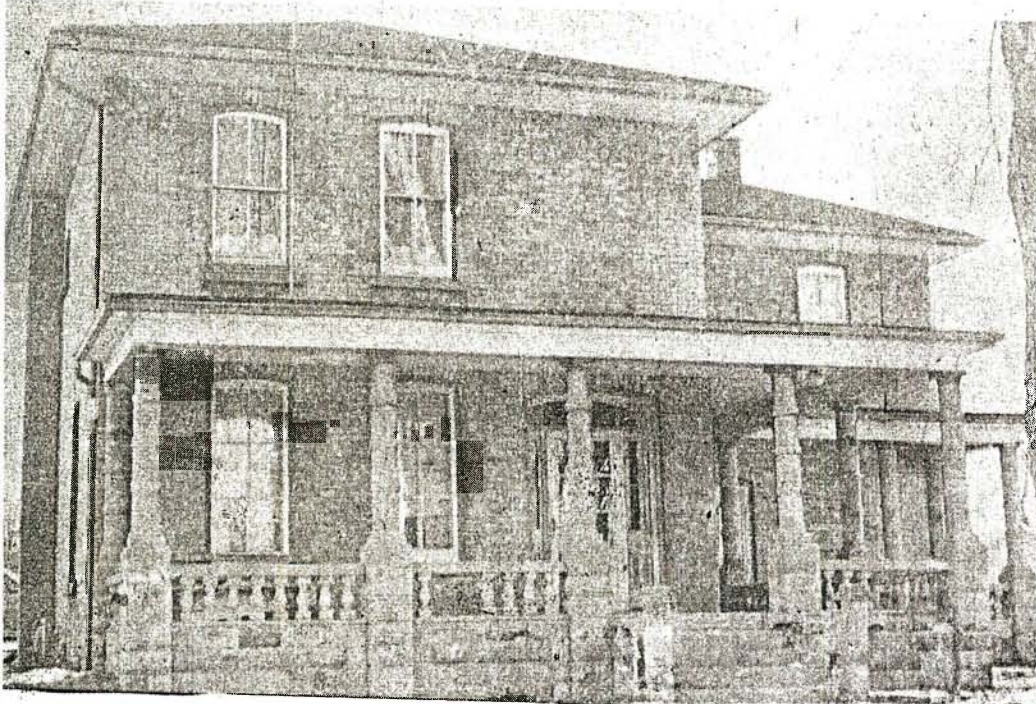
This house is located half way on Oxford Avenue west towards North Town Line .



This house is located second house west from the corner of Earl Street on Francis Street .



This is the site of Alexandra Hospital with expansion presently going on at the rear .



This house is located on the corner of McKeand Street and Victoria Street .

(Editor's Note - With the latest edition to Alexandra Hospital almost completed, it is interesting to look back at the hospitals of the past. The Tribune is privileged to print this story on Ingersoll's hospitals, from the files of Ingersoll respected historian Byron G. Jenvey .  
"Bud" Hayter, administrator of Alexandra Hospital told The Tribune he hopes the official opening will take place in early May .)

In June 1889 a movement was started to establish a general hospital in Ingersoll . A petition was circulated but on a few signatures were secured Times were hard, money was scarce and the project was dropped .  
In 1898 Dr. J.M. Rogers opened a private hospital, for his patients, in the front rooms of the O'Neill house on the north side of Francis St. ,

this house being the second house west of Earl St. A family occupied the other portion of the house. A nurse was in service in this hospital. Dr. Angus McKay had a hospital in the same year in a house at the corner of Victoria St. and McKeand St. A nurse was in charge here.  
In 1900, the doctors of the town joined in establishing a public hospital in the William Waterworth house on the west side of Oxford Ave. This was a two storey white brick house about midway between Jura Lane and the North-Town line. This hospital provided suffi-

ent accommodation at the time. Modern equipment was installed . Babies were born here instead of in the homes which was a new venture. Several serious operations were performed here.

In 1909, the residence of Dr. Angus McKay, on Noxon St. , was purchased for a hos-

pital for \$6520.00, including a large area of surrounding land. It was named "Alexandra Hospital." A Hospital Trust was appointed the same year, to manage the affairs of the Hospital. George Sutherland was its first President . This beautiful building was built by James Noxon, President of the Noxon Bros. farm implement manufacturing Co. It was said to be the most beautiful residence between Hamilton and Windsor at the time. It was noted for its wide winding cherry staircase. It was built in 1874 at a cost of \$10,000 . As a hospital in 1909 it had 16 beds and during the year 120 patients . This building was sold to wreckers in 1951 for \$1500 and demolished to make room for parking space for a new hospital .

It was in 1945 that the Hospital Trust decided that the hospital was too small to accommodate patients and modern

equipment. The Trust received much encouragement from Service club in the town and many private individuals within and without the town to build a new hospital . The town council passed a bylaw to grant the Trust \$150,000 on approval of voters in the town. The vote was taken on Dec. 9th, 1946 . Results in favor 1038, against 386 The advisory committee to the Council was L. A. Wescott representing service clubs ; President, Robert Carr, merchants, R. Henley, C of C; A. E. Izzard, Industry; Byron Jenvey, Board of Health; Herbert Fuller, labor, Allan Horton and James Spavin, the council. A new hospital was constructed by the Schwenger Construction Co. The cost was \$565,000 . The laying of the corner stone took place on March 16th, 1949, R. W. Green secretary of the Trust performed this honorable duty. The official opening took place June 14th, 1950 . The Honorable Ray Lawson, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario declared the hospital open. The building contains 317,000 bricks, 60 tons of structural steel and 9 1/2 miles of wire. In 1959 an air conditioning system was installed at a cost of \$15,000 . In 1960 a third storey was completed and a new portion added at the north end . The rooms in the third storey are for chronic

patients and the north part for storage and administration offices . Cost of these improvements was \$116,750 . T. N. Dunn a former president of the Hospital Trust placed a container in the corner stone, which contained newspapers of the day, coins, stamps and other articles of interest .

In 1967 a proposed addition was being considered .

# Ingersoll Alexandra Hospital

by Margaret Marshall - Thamesford

Wednesday, April 15th, 1970

Prior to 1909 there was a long felt want for a Hospital in Ingersoll both by the medical fraternity and the citizens in general.

As sufficient funds were not available for a building it was determined to find a residence which would suit itself to this purpose. Hence the home of James Noxon was purchased. This home was built on a wonderful park surrounding area, in 1874. The home was the centre of Ingersoll's social life for a quarter of a century. Among the visitors was Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1895.

This magnificent property was later purchased and occupied as a home by the late Dr. Angus MacKay.

On January 28, 1909 a group of citizens headed by Dr. J. M. Rogers purchased the home from Dr. MacKay at a cost of \$6520 which included all gas and electric fixtures, two ranges, a 90 gallon hot water boiler, and a book case for the library.

On April 29, 1909 it was decided at the suggestion of Dr. MacKay that the name of the hospital be "Alexandra" in honour of Queen Alexandra, wife of the reigning sovereign. In June 1909 a Board of Directors consisting of seven men with George Sutherland as president was organized. On September 22, 1909 the formal opening of Alexandra hospital took place. It was considered "a complete and modern hospital in every sense of the term."

There were sixteen rooms and accommodation for twenty five patients. There was a medical staff of eight Doctors Miss Ada C. Hodges preformed the duties as superintendent of nurses, who's term of service was 1909 to 1937. The hospital offered nurses training from 1909 to 1937. Miss Ethel M.

Siple and Miss Lillian Hayward enjoyed the distinction of being the first nurses to graduate from Alexandra hospital on October 1st, 1912.

A new wing was built onto the hospital in 1916 through a bequest in the will of the late Dr. D. W. Carroll.

Following the second world war was the need for a new, bigger, modern hospital to serve Ingersoll and surrounding territory became apparent and following several years of planning the first corner stone of the new Alexandra hospital was laid March 19, 1949 by Mr. R. W. Green, an active member of the Board of Directors.

The new Alexandra Hospital was officially opened on June 16th, 1950. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Hon. Ray Lawson officiated.

The first baby born in



Roy Brookfield  
—First Baby

Alexandra hospital was Roy Alexander Brookfield on March 11th, 1911. Mr. Brookfield is still residing on 173 McKeand St., Ingersoll.

The hospital was situated just beside the Old Alexandra hospital, (formally the Noxon home). The sixty bed hospital was considered the very finest building of the most modern construction, with the best of equipment. The hospital had a total of eight doctors on staff and 12 graduate nurses with Mrs. R. L. Smith as superintendent. Mrs. Smith resigned in July 1952.

This was a memorable occasion. It was noted in the press that community generosity and co-operation had never been so prominently associated with any local enterprise as in the building of the new hospital.

The first patient to enter the hospital was Miss Annie Moon, a long time member of the Auxiliary.

April 12, 1951, a "Walking Blood bank", was established in Ingersoll. Rather than blood or plasma storage at the hospital like other centres, district residents were invited to have their blood tested and typed. When certain blood was required people were invited to have their blood tested and typed. When certain blood was required people were invited to give a transfusion.

This was continued until October 1960 when a blood bank refrigerator was purchased.

July 19, 1951, The Lions Club of Ingersoll presented a cheque to the Hospital Trust, thus making Ingersoll's Alexandra Hospital completely paid for in just over one year.

In 1952 a total of 1744 patients were admitted to the hospital. Mrs. G. A. Boechner took over the duties as superintendent in this year.

A grant of \$2,498 was received from "The Atkinson Charitable Foundation", on Feb. 21st, 1953. This grant covered the cost of sterilizing equipment.

The first hospital administrator, E. W. Roeder was appointed in October 1953 by the Board of Directors. He continued until 1959 when P. Breel took over.

In 1961 a third floor was added to the existing building to increase the bed capacity by sixteen making a total of seventy beds.

In a report given in 1964 the Hospital Administrator reported the cost of \$20.95 per patient a day. It is interesting to note in 1949 the cost was \$6.57 and today is \$40.00.

J. H. Hunsberger, Chairman of Alexandra Hospital board and several other community minded citizens decided that a new expansion was necessary, especially in the areas of emergency, X-ray and laboratory facilities in 1967.

In October of that year it was announced a \$1,245,000 addition would be constructed on the hospital but the amount was increased to \$1,817,307 in September 1968. Higher costs were blamed for the rise.

Although it would only increase the bed capacity by five, the area expansion would

be from 11,000 square feet to 28,000 square feet. The cost of the project was borne by the Ontario Hospital Commission, the Town of Ingersoll, the county of Oxford, and private donors.

J. H. Hunsberger with the help of Mrs. S. Bangarth, president of the Womens Auxiliary and G. B. Henry, Mayor of Ingersoll preformed the sod turning ceremonies on September 1968, marking the official start of a major addition to Alexandra Hospital.

G. L. Hayter took the position as administrator in 1967 and became personally involved in Alexandra hospital and its new additions.

On a recent tour of the

nearly completed hospital I was most impressed with the facilities available. Mr. Hayter, my guide, very capably outlined the function of each section and the importance it plays in modern day medicine.

For the comfort of the patient there is piped in music through out the hospital and in obstetrical labour room is television. The hospital is completely conditioned by way of computer-gearred controls. Each floor will have its own sun room and waiting room.

Beginning April 1st an ambulance service was organized from the hospital twenty four hours a day and available to anyone in the area by calling 485-1700.

The operating theatre is equipped with up to date equipment. Oxygen is piped through out the whole building from their own bulk storage tank located just outside the hospital.

The expansion allowed for two delivery rooms and two labour rooms. Prenatal classes will begin on completion of construction.

"The sixteen bed pediatric wing is like a dream come true", said Mr. Hayter. When completed it will include a play room for convalescing children.

A large bright Physiotherapy room will provide a vital

part in the rehabilitation of the patients.

The new laboratory with its up dated equipment will answer a multitude of questions

A blood bank makes it possible for the hospital to have blood on hand twenty four hours a day.

The X-ray department can produce a print for viewing in 90 seconds.

In medical records numerous shelves are observed with each shelf containing five tons of papers. An up to date tape recording system will save both time and money.

The completely modern stainless steel kitchen is built to serve a capacity of 150 patients. The food is kept warm with hot pellets. The complete hospital can be served in twelve minutes. An other first is the Central dispatch area. Everything used on the floors with the exception of food is fed through this area.

Every wall in the hospital has been re-plastered, painted and fire proofed with a fibre glass mixture. New fibre glass drapes were specially designed

to add to the decor and furnishings.

The addition provides classrooms for nurses and up to date laundry facilities. Each floor has its own ice machine and kitchenette.

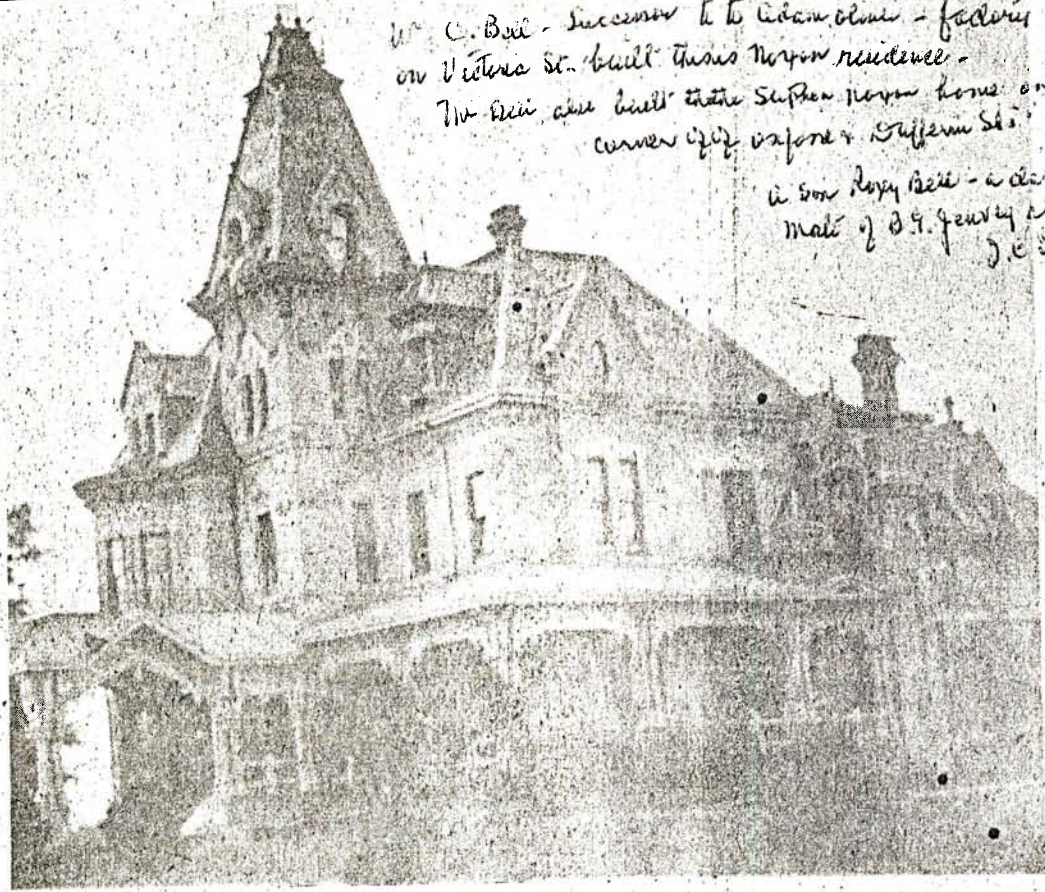
The Hospital has on hand to serve the public, twelve

doctors, a pharmacist, three laboratory technicians and one hundred fifty staff personal. There are fourteen members on the Board of directors headed by Jack Hunsberger. The hospital enjoys 85% occupancy year around.

*I did not attend the opening of the new hospital wing and after the opening I received a nice letter from Mr. Hayter thanking me for the article in early hospital and my help to Mrs. Marshall in her article on this page. B.J.*

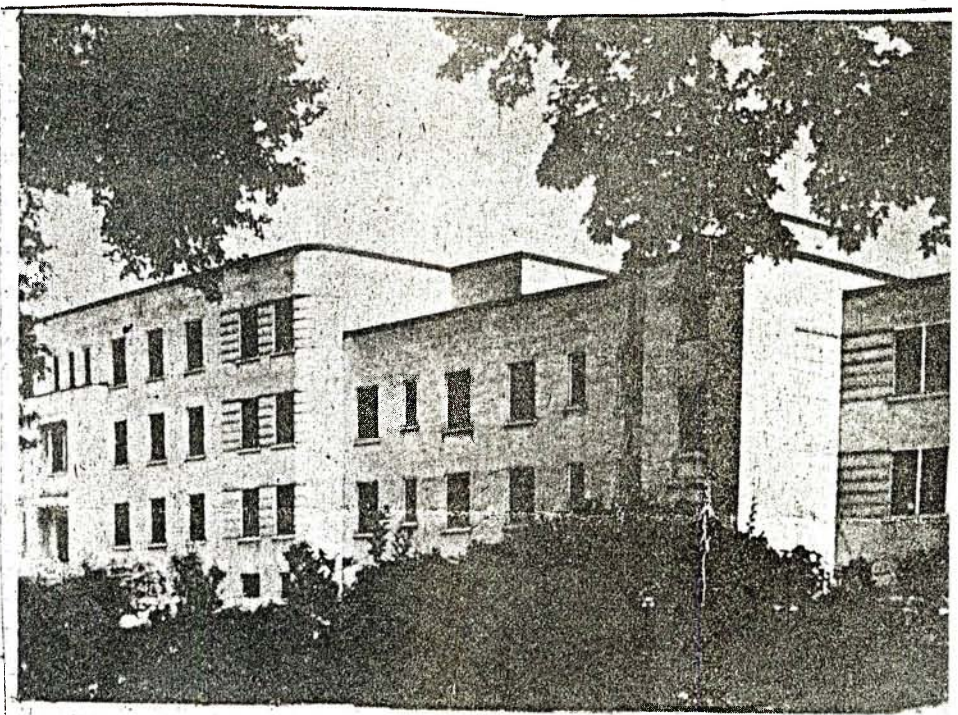
*Mrs. Thomas succeeded Mr. Hayter in Nov. 1972*



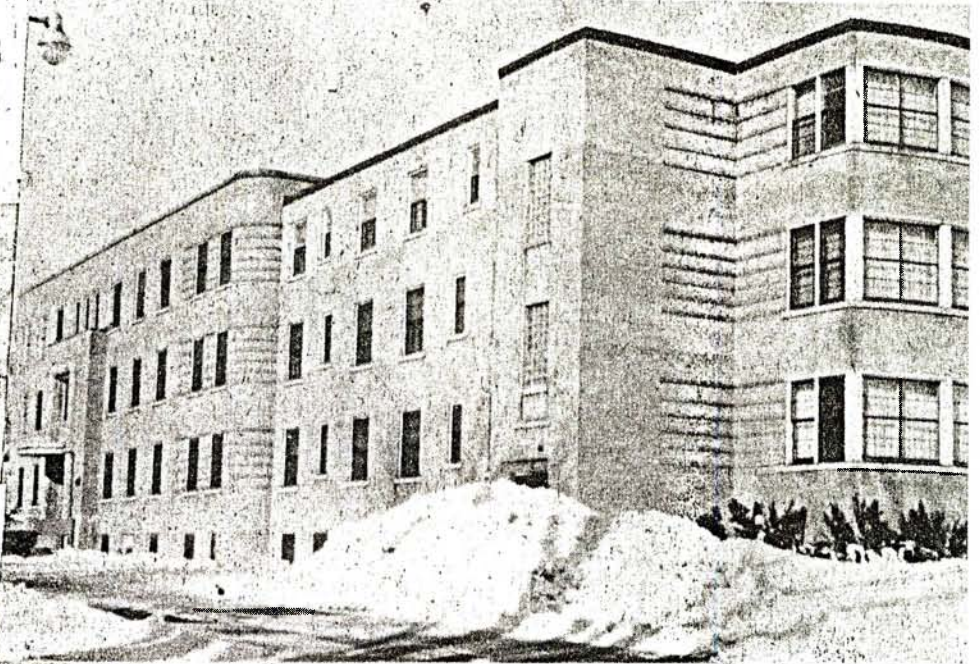


W. C. Bell - Successor to the Adams family - factory on Victoria St. built this as his residence. He later built the St. Peter's hospital on corner of Victoria & Sufferin St. in 1890. Bell - a classmate of D. G. Fenwick M.D.

The First Hospital — Once a Private Home



Opened In 1950



A Third Storey Is Added

# A Success Story - Ingersoll's Alexandra Hospital

6--THE TIMES, Wednesday, April 15, 1970.



FIRST CNA CLASS AT ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

STUDENT NURSING ASSISTANTS, the first group to train in Alexandra Hospital, Ingersoll since it was approved as a Nursing Assistant Training Centre last year are seen gathered together in the hospital dining room. The students who will graduate as Certified Nursing Assistants next month have the Oxford Mental Health Centre as home base for their nine month course. Standing from the left Mrs. Audrey Hogsdon, MHC instructor; Mrs. Dorothy Christie, Alexandra Director of Nurses; Jon Kulmatycky, John Kaufman, David Silcox, Neale Kenney, Susan Parker, John Gibbons, Susan Smith, Brian Wright, Richard Loft, Len Venkuil, Bill Smith and instructors Mrs. Marlene Long and Mrs. Norma Vance. Seated from left: Assistant Director of Nursing Mrs. Elsie Scott, Lorraine Butterfield, Joan McDonnell, Marjorie McDougall, Joan Glen, Monica Seys, Theresa Fletcher, Betty Andich, Marta Cossman, Stella Fletcher and Pat Hillsdon. Medical, surgical and pediatric nursing was on the Alexandra agenda.

# Alexandra Hospital Auxiliary Has Interesting History, Active Present, Many Plans for Future

By Margaret Marshall

The Auxiliary to the Hospital Board plays an important role in making necessary equipment available and the patients stay in the hospital as pleasant as possible.

The purpose of the volunteer Auxiliary group is to assist the hospital in every possible way in the interest of the best patient care. This purpose shall be accomplished under direction of the hospital administration, by interpretation of the hospital to the public, by service to the hospital and its patients and by fund raising in a manner satisfactory to administration and in harmony with the planning of the community.

On February 21st, 1909 a large and representative meeting of ladies of the town of Ingersoll, interested in the proposed hospital held a meeting. It was at this meeting a decision was made to form a Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. W. A. Sudworth was elected as president. Each church in Ingersoll had representatives on the Auxiliary Board and once a month, until 1930 the Churches held a hospital Sunday and donated the collection to the hospital.

The Women's Auxiliary has always played an important

part in seeing to the needs of the hospital. In the beginning they took the responsibility of hospital linen, which included hemming sheets, making pillow cases etc., purchasing silver dishes, rolling bandages and making jams and preserves for the kitchen. The Auxiliary also supplied crutches and wheel chairs for those who needed them outside the hospital.

One of the largest objectives ever launched by the Auxiliary was the furnishing of new hospital in 1950. Following much hard work and promotion, the necessary amount of \$32,051.41 had been raised from all walks of life and a contract for furnishings was let to the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. in Toronto.

Fund raising projects have been many and varied. One year "a mile of coppers", netted \$452.02. For many years the Hospital dance held during the Christmas week was considered a social highlight in Ingersoll. This was later replaced with a Rose Tag Day which is still an annual event held the first week in June. The Florence Nightingale Tea held in May during Hospital week. This year due to the opening of the hospital addition, the tea will be held

April 23rd. The Penny Sale which has been carried out for the past thirty years, through the co-operation of local businesses and service clubs has proved to be a very successful fund raising event. During the past 60 years the Auxiliary have given over \$200,000 to the hospital through money raising projects.

To-day the Auxiliary has a total of 165 members including volunteer hospital workers.



**Mrs. Stephen Bangarth**  
—Auxiliary President

with Mrs. Stephen Bangarth as president. Over the past few

(Continued on page 13)



May 6 - 1970 "Times"

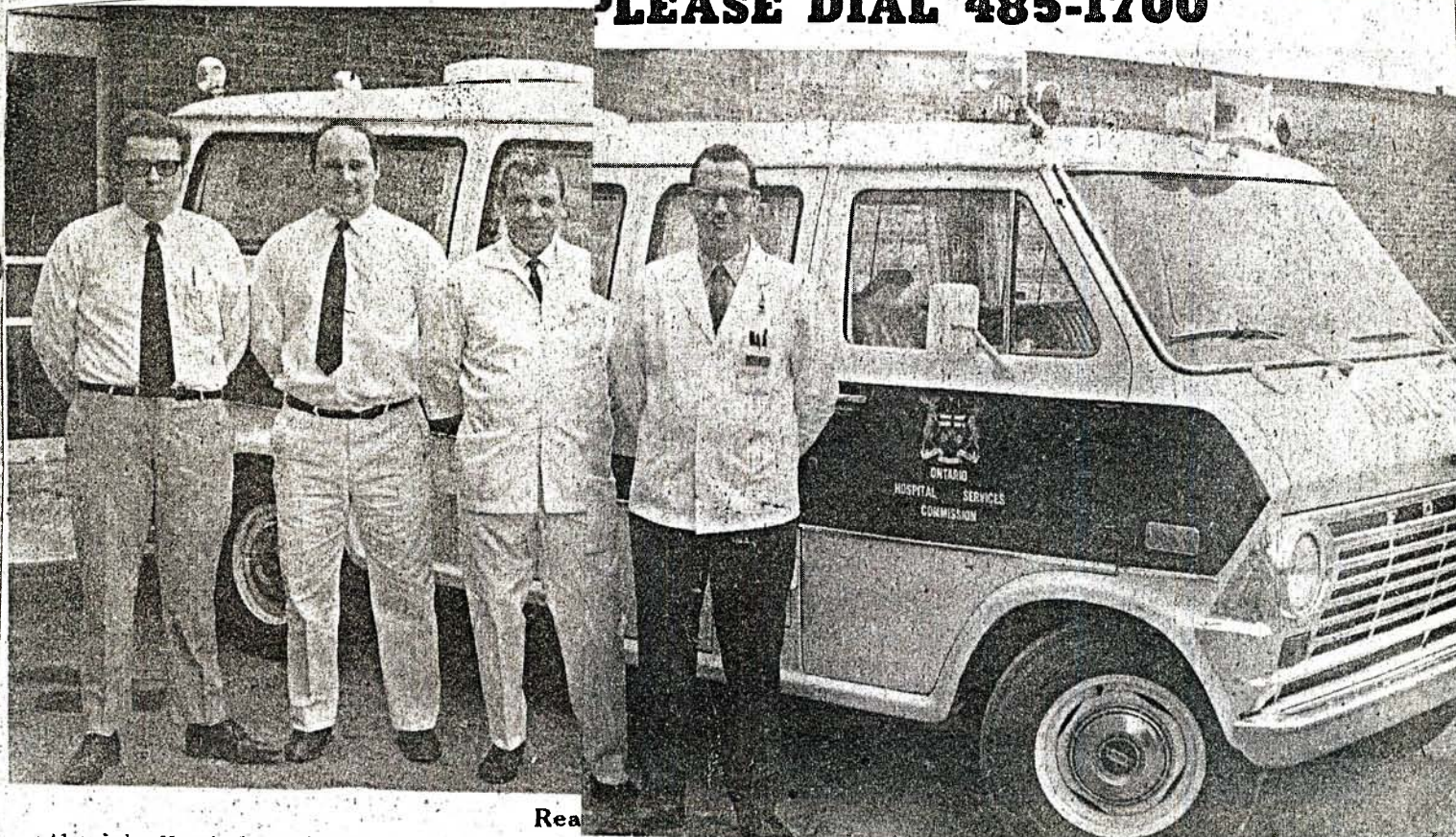
**WELCOME TO ALEXANDRA**

**DR. J. W. ROWSOM, CHIEF OF STAFF, A HOSPITAL**

**DIRECTOR OF NURSES, G. L. HAYT MRS. DOROTHY CHRISTIE,**

**ER, ADMINISTRATOR**

**PLEASE DIAL 485-1700**



Ready

Alexandra Hospital now is providing ambulance service part of his duty staff Murray Wonch, Larry Foster and clock service in this area.

**Ready For Any Emergency** 1970

service which began April 1st. In charge is Ted Winter pictured on the right with William Hardman. These with other members of his staff will provide round the

**Service**  
**HOSPITAL**

Dec. 1970 -  
A two bay garage is being built  
at Alexandra Hospital for the  
ambulances - Contractor is  
Van Soest Construction Co London  
Cost \$ 25,000 -

Auxiliary include a book cart with up to date magazines, a gift shop operated in the hospital, tray favours on holidays and a flower arrangement to each patient at Christmas. Once construction of the new addition is completed another service will include television rentals to the patients.

This year the Ontario Auxiliary Association are celebrating their Diamond Jubilee with the main event to be held April 27th at the Spring conference in Exeter. Ingersoll Auxiliary stands unique in being one year older than the Provincial Auxiliary. Among

the invited guests at the Conference are four Provincial Auxiliary life members from Ingersoll, Mrs. P. M. Dewan, Mrs. P. M. Graham, Mrs. Lewis McCombe and Mrs. Verne Meek.



**Mrs. J. D. McDonald**  
—Charter Member

Mrs. J. D. McDonald, who has celebrated her 90th birthday last month, is the only living charter member of the Ingersoll Auxiliary.

The Ingersoll Auxiliary in the past and to-day have fulfilled the purpose in every sense of the term. It is through their efforts and hard work that patients remember their

stay in Alexandra Hospital as comfortable and pleasant.

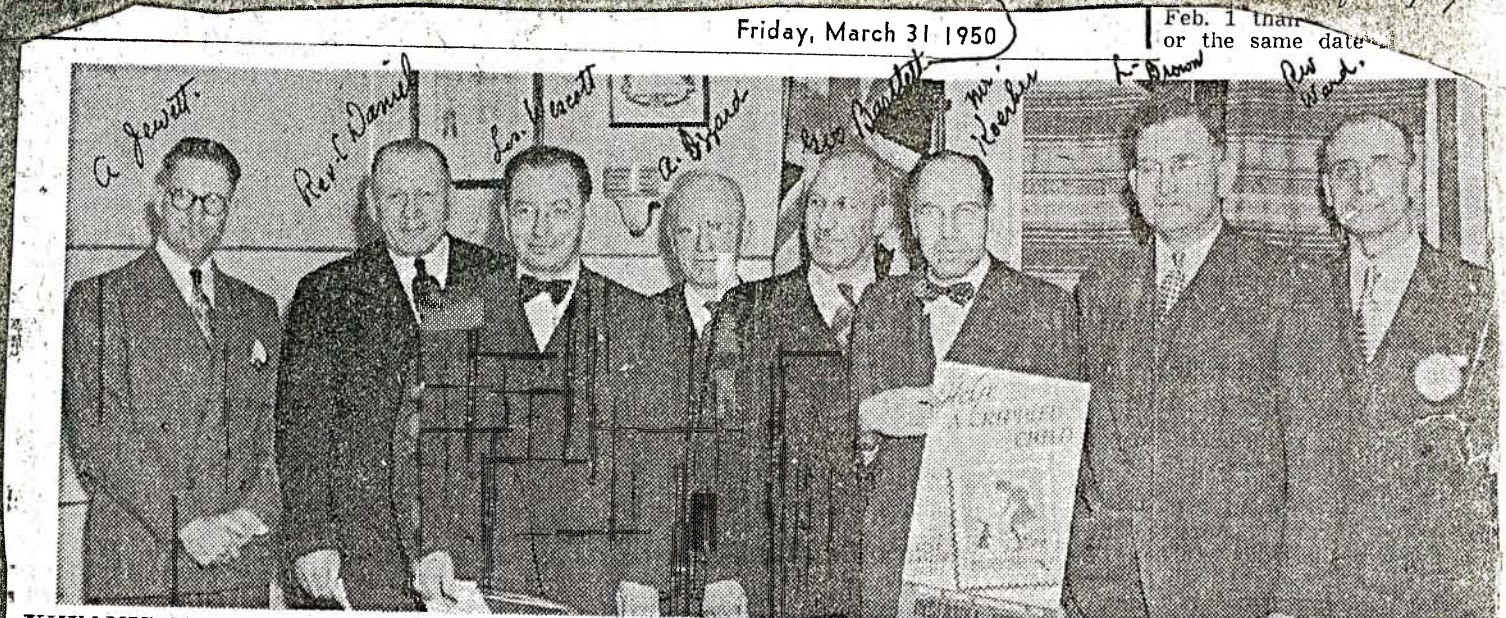


**DOCTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL**—This photograph shows the Ingersoll doctors who are actively using the Alexandra Hospital and looking forward to the opening of the new building: front row, left to right, Dr. G. H. Emery, Dr. J. W. Rowsom and Dr. C. A. Osborne, back row, left to right, Dr. H. G. Furlong, Dr. C. C. Cornish and Dr. J. W. Counter. *Mar. 1950 - Dr. Rogers - in Florida - Dr. Williams - (Staff Photo) not using hospital*

THE SENTINEL-REVIEW, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1951

*is changed July 1957*  
**60 Cycle Power to Ingersoll**

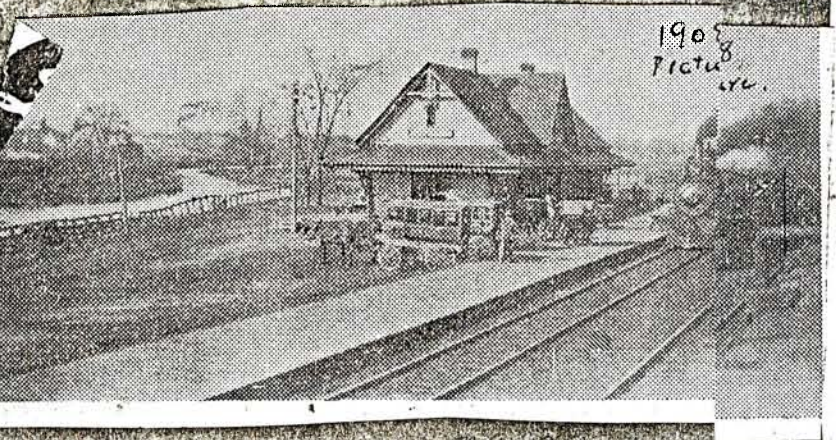
The new 60 cycle sub-station in Ingersoll went into service yesterday afternoon when the Public Utilities Commission chairman threw the switch to feed direct 60 cycle power to the William Stone Sons fertilizer plant. This is the first direct 60 cycle power to be fed into Ingersoll. This power originated at the new HEPC generating station at Des Joachims on the Ottawa River. Left to right are A. Love, chairman of the PUC as he threw the switch; Joe Hager, foreman of Hydro, construction; Doug M. Seath, manager of Ingersoll Public Utilities; Ron Whitford, hydro technician and Hazen Bagley, engineer. —(Staff photo)



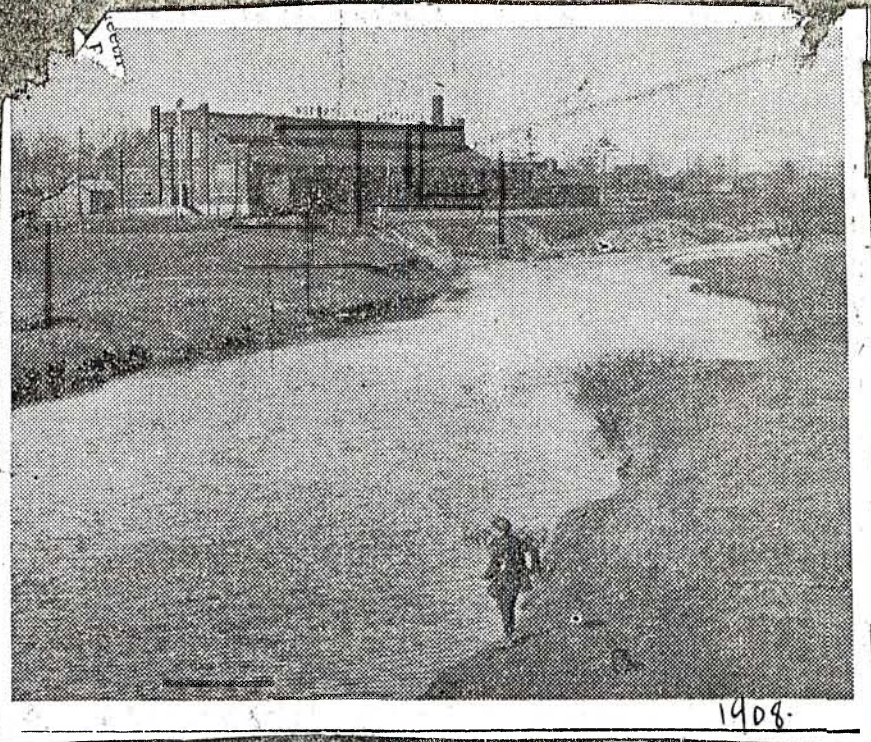
**KIWANIS EASTER SEAL COMMITTEE** — At last night's Kiwanis Club meeting, the guest speaker was Dr. V. F. Koerber, principal of Variety Village in Toronto, school for handicapped children. Shown with Dr. Koerber who is holding the Easter Seal poster are members of the Kiwanis Crippled Children's committee, Les Westcott, Lloyd Brown, Rev. Charles Daniel, Art Izzard, George Bartlett, Abe Jewett, Rev. John Ward. *Feb. 1 than or the same date*

Dr. H. G. Furlong, Ingersoll, was appointed M.O.H. of the town, succeeding the late Dr. J. D. McDonald, drowned in the Beachville flood, 1937

*William Watterworth was an enterprising booster for Ingersoll - He had a stake in many activities - when a partner with Mr. Bell - lumberman & builder, Victoria St. (successor to Oliver) this firm built the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Stations*



C.N.R. Station - Hotel Cabs



Thames River near Mill Factory

*Ingersoll for Whitley - 1954 Successor - Rev. Jas. Simpson*  
**INGERSOLL**  
 We would only suggest one sign of importance to be posted in Ingersoll, namely, on the corner of King and Thames street. It would read: "This intersection is the oldest cross-roads between Lake Ontario and Lake St. Clair, and also between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. Two ancient Indian trails met at this point. One hundred yards to the west is the Old Oxford County registry office. One hundred yards to the north is the site of the old Tom Ingersoll homestead (1799). Two hundred yards to the east was the site of the Oxford Inn — the first hotel between the Niagara and Michigan frontiers. One hundred yards south is the Salvation Army Citadel where Aimee Semple MacPherson received her religious training which culminated in the formation of the four square gospel. The King street of today was the old stage road of yesteryear."  
 It could also be mentioned that about 300 yards from this famous corner was the only distillery operating at that time, in Upper Canada (1825). It changed hands many times and the last operator was Mr. G. T. Jarvis. He distilled a rye whisky under the name "Light of Oxford" but the drinking gentry nick-named it "Oxford Lightning!"

### TEMPERATURES

The temperature this morning was 18 degrees above zero, with the low during the night being 10 degrees.



**THE GOOD OLD DAYS**—"Soup 'em up"—Shown here is the Ingersoll Curling rink of 1909 who were runners-up in the Ontario Tankard. Left to right are, R. B. Hutt,

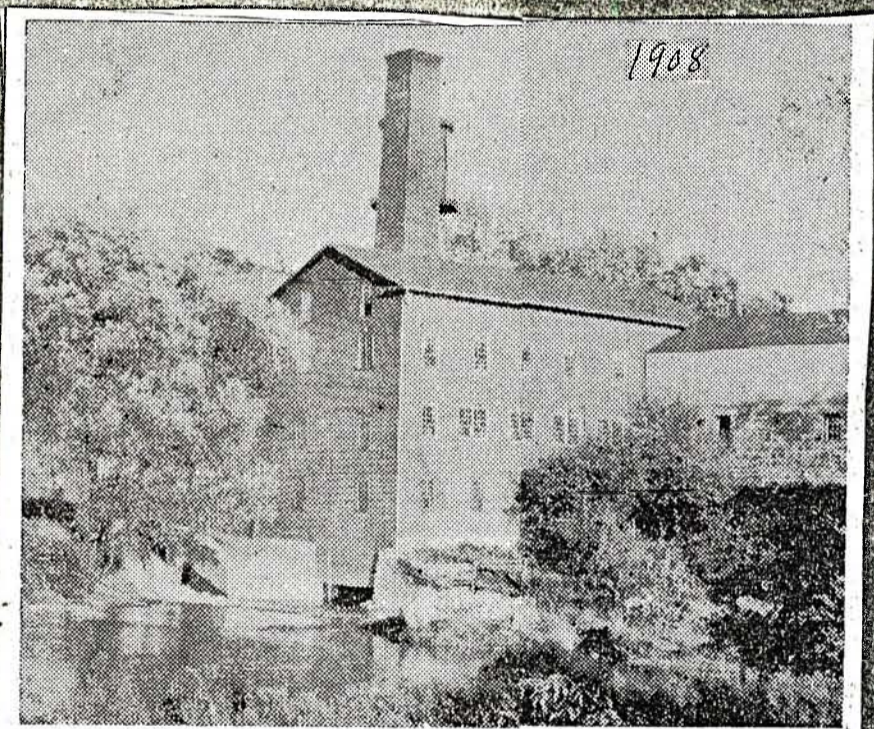
J. B. Muir, C. H. Sumner, skip, S. W. Laird, F. G. Walley, O. E. Robinson, skip, W. J. Elliott, and G. W. Wood. B.G.J. - Knew all above.

*The Ark*  
 In the early days of Ingersoll, Homer Campbell kept a general store, everything that anyone wanted. This store was called "The Ark" and was located on the north side of King St. E. between Water St. and the railway, which was along the west side of Mill St. It was a single story frame building. Mr. Campbell was an energetic business man and good natured. It is stated that boys would gather all iron, bones and rags and take them to the "Ark" where Mr. Campbell would pay them 5¢. He would take the scrap through the store and throw it out a back door on the scrap heap. The boys would sneak around the store and fill a bag with scrap and bring it to the front door and sell it again for 5¢. After doing this again and getting another 5¢, Mr. Campbell would tell them how he watched them through a window and thought they had received all the scrap was worth. He created three brick houses on the east side of Wellington St. north of Canterbury St. His home was the north house. It is related that his store was on fire as his funeral was passing it. The store and contents were totally destroyed. His father's name was also Homer Campbell whose daughter became Mrs. Sam Gibson.

## Early Writer on W.O. Trip Predicted Ingersoll Property As Best Site Along Road

George Gurnett, a newspaper publisher from Ancaster who made a trip through what is now Western Ontario in 1828, proved himself not quite infallible as to the future of communities in the district. In that year he looked to Oxford County as the site of what would be the leading community between Windsor and Brantford. London, in his opinion, was faced with obstacles. He did concede, however, that if roads were continued on from London and connecting links made with other existing roads, the village might do better. "But, unless this be done," he said, "or manufactories of some

kind be established, it can never become a place of consequence." Of the Oxford County sites he had this to say: "There is no place on this road which presents so eligible a site for the establishment of a village as the Township of Oxford on or near the property of Mr. Ingersoll. The water privileges are very superior, and every kind of machinery might be established thereon with advantage; and, as it is surrounded by an old, settled and fertile country in a wealthy neighborhood, merchants, and others, who usually establish themselves in villages might settle here with an unusually fair prospect of success. We should recommend to Mr. Ingersoll and his neighbors to survey and lay out the Town Plot on the site in question, as a village here would, in our opinion, soon take the lead of any place between Brantford and Sandwich." Mr. Gurnett made his observations in his Ancaster paper on September 6, 1828, following his tour of the district.



Waterhouse - Woollen Mills - Charles St. L.

Harry Morrow built the red brick house on East St. East side of 2nd house south of Francis St. (see page 16 home). M.T. Buchanan built the white brick house on S.W. corner of early Francis St. He later added a part for his mother. J. Hill Richardson, contractor & bro. to Harry Richardson, jeweller, built the two houses, just alike, on south side of Canterbury St. next to the steel landing to the Park at East.

Thomas Brown built a huge brick house on Mill St. St. had a tower on top. Mr. Brown was a prominent man in Ingersoll. He operated the largest livery located on King St. between Mill and Water St. He was a liberal supporter of the Anglican church. He was Reeve in 1853-4 and again in 1876 and Mayor in 1884-85. See picture & notes 7 pages on →. House was built in 1869. His big brick house was demolished in Nov. 1961 by Bell Tel. Co. for their site.

# Ingersoll Hospital Gets Modern Successor



Feb 1930

The former <sup>Barrow</sup> ~~Worson~~ home.  
His son Wm. was Ont. agent in London - Eng.

In April 1901, this St. McKay home was sold for \$6520.00 for a hospital. - Sold to wreckers for \$1500.00 - full cellar - net 1200.00  
Torn down - fall of 1951 - Spring of 1951  
Old Alexandra Hospital, Ingersoll, once one of the most stately homes in all Western Ontario, which has ministered to the needs of thousands since it was first made a hospital in 1909, is nearing the end of its historic existence. A modern \$560,000 successor, the new Alexandra Hospital is rising beside it, left. The old building is going to be torn down to make way for a parking area or possible expansion of the new hospital.

## 1793 Weddings

"Simcoe's Parliament held in 1793 at Newark (now Niagara) took cognizance of the fact that Protestant ministers were so scarce that the duty of marrying devolved on one of the officers of the garrison. This was the rule of the Niagara Post, and, indeed, wherever the British troops formed a garrison. A law was passed to validate all such marriages. At this time there was not one Protestant minister in what is now Ontario, so this act confirmed all marriages performed by magistrates, colonels, adjutants, or regimental surgeons. Persons living further away than 18 miles from a church of England minister (and all did) were permitted to apply to a neighboring Justice of the Peace who would, for a shilling fee, give public notice of the intended marriage, and then unite the couple, according to Church of England form."

A sample of the type of wedding certificate given to the bride and groom of 1823, is hereby given:

"April 8, 1823"

Whereas Alphonso McKnight, of the Township of Woodham, and Margaret Standon, of the Township of Middleton, are desirous of intermarrying with each other, and there being no parson or minister of the church within eighteen miles, &c., &c., I declare them legally joined."

November 11<sup>th</sup> 1937

New Bridge over the river on Thames St. opened for traffic on above date

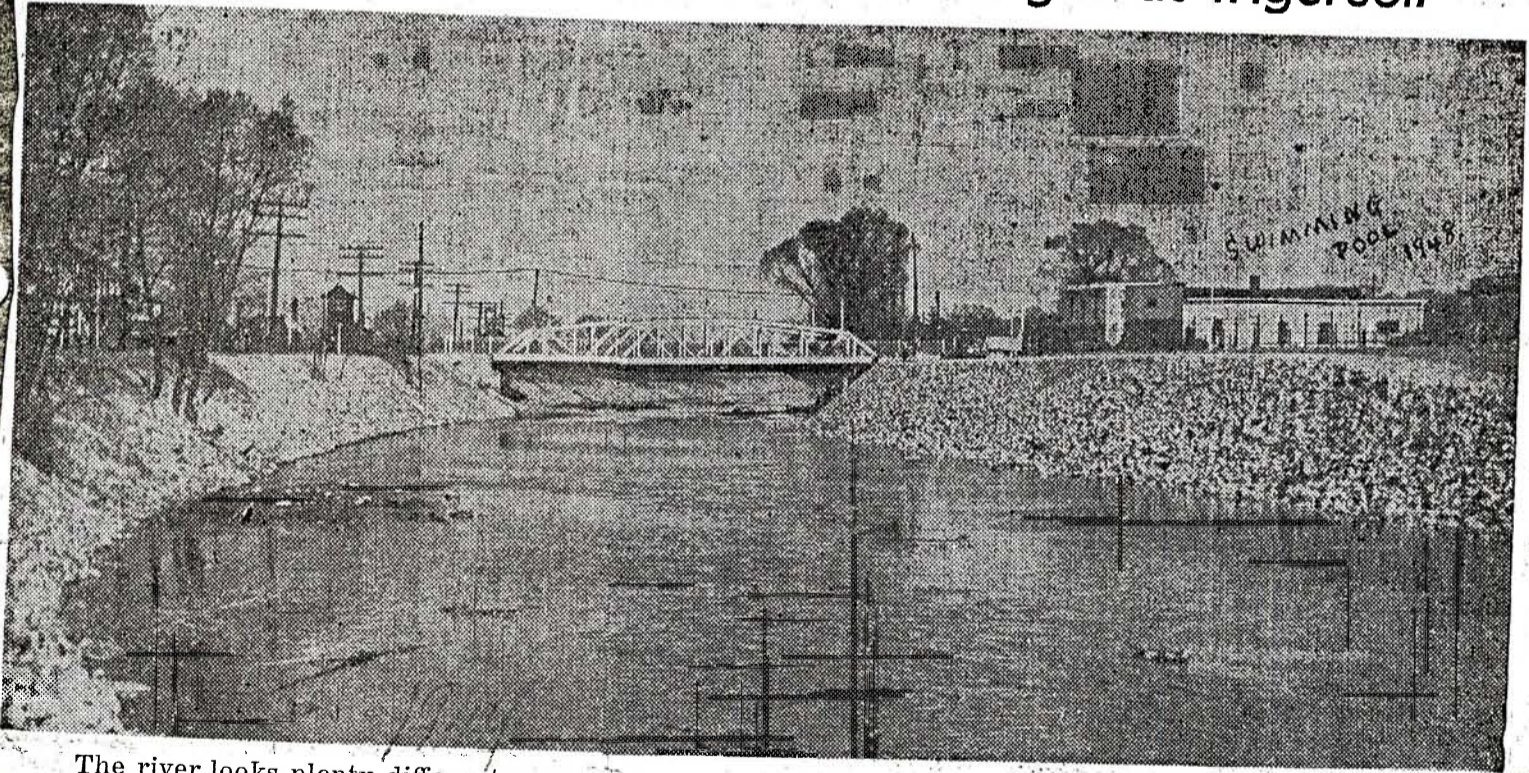
Geo. Beck Sr. cut the ribbon - Speakers were A.S. Renne M.P.P. and Rev. J.C. Elliott, Chairman of Public Utilities.

Full account in Blue Scrap book

Bridge cost \$37200.00 - all chargeable to Ingersoll

The old distillery on Water St. became a Park parking plant and then an electric light generator plant. Just north of it stood a large cooperage. The parking plant was owned & operated by Mr. Caswell

# T.V.A. Project Brings Vast Changes at Ingersoll



The river looks plenty different now, doesn't it, as a result of the \$800,000 reclamation and flood control project on the Thames? The river has changed from a snaky, meandering, slovenly stream into a smart looking canal. Banks have been widened, channel deepened and curves removed. The river may not be beautiful now, but it is orderly and presentable. It is seen here looking east to the Thames St. bridge from a point near the C.N.R. station.



**FIVE YEAR'S** work by the Ingersoll Land Company on the new Westfield subdivision was explained to approximately 60 people at a dinner meeting at

the Wolstenholme banquet hall. In the photo, Sam Wadsworth of Woodstock, a director of the Ingersoll Land Company; Mayor Winnifred Williams; E. J.

Chisholm, president of the company; W. G. Lawrence, Central Mortgage and Housing, London, who was guest speaker,

and R. I. Harris, president of R. I. Harris Real Estate Company of London, inspect a model house. (Staff photo).

The Lady Dufferin Chapter of the I.O.D.E. was organized on Feb. 6, 1901.

The Strand Theatre opened Feb. 28 - 1944

It closed Nov. 10 - 1961

reopened some months later for occasional shows.

## New Housing Project Outlined At Dinner

Close to 60 people were guests of the Ingersoll Land Company and the R. I. Harris Real Estate and Insurance Company of London. The banquet, held at Mrs. Wolstenholme's, was designed as a public relations dinner and an effort to provide information concerning the Ingersoll Land Company and its Westfield subdivision.

Guests were introduced by J. W. Dean, secretary of the Ingersoll Land Company, and included at the head table Sam Wadsworth, of Woodstock, a director of the company; R. I. Harris, president of R. I. Harris Real Estate, London; W. G. Lawrence, Central Mortgage and Housing, London; E. J. Chisholm, president of Ingersoll Land Company; Mr. Dean; Joe Schlesinger, sales manager of R.I. Harris Co.; Mayor Winnifred Williams; Frank Witty, vice-president Ingersoll Land Company, and Bob Carr, president Retail Merchants' Association. Other guests present included representatives of town Council, the unions, banks, legal profession, press, builders, representatives from all major industries in the area, the Retail Merchants' Association, Public School Board, Union Gas Company and the Ingersoll planning board.

Outlining the formation of the Ingersoll Land Company, Mr. Dean stated that in August, 1953 the Ingersoll Industrial Board, in looking over the possibilities for additional sites, approached council with the idea of purchasing 114 acres of land on Whiting

street, and holding that land for future industrial expansion in the town. Council, he said, promised to look into the matter and in December, a deputation approached them again and was advised the matter had been left over for the 1954 council. He continued that in January, the Ingersoll Land Company asked the council to take over the land in the name of the town, but that council could not see their way clear to do so and suggested that those interested see what could be done privately.

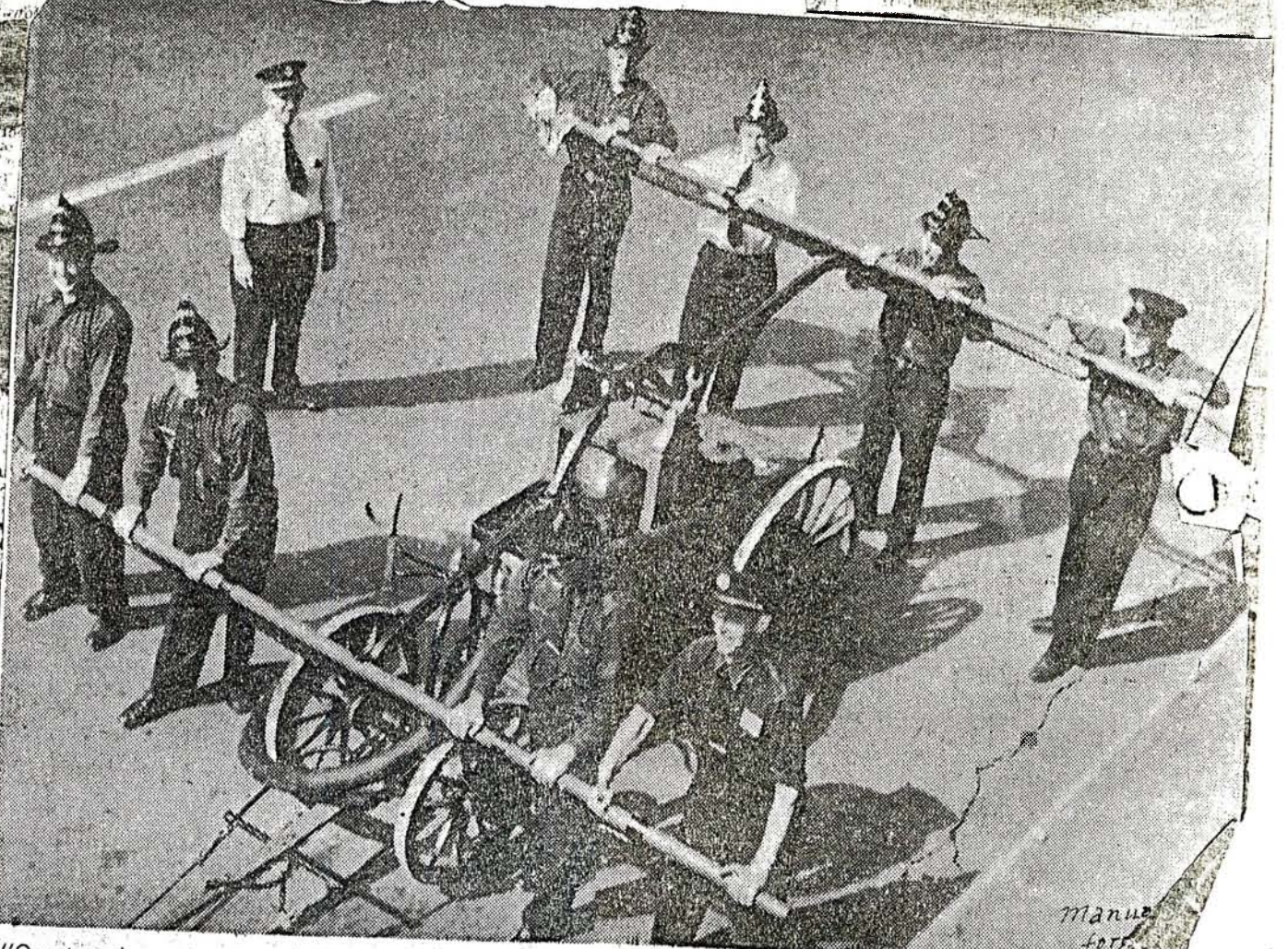
### RAISED MONEY

Mr. Dean told of soliciting the money necessary from "Public spirited people in the town who were not afraid and who were broad-minded enough to take 'a great big look into the future.'" The 13 members of the Ingersoll Land Company were introduced as: E. J. Chisholm, Frank Witty, Sam Wadsworth, Glen Topham, J. W. Dean, B. W. Carr, R. E. McNiven, E. J. Larz, Harold Uren, Jack Douglas, P. T. Fleischer, Glen Edmonds and R. S. Foster.

Referring to maps and sketches, Mr. Dean explained that the first phase of the subdivision had been accepted by Central Mortgage and Housing, and stated that the other three phases would not be touched until the first was complete. Three residents of the new subdivision were also introduced. He explained further that the sub-division consisted of 231 lots and indicated on the map the land set aside for a public school and for a park.

May - 1950 - Vote for liquor outlet in Ingersoll  
yes - 2063  
no - 1359

## 1855 Style Fire Equipment



"One-two-three, one-two-three." And so the chant rang out when London's early fire-fighters manned this ancient beam pumper. It was the latest word in de-

partment equipment more than 75 years ago. ers will get a look at the pumper in the parade.

Article on Ingersoll Fire see article in folder

Manuscript

# INGERSOLL INDUSTRIAL



**INGERSOLL'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**—Shown here are the council members and some officials of the Municipal Corporation of the town of Ingersoll for the year 1950. From the left are: W. R. Marshall, town solicitor; Councillor L. V. Healy, chairman of welfare and indigent committee; Councillor Norman Pembleton, police committee; Council-

lor Fred Wurker, public buildings and grounds; R. E. Winlaw, town clerk; Dr. J. G. Murray, mayor; Councillor Glen Topham, fire, water and light; Councillor C. A. Eidt, board of works; Councillor Thomas J. Morrison, finance committee.  
—(Staff Photo).



**MAYOR J. G. MURRAY**—Chief Magistrate of the town of Ingersoll who now presides over the town council for his second successive term in office.  
—(Staff Photo).

*Mrs. J. Murray (Mabel Harris) died June 21/56.  
Dr. Murray July 29-1958*



*June 15-1952.*  
A memorial window was dedicated yesterday at St. James Anglican Church, Ingersoll, when members of the Norsworthy family dedicated the window to the late Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Norsworthy. Left to right are, J. W. Norsworthy, Montreal, who dedicated the window to the church; the Rev. Carman J. Queen, rector of St. James' Church, Clark Pellow, peoples' warden and King Newell, rector's warden. (Photo by Free Press Woodstock)

*The Ingersoll Rural Cemetery in North Oxford Township was bought by 108 local residents who became shareholders. Land bought in 1864 and first burial in 1864. Of the first 25 buried, 14 were babies - of the 25, 11 died of diphtheria, 1 of whooping cough, 1 of scarlet fever. In 1882 no more interest was to be paid to shareholders. 1927 - Mausoleum built. Cemetery placed in control of North Oxford Council in 1952, on Aug 1st in Oct - G. E. Hesseman appointed Sec. Treas.*





# BORDEN'S OPENED PLANT OVER HALF-CENTURY AGO

Borden's opened their first Canadian plant in Ingersoll in the year 1899. There were no airplanes, automobiles or radios and the rich goldfields of northern Ontario lay hidden in a wilderness of muskeg and blackflies.

Within Canada there was a restless expansion, ferment, the pushing back of frontiers. The young giant was nearing manhood. This period marked the end of an era, and the beginning of a new age.

In a King street building in Ingersoll, milk from the cows of Oxford county bubbled in evaporators. Tin-making machines pounded with steady rhythm and out in the country, horses and carts were rumbling over dirt roads, the clatter of tin cans punctuating the pounding of steel shoes.

Here where the daily output of thousands of cows found its way into tins and formed a substantial part of Ingersoll's monthly exports, a new chapter in Canadian dairying industry began.

For here, what is now the Borden Company Limited, began—with Ingersoll providing the starting point for the second lap in a venture which had its beginning many years before in a man's desire to give the world condensed milk.

The first company was called the St. Charles Condensary and Byron Jenvey delivered the first load of milk to its doors in a

democrat.

The Ingersoll factory revolutionized the farming in the district. Up to the turning of the century, dairy-farming was a part time affair; a summer business almost ignored in the winter and cows were permitted to go dry and the farmer turned his attention to feeding his stock, repairing his equipment and doing the hundred and one things on a farm which are neglected in the spring and summer.

"The establishment of the condensing factory had many beneficial results in the Ingersoll area", Mr. Jenvey recalls. "Dairy-men received good training or sanitation in the stables and in feeding dairy cattle. Winter dairying was brought in existence and milk production was increased."

The St. Charles Condensary located in Ingersoll mainly through the efforts of the late Thomas Seldon, who was mayor in 1888 and 1889.

The water for the plant was found two miles away in the bush and was piped to reservoir in front of the factory. The reservoir is still being used although now it is supplemented by a deep well.

Somewhat of a "miracle man" to Ingersoll farmers, 50 years ago was the human thermometer who checked the milk as it came in. He became so expert at judging the temperature of a can that it

seldom needed to use a thermometer. He just ran his fingers up the side of the can.

By comparison, with those early days, Borden's Ingersoll plant today boasts the latest and most efficient in processing and packing equipment. Also automatic is the can-making process, all cutting, stamping, assembling, soldering, testing and labeling is done by machinery.

*The Furniture factory on Thames St. was erected in 1898 for the Haull Manufacturing Co. The Haull family lived in a brick house on the North West Corner of Ann & Oxford Sts. After the Haulls gave up the business, it was conducted for a few years by the Messrs Clark, who sold out to W.H. Sells. Following Mr. Sells was his son Gordon, who also gave up the business. The factory remained idle several years except for a few rooms being used for special purposes. The next owner was W.A. Cole and after him Mr. Horton.*

*Grandfather Jenvey made the bricks for this building at the Springfield plant. Father's his men learned the bricks from Grand Trunk Station to the site. Time Dabson & his Sells were the men - I know Gordon Haull (a son) and all other men mentioned above. The site was originally owned by Noxon Bros. Mr. Horton sold the plant in 1958 to E.J. Davis Toronto.*

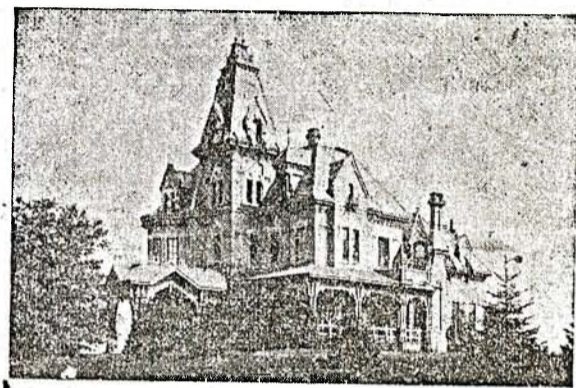
# Can't Use Building For Health Purposes

*Feb 4 - 1958*

Ingersoll's old Alexandra Hospital is to be torn down. Once one of the most stately homes in all Western Ontario, and since 1909 a hospital ministering to the needs of thousands for miles around, the structure will be torn down upon the opening of the new hospital around the end of May or early in June. Tenders for the razing have been called.

For the time being, the cleared area will be used as parking area for the new hospital, but it is pointed out that the new hospital is so designed any extension will go toward the cleared area, to the east.

The question as to disposal of the old building was raised by Mrs. James Cole at the annual meeting of the hospital trust



*torn down in 1951.*

Tuesday night R. G. Start, president, said it had to be torn down. He said the department of health would not approve its use for any public health service. Cost of its conversion to a nurses' home would be more than it was worth, he explained.

James Noxon, one of Ingersoll's early tycoons, had the rambling building constructed in 1874. Costing \$10,000 it was just IT in the way of homes. When Noxon moved to Toronto, Dr. Angus McKay bought it as a residence. In 1909, the hospital trust was organized, and Dr. McKay sold the building with its many rooms and solid cherry staircase, for use as a hospital. His price was \$6,000. The new hospital, Mr. Start informed the trust Tuesday, would cost \$560,000—complete.

The first year the hospital had 16 beds and 120 patients. In 1949, Mrs. R. L. Smith, superintendent, reported, 1066 patients and 418 out-patients, which, in short, meant that the hospital had its busiest year ever. There were 12,108 days spent by patients in the hospital . . . a record. Cost per patient per day was \$6.57, only 23 cents higher than in 1948.

Mr. Start reported that all the \$560,000 had been raised, and Mr. A. R. Horton said when the hospital opened it would be "the very finest building of the most modern construction with the best of equipment." The X-ray equipment would be equal to anything in Canada, he said, and no longer would it be necessary to leave Ingersoll for X-ray treatment.

The following directors were elected, with only one new member: Mrs. James Baxter, Mrs. Fred Adams, R. G. Start, R. W. Green, A. R. Horton, R. S. Foster, A. E. Izzard, John B. Mitchell, (replacing W. E. Cragg); T. N. Dunn, C. J. Hines, Mayor Dr. J. G. Murray, Dr. George Emery and a county council appointee.

Mr. Start paid tribute to the work of the Women's Auxiliary in raising \$26,000 for hospital furnishings. Mrs. P. M. Dewan, president of the Auxiliary, outlined how the money was raised. Mr. Dewan moved a vote of thanks to the directors of the trust for their efforts in advancing this tremendous new community project. Percy L. Smith seconded his motion.

Mr. Green, presenting the financial report for the hospital, noted how the operating deficit had been further reduced to \$4,470.86. There has been a continued reduction over the past few years.

With the opening of the new hospital, it is interesting to note that in 1909, on the opening of the Alexandra, it was said to be "a completely modern hospital in the fullest sense of the term."

# "The River of Milk" --

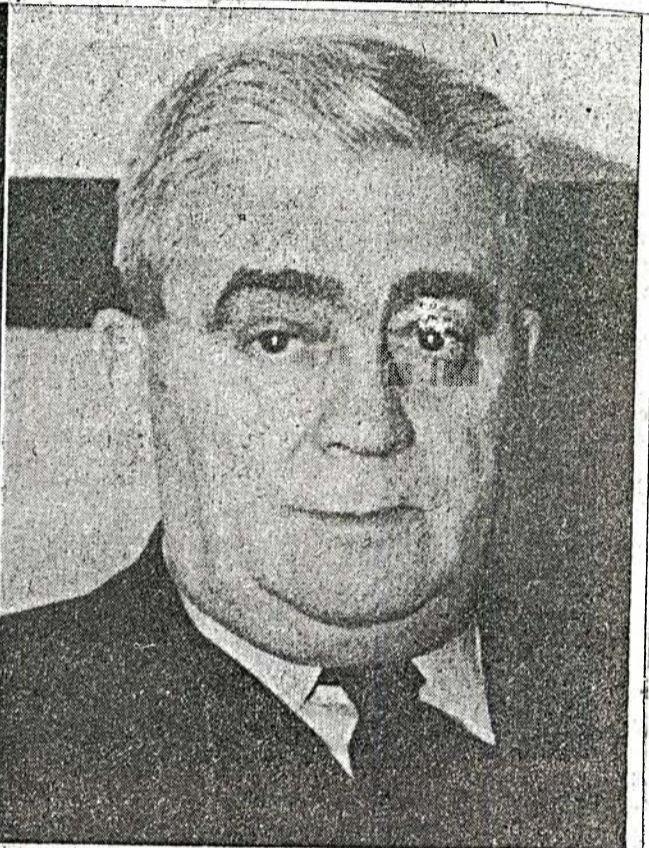
The following article is a condensation of a booklet, "The River of Milk", published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Borden Company, Limited. "The Because the history of this company for the past 50 years has been so entwined with the history of Ingersoll and area, the Tribune felt the story would be read with interest by all.

story  
bune  
with

## A Story of Borden's

*Ingersoll Council gave the corner lot to the Condenser and a special act of Parliament was passed - why?*

*supplied water from springs.*



*Some think I look like John Bracken*

**BYRON JENVEY, J.**

Two Ingersoll men are going on the air in a big way this coming Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1949.

The men are James G. "Jimmy" Milne, superintendent of the Borden's plant here, and Mr. Byron Jenvey, Ann St., and they are to star on that week's edition of Borden's "Canadian Cavalcade," broadcast from Toronto over a coast-to-coast network of 32 stations in the United States and Canada.

It's a very special "Canadian Cavalcade", too, for it will mark the 50th anniversary of The

### JAMES MILNE TO STAR ON BROADCAST

planorden Company, Limited, in Canada. Mr. Milne is being featured because the Ingersoll plant was Borden's first in Canada, and "Jimmy" has been with the company 45 years.

In a way, the broadcast will be a farewell for "Jimmy" as he is scheduled to retire this year. Mr. Jenvey is being featured because 50 years ago, at the age of 17, in his dad's old democrat, he drove the first load of milk from the brand new Borden's plant. On the broadcast, which

—Tribune photos by Jimmy Smith

will be attended by 900 Borden employees and their families, Mr. Jenvey will introduce Mr. Milne. Both men will meet one of the most glamorous of the Metropolitan opera stars, Helen Jepson.

It is the second time within a month that Ingersoll men have been featured on this same popular coast-to-coast broadcast. Little more than two weeks ago, Harold Wilson was interviewed on the forthcoming Harmsworth races at Detroit.

The broadcast is at 8.30 p.m.

*1965 - Borden's erected a storage building - cost \$80,000 to be ready in Decr.*

*other information in type written book*

*Dec. 13-1969 50 men laid off at Borden's as not needed*

*See Commission in Belmont*

*in milk from farmers after Feb. 1-1970*

*Condensed milk market at termination*

*Several brands of chocolate made in Ingersoll*

*Shipping done from Ingersoll*

GAIL Borden's neighbors didn't say he acted strangely. You didn't say that about a man with the whiskered dignity of Gail Borden, even if he did do things that were . . . well . . . a little unusual, to say the least . . .

So goes the chronicle of the man whose meat biscuits saved the lives of Arctic explorers and sparked the development of condensed milk out of which was born The Borden Company, Limited.

Gail Borden's neighbors thought he acted strangely when he took them for a ride in a strange contraption. It had wheels, yet it wasn't a wagon; it had a sail, but it wasn't a boat.

It was a long schooner, applying on land the principles used by sailors on the sea. It harnessed the wind and did it so effectively that the first and only trip piled the passengers and driver Borden into the sea.

Gail was the first to admit the schooner was a failure. But, the man who, throughout his lifetime, was to run the gamut from farmer through surveyor, settler, teacher, soldier, publisher and inventor, turned his inventiveness into other channels.

During the gold rush in California some friends asked Borden to help them prepare for the journey. He promised to make them a meat extract they could use along the trail.

Borden's goal was an adaption of Indian pemmican, which kept fairly well but had a bad flavor. Gail wanted a tasty meat extract. He boiled 120 pounds of beef into ten pounds of extract thick as molasses and smelling like glue.

Failure turned into success when Gail mixed flour with some of the extract. Kneaded into a biscuit, baked and left overnight to cool, it became a meat biscuit rich in flavor and food value.

### Ingersoll is Birth Place

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, an Arctic explorer, used Borden's product. Kane and his expedition were forced to abandon ship and it was their chief food on a 10-week trek across northern wastes.

Milk entered the Borden picture in 1851 because of a tragedy on the ship carrying Borden back from a trip to England. Two cows carried on board became sick. Babies fed milk from these cows grew ill. Some of them died.

The picture of the heart-broken mothers holding their dying infants in their arms kept returning to Gail. He had preserved meat by condensing it; why wouldn't the same process keep milk from souring?

Five years later, after fighting to establish his claim of originality, Borden was granted patents covering the evaporation of milk in a vacuum pan.

*75th Borden's Anniversary  
Apr. 30 - 1974.*

*Jan. 29/49 - Lawrence Pickard -*

*when The Condenser was erected foundation and floors - He stated that he worked for John Ross & Co. who were the contractors who laid out and laid the concrete for the condenser. He stated also that the contractors used stock.*

*Feb. 20-1968 - Mr. Knott - Borden Co.*

*Co. Supt. - here for information re. Borden's.*

### Famed Canadian Artist

The illustrations for the booklet, "The River of Milk", some of which are reproduced here, were drawn by the well-known Canadian free-lance artist, J. Patrick O'Lee, of Port Credit, who is now in the United States.

Manufacturing difficulties, lack of backers, pressing debts dogged Gail for years. Creditors sued him; the situation seemed hopeless when he boarded a train one day for New York and sat down beside Jeremiah Milbank, a banker. An hour later Milbank advanced money to settle Borden's debts and get the condensed milk business going again.

The company, founded by Borden and Milbank, whose grandson is today chairman of the board of officers, has become a partnership of 51,000, who now share in the ownership of the company in Canada and the United States and many other parts of the world.

While the Borden Company in the U.S. dates its birthday back to 1857—92 years ago—in Canada we date our start from the commencement date in Ingersoll, Ontario, in 1899, of the first plant we acquired in Canada. Some of the companies which joined Borden's in Canada go back even earlier—in one

case to 1882, three years before the Riel Rebellion in the Northwest. But we consider Ingersoll, where half a century after it began operations, we still have a large, thriving and modernized factory, the birthplace of our Company in Canada.

## The Ingersoll Scene

The windows of the town hall were open, just a little, for the hall was crowded and the April breezes carried a promise of the summer to come. Through the open windows could be heard the melodies of the Lone Star Quartette.

As the evening wore on the open windows served another purpose. They provided an easy exit for the fumes of a carbide spotlight which held a chorus

of dancing Toppies in a circle of light and as they danced, their shadows flickered across the stage to where a strong leash held in tow the "world's largest bloodhound", more than 80 pounds in weight and valued at \$1,000.

Out of the open windows, too, came snatches of applause for the members of Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, performing on the stage.

This was the Ingersoll scene in April, 1899.

On the desk of Ingersoll's mayor lay a petition from town doctors seeking permission to ride their bicycles on the sidewalks. They based their request on an old English law which decreed that doctors should make their calls using the shortest possible distance.

The petition awaited action because the mayor and other members of the council were in Buffalo inspecting road machines. Bicycles could be bought for \$12 and advertisements proclaimed the advantages of automatic whistle cycle alarms.

The world was still a year away from the 20th Century. There were no aeroplanes, automobiles, or radios. The rich goldfields of northern Ontario and Quebec lay hidden in a wilderness of muskeg and blackflies. With only 5,000,000 people, Canada was still a country of farms and forests. Saskatchewan and Alberta were six years away from becoming provinces. From Manitoba to the Rockies, there were only 100,000 settlers, sparsely scattered across two million square miles.

## No Income Tax

A 25-year-old student, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was at Harvard, where he planned to lecture in political economy.

Out in the cow town of Calgary, a young lawyer, Richard Bedford Bennett, had just been elected to the legislature of the North West Territories.

Men's elastic-sided boots were \$2.50 and a lady's fur-lined cape cost \$15. There was no income tax, and the cost of federal government came to less than \$8 a head. The Toronto World, dead these many years, had the largest circu-

lation of any morning paper in Canada, and Henty had just written three new books for boys. No one had heard of a Yukon bank clerk named Robert Service.

Within Canada there was a restless expansion, ferment, the pushing back of frontiers. The young giant was nearing manhood.

At Niagara Falls a new suspension bridge was begun and there was a bread war. The price of a loaf dropped from six cents to one and a half cents. The

Crow's Nest Pass over the Rockies was opened to rail traffic, and the C.P.R. imported Swiss guides to teach mountain climbing at Banff. In the west there was talk about opening a Hudson's Bay route to Britain, and Toronto city council set aside \$5,000 to learn the best route to James Bay. Because the telegraph line to Dawson City wasn't completed young Mike Mahoney raced to Vancouver in the record time of 14 days with the message that 3,000 gold seekers were on the verge of starvation. Penny Postage was introduced on letters to Britain and the United States.

## Got 15 Cents a Day

The stage was set for the prediction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."

Early in 1899 Cecil Rhodes asserted confidently that there was no possibility of war with the Transvaal. Yet before the year was out, the first Canadian troops ever to fight abroad had sailed for South Africa. They were equipped in Canada, newspapers of the day reporting proudly that "Fine elastic was used in their braces". Their wives at home received a separation allowance of 15 cents a day, with five cents for each child under 16.

It marked the end of an era, and the beginning of a new age.

In a King Street building in Ingersoll, milk from the cows of Oxford county bubbled in evaporators. Tin-making machines pounded with a steady rhythm and out in the country, horses and carts were rumbling over dirt roads, the clatter of tin cans punctuating the pounding of steel shoes.

Here, where the daily output of thousands of cows found its way into tins and formed a substantial part of Ingersoll's monthly exports, a new chapter in Canadian dairying industry began.

For here, what is now The Borden Company, Limited, began, with Ingersoll providing the starting point for the second lap in a venture which had its beginning many years before in a man's desire to give the world condensed milk.

The morning which saw the opening of the St. Charles Condensary was bright and sunny. The weather was dry, because Byron Jenvey, who delivered the first load of milk to the condensary, took a short cut to school that morning and crossed the river flats without getting his feet wet.

The horse he drove to the factory was old "Dan", a bay, standing about 17 hands. He was chosen because he was the least nervous horse on a farm where heavy draught horses were used for the harder farm work and a lighter team was kept for other farm chores and for travelling.

"It was fortunate for me that Dan was of a quiet nature," Jenvey recalls. "At the factory we unloaded the milk right under the window where the steam from the can-scalding machine shot out over the heads of the farmers' horses and, for many years, caused many disasters."

Byron Jenvey's early morning ride over stony Ingersoll roads in a democrat from which the two rear seats had been removed to make room for the milk cans heralded vital changes in the economic standards and farming methods of the district.

The only spring wagons in the district were the democrats which were used for church going and visiting, and the lumber wagons with portable springs on the bolsters. A small load of milk wouldn't hold down the springs of the heavy wagons, so the democrats were used.

## Hard on the Wagons

These wagons were high and it took two men to load the milk cans containing

68 pounds of milk, yet it was fortunate for young Jenvey that the wagon was high, because it was level with the doorway at the factory and made unloading easier.

It wasn't long before the democrats were cut down and then replaced with platform spring wagons made especially for patrons of the condensary. The farmers found hauling milk was hard on wagons. Running every morning over stone roads soon loosened the felloes and tires and these needed frequent setting. To speed up this type of work the wagon shops introduced the cold set.

The Ingersoll factory revolutionized farming in the district. Up to the turn of the century, dairy farming had been a part-time affair; a summer business to be almost ignored in the winter, and cows were permitted to go dry and the farmer turned his attention to feeding his stock, repairing his equipment and doing the hundred and one things on a farm which are neglected in the spring and summer.

"The establishment of the condensing factory had many beneficial results in the Ingersoll area," Mr. Jenvey recalls. "Dairymen received a good training on sanitation in the stables and in feeding dairy cattle. Utensils had to be clean. Winter dairying was brought into existence and milk production of the herds increased. With the extra money received, the farmer improved his premises and more farmers were induced to become dairymen."

There was no ceremony to mark the birth of an industry which was to have such a marked effect on the economy of Oxford County. Two men, Finlay McIntyre, who had supervised construction of the plant, and Walter Knight, the first superintendent, were sitting on the platform when young Byron drove up with his father's first load of milk for the condensary. After delivering the milk, Byron hustled back home to change his clothes before he walked nearly three miles to the Ingersoll Collegiate.

## To Retire This Year

The St. Charles Condensary located in Ingersoll mainly through the efforts of the late Thomas Seldon, who was mayor in 1888 and 1889. He met Mr. McIntyre when he and other officials of the company were surveying Oxford County for a suitable site for a Canadian plant. According to James G. Milne, who retires as superintendent of the Ingersoll plant this year (1949), "the town council purchased the land for the company and also furnished them with a source of water supply."

The water was found two miles from the plant, in a bush, and piped to a reservoir in front of the factory. The reservoir is still being used although now it is supplemented by a deep well.

The St. Charles plant at Ingersoll was barely into full production when the

South African war began, and just as Gail Borden's first plant at Wassaic, N. Y., did during the civil war in the U.S., the original Canadian Borden plant operated almost entirely on war orders of evaporated milk. Many years later, in both world wars, Borden production, not only of evaporated milk but powdered milk and powdered eggs, was geared to increasing export demands.

In the early days the condensary provided the farmers with milk cans without charge. The cans, when filled to the neck, held 68 pounds of milk. Only part-cans were weighed at first, but with constant use cans became badly dented and it was necessary to weigh all the milk. Milk contracts at that time required that the farm should deliver two-fifths of his yearly production in the winter and three-fifths in the summer.

Weighing was done by two men wearing leather gloves, who lifted the cans almost shoulder-high to empty them. Milk which was not cooled to 58 degrees when it arrived at the factory was rejected. The milk can of 1899 had a recessed cover in which a block of ice was placed by the farmer to keep the milk down to the required temperature.

## Touch Was Enough

Introduction of modern cooling systems on farms, daily pickup by milk transports and the speed with which the few farmers who still deliver their milk personally can get it to the factory, have been responsible for one of the few changes over the years in the design of milk cans. Gone is the recessed cover in which the farmer placed a block of ice.

Somewhat of a "miracle man" to Ingersoll farmers, 50 years ago, was the human thermometer who checked the milk as it came in. He became so expert at judging the temperature of a can that he seldom needed to use a thermometer. He just ran his fingers up the side of the can and announced that the milk was 58 or 60 degrees.

By comparison with this early, leisurely days of horse-drawn vehicles, Borden's Ingersoll plant today boasts the lat-

est and most efficient in processing and packing equipment. Complex valves, thermostats and gauges make evaporation and condensing almost automatic.

Also automatic is the can-making process at Ingersoll. All cutting, stamping, assembling, soldering, testing and label-

ling is done by machinery. The only human assistance comes from a few watchful eyes and hands ready to throw a switch or keep the battery of machines fed.

In the years since the opening of the Ingersoll plant, the area from which the factory draws its milk has grown far beyond the original section which Mr. Jenvey helped to chart.

"I recall having a small part in the calculation made to estimate the amount distance of the proposed site of the factory of milk produced within horse-hauling tory. I drew a map of the district with average production was secured from number of cows was estimated and the in a road radius of five or six miles. The cheese factory statements. At that time there were cheese factories every few miles which had capacities of 300 tons of cheese per year," Mr. Jenvey recalls.

The birth of Borden's in Ingersoll, Canada, took place in a two-storey brick and stone building, surrounded by lawns. Offices for the plant were located in a separate brick building.

Until the name of Borden appeared on a sign running across the front of the building, the plant had been operated by the St. Charles Condensing Company, a branch of the company of the same name in St. Charles, Illinois.

In those early days, when the principles of mass production were just begin-

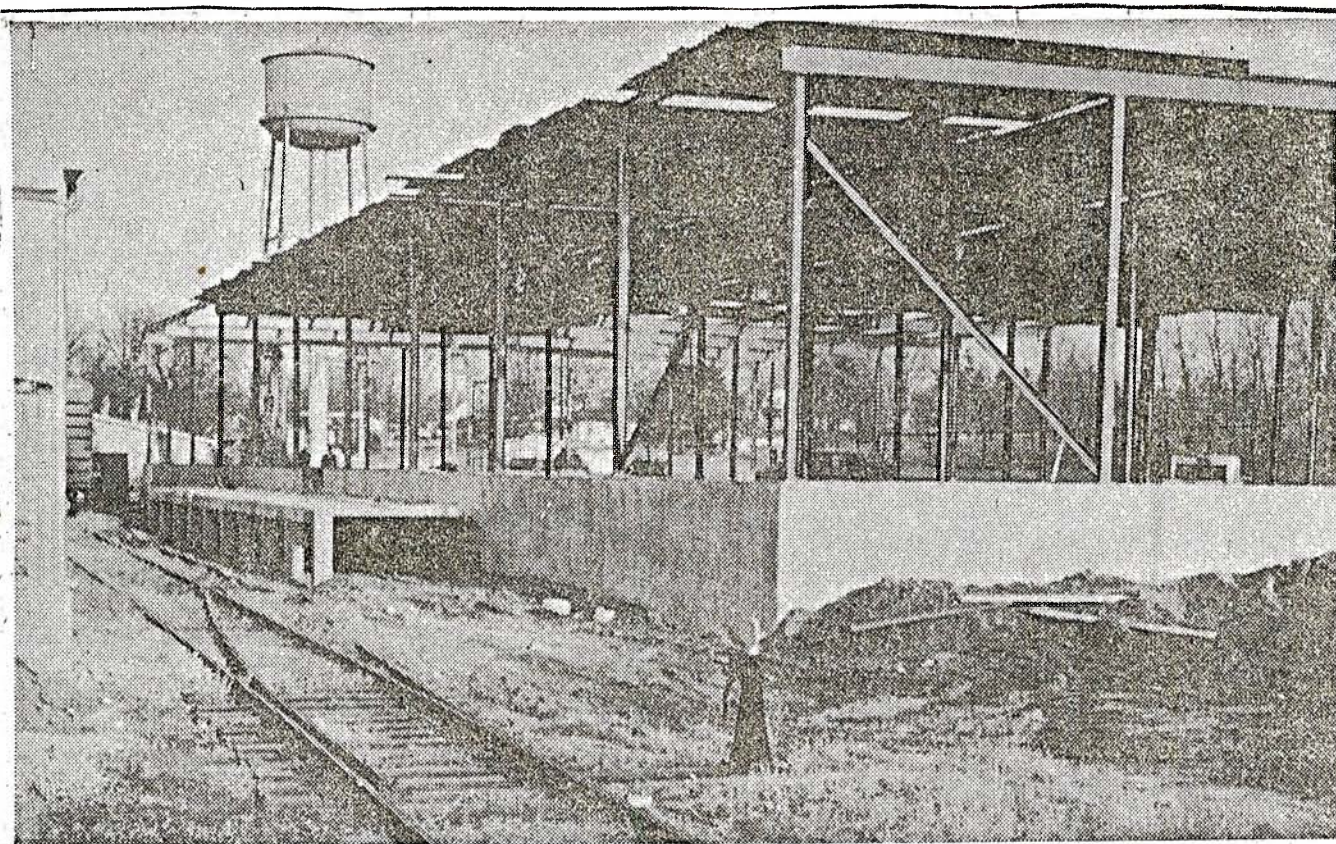
ning to emerge, Borden's Ingersoll plant was something unique in Canada because it manufactured its own tins within the milk plant.

Today the same plant, but with modern machinery and methods, is still turning out milk tins by the hundreds of thousands every day. Main changes in the half-century since the plant was established have been in modernizing machinery and increasing output by using up-to-date methods.

The ancient name "St. Charles" is still almost as familiar to residents of Ingersoll as the name of their town. An Ingersoll hotel, years ago, adopted and still retains the name of "St. Charles."

Although "St. Charles" evaporated milk was the pioneer Borden product manufactured in Canada, the name of Borden had for many years earlier been familiar to Canadians.

In the pioneer days of Canada, when railwaymen slugged it out with forest and stone and water to drive twin rails of steel across the country, Gail



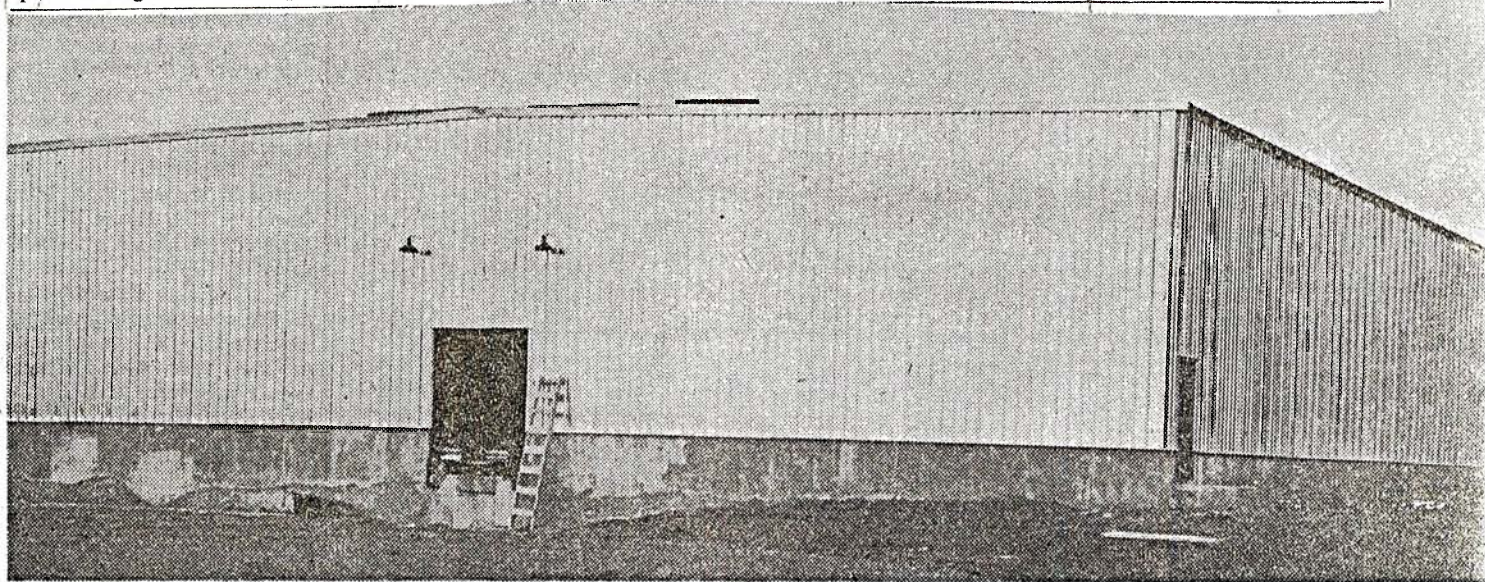
**SOON TO BE COMPLETED** *See also page 172*

Fine weather has aided the construction of new warehouse space for the Borden Company plant in Ingersoll. It's expect-

ed the structure, shown above, will be completed by Dec. 1, at a cost of \$80,000. The pic-  
1965

ture was taken looking east. The water tower is to the west in the background and a por-

tion of the Borden plant can be seen at the right, across the railway spur.



**NEW WAREHOUSE** — Finishing touches are being applied to this 18,000 square foot warehouse at The Borden Co. Ltd.

The new corrugated metal building will be used for storage of finished products. The \$80,000 project provided a 50 per cent

increase in storage space. operated a plant at Ingersoll involving production of powder

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Borden's original creation, condensed milk, marched with the workers, tie by tie.

During the months they worked in areas where a cow had never been seen and where pure milk was worth almost its weight in gold, sweating railway

workers adopted Borden's condensed milk as their own and affectionately dubbed it "The Tin Cow."

Borden's "Tin Cow" under the name "Eagle Brand" went north with the miners into the Klondike gold rush even before Borden's began operating in Canada.

When we remember that Gail Borden got into the milk business through his concern for children and the milk they were being given, it is not surprising that a thriving department of Borden's should be founded on the development of formula foods for children and healthful foods for both children and adults.

A recent addition to the Borden family of products is Hemo, a chocolate-flavored food drink with added vitamins. It is manufactured at Ingersoll, the birthplace of Borden's in Canada. Other formula foods such as Dryco, a special powdered milk for babies, and Protein and Lactic Acid Milk powders, for infant feeding, are produced at Borden's Tillsonburg plant.

### The Rise of Elsie

When Gail Borden, in rebellion against the milk practices of his day, turned from land schooners and pemmican to the distribution of a safe, popular milk, he little dreamed that he was laying the foundation for the glorification of the source of his raw material.

There are few who do not know who "Elsie the Cow" is and that she, too, is a Borden product, the result of the thinking of several pioneering advertising executives who felt that milk advertising was too dull, too sober and too stuffy.

Elsie the Bovine Beauty is in sharp contrast with the bearded, stately, scientifically-minded Gail Borden. Yet now, more than 90 years after Borden's first business venture, Elsie The Cow has become a symbol of the ideal that motivated Borden—good, safe milk.

To Canada belongs part of the credit for Elsie as we know her today.

The great experiment began in 1936 in what was then considered the toughest trying ground of all—the medical journals. Caricature cows were introduced into medical publication ads. Elsie appeared three times. Response was such that doctors asked for hundreds of extra proofs.

This brought a natural transition—the wider use of Elsie in general Borden advertising and that, in turn, led to her appearance, in effigy, at the World's Fair.

The Borden Company had interviewed 500 young women and had selected a group of them for training as staff representatives in the exhibit information booth which Borden's planned to operate. One of them was a Canadian representative, Miss Shirley Brydon, later Mrs. Baker and now living in East Africa.

A month after the fair opened, Borden's analyzed the questions the public had put to the information booth staff. About 20 per cent. were about milk or Borden's. Another 20 per cent. were "Where's the Ladies' Room?" The remaining 60 per cent. were "Where's Elsie?"

It was Canada's Miss Brydon who suggested to a Canadian executive that a live cow was needed to portray Elsie.

on it was made, and twice a day Elsie went on display for all the fair to see. Seven and three-quarter million people visited her.

Elsie's boudoir was a 1940 creation of Monte Sohn, now the manager of Elsie Enterprises, Inc. A seven-year-old Jersey, whose registered name was "You'll Do Lobelia," played the role of Elsie. Elmer came into the family to fill the vacancy left at the 1940 World's Fair when Elsie went to Hollywood to play "Buttercup" in the movie "Little Men". While she was there, Beulah was born.

And so the Elsie legend grew. When she returned from Hollywood she had 12 keys presented to her by mayors of cities she had visited en route, (by now the collection has grown to 32, including the keys to four states.) Beauregard, the youngest member of the family, joined Elsie, Elmer and Beulah in 1947.

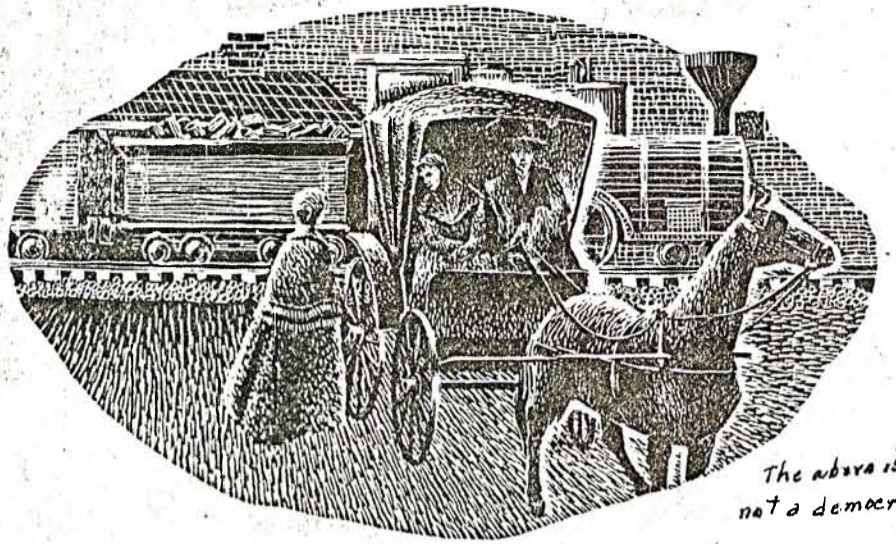
Elsie, a confirmed U.S. tourist, has been to Canada three times. During her first visit in 1941, 250,000 people saw her at the C.N.E., and voluntarily contributed \$20,000 to the British War Victims' Fund. Under the auspices of the Kinsmen's Club's "Milk for Britain Fund", she paid a second visit to Canada in 1943. Her boudoir was set up in department stores in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. In Montreal, people lined-up six feet deep in the rain for four blocks to see Elsie. The store had to use all its elevators, passenger and freight to transport the thousands to their sixth floor. Elsie's boudoir was set up in the carpet department and three aisles had been kept clear leading to her. The crowd flowed over the aisles and the carpets to see Elsie.

The most recent visit of Elsie to Canada was in 1947 when nearly half a million lined up to see her. Half of the voluntary donations went to the Hospital for Sick Children, the other half to the Christmas Cheer for British Children Fund.

During the 50th anniversary year Elsie will again go on tour in Canada. She will make her appearance in as many places as possible and proceeds of the tour will be directed to worthy causes in the cities where she appears.

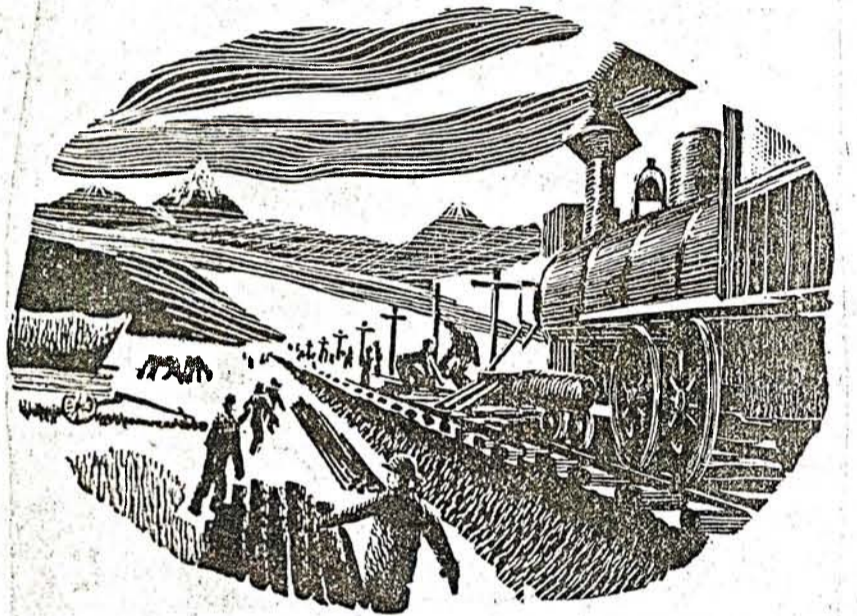


ELSIE WAS THE BEST LOOKING, BY FAR

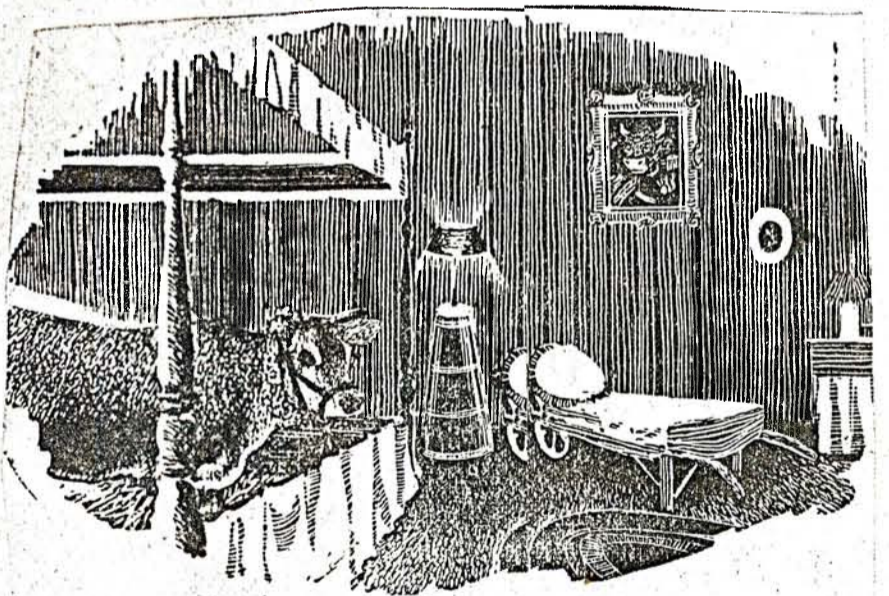


*The above is not a democrat.*

BYRON CARRIED HIS MILK IN A DEMOCRAT



RAIL BUILDERS CALLED IT "THE TIN COW"



THOUSANDS SWARMED INTO HER BOUDOIR

Present

Out of 15 best-looking green blank

Two Ingersoll producers, Byron

all veterans will be guests of honor on the program. our Ingersoll plant, and Borden's oldest employee. Jenvey, will be interviewed, too.

You'll hear James G. Mil And one of our first Canad

Ingersoll Inn.

Old 1857



Old Doby House - Early Hotel -

Feb. 1952

Rebuilt 1900

TORN DOWN  
MAY-1967



Doford House - old Hotel -

Feb. 1952

Built 1954-

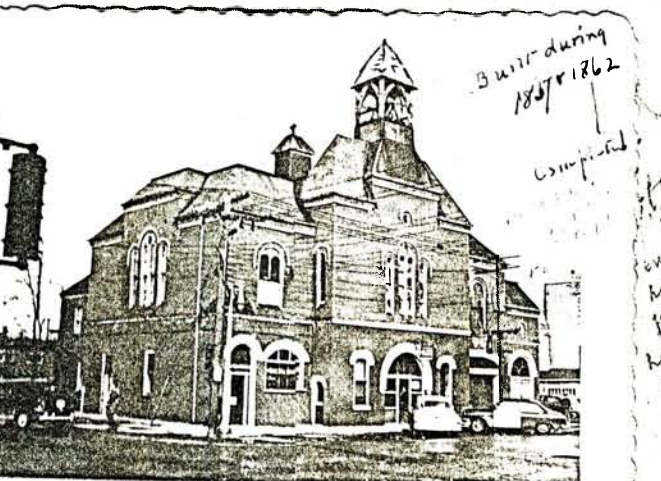
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Oxford  
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Old Wesleyan Methodist Church -

Feb. 2 - 1952



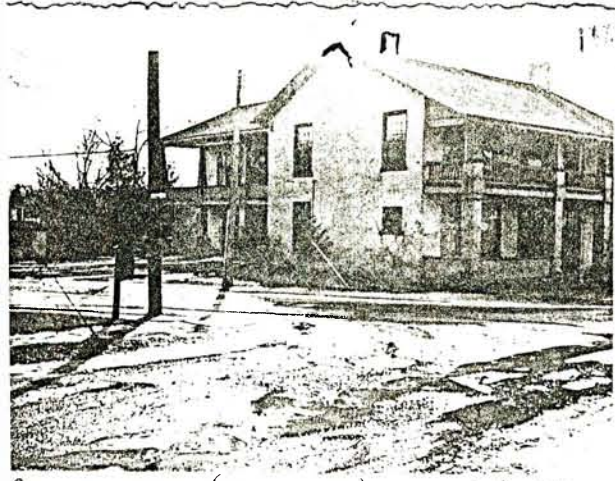
Ingersoll Town Hall -

Feb. 2 - 1952

Built during  
1857-1862

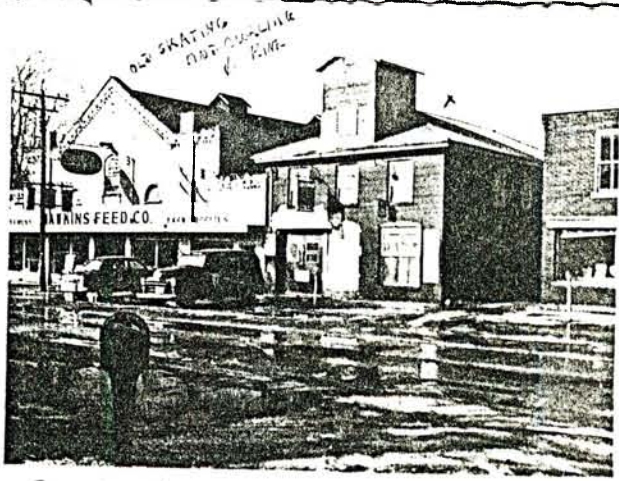
Completed

Part of  
original  
brick  
work  
still  
seen



Carroll Hotel - (Mason Aprs)

Feb-1952



X-Thompson House - early hotel -

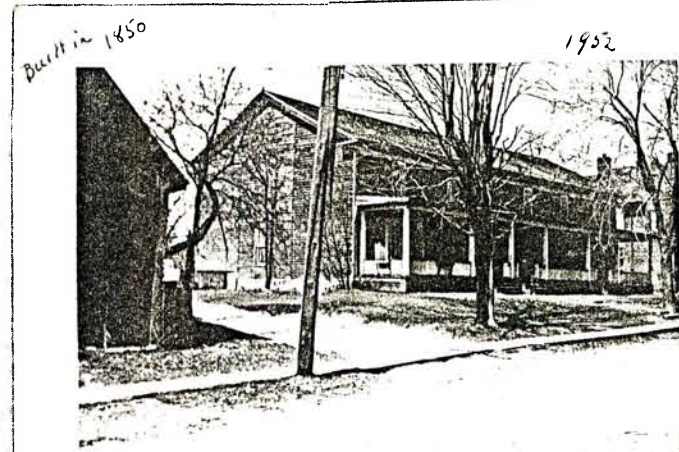
Feb-1952

The bell on the town hall was salvaged from the fire that destroyed the village town hall. I doubt if this is true. I believe a new bell was bought. B.J.T.

The Thompson was demolished in 1970.

The life size copy containing several  
inches removed soon after this  
picture was taken. B.J.T.

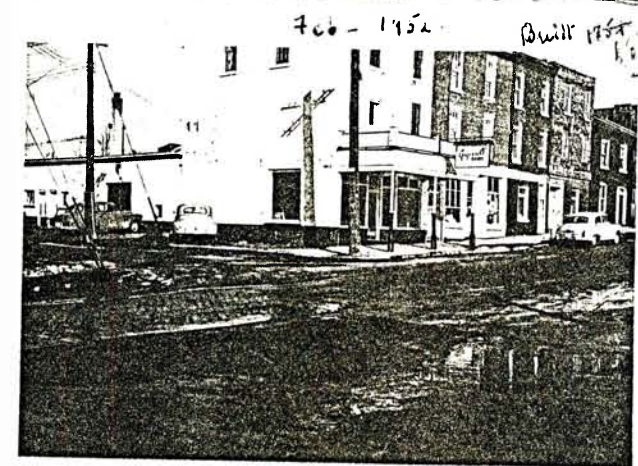
In 1971 life size built again  
for better apartments



Former R.C. Church - John St. (Tuna's Terrace)

Built in 1850

1952



Old buildings - King St. - Pioneer business block -

CORNER BUILDING - 151 OXFORD INN.

Feb - 1952

Built 1857



Old Royal Hotel - Ingersoll - Feb. 2/52

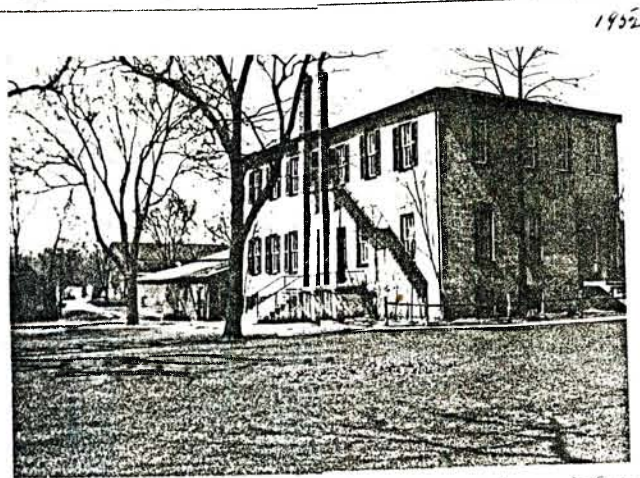
Prominent in 1840s - stopping place for 6 stage coaches  
3 each way  
before railroads came (1855)



Former John St. Methodist Church

1952

Sept 1971 a new top story was added to make  
13 apartments - of 220's  
by Terrace Home  
& Tellerweg.



U.A. Rumsey residence - now Separate School

1952

# "A Poor Week If 3,000 Hogs Didn't Go Through Plant"

Ted Douglas of Ingersoll, a staff writer for the Windsor Star, recently had in The Star an article on the old railway that linked Woodstock and Ingersoll. The Star received the following letter in comment:

Sir: It was with much interest and amusement that I read an article in The Star by Mr. Ted Douglas about the old "Toonerville trolley" that used to run between Ingersoll and Woodstock.

What memories it brings back of my own days as a young "feller". Yes, I too, rode the old "Toonerville" way back in 1919. R. M. H. (Harrison of the "Now" column), writes of "a city so alluring", and he is 100 per cent right speaking of Windsor.

But there is something alluring about that old town of Ingersoll on the winding Thames, that will always be green in my garden of memories.

That Spring after World War I, a young butcher in the town of Forest got tired of working for \$15 per, and decided to venture far afield.

First, he tried London with Anderson Brothers, in the old Market House, (which also reminds us that we were there when the First Battalion, W.O.R., came home from war).

We had always an itching foot, so seeing an advertisement in the London Free Press calling for butchers at the Ingersoll Packing Company, down to Ingersoll we went.

The old Ingersoll Packing Company, a large production line pork packing plant, was once one of Ingersoll's leading industries. It has since disappeared. Today, only a few of the old buildings remain, beside crumbled concrete foundations, near the Thames river, where once the great industry stood.

In those days, Mrs. Tom Young kept boarders, on the hill above the company office, while her husband, well on in years, was the night watchman at what was known as the "pork factory."

I can still taste those good old home-cooked dinners we used to sit down to around 6.30 p.m.

There are some Ingersollites living around Windsor, so I wonder if any old timers remember Woodcock, "the all around man." He was quite the playboy.

On one hot summer night, it seems Tommy Young decided to take his shoes off and relax.

He was having a few winks when Woodcock happened along. Noticing the shoes, he quietly removed them to another part of the plant, nailed them to the floor and painted them red.

Oh, yes, I could go on for hours. The old bridge over which they drove the hogs to the killing floor, some 40 feet above the street.

The great hog pens three stories in height and built of white brick. Why, it was a poor week if we didn't get 3,000 hogs. I've seen seven cars of Wiltshire Sides leave that old plant at one time, for shipment overseas.

How many of that old gang are left? Eddie McFee was the "super" and his dad, then a man of perhaps 70, was still able to swing knife and steel with the best.

It's all gone now. Nothing left except the cheese department, but in its heyday, this firm was one of Canada's leading packing

before the great combines put it out of business.

I must have a chat with Major James H. Clark, K.C., some time, I never knew he hailed from Ingersoll. I'd like to see if he remembers Fred and Jack Leathorn, Lou Fisher, Hank McVea, Jack Nunn and a lot more.

We'll have to get together, us old timers, and have an "Ingersoll night", with all the trimmings.

We should top it off with some pork T-loins, cooked in the hot lard kettles dangling on a string, and maybe "a wee mite o' guid auld Ingersoll cheese."

E. D. DOTZERT.

Essex.



Ingersoll Body Corporation - Wenham St. north of C.P.R. Tracks

1952

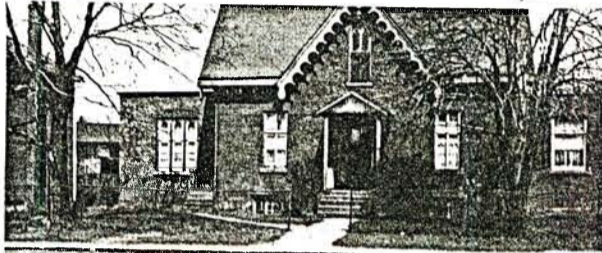
Built in 1947 for M.M. Turner. son of Rev. Dr. H.H. Turner - Presby. minister. Builders - Sivyer, Longfield & Johnson. Main Building - 180' x 30' manufacture Hearses and Ambulances.

War order in 1951 - \$350,000 - Sales from coast to coast.

15 men usually employed

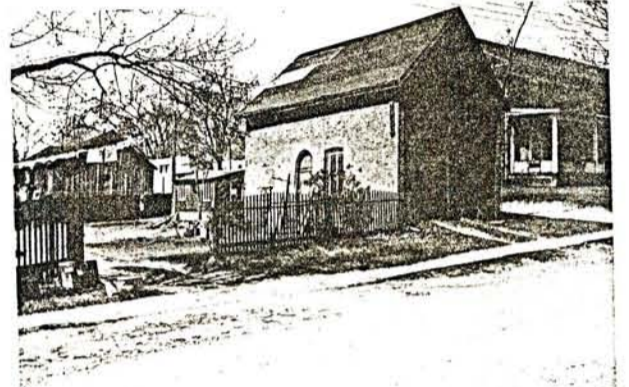
Failed - 1953.

Leased by Kurtzman's - Sept - 1958



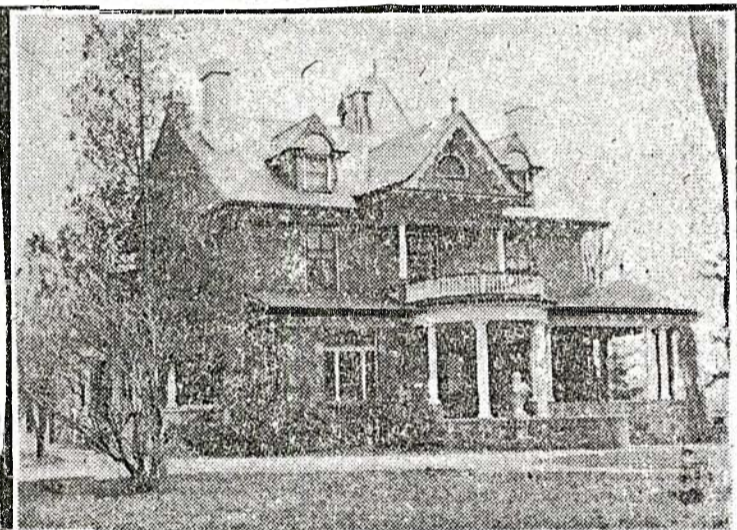
Adam Oliver's Home - Victoria St - 1st Mayor of Ingersoll - 1865. Erected when Ingersoll became a village 1852.

1952



Adam Oliver's Brick Barn - at rear of home

1952



## Fine Ingersoll Home

Northworthy House - King St. E. King St. E.

### FOR SALE

This beautiful home, nicely located in Ingersoll, has 4 acres of grounds. Modern throughout and priced at a real bargain for quick sale. For appointment call

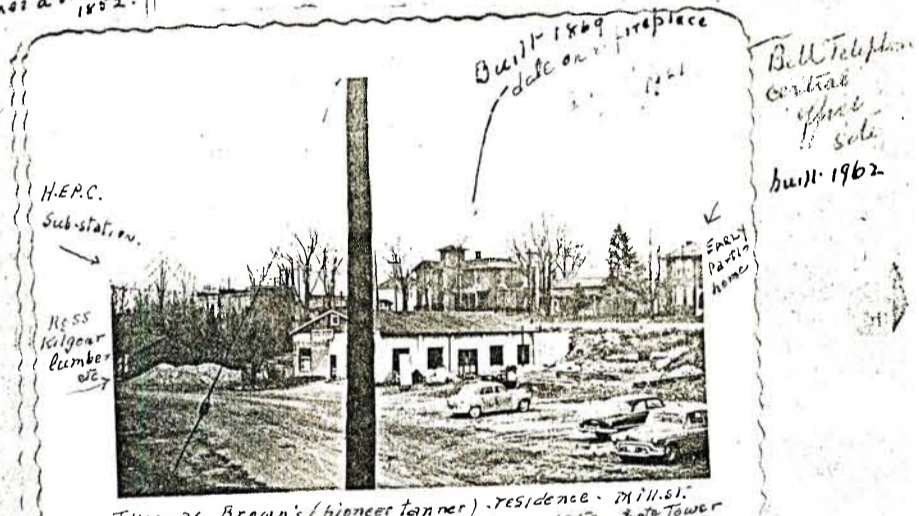
Purchased by Miss Fuchs for around \$11,000 with contents, a relative Miss Fields, the children.

## COLES BROTHERS

REALTORS

390 Dundas St, Woodstock, Ont.

Phone 2700



Thomas Brown's (pioneer tanner) residence - Mill St. Nov - 1952. Note Tower

H.E.R.C. Sub-station

Ness Kilgour lumber etc.

Built 1849 fireplace date on fireplace 1841

Bell Telephone Central office built 1962

Thomas Brown was President of the Ingersoll Agricultural Society in 1849 - the 3rd President. A member of the first village council in 1852. Listed as a tanner in the Village of Ingersoll Directory - 1850. The tannery was on the west side of Mill St. a few rods north of King St. (a little north of O'Sullivan garage). The entrance to the tannery was at the west end, because the raceway from the pond (Memorial Park) to the mill, just north of the tannery, was between the tannery and Mill St. I was in this tannery, on several occasions, when it was operated by James Taylor.

The outer walls of the Ingersoll Town Hall are four brick thick with a space between each 2 layers of brick wall. They are tied together with crossbricks, making a very strong wall - The building repointed, re-roofed and painted in 1952 for centennial celebration.

New roof put on by H. G. Riddle - July - 1952 - \$2300  
Repainting by Dan. McGinnis - Aug - 1952 - 195  
Painting by Fred Brewer - Aug - 1952 - 726.25 (Cont'd) color - drab grey - (sandblasted off in 1958 - 1750)  
Thomas Morrison - Mayor  
Elmer Wainlaw - Clerk & Treasurer  
Don Bower - Property Chairman

# William Stone Sons 80 Years Old

## New Fertilizer Plant Opened in Ingersoll

ONE OF THE MOST essential farm businesses in Western Ontario was established in 1870. For almost 80 years this vital phase of modern agriculture has extended and improved commercial fertilizers. The name of this company, now established in Ingersoll, is William Stone Sons Limited.

The foundation of the business was laid in Woodstock by the late William Stone, whose grandsons now carry on the enterprise, and whose great-grandson is also active in the organization.

In the early days, William Stone confined his business dealing in hides, skins and wool. Sometime later, when operations promised a great expansion, Arthur W. Stone joined his father. He is, chairman of the company's present board of directors. Two other sons of the founder, William Stone and Fred Stone, both now deceased, also headed the company.

### Commercial Fertilizers

In 1911, the company was incorporated under its present name — William Stone Sons, and fertilizer and rendering plants built at Ingersoll. Since then Ingersoll has been the headquarters for commercial fertilizers which are sold under the name of "National Fertilizers." The commodity was in its infancy in those days. It took a great deal of educating before the farmer appreciated the value of commercial fertilization on his crops. In current culture the maintenance of soil fertility through proper fertilization is the basis of good farming. The Ingersoll company looks back on its early struggle with pride, because through its efforts the district has become Canada's most fertile farming area.

William Stone watched with satisfaction as benefits were derived from the use of prepared fertilizer. It became necessary in 1902 to extend the original plant. Further additions were made in 1906, and again in 1937. In 1948 a large part of the plant was remodelled preparatory to even further expansion. In the meantime, other companies, taking their example from the pioneer stone establishments, commenced manufacturing fertilizers, which in this time were greatly in demand.

### Concentrate Feeds

The hide and wool business has continued along with the rendering operations. It was almost to be expected that such a group of businessmen would, in 1937, start to make concentrate feeds. Today, "National Quality Mix" feeding concentrates are recognized among the best in the country.

During this period the company opened up a packing department for meat to be supplied to mink and fox ranchers. This use of the business provides a

welcome service to farmers, as old live horses, too decrepit for further use, are utilized. They are purchased from the farmers and slaughtered. The meat is cut into strips, packed in boxes and then frozen. The meat is widely shipped to farms where fur-bearing animals are raised for their pelts.

Exceptional progress has been made during the years in the science of the soil. Better know-

ledge of crops and plant food requirements has been widely distributed, and farmers as a whole now recognize the necessity of replacing, building up and maintaining fertility. William Stone Sons have helped to advance this science, and in conjunction with agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations located throughout the country, they have influenced the trend in soil cultivation.

### Demand Increases

Farmers and market gardeners realize more than ever the important place which commercial fertilizers hold in the agricultural economy of the nation, with the result that the demand has steadily increased for these products produced in accordance with the scientific knowledge developed through the years.

William Stone Sons, pioneers in the fertilizer business, have kept pace with new developments in the industry so as to provide farmers with the best fertilizer for their various soils and crops. With the policy of service in mind, the company has just completed a building extension and have renovated the entire plant. It is now one of the largest and most modern fertilizer plants on the continent.

Perhaps the best recommendation for Stone products is the prosperity of farmers whose lands are rejuvenated with National Fertilizers.



William Stone, founder of the William Stone Sons Company, who started his career 80 years ago and laid the foundation for one of Canada's largest fertilizer manufacturing plants. The memory of the founder is being honored this year by the anniversary which is marked by modern expansion. The fourth generation of Stones is now represented in the company.

*F. Heath Stone son of William Stone died July - 1976 81 yrs - To Harris St.*



R. A. Stone, general manager and son of A. W. Stone, who, as a member of the third generation has been connected with the company for 38 years.



A. W. Stone, son of the founder, who joined the company in 1878, and after 71 years of service is now chairman of the company board.

*died May 4 - 1954 age - 92 yrs.*



Fred Stone, now deceased, son of the founder.

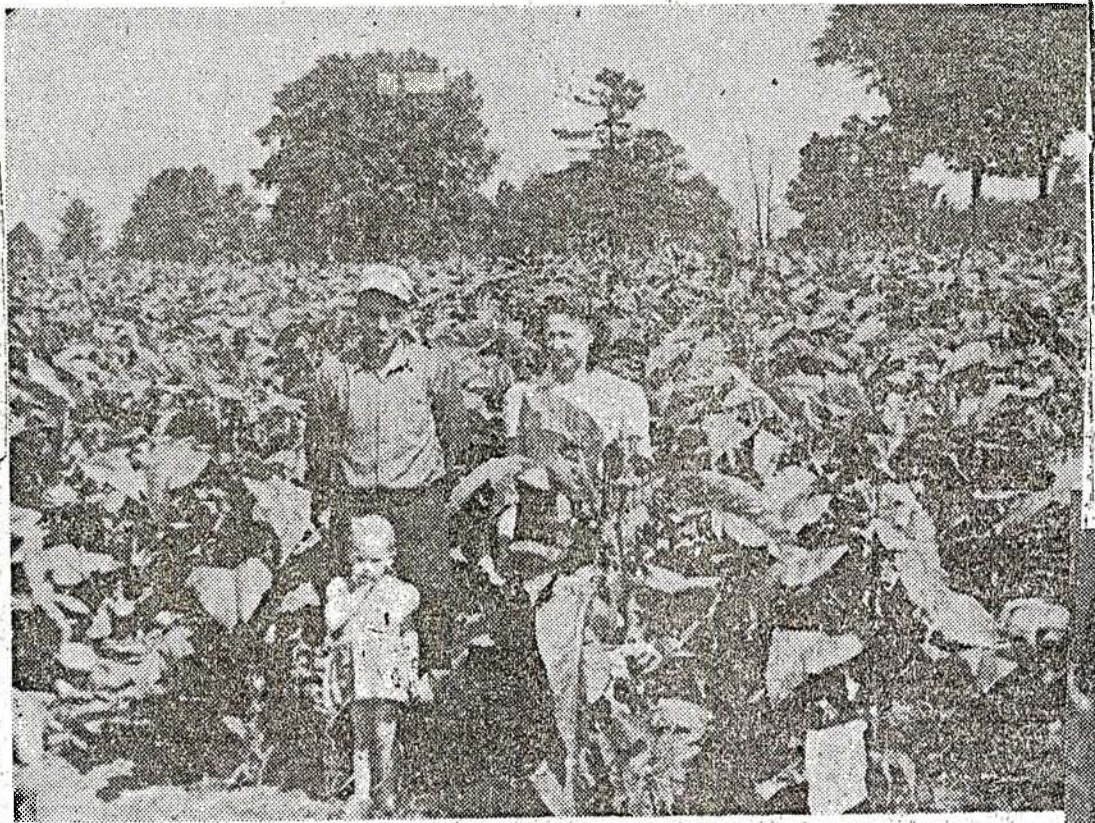


William Stone, now deceased, was son of the founder.





A group insurance plan for William Stone Sons, Limited, of Ingersoll, is receiving the official signatures in the picture above. Shown from left to right, are representatives of the fertilizer and insurance companies: D. H. Martin, Woodstock and district manager, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; F. H. Stone, president of William Stone Sons; D. G. Squarebriggs, group insurance division supervisor for Metropolitan, Toronto, and Anderson C. Thornton, of Stone's.



Special tobacco fertilizer produced under the tradename "National" have helped tobacco growers to produce highest quality leaves in Ontario. Arthur Vanderhoeven, of R.R. Tillsonburg, shown above with his wife, and young Mary Anne, in their tobacco field, recommends specially cured and blended National fertilizers. They are formulated from the best materials available by experienced chemists in the Ingersoll laboratories.



V. R. Harrison, supervisor of buying, hide, wool and rendering department, at William Stone Sons Ltd., joined the company in 1920.



J. B. Smith, B.S.A., M.S.A., supervisor of the feed division and nutrition specialist, has been with William Stone Sons Ltd. since 1942.

56  
**Important Events  
 Occurred in 1870**

WILLIAM STONE founded his fertilizer plant in the year 1870. In many ways it was an important year. Important events figured in the news.

In 1870, the Province of Manitoba was created. The first wood pulp mill was established in Canada, the Fenians made their second raids, the Red River Expedition was organized, and electric lights were introduced.

That wasn't all. Some notable people, like Jan Christian Smuts, the great South African statesman and soldier and Nicholas Lenin, the first leader of Communist Russia, were born. Charles Dickens died. The Franco-Prussian War was being fought, Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale" made her last appearance in Germany.



Truck Driver Robert Garland's service with William Stone Sons, Ltd., has extended over a period of 35 years. During this time he has covered 900,000 miles, completely free of accidents.



Garfield Hudson, sales representative, has 11 years of service with William Stone Sons Ltd.



H. A. Horton, B.S.A., M.S.A., sales representative, joined the company in 1940.



W. H. Pethick, sales representative, who has 16 years of service with William Stone Sons Ltd.

# Stone's Laboratories Equipped For Analyzing Samples of Soil

FERTILIZERS ARE used strictly in conjunction with soil analyses. Agricultural scientists are attempting to stress the vital importance of determining the qualities, the capabilities, and the lacks of soil before fertilizers are applied.

When Western Ontario farmers fully understand that various soils have different requirements, and that the chemical laboratory can determine these variations, the standard of agriculture in this part of Canada will come considerably nearer the point of perfection.

Some farms in this area have as many as 14 or 15 different types of soils, all within a few acres. It is apparent from this that for complete utilization of farm lands a farmer must know just what kind of crops for which his land is best suited.

## Samples Important

The chemical laboratory of William Stone Sons, Limited, of Ingersoll, is equipped to analyze samples of soil. This is a valuable service for Western Ontario

farmers. However, it is extremely important that samples be taken correctly so that they are truly representative of the field which is to be tested. Consequently, anyone who contemplates taking samples of soil should first obtain the necessary instruction sheets. These will be sent by William Stone Sons, Limited, upon

request. These instruction sheets serve a dual purpose because in addition to describing the method of taking a representative sample, they also outline the information which should be sent with each sample.

Soil analysis alone does not tell the whole picture. When the soil chemist is expected to make recommendations concerning fertility practices, it is absolutely essential that he possess some knowledge of the past history and performance of the field in question, in addition to the report of the soil analysis itself. Only then will he have a reasonably complete picture of the field upon which to base his recommendations.

The main value of a soil test is that it supplies a reasonably reliable measure of the content of plant food available in the soil for a growing crop. With this information and a detailed history of the soil, the field in question can be fed those plant foods which are not present in sufficient quantities, to produce a profitable yield.

A soil test will also show the value of the soil. That is, it will tell one if the soil is acid (sour) or neutral or alkaline (sweet). It is known that every kind of plant has a definite range of soil reaction which is most suitable for its best growth. In many cases, it might be profitable to adjust the soil reaction to a more suitable level by an application of lime. On the other hand, there are some soils which are so well supplied with lime that additional quantities might be harmful to crop growth.

An appreciation of the amount of organic matter which a soil contains is also important. Too many soils are deficient in organic matter. A soil which is lacking in organic matter is definitely not a fertile soil and should not be expected to produce bumper crops until that deficiency is remedied, irrespective of how much commercial fertilizer may be applied.

Content of available plant food, soil reaction, content of organic matter are the three values supplied by a soil test. If a farmer



In this laboratory at the William Stone Sons plant Ingersoll, qualified and experienced technicians chemists keep production on a scientific basis. Through the work of Donald Mackenzie, centre, and his assistants Mrs. Ruth Campbell and Donald Robinson, farm soils given a thorough analysis.



Donald Mackenzie, M.B.E., B.S.A., M.C.I.C., is Stone's chemist and technical adviser, in charge of chemical control and soil service. He has been with the company 15 years.

has this information, he can then link it up with his own personal knowledge of the field and so arrive at a safer and more intelligent decision concerning the part which the field will occupy in his future program, and the manner in which it should be treated and cared for. Unfortunately, too many farmers leave the sampling until the spring and try to take the samples from fields which are still wet and which may still contain frost. The soil to be analyzed must be representative of the soil in the field. It is no possible to obtain a representative sample when the field is wet or frozen. The sample should be taken when the soil is in suitable condition for cultivation.

These conditions practically eliminate the winter and spring as a time to take samples from the fields. They are to be sown or planted in spring. The fall is the best time to take samples for those fields. The fall is also the best time to take samples where a general routine check on one's farm is desired.

President  
Kwanis Club  
1953.  
died Jan 27-1968  
to Harris St. C.

## Rucker Production Plan At William Stone Sons

Latest innovation at the William Stone Sons Ltd. is the "Rucker" production system introduced in March, 1950.

This company was one of the first in Canada to explore the possibilities of the Rucker scheme. Based on an incentive plan, it offers to employees the opportunity to earn more by increasing output. Employees share in the company's profits.

The company is over 80 years old. Founder William Stone set up business for the first time in 1870.

Dealing in fertilizers, the company has maintained a constant pace with the newest developments in production of this type.

Farmers in this district are familiar with the company's delivery service and its competent method of choosing the proper fertilizer for the various crops grown in the Ingersoll area.

During the first 41 years of operation, the company channeled its activities to hides, wool, and skins. In 1911 the erection of a fertilizer and rendering plant made possible the added advantage of manufac-

turing commercial fertilizer.

William Stone Sons put their product on the market under trade name of National Fertilizers.

The company immediately found itself confronted with the task of proving to farmers that commercial fertilizer was of great value to crops.

Educational work began to convince growers of the true value of the commercial product.

Just before 1917, the demand for the manufacture fertilizer took such a noticeable climb that an extensive series of additions to the original plant was required.

These additions were made in 1917, 1926, and more recently, in 1937.

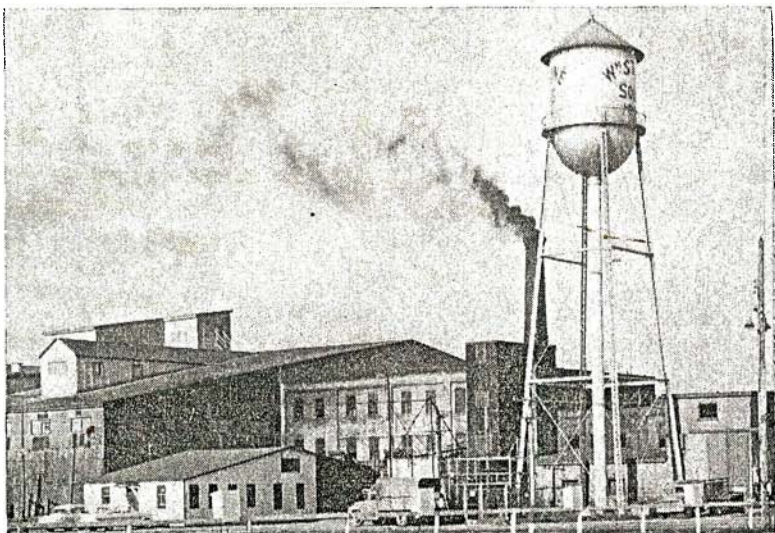
With the 1937 expansion program came a newer development at the plant. The company turned its attention to the production of feed and marketed its now famous "National Quality Mix Feeding Concentrates".

Officials recognize this feed as being one of the high quality products on Canada's feed market. A unique service to foal and mink breeders was undertaken as a sideline by the young company over 80 years ago.

A branch of the original organization was devoted to packing meat consignments to belt breeders. The company sold frozen horse meat to fox and mink farm owners.

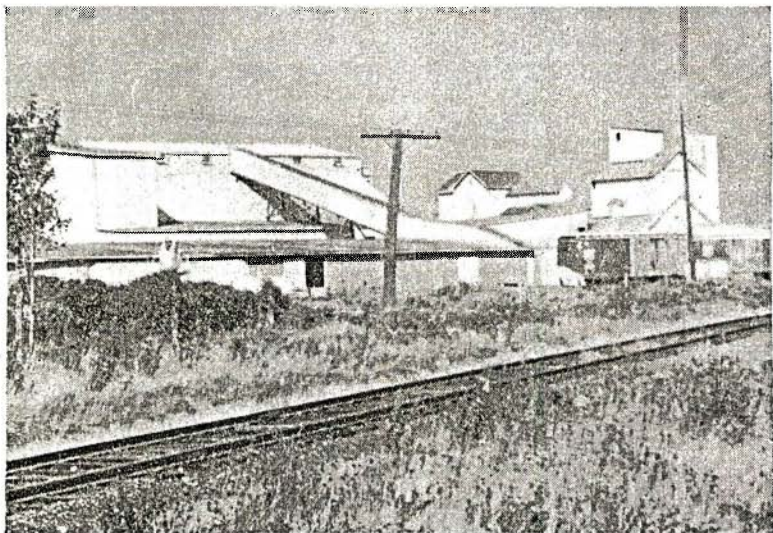
William Stone Sons Ltd. renders out conspicuous service to the district. Its familiar bright orange trucks speed over rural routes picking up old, disabled, and dead animals to be converted into fer-

fertilizer in the plant.  
The tallow and grease extracted in the process are sold to soap manufacturers and farmers. Soap is turned into products useful to the community.



**INGERSOLL COMPANY** 1956

**WILLIAM** Stone Sons Limited, Ingersoll, Ontario has been in operation more than 80 years. Recently purchased by C-I-L, the plant (above), is well-known for the "National" line of fertilizers.



**PLANT AT NORWICH**

**WITTS** Fertilizer Company at Norwich, Ontario was recently purchased by C-I-L. The plant, shown above, manufactures compound fertilizers and has been in operation more than 45 years.



Donald Mackenzie, chemist and technical advisor of William Stone Sons, Limited, is in charge of chemical control and soil service, and is considered one of the foremost authorities on fertilizer recommendations for crops. H. F. (Herb) Flicklin, right, serves the firm as a highly qualified feed nutritionist. He has had many years of experience in nutrition and his knowledge in this regard is another one of the many services that is available to farmers in Southwestern Ontario. 736-1956.



Gordon Pitto, technical advisor of the company, and John Brown, general superintendent of William Stone Sons, and John Brown, superintendent of the fertilizer department, talk over the old days when the Ingersoll company, equipped with automatic equipment which has been recently installed. Each of these men has been in the fertilizer business for 25 years.

1958 - Fertilizer Co. built a building 40 x 110' - 4 stories for making granular fertilizer. This and other projects will cost \$500,000.00.

## CIL Buys Area Plant Of William Stone Sons

INGERSOLL, Sept. 26 — The purchase of William Stone Sons Limited, of Ingersoll, Ontario, by Canadian Industries Limited has been announced by F. H. Stone, retiring president of the company. Products of the firm, which has been prominent in the agricultural industry in Southwestern Ontario for more than 80 years, include fertilizers, feed and hides, while it also has extensive rendering operations.

### No Changes

According to V. B. Lillie, new president of the company who is also general manager of CIL's agricultural chemicals division, the transfer of ownership will result in no change in either the company name or its general policy. "National" fertilizers and feed concentrates will continue

to be offered to customers, while the sales and operating departments of the company will remain the same.

Retiring with Mr. Stone, as officers and directors of William Stone Sons Ltd., are A. E. Izzard, vice-president; L. H. Westcott, secretary-treasurer, and R. A. Stone, general manager.

C.I.L. also bought De Witt's Fertilizer Plant south of Norwich - reported price one million \$.



The cafeteria is the pride of the employees of William Stone Sons. Excellent meals are served daily in a manner befitting a king, at prices so low that subsidization is required on the part of the welfare committee and the company. Shown serving the men as they file in from work are, left to right, T. Ide, Ed. Ide, and Ernie Mason.

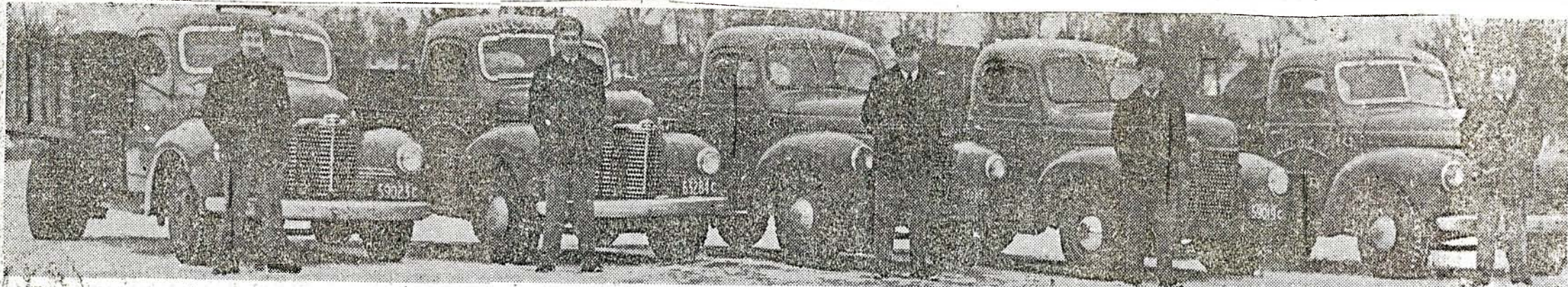
### Rumors

Mr. Williams said he was anxious to quell a spate of rumors that Du Pont would shortly erect a textile plant at Sarnia employing 2,000.

He could not reveal what the proposed new Du Pont plant will produce, but said that its initial employment will be closer to 10 or 200.

"It is true that in years to come our company may have a number of plants on the site employing 2,000 in total. But the time is a long, long way off," he said.

Du Pont now has Canadian plants at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec (cellophane); Maitland (nylon chemicals, refrigerant gas); Orton (nylon yarns); Ajax (auto finishes); and a commercial explosives plant under construction at North Bay. 1956



Some of the William Stone Sons Ltd. trucks are shown above with their drivers. These vehicles are used to collect bones, scraps, etc. from butchers. Another fleet of 10 trucks transport dead animals to the company's fertilizer plant at Ingersoll.

## Bones, Scraps From Butchers

PEOPLE TAKE so many things for granted these days that their lack of curiosity prevents them from learning many of the things that are important to their health and welfare.

Just, for instance, ponder the question of how the refuse from hotels, restaurants and butcher shops is disposed of, and what agencies are employed in removing grease, bones, fat and similar materials from these places. Sanitation is of utmost importance in modern living.

There is only a vague idea regarding what becomes of these bones and scraps of meat which come from the butcher's block, and even from the housewife's frying pan.

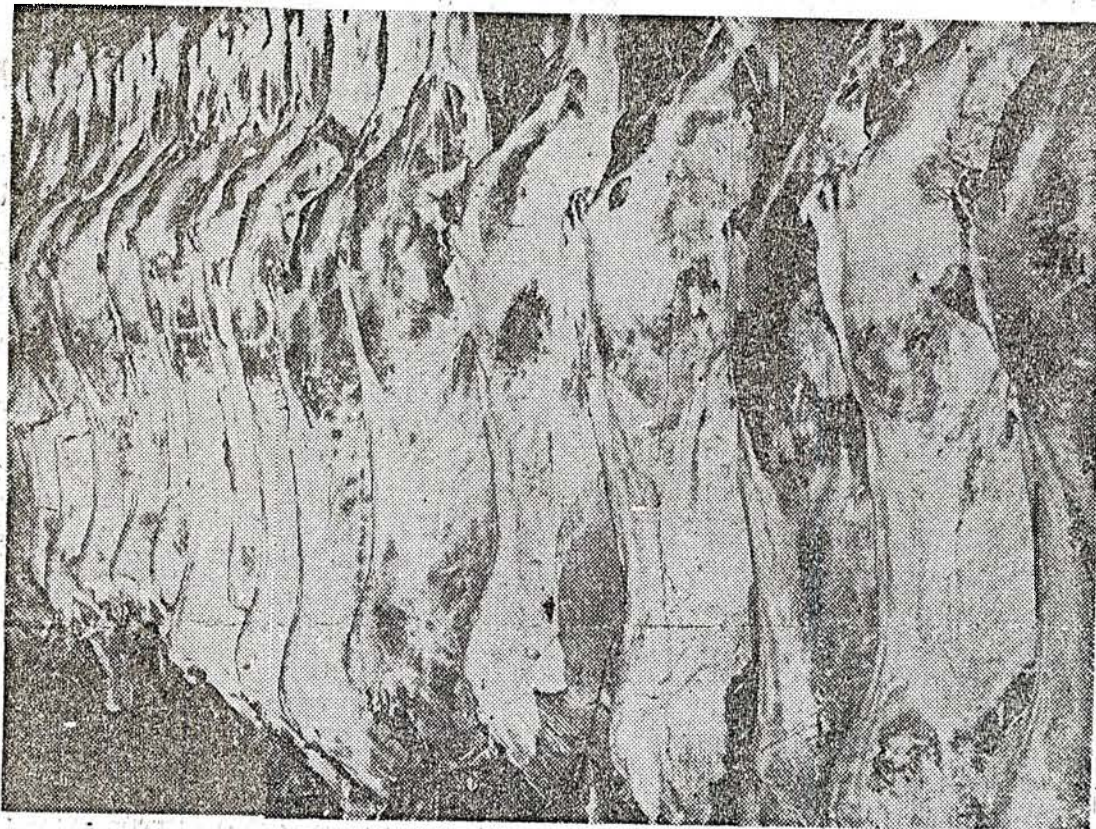
During the war these materials, and the continual supply of such which was organized by rendering companies, contributed to the winning of the war.

A fleet of trucks, dispatched regularly by William Stone Sons, of Ingersoll, is devoted entirely to the task of calling on the butcher trade and retail shops in towns and cities throughout Western Ontario. This territory, covering an area about 180 miles from Ingersoll, is serviced by Stone's pick-up vehicles for the purpose of utilizing valuable materials which otherwise would be wasted and which, if left to decay, might contaminate water supplies and be generally dangerous to health.

The materials gathered in this manner are used in various ways by the tanning industry and in the manufacture of soap. Hides and skins are also purchased and taken away by Stone's transports.



Aged animals await slaughter in the Stone corral.



These are carcasses from the horses pictured above and are awaiting the next step of processing in which they are cut up and boned, then packed in hundred-pound boxes for cold storage. Later they will be reshipped to the fur farmer.

## Orange Trucks Travel Around Countryside

A FAMILIAR SIGHT for many years on the highways and byways of Western Ontario has been the orange-colored trucks of William Stone Sons, of Ingersoll, traveling throughout the country collecting old, disabled or dead animals.

This service was instituted in 1911 when animals were at that time removed by team and wagon. However, with the advent of the motor vehicle this original method was soon replaced and as the territory expanded more and more trucks were added. There are now 10 modern trucks covering an area extending from Lake Erie to points in all directions from Ingersoll.

Before this service was available, a farmer was required, when he had the misfortune to lose an animal, to dig a large hole in which to bury it. This required time which was needed elsewhere on the farm. It was too often the case, in view of the difficulty involved in burying a huge carcass, that the animals were merely dragged to the bush and left there to the ravages of dogs and flies. This, of course, greatly increased the disease and corruption potential. The new service provided by Stone's trucks is, therefore, favorably regarded by the health authorities.

Equally important, particularly in the last decade when the world supply of fats and greases has been so short, is the fact that these pick-up trucks have salvaged many tons of vitally needed materials which otherwise might have been wasted.

The vehicular fleet from Ingersoll is manned by experienced drivers in uniform. They have an excellent record of safe, accident-free driving. Each year the trucks cover more than 500,000 miles, as they radiate out from Ingersoll six days a week. Almost without fail, a truck can arrive at a farmer's place within a few hours after he has phoned to

advise that there is an animal to be removed.

At the present time, due to the relatively high value of grease and other by-products, Stone find it possible to make payment according to size and condition of the animal picked up. The efficiency of the system is further maintained with remittances always being in the mail the day following that on which the animal is removed.

Western Ontario farmers have taken advantage of the service which saves them a great deal of trouble, and which at the same time tends to lessen the pecuniary loss to the farmer caused by the animal's death.

## Fertilizers Give Back Plant Food

The specialists at the Colorado experimental station make the following statement in respect to commercial fertilizers like those produced by nationally known William Stone Sons of Ingersoll:

"The more a field produces the more plant food is taken from it. This plant food is not manufactured in the soil. It is there and when it is used up it is gone forever unless proper management and fertilizing put it back."

Complete article re- Stone's  
in newspaper in desk.

# Railroad Lines Bring Ingredients And Ship Out Finished Products

F. Heath Stone, above, son of William Stone, is president of the company and represents the third generation. He joined the firm in 1926. David W. Stone, right, son of F. Heath Stone, represents the fourth generation of Stones in the business. He joined the staff in 1947.



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THIS YEAR MARKS the 80th anniversary of William Stone Sons, of Ingersoll. Ever since 1870 this large commercial fertilizer plant, now considered one of the largest in Canada, has been leading in one of agriculture's most vital businesses.

This extensive plant, sprawling over a 10-acre industrial site just east of the town, has been reconstructed during the past year. Although just one year ago the many operations involved in the manufacture of fertilizer were performed by hand, the entire plant has now been converted into an automatic and efficient organization, serving all of Ontario with a thoroughness unknown before in the province.



A. E. Izzard, vice-president of William Stone Sons Ltd., has 41 years of service.

The company, which was formed by William Stone, Sr., has been in the family for three generations.

Organized in Woodstock Having first been organized in Woodstock, the company moved to Ingersoll in 1907 and built a plant there in 1911. Although it was of extensive proportions even then, further additions were made in 1917, 1926, and 1937. In 1948 the fertilizer plant and storage facilities were enlarged and entirely new operational equipment installed.

There are several large storage material bins, each holding several carloads and on each side of the railroad which runs through the centre of the plant are other storage bins containing many thousands of tons of



L. A. Westcott, secretary, treasurer and director, has been with William Stone Sons Ltd., for 31 years.

complete mixtures of various analyses which are in curing process.

There are 10 huge mixing hoppers each of which holds 200 tons, and on either side of the storage building there are bins which all together hold about 20,000 tons of material.



G. W. Lockhart, office manager, has 21 years' service with William Stone Sons Ltd.



Harry W. Fick, assistant superintendent of William Stone Sons Ltd., joined the company in 1946, after retirement from the R.C.A.F.

Sept-17-1956 - National Fertilizer Co - old to C.I.L. (Dupont's)  
Died Aug 27-1959 - age 73 yrs - *Beattie*



Office staff of William Stone Sons, Limited, are, left to right: Front row—(sitting) Margaret Smith, Kathleen Thorne, Ruth Hammond, Jean Valdron, Barbara Sangster, Marjorie Kearney, Dorothy Kurtzman, Reta Ruckle, Ruth Campbell, Marion Keough, Violet Waterhouse, Shirley Bower, Mary Johnston, Shirley Thornton. Back row, (standing)—Sid Jitcock, G. E. Ohon, J. A. Bowman, J. H. Hunsberger, Jim McKee, Don Robinson, Anderson Thornton, W. H. Burton, G. W. Lockhart, M. A. Poole, A. G. Harvey, V. R. Harrison, Don Hutchinson, H. D. Payne.

C.I.L. Fertilizer Plant ceased operations in July 1969 - Plant to be for storage in future.

Continued on second page →



M. A. Poole, sales manager of William Stone Sons Ltd., has been with the company since 1928.

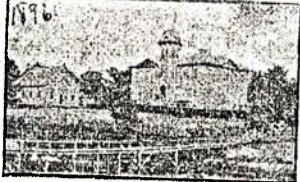


Mrs. Margaret Smith, chief clerk of the sales department, who has 21 years' service with William Stone Sons Ltd.



G. W. Pittock, general superintendent of William Stone Sons Ltd., has 26 years of service.

# Collegiate Institute Built for \$90,000 Council Charged With "Extraordinary Expenses"



In its early village days, as at present, Ingersoll manifested a keen interest in its educational facilities.

The first board of school trustees were elected on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852, as follows: William Barker, chairman; David Paine, secretary; John Buchanan, Edward Morris, Henry Schofield and Adam Oliver. The charge per quarter was two shillings, six pence, and the teachers were James Izzard and F. Reynolds, assistant.

In 1862 records show that there were several schools in the village. The principal one was styled the "Union School", being the common and grammar schools united which was described as "a handsome two-storey brick building with ample playgrounds and well fenced."

The average attendance was given as 180. The head teacher was John Wells and the other teachers in order were F. Atkins, Samuel Schell and Sarah Hovendon.

In connection with the establishment of the high school there is some uncertainty as to the actual

date, but the following paragraph from the former Ingersoll Weekly Chronicle of Dec. 4, 1873, is believed to have an important bearing: "The semi-annual examination of the high school will be held on Friday, 12th. instant. In the evening the head master will deliver his lecture on "Culloden in the Town Hall."

The following was taken from the Weekly Chronicle of Jan. 22, 1874, containing a report of a meeting of the school board:

"Mr. Buchanan said there was one thing he would like to bring before the board and that was that book-keeping should be taught in the high school. He gave as an instance that his own son, whom he had taken from school to assist on his own books, did not know a journal from a ledger. He did not think that this was right. Book-keeping he said was a very essential subject and ought to be taught in our high school."

This was taken up at a meeting of the school board reported in the Weekly Chronicle in its issue of

Feb. 14. The scene has changed now and is changing daily.

The latter stated that book-keeping had been taught since the autumn term of 1872; that the subject was optional with students taking a classical course and compulsory with those taking an English course.

The report also contained the following statistics: "Number one register passed by the high school inspector 40; number on register previously admitted by the board of examiners 13; number who have not passed 12; average number of pupils passed and previously passed for the month of January 49."

The Weekly Chronicle in its issue of April 2, 1874, contained a report of a school board meeting at which the second report of the building committee was submitted.

This, it is believed was the beginning of the movement for the erection of what is now known as the collegiate institute.

The estimated cost of the new building and grounds was \$8000, and the matter, according to the Chronicle reports, led to a controversy between the school board and the council. It was stated that \$2000 had already been raised for the new school.

The following petition was presented to council at a meeting held in May, 1874 and recorded in the Weekly Chronicle in its issue of May 14:

"The Union Board of school trustees present herewith to your honorable body the estimates for a new school building to be erected in ward one, within the present year, 1874, and requests your honorable body to provide the sum of \$6000 to be paid on or before the first of September next, the said sum to be raised by debentures payable in from 10 to 20 years."

# Slawson-Riley Cheese Co. Products Widely Known

Included in Ingersoll's progressive industrial firms is the Slawson-Riley Cheese Co. Ltd.

Established in 1880 it has maintained a record of progress with each succeeding year. Its products are widely known to those engaged in a large volume of business in dairying and especially to the consumers of cheese, which is processed and widely distributed. The company handles large

quantities of cheese directly from the factories and for many years exporting cheddar cheese to foreign markets.

It also, since inception, has had close contacts with cheese factories in supplying equipment and other essentials required in the manufacture of cheese.

A change of ownership took place in 1949, followed by a program of expansion, with the result that Slawson-Riley products are becoming more familiar in Ingersoll as well as throughout Ontario and other provinces.

The firm maintains a large staff of employees and has complete lines of processed cheese products in various styles, half pound, one pound, two pounds and five pound sizes for which a large market has been developed.

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*both buildings demolished in Apr & May 1963.*

*on north side of CPR tracks - East of James St. and away back.*

*on James St. west side - few doors north of Royal Bank.*

*Excellent progress was made by the Legion with the work in construction of a Sohier's Memorial located in the local cemetery. 1945*

# Beldaire Dairy Has New Item

Soon to be available on the dairy production market is a recently perfected fluid known as vitaminized-homogenized milk. Beldaire Dairy in Ingersoll will offer this latest product to their customers in the near future, company officials said.

The milk, which is rapidly acquiring nation-wide recognition as a staple dairy product, contains a sterilized concentrate of vitamins A and D.

The Beldaire Dairy, purchased from the Bartram Dairy Company in December, 1950, serves a large clientele in Ingersoll with its fleet of four white trucks.

Since the change of ownership in 1950 partners and owners, H. O. Stackman and Bruce McCall, have directed a brief yet comprehensive expansion program.

The delivery fleet has increased from three to four trucks and an ultra-modern bottle-washer and

sterilizer has been added to the plant equipment. This new unit includes an automatic conveyor system which carries bottles from the washer to the bottler untouched by employees.

The dairy bar, a supplement to the plant, is open to customers from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7.30 each night. In the dairy bar light lunches and energy-packed dairy products are served.

Both the staff and customers who purchase from Beldaire have increased steadily in numbers during the past two-year period.

Included in the many varieties of products sold by Beldaire are: cottage cheese, butter of all grades, butter and skim milk, regular milk, Jersey and homogenized milk.

*June 1-1954 - above Dairy bought by Geo. Powell and Wilfred Stemmler*

# Cooke and Brown Garage Represent Motor League

Emergency summons for tow-truck aid from accident-involved cars in the Ingersoll district are relayed to the Cooke and Brown garage on Charles street, the only local dealer-member of the Ontario Motor League.

As sole representatives for the Ontario Motor League in Ingersoll, the Cooke and Brown tow-truck remains on call on a 24 hour per day schedule.

Lorne Cooke and Lloyd Brown have controlled the Chrysler-Plymouth dealership in Ingersoll since the formation of their business partnership on Jan. 1, 1947.

Prior to the 1947 step, which

made the enterprise a jointly owned one, Mr. Cooke had operated the sales section since 1933. Both are life-long district residents.

The garage harbors all of the vehicles, but more specifically, genuine parts for the Chrysler and Plymouth automobiles.

The staff of five employees is fully capable of rendering competent repairs to cars needing service. Croke and Brown also offer a used car sales service to the public.

The 1952 Chrysler is, now on display at the garage on Charles street and the Plymouth is expected to arrive in the near future.

# New Idea's Units Popular

The punch which has carried New Idea Furnaces into well over 200,000 Canadian homes is a recently conceived method of heating which utilizes fans to infiltrate the house or building with air warmed at a pre-determined temperature.

Ordinary heating units send the air through the structure via convection currents. These currents are merely the normal rising of heated air and sinking of colder air; a natural process.

New Idea units were produced following investigations which led company officials to believe that these convection currents were too sluggish for efficient house heating.

While forcing heated air through the building, the New Idea heating unit also humidifies and purifies the atmosphere in the process.

This principle has become a widely admired one, not only among home-owners but among manufacturers in associated industries.

Plant No. 2 was erected in 1936 to accommodate an increasing demand for more working space. No. 2 plant houses a complete foundry, heavy steel bending and shearing equipment and a large warehouse.

However, the office and display rooms are still located in the original building, in Plant No. 1, on Charles street. Some construction is still carried on in the Charles street building, but in recent years the building has become more of a structure for storing company products.

New manager of the plant, A. S. Hallamore, who began directing the company's policy nearly two years ago, has maintained a program of keeping the plant equipped with only the latest in modern machinery so that furnaces and winter air conditioning systems manufactured by New Idea will be of the latest possible design.

*New Idea plant bought by G.W. Gilman - Feb 1956 for mobile home manufacture*

The interval between 1940 and 1950 saw Bigham's operate a wholesale ice-cream business, which exchanged ownership with the Borden Company in October, 1951.

# Ingersoll Planing Mill Well-Established Firm

A. Henderson, owner of the Ingersoll Planing Mill and Lumber Company, Thames street, north, has had over 40 years of experience in planing and sawmill work and management.

Before purchasing the Ingersoll mill from George Mason in 1946, he operated a sawmill on the Kow-kash River in northern Ontario and a planing mill at Cheltenham, Ontario.

He also obtained further insight into this type of work when he was an employee in a planing mill in Toronto.

Mr. Henderson specializes in sash, frame, and general manufacturing in addition to general planing mill work.

The original mill was started by Fred Richardson and was bought from him by Mr. Mason.

With a lengthy history of successful operation behind it, the mill has become a well-established enterprise in Ingersoll.

# Bigham's Restaurant Hub Of Down-Town Ingersoll

Bigham's restaurant, at the hub of down-town Ingersoll, was purchased from R. C. Winters in January, 1914. One month later, W. R. Bigham and two sons, Ross and Fred, had commenced a business that was destined to become accepted as one of the finer eating establishments in Ingersoll.

Still a thriving concern, Bigham's has gradually expanded since its opening day. The store was re-equipped just one year after the firm had started.

Bigham's was a retail and wholesale outlet for local merchants and customers until 1926, when it was incorporated as a company under the name of Bigham's Ltd.

In 1930, Bigham's purchased two dairies and the Ingersoll Creamery and moved them into the plant now operated by the Oxford Dairy Ltd. This dairy business enterprise was controlled by Bigham's until 1940, when it was sold to the Wilson Dairy Company.

*on James St. west side - few doors north of Royal Bank.*

*Excellent progress was made by the Legion with the work in construction of a Sohier's Memorial located in the local cemetery. 1945*



Died in Florida  
March 4-1962.  
age 65.

**"LEFTY" JUDD HONORED**—A 15-year-old pitching career in major and minor baseball leagues has led Oscar "Lefty" Judd to the International League Toronto Maple Leafs and last night fans from Ingersoll and all over Western Ontario honored the big lefthander. Judd received a shotgun from the fans and fly casting equipment from his teammates. Mrs. Judd was presented with a wrist watch. Above, following the presentation, are shown, from left to right: J. L. Sutherland, Woodstock, K. R. Daniel, Oxford M.P., "Lefty" and Mrs. Judd, S. A. Gibson, Mayor C. W. Riley and Dr. L. W. Staples, all of Ingersoll.—(Staff photo).

Died Jan. 27/55.  
was 95 in Sept. 1954.



**E. H. HUGILL 1952**

Who will return to his home in Ingersoll shortly from Port Keewaydin, Muskoka, where he has served as postmaster for 50 summers. Mr. Hugill was 93 on Sept. 12.—(Photo by ...)



**LOADED FOR BEAR?**—Oscar (Lefty) Judd, popular member of Toronto Maple Leafs' mound corps, proudly handles a shotgun presented to him, by a delegation of Western Ontario fans who watched him stalk Newark Bears from the mound at Maple Leaf Stadium last night. Mayor Sam Gibson of Ingersoll (right), who headed the delegation from Ingersoll, Brantford and Woodstock, made the presentation. Mrs. Judd, who received a watch, anxiously eyes her husband's new fowl-ing piece.



# Beaver Lumber Growth Rapid

Charles G. West.

The Beaver Lumber Company has undergone an almost phenomenal rise in the district lumber field in its eight years of active service to customers in this vicinity.

It has become one of the largest lumber supplying firms in Oxford county with a patronage of hundreds of steady lumber users.

Manager Reg. Stewart is always available to give prospective customers sound advice pertinent to the various uses of lumber.

Retailers in lumber, fibre boards, roofing materials, door and window sash fittings and many other building needs, the Beaver Lumber sign has become synonymous with wood of quality throughout Oxford county.

Among the many specialized departments utilized by the company is a modern lumber mill, complete with planning machinery, capable of producing finished lumber exactly as ordered.

# Ingersoll Auto Electric Began in War Friendship

On West side Thames St. N.

Out of the Royal Flying Corps of the First World War came a friendship which was later to become a partnership in the automotive business in a small town thousands of miles away.

First world war veterans P. T. Fleischer and R. A. Jewett, both Ontario born, were destined to wait four years after the conclusion of the war before setting up a garage on Thames street in Ingersoll.

Both had had previous experience in auto repair work. Mr. Jewett obtained his background from a 1912 beginning which took him to the western provinces and Ontario. Mr. Jewett was initiated to this specialized industry one year later, in 1913.

With the exception of one year,

Mr. Fleischer has been a resident on Ingersoll. Born in Beachville 1897, his parents made this town their home in 1898. The early life of Mr. Jewett was spent in Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Under the sign of Fleischer and Jewett, they swung open their garage doors for business in 1920, with a 1911 cadillac for towing equipment.

The business has been marked by gradual yet ever-expanding progression.

Now, with over a score of employees, the flourishing garage houses ample storage space for show-room display purposes and utilizes the latest innovations in the automotive service field for complete and swift repair work.

# Huge Anniversary Cake From Zurbrigg's Oven

1952

"One hundred glittering candles symbolizing century of municipal office, 110 contributing links welded into an ever-lengthening chain. The last, my own, as yet open and untried."

This excerpt was taken from Mayor Thomas Morrison's address commemorating Ingersoll town councils' 100th year of existence at the inaugural ceremony of the 1952 council on Jan. 7. It was delivered by the mayor as a giant, 35-pound anniversary cake glowed beneath 100 candles in the town hall just over one month ago.

This cake was symbolic of Zur-

briggs outstanding contributions to the community of Ingersoll during the past years. The mammoth structure of pastry was carried into the council chambers on that historic occasion with all the pomp and splendor required to mark the completion, the passage of one hundred years.

Councillor Mildred Mills, first woman to be elected to Ingersoll's town council, sliced the first portion from the birthday cake.

For nearly half of Ingersoll's hundred years, Zurbrigg's Bakery has lived and produced alongside Ingersoll's other progressive manu-

facturers. The bakery first began business in 1908 on the same site upon which it now stands.

Bernie Zurbrigg, the present owner, learned the intricacies of baking under the tutelage of his experienced father in 1932. Since then the business has expanded until there are now 36 employees and six trucks catering to customers in the Ingersoll district.

The obsolete old time brick ovens have long since been supplanted by up-to-date type ovens as have the mixers and other baking equipment.

on Thames St. two doors South of Post Office

I have one of these in drawer in desk with notes - B.J.

# Clark Trucks Plow Snow

The department of highway chartered R. S. Clark and Son trucks play an important part in the annual battle with snow-blanketed roadways in this area.

Often, trucks bearing the R. S. Clark sign may be seen spreading an ice-combating mixture of sand and calcium during night-long sanding operations.

Mr. Clarke's gravel and sand pits on Whiting street have been dispersing loads of high-grade sand, crushed stone, and gravel over Oxford county since 1941.

Even previous to this date, Mr. Clarke maintained a gravel pit in Centreville. He purchased the present site for gravel excavation

eliminated by continuous excavation.

Mr. Clarke now specializes in crushed stone for concrete, water washed sand and road gravel.

A fully equipped machine shop services all Clarke equipment in the building adjacent to the gravel pits. Included in the heavy equipment operated by Clarke and Son are two scoop-shovels, a bull-dozer, and six four-ton trucks.

One of the Clarke trucks is currently engaged in hauling gravel from the Sarnia pipe-line project.

Mr. Clarke, born in Thamesford, employs five full time men and takes on additional help as required during the summer months.

Ingersoll's new "Strand" theatre - built by S.O. Axelrod - was opened on Feb. 1 - 1948

# Gordon States Construction In Fifth Year of Operation

Residing on the North Town line, Gordon States, general construction firm will draw its fifth year of operation in Ingersoll to a successful conclusion in 1952.

With this conclusion will come the enviable record of at least 14 houses erected in four years. These structures, built mostly in the town of Ingersoll itself, have been constructed complete with heating and plumbing units and furnaces.

Mr. States has erected ten of his homes in the newly-developed north end area and he eventually hopes to build more houses in this north end project.

Starting in 1940 in the construc-

tion business as a part-time worker, Mr. States has mushroomed his enterprise into an efficient general construction firm with five employees.

He has given his entire time to the rapidly growing concern since 1949.

He has done some remodeling during the past year, but prefers to obtain the construction contract complete, installing the various units himself.

Only high-grade materials are used in construction, and work is performed competently by using the latest in power-tools.

# Alf Boniface Purchased 63-Year-Old Business

Alf Boniface, Ingersoll merchant, bought the 63-year-old George Beck business from the late George Beck, junior, soon after receiving his discharge from the Canadian Army in 1946.

An Ingersoll resident all his life, with the exception of the three-year stint in the army, Mr. Boniface obtained employment with Mr. Beck in 1939 and stayed with the wholesale and retailers until he joined the forces in 1943.

On Aug. 24, he entered the Beck employ for the second time, and on Dec. 1, purchased the retail section of the business. Mr. Beck retained the wholesale rights and now operates on King street.

Additional facilities for customers that have been installed by Mr. Boniface during the past five years include a wide-ranging magazine section and ice-cream coolers.

Noticable on the wall at the rear of the store is a venerable and somewhat unique clock. Still ticking away the seconds with exactness, the time-piece was given to the late Mr. Beck, senior, through a cigar-premium exchange in 1887.

The clock survived a severe fire near the turn of the century, and emerged scorched but virtually unscathed.

Thames St. 2nd store north of Royal Bank

# Fulton Lumber and Coal Proud of Rapid Service

Wood-workers, whether they are amateurs who like to make minor household items in the basement, or qualified carpenters, can approach the lumber section of the Frank Fulton Coal and Lumber Company in Ingersoll with confidence that their needs will be accurately fulfilled.

Owner Frank Fulton maintains a well stocked warehouse of lumber supplies and has obtained more than ample experience in this specialized field over the past 40 years.

After the firm had been in operation for 15 years under the management of M.E. Scott, Mr. Fulton purchased it and inaugurated a program aimed at increasing service to the public. This change of ownership occurred in 1932.

Since 1932, fuel consumers and builders have been turning to the varied products of this firm in increasing numbers.

Currently, the Frank Fulton Coal and Lumber Company is one noted for its progressive spirit and rapid service to the customer.

In addition to the coal and lumber yards, Mr. Fulton manages an electrically-driven chopping mill.

King St. W. South side next R.R. tracks Fulton sold to Corbett Bros. Mt. Pleasant in June 1970

When the Noxon Co. moved from its original site, where the Furniture Co. now stands (1950) it moved to a large frame factory well back on the east side of Thames St. just north of the C.P.R. track. Noxon soon took up the land between the C.P.R. Station and the river and sold the old factory. It was then moved across the C.P.R. tracks and occupied by a company that made fruit machinery. It was eventually destroyed by fire. The Noxon Co. was established in 1856 - incorporated 1872.

Wm. Dunn had a small wagon factory where Noxon built their last factory. They bought the Dunn plant.

To M.T. Buchanan who moved building south of C.P.R. to north of his factory. Held up C.P.R. one day.

Memories still linger with many of the older citizens of the old fashioned system of milk delivery in the town and the great changes that have taken place relative to both the treatment of the milk that is now supplied and the manner of distribution.

Under existing conditions particular care is exercised by dairymen in the feeding of their herds, and the attention that is devoted to them for the production of better milk with conformity to stringent regulations for health protection.

Much is also known of the type of dairies through which the milk is distributed, of the special treatment to which it is subjected including pasteurization, the cleansing of bottles, and its other respects, as an additional guarantee of wholesome quality.

All of this indicates that it indeed is a far cry from the methods that were formerly associated with supplying milk to the town and those of the present time.

Many years have elapsed since milk was first supplied in bottles to customers.

At one time, before the bottling era, the vendors carried their milk supply in bulk. A large can, few of the kind being seen today, holding 40 or more gallons, was strapped in position in the front of the delivery wagon. Beside the can, in a separate box made for the purpose, were the measuring utensils, suitable for the demands of customer, from a pint, a quart to a gallon.

The larger measures were used in supplying hotels boarding houses, and others, where the demand was beyond the average.

The milk was drawn from the can by means of a faucet and then jug, or whatever was suitable, carried to containers, a pitcher or that had been placed on verandahs or at the entrances to homes. Some times they were without a covering for protection from dust, flies, or cats. Just how great has been the change in the delivery system

of that time is apparent by just a glance at what transpires at the present time.

In the earlier days the standard price for milk delivered was five cents per quart and some of the older residents have a somewhat hazy recollection that there were times when a short competitive feud developed that it was even lowered slightly, although they were not positive in this respect.

Over the years Ingersoll had several well known milk dealers with customers scattered in different sections of the town.

One difficulty that confronted the dealers was in the winter, when the large can holding the supply had to be securely covered to prevent the contents from freezing.

Founded May 28, 1887, and with the original license issued by the treasurer of the Province of Ontario, pasted in a minute book, the Dereham and West Oxford Mutual Fire Insurance Company has a record of continuous growth since that time.

The company is licensed to accept fire insurance risks in any part of Ontario, but the bulk of its business is confined to the county of Oxford.

The company has an established reputation for sound management and attention devoted to its policy holders, which is reflected in its expansion during the 65 years since it was organized.

It is of interest that the first policy issued by the company was to Daniel Lints of Salford, May 28 1887, in the sum of \$1,000.

The present president of the company is W.O. Harris, Norwich. The vice-president is R. H. Mayberry, Salford, and the directors, John W. Smith, Brownsville; J. F. Way, Ingersoll; C. S. Williams, Tillsonburg; H. R. McBeth, Salford.

From its small beginning the company at the present time has in force \$6,004,480 of direct insurance, with re-insurance for other mutual companies amounting to \$5,600,622.

For the past six years Alex. Amos, 356 Wellington street, has been the company's secretary-treasurer and agent, with his office at 4 King street, east.

### Cox Press in Ingersoll Produces Fine Printing

The Cox Press in Ingersoll is owned and operated by Ed Cox. A local resident for most of his life, Mr. Cox came from Lakeside, his birth-place, at an early age and settled with his late parents in Ingersoll and attended both public and high schools here.

He joined the Oxford Rifles reserve unit and went active when the unit mobilized. He went overseas as a reinforcement with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

On his return he built a modern printing plant at 59 William street.

An up-to-date organization which produces fine printing. Included in his equipment is a high speed drilling machine and automatic hand presses.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two children, Wayne and Carol.

He can recall the earlier period of his life, when he often watched through the rear windows of the Ingersoll Chronicle, fascinated by the presses in operation. Later he obtained his first job with the old Chronicle.

*Ed. Cox funeral Dec 1, 1962 - Heart failure.*

### Re-Dedicated at Service

1952

INGERSOLL, Feb. 24—Ingersoll Salvation Army held re-dedication services of the citadel today with a full congregation. The building which has been renovated, was redecorated inside and also enlarged

Guest speaker was Col. A. Keith, divisional commander, from London.

Measured by present day actual membership, the size of the Ingersoll Salvation Army after so many years of service could be questioned, he said. When it is considered that for the past better than 60 years there has been active work here both in ministry and social service work, which has gone from this town through men and women who joined the Christian Church, no question could possibly be raised.

#### Tells of Work

Col. Keith gave illustrations of the influence exerted on both Canadian and international life by men and women who have first been called to serve God, who began as boys and girls through the Salvation Army ministry in Ingersoll.

He also mentioned the Salvation Army Ingersoll Corps indebtedness to K. R. Daniel, chairman of the Red Shield appeal, and to those associated with him.

Appreciation was extended to Councilor M. Mills, of Ingersoll, who represented council.

existing in today's service the Rev. C. D. Daniel, United Church; the Rev. rector of St. James church; the Rev. J. M. Ingersoll Baptist Church.

Quoting a text found in Nehemiah the speaker considered the age in which we live to some extent appeared to represent the crumbling walls of a modern Jerusalem, but that it was his belief and the belief of all true Christians that Christianity and spiritual life will be reviewed and extended throughout the world today.



### MAYOR PRAISES SALVATION ARMY WORK

Following a Sunday re-dedication service at the Salvation Army citadel in Ingersoll, the Home

League served a turkey dinner last night. Mayor Thomas Morrison, who brought the congratula-

tions of town council, told over 200 that the local corps deserves the full support of Ingersoll. From left to right are: Mayor and Mrs.

Thomas Morrison, Mrs. R. E. worth, Captain R. Ellsworth, R and Mrs. T. W. Murdoch. (St photo.)

*Improvements cost \$4500.00 - work done by Songhurst/McLeod.*

*all of upper front wall rebuilt & remodelled by Caddell  
Set 1956 - see picture further on ->*

*Funerals - May 10 - 1952*

*Mrs. Sadie Dickhout - at Harris St  
Mrs. Bertie (Nichols) Gale - at St. George  
Wm. Layton (formerly of) - at Norwich Salford*

*Mrs. Harry Worth - at Ingersoll R.*

*May 11 - 1952 - (Mother's Day)  
Carl Nancekivell - very suddenly.*

*Mrs. J. V. Buchanan - funeral  
John F. Summer - 1st week in April 1952  
Miss Sara Catbert -*

*Mrs. A. J. Ruad - 94 yrs old July 10/5*

*at reorganizing in  
of church - to  
of church - to  
at reorganizing*

# Ingersoll Given Swimming Facilities

## Lawson Opens Pool Provided By Industrialist

INGERSOLL, August 20 — Water scintillating under floodlights and illuminated by submerged side-lights, Canada's most modern all-cement outdoor swimming pool, conceived in the mind of a public spirited woman, was officially opened in her memory by Lt.-Governor Ray Lawson here tonight.

Nearly 3,000 people lined the banks to watch an aquatic display and to hear Lt.-Gov. Lawson praise the individual enterprise of the late Mrs. E. A. Wilson and Mr. Wilson, who are giving the use of the 100-foot long pool to the citizens of Ingersoll.

### Died Month Ago

Mrs. Wilson died only a month ago following an operation, just five days before 275,000 gallons of filtered, chlorinated water hissed into the pool for the first time.

Tonight, E. A. Wilson sat motionless on the platform before the lieutenant-governor. Invited to speak he managed only two sentences: "I am very pleased to see so many people here. This is the greatest day of my life."

The pool had been a dream of years for himself and Mrs. Wilson.

### "Life-Long Dream"

"This magnificent pool marks the realization of what might be termed a life-long dream of a much-beloved woman who, alas, is no longer with us," said the Lt.-Gov. speaking across the water to the seated rows of people along every side of the pool.

He noted that Mr. Wilson, a native of England, who was educated in Montreal and came to Ingersoll in 1914, had been one of Canada's noted and successful businessmen, had put the Y.M.C.A. in Ingersoll on a firm foundation, had served his country without remuneration during the war.

The swimming pool project had been planned before the war, but could not be undertaken until this year. Mr. Wilson traveled widely in the U.S.A. and Canada to get the best advice.

### Built in 14 Weeks

Blueprints were approved this spring, building completed in 14 weeks, speediest construction job for such a pool ever completed in the Dominion.

The main pool is 100 feet long by 50 feet, 10 1/2 feet deep, under the one metre and three metre diving platforms, and 3 1/2 feet deep at the shallow end. It is surrounded by a 12 foot concrete walk. There is also a wading pool for children 30 feet by 50 feet.

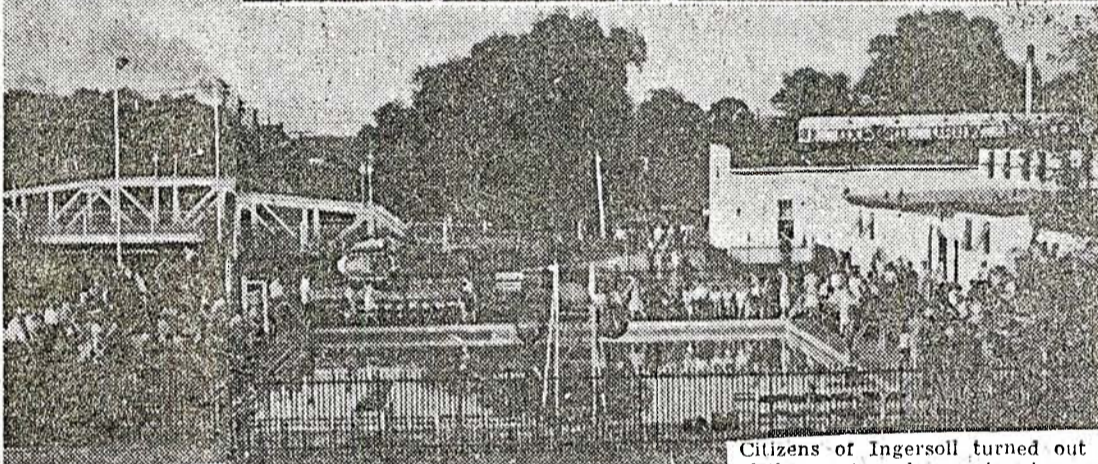
The pool conforms to all official requirements for competitive water games, can be used for racing or competitive diving.

The water is 30 per cent clearer than drinking water, is changed twice a day.

### Locker Rooms Provided

There is a men's and women's locker room of concrete block construction fitted with modern horseshoe counters and fluorescent lighting.

Lt.-Gov. Lawson arrived in Ingersoll at five o'clock accompanied by Mrs. Lawson and son, Lt.-Col. Tom Lawson. The lieutenant-governor visited Ingersoll Hospital, walking around the wards and talking with patients.



Citizens of Ingersoll turned out en masse last night for ceremonies dedicating the opening of one of the most modern swimming pools in Western Ontario. With money donated by E. A. Wilson, prominent Ingersoll business man, the pool was constructed in 14 weeks, and is open for the use of adults and children. Top: Margery Clark, Ingersoll, is shown at the left as she received a swimming award from Mr. Wilson. Centre: View of the pool just before it was congested with townspeople for the opening. Bottom: As Lieut.-Gov. Ray Lawson had just opened his speech at the pool ceremonies, he was interrupted by an express train as it roared through the town and drowned the public address system of the near-by pool. Hon. Ray Lawson is at the extreme left and to right are aides-de-camp, Lt.-Col. Norman Wilkins, O.C. Oxford Rifles; Col. Tom Lawson, F. H. Stone, who introduced the speakers and Mr. Wilson.

It was in this hospital, he recalled at a Chamber of Commerce banquet he attended later, that he first met E. A. Wilson who was a patient there when Mr. Lawson visited the hospital 35 years ago. They have been personal friends ever since.

At the banquet, chairman was L. H. Stone, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The lieutenant-governor remarked that "in Canada it is the right of children to play and to swim in safety under peaceful heavens."

### "Appreciated Benefits"

Speaking later at the pool he said: "Mr. and Mrs. Wilson always considered their resources as something to be held in sacred trust for the benefit of others. They appreciated that swimming was a recreation that had untold natural benefits of sun, water, exercise, and that every child should have an opportunity to learn to swim."

Mr. Lawson then officially declared the pool open, and Rev. Carman Queen, rector of the Ingersoll Anglican Church, dedicated it.

Later, a professional swimming team from Toronto, including London swimmer, Cliff Lumsden, entertained with swimming and diving displays.

*Sewers (sanitary) installed in Ingersoll - 1947 & 1948 -*

*About 1953 - Ingersoll Council bought a street sweeper - mounted & propelled by a powerful motor - cost \$500.00 (Original cost \$12,000.00) - Repairs cost \$200.00. used a few times and has since been junk.*

*Ingersoll Lions Club organized in 1939.*

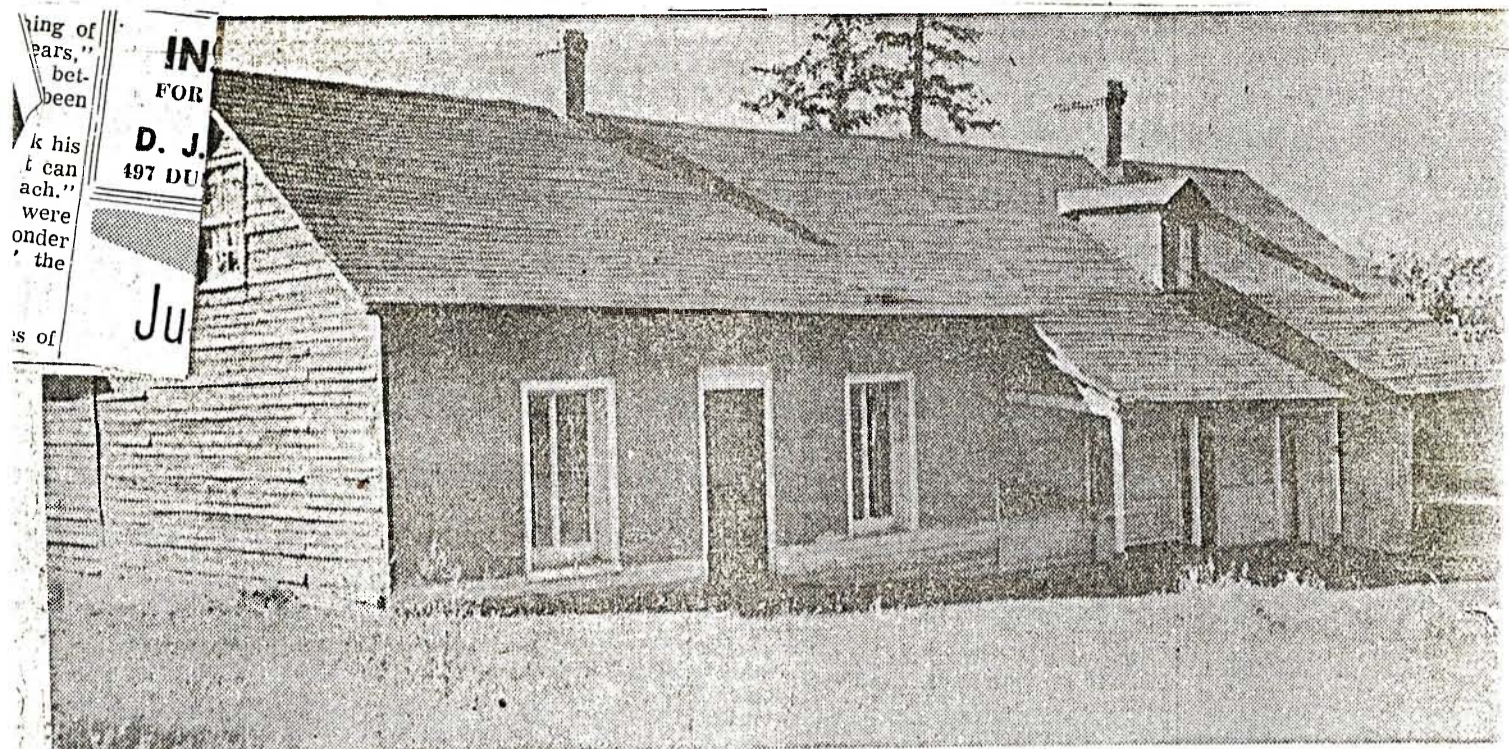
## Bylaw Covers Town's Share

*Mar-1952*

Bylaw authorizing county council to pay Ingersoll's share of the Registry Office cost was given its second reading at county council this morning.

Ingersoll's share of \$16,462.80 will be repaid to the county in payments extending from May of this year to May of 1955.

Warden Harley McBeth and county clerk-treasurer, L. K. Coles are given authority by the by-law to execute the agreement with Ingersoll. Ingersoll's share is 9.72 per cent as compared with 22.36 to be paid by Woodstock and 67.92 by the county.



**TUCKER FARM SITE FOR NEW GOLF CLUB**

The proposed site for the Ingersoll Golf and Country Club shown above. The Tucker farm, located off Thames street, south, just outside the town limits has all the main features for a golf course which includes rolling hills, traps and stands of trees. The Tucker homestead is shown in picture, it is believed would make a splendid club house for the proposed Club. With little effort on the part of volunteer help the house could be a first-rate club house in time at all. (Staff Photo)

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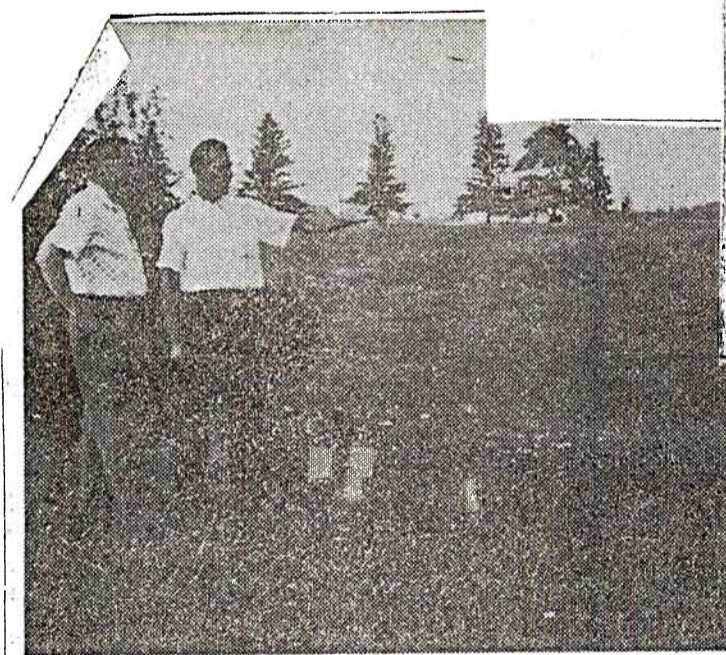
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**GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB OFFICERS**

The ladies of the Ingersoll Golf and Country Club Limited formed an organization and elected their officers and executive at a meeting held in the Y building last night. The executive and officers are shown in the above photo, left to right, front row: Mr. W. F. Walker, Mrs. R. Stone, Mrs. L. A. Westcott, Mrs. F. G. Jones, Mrs. P. T. Fleischer, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. P. Clement, Mrs. T. Daniel. Back row: Mrs. H. N. Clark, Miss I. Paisley, Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mrs. F. Woolley, Mrs. F. G. Rich, Miss Shirley Pittcock, Miss Mary Johnson.



**PURCHASE LAND FOR EXPANSION OF GOLF COURSE**

Seventy acres of rolling land destined to be turned into fairways and greens for the new additional nine holes at the Ingersoll Golf and Country Club were purchased this week by the directors of the club. In the photo (left to right) William Hawkins, vice-president, and Harold Anderson, golf professional, are viewing the new land for lay out of the course. (Staff Photo) Sept. 20-1961

**Golf Executive Elected At Ingersoll Gathering**

The officers and executive of the Ladies Ingersoll Golf Club were elected at their first meeting in their building on Oxford street last night. Those elected were: President, Mrs. P. T. Fleischer, vice-president, Mrs. L. Westcott, secretary, Mrs. F. G. Rich, treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Woolley, social convener, Mrs. T. N. Dunn, assistants, Mrs. Blair Walker, Mrs. H. Fick, Mrs. F. G. Jones, Mrs. Bert Carr, Mrs. W. Hawkins. House committee, Mrs. Gordon Daniels, assistants, Mrs. R. A. Stone, Mrs. Heath Stone, Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mrs. Ronald Skinner. Captain of 18 hole section, Mr. A. B. Clark, vice captain, Mrs. G. Clement; ringer, Miss Mary Johnson; handicap manager, Mrs. J. R. Henley. Captain of 9 hole section, Mrs. Ida Clark; vice captain, Miss Isabel Paisley; ringer, Miss Shirley Pittcock; handicap manager, Mrs. C. Rigby; assistant manager, Mrs. John Mitchell.

# Promoters Optimistic for Ingersoll Golf Course

Prospects for the establishment of a golf course in town, it was learned today, are considered bright. The movement has been gaining ground and some local golfers who are closely associated with it are hopeful that by this time next season they will be playing on it. Promoters of a golf course are giving serious consideration to the matter of where it will be located

and other essential details. They are very optimistic as to the outcome of their efforts which they feel will be concluded in time to have a course by this time next year. A local course has been a dream of many of the towns golfers over a long term of years and the present movement it is felt will be given enthusiastic support when the time is ripe for final action.

4 THE SENTINEL-REVIEW, TU

**D. J. McClellan**  
INSURANCE  
FOR CAR, FIRE, ETC.  
197 DUNDAS ST. PHONE  
Consult

The game of tennis was purely an amateur sport until 1926.

# Hold Meet Wednesday to Discuss Golf Club Plans

Encouraging reports had been reported in connection with the Golf Course and Country Club project. One of the enthusiastic advocates, who has been a leader in the present campaign said this morning that it was highly probable that plans under consideration would soon be completed. He looked upon the situation with the utmost of confidence that by this time next year the town would have not only a fine golf course but a club house with modern facilities.

Those who have gone fully into the local situation believe it would be possible to have a golf club here with a membership ranging from 150 to 200. It has been stressed that in addition to the seasoned golfers there are many who would like to turn their attention to the pastime if a golf course were available here. It also is believed there are numerous potential golfers in the neighboring districts who would welcome the opportunity

SR-May 27/52  
May 1952.  
The proposed Golf and Country Club accepted the option of \$8000 on the Tucker farm. This farm is 88 acres with considerable waste land.

## Ingersoll and Golf.

In May, 1952, Ingersoll residents discovered that they were without a place to play Golf. Those who enjoy this pastime had previously been able to join Clubs in the nearby town of Tillsonburg or City of Woodstock. These Clubs reported that they had sufficient members locally. Woodstock reported having about 600 and could not accommodate Ingersoll golfers.

The Ingersoll golfers became interested in securing a property near the town for their own Golf course. Several farms nearby were under consideration. It appeared to the writer that the easterly portion of the Geo. Nancekivell farm on No. 19 highway, one mile south of Ingersoll might be ideal for a course. Having learned that this farm was to be sold, due to the sudden death of the son, Carl, and there being no one to operate the farm, I made an inspection and contacted Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nancekivell on May 22, 1952. On May 23, 1952 I secured from them the following option, on the suggestion of Mr. J. C. McBride, Solicitor, who was working in the interests of the Golfers of Ingersoll.

## Option on Real Estate.

We, the undersigned, hereby grant to the proposed Ingersoll Golf Club, an option on the south part of Lot 18, con. 2 Township of West Oxford, consisting of 68 acres, more or less, at a price of Five thousand dollars. Said option to extend till July 1st. next. This option excludes the residence and one acre of land. It is further understood that the present owners shall have the right to care for and harvest the crops of this year and the proposed Club shall have the privilege of entering upon the property if and when purchased, to make improvements without causing damage to crops. Ten dollars is hereby paid to bind this option.

G.M. Nancekivell } Owners  
Mildred Nancekivell }

Byron G. Jenvey } Witness

Ingersoll, May 23, 1952, 10.30 P.M. at 23 Ann St.

*Byron G. Jenvey*

The above option seems very crude. It was hurriedly written. B.G.J.

June 24/52 - Decided against taking up the above option.

- Charter directors of Golf Club -
- John McBride - Lawyer
  - Roy Crolley - mrror office
  - A. Clark - recreation director
  - W.S. Small - life insurance
  - R.A. Stone - National Fertilizer
  - J.R. Henley - mgr. Imperial Bank
  - B.W. Carl - Bank & China store
  - T. Walker - Furniture
  - G.H. Emery - medical Dr. Post Hancock pho.

**Attention GOLFERS**

AND ALL THOSE INTERESTED.

Public Meeting - 8 p.m  
Wednesday, May 28th - 1952  
Ingersoll Council Chambers

A large attendance is requested.

# Hold Meet Wednesday to Discuss Golf Club Plans

Negotiations for a suitable property have been advanced to the stage where it has been deemed advisable to hold a meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the council chamber for the purpose of organizing all golfers in the town and district as well as others interested are requested to attend the meeting.

THE SENTINEL-REVIEW, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952

# First Day Camp Donation Will Be Presented Today

First donation for the Day Camp and will be presented to Joe Annarelli, recreation director, this afternoon by the I.O.D.E. The funds raised in the Day Camp Campaign will be used to defray the costs of camping and supervision at Totusogo, a sheltered woodland spot on the banks of the Thames.

is requested that they be returned to teachers or left at the YW as soon as possible. Any donations to the fund should be handed or sent in to the Sentinel-Review or the city hall.

# Golf Meeting 1952 Held at Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, June 9—Another meeting was held in the council chambers tonight to further plans for a golf course here. Four possible sites are under consideration. The committee now plans: (1) to take up options on the Tucker farm, one of the four sites suggested; (2) raise \$25,000, selling shares at \$100 each; (3) apply for a charter under the name Ingersoll Golf and Country Club Limited.

The following slate of directors was named: John McBride, R. A. Stone, J. K. Henley, T. T. Walker, A. B. Clark, Grant Small, R. A. Crolley, William Eckert and B. W. Carr. Associate directors: Eric Wadsworth, E. G. Graham, John Lockhart, James Arnott and Dr. George Emery.

The plan for the recreation commission this year is to give each camper a two weeks vacation. The camp will handle approximately 150 children between the ages of seven and 14. The camp is under the supervision of Laurie Branch who is assisted by six volunteer supervisors. Pat Parkes, Mary Joan Wendling, Barbara Johnston, Doreen Palmer, Willo Gorg, and Ann Douglas. Every precaution is taken by the supervisors and there is always the St. John Ambulance tent with a qualified nurse in charge daily to look after scratches and cuts. More definite plans will be made when the approximate number of children attending is known. Form

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WEDDING  
FLOWERS  
Phone 394.  
**ROCKET**  
FLOWER SERVICE  
W.E. DEJAYR

# Golf Club Leaders Decide To Purchase Tucker Farm

The provisional directors of the Ingersoll Golf and Country Club at a meeting last night at the "Y" building decided to purchase the Tucker farm.

Al Clark will study conditions and prepare a report relative to the layout of the grounds, and another committee of which Dr. G. I. Emery is chairman will report on the adaptability of the present house for club house purposes.

The club had held an option on the property for some time and encouraged by the campaign for sale of shares and the interest that has been apparent in the golf movement, it was decided to take the final step for acquiring the land. A grounds committee headed by

While the directors realize that there is still need of considerable more money they feel that their object will eventually be reached, and it has been stressed that the financial campaign has not yet been closed.

It is said that the Tucker home was the home of Colonel Halcroft - an officer in the war of 1812 with Charles Ingersoll another officer. Col. Halcroft built the oldest portion of the house which was located in a grove of pine trees. Col. Halcroft and his son, lawyer Halcroft built the brick house on corner of Thames and Halcroft St. occupied for many years by the Crawford family - Halcroft St. in the dividing line bet. West Oxford and Ingersoll. - The Tucker sisters vacated the house 1st week of Nov. 1940.

The farm was a crown grant to the Ingersoll's who sold it to Halcroft. It was sold by Col. Halcroft to a Mrs. Ang McHay whose husband was stage coach driver between Ingersoll and Tillsonburg. The Tucker bought from Mrs. McHay and lived there 59 yrs. They bought the farm in 1898.

# Ingersoll Now 100 Years Old, Early Stores, Statistics Listed

# Interesting Displays Seen in Shop Windows

By M. E. Cropp

On labor day, 1952, the town of Ingersoll celebrates the centennial of its incorporation as a village. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament 12th Victoria, cap. 81, and Proclamation of 12th September, 1851 (date of Incorporation, January 1, 1852).

Sutherland's Oxford Gazette for 1862 describes the Ingersoll of 90 years ago as follows:

### 1.190 Century Ago

"During the last decade the progressive advancement of the village has been remarkable, equally as regards population, commercial importance, and the extension of its occupied area. By the census returns for 1861, it is shown that it has outnumbered double its population for 1851 by about 200—having increased from 1,190 in the latter year to 2,756 in the return for 1861.

"Its general aspect has greatly improved in the same period by the erection of a very superior class of public and private buildings, and other improvements which have been going on steadily within the municipal boundary. Consequently its growth and prosperity in the various branches of industry and commerce has been considerably enhanced.

### Fine Buildings

Ingersoll has now a handsome and commodious Town Hall and Market House surmounted by a neat belfry and spire, substantially built of brick. There are also several fine, large edifices of two and three storey, of brick, for business purposes, on the principal streets, which would be a credit to places of greater pretensions, and large first-class hotels.

"The law and medical professions are well represented in the village. There is a weekly newspaper, the oldest in the county, published in it—principles, Reform—issued on Tuesdays, of which Mr. J. S. Gournelt is the editor, proprietor, and publisher. The London and Hamilton road passes through the village, and it is reached in all directions by other good roads and gravel roads. It has an excellent market for the sale of produce etc., which is largely attended. From its eligible situation, its easy accessibility both by rail and road, and the facilities thereby afforded for the transportation of goods, Ingersoll bids fair to become the most important mart of business and commerce in the county.

"The staple business and industrial trade of the village and neighborhood is in wheat and sawn lumber. It is well supplied with manufacturing facilities, having unlimited water power in the immediate vicinity, which at present gives power to two grist and two flouring mills, one of each belonging to R. H. Carroll and J. R. Benson, by whom an extensive business is done in the manufacture of flour for the Montreal and export markets, and an oatmeal mill named the "North Star Mill," carried on by J. Stewart.

"Besides these there is a large flouring mill impelled by steam, belonging to the "Oxford Steam Flour Company." It also contains a steam sawmill, fanning mill, manufactory, sash, door, and blind factory, with two planing and one

flooring machine, belonging to Adam Oliver Esq., who carries on a large general business as a builder, lumber merchant, mill and factory owner, employing 24 men, and having a 30-horse power engine in operation.

### Other Industries

"Ingersoll also has another sash, door and blind factory, with two planing and one flooring machine, of which Messrs. John Christopher and Brothers are proprietors, who have also a very extensive business in building and lumber, with 14 men employed, working a 16-horsepower engine.

"It likewise contains two large foundries, one carried on by W. Eastwood, in which he manufactures threshing, reaping and mowing machines, agricultural implements, etc., employing 30 hands, and having a 12-horsepower engine in active operation. Mr. Eastwood's establishment turns out work to the annual value of \$25,000.

"The other foundry is that of J. and S. Noxon, who do a large business as founders and machinists, and manufacture all kinds of machinery in iron and woodwork, grain separators, reapers and mowers, to the value of \$12,000 yearly.

"There are also several carriage and wagon factories, furniture, pail and tub steam factories, an extensive tannery carried on by Thomas Brown, blacksmith, carpenter, cabinet maker and painters' shops, and a brewery. Besides these it has numerous excellent stores, comprising dry goods, grocery, hardware, crockery, drug, stationery and boot and shoe stores.

### Two Banks

"There are two banks, agencies of the Commercial Bank of Canada, and the Niagara District Bank, with several insurance agencies.

"There are eight churches, one Church of England, two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, two Methodist and two Baptist.

Two mails daily from the west and three from the east. Present population about 3,000 and increasing rapidly. Its municipal government is administered by a village council, presided over by a reeve. The fifth division courts are held in the town hall."

### Several Schools

In 1862 Ingersoll also had a public library with about 1,000 books. There were several schools, in connection with different denominations. The principal, and public one, styled The Union School, being the common and grammar schools united, is described as "an excellent institution. It is a handsome two-storey brick, with ample playgrounds, well fenced. Average attendance 180. John Wells, head teacher. Other teachers, F. Atkin, Samuel Shell, Sarah Hovendon."

In 1862 the post office stood on the southeast corner of King and Thames street, with Joseph Thur-

kell, postmaster. There were lodges of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Oddfellows, and the Royal Orange Association. There were two musical societies, organized in 1862, the Ingersoll Philharmonic Society, "composed of ladies and gentlemen of good musical taste and talent," and the Ingersoll Musical Association "composed exclusively of instrumental performers." There was also a Temperance Lodge.

### Two Remain

Of the eight Ingersoll churches listed for 1862, only two buildings remain—the Wesleyan Methodist Church on Oxford street, the basement of which is rented by Mr. Barnett to store Massey Harris equipment, and the first Roman Catholic Church, on John street, behind the present Catholic property. It is now a three-apartment building. Originally it stood with the end toward the street, and had a small spire.

The others were a Regular Baptist, on Albert off King; a Church of England, the first church in the village, on King west; Erskine (Presbyterian); a British Methodist Episcopal, colored; a Methodist Episcopal on Charles street, and Knox Presbyterian, the cellar of which may be seen on St. Andrew's street. After Knox and Erskine joined to build the present St. Paul's, Knox was bought by M. T. Buchanan and made into a hay-fork factory.

### Nine Hotels

There were nine hotels listed for 1862. Three of them remain and are used as apartment houses. Those now in use are Carroll's Hotel, the Daly House, and the Royal. The Royal was very classy. It had a theatre, and advertised free bus service to and from the railway station. It was later known as the Atlantic Hotel.

Other hotels listed were the Anglo American, Carroll and Queen (now Charles) streets—this hotel was locally known as Bummers' Roost; the Royal Exchange; the Mansion House, King and Thames; the Great Western Railway Hotel, Thames and Victoria; Adair's Hotel on north Thames, and the Commercial.

## Col. James Ingersoll Believed To Be First White Child Born in Area

(Continued from Page 15)  
informed that he had not met certain conditions of the "Dram Act" and the "Commission of Peace for the county of Oxford," namely, Peter Teeple, Thomas Horner and Charles Ingersoll, Esq. (1824), had met and decided that the distilling rights should be awarded to Thomas Ingersoll, Jr.

In 1829, Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor, granted water rights to Thomas Ingersoll, Jr., to erect a saw mill on what is known as Smith's pond today. In 1834 Charles Ingersoll, Esq. died and the new postmaster appointed was James A. Ingersoll. In the same year, August 4th, 1834, Thomas Horner, registrar, died and on November 12th 1834 the new registrar was James A. Ingersoll. This appointment rocked Old Mother Oxford to her very boots. The ap-

pointment was to have gone to Solomon Lsoing of Norwich. Mr. Lossing, a peace loving Quaker and a magistrate took his loss very keenly and the Mackenzie rebellion of 1837 was the aftermath.??

They say that competition is the life of trade. From 1820 to 1840 there existed no competition in the village of Oxford - Upon - The Thames. The Ingersoll family and the in-laws of the Ingersoll family held full sway. Charles Ingersoll, Esq. married W. H. Merritt's daughter. They married into the McNabs and the Bensons. They tied up all of lots 21, 22 and 23 of southwest Ingersoll and held it for speculation. For two decades the Ingersoll family set the price of wheat and whiskey, barley and beer, grain and groceries.

We now return to the "cross-roads of Upper Canada" and on

1952  
One of the first exhibits to commemorate Ingersoll's 100th birthday is a collection of clear and antique glass in the window of Carr's Ingersoll Hardware.

This collection was gathered in Ingersoll and Oxford county pioneer homes by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Smith and is causing considerable comment for its beauty and colorful effect. Every piece is a collectors item. Staffordshire dogs; candlebrum with hanging crystal pendants; log cabin butter dish; hens, roosers, ducks and turkey dishes; hobnail, Spanish lace, cranberry red, white flash tumblers, in fact, all the colors of the rainbow to delight the eye.

According to Mr. Smith some of the pieces antedate the formation of Oxford county. Two of the pieces... a thorn handle bon bon basket and a tripod flower holder was secured from the Cruttenden family. Lauriston Cruttenden was Beachville's postmaster in the 40's of the last century. He resigned in 1952, to join forces with Tom Ingersoll, jr., to construct mill sites in St. Marys.

### GLASS MAKING

Mr. Smith explained why some colored glass is considered more valuable than other colored glass. He explained it this way, "Silica sand and borax, when fused, makes white glass... When this is in a molten state it can be blown, pressed or poured into a mild to give it shape. Take three tumblers of the same size and design. A red, a green and a chapest because oxid of iron was added to the white glass when it was in a molten condition. The red will cost 10 times more be-

cause oxide of gold was used to mauv will be the most expensive because oxide of platinum was used as a coloring agent, hence, antiqu mauv glass is a scarce glass to obtain. Add silvr and copper and you get a canary yellow. Cobalt will give you a dark oxford blue, but add tin, zinc and cobalt, you will get a light cambridge blue.

"Glass was known to the ancients and no particular country can claim its invention... Not even the Russians. Probably, its secret came from lightning striking a hill of borax and sand. It is said that at the atomic bomb proving ground is a rather glassy affair after the atomic explosion which generates a terrific heat and fuses the earth's crust."

In the same window, Mrs. Robert Carr has displayed some rare items of glass sand china which are family heirlooms.

### CALLPAPE R

Another interest of Mr. Smith's is the collection of clocks, old musical instruments and wallpaper. The latter is being displayed in the window of Jack Douglas and they are from the sublime to the hideous. Birds of paradise, cut-out roses, 22 inch borders of mountain, boating, and flying bird borders, along the side of a light black and drab green paper of 1892 vintage.

"Women will hoard up wallpaper for a couple of decades after the wall has been papered" claimed Stan "this is based on far that a section of the wallpaper might be damaged and it can easily be repapered, pet, the papered, but they will cling onto

the old odd roll. A lot of this exhibit came out of the attic of "The First" which was Colonel Boyle's home, east end of Woodstock, and built in the 60's. In my estimation, the most beautiful wallpaper period was around 1906 with the cut-out ribbons, roses, shields and crowns. I can visualize some of the rooms which would be papered with the near black superimposed with tiny pellow fleur de lis. On peek and a teetotallr would have th D T's."

An 1847 melodian, muscial albums and an old phonograph will be placed in the window of E. H. Alborough. The Sentinel-Review will display Mr. Smith's two copies of the London Times, dated 1798 and 1806, announcing Nelson's victory of the Nile and the funeral of the admiral, in 1806.

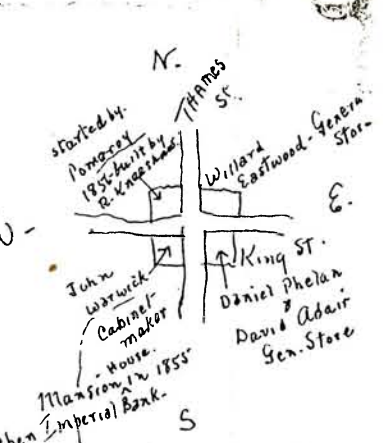
46 errors in above article  
W.R. Smith - Clerk of Town of Ingersoll 1888 to Jan 3 1934 - succeeded by Robt. McInnes as Clerk Treasurer - Salary \$2. 1945. Elmer window next. 1907 - Apr 1 - Wm. McInnes

## POPULATION CHANGES IN LAST 50 YEARS

Ingersoll's population increased nearly 1000% of the century. In 1901 there were 4763; in 1921, 5150; in 1931, 5782 and in 1951, 6523; in 1911, 5233; 1941, 5123.

B.P.J. bought school books for turnip & mangel seed sold also.

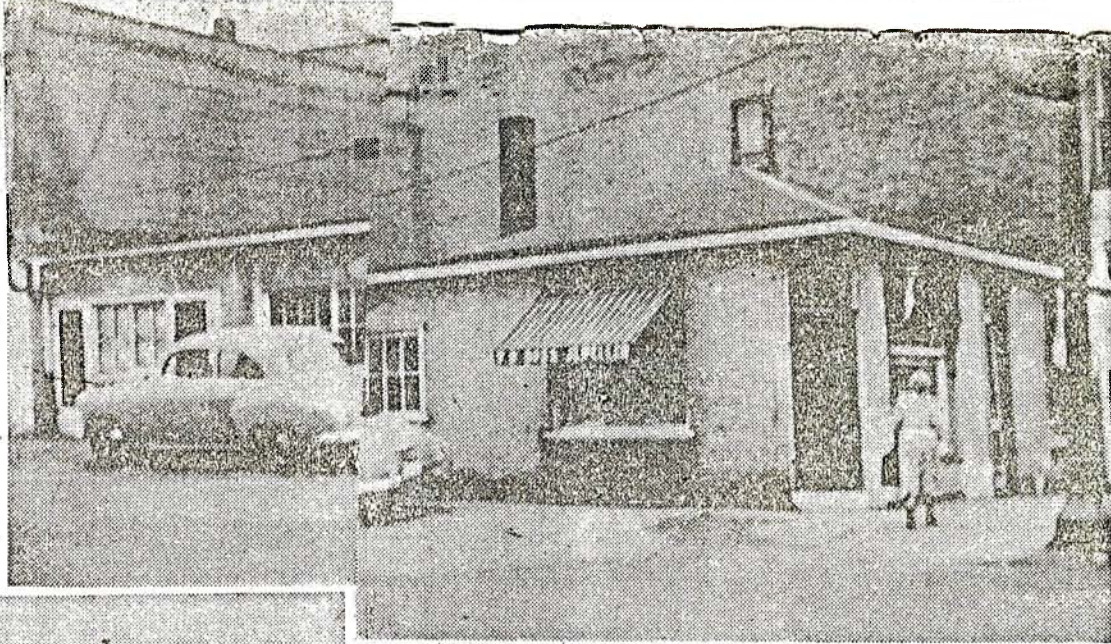
If one wishes to know what the average drugstore carried one hundred years ago one can read Mr. Kneeshaw, chemist, druggist, and stationer. Dealer in drugs, chemist's patent medicines, stationery, school books, law blanks, etc. Importers of English and French perfumery, soaps hair, nail tooth and paint brushes, surgical instruments, etc. Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. He trusts after an experience of upwards of 18 years in a First Class Drug Establishment, and strict attention to the business, and the qualities of his public patronage... N.B. A corner building occupied by John Wapshaw was demolished, in 1855, and the Mansion House erected in its place. When the Imperial Bank erected their new premises the old hostel was cut in half and moved to Canterbury street and converted into two residences known today as number 32 and 34 Canterbury. On the northeast corner was a vacant lot. In 1837 Mrs. J. Pomroy, London, excavate this lot and put in a stone foundation. One morning he was found murdered in the basement and his body was hidden under some planks.



I remember Mr. Kneeshaw B.P.

It is believed the Jarvis Hall was on this site and the frame township & village hall was on this lot; the hall burned in 1856.

Among old Ingersoll buildings still standing are the former Registry Office (right), the town's oldest building, and the old Jarvis Block (below). The Registry Office was built in the early 1830's and the Jarvis Block was listed in accounts of the town in 1862. Both buildings are links with the past of Ingersoll which this year celebrates its centennial as described on this page by M. E. Cropp.



This has always been known as the Homer Campbell Block - who built it.



Stationers.	St. Thomas.	(3)
	32	33
TOTAL TAXES		Date of Payment
Amount	\$	cts.
		10 72 Dec 15

1854  
**1855 Church Link With Early Ingersoll**



**Col. James Ingersoll Believed To Be First White Child Born in Area**

On August 13, 1886 the death of Col. James Ingersoll was reported as follows:

"Passing away of probably the first white person born in this county—For 52 years county registrar.

"We this week regret to chronicle the demise of probably the oldest resident of the county, James Ingersoll, Esq., who, for 52 years, held the position of registrar. He was a thorough gentleman, and so highly esteemed that he had not a single enemy. His quiet, kindly disposition could not help gaining him the respect of the community, which he enjoyed during his long lifetime. He was born in the year 1801, and is said to have been the first white child born in the county.

**ARRIVED IN 1793**

"His father, Thomas Ingersoll, came from Berkshire county, Mass., and his mother was a sister of General John Whitting. They arrive there some time in 1793 with several other U.E. Loyalists, and were induced to settle in this vicinity by the promise of a crown land grant of the township of Oxford, and probably by the account given of the country by Capt. Brant, Chief of the Six Nations, whom Mr. Ingersoll met about the

same time, while the chief was on a visit to New York.

"The result was that Mr. Ingersoll being selected to present the petition. A council was held in March, 1793, at Niagara, then the seat of Government; the grant of a township was made, and the selection was on the Thames river, where the town of Ingersoll now stands, Mr. Ingersoll cutting the first tree, which went into the first log house, or white man's building of any kind, at that place. In that rude structure our subject was born,—the town of Ingersoll being named after his father.

"The condition of the grant of the township was, that Mr. Ingersoll and his associates should furnish 40 settlers, who were each to have a farm of one or two hundred acres of land on paying to the government a fee of sixpence sterling per acre. About that time some evil minded persons reported to the Home government that Governor Simcoe was likely to injure the country by encouraging Americans to settle here, as they might hold the land in bulk and thus prevent discharged Loyalist soldiers and their political friends from procuring grants. The result was that an order from England cancelled several grants, that of

Mr. Ingersoll among the number; he became disgusted, removed to the township of Toronto, on the Credit River, and there died in 1812, leaving a widow and seven children. Charles Ingersoll, the eldest son, was in the war of 1812-14, raising at the start, with Mr. William H. Merritt, a troop of Light Dragoons, of which Mr. Merritt was captain, and he lieutenant. The company served through the war.

**BORN IN WOODS**

"Born in the woods, and there spending most of his youth, the subject of this brief biography, browsed, as best he could, on the underbrush of knowledge, doing much more, in the line of mental drill, out of school than in, securing in fact a good business education. His brother, Charles came into possession of the original Oxford farm in 1817, and the next year James was sent to take charge of it.

"On arriving at the old place which I left when only five years of age, I had no recollection of it. During the war all the fences were destroyed and all the boards on the old barn had been removed, but the log house in which I was born was standing and occupied

(Continued on Page 19)

The old Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ingersoll is another link with the early days of that century-old town. The church, on Oxford street, was built in 1855. 1854

The large white brick house - at 298 Oxford St. S. - home of Alderson family for many years, was built by P.T. Brown, a partner in the legal firm of Brown & Wells - Ingersoll - the house & barn were built in 1878.

Still standing in 1955.  
Bought by Norman Thornton & torn down in June 1956  
7 28 6 138

# 90th Birthday Celebration Opening On Sunday With Service and Concert

A century of marked progress in Ingersoll will be celebrated Sunday evening and all day Monday as the habitants of this prosperous town in Oxford County prepare for their centennial.

Canon H. G. Cook, of Ottawa, will be the guest service speaker at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church at 7 p.m. Sunday. The community church service is under direction of the Council of Churches.

Following the services, the Oxford Rifles Band will hold a concert at Memorial Park.

Monday's festivities get underway with a children's parade, featuring bands, clowns, sponsored by Diaper Heights Community Association. At 10 a.m. a children's pet show will be judged at Memorial Park. An hour later—11 a.m.—the kids will again enjoy the spotlight with races at the park.

Some 25 colorful floats, bands and clowns will start the Junior Chamber of Commerce parade at 1 p.m. The parade will assemble

at Borden Co. Ltd. at 12 noon, moving off to King, Oxford, Charles, Thomas, Canterbury, Wellington to Victoria Park.

At 2.30 p.m. Mayor Thomas J. Morrison will read the proclamation at the grandstand. Another Jaycee feature, judging of the beard contest, will be at 2.45 p.m. at the grandstand. Other events are Review of Fashions, Tug of War finals, ball game featuring Chemical Lime "Girls" team, street dance, and market building displays.

# Early Citizens of Ingersoll Named On List For Town's First Election

(Continued from Page 16)

Macklin, merchant; John Mollison, mechanic; John Moore, moulder; James Murray, blacksmith; Edward Mavor, carpenter; George Liam McDowell, laborer; John McKenzie, tailor; James McDonald, laborer; John McDonald, merchant; James McDonald, J.P., merchant; John McNab, merchant; J. I. McKenzie, merchant; Chris McMullin, yeoman; Dr. James McCarthy, physician; Robert McDonald, merchant; Marshall McKay, carpenter; Henry O'Brien, tailor; Adam Oliver, carpenter; Hiram Pickard, teamster; Robert

Poole, yeoman; Thomas Peacock, yeoman; Willis D. Pillton, shoemaker; H. Poole, teamster; J. Powell, laborer; C. P. Parker, yeoman; Chas. Parkhurst, clothier; Sam Poole, tailor; Daniel Phelan, J.P., merchant; John Patterson, innkeeper; David Paine, tailor; Uriah Phillips, blacksmith; Edward Quigley, lumberer; Ephraim Robinson, chairmaker; R. H. Rumsey, founder; Patrick Shanley, laborer; Robert Sheedy, laborer; John Sheedy, carpenter; G. A. Spur, innkeeper; William Smith, wagonmaker; Daniel Schell, carpenter; A. Snelgrove, mechanic; Arron

Steele, mechanic; Henry Schofield, blacksmith; Rev. L. F. Smith, minister; John Taylor, carpenter; Moses Tripp, bailiff; John Urwin, yeoman; Stephen Venton, laborer; James Vanatter, laborer; John Warwick, cabinetmaker; John Walker, cooper; John Walsh, lawyer; David Wilson, druggist; G. H. Webster, cabinetmaker; Richard Veigh, mechanic; Edward Wellare, teamster; James Walker, butcher; George Webster, joiner; John Wail, yeoman; Thomas Ward, laborer and Rev. Robert Wallace, minister.

Of the above names the oldest residents were Henry Schofield, J. Ingersoll, Patrick Shanley, Elisha Hall, John Goble, Daniel Phelan, Hiram Pickard, Thomas Brown, Richard Crotty, The Doty brothers, The Barkers, the Carvills, D. Canfield and J. M. Chapman. Edward Doty was born in Ingersoll, in 1799, and J. A. Ingersoll, in 1801.

Other citizens living in the town at the time and did much for its development were Henry

# Ingersoll Caskets Major Production At Cole Plant

One of Ingersoll's most flourishing businesses, the James A. Cole Co. Ltd., started in 1887 as a furniture factory owned by a Mr. Hault. It was purchased by the Ellis family at the turn of the century and then sold to the late James A. Cole in 1927.

In 1932, when all businesses were suffering from the depression, a visitor to Ingersoll suggested to Mr. Cole that he start making caskets—of ordinary caskets, but ones of highest quality. His advice was taken and shortly after this the Ingersoll Casket Co. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the James A. Cole Co.

Casket production now forms the major part of the output and caskets in this Thames Street South factory are distributed across the Do-

# Fire And Flood Recalled As Town's Major Disasters

Two major disasters in the town's history were witnessed by the late Mrs. Mary E. Edwards, and vividly recalled by her as she neared her 90th birthday in 1938, at which time she had resided continuously in Ingersoll for a period of 71 years. She passed on in 1946 shortly after reaching her 97th birthday.

She witnessed both the big fire in 1872 which wiped out the main business section of the town and also the raging flood waters which raced through the west side of the town causing death and destruction, after the breaking of the dam at King's pond.

Born near Grand Rapids, Mich., the late Mrs. Edwards came to Ingersoll as a bride at the age of 18. She recalled that at that time the streets of the town were lighted by kerosene lamps at the main corners that there were single planks here and there for sidewalks there was no gas, no electricity, and of course no telephones.

At that time residing on Hall street, the late Mrs. Edwards said she went down town to see the

fire. All the east side of Thames street had been destroyed when she reached the scene with the exception of a brick building somewhere east of the present post office building.

She remembered the fire "as a terrible sight" and said she stayed watching until about noon when she saw a pumpmaker, had crowd that Mr. Paine (believed to be C. C. Paine) a pumpmaker, had worked around through the been burned to death. "That" said Mrs. Edwards, "was enough for me and I went home".

Two persons, it was mentioned, were fatally burned and following the fire King street became the main business street.

In connection with the serious flood due to the breaking of the dam at King's pond, the late Mrs. Edwards related that she was then living in the northwest section of the town. On her way uptown and while going by way of the Ingersoll Packing Company plant to reach the Wonham street bridge she was warned by William Hayward, at that time an employee of the firm, that she could not get over owing to the flood. She added "I went closer to see. The

waters were tumbling about. Houses had been washed away from their foundations and much property damaged. One house at that time was floating around in the floodwaters west of the bridge. I saw a small boy clinging to the roof. He was later drowned. Two persons were drowned at that time and many had very close calls."

Reference also was made to the low rentals for housing accommodation that prevailed here in the early days. The rentals ranged from \$2 to \$3 a month and when \$5 was asked it was considered excessive.

*See another article near front of this book on flood from King's pond.*

# R.C. Congregation Formed in 1832

One of the oldest congregations in Ingersoll is that of the Roman Catholic faith, which was formed here in 1832. At the time, the nearest church was in Beachville, but in the early '40's a frame church was built on John street, near the present day St. Joseph's Convent. For many years the church was served by

*I knew the 4 underground. Mrs. Edwards related to me that she had seen the church in the early '40's. I know the 4 underground. Mrs. Edwards related to me that she had seen the church in the early '40's.*

# Disastrous Fire Destroyed First Baptist Church

When the Ingersoll Baptist Church was formed in 1858, Elder George Wilson was the pastor. The people conducted their services in the town hall until 1864 when they were able to meet in their new chapel on Thames Street. This first frame building was severe in design. Debts on this building were not settled until 1884.

In 1888 Rev. J. F. Barker of Whitby, became pastor and it was he who helped his congregation clear up the obstacles (chiefly financial), that were preventing the erection of a new building. In 1890 a church, seating 500, was built and in January 1891 was officially dedicated, taking the name "Tabernacle Church." This was a definite step forward for the church. However in 1898, during the Rev. James Grant's ministry, the church was hit by lightning and only the walls were left standing.

The insurance paid the mortgage which had been held on the church and now the congregation faced a seemingly impossible task of building a new church on what remained of the old. However the funds were raised by subscription and in February 1899, the new red brick church was dedicated. Further changes were not made until 1946 when extensive alterations were completed.

*Rev. D. Simpson was minister in 1898. Church was destroyed by lightning in 1898. Church shed removed in 1901 & parking lot made.*

The 20 ministers who have served Ingersoll's Baptist Church during its 94-year history are: George Wilson 1858; Thomas Baldwin 1864; John Dempsey 1868; S. C. Keitch 1880; David Hutchison 1880; Thomas Trotter 1882; H. C. Spiller 1883; J. M. Munro 1887; J. F. Barker 1889; James Grant 1895; S. E. Grigg 1903; M. C. MacLean 1905; C. J. McLean 1910; Joseph James 1910; Donald McIntyre 1919; A. J. McDonald 1925; Don Cameron 1932; George A. McLean 1937; Murray Simmons 1946; J. M. Ward 1947. There are approximately 250 attending services at the Baptist Church now.

Note—Sutherland's Gazeteer of 1862 notes a "Regular Baptist Church—situated on Albert off King St. A brick building and erected in 1857. Cost \$1000. Seated 450." The Gazeteer also gives the census for 1861 listing 177 adherents to the Baptist Church.

*Rev. Jas. Simpson began in 1955. Rev. Geo. Cookson April 1963. Rev. Burns - Sept 1969.*

# Once Two Churches of Presbyterian Faith

It was in 1847 that the first Presbyterian congregation in Ingersoll was organized and this small group, encouraged by a generous offer made by Mr. James Ingersoll, built Knox Church, on the north side of St. Andrews Street. Rev. Robert Wallace was inducted in January, 1849 as the first minister. Knox was the "Free Church", one of several groups within the Presbyterian Church.

During 1850 and 1851, several families which had been connected with the "United Presbyterians," another of the groups, moved into the community. In 1852 they organized and in January 1855, Rev. Archibald Cross became their first minister. They built Erskine Church on Charles Street West, on the site now occupied by the Beaver Lumber Company. One of the first to be baptized in this church was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Craig - known to us all as Ingersoll's Mrs. Grace Smith, who has just celebrated her 97th birthday.

Both congregations flourished, but it was felt that it was unwise to have two of the same denomination, and in 1883 the two united. The union was not without controversy, and some members again withdrew to form a separate group. Complete union was not accomplished until 1889 and Rev. E. R. Hutt became the minister. Knox congregation had built the church on Thames street and it was now named St. Paul's and the church changed and enlarged.

Rev. A. Bright was called on the death of Mr. Hutt in 1906 and remained until 1914. Rev. Ronald Macleod was minister from 1914 to 1919, serving as chaplain overseas for a short period; Rev. George Wood served from 1920 to 1925, when after church union, he left to become assistant at the Methodist Church. Rev. James Brown was called in that year and remained until his death in 1932. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. H. H. Turner who retired in 1946. The present minister of St. Paul's is Rev. George W. Murdoch.

In 1949 St. Paul's observed the centenary of Presbyterian Church in Ingersoll, reviewing a century of Christian service and ministry.

*1954 - Rev. William Evans*



# Audiences Wept Over Little Eva's Troubles

The windows of the Town Hall were open, just a little, for the hall was crowded and the April breezes carried a promise of the summer to come. Through the open windows could be heard the melodies of the Lone Star Quartette.

As the evening wore on the open windows served another purpose. They provided an easy exit for the fumes of a carbide spot light which held a chorus of dancing Toppies in a circle of light and as they danced, their shadows flickered across the stage to where a strong leash held in tow "the world's largest bloodhound", more than 80 pounds in weight and valued at \$1,000.

Out of the open windows, too, came snatches of applause for the members of Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, performing on the stage.

This was the Ingersoll scene in April, 1899.

On the desk of Ingersoll's mayor lay a petition from town doctors seeking permission to ride their bi-

cycles on the sidewalks. They based their request on an old English law which decreed that doctors should make calls using the shortest possible distance.

The petition awaited action because the mayor and other members of council were in Buffalo inspecting road machines. Bicycles could be bought for \$12 and advertisements proclaimed the advantages of automatic whistle cycle alarms.

The world was still a year away from the 20th Century. There were no aeroplanes, automobiles or radios. The rich goldfields of Northern Ontario and Quebec lay hidden in a wilderness of muskeg and blackflies. With only five million people, Canada was still a country of farms and forests. Saskatchewan and Alberta were six years away from becoming provinces. From Manitoba to the Rockies there were only 100,000 settlers, sparsely scattered across two million square miles.

A 25-year-old student, William Lyon Mackenzie King was at Har-

vard, where he planned to lecture in political economy.

Out in the cow town of Calgary, a young lawyer, Richard Bedford Bennett, had just been elected to the legislature of the North West Territories.

Men's elastic-sided boots were \$2.50 and a lady's fur-lined cape cost \$15. There was no income tax, and the cost of federal government came to less than \$8 a head. The Toronto World, dead these many years, had the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada, and Henty had just written three new books for boys. No one had heard of a Yukon bank clerk named Robert Service.

Within Canada there was restless expansion, ferment, the pushing back of frontiers. The young giant was nearing manhood.

At Niagara Falls a new suspension bridge was begun and there was a bread war. The price of a loaf dropped from six cents to one and a half cents. The Crow's Nest Pass over the Rockies was opened to rail traffic, and the C.P.R. imported Swiss guides to teach mountain climbing at Banff. In the west there was talk about opening a Hudson's Bay route to Britain, and Toronto city council set aside \$5,000 to learn the best route to James Bay. Because the telegraph line to Dawson City wasn't completed young Mike Mahoney raced to Vancouver in the record time of 14 days with the message that 3,000 gold seekers were

on the verge of starvation. Henry Postage was introduced on letters to Britain and the United States.

The stage was set for the prediction of Sir Wilfred Laurier that "the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."

Early in 1899 Cecil Rhodes asserted confidently that there was no possibility of war with the Transvaal. Yet before the year was out, the first Canadian troops ever to fight abroad had sailed for South Africa. They were equipped in Canada, newspapers of the day reporting proudly that "Fine elastic was used in their braces". Their wives at home received a separation allowance of 15 cents a day, with five cents for each child under 16.

It marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new age.

In a King Street building in Ingersoll, milk from the cows of Oxford county bubbled in evaporators. Tin-making machines pounded with a steady rhythm and out in the country, horses and carts were rumbling over dirt roads, the clatter of tin cans punctuating the pounding of steel shoes.

Here, where the daily output of thousands of cows found its way into tins and formed a substantial part of Ingersoll's monthly exports, a new chapter in Canadian dairying industry began.

For here, what is now The Borden Company, Limited, began, with Ingersoll providing the starting point for the second lap in a venture which had its beginning many years before in a man's desire to give the world condensed milk.—("The River of Milk" The Borden Co. Ltd., 1949.)

## Ingersoll Plant Was Start Of Borden's in Canada

"From a sheet of tin to a can of milk in less than an hour and untouched by anyone," was the way a Tribune reporter described the work carried on by the Borden Co. a few years ago. Built in 1899 by the St. Charles Condensing Company, the Ingersoll plant was purchased by Borden's—its first Canadian factory. The plant was about half the size it is now and employed 25 or 30 men and 8 or 10 girls.

In 1949 the Borden Co. celebrated its 50th anniversary in Canada. Among events in the celebration was a special radio broadcast. Guests of honour on this programme were James G. Milne, superintendent of the Ingersoll plant, and then, Borden's oldest employee, (Mr. Milne is now retired), and Byron G. Jenvey, one of Borden's first Canadian producers.

The plant is still situated in the same position on King St. West. Their work is the processing of milk into evaporated and condensed milk, malted milk, chocolate malted milk and Hemo. Today there are 60 working in the plant. The actual Borden business is Canada-wide and employs over 3000.

In the "River of Milk" (Borden Co. Ltd., 1949), the Borden Co. states: "While the Borden Co. in the United States dates its birthday back to 1857—in Canada we date our start from the commencement date in Ingersoll, Ontario, in 1899, of the first plant we acquired in Canada."

Ingersoll can be proud of the fact that this Canadian Company recognizes this century-old town as its birthplace.

## Rector Helped Plan St. James' Church

Three years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne and 18 years before Ingersoll was incorporated as a village, the Parish of St. James' came into existence. The first services of the parish were held in 1834 in a school house near where Victory Memorial School now stands. Rev. John Rothwell came here from England in that year as rector.

In that year a St. James' Anglican Church was erected on a lot donated by Thomas Ingersoll. The frame construction had wooden steps at the front entrance on King St. W. A large box stove heated the church and a Miss Horendon played the melodeon while a mixed choir led in the singing. Inside the church were three aisles with box pews and large

square pews were occupied by the rector's family, Mr. J. Galliford and family, and Mr. Henry Crotty and family. The collection pots with handles used at first were replaced by plates covered with felt.

In 1868 the present impressive Gothic building was erected. Rev. Canon Hincks was rector at that time and being a former architect did a great deal of planning for the church. In September of 1929 the corner-stone of the Parish Hall was laid by Fred A. Ackert, chairman of the building committee. The building was opened in February, 1930.

The church's centennial year was observed in 1934. Rev. C. K. Master was rector then and special services were held throughout October.

St. James' Anglican Church has had 16 rectors during its 118 year history:

Rev. John Rothwell (1834-45);

Rev. Henry Revell (1845-53); Rev. J. Walter Marsh (1853-60); Rev. Johnstone Vicars (1860-64); Rev. Canon J. P. Hincks (1864-77); Rev. Edward M. Bland (1877-85); Rev. Ernest T. Saunders (1885-89); Rev. Robert Ker (1889-90); Rev. Jos. H. Moorehouse (1890-94); Rev. Arthur Murphy (1894-97); Rev. James Thompson (1897-1906); Rev. R. J. M. Perkins (1906-19); Rev. W. E. V. McMillen (1919-34); Rev. C. K. Masters (1934-39); Rev. H. E. Merifield (1939-46); Rev. C. J. Green (1946-56) Rev. J. Pocock - 1956

Today Ingersoll's oldest Protestant Church has an average Sunday attendance of 350.

### Hard Times in Early 1850s

Opinion differed as to the cause of the market crash but the majority of the financiers attributed the monetary stringency to the construction of new railroads (all on paper); British money withdrawn for the Crimean war effort, and the wild speculation in the Californian gold mines. 1854

Oxford county merchantile interests were hard hit. Only one bank existed in Woodstock and merchants of Tillsonburg, Norwichville, and Ingersoll had to rely upon private bankers to discount their trade paper at interest rates from 10 to 12 per cent. In the early 50's there were four kinds of money in circulation... York, Halifax, New York, and Provincial currency (the Bank of Upper Canada's bills and coins predominated) and the majority of the merchants accepted their customers' currency notes of "I promise to pay," rather than pay the high interest rates of the bank.

## Sledge Hammer To Crushing Plant At Chemical Lime

When Charles Downing opened his lime quarry at Beachville in November 1929 there were four employees. Nearly all the work was done by hand and they had a small acreage in which to work. Sixteen years later, in October of 1945 Chemical Lime Ltd. took over the quarry. Today there are 44 on the pay roll and Chemical Lime Ltd. owns 400 acres.

Back in the early days the men broke the rocks with sledge hammers. The rock was loaded on a wagon and the horses pulled it to an old derrick. The derrick bucket was dropped, the stone loaded, then hauled to the top with hand-operated pulleys.

In October 1950 work began on a new limestone crushing plant with an estimated cost of \$750,000. This plant is completely mechanical and is recognized as the most modern stone crushing plant in North America. They have three 15-ton Euclid Diesel trucks and a 25-ton Diesel locomotive, a D-7 bulldozer and two big 22 and 29T drills, along with a three and one-quarter yard electric shovel to do the work that was done with nothing but "man power" 23 years ago.

The business which started with a very small acreage, is now bounded by the North American Cyanamid on the east, extends west to Stones, and south to the CPR tracks and north to the first concession on North Oxford and plays a very important role in the industries of the town.

## Products From Cyanamid Quarry Of Wide Variety

When North American Cyanamid Limited took over the former Downing's Beachville White Lime in 1929 there were 75 working there. In 23 years that number has only been increased to 81. However, with the introduction of modern equipment, tonnage has been substantially increased to half a million.

It is startling to realize that the thousands of tons of raw rock taken from a depth of sometimes 70 feet can be pounded, crushed, and pulverized and later emerge as glass windows, fertilizer and congolem flooring as well as the more obvious products of cement making plants and construction companies.

In this way deposits taken from a richly gifted earth are used both to make the now-necessary conveniences in a home and to give back to the earth some of its original fertility.

## Zurbrigg's Limited Has Served Town Over 40 Years

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that Zurbrigg's Bakery Ltd., employs a total of 35 persons.

When S. G. Zurbrigg went into business in 1908 there wasn't the variety of cakes and pastry known to us to-day. The main concern then was the baking of bread, buns, a few cakes, (jelly rolls), and a good supply of cookies.

The Bakery was in "The 2 Macs", for 25 years. In 1933, Bernie Zurbrigg joined the staff. In 1936 they moved across to their Thames Street building.

During when re-possibly isfy the rationing Bakery. One shop for three they mo Shop.

Their radius ar With t customers into one of the largest bakeries in

Ontario. As Bernie Zurbrigg, son of the late S. G. Zurbrigg and present manager, stated: "There are not many independent Bakery Compan-

ies in Ontario that employ so many." Thus, for 44 years, Zurbrigg's have persuaded Ingersoll to "Let Zurbrigg's Do Your Baking."

## Ingersoll Re-Assessment To Begin in Two Weeks

INGERSOLL, March 3—A crew of assessment experts will be in Ingersoll about mid-March to start re-assessing the town. The project will probably last until September 30 before it is completed.

Council paved the way for re-assessment tonight by passing a by-law endorsing an agreement with Planning Associates Ltd., of Toronto, which will send its appraisers here to bring local assessment up to date.

Cost of the re-assessment program will be \$13,000 which will be paid off before the first of next year. Under the agreement, appraisers will carry out their work "without interference from council."



Oldtimers may recall what was considered one of the best junior teams Ingersoll ever had. Here it is, in 1907, taken down at Smith's Pond, their practice place. Left to right: Gordon Hay, cover point; Bev Gayfer, rover; Bud Kelly, left wing; George Gregory, centre; Charlie Woolson, right wing; George Beck, point, and Earl Noe, goal. This team went to the semi-finals, playing off with London and losing. Each player got a gold watch. I have seen above team photo

## Zurbrigg's Limited Has Served Town Over 40 Years

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that Zurbrigg's Bakery Ltd., employs a total of 35 persons.

When S. G. Zurbrigg went into business in 1908 there wasn't the variety of cakes and pastry known to us to-day. The main concern then was the baking of bread, buns, a few cakes, (jelly rolls), and a good supply of cookies.

The Bakery was in "The 2 Macs", for 25 years. In 1933, Bernie Zurbrigg joined the staff. In 1936 they moved across to their Thames Street building.

During the war business boomed when residents found they couldn't possibly make enough pastry to satisfy the family's "sweet tooth" while rationing was necessary; so the Bakery was split into two shops. One shop was moved to King Street for three war years. Five years ago they moved to the Oxford Street Shop.

Their delivery covers a 15-mile radius around Ingersoll.

With their large staff and many customers Zurbrigg's have grown into one of the largest bakeries in

Ontario. As Bernie Zurbrigg, son of the late S. G. Zurbrigg and present manager, stated: "There are not many independent Bakery Compan-

Opinions differed as to the cause of the market crash but the majority of the financiers attributed the money stringency to the construction of new railroads (all on paper); British money withdrawn for the Crimca war effort, and the wild speculation in the Californian gold mines.

Oxford county merchantile interests were hard hit. Only one bank existed in Woodstock and merchants of Tillsonburg, Norwichville and Ingersoll had to rely upon private bankers to discount their trade paper at interest rates from 10 to 12 per cent. In the early 50's there were four kinds of money in circulation... York, Halifax, New York, and Provincial currency (the Bank of Upper Canada's bills and coins predominated) and the majority of the merchants accepted their customers' currency notes of "I promise to pay," rather than pay the high interest rates of the

DETROIT — Goal, Sawchuk; defence, Voit, Kelly, Goldham, Reise Pronovost; forwards, Abel, Howe Lindsay, Prystal, Pavelich, Leswick Delvecchio, Skov, Wilson, Stasiuk.

### First Period

1—Chicago, Dewsbury, 19.41  
Penalties — Stasiuk, Witluk, Lindsay, Dewsbury.

### Second Period

2—Chicago, Peters (Guidolin, McFadden) 38  
3—Detroit, Prystal (Pavelich, Leswick) 2.32  
Penalties — Pavelich, Gee 2, Howe (minor and misconduct).

### Third Period

4—Detroit, Pavelich (Leswick) 2.29 dis-  
5—Detroit, Kelly (Prystal, Pavelich)  
Its here to bring local assessment

up to date.

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# Oxford-upon-the-Thames Name Given Ingersoll Prior to 1851

# King Hiram Lodge Formed in 1803

Over 100 years ago, Jan. 1, 1851, the hamlet of Oxford-Upon-The-Thames became the newly created village of Ingersoll, Canada West. Nine hundred and ninety-seven acres of West Oxford along with 725 acres of North Oxford were detached from the respective townships to form the new village, which, since 1793 had been the nucleus around which the entire county of Oxford was settled, therefore, Ingersoll is the oldest settlement between the Niagara and the Detroit rivers.

We interviewed, some 16 years ago, a number of aged citizens who remembered Ingersoll when it was known as Oxford Post Office, namely: The late Neil McFee, Miss Lucy Scott, Mary Haskell and Clarence Brown, all of whom were between 90 and 100 years of age at the time. They possessed all their faculties and, fortunately, childhood memories are more vivid and reliable than the fickle recollections of latter years and from them one can reconstruct Ingersoll of a century ago.

Between 1820 and 1835 seven farms were subdivided into village lots. In North Oxford township they were the farms of Richard Crotty and John Carnegie. In West Oxford they were lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. These lots were owned by Charles and Thomas Ingersoll, jr., Daniel Carroll, Gilbert Harris, James Harris, Elisha Hall and Samuel Canfield. As late as 1852 there were many trees standing and almost all of the stumps of trees which had been felled some time previous. One could stand at the rear of the town hall and look down the hill towards the present location of the C.N.R. station and see a clear view between the rear of the shops situated on Thames and Oxford streets. Many of the

buildings were of squared log construction and many had false fronts. There were no sidewalks and each merchant bore the expense of planking in front of his business establishment. In the springtime, Thames and King streets were in a muddy condition and draymen sank to their axles when freighting heavy merchandise.

There was a daily stagecoach service between Hamilton and London both ways. And on alternate days a coach ran between Ingersoll and Port Burwell. The monetary system was in sterling, shillings and pence. The penny being the lowest unit and not broken down to include half-penny and farthings. Nova Scotia currency (Halifax shilling); York shilling, and American currency were freely circulated and accepted. Barter was the main medium and they settled their accounts with the merchants once a year.

The largest general store was owned by Joseph Browett, of King street, and the building is still standing today and numbered 61, 63 and 65 King, east. The oldest commercial building is on the corner of Market Lane and King street, west. Now occupied by W. B. Ross, jeweller, and Flander's Meat market. This building was built on the order of Col. John Askin, of London, for James A. Ingersoll, newly appointed Registrar of Oxford county, in 1835, and is probably one of the oldest commercial buildings in south-western Ontario today. The oldest frame buildings for commercial purposes are many of stores now occupied

These were built in 1845 by Adam Oliver, carpenter. The oldest brick residences are on Thames street, north, they being number 229 (Clarence Steinhoff) and number 255 (Len. Butler). On the North Townline, but in North Oxford township, is another brick house built about the same time (1838) which was the homestead of Nicholas Dunn. The late Neil McFee stated that he lived on Victoria street in the early 50's and he attended school on the corner of the North Townline and

Thames street (The Sandick property opposite the Allen site.) and there were only 11 houses on both sides of Thames street. Four of the mews of brick. Two were of logs and the other five were framed. One of these frame houses, number 221, was built in Barker, shoemakers, and it was dedicated as a Baptist mission. This writer has seen the original communion cups used at the service and they were in the possession of Mr. Barker's granddaughter the late Mrs. Tom Winders. We are also indebted to Mrs.

Winders for much information concerning our own residence... 275 Thames. It was reconstructed four times and each time an addition added. The deed to this property reads:—

"Crown to Crotty (1832) Crotty to Edward Barker (1849) Barker to Brown and Brown estate to Stanley J. Smith (1941). the late George W. Brown, North Oxford, informed this writer that our dining room was moved up from the rear of the house and it was originally Emphraim Robinson's chair factory. Mr. Brown said that when he was a small lad that he could recollect a vat of boiling water used to steam the maple to bend it to the required shape for the back of a chair. This writer was loaned a map of Oxford county, lithographed in 1858, and the chair factory is shown on a small insert devoted to Ingersoll. In the Ingersoll directory of 1862, the chair factory was transferred to near the corner of Thames and King street (Jarvis block). The Ingersoll directory of 1880 states that Mrs. Emphraim Robinson, widow resided on the corner of Thames and Cottage avenue.

**CROOKED STREETS**  
The reason that Thames street has so many crooks and bends, likewise King street, is because both of these streets were original trails. Large tree stumps (cherry) grew in the direct path and horses had to skirt around them. Also, there were many bogs and swale existing at the time and it was easier to skirt around them than to correct the cause.

Under an old law, every house had to be fenced, and a throwback to those days, is the present appointing of fence-viewers. Not many buildings were painted because of the high cost of transportation of such heavy material. Most of the houses were white-washed and mostly colored people were employed in this work. In 1852 there were upwards of 100 colored families living in Ingersoll and many of them possessed skill-

ed trades such as bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters. In 1862 there were over 300 colored families and they migrated back to the States after Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation in 1864. Ingersoll was a scattered village. The south-east and north-west being the earliest settled.

Henry Crotty, J.P. divided his farm and sold his lots immediately upon the strength that the much mooted railway would have to come from Woodstock on the north side of the Thames valley. The main business block was on King street, east, and the owners of land in this vicinity, namely, Wellington, Concession, Tunis, Canterbury and Hall streets erected houses as near to the business section as possible. The south-west part of Ingersoll was in the hands of speculators... Messrs Bond, Merritt Benson and the two Ingersoll brothers. This part did not open up until the early sixties and a better class of residence was built.

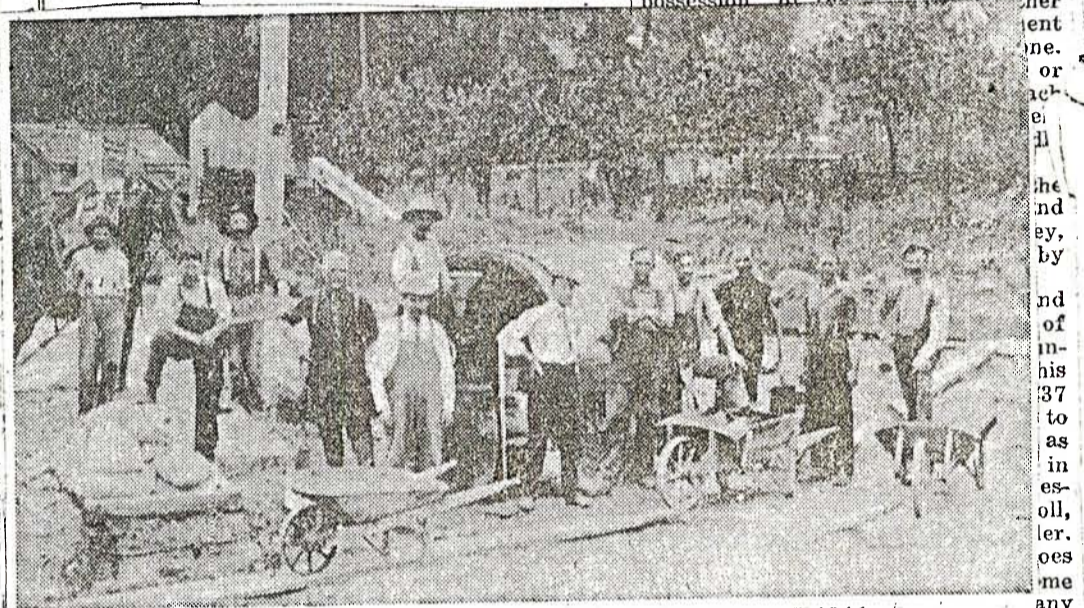
**STUMPTOWN**  
In the north-east section, still known today as "Stumptown," did not come into prominence until the late Sixties. John Carnegie had sold a few lots on the street bearing his name, but the majority of the homes were scattered and many of them were moved by dollars and a dwindling from other sections of Ingersoll, Centreville and Beachville. The Carnegie survey named streets honoring events and heroes of the Crimea war, viz, Cambridge, Alma, Cathcart, and Inkerman streets. A lawsuit

between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Carroll gave one street a peculiar name. The lawsuit concerned North street and the lands abutting. The trial Judge of the Queen's quarterly sessions hinted that his mind was made up and he would give his decision in a matter of hours and suggested that the two litigants should get together. Not knowing which way the cat would jump, both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Carroll, shook hands and 'mutually' agreed on the boundaries... North street became "mutual" street and is known to this day by that name. There is a 66 foot drop from King street to the river on Thames street. In 1852, the approaches to the Thames street bridge were erected on posts because of the Spring freshets washing away the wooden bridge. Therefore, the bridge was built higher and the approaches raised. On each side of the bridge there were separate cat-walks for pedestrians.

Max Bixel, late of Wurtemberg, Germany, opened up a brew on Avonlea (Gas) street. Bixel complained to the council that the fenceviewers were lax in their duties. Certain fences Charles street were in bad state of repair and hogs, chickens and cows, strayed on to his premises and ate the fermented barley. He said that he did not object to the animals and birds having a feed of an otherwise waste product, but objected to said hogs, chickens and cows invading the malt house floor to sleep off their jag!

Completely destroyed by fire in 1911  
Remains of Dec 10 - 1955

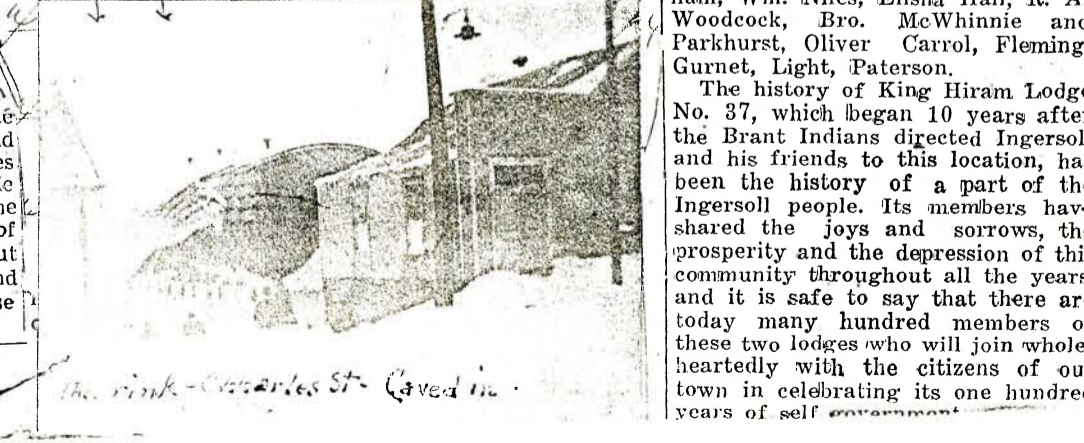
We frequently read or hear the expression these days that "Ingersoll is one hundred years old." Is this statement not a little misleading? It is true that as a municipality we have had one hundred years of self government, but as centres of population, not only Ingersoll but Beachville, Centreville and Putnam have been on the map for over one hundred and fifty years and perhaps Salford is not so far behind. All of these villages were in the Ingersoll settlement which extended from Beachville to Putnam and south from the river.



COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION OF ARENA IN 1911. Section, the Grand Lodge its representatives from a 210' x 80' by Geo. Mason.

As to this day, many of the descendants of its first members still live in Oxford or Ontario, here is a list of first members: James Burdick, W.M.; Enoch Burdick, S.W.; Samuel Canfield, J.W.; Robt. Sweet, Ariel Towsley, Hammond Lawrence, Asabiell Lewis, Joel Piper, Wm. Sumner, Secretary.

This lodge started in the log cabin of Robert Sweet, not far from the present Thames street bridge, nearly 150 years before Oxford, now Ingersoll, became an incorporated self-governing municipality. The names



This rink built in 1911 by Geo. Mason. Caught fire from cigarette - Feb 14 - 1946. Put out by Fire Brigade. The rink - Charles St. - Gated in.

of these pioneers were copied from the lodge minute book which is still in possession of King Hiram Lodge and the entries were made 149 years ago last June 24th. It may be that outside of the archives at Ottawa or Toronto, there is no organization in this town that has preserved so complete a record for so long a period. Part of the secretaries' accounts have been preserved and show that lodge dues were paid in Mexican dollars, British currency, pounds of candles or other articles of barter that were in demand at that time. The original by-laws, old letters, the first jewels of the principal officers are still in possession of the lodge. her ent one. or ach eil. he nd ey, by nd of in- his 37 to as in es- oll, ler. oes me any reat the Crim- by the Crim- mean War and the demand for cord wood together with the expansion of the cheese industry, had changed the whole local scene; how the forest rapidly disappeared and how prosperity and high wages brought hundreds of new faces to our community to the extent that Ingersoll became an incorporated village in 1852. This prosperity continued and Ingersoll experienced an unprecedented influx of new citizens so that it was large enough in a few short years to become a town. The old lodge experienced the same prosperity and changing its authority from the Grand Lodge of England, it became an Irish Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1852. It grew with Ingersoll until there were enough members to form two lodges and St John's Lodge was started and is now almost 100 years old. Among the names on the register in 1852 are many familiar to the older citizens of Ingersoll. Some of them were businessmen, manufacturers or citizens and several served this community as councillors, such as David Curtis, David Doty, J. J. Hoyt, H. S. Comstock, E. W. Hyman, Wm. Poole, J. Galliford, Thos. Putnam, Wm. Niles, Elisha Hall, R. A. Woodcock, Bro. McWhinnie and Parkhurst, Oliver Carrol, Fleming, Gurnet, Light, Paterson. The history of King Hiram Lodge No. 37, which began 10 years after the Brant Indians directed Ingersoll and his friends to this location, has been the history of a part of the Ingersoll people. Its members have shared the joys and sorrows, the prosperity and the depression of this community throughout all the years, and it is safe to say that there are today many hundred members of these two lodges who will join wholeheartedly with the citizens of our town in celebrating its one hundred years of self government.

# King Hiram Lodge King Hiram Lodge Formed in 1803

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As our centennial draws near, much will be written on various phases of this locality. In this article the writer intends to give a short historical sketch of what is probably the oldest organization that still exists in our community, the old Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Ingersoll and his party arrived in this locality in 1793 and grants of land were made north and south of King street, from Beachville to Putnam. Many of these settlers had come from communities where they attended a Masonic Lodge. As early as 1802, just nine years after the first settlers arrived, a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge of England, asking that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada institute a primary lodge at Oxford on Thames, Upper Canada. As a result of this petition, the Grand Lodge appointed several distinguished Masons to convene at Oxford and perform the ceremony of establishing a new Masonic Lodge there. As travel was very difficult in this new section, the Grand Lodge appointed its representatives from as near Oxford as possible and as a result, there were present June 24 in the year 1803, several pioneers whose names have gone down in local history as the builders of Oxford County. To those who are most familiar with the history of Oxford County, the following names would sound familiar: Thos. Horner, Wm. Sumner, David Palmer, L. Merrick, Caleb Stafford, Sikes Towsley, Joel Piper. On the above mentioned date, these delegates, along with others, who came from a greater distance, established a Masonic Lodge known as King Hiram No. 12 under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Niagara on the Lake.

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This old lodge passed through the dangerous days of 1812-1814 and one of its members, Capt. Towsley, was taken prisoner in this town by the American invaders.

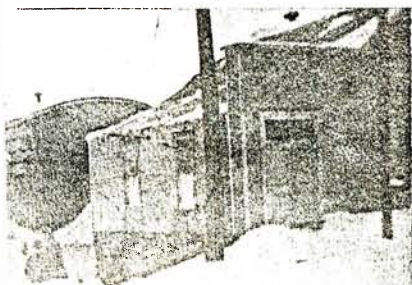
In 1836, Burford, Ingersoll and London formed a Grand Lodge of their own with the famous Dr. Duncomb as the Grand Master. This movement was broken up in 1837 when Dr. Duncomb was forced to leave the country to save his life as he had taken a prominent part in the uprising. The story of his escape through Norwich, Ingersoll, Nilestown and London, is a thriller.

So the story of this old lodge goes on through the years until we come to 1852. We have been told many times how the coming of the Great Western Railway, the rise in the price of wheat caused by the Crimean War and the demand for cord wood together with the expansion of the cheese industry, had changed the whole local scene; how the forest rapidly disappeared and how prosperity and high wages brought hundreds of new faces to our community to the extent that Ingersoll became an incorporated village in 1852. This prosperity continued and Ingersoll experienced an unprecedented influx of new citizens so that it was large enough in a few short years to become a town.

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Charles St. Caved in.



### PARADE PRESENTS CONTRASTS

A mammoth parade was one of the features of the Centennial celebration held yesterday in Ingersoll. Part of the parade

is shown as it came up Thames street. The stage coach bore the councillors to the Fairgrounds, followed by a car carrying the ex-mayors of Ingersoll. The par-

ade started from the Borden plant and included more than 40 floats commemorating the years between 1852 and 1952. (Staff Photo)

## Centennial Celebrated Mayor Welcomes Visitors

Hundreds of visitors flocked into Ingersoll over the weekend to take part in the gigantic birthday party that marked the centennial celebration of the town. A full program was planned for the visitor and town residents, starting with a church service Sunday night and ending with a square dance Monday night. The hours between were filled with parades, contests, speeches and all the events that go to make a gala occasion.

Mayor Thomas J. Morrison extended the official welcome to a large gathering of people in Victoria Park Monday afternoon. He praised the early pioneers for their labor, wisdom and foresight, which he said made possible the development of the community. In a retrospective glance at the past, he pointed out how the efforts of those in past years served as an impetus to others on the road and urged his listeners to make a greater effort at this time so they might maintain the high standards of initiative, enterprise and development evident in the pages of Ingersoll's past history.

"If Ingersoll is to grow, if we are to avail ourselves of some of the modern facilities which we presently lack," he said, "some large part of the pioneering spirit of our forefathers, which we honor today, must be recaptured and harnessed anew, to the challenging requirements of industrial growth."

Associated with him on the platform were the following: ex-mayor J. V. Buchanan, William English, now of London; J. M. Wilson, Silas E. Brady, K. R. Daniel, all of whom spoke briefly. Other ex-mayors who had been in the big parade were, Charles W. Riley; Dr. Murray and A. H. Edmonds.

#### RECORD ATTENDANCE

The centennial celebration was on a scale that was even a surprise to the most optimistic promoters. Attendance at Victoria park for the afternoon program was estimated between 8,000 and 10,000 which is believed to have set an all-time record.

In the vicinity of the park the whole area was jammed with

parked cars, the lines on some of the streets extending for distances of nearly two blocks.

Despite predictions of rain and a lower temperature the weather was ideal, which was an important factor in the success achieved. At the close of the program Mayor Morrison said he had only unstinted praise of the united efforts that had made the celebration such an outstanding success. He mentioned particularly the Christina Armour McNaughton Chapter of the I.O.D.E. and the Junior Chamber of Commerce as being spark plugs in the celebration organization. The success achieved he believed had been much greater than had been anticipated.

In regulating traffic and in other respects there was a full measure of co-operation by the members of the local detachment of the O.P.P.

#### MONSTER PARADE

Community enterprise, resourcefulness, zest and fervor were strikingly manifested in the great parade of floats Monday afternoon to Victoria park. Records of past years, so long held up as guiding examples were wiped out. Many of the oldtimers who witnessed the spectacular parade unhesitatingly declared it to be the greatest ever held in the town.

In commemorating the town's 100th birthday the community spirit was exemplified to the highest degree. Industrial firms, merchants, in fact practically every business in the town was represented in the monster, colorful parade.

The parade won the admiration of all who witnessed it and many tributes were paid those who had

so diligently worked to make a great contribution to the day's program.

Representing a span of one hundred years there was abundant scope in which to build up the parade. The horse and buggy era was not overlooked, some old equipages intensified the interest and thought had evidently been given to the town's importance as a dairy centre as one display was typical of the days when milk in the old-fashioned large cans was daily hauled to the cheese factories of the district.

The big parade was generally recognized as the crowning glory of the celebration.

#### WINDOW DISPLAYS

Interest was centred on the antique displays in the windows of a number of the stores arranged as a special feature in connection with the centennial celebration.

The varied nature of the displays which included feminine wearing apparel, some typical of the fashion one hundred years ago, china and glassware, farm implements, household furniture, candle moulds, candle sticks and many other items, each in itself constituting a link in the pioneer chain, were highly interesting. Old firearms were also displayed in a great variety.

The collections emphasized the great advancement that has been made during the past century and brought a realization of the effort that was expended by the early pioneers in every phase of their work from household duties to tilling the soil and harvesting the crops.



## INGERSOLL'S

# 100th. BIRTHDAY PARTY

SUNDAY, AUG. 31st — MONDAY, SEPT. 1st

A Big Party Is Planned for Everyone

Old and young. Come. Join in the fun.

### — PROGRAMME —

#### SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

7.00 p.m.—Community Church Service—St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.  
8.30 p.m.—Band Concert by Oxford Rifles Band—Memorial Park.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

9.00 a.m.—Children's Parade—Bands—Clowns, Market Square at 9 a.m. sharp.  
Route—Market Square, Oxford, Charles, Thames, Canterbury to MEMORIAL PARK.  
10.00 a.m.—Children's Pet Show—Memorial Park, to leave Market Square with children's parade.  
11.00 a.m.—Children's Races—Memorial Park.

1.00 p.m.—Mammoth Parade—Bands—Clowns. Including 25 floats supplied by local business firms and organizations. Parade assembles at Borden Co. Ltd., at 12.00 p.m.  
Route—King, Oxford, Charles, Thames, Canterbury, Wellington to Victoria Park.  
2.30 p.m.—Reading of the proclamation at the grandstand by Mayor Thos. J. Morrison.  
2.45 p.m.—Judging of beard contest—Grandstand.  
3.15 p.m.—Review of Fashions, 1852-1952. Tug of War preliminaries, industrial teams competing.  
4.15 p.m.—Tug of War Finals—Grandstand.  
4.45 p.m.—Ball Game—Featuring Chemical Lime "Girls" team.

#### MARKET BUILDING.

Be sure and visit the Market Building, Market Square, for a display of heirlooms, sketches and photos.  
HEIRLOOM DISPLAY—ART DISPLAY—PHOTO DISPLAY.  
DISPLAY TIMES—MONDAY, 10 a.m. to 12; 1 p.m. to 2; 7.30 p.m. to 9.30.

## 9.00 P.M. MONDAY NIGHT,, MONSTER STREET DANCE.

King St. between Oxford and Duke Sts.

## Town's Business Section Has Appearance Of Museum

The business section of Ingersoll this week-end can be likened to one vast museum. Throngs of Ingersoll and district residents interspersed with American tourists are peering in almost every window up and down Thames street. Merchants business men societies and private citizens have unearthed treasures, heirlooms and curios of by-gone years and have them on display.

The crowds and the interested comments bespeak the quality of all the exhibits that are being shown. Indian relics, furniture, handicrafts, clocks and jewelry, pottery and glassware, clothing

and wallpaper, firearms, farm implements, home utensils, ledgers, display signs, greeting cards, musical instruments and many more. Items from the 1790's to the present.

Some gaze with a nostalgic air others perhaps younger with frank curiosity, but all in all it brings to mind rather vividly that the good old days are gone — but not forgotten.

*B.G.J. filled window of museum's hardware. Non others followed so the antique drew large crowds. Visitors stated it was the best exhibit they had ever seen*

# Pleasure in Recall Of Town's History

This continues Mr. James Sinclair's History of Ingersoll (page 9)

government stated when a small donation to the survivors of that period was proposed. "It was not what the men of '66 had done, it was what they prevented," and what that was can be understood from our preceding statements.

Our country now restored to peaceful conditions was in a state of mind to appreciate the other important factor referred to, namely the successful production of the Mammoth Cheese which weighed 7,000 pounds or three tons and a half. This was the outstanding feature which was proposed in 1864. To create the Mammoth Cheese was worth more than an advertisement of our resources and potentiability and furnished a precedent for every succeeding enterprise of a similar character. It was the harbinger of that continued prosperity that followed its appearance, throughout the whole country.

Confidence in the future of our dairying enterprise has inspired our people to greater efforts in its promotion. While the barriers had been removed from our successful appearance on the principal markets of the world, while excellence of quality was expressed in the words "Ingersoll District Cheese," it would add but little to the information of those of the present day to make extended reference to the successful experience of that most worthy man, Mr. Homer Ranney. It would also be an act of injustice on our part to fail to give his early efforts a place in our record, as one of those worthy settlers in our earlier days, who brought with him from Herkimer County, N.Y. State, that practical knowledge of dairying as it was operated and in his family relationship with the late James Harris, Esq., whose interest and enthusiasm in the formation of the co-operative system of production made him one of our principal leaders in this trade. To him the making of the Mammoth Cheese was

entrusted and so successfully accomplished, while to our grand old man who was affectionately referred to as Father Ranney, it was a source of great satisfaction to witness from within the circle of his own family the success of an undertaking of such far reaching importance. Nor can we fail to add that the loyalty of our friends in the Norwich district was a most important contributing element in the ultimate success of the undertaking in connection with which we refer to the names of Farrington and Lossee as outstanding in their efforts toward success from the initial stages of this enterprise.

At the period to which we are referring fears were often expressed as to the permanence of the dairy business from the exhaustion of the fertility of the soil, nor could the layman at that time be blamed for entertaining this opinion, after the experience a few years previously, from the overcropping in the case of wheat and other cereals. Science and our own experience during the last 60 years has made it clear that of all the products of the farm that permanently leave the source of production, dairying takes least of the elements of plant life and leaves more of the elements necessary to plant life, than any other class of farming.

Passing from the producing part of our subject we now approach the all important question — the bringing of the product of the meadows to the markets of the world, in which an entirely separate class of talent and ability is necessary, involving both intelligence and experience. With respect to the most available market, Great Britain as a nation who depends on her imports for her food

supply, from the surplus of other countries, preferably her overseas Dominions, it is apparent some competent agency was required to form the connecting link between the producer and consumer.

In the year 1830 a child was born at the City of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. At a suitable age he became connected with an importing and exporting commercial house whose business was conducted on the thousands of pounds scale of their transactions. When this young man reached nearly his 20th year, he came to Canada and entered the employment of Barker and Browett, whose place of business, a general store, was situated at King St. East. While he was rendering most acceptable service to his employers, the question of the co-operative system of dairying began to interest our people and into this matter he threw his whole efforts in its promotion, realizing as but few could, the vast possibilities presented in such a profitable and successful enterprise.

Upon his intimate knowledge of the business system necessary to secure recognition on the British markets, he was entrusted with the confidence of the management in his knowledge and business ability — to the extent of his promotion as representative of our interests in placing our products on the British markets, in which he succeeded beyond our expectations. I will no longer withhold the name of our greatest commercial statesman which was Mr. Edwin Casswell.

These efforts by no means ended his labours. Proprietors and managers of steamship companies, railway presidents and other officials were conferred with and interested, every phase of the business was covered by his forethought and courage and it is upon record that in the interests of this trade Mr. Edwin Casswell had made 55 journeys across the ocean visiting and dealing with the ports of entry and other matters in England and Scotland, standing guard over our interests. This truly wonderful man moved to London, Canada, where he departed this life in 1896 at the age of 66 years leaving behind him his name to be honored and respected and an enduring monument to his life efforts for the benefit and welfare of his fellow men.

The first step in the continuous progress of Western Ontario, was and will continue to be based on the dairying system introduced during the early 60's, in the Ingersoll district of South Oxford. The product may change in form but elementally never. For instance one local Condensing Company (The Borden Co. Ltd.) were receiving 90,000 pounds of milk daily and the three county factories receive daily 250,000 lbs. Their export is 1/50 of their product, our trade in cheese and butter to be added to this.

Summary of the introduction of the co-operative making and marketing of our dairy products:

1864 — Meeting held in the office of the Niagara District Bank, C. E. Chadwick, Manager.

The following list will show the occasion and personnel of those who were the earliest connected with the effort to bring the several dairymen of this district together in the co-operative system of making and marketing the product of the factories:

Mr. James Noxon, Chairman; C. E. Chadwick, Secretary, Ingersoll; James Harris, West Oxford; Edwin Casswell, salesman, Ingersoll; Harvey Farrington, H. S. Lossee, Norwich; Daniel Phelan, Capitalist, Ingersoll; George Galloway, West Oxford; Charles Wilson, Dereham; Robert Facey, Ingersoll; Benjamin

Hopkins, Brownsville.

Messrs. Thomas Balantine, Stratford; D. Derbyshen, Brockville, were not present, but had been advised in advance of the propositions to be brought forward at this meeting and had given their consent.

It was at this meeting Mr. C. E. Chadwick made the statement that trade could not be conducted on a local scale, or as he expressed it in a parochial manner, and the proposition was made to extend invitations to all those who were in any way connected with dairying in Ontario. This proposition was made after Mr. Casswell had expressed his views from the standpoint of a salesman. It was at this meeting the proposition was made to make the mammoth cheese.

Proceeding on the claim of priority, we must include the operations of our old friend Father Ranney, who as early as 1835 made the first cheese for sale in the local market, and during his active years possessed a dairy herd of 100 cows, which at that time was considered remarkable nor can we get away from Father Ranney under more modern conditions, as two of our most prominent manufacturers, Mr. James Harris and Mr. Harvey Farrington, who were brothers-in-law, and at the same time sons-in-laws of Father Ranney. Nor is that all. The mammoth cheese was made in the factory of his son-in-law, Mr. James Harris in West Oxford, just outside the corporate limits of the town of Ingersoll, and furthermore, it was a success. Here the dairying trade of Ingersoll on the co-operating plan was conceived, born, cradled and nourished until it wore pants and could go it alone and, then some. Here it was where the young men who were sent to learn the dairy business were lodged and boarded, receiving the same fare and attention as the family. Here it was mechanics from those places, distant from Ingersoll, came and were shown through our workshops and factories. Nothing was reserved that would assist them in their trades and business and in connection with the dairy business. They were given free what had cost us much experiment and experience, and all this information with a free will, and which was continued for years afterward on the same terms.

Nor should he forget to mention the fact that not only were young men prepared to perform their duties as operators and take the responsibility of the management of their respective establishments, but they were prepared for a wider field of usefulness. It is now over 20 years ago that the dairy interests of Scotland perceived the necessity of securing some advanced intelligence, to meet the demand of their interests. To do so it was found necessary to go beyond the limits of their own environment and appeal to that source of information that had already proved itself a possessor of that knowledge. It was to the Ingersoll District they appealed, and it was from the Ingersoll District their requirements were met and more than satisfied, by one of our most brilliant young men who not only met the practical demands of his advanced situation, but proved himself possessed of those qualities of intelligent leadership which in due course placed the institution in a flourishing condition, with the result that his address is:

Professor R. J. Drummond,  
West of Scotland,  
Dairy Institute,  
Kilmarnock, Scotland.

Nor should we fail to remind our readers that out of respect to the memories of his citizenship some years ago, has named his beautiful home Ingersoll.

We have as yet another name to which what has been said of Mr. Drummond, can with equal truth be said of his comrade of years ago. The son of one of the most respected families of North Oxford, educated at the High School in Ingersoll, by his own merits now fills the most responsible position in connection with

the dairying interests of our own country, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. And we can assure both of the above named gentlemen of the pride and satisfaction it gives their many friends to be able to point to their unqualified success, that has attended their life careers.

Entering the decade of the 70's which was a turbulent one in politics

and a most disastrous one for Ingersoll 1872 in this year early in May we were the sufferers by fire of the most extensive and disastrous in our history. Both sides of Thames St. from Charles St. on the east side to the Caledonia Block and on the west side about the same distance from Charles St., with the loss of two lives. The fire started in the barn of the Hotel formerly called the "Royal Exchange", a large frame building two stories in height and with a high pitched roof which was continued over the verandah which extended the full length of the front with upper floor and protected by a balustrade nearly breast high, ornamented with turned pillars. The swell of the pillars would be about four feet in diameter capped with a rail about six inch by four inch rounded top. The massive posts, which carried the roof as well as the verandah, were one foot square and tapered slightly. The pillars forming the balustrade were always painted white whatever the other parts of the building would be. The sign, erected on a substantial post just off the sidewalk, was of the regulation type of the period and carried a swinging sign which was decorated with the picture of Queen Victoria on one side and Prince Albert on the other. Beneath the pictures were the words, "Royal Exchange" in gold letters. This was a stage calling place and a rival of the Carroll Hotel on King Street. It did its trade chiefly with the people from the North and was well patronized. It occupied the site of our Post Office and was the scene of our public gatherings. There speakers would address the people. The writer well remembers the election of D. Connor, 1858, "by one single vote". On this occasion Edward Blake (a nephew of D. Connor), when a young man just coming into public prominence, addressed the people from the balcony. It was on occasions such as this the people let loose. The bar of this ancient hostelry was a large room and could accommodate a great number. It was heated in winter from an immense fire place on the north end of the building which was frequently supplied with a back log of about two feet diameter and with the fire well fed in front of it, gave both heat and light to the apartment. The rule at the bar in those days was "a crowd could be treated for a York shilling," (12½c), and as many as you liked for a quarter (25c). The old house, as the years passed, lost its standing and was finally referred to as the "Bummers' Roost." It was in the barn of this building the fire originated. Our fire extinguisher apparatus was the old hand engine of which Ingersoll possessed two, which was unable to handle the situation. London and Woodstock responded nobly and were the means of saving what was left of Thames St.

1872 the Noxon Works removed to their present site. Before referring to the above, it would seem to be a fitting occasion to refer to the earlier history of this institution. To do so we must return to the history of the founder, James Noxon and again we are brought into contact with that earlier element in our population that has proved its value in still earlier days. The subject of this brief sketch became a resident of Ingersoll in the early 50's. His first occupation was as a clerk in the hardware business of Mr. W. Eastwood, but realizing the opportunity of engaging in the manufacture of farm machinery with his brother, Samuel, commenced operations on the present site of our Furniture Factory. In this situation they produced many lines of agricultural machinery —

wood sawing machines, reapers and mowers. It is not alone in his relation to his business as a manufacturer we must regard him. His ability was directed into every channel of our progress in public affairs, and in the interest he took in our dairy business, and it was to him, as president

of our organization for the promotion of this trade, that it owes much to its earliest success. He gave this subject a leadership that overcame many of the difficulties that are sure to arise in any enterprise in its initial stages. To Mr. Noxon we owe the securing of the Credit Valley Railway Connection which ultimately extended to St. Thomas. Mr. James Noxon was married to Margaret McDonald, (daughter of John McDonald Esq., now deceased, one of our oldest and most respected citizens.) The family consisted of Mrs. (Dr.) Canfield, (now deceased), W. C. Noxon, Commissioner for Immigration for Dominion Government, Samuel Noxon, who represents Standard Oil in China, Miss Nellie Noxon Ingersoll. The Noxon family have here a lasting reminder of their former citizenship in their former home, now the Alexandra Hospital. On the occupation of their now extensive premises, the firm became the Noxon Mfg. Co. Ltd., James Noxon president, and with the increased facilities the business advanced until it was giving employment to from 200 to 300 men which was of great benefit to the Town.

With our entrance into the decade of the 80's, a spirit of advancement appears to have been developed, possibly through the conviction that a stable government with a fixed policy under an accepted leader had inspired the confidence of the people to venture on the necessary undertakings. It was during this decade that Ingersoll became the location of those of our most important industries that are of great benefit to us to-day. With the water supply, the railway

and electric light an entirely new era had been entered upon.

Returning to our subject, the making of the Mammoth Cheese was being discussed very cautiously as it was an undertaking of some magnitude and great risk and also without precedent as a guide. It was not until 1864 that arrangements were completed and the appliances necessary were decided upon. It was decided that all requirements in connection should be made in Ingersoll in order to keep outsiders from knowing their purpose. Following were the town officers for 1863: John Galliford, Reeve Arthur O'Connor, Dep. Reeve; Adam Oliver, J. H. Hoyt, Dr. D. M. Robertson, Councillors; R. A. Woodcock, Clerk; James Murdoch, Treasurer.

The war in the U.S. was progressing favorably for the Northern Armies and the death of Stonewall Jackson this year seemed to discourage the southern people, and the end of the war was felt to be in sight. But, as the war was nearing an end, our enemies the Fenians, were growing bolder and the hope to enlist many of the discharged soldiers in their cause made the situation more serious for us in Canada and our whole military attention was turned to military affairs. More soldiers were coming to Canada and London was turned into a military camp with the regiments stationed there, while Brantford, Toronto and Hamilton had several regiments with all their extensive outfits. While our volunteers were being recruited to their full strength, all other business was almost entirely neglected. The matter which interested our citizens was our passing from villagehood to take our position as a town in the near future and it was feared the Fenian menace would prevent this consummation. Our main hope was that Great Britain would bring pressure to bear on the government of the U.S. could not take any action until some overt act had been committed by the Fenians.

of  
VALUE

Value of Personal Property other than Income

This information found in Jas. Sinclair's History of Ingersoll

With the entrance upon this year 1864, we close our existence as a village.

Naturally the desire to preside as first Mayor was an incentive to rivalry among the aspirants for this office. The officers for the last year of villagehood were John Galliford, Reeve; D. M. Robertson, Dep. Reeve; Arthur O'Connor, R. McDonald, James Noxon, Councilors; R. A. Woodcock, Clerk; E. Doty, Treasurer. The war in the U.S. ended this year and the fears entertained by the people of Canada that the disband-

ing of the American army would give encouragement to the Fenians was daily becoming more evident with a steady arrival of British troops. The trade between Canada and the U.S. began to fall off our country was flooded with American silver and was taken by our banks at a discount. From speeches made by many of our leading dairymen at banquets and other gatherings we gather that its introduction beneficially effected the whole economic life of Ontario, and its development brought unity of economic interests throughout the western part of the Province to an extent impossible to realize. While our people were naturally seriously impressed with the menace to our peace and comfort existing on our frontier they never relaxed in their efforts to complete their design of presenting to the commercial world at large, this concrete example of our country's resources and our ability to use them, all arrangements for the making of the mammoth cheese being now prepared for execution, the preliminary work in connection with the place of its construction occupying the balance of the year.

We enter the year 1865 as the Town of Ingersoll taking our place among the progressive communities of Ontario. The inauguration of our advanced status was not celebrated with that enthusiasm that would have accompanied the event had the peaceful condition of our country not been menaced by the prospect of invasion by the Fenians, which at this time had assumed a most serious aspect. The ending of the American war the previous year, now proved to be a reality in the disbanding of hundreds of thousands of soldiers from the American Army. This was the event which was counted on by our prospective invaders to add to their numbers, which together with a press hostile to everything British, was far from comfortable or reassuring. It was in this atmosphere our entrance into the Status of a Town was consummated by the election of Adam Oliver as Mayor, James McCaughey, Reeve; Edward Barker, Dep. Reeve; Jas. McCaughey, James Bell, A. N. Christopher, James Noxon, R. H. Carroll, Edward Barker, C. P. Hall, Councilors; R. A. Woodcock, Clerk; E. Doty, Treasurer.

In addition to our unrest caused by the threatening attitude of the Fenian menace, matters of still greater importance to us were being forced on our observation. The coming Confederation of the provinces of Canada were slated to take place on July 1st, 1867, barely two years hence. Frequently the question would be asked "What would be the result of failure to prevent our enemies from getting a foothold in our country?" The answer was that should the Fenians succeed in securing an initial advantage over our defenders, the Americans would be powerless to prevent the invasion of our country from widely separated points of attack, by thousands of discharged American soldiers. In such a situation the proposed confederation of our provinces would have to be at least postponed if not abandoned. In order to make this statement understood by the reader of today, we have only to refer to the lack of enthusiasm toward Federation by several of the Province. It can be said of some of them, that were it not for the influence of the three most prominent statesman of that period, the consummation of Federation would have been doubtful. The three states-

man referred to were Sir John McDonald, who was regarded by the people of Canada as their political leader Sir George Etienne Cartier, the chosen representative of Quebec, and the honourable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the latter, the most brilliant orator of his time.

The following year, 1866, is remarkable for two important events. On June 2, our invaders were routed and the much heralded formidable invasion proved a miserable failure, costing us the loss of, alas, too many of our young men. And it can be said that it was accomplished by our own volunteers, not a British soldier fired a shot and it was from the ranks of our own citizens the sacrifices were made. This concludes Mr. Sinclair's history:

## Tribune Files Tell Story of Change

Examinations for students must have been a harrowing experience in 1876. "All friends of education" were cordially invited to attend the public examinations of the pupils of Mr. Deacon's room. Council that year was considering whether the fine of \$50 set by by-law for horse thieves was too low. Belligerent young men were warned that it was illegal to carry bowie knives, daggers or dirks, iron knuckles, skull crackers or slingshots. Moody and Murray could sell five pounds of coffee or 25 cakes of soap for \$1.00 and a buffalo robe (whole skin) was just \$3. Her Majesty Queen Victoria had 25 grandchildren.

In 1879 there was a murder at the Royal Hotel. The murder was the result of a fight which culminated a feud of two-months' standing. Fashion was a serious matter and the ladies were advised to "get up with the lark in the morning and having provided yourself with a well-filled wallet", betake themselves to such places as Hearn and Macauley's, I. Coyne's, Mrs. Curtis', D. White & Co. or W. Alexander's. The bonnets, all named, were the most important item. One, "The Matinee", was described as "a white chip bonnet, faced with white velvet, and trimmed with cream satin, ostrich plumes and garnet ornaments." The showrooms for these beauties were noted for the splendour of their ornamental and for decorations that would dazzle the eyes.

The Oxford Tribune of 1899 described a field day for the farmers of the Blyth district on the occasion of the spring delivery of farm implements from Ingersoll's Noxon Company. There was an increasing demand for the abolition of toll roads. A royal salute was planned for sunrise on the day of the Queen's birthday and Thamesford merchants decided to close at seven o'clock three nights a week. Headlines of the day remind one of the tabloids of today—"Met Him at a Funeral . . . Girl Elopes with Undertaker" . . . "Jumped on Wife, Attempt to Commit Murder" . . . "Charivari Proved Fatal, Serenader Shot Bride" . . . The Salford Cheese Co. reported the average price of cheese 8.42c. Hollinrake's had blouses at 25c and a bicycle which allowed you to have your feet close to the ground was advertised for timid riders.

In the later years of the nineteenth century, Ingersoll boasted several papers. The Weekly Sun, published by T. A. Bellamy, dared something in 1887 that publishers of today would fear to try. They published a list of those delinquent in subscription dues.

In the list of buildings destroyed in the big fire of 1872 - the town hall is not listed.

The "Sun" was reporting a court investigation of a dispute between Mayor M. T. Buchanan and W. R. Wilson of the police, and a large attendance was promised for proceedings. Mr. E. H. one of the town photog theme of the day is still "times are hard and scarce." Notwithstand

though, the Sun also merchants were doing

ness. And if soap operas w of, there was the story the Young Widder up

In 1917 there were from Ingersoll boys and the casualty lists Council resolved that

sold only on a strictly McIntyre House Furnish advertising "the supreme in sound-reproducing in (The picture in the ad down, but it looked like phone.) The Maxwell w car advertised. Northway nition dresses, made esp factory work and Naylor good high boots for men

Seven years later, the in 1924 styles showed dresses with no waistline. Bicycles rated lots of advertising space and Betty Compson, Richard Dix and Lewis Stone were featured in the movies. George Bartlett was giving a special to the men of the town—the finest suits at \$10.00.

The years following the first war were busy and apparently prosperous ones for Ingersoll and district. The "Chronicle" ventured out in a daily edition. The old Central School was sold by auction for \$1600 and work on the new school had begun. In 1923 public school estimates were set at \$28,450.10 and the Collegiate's at \$25,571.76. A collision between two buggies on the Culloden Road in the dark resulted in one badly broken buggy. The Ingersoll, North and West Oxford Agricultural Society were looking into the possibility of building a new "palace" and perhaps a horse barn too. The local Junior O.H.A. team was defeated in the semi-finals by one goal and the hospital concert, "Katcha-Koo" was in rehearsal. In 1925 School Board estimates were \$3000 down and St. Paul's Presbyterian Church voted 249-151 against church union. McDougall & Son had sugar, 12 pounds for \$1.00 and potatoes at \$1.65 a bag.

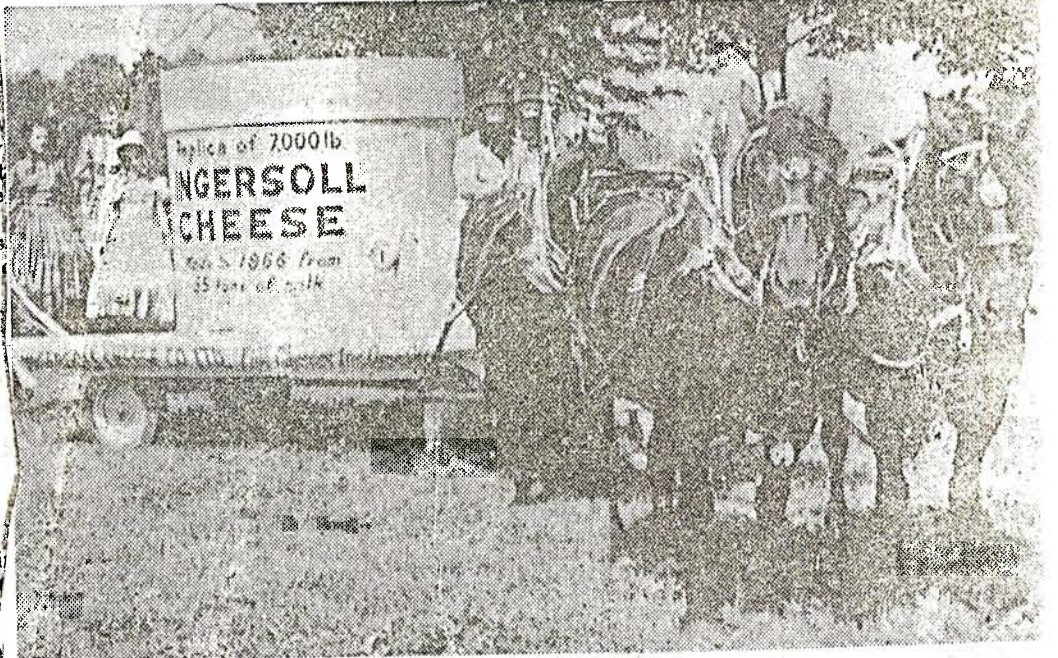
The big Ontario Fireman's Association Convention was the event of the summer of 1934 and it gave the town one of the biggest civic holiday week-ends ever, with a midway and shows and parades and sports and general hilarity. There was a rumour that a petition was about to be circulated calling for a vote on the sale of beer and wine by the glass. You could get a good gas stove for \$51.75; boy's knee pants for 59c and a nickel would buy a good cigar.

The '30's were tough times and this was reflected in the advertisement—what few there were—of the time. The railroads were urging travel, on cent-a-mile excursions. Porterhouse steak was only 20c a pound at Riddell's and butter was 19c. A new teacher was hired for Victory Memorial at \$693.75 per year and Saturday night band concerts were popular entertainment.

The early '40's were war years again and again there were the casualty lists and the letters from our boys overseas. There were stories of Red Cross work.

## Big Cheese Used 3½ Tons of Milk

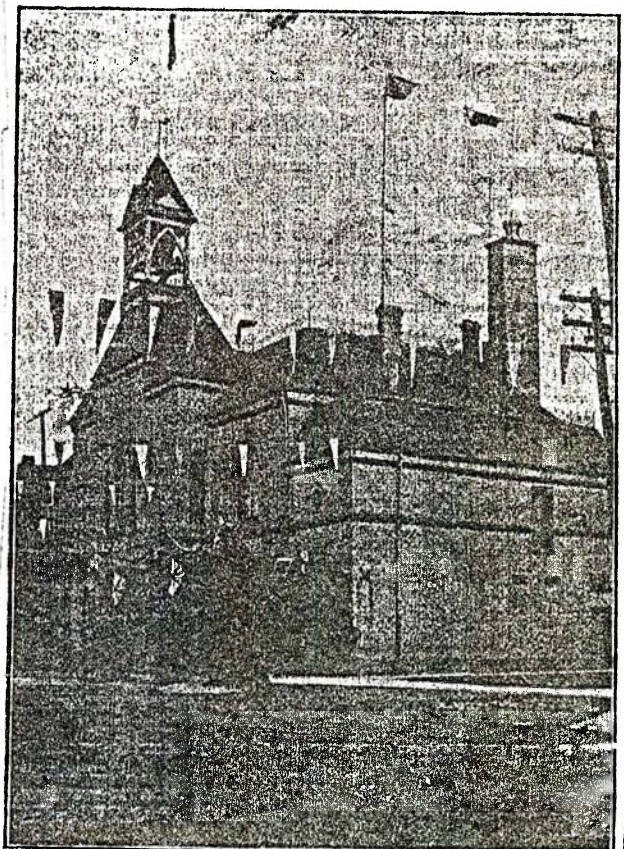
Sept. 1-195-



A replica of the 7,000-pound mammoth cheese produced in 1866 from 35 tons of milk was mounted on an Ingersoll Cheese, Company float which took part in the centennial parade at Ingersoll yesterday. Left to right are: Miss Doreen Simpson, Miss Sue Henry, Miss Megan Crane, Arlington Robison, Harold Broumpton.

upon her second century. We still think that money is scarce and prices high, taxes outrageous and our personal and public problems far more serious than ever before. In our more honest moments though, we know that some day, these will be the very days we mean when we say "Those were the good old days."

## The Town Hal



Decked out for another happy occasion—probably the Old Boys' Reunion of 1909.

This is difficult to check. The frame town hall on Knight E. burned in 1856 and the stone town hall was built in 1857-60. It is doubtful if there was a previous hall on the same site. The colored man, smothered in old cellar jail, might have smothered when about 1840-1850.

148 Jan 30  
68 June 12  
14 96 Dec 1  
11 70 Dec 5  
1 96 Dec  
700 Sept  
In the cellar of this building can be seen the remains of the cells for prisoners.  
The addition on the east side of the town hall was erected after the cellar jail was abandoned - the preserved one is in the hall & a ground level jail.  
hall caught fire 1840-1850.

The "Sun" was reporting a court investigation of a dispute between Mayor M. T. Buchanan and W. R. Wilson of the police, and a large attendance was promised for the proceedings. Mr. E. H. Hugill was one of the town photographers. The theme of the day is still familiar—"times are hard and money is scarce." Notwithstanding the fact

though, the Sun also said that our merchants were doing a large business.

And if soap operas were unheard of, there was the story of "Dolly—the Young Widder up to Felder's."

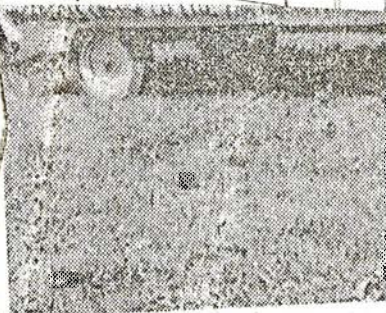
In 1917 there were the letters from Ingersoll boys overseas—and the casualty lists. Dereham Council resolved that cow tags be

The early '40's were war years again and again there were the casualty lists and the letters from our boys overseas. There were stories of Red Cross work, of war work done by practically every town organization, of the cigarette and parcel funds and of the generous donations to War Charities and subscriptions to victory bonds. Men and women registered for blood donor clinics and for their ration books. The tax rate for 1943 was set at 34½ mills and the next year a by-law was passed appointing consulting engineers to prepare plans and specifications for a sewage system for the town. Soap flakes were hard to get, but prices had not risen, thanks to controls. The government was warning us to prepare our homes for adequate warmth with smaller fuel consumption and by 1944 a cartoon portrayed Hitler in serious trouble.

By 1945 there was peace and so soon after, phrases like "cold war" and "Iron Curtain" brought new world problems. Ingersoll was busy with her first big undertakings in years—the sewage system, the beginnings of the new Alexandra Hospital and talk of a new Collegiate—and the consequent financial problems. Housing was a big question and while long-missing goods were again on the shelves, prices began to rise. Many new Canadians were coming to our community, adding an international flavour. Artificial ice in the arena brought back the popularity of hockey and ice skating and busy citizens were wondering about over-organization in the community.

And in the '50's, Ingersoll starts upon her second century. We still think that money is scarce and prices high, taxes outrageous and our personal and public problems

far more serious than ever before. In our more honest moments though, we know that some day, these will be the very days we mean when we say "Those were the good old days."



A replica of the 7,000-pound r was mounted on an Ingersoll C parade at Ingersoll yesterday.

Miss Megan Crai

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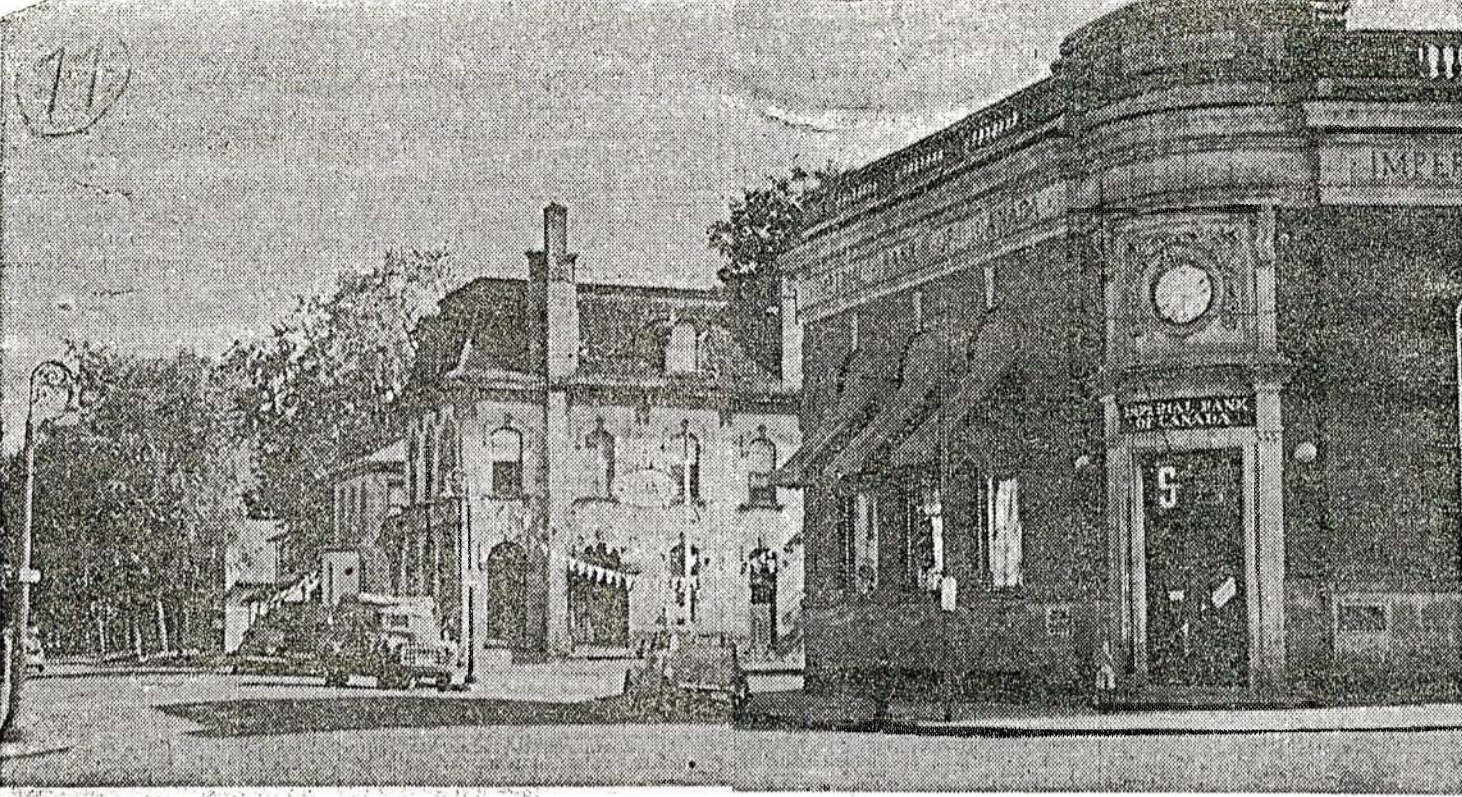
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ved dresses with les rated lots of d Betty Compson, ewis Stone were ovies. George a special to the ie finest suits at

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### WHERE THE FRENCH CROSSED AN INDIAN TRAIL

The corner of King and Thames streets was once the crossroads in Upper Canada between the Niagara frontier and Detroit. It is a bisecting

east and west "Old Stage Road" and he north and south Lake Erie and Lake Huron Indian trail. The old stage road was a blazed trail used by the French

troops of Cadillac (1701) between Quebec and Detroit to keep open the lines of communications during two trips per season, on horseback, with mail and army

dispatches. In the background to the right is the location of the old Niagara District Savings Bank, Ingersoll's first bank. (Staff Photo)

## Intersection of King and Thames Streets Was Once The Cross Roads of Upper Canada in 1793

Continued from Page 18) "In 1820 we began to erect a mill grist mill with one pair of stones, and buildings for a store, distillery and ashery. My brother removed his family to Oxford in 1821. Soon after this he was appointed a magistrate, postmaster

and a commissioner in the Court of Request. He acted with the late Peter Teepel, Esq., in this Court. Soon after this he was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Second Oxford Militia, was returned to Parliament in 1824 and again in 1829-30, and he was a member at the

time of his death in August, 1832. **FIRST STORE** "At twenty one years of age, (1822) Mr. Ingersoll opened the first store in what is now the town of Ingersoll. He traded for 10 years, commencing on a very moderate scale, and having a gen-

eral variety of articles, including of course, pipes and tobacco, popular articles always in a frontier settlement. His recollections of his commercial life in a backwoods settlement were quite vivid, and it was amusing to hear him relate

some of the incidents of those times. "During the rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Ingersoll was major of Colonel William Holcroft's regiment, serving to the close of that ill-conceived contest. He was lieutenant-colonel of the regimental division, South RIDING OF Oxford. "The first registrar of the county was Thomas Horner, who was said to be the first white settler in these parts. He was an active spirit in promoting settlement, and was several times in parliament. On his retirement in 1834, James Ingersoll was appointed to the position retaining it until his death, and being one of the oldest registrars in the province. At the time of his appointment he kept a general store in Ingersoll and was also postmaster, the revenue from all these was so small that it was often difficult to make both ends meet. During 1848 the office was moved to Woodstock, since which time he has been a constant resident. His office has always been a model one, and such his urbanity to his employees that many of them spent a lifetime in his service, the present efficient deputy registrar, C. H. Whitehead, Esq., having been over 40 years in the office.

"The deceased never took any active part in politics, but his sympathies were always with the Conservative party. He was a warm adherent of the Episcopal Church, and always took a deep interest in everything connected with its welfare. In 1848 he married Miss Catherine McNab, who survives him. The issue has been one daughter and four sons; the daughter, Blanche, is the wife of Mr. Campbell, Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Chatham; of the sons, Beverley received such injuries a couple of years ago as to cause his death. Some years previously a younger brother was accidentally shot. The surviving sons are John McNab and George, the former resides in Montreal.

### New Congregation Is Organized Here <sup>1953</sup>

On the evening of the Oct. 21, some 25 families living in the neighborhood of Ingersoll, who formerly were members of the Woodstock Christian Reformed church were organized into a congregation at Ingersoll. T. Faber, R. Stevens and J. Timmer were elected as elders while M. Folkema, J. Vander Vaart and J. Bergman were elected deacons. This newly-organized Christian Reformed group is meeting at the present time in the Legion hall. The Christian Reformed Church in Woodstock has been growing so rapidly during the past summer that division between the two groups became imperative. It became impossible to accommodate the audience on Sundays. The church in Woodstock after the separation of the two groups still has a membership of 105 families with a total membership of 550. This church meets in the basement church on Fifth avenue and Cathcart street.

*A Mr. Baker had a very early brick yard on Melita St. - This street is between Whiting & Worsham and parallel with Holcroft St.*

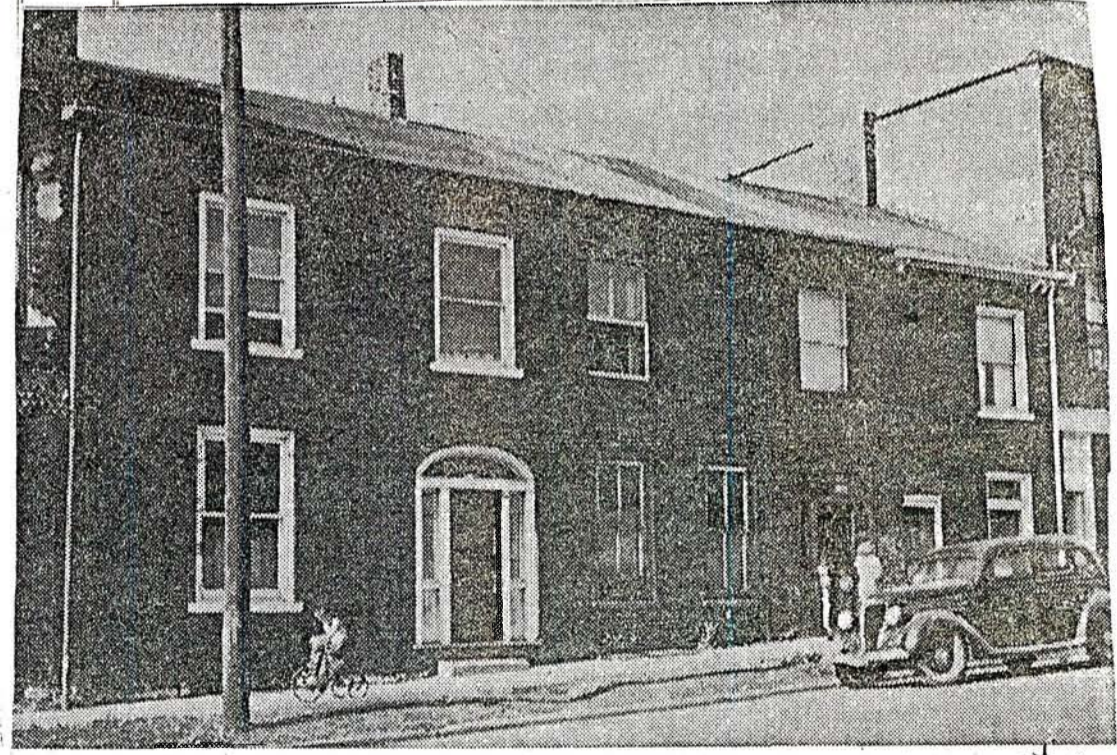


### RESIDENCE ONCE A BAPTIST MISSION

This frame residence at 221 North Thames street was built for Joseph and Edward Barker in 1839, to be used as a Baptist mission. Due to the small congregation the pastor was the Rev. W. H. Landon, Woodstock,

who alternated with the Barker brothers as elders every two weeks. Mr. Landon always rode horseback and was known as the "Travelling Preacher". Up to a few years ago this building was

capped by a small glass cupola for additional light. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Smith. (Staff Photo)



### BLOCK ONCE HOUSED LARGEST STORE

The Joseph Browett block, later known as the Bloor Block, built in 1845 by Adam Oliver, contractor, and Ingersoll's first

mayor. Mr. Browett had one of the largest mercantile houses between Toronto and London. He dealt in groceries, dry goods,

furs, spirits and wallpaper. Over the three entrances he had signs reading "a good article at a low figure." (Staff Photo)

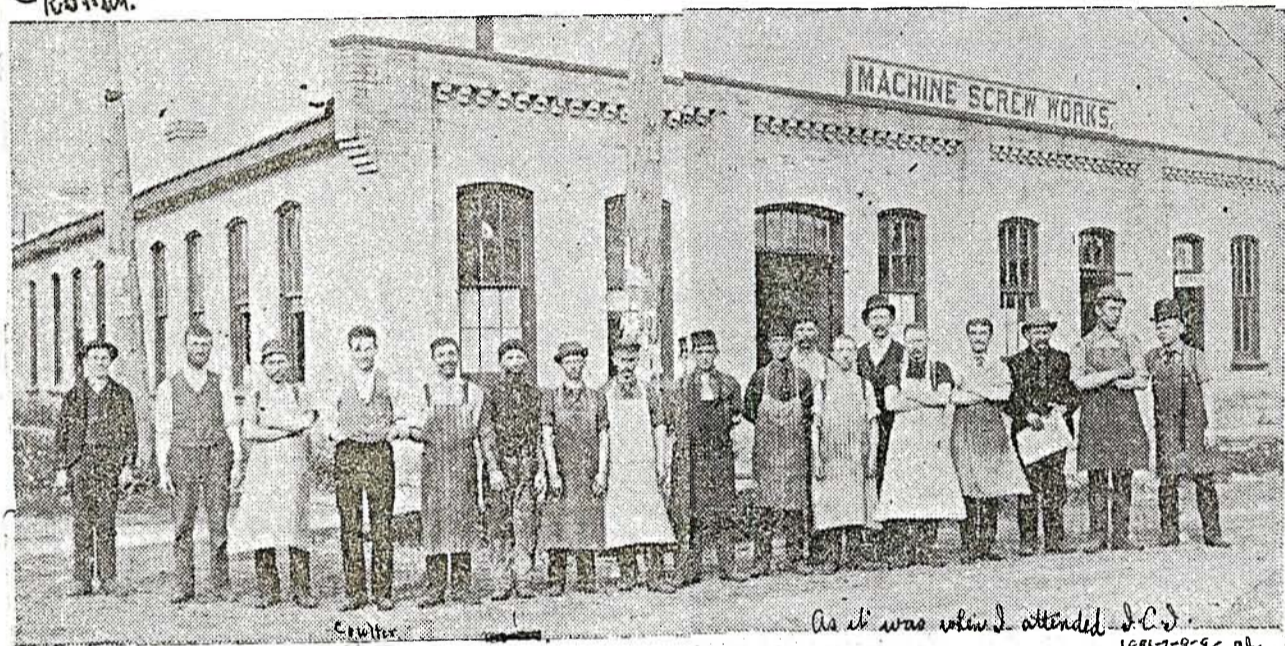
*Mr. Barker came from England in 1834 and took up 400 acres south of Ingersoll, along Culloden road in township 12 in Detcharm. 1 in West Oxford Co. Ont.*

*This article does not correspond with other writings B.F.*



Here's a picture of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church choir on a picnic—some 48 years ago. You'll be able to pick out some certainly. 1900.

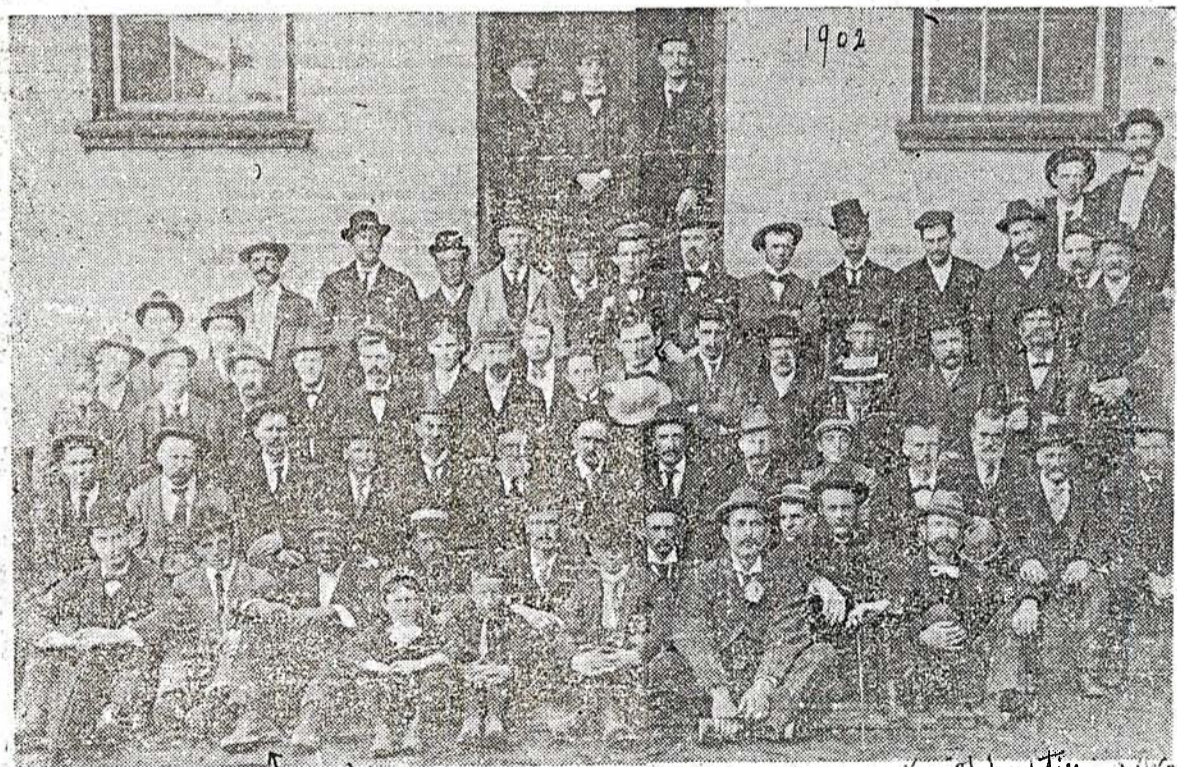
R.S.M.



As it was when I attended. J.C.D.

1896-7-9-9-84.

It's hard to believe, but the Morrow Company, which is spread over a couple of blocks, and employs about 400 men, began in a small building with a proportionately small staff. This most interesting photograph shows the Morrow Co., in the very early stages. The gentleman with the beard is John Morrow himself and the very handsome young man in the waistcoat is J. Anderson Coulter. Descendants of many of the men pictured here are working at Morrow's now.



Isaac Wright.

15 with bow ties. 1850

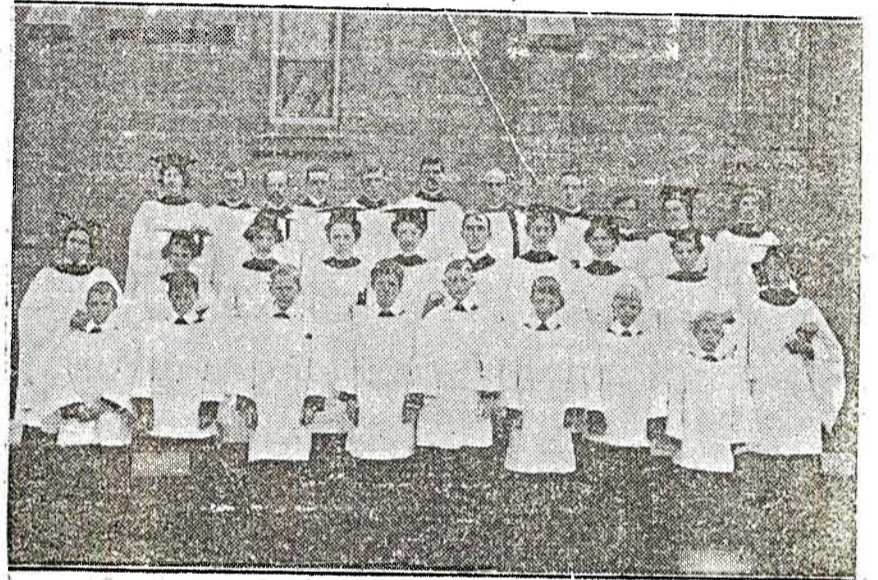
How many of these people do you recognize? This is a photo of employees of the old Ingersoll Packing Co., (now Ingersoll Cheese), taken some 50 years ago. (1902)

78



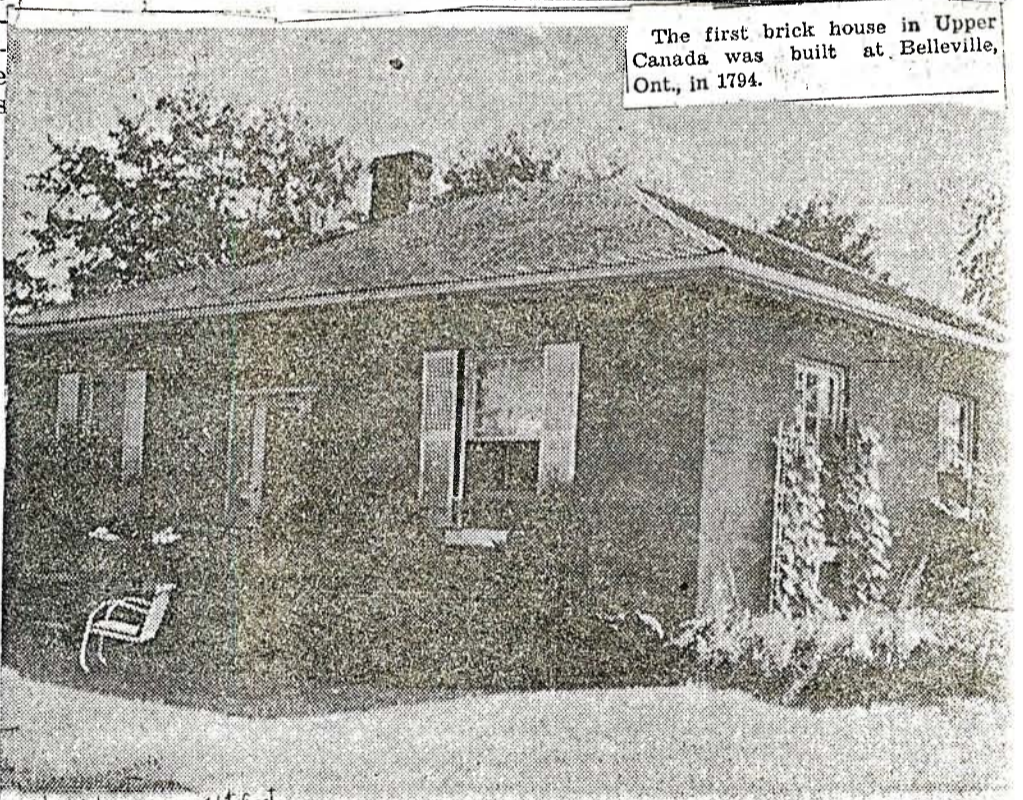
Reminding us of the days when Ingersoll curlers were noted far and wide and the rink on King Street was one of the busiest spots in town, this team of 40-odd years ago is shown with one of their trophies. The members are: Front row—Dr. Tate, W. Edgar, R. Harris, S. Laird; back row, R. B. Hutt, W. J. Elliott, C. H. Sumner and C. O'Neill. 1907

(Knew all the above men - 845)



St. James' Church Choir—Remember when?

The first brick house in Upper Canada was built at Belleville, Ont., in 1794.



Grade  
fall back house  
in 1836 - King St East

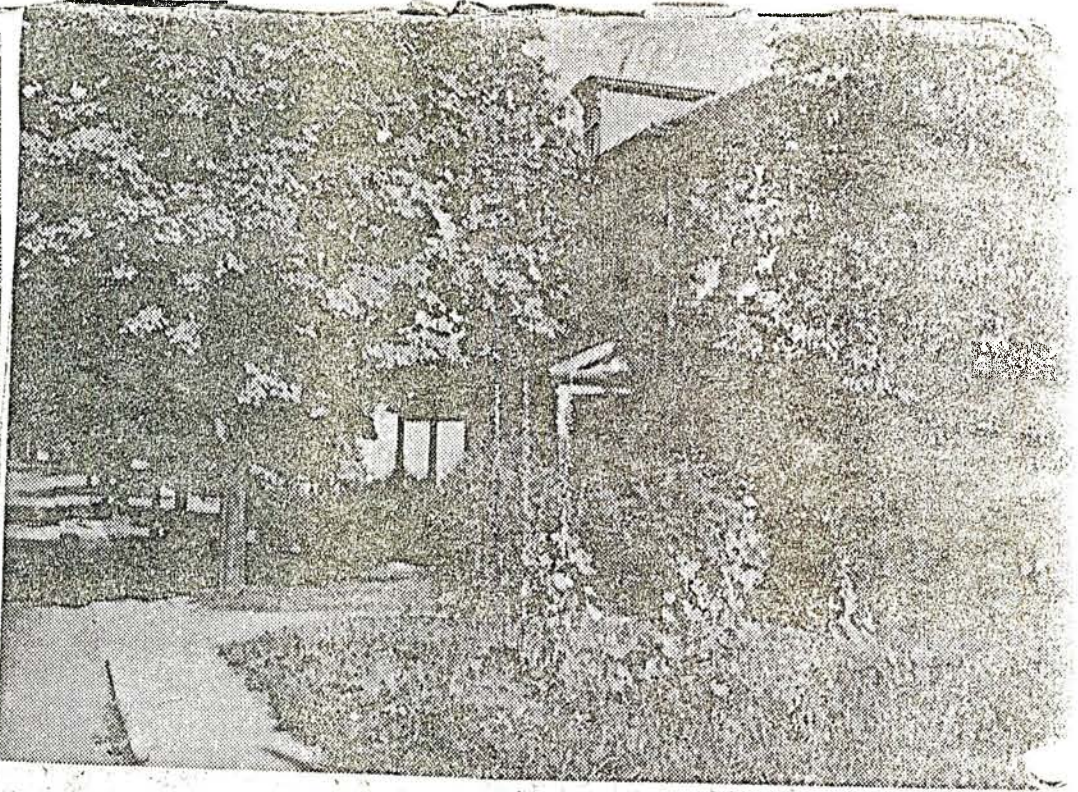
**OLDEST BRICK RESIDENCE IN TOWN ??**

Ingersoll's oldest brick residence, 255 Thames street, north w's - built in 1838 for William Barker, senior. Mr. Barker was Browett's merchantile business. The house is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lin Butler. Photo) Elsie Hall house built prior to 1837.



S. LAIRD, D. McCARTY, J. TODD, H. SMITH, H. W. THURTELL, W. MUNROE  
 R. HENDERSON, P. BLOOR, P. DEBBY, PITCHER  
 MANAGER, CATCHER, CAPTAIN

One of Ingersoll's better ball teams, we are sure. The names are there—but do you know the year?



### THE OLD MANSION HOUSE STILL STANDS

The old Mansion House shown above is now a residence on a quiet street built in the early 50's for James Brady. It was moved from the site of the present location of the Imperial Bank to Canterbury street and made into a double house. (Staff Photo)



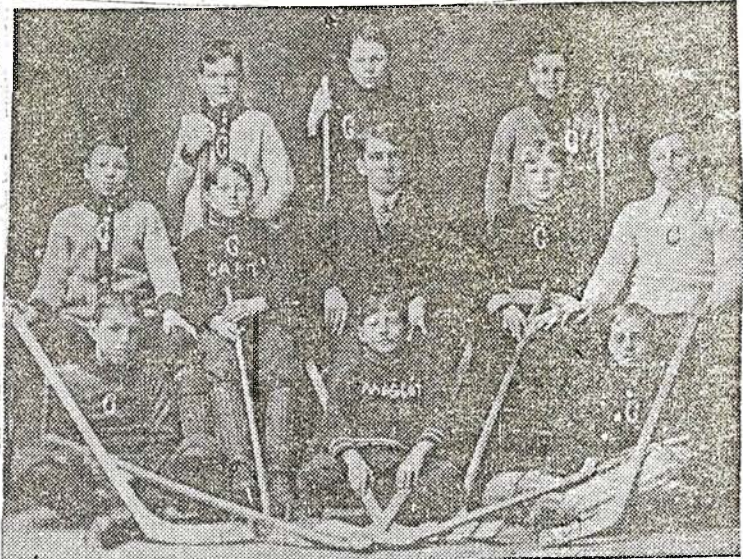
### OLDEST COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN INGERSOLL

The oldest frame commercial building in Ingersoll as shown above on the left. They were built in the late 1830's. The Ross Jewelry store is housed in the oldest commercial building in the present day south-western Ontario. It was the first registry office built in Oxford county. It was built in 1836 for James A. Ingersoll, registrar, by orders from Col. J. B. Askin, commissioner of public building, London, C.W. It was constructed of stone.



boulders. During the Mackenzie Rebellion (1837) it was used as a recruiting office to obtain soldiers to suppress the uprising. In December 1837, it was a temporary jail to house the captured "rebels" before removing them to London. (Staff Photo)

*13 error in printing in above*



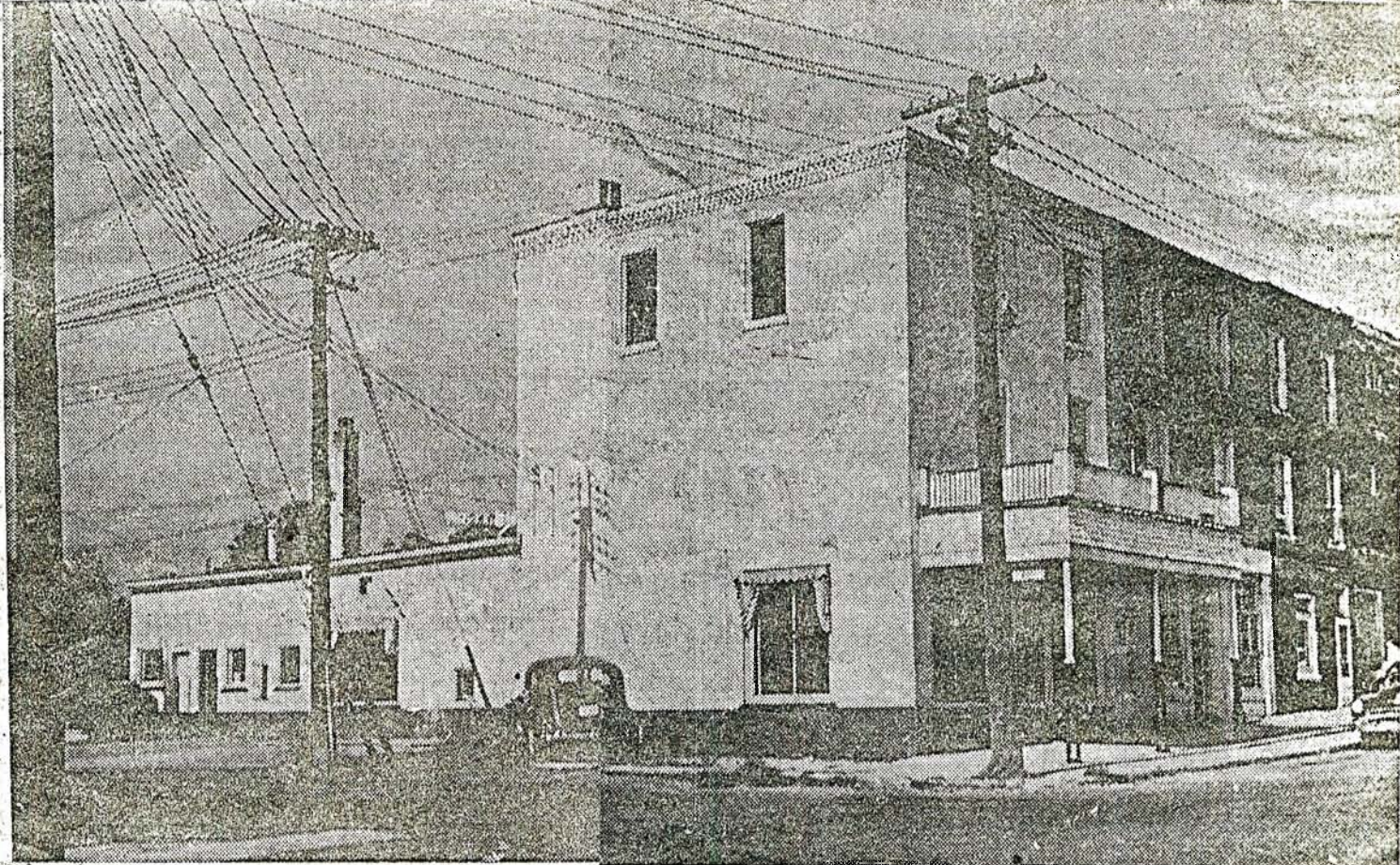
### WON SCHOOL HOCKEY TITLE—BACK IN 1907

This interesting hockey picture shows the 1907 entrance class team which won the local hockey title. Front row, left to right: John Boles, Reg. Kiborn, Harland Laird; centre, Harry Richardson, Frank Kiborn, Frank Dundas (manager); George Noe and Tom Hay; back row, George Duncan, Ray Hegler and Aubrey Dundas.



At one time Noxon's was Ingersoll's chief industry and its products went world wide. It stood where one of the Idea Furnace plants is now, and where Wilson Memorial Pool is presently giving joy to thousands.

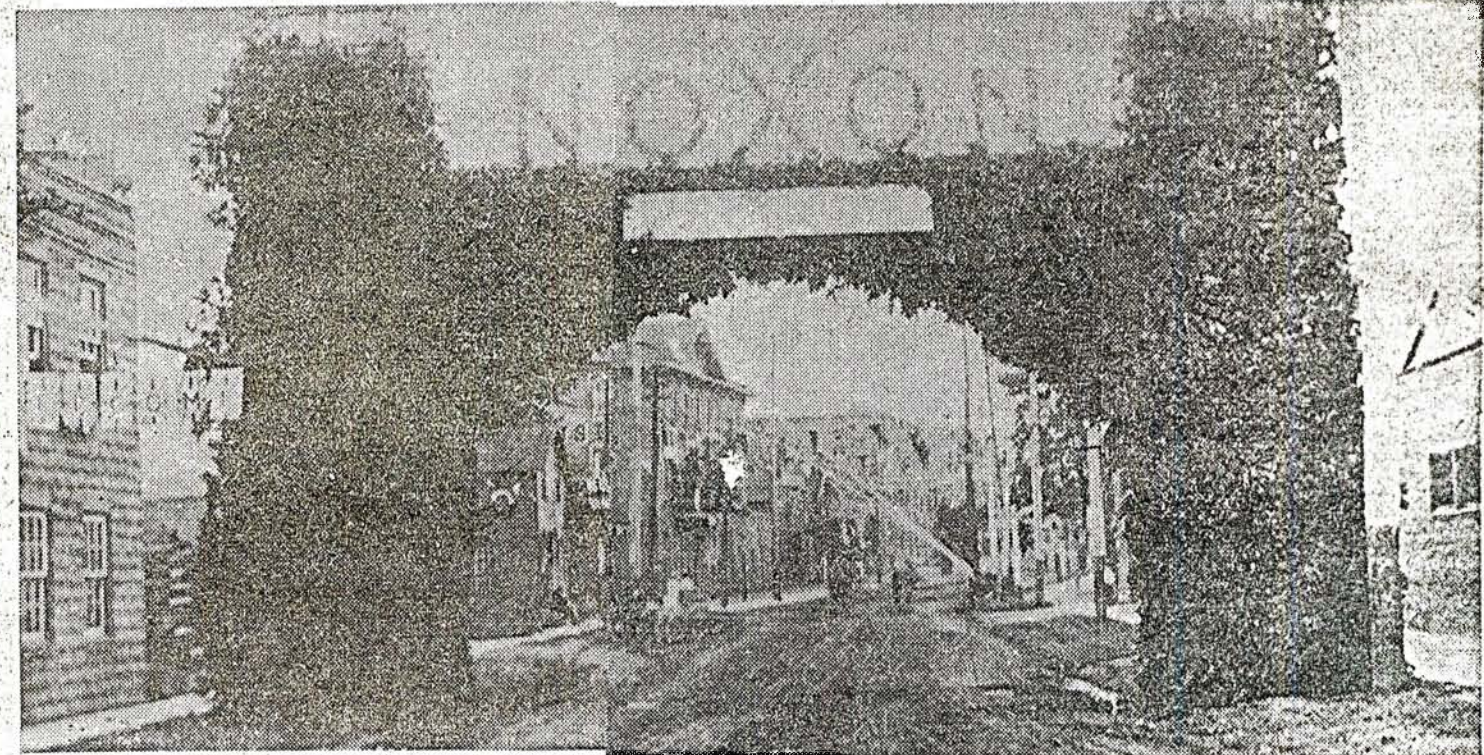
*In 1952 - The Council engaged Mr. Coombe to equalize the assessments in Ingersoll. Several local men were employed to measure houses and lots. Then Mr. Coombe calculated the assessment assisted by a manual, recommended by the Prov. Gov't. Mr. Coombe to be paid \$13000.00 at \$75.00 per day at Court of Revision - 60 appeals were entered. The assessment was raised from \$4800,000 to \$7,600,000, approximately. I attended the Court on 2 days. The members - R. G. Start, chairman Arthur Jzard, R. T. Fleischer, John Rose & Gordon Stiles.*



**SITE OF THE OXFORD INN, TOWN'S FIRST HOTEL** *Corner of King & Mill Streets.*

The building on the corner in the picture above stands on the original site of the Oxford Inn, the only hotel between Ancaster and Chatham. It was operated by Stillman S. Smith, who was an original member of the Jones survey party in 1793. Smith stood trial in 1837 on a charge of sedition. He died in Ingersoll in 1854 and had one of the largest funerals recorded to that time. (Staff Photo)

# Ingersoll's 100th Birthday



## OLD BOYS' REUNION DECORATIONS IN 1909

Ingersoll held an Old Boys' Reunion back in 1909 and had a high old time as many present residents will tell you. The town got decked out for the occasion as it is for the centennial celebration on Monday. The street is shown here just north of the CPR tracks near the New Idea plant of today and looking south. The arch in the foreground was erected by the Noxon firm as part of the decorations for the event.

Ingersoll Rural Mail Routes	time of starting	first contractor
R.R. 1	- Oct 1 - 1913	- A. F. Robson
R.R. 2	- Mar. 18 - 1911	- H. S. Cole
R.R. 3	- June 17 - 1912	- J. E. Robier
R.R. 4	- Oct 1 - 1913	- D. Smith
R.R. 5	- Oct 16 - 1913	- G. Grand

*B. G. J. assisted in planning 4 & 5 - was Township Clerk at time*

**ELECTION RETURNS**  
 The returns were as follows:-  
 W. A. Rumsey, 97; John Galliford, 82; Thomas Brown 72; Charles Parkhurst 68; James Murdock, 5; John Buchanan, 54; Thomas Byrne 53; John Fursman, 50 vote.  
 First five elected. The first council met on Monday, Jan. 12, 1852 and chose John Galliford as Reeve and appointed Edward Dotson as treasurer and James Berry as town clerk. Mr. Berry was also clerk for West Oxford township.  
 Two bylaws were enacted. Bylaw number One really takes one back to the Horse and Bug days! "A Bylaw to Prevent the Exhibition of Stallions and the Covering of Mares on any Street, Alley or Public Place within the Village."  
 Bylaw Number Two "To Settle and Define the Salaries paid to draymen and teamsters attending fires within the Village." This bylaw fixed the sum of two shillings and sixpence to be paid to the drayman or teamster arriving first at a fire with four full barrels of water.  
 In 1852, only two bridges across the river Thames existed between Ingersoll and Woodstock, namely the Thames street bridge, Ingersoll and one in Beachville.

**NEWSPAPERS**  
 Ingersoll had no newspaper until 1853. The British American and The Western Progress were published in Woodstock and both papers were largely circulated throughout Oxford. The Western Progress was edited by the Reverend W. H. Landon who was well known in Ingersoll. In 1849, Mr. Landon preached in the Baptist Mission, Thames street, north, and much of the historical material in this writer's possession is from the pen of Mr. Landon. He was an authority on early Oxford and he knew practically every settlement throughout the county.

Just as we pay a license fee to operate a car in 1952 the owners of carriages, in 1852, had to pay a tax. The assessor was compelled to assess each owner £100 on each vehicle regardless of its condition or age. In 1852 there were 28 carriages in Ingersoll and the actual value was £538. A writer at that time expressed this tax as follows "It was, we suppose, thought that a Gentleman who could support a carriage was well able to pay taxes." In modern times we call it "Soak the rich!"

Other fixed values for assessment purposes were:- Acre cultivated land 20s.; acre, uncultivated 4s.; hewed log house of one story, with not more than two fire places £20, every additional fire place £4; ditto of two storey £30, additional fire place £8; framed house under two storey and not more than two fire places £5; brick or stone house of one storey and not more than two fire places £40, for each additional fire place £10; ditto two stories £60; grist mills with one pair of stones £150, each pair of additional stones £50; saw mills £100; merchants shops £100; store houses £199; horses three years and upwards £8; oxen 4 years old and upwards £4 each; milch cows £3; horned cattle from two years old to four £1; four wheeled carriages kept for pleasure £100; gig, of two wheels kept for pleasure £20. wagons kept for pleasure, £15.

The assessor's return for Ingersoll, in 1852, was land £51,750; personal property such as oxen, milch cows, horned cattle, fire places, etc., £62,838, 17s. The penny in the pound rate which we call today the "Mill rate" was 13-16ths in the pound. Out of the money raised, the county received £50. 17s and fourpence; school purposes £41.5s.0; Ingersoll's

**Toilet Soap**

**MAPLE LEAF TOILET SOAP**

**Maple Leaf Toilet Soap FOR 29c**

**Flakes**

Under Skin

**63c**

Maple Leaf Mince  
 of 17 fruits and spices  
 delicious pies during

**28-oz (2 Pie)**

share of the two townships accrued before incorporation raised £363.15.1d. (roughly \$1.2 at present rate of exchange.)

# Ingersoll Rings In Christmas Cheer

The two bells, one for the Thames and Charles Street corners and the Thames and King Street corners, were the invention of the late Rev. F. C. Elliott, who was chairman of the Commission in 1932. Their construction is formed by wooden frames each holding 75 light sockets and covered with wire mesh. Cedar branches are woven into the mesh and red and green bulbs are fitted into the sockets.

*Rev. F. C. Elliott*



A reminder to Ingersoll residents that Christmas isn't far away is this jumbo-sized bell being hoisted into position over a main intersection in the town. It represents part of the community's "decorate for Christmas" scheme. 1953.