

Historically Speaking

The Newsletter of the Cobourg and District

Historical Society

February 2025 — Issue 353

Crime and Punishment in Northumberland

There have been four correctional centres in Northumberland County: the Cobourg Jail, Brookside Training School, Millbrook Institution, and Warkworth Institution. Only one



remains. The histories of these prisons and their practices point to society's limited knowledge of how to rehabilitate prisoners and mould them into functioning members of society.

Cobourg resident John L. Hill has practiced his specialty of prison law in each of them. Hill obtained an Hon. B.A. and M.A. in political science and a J.D. in Law from Queen's University. He also earned a LL.M. in Constitutional Law from Osgoode Hall Law School. He taught Prison Law at Queen's and in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Windsor. Most of the time, he was engaged in private law practice, defending those accused of major crimes such as murder and drug conspiracies. More of his time was spent representing prisoners in institutional courts, before the Parole Board of Canada, and launching civil actions against the government of Canada for breaches of prisoners' rights. Hill will share some anecdotes of prisoners who spent time in the four Northumberland jails and possible improvements to our justice system.

John is the author of 3 books: *Pine Box Parole*, *The Rest of the [True Crime] Story*, and the upcoming *Acts of Darkness*. He is also a regular columnist for *Law360 Canada*, an online newspaper for the legal community.

Join us on Tuesday, February 25, 2025, for an informative presentation at Cobourg's Victoria Hall. Doors open at 7:00 pm, and the meeting starts at 7:30 pm. All are welcome. There will be coffee, tea, and the usual cookies, so bring a friend or two! Members attend for free, and guests are \$5.00.

Our Previous Meeting

The Story of Our Garden Club

At our January meeting, Sarah Holland presented an informative and often amusing history of the Cobourg Garden Club, founded in February 1859, over a year before Victoria Hall opened.

Sarah trained as an auctioneer and appraiser in England before coming to Canada with her husband in the early 1970s. In addition to serving in several executive roles with the Cobourg Garden Club, she is an active volunteer with the Northumberland unit of the St. John Ambulance therapy dog program and makes weekly visits to Warkworth Penitentiary as part of her duties. She is also involved in the intake and mentoring of new St. John Ambulance volunteers, both two- and four-legged.

Holland explained what gardeners were planting in those early days, how they got their seeds, who was involved, and why they would join a garden club. Today, gardening is often considered a largely female interest. However, in the early years, the members of the Cobourg Garden Club were male, with no female club officers in the first fifty years.

In the latter half of the 1800s, Cobourg was a prosperous town with many elegant gardens due to the "Summer Colony" populated by wealthy Americans. Floral exhibitions were extremely popular; one early show was reported to have attracted over 500 visitors—quite impressive for a town with a population of about 5,000 at the time!

After flourishing for 75 years, there is no record of the Cobourg Garden Club between the mid-1910s and mid-1960s. Sarah speculated that the departure of the Summer Colony, changing priorities, wars, and the Depression all contributed to this hiatus.

For the last sixty years, the Garden Club has been an important and vigorous asset to Cobourg.

They hold monthly meetings with outstanding speakers, publish a newsletter and website with gardening tips, and host flower shows and an annual plant sale. They have encouraged local gardeners to plant native species through special sales of native-only plants. The club has contributed financially and with enthusiastic member support to the floral clock, the rose garden in Victoria Park, and the Five Corners Garden near the library. Additionally, the club funds an annual scholarship for students who wish to pursue a career in horticulture.



Future Events of Our 2025 Program

<p><i>Crime and Punishment in Northumberland County: A Historical Perspective.</i> At one time, the county had four correctional centres but only one remains. Presenter John L. Hill, retired criminal lawyer and author, will share anecdotes about his experiences that shed light on their operations.</p>	<p>Tuesday, February 25, 2025</p>
<p><i>What are Rebellion Boxes?</i> to be presented by Darryl Withrow. Rebellion boxes are some of the most prized artifacts in the Sharon Temple's collection. These small wooden boxes were handcrafted by prisoners from the Rebellion of 1837 as they waited in jail for their trials.</p>	<p>Tuesday, March 18, 2025*</p>
<p><i>CDHS Annual General Meeting</i> followed by <i>British Home Children</i>. Marg Graham and Dianne Conway will tell the home children's stories, dreams, nightmares and their contributions to life in Canada.</p>	<p>Tuesday, April 22, 2025</p>
<p>Dinner and presentation by author Gord Pitts. On December 30, 1905, Frank Steunenber, the former governor of Idaho was murdered by a bomb set at his home. The assassin was a mystery man who was traced to his roots in Brighton, Ontario, and to a string of murders, frauds and cons that would make him the most notorious criminal of his time. Further details of time and place will be available nearer to the meeting date.</p>	<p>Tuesday, May 27, 2025</p>

***Some of our meetings have been rescheduled from the usual fourth Tuesday to accommodate usage of Victoria Hall by the Northumberland Players..**

Cobourg's Birth Date Controversy

Percy L. Climo

The following is a transcript of Climo's typewritten letter and follows the unusual punctuation of the original letter.

The Cobourg Daily Star's issue of Monday June 27, carrying the top front page story "COBOURG'S SESQUICENTENNIAL? NOT YET..." by Mike Board, renews a very old question. If you will bear with me, I will attempt to review the first fifty years of local government in Hamilton Township and Cobourg.

First of all, I am convinced King Street, west of First Street, was in place long before any settlement in the form of an old Indian trail, bush road, tote road or what have you. Land travel went by the lake shore, but here the trail came inland forming the two streams above the high water mark of the lake. The trail gets back to the lake shore west of the Pebble Beach area. King Street is like a dog's hind leg and no surveyor would first lay out a street like that. Settlement came along the old trail.

THE FIRST SETTLER

There was no settler in Hamilton Township before 1795, I believe. That year, a survey party laid out the boundaries of Hamilton Township. They had to go back to Port Hope to get food supplies from time to time, the closest settler. After 1795, Aaron Greeley laid out lots and concessions in Hamilton Township. His notes and records for Hamilton Township are not available.

Who was the first settler? For the original boundaries of the Town of Cobourg, established in 1837, the first settler in this area is uncertain. Elias Jones was here very early. He owned land in the Factory Creek Area, and sold out early, except for a couple of acres on the Lake Shore on the west bank of the creek. Jones and his family held this spot into the 1840's. Jones had good farms in Hamilton Township. The King Street- Factory Creek area was a site for a sawmill and a grist mill in early years.

There is a list of settlers for Hamilton Township dated 1797. This list is not authentic. Settlers may have been here; may have spoken for land and not yet arrived; or just names. The Central Government were skeptical of this list and ordered an investigation. A return of 1799 is authentic and definite. I still agree with Edwin Clarence Guillet that ELUID NICKERSON is our man. He and members of his family lived here a number of years. The actual build-up of the Town of Cobourg started from the King-Division Street corner.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

With the coming of the first settlers, this whole area was part of the Home District and subject to the District Magistrates meeting in Quarter Sessions. In the year 1802, the NEWCASTLE DISTRICT was carved from the HOME DISTRICT and Hamilton Township held its first TOWN MEETING. The inhabitants came together once

a year and appointed the township officers such as Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Road Overseers, Fence Viewers, Pound Keepers and some rules. The power of the Town Meeting was very limited and the real power for local government was vested in the District Magistrates meeting in Quarter Sessions. Hamilton Township Town Meetings continued until 1849, with variations in power established from time to time.

POLICE VILLAGE

My understanding of a POLICE VILLAGE is a defined area of build up, whereby certain regulations are enforced by some legal authority. In the summer of 1831, the Editor of the *Cobourg Star*, Mr. Chatterton, suggested that Cobourg needed an organized fire company or brigade. Nothing was done.

In November of that same year, one of Cobourg's hotels had a close call with fire. Then on December 4th, 1831, two hotels located at the northwest corner of King and Division Streets, were wiped out by fire, and other buildings were in danger. The inhabitants immediately called a meeting. The Magistrates meeting in Quarter Sessions were petitioned to establish a fire company and set up fire prevention regulations. This was done and in January of 1832, the Fire Company and the Fire Prevention Regulations came into being, under the authority of the District Magistrates meeting in Quarter Sessions. The area defined took in the Village of Cobourg and the Village of Amherst. Thus Cobourg and Amherst became POLICE VILLAGES. For details consult Mr. Harry Greer, the Fire Chief, or the Cobourg Library.

POLICE TOWN

A dictionary definition of POLICE is "Government of a city", "A judicial and executive system in accordance with which a town, city or district is governed that system of internal regulation dealing with the enforcement of law, the prevention of crime, and the preservation of rights, order, health, public order, that which concerns the order of the community."

At the time of the formation of the fire company, a discussion also took place for Cobourg to become incorporated. This turned out to be quite a controversy. Some wanted incorporation. Some moved strongly against the idea. This controversy went on until 1837. In the meantime Port Hope was incorporated, and a few other towns in the Province also became Police Towns. It was March 4th, 1837 when the Act of Incorporation for Cobourg was passed by the central government. By it, the town was divided into three wards. In June, 1837, five men were elected to the Board of Police. After their election they appointed their first President, In June 28, 1837, the Board of Police drew up twenty-eight rules or bylaws to govern Cobourg. These by-laws became effective on July 1st. 1837. To my way of thinking this is the date when the TOWN of COBOURG was started. Until then, Cobourg was part and parcel of Hamilton Township and subject to the Annual Town Meeting.

For another historical record, consider the passing of the British North American Act, long before the 1st of July 1867. The DOMINION of CANADA came into being on a set date of July 1st. 1867.

The Town of Cobourg was governed by the elective Board of Police until the year 1850. Once or twice their Act of Incorporation was revised by the Central Government. They had both Administrative powers and Judicial powers. They had sidewalks built, they bought property for the Town Hall, they set up a market, they took over the Fire Companies, they set up various regulations from time to time. They also judged law breakers and fined individuals for breaking regulations, causing a riot, etc.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

In the year of 1850, the form of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT came into force. The whole municipal government set-up was changed. District Magistrates had in 1842 been replaced by District Councils. In 1850 the County Council, the Township Council and the Town Council systems came into being. Cobourg elected nine councillors in place of five. The Councillors selected their own Mayor, and WILLIAM WELLER became the first MAYOR of COBOURG.

Going back to the by-laws of July 1st, 1837 for Cobourg, Number Three Bylaw reads: "That any person or persons bathing within a quarter of a mile of any house within the limits of the town, after sunrise in the morning, or before twilight in the evening, shall be liable to be fined at the discretion of the Board not to exceed ten shillings."

One hardly thinks that Cobourg was a nudist colony before July 1st, 1837. It may be bathing suits were not invented at that time, definitely the bikini outfits were not around then. Why not refer this whole Birthday Controversy to the Cobourg and District Historical Society?



Percy L. Climo
Colborne, Ontario,
June 28, 1983

Percy Lloyd Climo (1906-1991) was born in Cobourg to Elizabeth and Henry Climo. He left for Queen's University in 1927, earning an Engineering degree in 1931. Returning to Cobourg in 1973, he researched local history and authored three books on Cobourg's history. Climo passed away at 84 in 1991.



A "Certificate of Service in the Great European War" was often awarded to soldiers who served in World War I. These ornate certificates, in a variety of designs and with varying personal details, were a way to formally recognize the contributions and sacrifices of those who served.

Lake Ontario Flooding

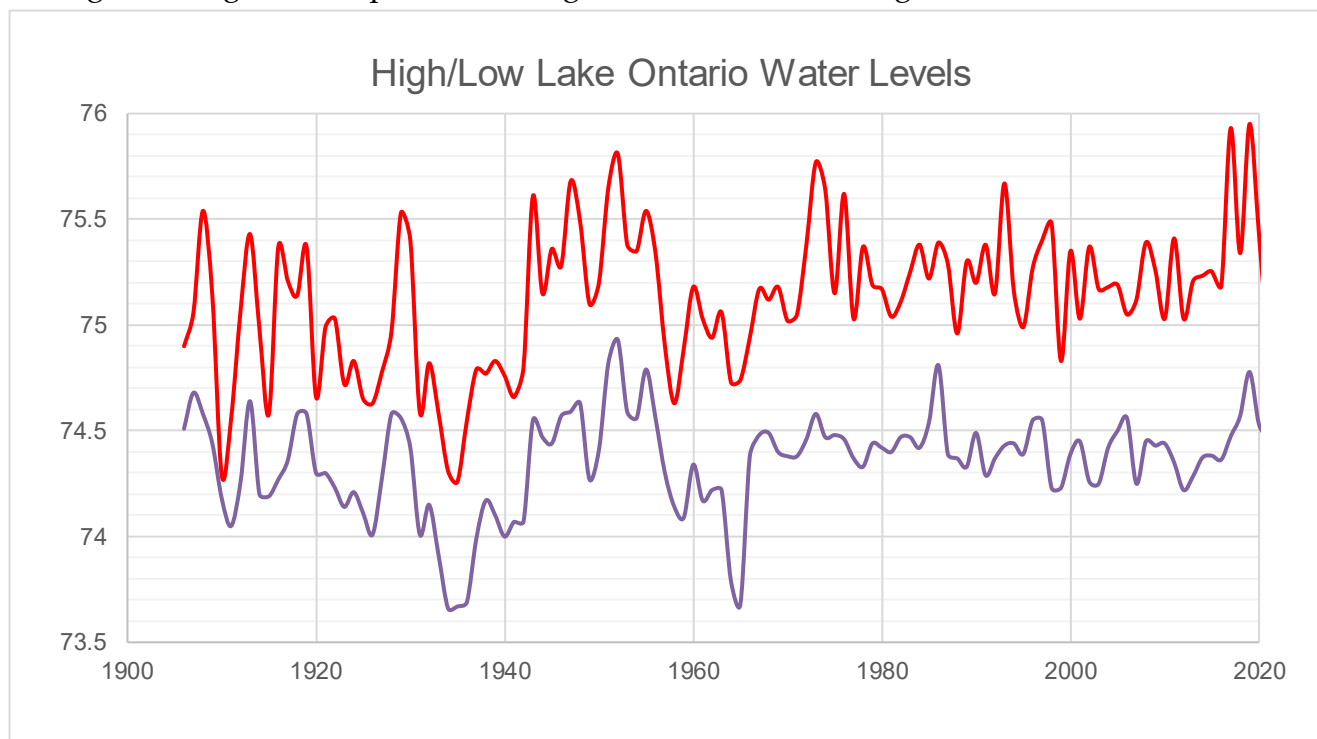


Catharine Tozer recently posted a 1943 photograph of Cobourg's beach on Facebook. A *Toronto Star* article from that time includes:

"Cobourg beaches under water as lake level rises. Highest lake level since 1915 have all but covered the beaches at Cobourg. The waves lap at the doors at cottages at the east end of the town which formerly were some distance from the water's edge. Park trees stick up out of the water at considerable distances from dry land. Here gasoline tanks on the west beach are almost at the water's edge and the steel fence which was once on dry land can be seen sticking up out of the waters. Bushes in the foreground indicate the rise of the waterline."

Before the Moses-Saunders Power Dam (near Cornwall, Ontario) began operations on July 8, 1958, there was significant variation in Lake Ontario water levels from year to year. The graph below shows the annual maximum and minimum lake levels between 1906 and 2020. After the dam began operations, the levels were carefully controlled in most years to prevent flooding. However, communities bordering Lake Ontario experienced extensive flooding in

2017 and again in 2019. The 2017 flooding was severe, with record-high water levels causing significant damage to shoreline communities in eastern Ontario and western Quebec. The 2019 flooding again broke all previous records, with water levels nearly a meter higher than average, leading to widespread flooding and substantial damage.



The flooding has been attributed to various causes. Some believe that the extremely high water levels were an unavoidable catastrophe due to climate change. Others feel that there was gross mismanagement of lake outflows by the International Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Board, which reports to the International Joint Commission (IJC). Some even think that the flooding was a deliberate “mistake” to solidify support for the then recently signed Paris Accord to fight climate change. Regardless of the explanation, areas such as Cornwall, Kingston, and the Thousand Islands region experienced extensive flooding, erosion, and property damage. Fortunately, damage to Cobourg properties was limited.

Member Matters

New Members

Please join me in welcoming our newest CDHS members: Judith Blakeston, Stewart Richardson, Jean and Jim Boone, Susan and David Hamer, Jennifer Darrell, Rolland Tourigny and Tracy Hanes.

January Meeting Video

If you missed our January meeting you can watch the video at: <https://youtu.be/7baHeZTTHtw>

Déjà Vu 95 Years Later?

Ken Strauss

There has recently been considerable controversy regarding the tariffs imposed by the United States on imports from Canada. Much of today's situation and Canada's response is reminiscent of what happened 95 years ago.

In 1930 the United States Congress approved the Tariff Act of 1930, also known as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, and it was signed into law by President Herbert Hoover on June 17, 1930. The Act raised U.S. import duties with the goal of protecting American farmers and other industries from foreign competition. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act is now widely blamed for worsening the severity of the Great Depression in the U.S. and around the world.

A definitive analysis of the Smoot-Hawley Act and its effect on Canada's economy and politics was analyzed by Judith McDonald, Anthony O'Brian and Colleen Callahan in their *Trade Wars: Canada's Reaction to the Smoot-Hawley Tariff* which was published in 1987 in *The Journal of Economic History*. Much of the following material is based on their analysis.

Trade Situation

- In 1929, 18% of U.S. exports went to Canada and 11% of U.S. imports came from Canada.
- In 2023, 12% of U.S. exports went to Canada and 11% of U.S. imports came from Canada.
- In 1929 Canada's GDP was about \$5.1B and total exports from Canada to the U.S. were valued at \$499.6 million or almost 10% of Canada's economy of the time.
- In 2023, Canada's GDP was about \$2,140B and total exports from Canada to the U.S. were valued at about \$440B. About 75% of our exports are to the U.S. and our U.S. bound exports are valued at about 20% of our entire GDP!
- Prior to 1930 trade between the U.S. and Canada involved limited tariffs in both directions.
- The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 significantly increased tariffs on a wide range of goods imported into the U.S. The average tariff rate on dutiable imports rose from about 38% to nearly 60%! By 1939 tariffs had been reduced to about the same level as they had been under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922.
- Since 1992 trade between the U.S. and Canada has been duty-free under North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which was replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) in 2020.

Product Description	1930 Smoot-Hawley Act Tariff Increases
Sawn lumber and planed mill product	Increase duty from nil to \$1.00 per thousand board feet
Cattle	Increase duty from 2¢/pound to 2½¢/pound for cattle weighing less than 700 pounds Increase duty from 2½¢/pound to 3¢/pound for cattle weighing 700 pounds or more
Wheat	Duty unchanged at 42¢/bushel
Milk and milk products	Increase duty from 2½¢/gallon to 6½¢/gallon for milk Increase duty from 20¢/gallon to 56.6¢/gallon for cream
Flaxseeds	Increase duty from 56¢ to 65¢/bushel
Wool	Increase duty from 12¢/pound to 24¢/pound for wool in the grease Increase duty from 18¢/pound to 24¢/pound for washed wool
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	Increase duty from 1¼¢/pound to 2¢/pound for skinned or boned fish Increase duty from 1¼¢/pound to 2½¢/pound for dried unsalted fish Increase duty from 1¼¢/pound to 3¢/pound for smoked fillets and portions

The table to the left summarizes the 1930 tariff increases on some of the most important goods supplied by Canada to the U.S. When considered in today's terms the amounts of the 1930 tariff increases seem trivial. However, in 1930 the cost of almost everything was far less than today. Based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) costs today are about 17.7 times those in 1930!

The impact of the increased duties was devastating to many of our most important industries. The table on the next page shows the decline in annual shipments of lumber and agricultural products which was primarily due to the increased tariffs beginning in late 1930.

Year	Wood Products (\$M)	Farm Products (\$M)	Live Cattle (Head)	Fish (Cwt)	Wheat (Bushels)	Cream (gallons)
1921	\$143.3	\$190.8	295,279	1,161,557	42,324,894	1,279,195
1922	\$86.2	\$73.0	272,961	1,070,867	16,592,797	1,671,678
1923	\$120.9	\$75.0	228,895	1,121,372	16,213,629	1,712,241
1924	\$139.6	\$83.5	124,168	1,080,031	21,228,507	2,783,866
1925	\$127.8	\$76.7	125,193	1,197,084	5,418,516	3,384,186
1926	\$139.0	\$105.6	171,633	1,054,841	9,196,903	4,120,181
1927	\$131.2	\$107.0	155,767	1,186,500	8,212,019	4,495,917
1928	\$118.0	\$120.6	283,789	1,154,548	7,503,681	4,016,961
1929	\$109.8	\$115.2	237,838	1,284,691	10,634,834	2,833,640
1930	\$108.6	\$92.1	236,332	1,149,430	6,804,099	2,293,270
1931	\$76.2	\$42.4	29,393	997,311	10,337,690	1,121,974
1932	\$49.9	\$17.9	27,375	885,657	4,815,985	65,814
1933	\$28.6	\$6.9	9,226	779,527	51,910	80,515
1934	\$40.0	\$28.7	5,634	914,164	431,449	21,353

Political Repercussions

The changes to tariffs had significant political impacts. In the 1925 elections Mackenzie King's Liberals won only 99 seats while the Conservatives won 116, the Progressives won 24, and the other parties won six. King had campaigned on a platform that included the position that tariffs should be used to raise revenue instead of for protection of producers. In contrast the Conservatives favoured increasing tariffs to provide protection for Canadian industry. King's minority coalition government continued to favour low tariffs.

A scandal in the Department of Customs and Excise caused the Progressives to withdraw their support and precipitated another general election in 1926 which King weathered.

King remained convinced that a policy of low tariffs was key to the Liberals gaining a majority in Parliament. He hoped to use the tariff issue to unite the Liberal and Progressive members behind his minority government. After widespread support for his budget, King chose to call an early election in 1930. During the election campaign King finally decided to impose countervailing duties aimed at the United States due to concerns regarding the increased tariffs mandated by the Smoot-Hawley Act:

The countervailing duties ... [are] designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products ... We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a

selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us. For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbour ... we are ready in the future ... to consider trade on a reciprocal basis ... But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

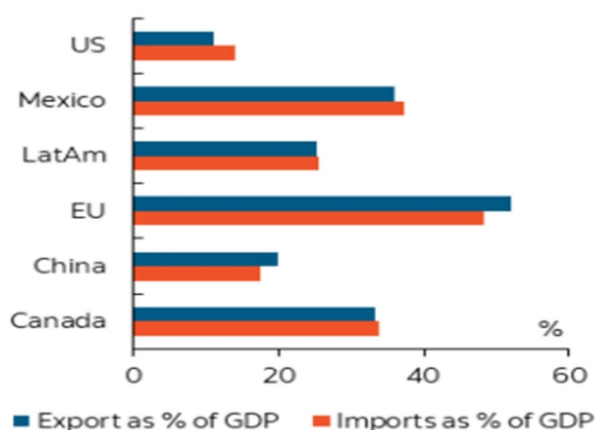
Alongside other issues, the Canadian electorate deemed King's response to U.S. tariffs inadequate. The Conservatives' victory was nothing short of stunning! Under R.B. Bennett, they gained 46 seats and secured the only majority they would hold in the Canadian Parliament from 1911 to 1958.

The Future

Over the last 95 years, Canada's export landscape has undergone significant changes. In 1929, the most important exports were lumber, cattle, wheat, and other farm products. Today, Canada's primary export sectors have shifted to energy (18%), automotive (11%), metals and minerals (10%), and consumer products (9%).

Given our largely export-based economy and our limited number of significant trading partners, Canada remains particularly vulnerable to import tariffs imposed by individual partners. For instance, lack of pipelines means that the U.S. purchases about 97% of our oil exports and virtually all of our natural gas exports. This heavy dependence on exports to a single country leaves Canadian producers and our broader economy exposed to policy shifts in Washington.

Comparing Vulnerability to Tariffs



The chart above provides a graphical summary of the tariff vulnerability of several countries.

The complete 1987 McDonald, O'Brian and Callahan research report can be accessed at <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2951161>

Tariff vulnerability graphic: <https://www.fxmag.pl/gospodarka/ten-kraj-nie-poradzi-sobie-z-clami-gospodarka-w-potrzasku>

Detailed import/export statistics for 1921 to 1934 are available in <https://dn720002.ca.archive.org/0/items/31761117289553/31761117289553.pdf>

Announcements

Hastings County Historical Society

Trevor Parsons will present the early history of Belleville's Albert College (known as Albert University) on February 18, 2025 at Maranatha Church Auditorium, 100 College Street West, Belleville at 7pm. Visitors are welcome!

Trent Valley Archives Theatre

Trent Valley Archives Theatre is producing a fundraising sequel to last year's hit play *Tide of Hope! Crossing Over* will be performed at the Market Hall Performing Arts Centre in Peterborough on the evenings of May 29, 30 and 31 at 7:30pm and the afternoon of May 31 at 2pm. The play follows a family aboard an emigrant transport ship as they set sail for their new life in Canada. Visit <https://tickets.markethall.org/eventperformances.asp?evt=433> for further details and to purchase tickets.

Oshawa Historical Society

At their February meeting Dr. Amy Barron of the Clarington Museums will delve into the fascinating history of Bowmanville's Camp 30.

The Oshawa Historical Society's February Speaker Series presentation will be on Tuesday, February 18 at 7pm at the Arts Resource Centre, 45 Queen Street, Oshawa. Admission to the Speaker Series is \$3 for guests or free for members of the Oshawa Historical Society.

Paikin on King

The longest-serving Prime Minister in the history of the British Empire and Commonwealth is Canada's very own William Lyon Mackenzie King. Steve Paikin on *The Agenda*, invited experts to dive into Sir John's legacy. Historians Dr. Christopher Dummitt and others discuss King in detail. View the entire show at <https://www.tv.o.org/video/mackenzie-king-at-150>

Lakeshore Genealogical Society

The March LGS meeting, *On the Backs of Babes: Researching British Home Children*, will feature guest speaker Christine Woodcock. Christine is a genealogy educator with an interest in Scottish research. As an immigrant herself, she is always interested in the stories of other immigrants and her research has led her to a deeper understanding and expertise in early settlement schemes and colonization in Canada.

Over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain. The idea behind this scheme was to reduce the number of poor children who were living in workhouses or whose parents could no longer afford to feed and house them. These youngsters were sent to Canada to work on farms as indentured servants. The boys worked as farm hands and the girls as domestic servants.

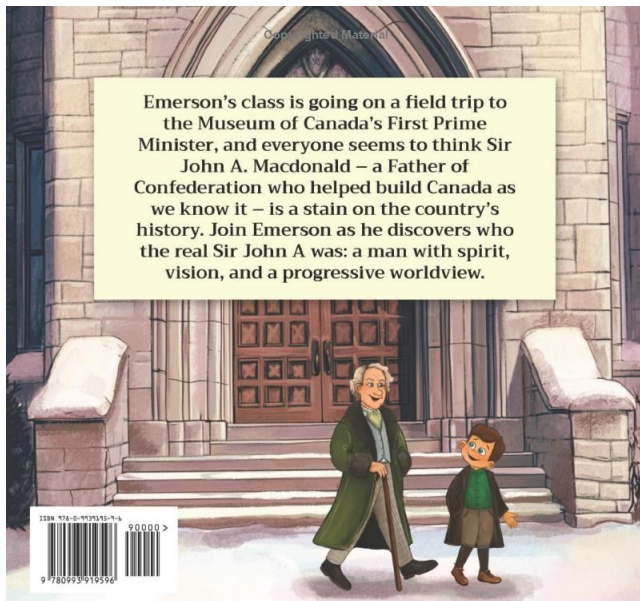
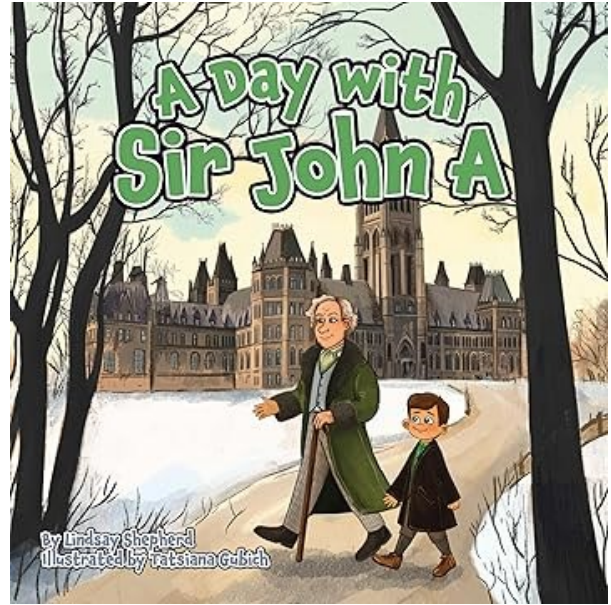
All are welcome to participate but they must pre-register for this Zoom only event via email to LGSregister@gmail.com

A Day with Sir John A

Lindsay Shepherd

Sir John A. Macdonald achieved Confederation, created the Dominion of Canada, and united the nation from coast to coast with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Too few students learn that Sir John advocated for the voting rights of property-owning women and indigenous people; established the precursor to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the North-West Mounted Police; and created the first national park (today known as Banff National Park). Sir John A. was one of the first—if not the first—federal leader anywhere in the world to try to extend the franchise to women. During the buffalo population collapse of the early 1880s, Sir John A.'s government introduced a famine relief program that prevented thousands of Indigenous Canadians from starving.



Emerson's class is going on a field trip to the Museum of Canada's First Prime Minister, and everyone seems to think Sir John A. Macdonald – a Father of Confederation who helped build Canada as we know it – is a stain on the country's history. Join Emerson as he discovers who the real Sir John A was: a man with spirit, vision, and a progressive worldview.

A Day with Sir John A. is a children's book intended to inform about the achievements of our first Prime Minister and to spark a young student's interest in history. While the book is beautifully illustrated, incorporating more detailed accounts of historical events would enrich the narrative and provide a far deeper understanding of the attitudes of the era. The book acknowledges the complexities and varying interpretations of historical actions. For example, education initiatives for Indigenous people were once considered a virtuous effort to provide essential knowledge for economic opportunities in a growing Canada. Many now consider these same initiatives to be a form of cultural genocide and abhorrent.

The book is available in paperback and Kindle formats from <https://www.amazon.ca/Day-Sir-John-Lindsay-Shepherd/dp/0993919596/>

CDHS Executive for 2024 – 2025

President	Carla Jones	cgrucelajones@gmail.com (289) 252-1684
Past President	Leona Woods	leonawoods@sympatico.ca (905) 372-7624
Vice-President	Randy Barber	randy.barber1947@gmail.com (905) 377-9421
Secretary	Hannah LeBlanc	h18leblanc@gmail.com (905) 376-4937
Interim Treasurer	George Kamphorst	gfkamphorst@gmail.com (905) 375-8563
Membership	Brian Murphy	brianincobourg@gmail.com (289) 634 2727
Programme Co-Chairs	Carla Jones Randy Barber	cgrucelajones@gmail.com randy.barber1947@gmail.com
Programme Committee Members	Diane Chin George Kamphorst Leona Woods	dianemchin@gmail.com gfkamphorst@gmail.com leonawoods@sympatico.ca
Members-at-Large	Diane Chin Chantal Diotte	dianemchin@gmail.com (289) 435-2015 diotte.chantal@gmail.com (289) 252-1112
Newsletter Editor	Ken Strauss	ken.strauss@pebblebeach.ca (905) 377-9854