# SPECIAL SEMINARY ISSUE THE COLLEGE CORD

WATERLOO COLLEGE, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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No. 6

### NEED OF SEMINARY FELT FOR MANY YEARS

An Account Of The Seminary's Progress By Rev. J. J. Maurer, D.D., Who Was Connected With The Earliest Plans For The Toronto Seminary Project, A Member Of The First Board Of Governors, And Now President Of The Board.

In the year 1878 I decided to go to college to prepare for the Gospel ministry. Not knowing anything of Lutheran Educational Institutions, I paid a visit to Rev. Spring at that time pastor of the Lutheran church at New Hamburg, who directed me to Thiel College, Greenville, Pa. During the conversation, Pastor Spring remarked that if the Lutheran Church in Ontario and Canada ever hoped to come to her own, she would have to establish an educational institution on her own territory. Those remarks clung to me and have never faded from my memory. During all my educational career, I dreamed dreams and saw visions. Today they are realized. In 1888 I went to Nova Scotia, where I labored for seventeen and a half years During this period Pastor Spring's words convinced me more and more of the absolute necessity of such an institution. I felt the need for such an institution for our Nova Scotia Church. But our constituency was not strong enough. The Church, however, has suffered through the want of it.

In 1905 I came to Ontario. At this time the Home Mission Board of the General Council had appointed Dr. M. J. Bieber, Field Missionary of Eastern Canada. The English speaking congregations had united with the newly organized Synod of N Y. and N. G. Dr. Bieber's aggressive work in organizing new congregations resulted in the oganization of the Synod of Central Canada at Guelph in 1908. At this meeting the establishment of a Theological School was considered. My dream seemed to become more real, and I was ready to enter most heartily into this project. After much discussion and prayer, it was decided to enter into negotiations with the University of Toronto. A building, large enough to house 28 students was offered us for the sum of \$28,000. It was about to be accepted. Dr. Bieber was president of the Synod. Continued on Page 6



The original seminary building bought from Mr. Absalom Merner and dedicated in the presence of 3,000 people on Thanksgiving Day, October 30, 1911, now the residence of Dr. Willison and Dr. Schorten, and again prominent in connection with the Hoffman Memorial Plans.

# **History Of The Evangelical** Lutheran Seminary Of Canada

#### A Sketch of the Seventeen Years of the Seminary's History by President A. A. Zinck.

Gospel Ministry was early felt by the Lutheran people of Canada. In 1861 the Canada Synod was organized, and one of its first problems was to secure an adequate supply of pastors. At first its needs were met by the Pittsburgh Synod and the New York Ministerium, and later by the Kropp Seminary in Schleswig-Holstein, But the number of men available was never equal to the demand.

On November 10, 1908, the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Canada was organized at Guelph. At that first meeting a committee was appointed "to inquire into the feasibility of establishing an educational institution preferably in a Lutheran center, to prepare young men for the ministry." The following year this committee reported that it had prepared a plan "for the establishment of a Lutheran Theological Seminary in connection with the Toronto University." Steps were taken to purchase a suitable building. A catalogue was issued, and a professor called. This call was declined. But in the meantime, the Canada Synod had become interested. Its president, Dr. E. Hoffman, addressed a letter

The need for an institution in to the Central Canada Synod of 1910 which to train young men for the declaring: "We are especially desirous of coming to some kind of an understanding with you in reference to your educational problems." Negotiations followed. At first the Canada Synod agreed to establish the Seminary at Toronto, but in 1911 expressed its preference for Kitchener or Waterloo, which preference prevailed.

> A Board of Governors was organized on July 11, 1910, with representatives from both Synods: Rev. J. A. Miller, President; Rev. M. J. Bieber, English Secretary; Rev. A. C. Redderoth, Ph.D., German Secretary; Mr. E. Nerlich, Treasurer; Rev. F. Veit, Rev. E. Hoffman, D.D., Rev. J. Maurer, Messrs. E. A. Bartman, C. H. Stiver and A. L. Bitzer. Three parts of the necessary support were pledged by the Canada Synod. the remainder by the Central Synod. The Board of Trade of Waterloo presented five acres of land to this Board for Seminary purposes. Later the Seminary Board purchased six additional acres, on which was situated a large residence. This residence was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, October 30, 1911, by the

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### SEMINA SEMINARII

Dr. Caroll Little, Dean Of The Seminary, And A Professor In The Institution For Nine Years, Tells Of His Associates On The Seminary Faculty.

In the fall of 1917 I was called to the Theological Seminary as third Professor of Theology, President P. A. Laury, D.D., and Prof. O. Lincke being already on the grounds. Dr. Laury was a striking personalitya man strong in his likes and dislikes, attractive to his friends of whom he had many, and distractive to his foes of whom ditto. Pof. Lincke was a mild-mannered, modest, easy-going man; but one who could also be stern and sarcastic upon occasion, as the older students of the Seminary can testify. If you doubt this ask Christiansen of Toronto.

When I came to the institution, there were eight students in the Seminary and twelve in the College. While I was called as a Theological Professor, I soon found that I had quite as many subjects in the College as in the Seminary. In those days there were few students but many periods. I taught over 30 threequarter hour periods a week and frequently till 5 o'clock in the evening. During this first year, Messrs, A. A. Zinck, now president of our institution, and S. W. Hirtle, now Professor of Classics in Waterloo College, were completing their Theological course and at the same time giving several hours a week instruction in the College.

In the first year we had no janitor, as we have now; but one or more of the students, for a consideration looked after the fires. And thereby hangs a tale; for not even the student stokers remained in the building during a vacation. Now it happened that the Christmas holidays were exceptionally cold. As a consequence the steampipes burst beyond all hopes of repair for the remainder of the winter. When the students returned after Christmas they met with a cold reception. In fact the Professors had to room and board the Theological students, and thereafter to hold all classes in their homes. Happily for me, I was living in the big house now occupied by Drs. Willison and Schorten, and as my family was not as large then as it is now, I was not much inconvenienced. At the beginning of the

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### THE COLLEGE CORD

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### "THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS"

In a report to the Canada Synod in the eventful year of 1911, at a time when the situation of the Seminary was still in doubt, Rev. A. C. Redderoth wrote: The mists, which at the beginning still clouded our project, are beginning to lift and become brighter, and our end takes on sharper and clearer outlines and forms, and even if the choice of the right place and the appropriation of necessary funds and the institution of a proper faculty may still cause many difficulties, we still have the hope and the faith, that we, with your co-operation in work and prayer, and with the support of Providence, will attain our end. May God grant this in His grace. Amen." Nothing could serve to express more vividly the faith of those men who founded this Seminary. When we read the simple modest words of the accounts in this issue, we are almost led to believe that the path of these men was strewn with roses.-Far from it. We forget to read between the lines the untold tale of hopes that were shattered only to rise again, of toil that seemed to bring no fruit, of obstacles that seemed insurmountable. If we can read there that story, too, we must see that Waterloo Seminary was born of a transcendent faith, by men called of God for this purpose. In no other way can we understand their achievement. We thank God for them, and for Waterloo, "the stronghold of sound Lutheranism in Canada." May the Seminary ever remain as their monument, and may we never forget that phrase with which they loved to name their school-"The School of the Prophets." How eloquent of their dreams, their hope, their faith are these words which arose from the deepest longings of their hearts. Their words and works live after them.

#### SPECIAL SEMINARY ISSUE

A real effort has been made to include in this issue personal accounts by as many founders of the Seminary as could possibly be reached. Of course, some of these men have passed from life; others have been unable to give us their accounts. But we submit what we have received in the firm belief that a great contribution of historical value to the Seminary is thereby being made. In days to come men will return to these pages for the history of Waterloo Seminary. They will read the story again as it came from the pens of those who lived and made that history. Even in fifteen years an astonishingly large number of things which we would like to know have been forgotten. In the long, long years of the future, how much more would have been lost? We trust that our venture has not been in vain.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. E. HOFFMAN

These Intimate Facts Of The Late President's Life were supplied By His Life-Long Friend, Rev. H. Hamfeldt Of Toledo, Ohi)n.

A cross-crowned monument in Waterloo cemetery bearing the inscrip-"Rev. Emil Hoffman," born tion March 1, 1862, died April 11, 1926-Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day and forever. Hebr. 13, 8marks the resting place of an ardent lover of his Lord and a devoted and untiring laborer in His vineyard-our Canada Synod. He was descended from an aristocratic family, his father owner of a lovely estate and an officer in the Germany Army, his mother a lady of education and refinement. The untimely death of his father and other misfortune necessitated the sale of the property and the widow spent the remnant of her fortune for the education of her children. The family moved to Halle, where the sons attended the famous latin school the "Latina" a branch of the Franke institutions, named for their founder, that eminent divine, August Herman Franke. The three sons prepared for the ministry, one of whom died just before his graduation. The youngest still is active in the German Landes-Kirche (State Church). Emil was resolved to serve his Master in a foreign country and studied theology at the Seminary for North America in Kropp, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1886. The president of examining board predicted, the "This young man has a bright future before him."

After spending a few months in the United States he came to Canada where he served congregations at the following places: North Easthope-Wellesley-Gadshill (1886-1888), Hamilton (1888-1904, Berlin (1904-1913, Toronto (1912-1920). In 1920 he was elected President of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Waterloo, a position which he filled with distinction until his resignation January 1, 1926. He was as widely known as the Canada Synod and made it more widely and better known here and abroad as a delegate and representative --- to the General Council, in the North-West Mission Board - and to the World Conference at Eisenach. He was Synodical leader during the most eventful period in the history of the Canada Synod. He guided the ship of Synod through the rocks and quicksand of all difficulties. Executive skill and wisdom were required. He possessed both and he retired from leadership without the last stain of reproach upon his judgment and intentions. He was an accomplished scholar. At sleepless nights sometimes he got up and composed latin poems, send-

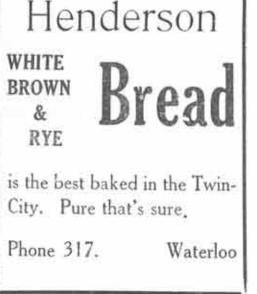
ing them as interesting letters to his friends, some of whom frequently had to consult the dictionary in order to enjoy them fully. He was well read in ancient and modern literature-yet unassuming, never parading his learning. His remarkable memory enabled him to contribute to any topic under discussion, to state historical data and facts with certainty. He exhibited an indomitable courage, energy and perserverance. He was of military bearing, punctual, self-disciplined, of commanding personality; without harshness or dictatorial ambition; he taught more by example than by exhortation. The failings of his students he treated with understanding and forbcarance. The only duty that was hard for him to perform was to reprimand a youthful transgressor. Rather than have the school closed on account of contagious diseases he took the patient into his home, where his devoted wife nursed him and he, sacrificing his own comfort, moved into the school. His manly energy demanded respect. He preached with unction and directness, he taught with authority, he criticized with moderation and leniency. His charitableness, comradeship and childish piety, without the least touch of bigotry, endeared him to us all.

When his pulse ceased to beat, we mourned a Christian gentleman.

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### TWO CANADIAN LUTHERAN Synods Joined Hands to Found Seminary

Early Negotiations As Told By The Rev. Augustus C. Redderoth, Ph. D., A Representative Of The Canada Synod On The Educational Committee And Later German Secretary Of The Board Of Governors.

The first practical steps for the realization of a theological school for Canadian needs were taken by the brethren of the English-speaking congregations of the General Council in the Province of Ontario, the pastors Bieber, Miller of Hamilton, and Maurer being the leaders. They began to gather funds and had a program, a curriculum printed for such a school. But progress was slow, as only two or three of these self-supportcongregations were ing, the others needing the asistance of the mission-board. When the German-speaking pastors of the Canada Synod took the matter up, there were about \$800 in the treasury available.

When I heard of the ideas of these brethren and their slow progress, I saw at once the importance of such a school and urged my brethren at a meeting in Philipsburg to join the English-speaking pastors in their endeavor and to establish a seminary which would serve the needs of both synods.

At the next meeting of the Canada Synod, resolutions were passed, and a committee, including the pastors Hoffman, Veit and myself was appointed to confer with the English brethren and take the preliminary steps. The two committees came together and they joined hands. The new Board of Directors began to function.

One of the first questions to be considered by he Board was what the General Council would have to say regarding the establishment of a new seminary on its territory. We met Dr. Schmauk and Dr. Berkemayer one night at Buffalo, N. Y., and were encouraged to go ahead.

The original idea was to start the seminary in Toronto and have it affiliated with Toronto University, But in the discussions on the various steps that had to be undertaken to ensure a solid foundation, numerous difficulties came to light. The cost of a building near the campus of the University was \$25,000. Necessary alterations and furnishing would have required another \$5,000. A president was to be called with a salary of \$2,000. Salaries of other teachers and upkeep would have required another few thousand dollars. How could we finance the school? The congregations in Toronto were small. The religious atmosphere of Toronto and surroundings was not



Rev. Prof. A. A. Zinck, B.A., D.D. President of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada. A graduate of Waterloo in 1918. Dr. Zinck has written the History of the Seminary appearing in this issue.

Lutheran. It seemed hard to establish personal contact between the Seminary in Toronto and its supporters. Some of the brethren thought it would be easy to raise a sum of \$50,000 within three months in the United States. We sent out calls to different pastors and theological professors, which were declined.

The discussions on the various phases became sometimes heated because some of use were in too great a hurry. When God's hour came, all the clouds disappeared very quickly.

One day Pastor Bockelmann appeared in our midst with an offer of the City Board of Waterloo. We were invited to look the place over. We were given a fine reception by representatives of the Board. In my mind it was settled right there: "This is the place," A fine building, room for development, the surroundings Lutheran, the property cheap and within reach, the upkeep expenses low. It did not take much time for the Board to come to the conclusion: "Waterloo Is the place for the seminary," and in the fall of 1911 the seminary opened its doors under favorable auspices for the future.

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### TORONTO AT FIRST Considered as seat of Can. Lutheran Seminary

From The Point Of View Of The Synod Of Central Canada, Rev. M. J. Bieber, D.D., Tells Of The Earlier Plans For A Toronto Seminary. Dr. Bieber Was Outstanding In The Early Negotiations And Was English Secretary Of The First Board As Well As Instructor In The Seminary.

In 1904 the Home Mission Board of the former General Council called me to the position of Eastern Field Missionary, and at the request of the Rev., J. C. T. Ruff, then pastor of the Morrisburg-Riverside parish, it directed me to bigger work in Montreal. We were able to organize and develope congregations successfully in Montreal (1905); Toronto (1906); Galt (1907); Brantford (1907); Guelph (1908); and Hamilton (1909). These congregations together with the older congregations at Riverside, Morrisburg, Williamsburg, Dunbar, Sherwood, Brittonville, Unionville, and Port Colbourne, organized themselves into the Synod of Central Canada in Hamilton In 1909.

Later the congregations in Ottawa (1910-1911); Kitchener (1912-1913); and Welland (1914) joined and strengthened the young Synod.

No sooner had the Synod been organized when its leaders felt that in order to do the effective work that God called it to do, it was absolutely necessary to train native young men—Canadlans—as ministers of the Gospel upon its own territory. We entered into correspondence with Toronto University, and through the kind offices of Prof. Mueller, then German instructor at the University, we were invited to affiliate with the University.

With courage born of faith in God we took an option on a substantial, spacious residence near the campus and took steps to organize a Seminary.

Then the leaders in the Canada Synod (among them the sainted Dr. Hoffmann, then the Synod's President) requested a part in this movement. With devout thanksgiving to God the request was granted. Each synod appointed an Educational Committee; joint meetings for conference and action were held at stated times in Toronto, Stratford, Berlin and other cities. Articles of Agreement, and later a constitution were adopted and a Board of Governors with equal representation from each Synod elected.

Berlin (Kitchener) and Waterloo, the centre of a strong Lutheran constituency, now got busy and invited the Board of Governors to view probable sites, and to locate in their midst. The result was that the pre-

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sent fine property in Waterloo, beautiful for situation, was secured and the Waterloo Seminary was born.

It was formally opened and dedicated to the Almighty God in the fall of 1911. It was my high privilege and signal honor to serve on the Educational Committee; as English Secretary of the Board of Governors; and as an instructor on the first Faculty.

How wonderfully God led us step by step! How graciously He blessed the work from its beginnings! How He enabled this School of the Prophets to send out its able first graduate, now Dr. Willison, and continually others, who have been consecratedly recruiting and manning our religious forces in the Dominion through trying and joyful seasonsthrough critical times of storm and stress; But God is in the Church and she cannot fail! Building after building has been erected, its cords have been lengthened and its stakes straightened, until mirabile dictu! our dream of University affiliation has come true in God's own time and way! 'To Him be all the glory! I cannot forget my first love, nor would I if I could. Waterloo Seminary's progress is my continual joy! Excelsior! Amen!

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### LEGAL NEGOTIATIONS MAKE INTERESTING STORY

Mr. A. L. Bitzer, B.A., A Member Of The Board Of Governors From Its Inception, Gives The Legal History Of The Seminary.

I have been requested to write a brief account of the early legal negotiations which were necessary for the founding of the seminary.

As may not be generally known to the present generation, the first proposition discussed was the feasibility of locating in the city of Toronto and of seeking affiliation with the University of Toronto. Even a site for a possible location was under consideration, but as the price demanded was deemed beyond our means. the matter was allowed to drop. In the meantime, the municipal authorities of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo were approached. The former offered a site in Woodside Park on South Queen street, which, however, owing to its proximity to a factory, was considered unsuitable. Negotiations were then entered into with the Board of Trade of the Town of Waterioo, and these resulted in the purchase of the present premises. The seminary board bought from Mr. Absalom Merner at a cost of \$6,500 a parcel of land comprising three acres on which was erected the original seminary building, at present the homes of Dr. Willison and Dr. Schorten. The Board of Trade made a gift of an additional 7.15 acres which it had purchased from Mr. Menno Weber at a cost of \$2,345, to five acres of which a string was attached, viz., that if the seminary should cease to exist within a period of twenty-five years, the lands should revert to the town. So convinced of the stability of the seminary had become the public spirited citizens who donated the land, that in 1924 they executed a release of this condition, so that now all the lands are the absolute property of the board.

The child had been born and received its name, but the stamp of official authority was lacking. This was supplied by the incorporation of the Board of Governors as a legal entity by an act of the Legislative Assembly for Ontario. This act of in chapel and on all special and pubincorporation, or as it is commonly lie occasions will long be rememcalled "the charter," was passed in the session of 1913 and provided inter alia for the election of ten members to the Board of Governors, five to represent the Canada Synod and five the Central Canada Synod. and empowered the Board to hold real and personal property and to receive glfts by way of devise or otherwise. The union of the two synods made it necessary to change the mode of election of members to the Board, and this was done by return them in due time. You might special act passed in 1926, so that get bawled out in chapel,

now all the members are elected by the Canada Synod.

The necessity for the incorporation of the Board of Governors as a legal entity reminds one very forcibly of the loss the Canada Synod sustained in 1884 by reason of its not.-incorporation. Isaac Murray, a wealthy farmer of York County, died in that year, and by his will left practically one whole of his estate valued at about \$30,000 to the Lutheran Church for the purpose of building a college in Canada. On being attacked by his heirs on the ground that it was void under the Statute of Mortmain the gift to the synod was held by the courts to be inoperative. Had the synod been an incorporated body at that time the cause of education in the Lutheran Church would have been advanced by fully twenty-five years.

### Semina Seminarii

Continued from Page 1

Easter vacation of 1918, Dr. Laury went to his home in Pennsylvania, leaving me to look after the Graduation Exercises for him in case he did not return. Shortly thereafter he resigned, and I became Acting President and Dean. During the following year our faculty reached the irreducible minimum, consisting of Professor Lincke and myself. My professorial chair I found had developed into a regular, full-sized settee. I taught well-nigh all the Theological Disciplines except Hebrew and O. T. Theology.

In 1918 the Rev. Professor H. P. Schaeffer, Ph. D., was added to the Seminary Faculty. His career here was like the fight of a meteor-brilliant and flashy, but brief. He remained but one year, after which he went to the Seminary at Chicago, where he still is. This was the year when the boys under Dr. Schaeffer's direction put on the play entitled, "The Mechanical Man."

In 1920 Dr. E. Hoffman was called as President of the institution and as Professor in the Seminary, Dr. Hoffman left a great impress upon both students and faculty. He was our grand old man-dignified, affable, courteous, gentlemanly; he endeared himself to all. He was a witty and ready speaker, and his address bered by those who had the privilege to hear him.

Of Professor Henkel, who has been with us since 1920, 1 will say nothing-not because I am afraid to, but because all the students know him as well as I do, and those who take Hebrew doubtless know him better. I will say, however, that he is a believer in conservation. And any of you who take books out of the Library had better be careful to



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# Early Days At Waterloo Seminary

### The Acorn Stage

An Account Of Early Student Life "In Lighter Vein" by Rev. C. F. Christiansen of Toronto, a graduate Of The Seminary In 1915.

This story deals of the acorn-stage of the present "mighty oak," Waterloo seminary. The school at its founding exceeded by one one-half the requirement of the old Roman civil law: Tres faciunt collegium! We were three and one-half students, the fraction bearing the name of Nils Willison. The other half of him was tutor. On account of the height of his stature and ambition, either half of him was about or nearly equal to the unit. The others were Bitzer, Rembe and myself. Prof. O. Lincke, of blessed memory was "the Faculty." The old building now the residence of Profs. Willison and Schorten, housed the whole "preacher-factory:" Faculty (and family), tutor-student (and family), students, library, lecture-rooms, etc. To assist Prof. Lincke, we had Rev. Durst of Guelph, a fine man, and Rev. P. C. Wike, of Galt, The former was "an Israelite in whom there was no guile," to whom I wish to pay my tribute here. The latter not only knew his Bible thoroughly, but was also a disciple of Isaac Walton, and a Nimrod of no mean ability. Fish decreased in Puslinch Lake during his pastorate at Galt, and many a rabbit north of Waterloo Park "bit the dust" before his gun. I also remember the delightful way in which he sang "coon-songs" of his native North Carolina. We were a small, but happy family in that memorable year 1911-1912.

During the four years of my stay the acorn sprouted mightily. Students came from far and near: Soerensen, Goos, Weidenhammer, Beckmann, Huehnergard, Kasdorff, etc. The M.I.T. (Ministers in Training) since deceased, was founded, and a home by way of Kitchener, and slunk Missionary Society, which still lives, as missionary societies ought. The role of assistant-professors increased; Bieber, Behrens, Voelker, Tap- Prof. Durst .-- Well do 1 remember ter of the school became evident. pert; Dr. Laury became president, the bloody talcum-battle in the hall with the advent of scholars from the The acorn had become a sapling. It in which our friend Sorensen taught western plains, and also from the had outgrgown its surroundings, a us a wholesome respect for his sai- Maritimes. After putting new dormitory had become neces- lor-prowess. And never will I forget sary, and was under construction Carl Daechsel's classic translation when I bid adieu to the school. And of the line from Gaudeamus igitur: look at the thing now! Quantum mutatus ab illo!

We lived two in a room, as students usually do. It is not good them too. And they were as poputhat a man should be alone. Two lar as lectures have been in all ages. of us had a room directly above It is only later in life that we ap-Prof. Lincke's study. At times he preciate them, and learn the practi- size, but, under the grace of God and complained that the noise of our cal value of some of our studies. For our Saviour, spread extensively and studying upstairs interfered with his instance. I was very unfortunate in intensively throughout the whole



Rev. Frederick Veit, D.D.

Representative of Canada Synod on Joint Educational Committee, and later a member of the first Board of Governors. Owing to ill health, Dr. Velt was unable to contribute an article to this issue.

puzzled us. Then he would poke the ceiling, I think with a broom-handle, in a Morse-code perfectly intelligible to us, and effective, temporarily, Once he discovered us "celebrating" and like the good fellow he was, read us a lecture,-and joined us. There was only one prohibitionist among us in those days, and he "lived out" at the time. On another occasion the majority of the student-body "deserted." It was on a beautiful first of May. After much discussion, for the purpose of acquiring the necessary gumption, we finally arrived at the pre-determined conclusion to take a walk in the afternoon, instead of attending lectures by Prof. Durst. Our ill-advised plan was carried out according to program, we visited St. Jacobs, called at Conestogo, marched through Bridgeport, limped into Waterloo at twilight. Sequel: Summary though unofficial "suspension" until we had an interview with Vivant omnes virgines: We want all the virgins!

Lectures? Yes, we had some of studying downstairs, which always finding a use for my fragmentary land!

### SEMINARY FACULTY IN FIRST YEARS WAS VERY SMALL

Rev. Prof. N. Willison, B.A., L.H.D., Now Registrar Of Waterloo College, Was Student-Instructor Before His Graduation In 1914.

The eyes of nations were focussed on the Merner residence in Waterloo on the 29th of October, 1911. In the presence of thousands of people the building in which these words are now being written was solemnly set apart for seminary purposes with words of dedication pronounced by the late Dr. Hoffmann, President at that time of the Canada Synod. The Lutheran Church in Canada at last had a school of its own.

Just what people thought of the significance of the event would probably make very interesting reading. No doubt hopes sored high and with many soon dropped as violently. A prominent business man a few days later wondered why so much fuss had been made over an institution with one resident professor and four students. He had expected something of far more impressive proportions. People now know that the trouble with him was that he lacked the power to see the oak in the acorn.

But I am now only concerned with the first Faculty. The late Rev. O. Lincke was the acting President, the Dean, and the House Father. He lived in the Seminary building with his family; as did also the janitor and his wife, the stewardess, and their family; as did also the student body of four quite definitely disting-

Hebrew. Anyone interested may ask Prof. Henkel for the particulars. Space forbids the telling here, but I hereby grant Prof. Henkel the privilege of quoting my experiences, as an incentive to the study of Hebrew.

Very early the cosopolitan characthem through her courses, she sent them back to whence they came or even farther, Africa, India, anywhere to proclaim the Word! Waterloo College and Seminary may never rival in size and numbers the great schools of Yale, Harvard, Toronto, McGill, but may her influence and spirit bear no direct relation to her

uished personalities. The role that Professor Lincke was asked to play wasi no easy one for, in addition to administrative difficulties, he was confronted with the problem in his teaching of trying to make parallel straight lines meet. At first he knew little or no English and at least one of his students knew little or no German. How could the two be made to come together? The Professor however, had patience and worked hard; the student - well, some of those lectures have not yet been assimilated. It was soon agreed that there should be mutual instruction in languages. The Seminary Board passed a resolution that this student be excused from the study of Hebrew - a privilege of which he did not avail himself so was confar as the curriculum cerned.

Professor Lincke had two assistant professors-the Lutheran pastors in Galt and Guelph. They came up twice a week and had dinner with the students. Pastor P. C. Wike was the dogmatician, and he surely did insist on our learning Hay and Jacobs' edition of Schmid's Dogmatics. Well I remember seeing him one day on the stairs and hearing him solemnly announce the first assignment. He was not always so solemn, though usually uncomfortably firm. His final authority was always a certain "P. C. Henkel"-no relative, I think of the Hebrew Professor of the present time. Pastor R. R. Durst was the historian, and oh, how severe he seemed when armed with those three volumes of Kurtz's "Church History" and that intricate "History of Christian Doctrine," by Fisher! But Professor Durst knew how to make obscure matters clear-and, besides, he was a good sport. One day the boys caught a rabbit; Professor Durst butchered it, and we had it for dinner.

Yes, there they were: Professor Lincke, the exegete and teacher of Greek and Hebrew; Professor Wike, the dogmatician; Professor Durst the Historian. We loved them all. The parts they played have immortalized their names in Canadian Lutheran history. But there was one more whose name only appeared in the records of the Board as receiving \$15 a month for doing the work of an instructor. To him was entrusted the teaching of preparatory English, Latin and Phychology. Being also a student, he was never allowed to vote at meetings of the Faculty, though in a picture, once, he was allowed to sit in the Faculty row. His work was unimpeachable; he says so himself.

Such are the ways of life. Four officers of instruction and four students have become fifteen and a hundred and three, respectively.

Rod-"What was her name before she married?'

Tod-"Before she married whom?" Life.

### PROF. OTTOMAR LINCKE THE FIRST PROFESSOR AND DEAN OF SEMINARY

Rev. H. L. Henkel, For Many Years Professor Of Old Testament Theology And Old Testament Exegesis In The Seminary, Gives A Character Sketch Of Earliest Professor.

That God has laid His blessing hands upon the Waterloo Seminary from the very beginning of its existence can be seen in that the Board of Governors was so lucky and wise to extend a call to Pastor O. Lincke to be the first professor and dean of the institution.

Professor Lincke was just the man we needed. Modesty and thoroughness were his outstanding characteristics. A modest salary was all that could be offered; it found a modest man.

The doctrinal basis was to be sound and orthodox; Professor Lincke was O.K., 100 percent Lutheran.

A man of sound scientific training was needed; Professor Lincke had studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Halle, and finished his theological education at Kropp.

As to the beginning of the work here at Waterloo: "Aller Anfang ist schwer;" "the first step is all difficulty;" what is, therefore, absolutely necessary, is "Arbeiten and nicht verzagen." to work and not to lose courage, as Paul says: "we are perplexed but not in despair." Professor Lincke proved himself to be up to these requirements. He led the ship safely through between the Scylla and Charybidis, being faithful unto death.

Since I have no intimate knowledge of his class-room-work, I have asked one of his former students about his experiences. This is what he says:

Character: "a thorough Christian gentleman, never self-assertive nor pushing himself into the lime-light ..., rather shy and retiring; in four years under him, I never saw him lose his temper; yet he always was firm for right and discipline.

Instruction: "Method informative, but never dogamtic: I say so, therefore it is so! Often catechized, but more frequently lectured, quoting Latin and Gree profusely, often Hebrew, all to the great confusion of the class. Flattered class by assuming that the students had learned and knew something, in which he was frequently wrong. He was loved, not feared.

Relation to students: "Whole Seminary was one family, lived in the same building, the students for some time boarding with the Lincke family, in loco parentis to the students, to whom that relation was real and not academic; he called

them by their first names, using "Sie."

Ruled with mild discipline, but stern on occasion, once "suspended" almost entire studentbody, conditionally, and "unofficially."

Though calling their attention to lapses from gentlemanly code, always referred to them to outsiders as young gentlemen, putting them on their honor.

Lectures seldom dry, but spiced with wit and humor, sometimes sarcasm and irony, but never insulting. I still prefer his exegesis of Romans, Gal. etc. to many others in preparing my sermons."

## Need of Seminary

Continued from Page 1

Then something happened. Members of the Canada Synod proposed to enter into the project. This proposition was gladly received. Waterloo was chosen as the sight where the School of The Prophets was to be located. Thus God moves the hearts of men.

It may be of interest to note that Kitchener, then Berlin, made a strong bid for us to locate within its bounds. An oppointment was made with the Board to visit the city. This was accepted. We were met at the station and conveyed all over the city. After viewing all the places of interest, among them our beautiful Victoria Park, we were taken to South Queen street and shown a site of several acres. The site did not appeal to us because there was not enough ground, and the location was too near to surrounding factorles. The location as well as the generous offer made by the town of Waterloo suited our purpose better. Hence the present location. The Board was organized in 1910. It has been my privilege, a member from then to the present time, to see the development that has taken place during this time. Abler pens than mine will record them. I am thankful that the institution has been established. It is doing the work for which it was established. It is a community and denominational asset. Christian citizenship is its product. God will care for it. May we be found faithful.

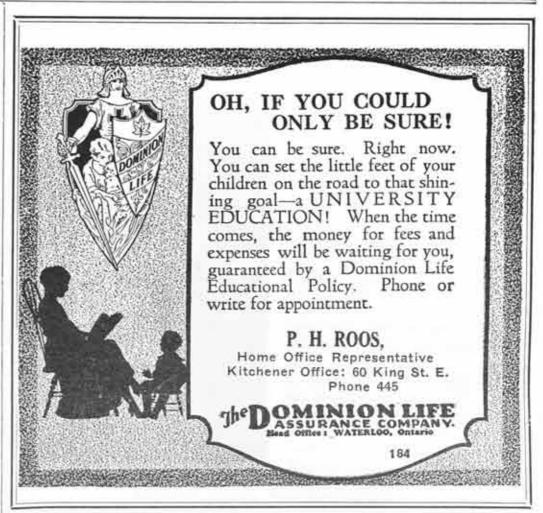
German professors are proverbially absent-minded, but none of them more so than professor Saurkraut. He noticed one day his wife placing a large bouquet on his desk.

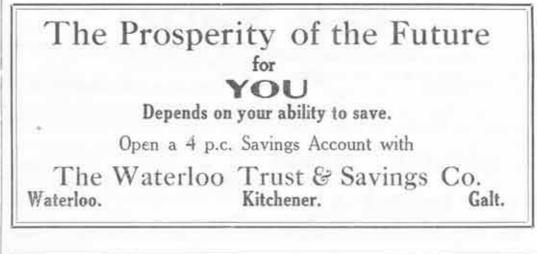
"What does all that mean?" he asked.

"Why the is the anniversary of your marriage," replied his wife. "Ach himmel! Is dot so? Well, let me kno wwhen yours comes, and I'll reciprocate."—College Humor.

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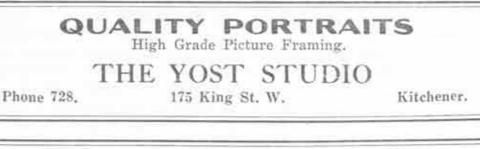






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### Impressions And Experiences

Rev. Preston A. Laury, Former President And Professor At Waterloo, Was Prominent In The Development Of Waterloo's Standing As An Educational Institution.

The first impressions of Waterloo were favorable. They are lasting impressions of Waterloo College, the Seminary, the students and the town. As the first president of the Theological Seminary and its preparatory department, the writer must say he was impressed with The Articles of Agrgeement between the synods, with the buildings and the fine surroundings, with the earnestness and confidence of the student body and especially with the loyal supporters of the institution.

Though there were inconveniences and difficulties incident to initiary movements, the administrative work was never a trying ordeal. The matter of teacing, always a pleasure, was a real delight among students who had more love for books than for athletics. The course in the pro-Seminary needed expansion to prepare the students for a proper understanding of theological subjects. To this end, the Curriculum of a College course was prepared and adopted by the Board in 1915, and from that time dates the institution knows as Waterloo College. Additional courses were also offered in the Theological Seminary.

With the aid and co-operation of professors and instructors, it was possible to give the students the benefit of courses that were the equal of those in many colleges and seminaries. At that time, it did the work of what is known as the Junior College. The range of subjects in the department of theology was as extensive as that in most of the seminaries.

Compared with the present development, this movement so important at the time, was merely a connect ing-link, between the preliminary stages and the well-organized departments under the present administration.

With the new and different prospect of things in general as the World War progressed, with the call to enlist in behalf of the soldiers and sailors in the hospitals of the Port of New York, the writer experienced such a change in his ideals that for the time being, the interests of the Waterloo institution and its students were lost sight of among the sick and wounded. What seemed the lesser task was abandoned for that which at the time seemed the greater.

Reflecting upon what Is past, upon the important positions occupied by the graduates of Waterloo, the writer is overjoyed at the substantial and encouraging development. He

### MR. THEODORE WAGNER ELECTED ASSISTANT EDITOR

The College Cord Staff has elected Mr. Theodore Wagner '28 to fill the vacant position of Assistant News Editor on the staff. There are now no vacancies except in the Senior Class group and this difficulty will be overcome by the coming elections, at which time the present Senior members will probably retire. Up to this time only two Freshmen have applied for the positions as reporters. Any others who intend to do so, should apply immediately.

At a recent Staff meeting it was also decided that hereafter all subscriptions should be dated either from the beginning of the school term or from January 1st. This rule will take effect immediately.

### COLLEGE GOWNS HAVE ARRIVED

The shipment of gowns for the Upper Classmen, which has been delaved for some time, arrived last week and now flowing gowns quite obscure the College landscape. The Upper Classmen, themselves, are of course very much pleased with the gowns and incidentally with themselves also. However, these gowns are not entirely an unmixed evil. It is reported that several chairs have been broken through being thrown down in catching on one of these gowns. Another defect has been pointed out by an impudent School chap who says that none of the gowns fit correctly since the chests of the Upper Classmen have expanded in the process of procuring gowns. Seriously, however, they certainly do add to the College atmosphere. Moreover, they give one privilege to the Seniors and Juniors which cannot possibly be usurped by the Freshmen. It should not be the only one.

Junior: "Have you read Rousseau's Confessions?"

Freshie: "No, where is that magazine published?" -College Life.

Her Hearty Indorsement Hero--"Darling, will you marry me?"

Her-"No, but I'll always admire you for your choice."-Whirlwind.

Bubbling Eloquence. Drowning Man-"Uh-blub-elplub-ublabs.' Drowsy Bystander - "You said a

mouthful brother." - Notre Dame Juggler.

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congratulates the President, the Faculty and the Board upon the progress made. He is convinced that the courses now offered at the Waterloo institutions are the equal of any and no student needs to be ashamed to be reckoned among the graduates.

### CAPLING'S CLOTHES

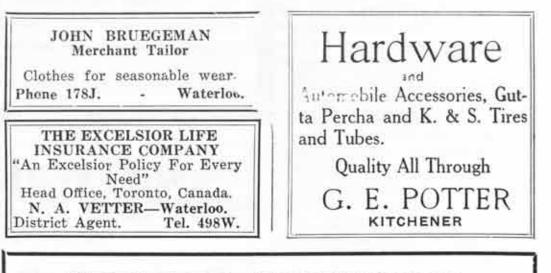


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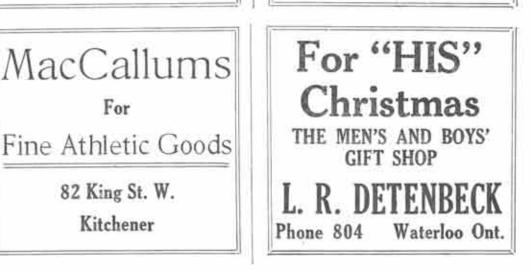
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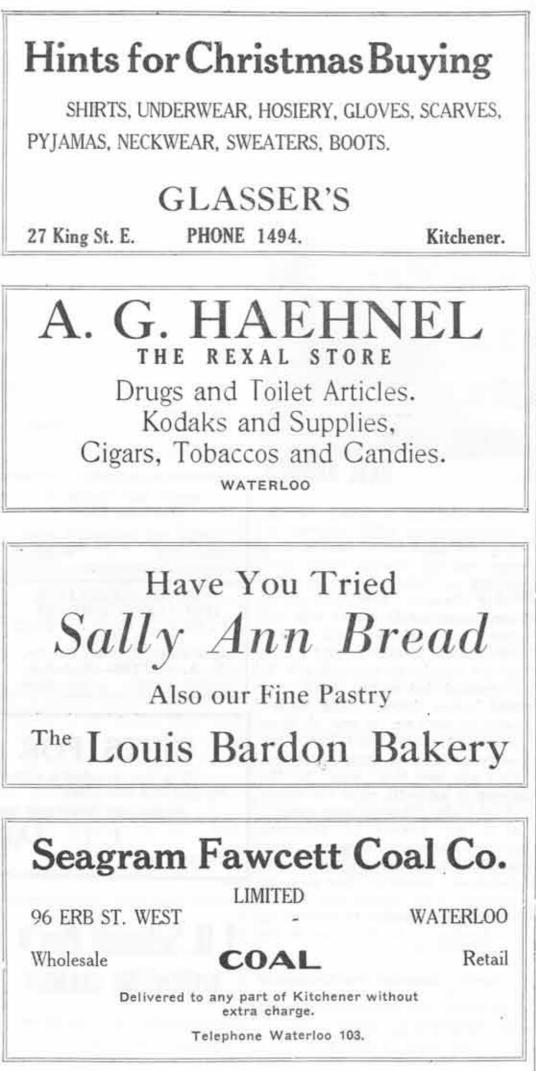
### History of

(Continued from Page 1.) temporary President, Dr. E. Hoffman, in the presence of 3,000 people -the first Lutheran educational institution in Canada. On the same day the doors of the school swung open for students. Four young men presented themselves-Messrs. N. Willison, C. F. Christiansen, H. Rembe and W. Bitzer. The first faculty consisted of Rev. O. Lincke, Dean and House-Father, with Rev. P. C. Wike, Rev. R. R. Durst and Mr. N. Willison as instructors. A three years' course in theology was offered together with two years preparatory work. The institution sent out its first graduate in the spring of 1914-the Rev. N. Willison.

On October 12, 1912, a Seminary Day was held, when the institution was visited by a large number of people. This was repeated annually until the Great War, when it dropped from the activities of the Seminary. The same year saw the publication and distribution of a quarterly bulletin, which was soon discontinued. On February 27, 1913, a Ladies' Auxiliary was organized with one representative from each of the following congregations: St. Peter's, Preston, St. John's, Waterloo, St. Matthew's and First English at Kitchener. The same year saw the institution regularly incorporated by the provincial parliament.

The year 1914 witnessed three important advances. A second full time professor was called in the person of Rev. P. A. Laury, who served efficiently as president until the year 1918. A campaign for funds was undertaken to erect a new building. On October 12, 1914, the corner stone of this building was laid. The building was placed in use late in 1915, and dedicated to the service of God on June 1, 1916.

The next forward step was taken in 1917 when a third professor was added to the staff. Dr. C. H. Little was called from his parish at Morrisburg. After Dr. Laury's resignation he served as acting President of the institution. In the autumn of 1919, Rev. H. P. Schaeffer, Ph. D., was called to give instruction both in the Seminary and college, but resigned the following October, when Rev. H. Henkel was called to succeed him. In the spring of 1920 the institution lost its first Professor and Dean, when the Rev. O. Lincke was called to his eternal rest. In 1922 the Rev. A. A. Zinck was called as fourth professor in the theological department, succeeding Dr. E. Hoffman as President of the institution, on January 1, 1926. Dr. Hoffman departed this life on April 11, 1926. His chair has been filled by the Rev. E. Neudoerffer, for twenty-six years a missionary in India. In the year 1922 a movement was inaugurated to build an addition to the Seminary building. The founda-



tion was laid that autumn, and the Subsequently this came to be known annex was dedicated on Sunday af- as Waterloo College School, and a ternoon, May 25, 1924.

From the very first It was necessary to provide for college work in conection with the Theological School. A two years' course was taught by the Theological professor and his assistants. In 1915 a second department was definitely organized. It was called Waterloo College, and the first public announcement of the name was made at a banquet given to the soldiers stationed in Waterloo. The banquet was held in the Seminary dining room early in 1916 in the foreign field, and the remainand was furnished by the students. der are at work in the Church in

third department was organized in

1924 -the Waterloo College of Arts, now known as Waterloo College, which is in affiliation with the University of Western Ontario. 'The primary purpose of these two departments is to find and train suitable men who will later prepare themselves for the Gospel ministry.

Since its organization the Seminary has graduated thirty-nine men, of whom four have been called into the Eternal World, two are serving

### MR. WEBB'S TALK ON BROWNING'S SAUL WAS GREATLY ENJOYED

On Thursday, November 25, the Athenaeum Society had the pleasure of hearing Rev. J. R. Webb, of the King St. Baptist church, in a lecture on Browning's poem "Saul". Rev. Webb is a speaker of repute, and the student's were in no way disappointed with his presentation of this immortal poem.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. C. Klinck, and in the absence of the regular Secretary, Mr. T. Wagner was appointed Secretary Pro-tem. After the dispensation of the regular business, Rev. J. R. Webb was introduced. He opened his address with a short biographical sketch of Browning's life and then he turned to the poem itself. He surveyed it in a novel way, and presented it in an entirely new light. His intense interest in Browning was manifested thruout the entire talk, and in closing, he expressed the hope that an interest had been aroused, for a more extensive reading of Browning's works.

The appreciation of the students was expressed by a hearty vote of thanks and it is hoped that more talks of the same nature will be presented from time to time. They are not only intensely interesting, but also highly instructive. There is a regrettable feature, however, and that is the poor attendance of the Society. If the members would display as much interests in these meetings, as do the students of the College School, this condition would not prevail.

#### Hard To Pick A Loser

"Fighting is all right, providing you do it intelligently.' "Yes, but you can't always find a

smaller man."-Juggler.

Canada and the United States. Time has justified the wisdom of our fathers in founding this institution. With great triumph behind it, it looks forward into the future confident that God has a large mission for it to fulfil in bringing this nation and the world to the knowledge of Jesus Christ as Redeemer, King and Lord.

