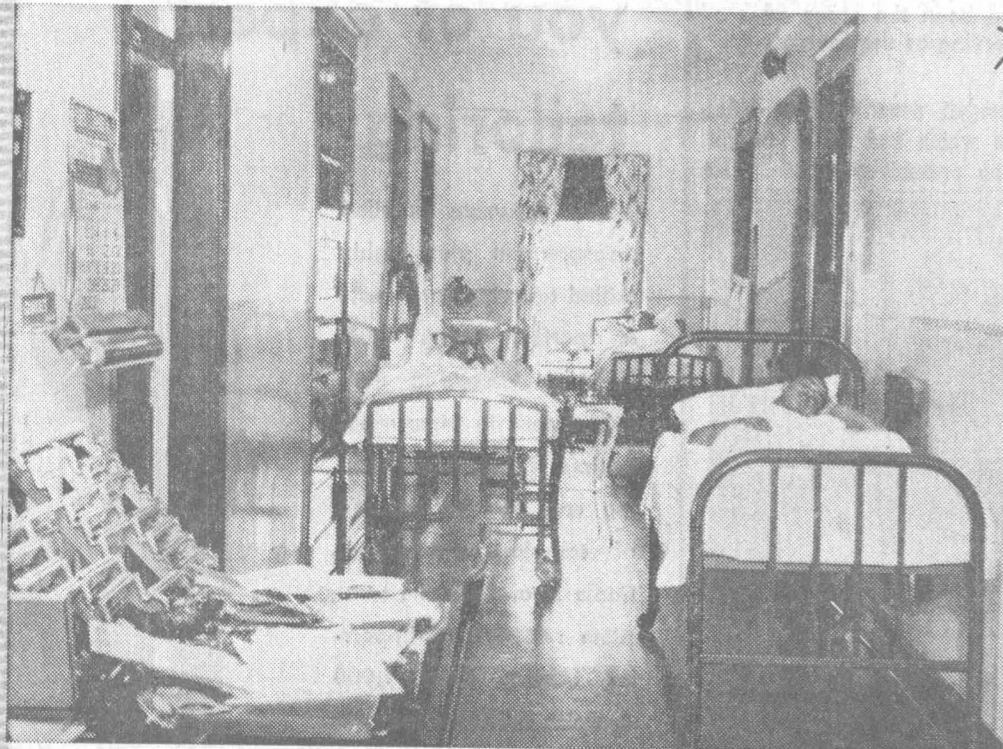
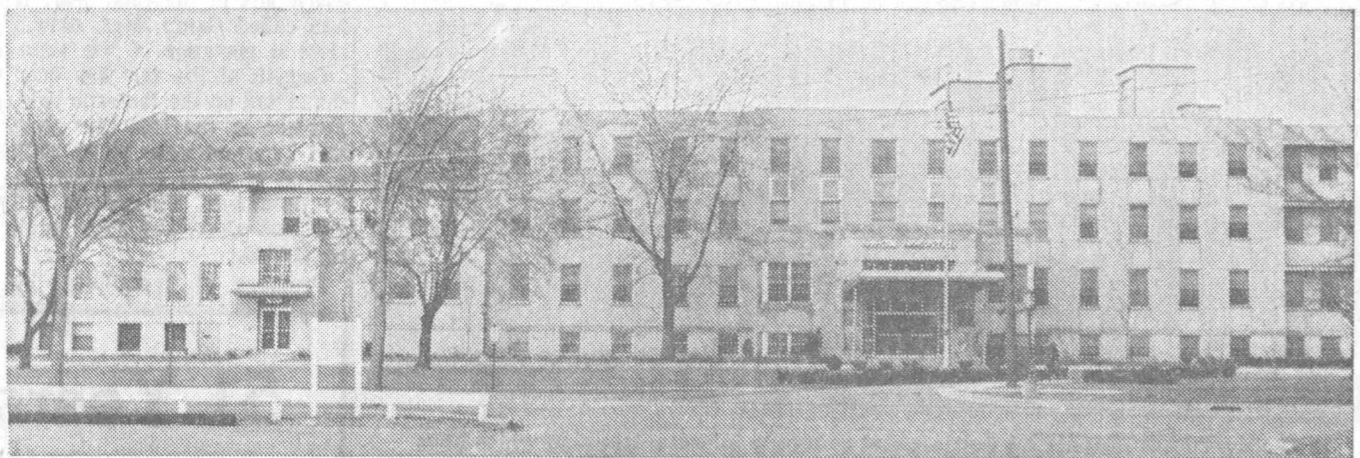


Union—A Fine Small Hospital

By John Landon
Daily Reporter Staff Writer

In the hurry of modern life the relief of physical distress becomes the foremost purpose of goodwill, for which a number of physicians and citizens of Canal Dover and New Philadelphia organized and on March 15, 1906, incorporated Union Hospital.

Since then Union Hospital has grown with 3 building projects, the most recent being completed in 1952, and it is considered one of the finest smaller hospitals in Ohio.



THE CROWDED HALLS OF MEDICINE. Top: Union Hospital today is a far cry from renovated residence it first occupied in 1906. It is still looking to future expansion, possibly with Appalachia aid under the federal Hill-Burton Act. It was overcrowded conditions like this (bottom) which led to the major building program in 1952. This portion of an earlier building was extensively renovated at that time and was incorporated into the present structure.

That first hospital, which was located at the same site as the present one in a large home, accommodated 20 patients with quarters for the matron and nurses. It had an operating room ready for all emergencies and for the most delicate surgery of that period.

Now the hospital can care for approximately 150 patients and has modern up-to-date equipment with which to provide for the injured and sick.

Union Hospital began to feel growing pains soon after its founding and additional land was purchased in 1907. Two years later the first building

project was completed with a total amount of \$17,151 being spent on the new addition, which doubled the capacity for patients.

Part of this 1909 addition still stands at the present hospital, being remodeled when the 1952 addition was erected.

In 1917 plans were made for another addition which was completed in 1922. It included a new operating and a sterilizing room and had a capacity for 65 patients.

The structure was added to the east end of the building and extended north, providing an open court at the rear for an

entrance for ambulances. The cost of the second project was \$35,000 and was raised by a general subscription campaign.

In 1945 the first of 3 campaigns was launched to obtain funds for a million dollar-plus building program. Two other drives were made, in 1948 and 1951, to secure enough funds for the project to build what is now the present hospital.

Ground was broken Jan. 13, 1950, for the \$1,247,714 addition and the new wing was dedicated May 10, 1952, following 7 long years of work by many area residents.

As fate would have it, 13 days after being dedicated the hospital was ripped with a gas explosion, causing an estimated \$100,000 damage to the newly-completed facilities.

Civic leaders again "pitched in" and had the damaged areas in the hospital available for patients within 3 months.

The gas blast came before the new quarters were filled with patients, which accounted for no one being injured, only shaken.

Union Hospital's million and a quarter addition marked the climax of a history steeped in the struggles of civic-minded Dover and New Philadelphia citizens to provide facilities for



CORNERSTONE LAYING. A. L. (Dutch) Schwab of New Philadelphia, a member of the Union Hospital board of trustees, did the official honors in 1951 when the cornerstone was laid for the addition to Union Hospital.

the sick in the community. The hospital again is at a crossroads as further expansion

and new facilities are needed to meet the demands of a growing population.

'Human Adding Machine' Gained Fame In 1900's

The Halloween edition of the Daily Reporter on Oct. 27, 1935, carried a feature story of a 1916 Dover High graduate who had gained the nationwide title of "The Human Adding Machine."

Though he performed his mental gymnastics under the sobriquet of Karl Lund, the mathematical wizard's real name was Arthur Wiedlund, son of a Pennsylvania ironworker. He came to Dover at the age of 10.

One of his feats during public demonstrations was to compete with skilled operators of 6 adding machines. He always won. He kept a perfect mental directory which included over 2,000 street addresses and phone numbers, starting with that of his first "date" some 20 years before.

To keep himself mentally alert, he had the daily practice of adding, multiplying and dividing the numbers on auto license plates as he watched traffic.

During the demonstration before luncheon clubs and educational groups, Lund not only added numerous columns of figures simultaneously, but proved he could add, divide multiply

ing each part on a table before and studying it to learn its function. He continued disassembling and reassembling the machines until he had a perfect knowledge of their operation.

While at Dover High, Lund finished a 9-month bookkeeping course in less than 5 months. While employed as a local railway clerk, he was put to work clearing station accounts which auditors found out of balance. In 5 months time, he had balanced a \$1 million dollar ac-

count carried in 16 company ledgers.

The young genius, hoping to become a corporation accountant, enrolled in the same Cleveland commercial school where John D. Rockefeller had attended classes.

In 3 days' time, he was boot-ed out of school by a teacher who was not a little perturbed because Lund repeatedly raised his hand with correct answers to blackboard problems as soon as the instructor had them on the board.

Lund was recognized as a national traffic authority, and as his regular profession, taught traffic and rate subject in school in Milwaukee and other cities.

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