Hamilton House

Dr. Thomas Glendenning Hamilton (or TGH as he was often referred to) was a prominent member of the Elmwood community and had a remarkable career in public welfare as a skilled and caring physician, Winnipeg School Board trustee and MLA. In addition, for several years he and his family carried out many psychic experiments that received worldwide attention.

A photo of the Hamilton family from October 1934: (front row) daughter Margaret Lillian (born February 23, 1909), Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Lillian Hamilton; (back row) Glendenning Forrester (born August 16, 1911) and James Drummond (born September 27, 1915). James had a twin, Arthur Lamont, who died at the age of 3 years and 3 months in 1919 during the flu epidemic. This loss forever changed the family and in large part was the event that led them to explore psychic phenomena.



Source: Janice Catherine Hamilton

TGH was born in Ontario and when he was a child, re-located from Saskatchewan to Winnipeg with his family. He first worked as a school teacher and entered the Manitoba Medical College in 1899, graduating with a degree in medicine in 1903. Later, in 1919, he took post-graduate surgical training at Harvard Medical School. Lillian May Forrester also taught school and subsequently studied nursing at the Winnipeg General Hospital. She graduated in 1905 and she and TGH were married on November 26, 1906.

In 1904, after a one year internship, TGH established a practice of medicine in the village of Louise Bridge that later joined Winnipeg under the name of Elmwood. His office was on Renton Street, now known as Midwinter Avenue. He made his first rounds on a bicycle and by 1906 had enough money to buy a horse, Nellie. His practice first consisted of internal medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and for a time he was the Public Health Officer for Elmwood, East Kildonan and East St. Paul.

Later, Dr. Hamilton acquired his first automobile, the first in Elmwood. His daughter Margaret recalls that it was an open-touring car "with the canvas covers which you could fold back in good weather and put up in cold weather. I recall that we had canvas windows with isinglass panels which we'd put on against rain or snow, and the automobile had to be hand-cranked." Many of TGH's maternity cases

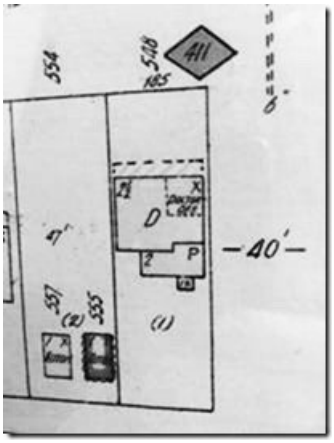
were delivered at the patient's home and this is where he discovered maternity nurse Mrs. Poole who was to become his first psychic medium. Margaret goes on to say, "In the winter time, whenever dad had a case out in the country … we would travel in style with buffalo robes to keep us warm. We always carried a shovel, planks and ropes in case we slid into the ditch, since the roads had high Manitoba mud crowns."[1]



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12 (A.79-41), Box 11, File 18

The house at 185 Henderson Highway (then known as Kelvin Street) was constructed in 1910 and the Hamilton family moved into it in December, two days before Christmas. Dr. Hamilton established an office in the northeast corner of the house for his practice and there was a surgery in the basement where he did minor surgery such as tonsil removal, tooth extractions, wound repair and treatment of fractured bones. On the right hand side of the following drawing is the house as it appeared in 1917, with TGH's office indicated in the house's northeast corner.

He was a caring and dedicated doctor. According to his daughter Margaret, he had a genuine concern for people and "to his many patients he was not only the beloved physician, he was the staunch friend and wise counselor as well."[2]



[1] University of Manitoba Archives & Special Collections (UMA), Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 3, File 9.
[2] Ibid.

Source: Archives of Manitoba, Western Canada Fire Insurance Underwriters Association, 1917 Fire Insurance Plan of the City of Winnipeg, Sheet 365

In addition to treating patients, Dr. Hamilton was involved in the teaching of medicine and the governance of medical organizations, including serving as President of the Manitoba Medical Association and Manitoba representative on the Executive of the Canadian Medical Association. He was Lecturer and Clinical Surgery Demonstrator at the Medical College and was on the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital. "The records of annual meetings of the Winnipeg General Hospital Board indicate his deep concern for a high level of service. His constant plea was for more effective co-operation between all levels of hospital personnel."[3] Beginning in 1920, Dr. Hamilton was mainly devoted to surgery - abdominal and "industrial" surgery.

Two articles written by Dr. Hamilton that were published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) show his interest in public health. In one of these, he discussed the high rate of goiters among Manitoba school children and recommended the general use of iodized salt as a preventive measure.[4] In another, which he first delivered to the Manitoba Medical Society, he promoted methods of industrial surgery that would restore injured hands of workers to an optimal state of usability in employment.[5]

In his efforts to promote more communication among medical staff, TGH helped found ***the Manitoba Medical Review*** that was intended to keep all doctors in the province informed about current medical, surgical and pharmaceutical developments. He spoke about the need for better communication in his speech as newly elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association for 1921 and 1922 in which he advanced the idea of helping patients by improved communication by and among doctors. He urged doctors to communicate more among each other and to their patients, eloquently saying that one of the most important trends in the relation between the medical profession and the public is the public discussion of various phases of diseases. "Many misunderstandings on medical matters, procedure, and the aims and spirit of the profession could be cleared up by more frank discussion and more publicity."[6]

TGH had a life-long interest in education and became a member of the Winnipeg School Board from the time that Elmwood became incorporated as a part of the School District of Winnipeg in 1906. He served for 9 years as a board member and was School Board Chairman for 1912 and 1913. An examination of the minutes of Winnipeg School Board meetings shows that he attended virtually every meeting, serving on Finance, School Management and School Sites committees. He was often Chairman of these committees.

When he was on the school board, Dr. Hamilton foresaw the coming growth of the community of Elmwood and persuaded school trustees to acquire the property on which the two Lord Selkirk schools were built, one in 1909 and the other in 1912. Dr. Hamilton was quoted in a newspaper article as saying that a site had been purchased measuring "360 x 220 feet. It was situated at the back of Gurney

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[3] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14.

[4] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 1. T. Glen Hamilton and D. F. McRae, "Some studies on the incidence of goiter among school children in Manitoba," *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* XV (1925), 1017-1021.

[5] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 2, File 1. T. Glen Hamilton, "Conservation in treatment of hand injuries," *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* (August 1924).

[6] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 1. "Doctors urge propaganda on public health," *Manitoba Free Press*, November 17, 1922.

Avenue and east of Brazier Street."[7] (Gurney Avenue is now Riverton Avenue). He emphasized in the article that he acquired the land at the most advantageous price possible. The first Lord Selkirk School was built at the corner of Brazier Street and McIntosh Avenue and was eventually demolished along with the second Lord Selkirk School to make way for a new structure constructed in 1973-1974.[8]

As Ward 7 trustee, TGH helped bring about changes that addressed public welfare within schools. For example, he undertook to establish fire drills in the public schools, he introduced free medical examinations for public school students and he stressed the importance of playground activity during the summer months as set out by the Playground Commission of which he was then Chairman. New ideas that were implemented in city schools included the teaching of domestic science to girls and mechanical arts to boys, together with the opening of night schools. TGH resigned from the Winnipeg School Board in 1915 upon his election as a Member of the Manitoba Legislature.

The following photo shows Dr. Hamilton, as Trustee of the Winnipeg School Board, laying the cornerstone of Lord Roberts School on July 26, 1910.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 1

For many years, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton were involved in activities at Elmwood's King Memorial Church (now Gordon-King Memorial United Church). TGH was elected an elder in 1905 and served in that capacity for 28 years. He became the trustee of church property and later was Chairman of the Building Executive when he and Mrs. Hamilton helped to raise funds to construct the church.

[7] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 1. "Big array of speakers at Ward 7 meeting," *Manitoba Free Press*, December 2, 1907.

[8] Gordon Goldsborough, "Lord Selkirk School (Brazier Street, Winnipeg). *Historic Sites of Manitoba*, Manitoba Historical Society. Accessed May 2, 2018 at http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/lordselkirkschool.shtml.

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton in front of their house



Source: UMA, Janice Hamilton fonds (A.10-01), Box 1, File 1

Soon after being elected, Dr. Hamilton spoke about the improvements that he wished to see in the community and in the province as a whole such as good roads, measures to alleviate the pressure on Winnipeg secondary schools caused by added enrollment of rural children, and making the Manitoba Medical College a faculty of a university to be established under provincial jurisdiction. He advocated for those less able to effect change by calling for improvement in treatment of the mentally ill and more resources for non-English speaking citizens.[9]

"On scanning the Manitoba section of the ***Canadian Parliamentary Guide 1916*** 'Sketches of Members,' it becomes plain that few, if any, members of the 15th Legislative Assembly entered the Legislature with such a proven record of community action as Dr. Hamilton. His impressive services in that Assembly included participation on several Select Standing Committees including Privileges and Elections, Law Amendments, Private Bills, Public Accounts, Printing and the Library. He chaired a number of these committees. Dr. Hamilton was responsible for piloting the amendment to the Manitoba Medical College Act (which made the Medical College a part of the University of Manitoba) through the Assembly. He gave full support to the amendment to the Municipal Boundaries Act despite the fact that his own riding of Elmwood would be eliminated. That the Mothers' Allowance, Public School and Pharmaceutical Acts were given positive support in the Legislature was due, in part, to his persuasive and informed endorsement."

"The 15th Legislative Assembly was one of impressive achievements. It was this government which brought about the enfranchisement of women (January 28, 1916) and amended the Municipal Boundaries Act. Because of the strict liquor laws, there had been a strong reaction towards drugs. A new Pharmaceutical Act sought to curtail the sale of cocaine and morphine and to confine it to doctors' prescriptions. Women became eligible for civic offices (March 8, 1917), the Mothers' Allowance Act was passed (March 10, 1917), the Election Act was amended and Proportional Representation introduced. The Public Health, Charity Aid, Workmen's Compensation, Public School and Prison Reform Acts were passed. Legislation with respect to conservation of natural resources was also effected and Widows'

[9] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 1. Unidentified newspaper clipping, [August 13, 1915].

Pensions introduced. It was this Legislative Assembly which saw the completion of Manitoba's beautiful Parliament Building."[10]
With the introduction of Proportional Representation and consequent elimination of the Elmwood electoral district, Dr. Hamilton ran in a Winnipeg riding in the next election on June 29, 1920 but was defeated.

In addition to his work in medicine and politics, Dr. Hamilton, together with Mrs. Hamilton, explored psychic phenomena and conducted numerous psychic experiments from 1920 to 1935. Some of the phenomena observed during these experiments included telekinesis (table tipping), teleplasmic masses and automatic writing.

Most of the psychical research took place on the second floor of the house at 185 Kelvin Street. "From January 1928 to March 1934, 426 sittings were held, 50 different photograph experiments took place, 60 flash light exposures were made and 72 separate masses were recorded. 9 mediums in all, for added to the Poole-Marshall combination, several sitters developed as auxiliary mediums…."[11] There were "10 recorders – TGH, LH, Jack Macdonald, W.E. Hobbs, Dr. Bruce Chown, Mrs. MacLean, Eileen MacTavish, Glen Hamilton, Edith Lawrence and Margaret Hamilton."[12]

Why did the Hamiltons begin experimenting in psychic phenomena? According to Margaret Hamilton, "In 1918, dad became interested in mental telepathy; he and our minister, Rev. D.N. McLachlan, tried some experiments … they proved, to their own satisfaction, that thought transference between two living minds exists."[13]

In 1919 the family experienced a tragedy with the death of 3 year old Arthur Lamont from influenza. He was buried in the Elmwood Cemetery.



Photo courtesy of NEWHS, Inc.

[10] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds.
[11] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 1, File 15.
[12] Ibid., Box 17, File 3.
[13] Ibid., Box 3, File 9.

Margaret also comments, “When little Arthur died from influenza at the age of three years and three months, Dad’s grief was profound … I think at this time he asked the question, ‘Does my child survive?’ He wasn’t sure and he wasn’t sure for a long time.”[14] In this same year, their minister, Dr. McLachlan, told TGH of seeing the living figure of his dead sister.

The Hamilton twins at Victoria Beach in 1918.

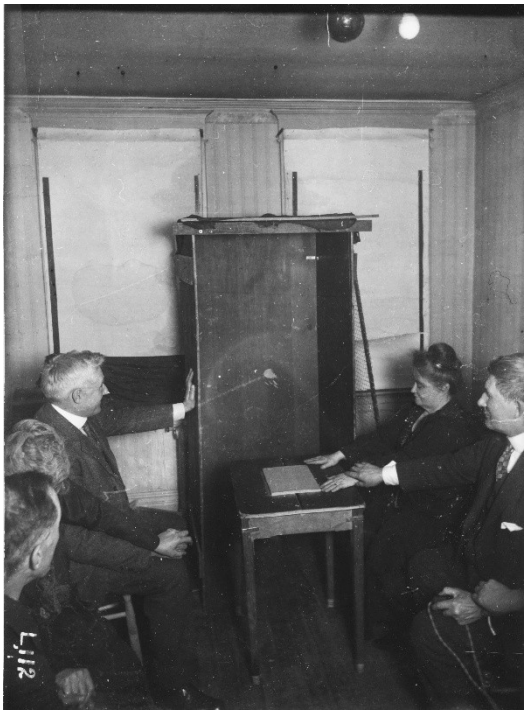


Source: UMA, Janice Hamilton fonds, (A.10-01), Box 1, File 2

In July, 1921, Mrs. Hamilton discovered that a nurse of their acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, possessed very strong telekinetic powers and suddenly took on the mediumistic trance condition during séances. Mrs. Hamilton and TGH began to participate in regular experiments with Mrs. Poole where table tippings and table rappings communicated messages from the dead.

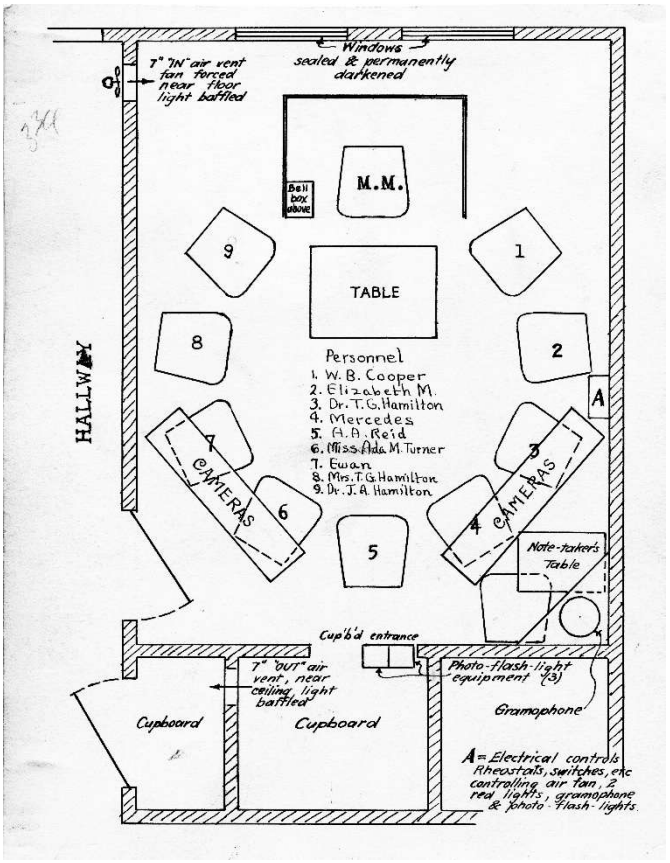
Telekinesis – levitation by psychic force. The medium Mrs. Poole is charging the table with psychic energy in séance room dated April, 1925 during a séance with Dr. Glen Hamilton, Dr. J.A. Hamilton, Lillian Hamilton and H.A.V. Green.

[14] Ibid., Box 3, File 9.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 1, Item 8

Almost all of the experiments took place on the second floor of the house and illumination during séances was supplied by a ruby red ceiling light controlled by a dimmer switch. Sittings took place either in dim red light or more frequently, in total darkness. The following photo shows a floor plan of the séance room.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 1, Item 2

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton were meticulous in recording every aspect of the psychic experiments. They employed a bank of cameras at the back of the room to record their findings. "Dr. Hamilton was an excellent amateur photographer, using best quality of flash powder, bulbs and paper. He did his own developing, enlarging and printing. At once [after the séance] Dr. Hamilton and one or two of the gentlemen associates, or one of the visitors, immediately went into Dr. Hamilton's photographic dark room and developed such plates as had been exposed."[15]

Early in 1928, the medium Mrs. Mary Marshall was included in the séances. Margaret Hamilton described the methods used. "Procedures were carefully spelled out and rigidly followed: In an adjacent bedroom, Mrs. Marshall removed her outer garments, under the watchful eye of Miss Turner, who at Walter's [a Directing Agency in the spirit world] request, bathed the face, neck, breast and upper arms, leaving the flesh damp, then dressed the medium in a robe, and slippers provided by Mrs. Hamilton. She at once escorted Mrs. Marshall to the séance room; the sitters quietly entered and took their places. Mrs. Marshall, seated in the cabinet, had her hands continuously held and controlled by Dr. J.A. Hamilton on her right, and W.B. Cooper on her left. All sitters joined hands. The door was locked. The battery of cameras was kept in readiness for flashing a picture. Only Walter knew when a plasmic form was ready and he always indicated either by speaking through his medium, or by writing, what we could expect to find on the plates (still in the cameras if an exposure had been made) after the sitting."[16]

[15] Ibid., Box 1, File 15.
[16] Ibid.

True levitation, non-contact. Elizabeth Poole trained by TGH to tell him when pain was strong, to withdraw her hand. This was his signal to ignite flash by push-button device. May 16, 1926.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 9, File 1, Item 14

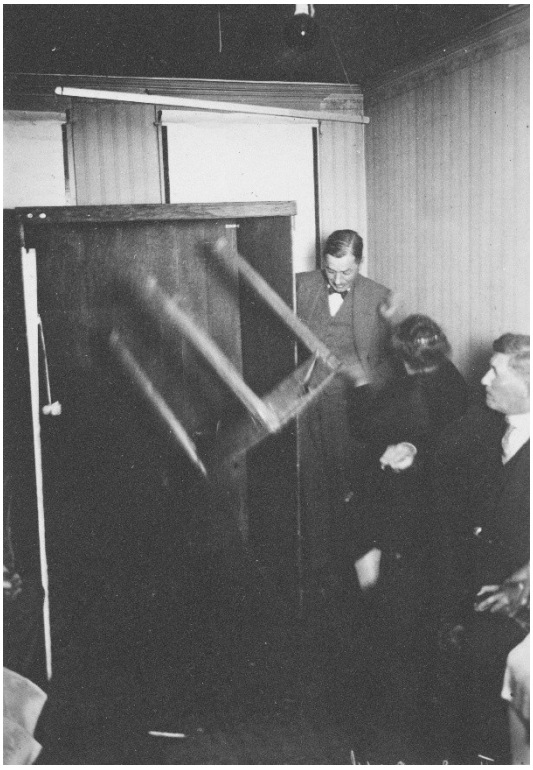
The following photo shows an experiment taking place in the living room of the house. The photo caption states, "Here the experimenters are endeavouring to prevent movement in both the table and the chair. For a moment or two they are successful but presently, in spite of their greatest efforts to the contrary, the whole mass – medium, experimenters, table and chairs – is lurched and rotated about the floor – a truly astonishing manifestation when one considers the weight of the mass. Following the experiment, the medium showed signs of great exhaustion – perspiration, pallor, dazed mental condition. March 1923."



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 1, Item 7

After much experimentation and when he was confident that the psychic occurrences were genuine, Dr. Hamilton delivered a speech on "The Mysteries of Teleplasm" to the Winnipeg Medical Society in 1926.[17] There was an enormous interest in his work after that among the medical community and others around the world. Doctors Gordon and Bruce Chown became involved in the experiments and here Dr. Gordon Chown observes a table levitating in October, 1927. Both doctors were noted for their work in Rh Factor blood and in pediatrics. Mts. Poole had been taught to remove her hands and withdraw from the table as quickly as possible when she felt the strong abdominal pain that signaled levitation was imminent. Here she had turned away a split second before the table bounded upward and inverted itself.

[17] Ibid., Box 15, File 6.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 1, Item 3

Miniature forms of people were sometimes shown in teleplasmic masses that appeared during séances. Here the medium Mary Marshall is shown with a mass attached to her nose containing the face of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, writer of the Sherlock Holmes stories, with a photo of Doyle included for comparison. This took place during a séance on June 27, 1932 and Doyle had died on July 7, 1930.





Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 6, Item 14

Michael W. Homer, writing in ***Manitoba History***, describes Conan Doyle's visit to the Hamiltons in July, 1923 during which "they attended a circle for psychical research" held at the Hamilton home. From his position, Conan Doyle observed the table move "like a restless dog in a kennel, springing, tossing, beating up against the supports, and finally bounding out with a velocity which caused me to get quickly out of the way. Conan Doyle was impressed by the mental psychic gifts of the medium [Elizabeth Poole] and wrote that she successfully "rapped out" quotations from Robert Louis Stevenson even though "the little Scotch woman knows nothing normally of R.L.S., because she is not of a literary turn."[18]

Dr. Hamilton wrote many articles on the topic of psychic phenomena and he was the subject of numerous pieces authored by others. He wrote in the periodical ***Light*** about the phenomenon of seeing deceased British preacher C.H. Spurgeon in a teleplasmic mass during a séance. "The mass, attached to Mary M.'s face, had appeared after the medium had been searched and while her hands were being continuously held and had been so held for some time, and while the hands of all present were being held. It had appeared shortly after her head, face and neck had been re-examined by four witnesses and nothing found thereon and it had been recorded by three cameras. The face-form appeared to be alive or better, to represent or reflect the appearance of an individual who was alive."[19]

The following is an enlarged view of the medium, Mary Marshall, with a teleplasmic mass attached to her face and chest that contained formations of the faces of Raymond Lodge and Jack Barnes during a séance on October 27, 1929. The men were soldiers who lost their lives during the First World War. Raymond Lodge's face can be seen on the right side of the mass and was the son of Sir Oliver Lodge who was a notable British physicist and who was also interested in spiritualism including attempts to contact his son Raymond.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 4, Item 14

[18] Michael W. Homer, "Arthur Conan Doyle's adventures in Winnipeg," *Manitoba History*, Number 25, Spring 1993.
[19] T. Glen Hamilton, "Has C. H. Spurgeon returned?" *Light : A Journal of Psychical, Occult, and Mystical Research* No. 2753, Vol. LIII (1933).

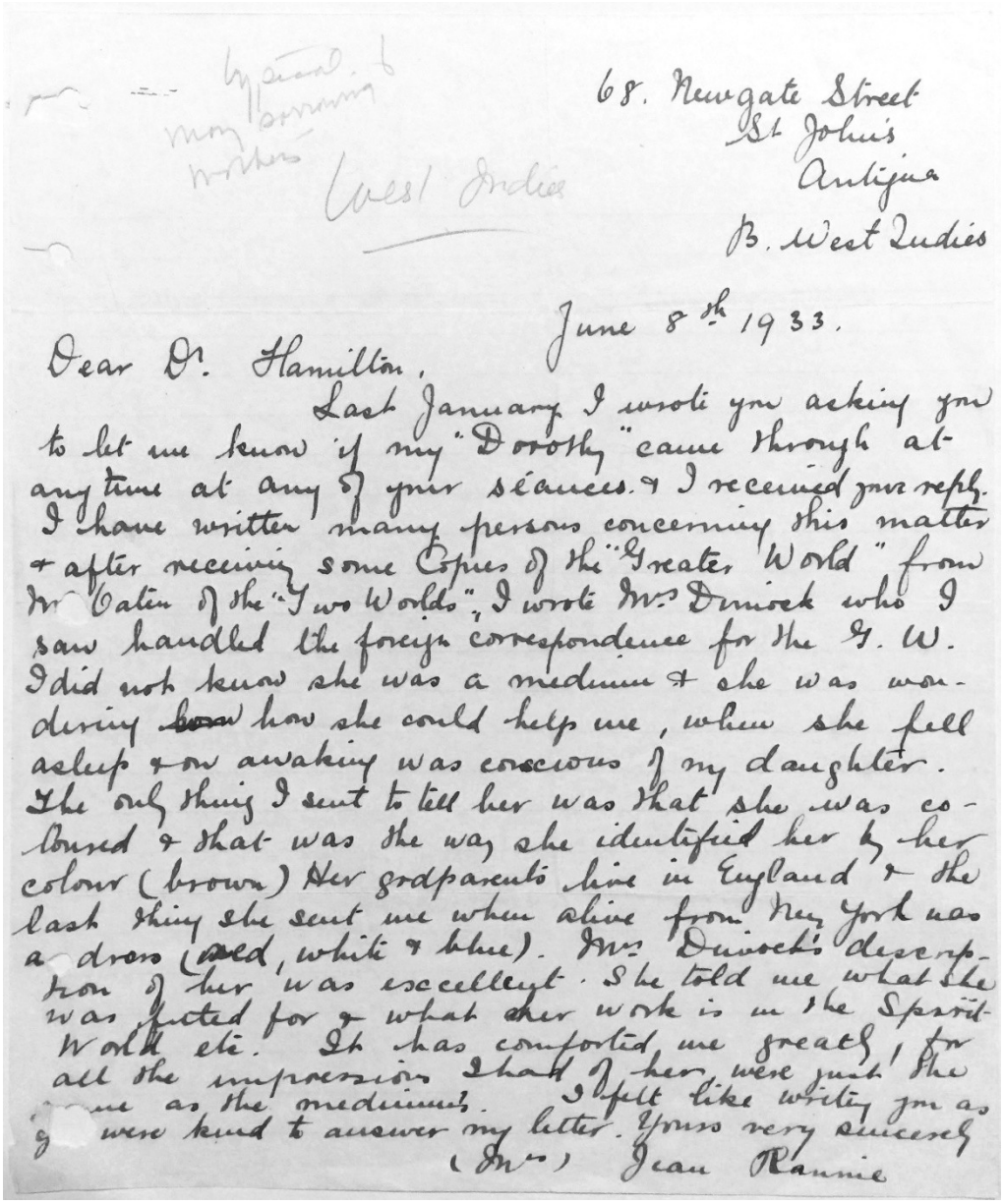
A photograph of a portrait of Raymond Lodge.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 9, File 8, Item 25

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton received numerous letters and this is one example, sent by bereaved mother Mrs. Rannie who is seeking information about her deceased daughter. An excerpt of the letter: "Last January I wrote you asking you to let me know if my Dorothy came through at any time at any of your séances & I received your reply. I have written many persons concerning this matter …. Mrs. Diwock's description of her was excellent. She told me what she was fitted for & what her work is in the spirit world, etc. It has comforted me greatly, for all the impressions I had of her was just the same as the mediums. I felt like writing you as you were kind to answer my letter."[20]

[20] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 4, File 4.



68. Newgate Street
St Johns
Antigua
B. West Indies

June 8th 1933.

Dear Dr. Hamilton,

Last January I wrote you asking you to let me know if my "Dorothy" came through at any time at any of your séances. & I received your reply. I have written many persons concerning this matter & after receiving some Copies of the "Greater World" from Mr Caton of the "Two Worlds", I wrote Mrs Dimock who I saw handled the foreign correspondence for the G. W. I did not know she was a medium & she was wondering ~~how~~ how she could help me, when she fell asleep & on awaking was conscious of my daughter. The only thing I sent to tell her was that she was coloured & that was the way she identified her by her colour (brown) Her grdparents live in England & the last thing she sent me when alive from New York was a dress (red, white & blue). Mrs Dimock's description of her was excellent. She told me what she was fitted for & what her work is in the Spirit World etc. It has comforted me greatly for all the impression I had of her were just the me as the medium's. I felt like writing you as you were kind to answer my letter. Yours very sincerely

(Mrs) Jean Rannie

Source: UMA Hamilton Family fonds

Photographs of the medium, Mary Marshall, with a mass of teleplasm attached to her face that contained the faces of five spirits during a séance on November 25, 1928, plus photographs of two of those spirits. Four of the five spirits were identified as Arthur Hamilton, who had died in 1919, Raymond Lodge's maternal grandfather, R.L.S., and David Livingstone. The Hamiltons greatly admired Robert Louis Stevenson and David Livingstone.

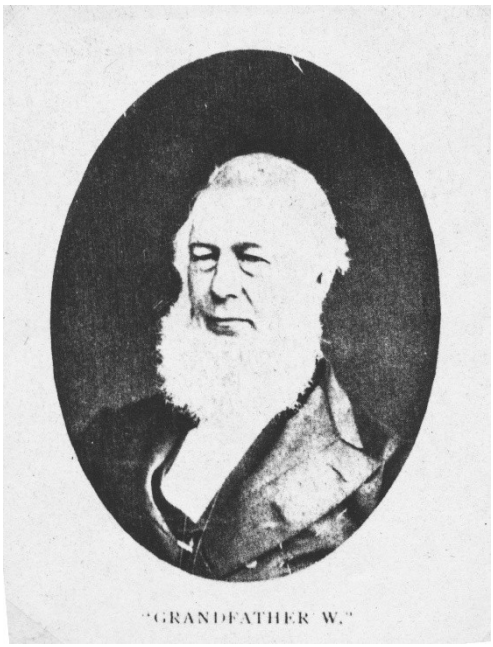


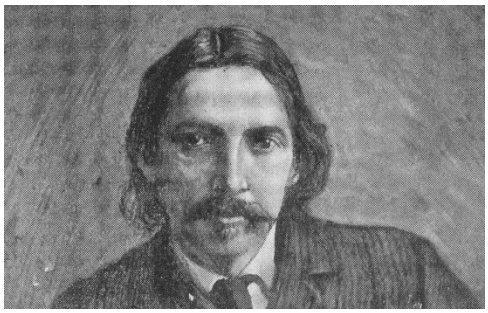
Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 3, Item 14

An enlargement of Arthur's image shown in the centre of the teleplasm.



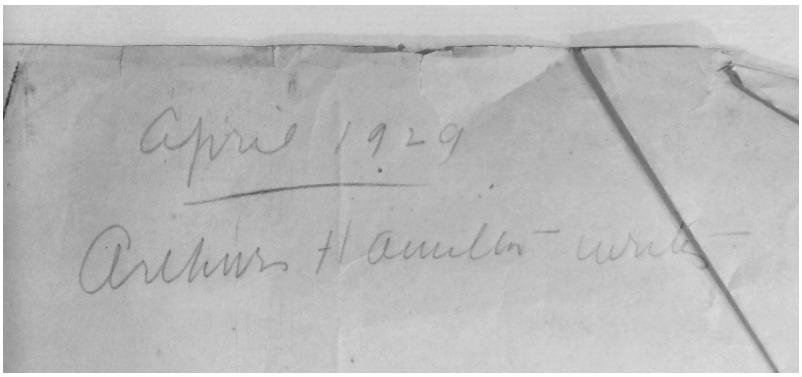
Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 3, Item 14





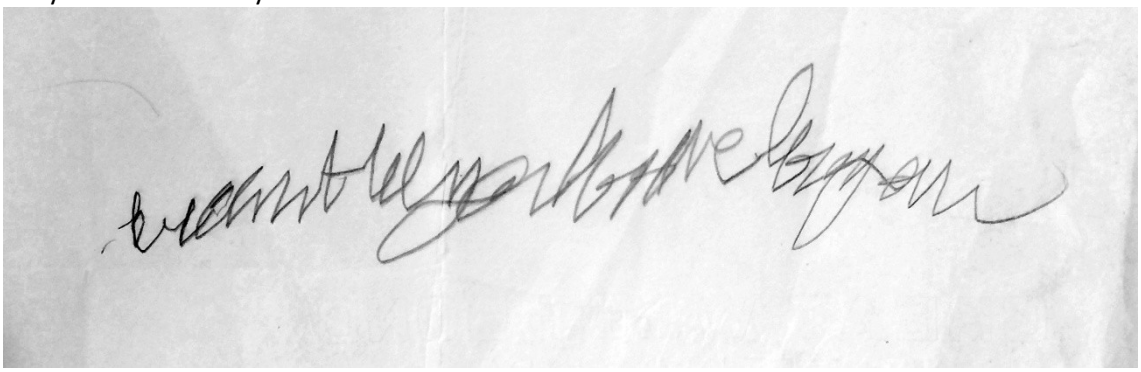
Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, PC 12, Box 8, File 3, Item 14

A note written by a séance observer: "April 1929 – Arthur Hamilton writes."



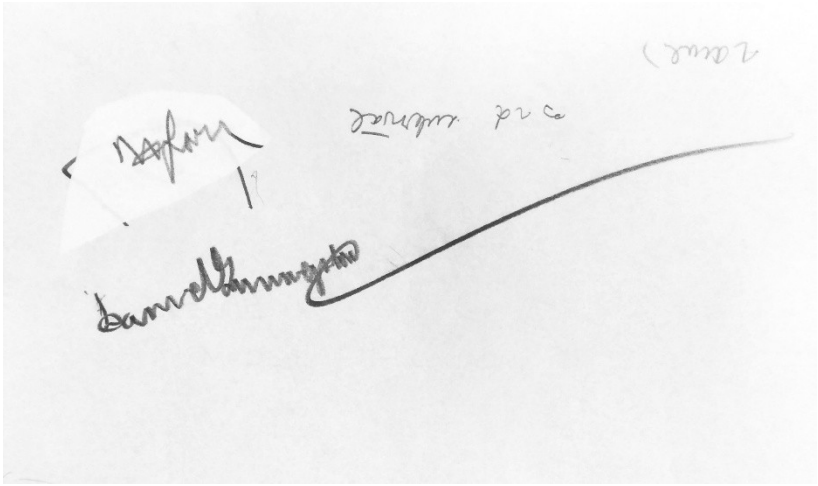
Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 15, File 14

The observer interprets Arthur's writing that was transmitted via a medium during a séance: "We want tell you that we love you."



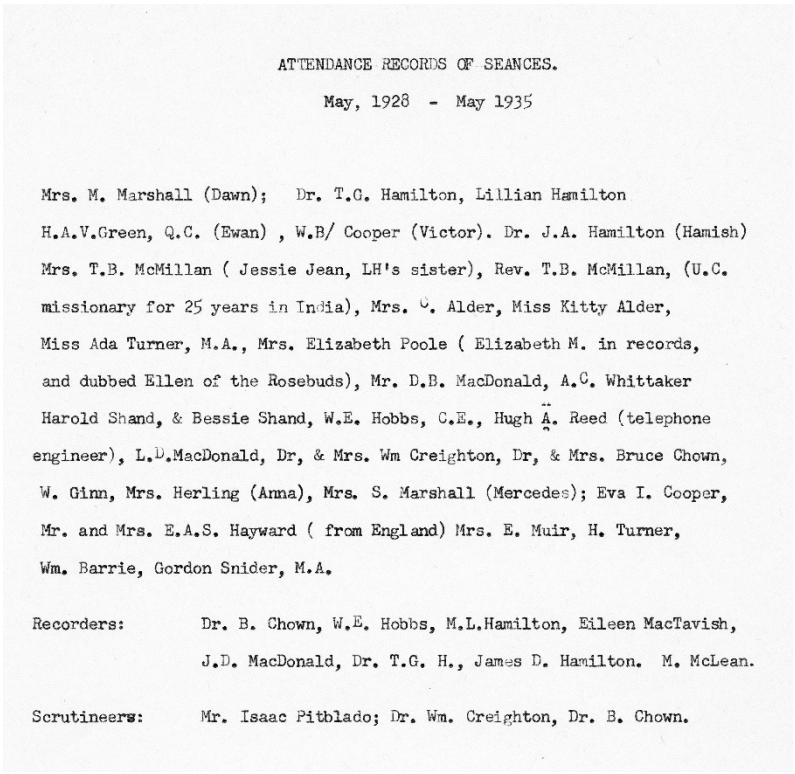
Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 15, File 14

Signature of David Livingston is an example automatic writing that was obtained during a séance.



Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 12, File 3

Several community members participated in séances at the Hamilton home and are noted on the Attendance Record of Séances May, 1928 – May, 1935.



ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF SEANCES.

May, 1928 - May 1935

Mrs. M. Marshall (Dawn); Dr. T.G. Hamilton, Lillian Hamilton H.A.V.Green, Q.C. (Ewan) , W.B/ Cooper (Victor). Dr. J.A. Hamilton (Hamish) Mrs. T.B. McMillan (Jessie Jean, LH's sister), Rev. T.B. McMillan, (U.C. missionary for 25 years in India), Mrs. C. Alder, Miss Kitty Alder, Miss Ada Turner, M.A., Mrs. Elizabeth Poole (Elizabeth M. in records, and dubbed Ellen of the Rosebuds), Mr. D.B. MacDonald, A.C. Whittaker Harold Shand, & Bessie Shand, W.E. Hobbs, C.E., Hugh A. Reed (telephone engineer), L.D.MacDonald, Dr, & Mrs. Wm Creighton, Dr, & Mrs. Bruce Chown, W. Ginn, Mrs. Herling (Anna), Mrs. S. Marshall (Mercedes); Eva I. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E.A.S. Hayward (from England) Mrs. E. Muir, H. Turner, Wm. Barrie, Gordon Snider, M.A.

Recorders: Dr. B. Chown, W.E. Hobbs, M.L.Hamilton, Eileen MacTavish, J.D. MacDonald, Dr. T.G. H., James D. Hamilton. M. McLean.

Scrutineers: Mr. Isaac Pitblado; Dr. Wm. Creighton, Dr. B. Chown.

Source: UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 15, File 12

All that transpired during séances was recorded in Registers. In addition, affidavits were signed by those attending séances declaring that they did not engage in fraudulent behavior to influence psychic phenomena. The affidavit signatures were witnessed and dated.
Dr. Hamilton spoke at many events about his psychic experiments. Between 1926 and 1935, he presented 86 lectures and wrote numerous articles that were published in Canada and abroad. In November, 1929 he spoke to 500 people at Carnegie Hall in New York under the auspices of the New York section of the American Society for Psychical Research and traveled to London, England in 1932 to deliver a presentation on his psychic discoveries.

In 1933, the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, who was Prime Minister of Canada for periods of time from 1921 to 1948, wrote to the Hamiltons requesting a visit. Mr. King was Leader of the Opposition when he visited on August 20, 1933. Although he didn't experience a séance during his visit, he discussed the psychic work and examined photographs with the Hamiltons. He recorded in his diary that the Hamilton experiments are "amazing beyond all words" and he believed "absolutely in all that Hamilton and his wife and daughter" had told him.[21]

Dr. Hamilton's health began to fail under the heavy load of carrying out his practice, lecturing, composing papers and carrying out twice a week sittings. He contracted influenza and suffered a heart attack and died on April 7, 1935. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, joining his son Arthur Lamont.
In the speech he delivered to the Winnipeg Medical Society in May 1926, he said, "… metapsychics is not a religion but a patient, persistent, and on the whole, scientific inquiry into the actuality, nature and implications of those obscure phenomena which appear to have their roots in the psyche of the human being."[22]

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[21] William Lyon Mackenzie King, *Diary* (August 20, 1933). Digitized version (Item 14432) accessed from Library and Archives Canada, May 2, 2018.
[22] UMA, Hamilton Family fonds, MSS 14, Box 15, File 6

Story written by Linda Horodecki.

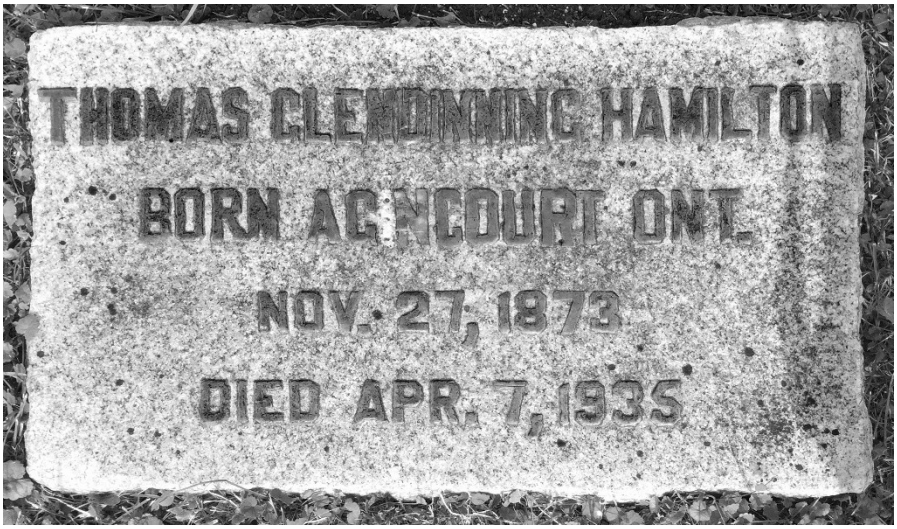

Photo courtesy of NEWHS, Inc.



Hamilton Family Grave at Elmwood Cemetery
Photo courtesy of NEWHS, Inc.

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- Box 3, File 9.
- Box 4, File 4.
- Box 15, File 6.
- Box 17, File 3.