

The pulp mill of Lossing & Secord employs about a dozen hands in the manufacture of wood pulp from poplar.

The stone building occupied by Messrs. Lossing & Secord was erected in 1811 as a grist mill. The mill stones were purchased in Albany, but the war of 1812 breaking out prevented their reaching their destination till after peace was declared.

The city of **St. Catharines**, the county seat of Lincoln, is beautifully situated, on a level plateau below the mountain, and is the centre of one of the most fertile and thickly settled agricultural districts of the Province. It is the principal point on the Welland Canal, which unites the great chain of lakes, and forms an unbroken line of communication by water from Lake Superior to the Atlantic seaboard. The population is about 13,000, which is steadily augmenting. It is distant from Toronto, by water 83 miles, by rail, 72 miles; from Hamilton, 32 miles; from Niagara Falls, 12 miles; from Buffalo, 35 miles, and from Rochester, 87 miles.

The business streets are lined with many fine blocks and stores, devoted to the varied departments of trade and commerce, while numerous elegant mansions and residences adorn the suburban portions.

St. Catharines contains a large number of fine public buildings, prominent among which may be mentioned the Town Hall, an elegant cut stone building, erected at a cost of \$16,000, having a large uniform addition, used as a Court House and county offices, the aggregate cost of the building being about \$32,000; the Saw Works of R. H. Smith & Co., an extensive stone building; St. Joseph's Convent, the Protestant Orphans Home, the Allan block, Grand Central block, Masonic Temple, H. Wilson & Co.'s Broadway block, the mercantile establishments of Henry Carlisle and Struthers & Co., the Marine Hospital, with many others of lesser note.

In her railway facilities and water communication St. Catharines is rendered easy of access from all points. The Great Western Railway passes through the city from east to west, and is intersected by the Welland Railway, running north and south, parallel with the canal, from lake to lake, connecting with the main line of the G. W. R., the Canada Southern, the G. W. R. Air Line and the Grand Trunk, while by means of the canal the traveler can go or come by steamer in any direction. A daily line of steamers connects the city with all upper and lower ports, while daily communication is also had by steamer with Toronto during the season of navigation.

The city supports two ably managed daily papers, viz., the *News* and the *Journal*, both of which are liberally patronized.

There are 12 churches in the city, representing the usual phases of religious belief, quite a number of which are fine edifices, and finished after the modern styles of church architecture.

The school buildings comprise a collegiate institute, central school and six ward schools, thoroughly officered with an efficient corps of teachers, and liberally patronized. There are besides five separate schools and the St. Joseph's Convent which are also well sustained.

St. Joseph's Convent is a fine, three-story brick building, with mansard roof, located on the corner of Church and James streets. It was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$21,000. An excellent school for young ladies is maintained; there have been some 80 pupils in attendance during the past year. There are 16 sisters in connection with the institution, who also are employed in teaching the separate primary schools.

The enterprise of ship building is one of considerable importance in St. Catharines, although the commercial depression of the last few years has to some extent affected this branch of industry. A very large number of lake vessels and steamers are owned here, and there is no doubt that with the return of better times and the completion of the new canal, this important enterprise will be still more largely extended.

St. Catharines is largely indebted to the Welland Canal for its prosperity, not only in enhancing its commercial importance, but in the building up of a large manufacturing interest, which has been afforded by the unlimited water power furnished by the canal.

The Welland Canal was projected in the year 1818 by the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P., and was commenced in 1824. The original design of connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie through the Welland and Niagara Rivers, having failed from the caving in of the work at the deep cut, the Grand River was adopted as the feeder, and the difficulties of the descent were overcome by 39 locks. These locks were of wood 110 by 20 feet. The old works having got out of repair, the canal was enlarged and improved, the size of the locks increased and constructed in a more substantial manner.

"The first lock is at Port Dalhousie, which has ten feet fall, and is of the dimensions of two hundred feet by forty-five; the next, below St. Catharines, has eight feet fall, and is of the same dimensions; then three locks in the city of St. Catharines, with twelve and a half feet fall each; between St. Catharines and Thorold, in-

cluding the latter place, there are twenty locks, five of which have fourteen feet fall each; and the remainder twelve and a half feet fall each. The last lock is at Allanburg, with eighteen feet fall. These locks are one hundred and fifty feet long by twenty-six and a half wide, and have a general depth of ten feet of water. The Welland Canal is about twenty-six miles in length, and the Grand River feeder is about twenty-two miles in length.\*

The new canal is being rapidly pushed to completion and will probably be open to navigation next year (1880).

"At Thorold it diverges to the east of the former line, passing near Homer, and shortening the route to Port Dalhousie by about a mile, debouches at the same place. Besides this saving in distance there will be fewer locks owing to the fall at each lock being greater. The new locks are being made to accommodate vessels of much greater tonnage than formerly, and provision will be made for 14 feet of water on the mitre sills of the locks, in case that 12 feet will be too little. The dimensions of the locks are 240 feet long, 45 feet wide, with at least twelve feet of water on the mitre sill. The new canal will be used for the larger vessels, while the smaller craft will find their way down the old canal. At each lock of the old canal is a noble water privilege, which is still further utilized by means of races, giving rise to a great deal of manufacturing, and which will in time make this the Manchester of the Dominion."†

"St. Catharines is noted far and wide for its Mineral Springs, the healing waters of which are renowned throughout the continent, and their curative effects have been so thoroughly tested in such a variety of instances that the elegant and extensive hotels erected in consequence of the influx of visitors are always filled with tourists, especially from the Southern and South-western States of America. The Artesian Wells, which are now widely known, much resemble the Spas, of Germany, but their curative properties are of a far higher order."†

During the past year an important addition has been made to the improvements of the city, in the opening of the water works, which for emergencies of fire as well as for household purposes has already proved of incalculable advantage. The mains have been laid through the principal streets, a large number of citizens have already taken advantage of the enterprise to secure the boon of

\* Canada, Past, Present and Future.

† Page's Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties.

pure wholesome water by having pipes laid into their premises. The reservoir is erected above Decew Falls, on the brow of the mountain, about four miles distant.

A handsome drinking fountain has lately been erected in front of the court house, on the corner of James and King streets, the gift of L. S. Oille, M. D.

**CITY OFFICIALS.**—F. W. Macdonald, Solicitor; John Rollison, Clerk; Wm. A. Mittleberger, Treasurer; John Cumming, Chief of Police; Wm. McIlwain, Market Clerk; John Riley, Street Inspector; John Cumming, Inspector of Licenses, (other than tavern); S. G. Dolson, Wm. Greenwood and J. W. Keating, Assessors; F. McGuire and Peter McCallum, Auditors; John Copeland, Tax Collector; W. A. Ling, Janitor; Thos Burns, Police Magistrate; the Mayor, Judge of the County Court and the Police Magistrate, Police Commissioners.

The Fire Department comprises three hose companies, a hook and ladder company, with two steam fire engines, one supply wagon, two hook and ladder wagons and three hose carriages, under the superintendance of F. P. Begy, chief engineer; Andrew Riddell, assistant; Chas. McDermott, 1st engineer; T. McIntyre, 2d do; Chris. Warner, 3d do.

Citizens Hose Co. Geo. C. Carlisle, captain; Jas. C. McGregor 1st lieutenant; Wm. H. Begy, 3d lieutenant; H. D. King, sec.; A. F. Noble, treas.; C. Crowley, engine chief. Thirty men.

Active Hose Co. Thos. Barnes, captain; C. Crowley, 1st lieutenant; S. G. Hillman, 2d lieutenant; Geo. Hillman, Sec.; Geo. Schurr, treas. Fifteen men.

Neptune Hose Co. Wm. Garson, foreman; James Lindsay, 1st asst; T. Fitzgerald, 2d do.; T. H. McCulloch, sec; Joseph Flummerfelt, treas.; A. Linsley, steward. Fifteen men.

Protection Hook and Ladder Co. Geo. Mesler, captain; Robt. Maddigan, 1st lieutenant; Edward F. Begy, 2d lieutenant; Geo. A. Begy, sec.; James Cunningham, treas. Thirty men.

Post Office Department. Robert Lawrie, postmaster; A. L. Riggins, assistant; A. F. Noble, E. T. Reed, C. S. Macgregor, N. A. Notman, clerks; Patrick Shields, porter.

Banks. Canadian Bank of Commerce, H. C. Barwick, manager. Consolidated Bank of Canada, W. G. Nicholls, manager. Imperial Bank of Canada, C. M. Arnold, manager. Quebec Bank, D. B. Crombie, manager. Bank of Toronto, E. D. Boswell, manager.

Loyal Orange County Lodge of Lincoln, meets at Orange Hall, on the first Tuesday in February of each year.

Roden Lodge, No. 117, L.O.L. meets on the first Friday of each month.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 573, L.O.L. meets on the second Wednesday in each month.

Enniskillen Lodge, No. 720, L.O.L. meets on the first Wednesday of each month.

Royal Black Preceptory, Arbah, No. 159, meets the first Tuesday in each month.

St. Catharines Union Orange Degree Lodge, meets the fourth Friday in each month.

Niagara District Lodge, O. Y. B. meets the second Monday in January.

Frontier Lodge, No. 8, O.Y.B. meets the first and third Thursdays in each month.

Eldon Lodge, No. 63, O.Y.B. meets the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Union Lodge, No. 16, I.O.O.F. meets Monday evening.

Empire Lodge, No. 87, I.O.O.F. meets Thursday evening.

Union Encampment, No. 1, I.O.O.F. meets on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Odd Fellows Funeral Aid Society of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, governed by a board of directors representing Union and Empire Lodges, St. Catharines; Niagara Falls Lodge, Clifton; Livingston Lodge, Thorold; Orient Lodge, Welland; and Cataract Lodge, Drummondville. W. A. Rawlings, prest.; L. D. Winchester, sec.

Bowman Lodge, (colored), No. 122, 1 O.G.T. meets every Tuesday. There are 30 members.

St. Patrick's Temperance Society meets every alternate Thursday. There are 200 members.

MASONIC.—This fraternity own a substantial iron front building known as the Masonic Temple, erected in 1872 at a cost of \$30,000. The following is a list of the different organizations, with nights of meeting:—

Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 103, G.R.C. meets Thursday on or after full moon.

St. George's Lodge, No. 115, G.R.C. meets Tuesday on or before full moon.

Temple Lodge, No. 296, G.R.C. meets the last Wednesday of each month.

Mount Moriah Chapter, R.A.M., No. 19, G.R.C. meets Friday on or before full moon.

Plantagenet Preceptory and Priory K.T. and K.M. assembles on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Masonic Association (limited joint stock) meets annually in October, and at call of the President at other times.

St. Andrews Society. James Norris, Prest.; John M. Lawrie, sec.

Caledonian Society. Joseph Cameron, prest.; Kenneth Johnston, sec.

Mechanics Institute Library and Reading Room, 5 Ontario street. Historical Society of Canada. J. P. Merritt, prest.; C. Burrows, corresponding secretary.

St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital. Hon. J. R. Benson, prest.; Theo. Mack, M.D.; manager; Thos. L. Helliwell, secretary.

Ladies Hospital Aid Society. Mrs. C. Norton, prest.; Mrs. McClive, sec.

Nurses' Home. In connection with the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital, instituted for the purpose of affording a thorough instruction in the art of nursing, and also providing a staff of trained nurses for attendance on the sick. *Officers*:—Dr. Mack; Mrs. T. R. Merritt, patroness; Mrs. W. J. McClive, secretary of the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society.

Protestant Orphans' Home. Mrs. J. McCalla, president; Mrs. McClive, secretary.

Ladies Christian Aid Society. Mrs. McCalla, prest.; Mrs. Dr. Downey, sec.

St. Vincent de Paul Society. Joseph A. Woodruff, prest.; Bernard King, sec.

St. Catharines Church, (R. C.), on Church street, is a stone building, seating from 1200 to 1400, and valued at \$40,000. Services at 7.30 and 11 a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. The parish contains 4,000 families.

St. Patrick's Church (R. C.), on Lake ave., is a frame building, seating 250. It was erected in 1876. Services at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Church (R. C.), on Niagara street, is a frame building, seating 450. It was erected in 1874. Services at 9 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

St. Marys Church (R. C.), on Hainer's Hill, is a frame building, seating 450. It was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1,600. Services at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

The First Presbyterian Church, (formerly known as the American Presbyterian), on Church street, is a brick building, seating 600. It was opened in 1878, and cost \$1,600. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting, Monday evening. Public prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. There are 230 members. Rev. George Bruce, pastor.

Knox Church (Presb.), on Church street, is a brick building, seating between 800 and 900. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Bible class, Tuesday. Lecture and prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 300 members. Rev. Geo. Burson, pastor.

Christ Church (Epis.), on St. Paul st. west, is a frame building, seating 300. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. There are 80 communicants. Rev. Wm. Brookman, pastor. This society is erecting a very fine, new church, on Ontario street, to be called "St. Thomas Church." It is being built of stone, and will cost \$25,000. The seating capacity will be 800.

St. George's Church (Epis.), on Church street, is a stone building, seating 800. It was erected about 1840. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Rev. Henry Holland, B. A., rural dean, rector; Rev. James B. Mead, curate.

St. Barnabas Chapel (Epis.), on John street, is a frame building, seating 200. It was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$3,000. Services at 3.45 and 7 p. m. on Sunday, and 8 p. m. on Wednesday. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Rev. James B. Mead.

The Baptist Church on Queen street, is a stone building, seating 700. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 330 members. Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, B. A., pastor.

Zion Church (colored Bap.), on Geneva street, is a frame building, seating 250. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 40 members.

The Tabernacle (Cong.), on Church street, is a frame building, seating 250. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting and Bible class on Wednesday. There are 80 members. Rev. James R. Black, B. A., pastor.

St. Paul street Methodist Church is a brick building, seating 1,000. It was erected about 15 years ago and is valued at \$20,000. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Pray-

er meeting, Wednesday. There are 350 members. Revs. A. Langford and W. J. Maxwell, pastors.

The Welland ave Methodist Church is a brick building, seating 750. It was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$18,000. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Bible class, Tuesday. There are 120 members. Rev. Joseph W. Holmes, pastor.

Niagara street Methodist Church is a frame building, seating 200. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 75 members.

Collier's Church (Meth.), on Collier's Hill, near lock 5, is a frame building. Services at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday.

The Primitive Methodist Church on Catharine street, is a frame building, seating 200. It was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$800, exclusive of lot. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 50 members. Rev. Nathaniel Wellwood, pastor.

The British M. E. Church, (colored), on Geneva street, is a frame building, seating 400. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. There are 100 members.

The Union Foundry, on Ontario street, employs from 20 to 50 hands in the manufacture of marine engines and boilers, mill machinery, &c. Robert Fowlie, proprietor.

The furniture manufactory of Joseph Grobb, on Race street, employs from 15 to 25 hands, and turns out from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth per annum.

The brick yard of Joseph Grobb, at lock 5, employs 12 hands and turns out 1,000,000 pressed brick per annum.

The St. Catharines Saw Works, on St. Paul street, employ from 30 to 50 hands in the manufacture of all kinds of saws, trowels, straw knives &c. R. H. Smith & Co.

The St. Catharines Wheel Works employ 70 hands in the manufacture of carriage and wagon wheels, and carriage wood work generally.

The City Mills (flouring), on Race street, has three runs of stones King & Co.

The brewery of Taylor & Bate employs 25 hands in the manufacture of ale, porter and lager beer, to the amount of 10,000 barrels per annum.

Excelsior Steam Planing Mills, on Geneva street, employ 25 hands. T. Sullivan.

Grantham Mills (flouring), have four runs of stones, with a capacity of 200 barrels a day. James Norris.

The soap and candle works of James Bishopric turns out 200 tons of soap and 1200 boxes of candles annually.

The Canada Knife Works employ 50 to 60 hands in the manufacture of mower and reaper knives, and cutter bars, to the value of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum. Collinson, Burch & Co.

The foundry and machine shop of G. N. Oill, on St. Paul street, employs from 30 to 50 hands in the manufacture of marine engines, boilers, castings &c.

The Carriage Factory of Holmes & Greenwood, employs eight hands.

The Lincoln carriage works at 21 James street, employ fifteen hands. Geo. Wales.

The St. Catharines Stove Co., at 83 Queenston street, employs from 30 to 40 hands.

The paint works of Bligh & Co. employ ten hands.

Phoenix Mills (flouring) have seven runs of stones, with a capacity of 350 barrels a day. Sylvester Neelon.

St. Catharines Agricultural Machine Works, on Race street, employ six to eight hands. C. M. Abell.

Lincoln Mill (flouring) has five runs of stones, with a capacity of 250 barrels a day. James Norris.

Beaver Mill (flouring) has seven runs of stones, with a capacity of 400 barrels a day. James Norris.

The Wellandvale Manufacturing Co. employs 70 hands in the manufacture of axes and edge tools, scythes, forks and hoes; to the value of \$100,000 per annum. Wm. Chaplin, manager.

The land upon which St. Catharines now stands, was owned at one time by a Captain Robinson, who was commander of a vessel on Lake Ontario. At least the town took its name from his widow, who brought this with other property, to her second husband, the Hon. Robt. Hamilton, from whom it was purchased, by the Hon. Mr. Merritt. The conveyance from the Hamiltons bears the date of the 27th of March, 1816. It would appear from official returns that during a period of forty years, from 1784 to 1824,—the year in which the canal was commenced, the population of the township of Grantham did not increase more than one dozen families, the returns showing that in 1784 the township contained 236 heads of families, while in 1824 it contained 248 heads. The

amount which Mr. Merritt agreed to pay for a large portion of the land on which St. Catharines now stands was £1,500, or \$6,000. In the year 1819 St. Catharines was visited by a severe conflagration which swept away the forest and such buildings and inflammable material as were within reach. At this period money was much more difficult to obtain than it is now, trade and commerce being carried on almost exclusively by bartering produce for merchandize, and vice versa. So scarce, indeed, was the circulating medium, that the proprietor of the first team of horses owned in the neighborhood, failed in raising \$1.50 on a load of oats, (about 40 bushels) with which to pay the taxes assessed against his property. The property comprising the land between King, Church, Queen and Academy streets, was the year before the Canal was commenced, offered to a man then carrying on business, in exchange for a suit of clothing and a barrel of whiskey, and declined. Now the same property is worth about a million of dollars.

Intimately connected with the rise and progress of the city of St. Catharines, is the name of the late Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, to whose indomitable energy and practical wisdom the country is indebted for the construction of the Welland Canal, that great thoroughfare which has so successfully overcome the barriers which nature had interposed to the intercommunication between the great lakes. His name deserves to be held in honored remembrance, as it doubtless will be, by all future generations, and while the fame of Gens. Brock, Wolf and other military heroes, who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country, have been properly perpetuated by the erection of handsome monuments to their memory, a grateful people should no less honor one who was the means of conferring upon them as great a boon as ever resulted to the country through the achievements of military science; and it is to be hoped that ere many more years elapse a suitable memorial will be erected by the citizens of the Dominion which shall serve to commemorate the name and well earned fame of this distinguished benefactor of his country.

Mr. Merritt was born in Bedford, Mass., July 3, 1793. In 1796 his parents removed to Upper Canada, and settled on the Twelve Mile Creek.

Here, within a few miles of the base of the mountain, and close by the bright waters of Old Ontario, on the banks of the broad and delightful estuary of the "Twelve," surrounded by the towering giants of the forest—the oaks, the walnuts, and the lordly pines—

were the first early impressions of the new land conveyed to the youthful mind of the subject of this Memoir.

Here his earlier years were spent in active industry, helping in the cultivation of the farm and doing his daily part towards the comforts of the house.

The time was not passed, however, without mental improvement, as he attended the log school-house at the "Corners," situated near his subsequent residence. In 1806 he was sent to Burlington, at the head of the lake, and here he attended Mr. Cockerell's school, where he received mathematical instruction, field surveying, etc., etc.

Soon after this his teacher removed to Niagara, under whose direction, and that of the Rev. John Burns, he finished his home education. This was all the classical knowledge he attained, which afterwards was absorbed by the practical routine of active life. At about the age of 16 he entered into partnership with a Mr. Chisholm who had opened a general store near his home. With him he continued until his nineteenth year, when resolving to turn agriculturalist he sold out his interest and went on the homestead farm. While engaged in this peaceful avocation, the war of 1812 broke forth, and compelled him to exchange the ploughshare for the sword. Receiving a commission as Lieutenant he proceeded with his company to Chippawa, placing himself under the command of Col. Clark, of the 2d Lincoln Militia. He took an active part in the war until its close, during eight months of which time he was a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he married and opened a general store at "Shipmans Corners," now St. Catharines, connecting with it the business of a land agent. He also erected a saw and grist mill, distillery and potashery, and commenced the manufacture of salt, so that at this period it is evident his time was fully occupied with trade and improvements.

"In 1818 Mr. Merritt decided upon putting to use an idea which he quietly conceived years before, but always kept prominent in his active brain, and which ultimately resulted in one of the most gigantic and important public works on this continent. A scarcity of water for his mill supply occurred, and was always uncertain in warm weather; so he believed a remedy for this could be found by having a communication with the Chippawa River. Calmly weighing the stupendous results which might yet accrue from the act, he determined to make a rough survey of the ground. There being no regular levelling instrument at hand, he borrowed a water level from Mr. Becket, who kept a small mill at the 'Short

Hills.' With this instrument, and accompanied by Mr. Keefer, DeCew, and other neighbours, they started on their tour of surveying. They commenced at the south branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, now *Allanburgh*, which is about 350 feet above its exit into Lake Ontario—from thence they ran their line for a distance of two miles, due south, to the Chippawa; and upon reckoning up the result of their survey, they found that the dividing ridge or height of land was about thirty feet above the levels. This was the first survey of the Welland Canal made, and of the results which have since transpired, few are unacquainted. It is, however, proper to state that owing to the imperfect instruments with which they conducted the survey, they made a mistake of 30 feet; the actual height being afterwards proved to be 60.

"This survey, although very defective, was sufficient to *move the mountain*; as it drew attention to the question, and set people to consider and talk over the matter, more especially as Mr. Merritt had expressed his firm conviction that the connection between the lakes could be carried out by means of a canal. Mr. Merritt drew up a memorial to the Legislature, to which the names of all the influential settlers were attached, asking for an appropriation to be made for a correct survey. This honourable body voted that the sum of £2,000 be given for a survey of the route, as well as that of the St. Lawrence. So it will be seen that the simple act of a few early settlers laid the foundations for the greatest water ways in the world.

"In interesting the Legislature, Mr. Merritt gained a grand point, and after his departure, he left the plan and papers with Col. Burwell, who took great interest in the idea. Sir Peregrine Maitland was then administrator of the Government, and having fixed his residence at Stamford, not far from the projected route, was a firm friend and supporter of the canal. For the present Mr. Merritt was, however, doomed to disappointment, as the Government Engineer, Mr. Chewitt, surveyed a route for a canal 50 miles long, in a different part of the country, by commencing at the Grand River, and passing through Canboro', Caistor, Gainsboro', and Clinton, as a summit; thence descending towards the Twenty Mile Creek, and proceeding westerly, parallel with Lake Ontario, and terminating in Burlington Bay. The whole affair was as absurd as it was expensive, and happily bore no comparison with Mr. Merritt's route, which was only 28 miles long. Nothing further was done by the Government in 1818, as the available funds were wasted upon Chewitt's impracticable survey; but Mr. Merritt

managed to obtain data, which enabled him to judge of the probable cost of his route. So the subject was postponed in consequence of other troubles in his private affairs.\*

Amid the multiplicity of business cares surrounding him, Mr. Merritt kept his darling project constantly in view, and in 1823 a subscription was opened for raising funds to make a survey of the canal. A civil engineer was engaged, who in company with Mr. Merritt, went over the route and arranged the plan, which was printed, with an address to both Provinces, July 12th.

We have not the space to detail at length the many vicissitudes through which the canal project passed, and Mr. Merritt's active part in furthering the scheme, but would refer the reader to that valuable work, from which these facts have been taken, the "Biography of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P.," edited by his son, J. P. Merritt, Esq., in which a full history of the whole project is given, as well as an interesting sketch of the projector, one of the most remarkable men of the times. Suffice it to say that on the 27th of November, 1829, the first vessel passed through the canal amid the plaudits of multitudes of people who were gathered to witness the scene.

In 1832 Mr. Merritt was elected to represent the constituency of Haldimand in Parliament, and served the county in that capacity for several terms. He subsequently was elected legislative councillor by acclamation, and took his seat as such in 1861. During his parliamentary career he exerted a marked influence on the legislation of the country, and every measure calculated to further the best interests of the people, to foster trade and commerce, and build up the varied interests of the country, received his earnest support. After a busy lifetime occupied in every endeavor to advance the interests of the people of the Province, Mr. Merritt passed to his reward on the 5th of July, 1862, regretted and lamented by all who knew him, and of him it may truly be said, "He loved his God, he loved his country, and he did his duty."

#### GRIMSBY.

This township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the township of Clinton; on the south by Caistor and Gainsborough; and on the west by Saltfleet. It has an area of 33,308 acres, and a population of 2,143.

\* Biography of Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P.

It is watered by the River Jordan and tributaries, with several other smaller streams, the Jordan forming the boundary between Grimsby and Caistor for about five miles. The mountain lies at a distance of from one to two miles from the lake. The land is generally rolling and the soil good.

The Great Western Railway passes through the township from east to west, along the north border.

There are three post offices in the township, viz., Fulton, Grimsby and Smithville.

**Fulton** is a post office on the south line, distant seven miles from Winona Station.

**Grimsby** is an incorporated village, and a station on the great Western Railway, distant 17 miles from Hamilton. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of the mountain, and about one mile from the lake. The Forty Mile Creek passes through the village. It contains five churches (Meth., Presb., Bap., Epis. and Cath.) two tailor shops, two harness shops, three blacksmith shops, five general stores, a drug store, foundry, marble shop, two hotels, a stove and tin shop, furniture store, grist mill, bakery, two carriage shops, a butcher shop, two shoe shops, and a population of 700.

The Methodist Church. Services at 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Young People's prayer meeting, Tuesday. Public prayer meeting, Thursday. There are 70 members. Rev. Geo. H. Cornish, pastor.

The Presbyterian Church. Service at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday. There are 70 members. Rev. John G. Murray, pastor.

The Baptist Church. Services every Thursday evening, and on the last Sunday of each month. Bible class at 10 a. m. each Sabbath. Sunday school at 2 p. m. There are 50 members.

St. Andrews Church (Epis.) was erected, of stone, about 60 years ago, being one of the oldest church buildings in the Province. It was enlarged in 1870. The Rev. Mr. Sampson, whose widow still lives in the village, was the first clergyman. The church books contain a record of the births and marriages for a large section of the Province, which took place in the early history of the country. Services are held at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. There are 135 communicants. Rev. T. Bolton Read, D. D., rector.

St. Patrick's Church (Cath). Services at 10.30 a. m. There are about 30 families. Rev. Mr. Skelley, of Smithville, officiates.

The Grimsby Agricultural Works employ 25 hands in the manufacture of mowers and reapers and other agricultural implements, to the value of \$30,000 per annum. John H. Grout & Co.

The Grimsby Mills (flouring) has three runs of stones, with a capacity of 50 barrels a day. Wm. Robertson.

Union Lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A. M. Meets Thursday on or before full moon. There are 60 members.

Grimsby Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Meets first Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Grimsby Lodge, No. 575, I. O. G. T., meets Tuesdays. There are 50 members.

Grimsby Mechanics Institute contains a library of over 1,400 volumes. There are 102 members.

The post office was established in 1816, Wm. Crooks being the first post master. The village was laid out in 1824 and incorporated in 1876.

**Smithville** is a post village, on the Jordan river, in the south-east part, near the line of Gainsborough. It contains four churches (Can. Meth., M. E., Disciples and Cath.), three shoe stores, three hotels, a gunshop, foundry, stove and tin shop, two carriage shops, eight general stores, a brick yard, three blacksmith shops, two harness shops, two drug stores, a saw and planing mill, a pump factory, photograph gallery, job printing office, book store, bakery, jewellery store, butcher shop, cabinet shop, tailor shop, carding mill, grist mill, cooper shop, furniture store, and about 700 inhabitants.

The Canada Methodist Church. Services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Thursday. There are 115 members. Rev. R. J. Elliott, pastor. This society have in contemplation the erection of a new church.

The Disciples Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Amos Clendenan, pastor.

St. Martin's Church (Cath.). Services at 10.30 a. m., every third Sunday. Sunday school at 3 p. m. There are 30 families. Rev. John B. Skelly, priest.

The M. E. Church. Services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 240 members. Rev. John Reynolds, pastor.

The carding mill of Henry Teeter consumes 200 lbs. of wool daily.

The saw and planing mill of Elliott and Woodlan employs five or six hands in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, bent work, and rubber bucket pumps.

The Smithville Machine Shop and Foundry employs from six to eight hands in the manufacture of agricultural implements, engine repairs, &c. J. S. Bates & Son.

The grist mill of Henry Teeter has three runs of stones.

The first settlement was made in 1800 by Smith Griffin, who laid out the village in 1825, and after whom it was named. The post office was established in 1825, Smith Griffin being the first postmaster.

In the north-east part of the township, about two miles east of Grimsby, on the lake shore, is located the well known Grimsby Camp Ground, which has become a popular place of resort during the summer season for conventions, excursions, &c., and where is also held the Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodist body. The grounds are nicely laid out, and a large number of handsome cottages have been erected. During the summer season the place has all the conveniences of a town, there being a commodious hotel and re-aurant, a store, telegraph office, &c. It has also a railway station and steamboat landing, where trains and boats call daily.

This township commenced settling about the year 1780. In 1782 John Greene, from New Jersey, settled on lot 10, in the 1st concession, where he erected a grist and saw mill, the first in the township, and ground most of the grain to supply Niagara, Fort Erie, York and Kingston.

The following information in regard to the early settlement of this township we take from Page's Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties.

"Capt. Robert Nelles, settled on lot No. 11, con 1, in 1783, his brother Abraham (afterwards Legislative Councillor) in 1784, and William Nelles in 1787. Robert Nelles was a person of strong will, great endurance, was a valiant warrior, and was often employed in carrying despatches during the American Revolution, of a highly confidential character, and under difficult circumstances. On one occasion, the 14th February, 1780, he and four Indians were so driven and surrounded by a superior force of Continentals, that they could only escape by swimming the Oswego River near its mouth. Nelles and one Indian only made good the opposite shore, and escaped, though the bullets whizzed about their heads. Their clothes were in a few minutes frozen on them and no means of drying them except the heat of their bodies, until they got to Fort Niagara. Nelles became a member of parliament in 1803, (in company with Solomon Hill, of Smithville) and lived

at his comfortable residence in Grimsby to a good old age, having filled several places of position and trust.

"From 1784 to 1790, several Loyalists such as Andrew Pettitt, sometimes called Judge Pettitt, and others of the Pettitt family, Smith, Walker, Nixon and others, settled along between the mountain and the lake. In 1787, Richard Griffin, with a family of seven sons and four daughters, from what was then called Nine Partners, N. Y., settled on the Jordan, (20 mile creek) now Smithville.

"Charles Meredith, Thomas Harris, Thomas North, and Lieutenant Monroe, began their improvements soon after. Robert Lounsbury, Dr. Utter, John Beam, Solomon Hill, Wm. Lawrence, John Beamer, from N. Jersey; Peter Bronslaugh, from Virginia; D. Palmer, and others, including the Merritts, from Katskill, in what is known as the 'Merritt settlement,' and some of the McCollums, John Harris, Wm. and Thomas Bridgman, along the 20 mile creek. William Walker, from Virginia, obtained lots 1 and 8 in the 6th concession, and 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the 7th concession. His son Ralph settled on the mountain on lot 16, when the road up the mountain was only a zigzag path. Up this path he drove his oxen singly while he carried the yoke and chains; he also carried on his back up the same steep ascent, his provisions, furniture, seed grain, plough, harrow and farm implements of that day. The Muirs and some other families settled in what is now called the Muirs settlement, in 1815. The Coons, Halsteads, Buckbees, St. Johns, and others settled in the south-west part in the 8th and 9th concessions in 1825. Among other early settlers were Lewis, Wilson, Wilcox, Woolverton, Hickson, Lawrence, Milmine, Kitchen, Bell, McIntire, Russ, Palmer, Terryburys and others. Morris Terryburry is said to be the father of twenty-five healthy children, none of them twins or triplets. Smith Griffin was the first merchant in Smithville, and during the war of 1812-15, brought all his goods from Montreal by sleighing, the distance being, as the roads then were, nearly 500 miles. Henry Nelles and William Crooks, were both in the mercantile business in Grimsby village before the war.

"The first regular religious service in the township was the Church of England, performed by Judge Pettitt, in 1787, in his own and occasionally in his neighbors houses, until the building of the log church in 1794, where the stone church now stands on lot No. 11—built in 1812. The second church (Methodist) was built in 1802, on the mountain, 30 mile creek. The first resident

Methodist minister was Rev. Elijah Warren, at Smithville, in 1818. The first resident Church of England minister was Rev. Wm. Sampson, at Grimsby, in 1827. Prior to W. Sampson's incumbency, the Rev. Robert Addison, of Niagara, made pastoral visits to Grimsby. Rev. D. W. Eastman (Presbyterian) was the first resident minister in the township, in 1816. The first school house was made of logs in 1794, a little east of the village of Grimsby. The first white child born in Grimsby was the late William Nixon, Esq., in 1792."

#### LOUTH.

This township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the township of Grantham; on the south by Pelham; and on the west by Clinton. It has an area of 18,392 acres, and a population of 1,653.

The township is well watered by numerous streams and creeks flowing into the lake, the principal one being the River Jordan, which drains a large portion of the western part. The soil is very fertile and unexcelled for agricultural purposes.

The Great Western Railway passes through the northern portion, from east to west.

There are two post offices in the township, Jordan and Jordan Station.

**Bridgeport** (Jordan Station p. o.) is a post village and station on the G. W. R., about two miles from Jordan village, and 26 miles from Hamilton. It contains a Methodist church, hotel, two shoe shops, a general store, and 200 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Bible class, Thursday. There are 80 members. Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of Beamsville, officiates.

**Jordan** is a post village on the Jordan river, about two miles south of the station, and at the base of the mountain. It contains four churches (Disciples, Epis., Meth. and Mennonite), but no services are held in the two last named. It also has a carriage shop, harness shop, butcher shop, two shoe shops, a cabinet shop, two hotels, four stores, a tailor shop, two blacksmith shops, and 200 inhabitants.

St. Johns Church (Epis.). Services at 3 p. m.

The Disciples Church. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. There are 154 members. Rev. J. Boggs, pastor.

The carriage works of Clendenan & Patterson have been established 30 years, and employ from eight to ten hands.

This township was first settled in 1787, when wild land was only worth one shilling and three pence per acre. In 1817 it contained about 700 inhabitants, two grist and five saw mills. At the present time it has a population of 1,653

### NIAGARA.

This township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the Niagara River; on the south by the township of Stamford; and on the west by Grantham. It occupies the north-east corner of the county. The soil is very fertile, and watered by numerous small creeks. The surface is generally level, except in the south-east part, which is crossed by the mountain range. The Niagara Division of the C. S. R. passes through the township parallel to the river, terminating at the town of Niagara. The area of the township is 22,226 acres, and the population, 1,868.

There are four post offices in the township, Niagara, Queenston, St. Davids and Virgil.

**Niagara**, originally called Newark, is an incorporated town, situated at the confluence of the Niagara River with Lake Ontario, and is the terminus of the Niagara Division of the C. S. R. It is a favorite resort during the summer season for pleasure and health seekers. The town is regularly laid out with spacious streets, and contains a number of fine residences. It is also rich in historic associations connected with the early history of the country. It is the oldest settled place in the Province, and was for a short time the capital of Upper Canada. It was for years the district town of Niagara District, and afterwards the county seat of Lincoln and Welland counties. It was the scene of many stirring events during the Revolution and war of 1812, and in 1813 was burned by the Americans on their retreat from the Province. A little west of the town, and opposite Fort Niagara, is Fort Mississauga, and a short distance above are the ruins of old Fort George. On the east side of the town is the Military Reserve, which is used as a camping ground for the volunteers once a year. A mile south of the town is located the Butler farm, which contains the tomb of Col. John Butler, the leader of Butler's Rangers during the Revolutionary War. The population of the town is 1,446

St. Marks Church (Epis) is a stone building, and was erected

in 1792. The transept was erected in 1841-2. Connected with this church are many interesting historic reminiscences of the early history of the country. The church was burned down during the War of 1812, and was subsequently rebuilt. The Americans occupied the town for some months during that eventful period, and a portion of their troops were quartered in this church. The old rifle pits still remain in the cemetery attached, and the marks of axes are still seen on the broad slabs of stone, which were used as blocks for cutting up beef for the troops. Rev. Robert Addison was the first incumbent, who was succeeded in 1829 by Rev. Thos. Creen, Rev. Mr. McMurray, the present rector, succeeding the latter in 1857. The original bell was put up in 1827, and was rung for 50 years, when it was presented to Brock Memorial Church, Queenston, where it is now used. St. Marks has lately been presented with an excellent chime of bells, the gift of Walter Augustus and John Gale Dickson, Esqs. This church contains the oldest records of any church in the Province. Among others is the following notice of the death and burial of Gen. Brock and his aide-de-camp: "Oct. 15, 1812. Genl. Sir Isaac Brock, Col. John McDonald. They fell together at Queenston, and they were buried together on the N. E. Bastion of Fort George." The oldest tombstone is dated 1783. Services are held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.15 a. m. The seating capacity of the church is 800

St. Vincent de Paul Church (R. C.) Services at 11 a. m.; vespers at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. About 100 families. Rev. E. Francis, priest.

St. Andrews Church (Presb.) was built in 1794, of wood. It was burnt by the Americans in 1812, and was rebuilt of brick, in 1830, at a cost of \$8,000. Seats 600. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. There are 80 members. Rev. Chas. Campbell, pastor.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. There are 62 members. Rev. John Mills, pastor.

Boyne Lodge, No. 44, O. Y. B. Meets first and third Mondays. There are 60 members.

Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 14, True Blues. Meets first and third Thursdays. There are 25 members.

Niagara Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M. Meets Wednesday on or before full moon. There are 50 members.

Niagara Chapter, No. 55, R. A. M. Meets on Thursday after full moon.

Niagara Lodge, No. 368, United Temperance Association. Meets Wednesdays. There are 60 members.

The Niagara Mechanics Institute has a reading room and a library of 3,300 volumes. A course of lectures is sustained in the winter season. There are 70 members.

The Niagara Oak Tannery employs about 15 to 20 men, turning out 12,000 sides of leather annually. John A. Blake, manager.

**Queenston** is a post village in the south-east part, at the head of the navigation of the Niagara River, and at the foot of the heights. The river is here only 600 feet wide. The banks below the village are 70 feet in height, and above the village, 230 feet high.

A suspension bridge formerly spanned the river at this point, connecting with Lewiston on the opposite shore, but it was carried away during a violent gale in 1863-4. On the heights above the village is located the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock, who fell in action at the battle of Queenston Heights in 1812. During the summer season many sight seers visit the monument, from the summit of which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. The village contains three churches (Epis., Bap., and Meth.), a blacksmith shop, two hotels, a store, shoe shop, cooperage, two carriage shops, and 250 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 40 members. Rev. A. Broadway, pastor.

Baptist Church. Services at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Twelve members. Rev. E. Bosworth.

Brock Memorial Church, (Epis). Services at 3 p. m. Thirty members. Rev. Mr. Fessenden, of Chippawa, officiates.

Queen's Forest Lodge, No. 455, I. O. G. T. meets Fridays. Fifty members.

Queenston was first settled in 1792. It was laid out by the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. Dickson, and is associated in history with the gallant defence made by the British on the adjacent heights in the war of 1812, in which the brave General Brock lost his life.

**St. Davids** is a post village in the south part, on the Four Mile Creek, near the Stamford line, distant eight miles from St. Catharines. The C. S. R. passes within a mile of the village. It

contains an M. E. church, two grist mills, three blacksmith shops, an hotel, harness shop, two stores, and 250 inhabitants.

The M. E. Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Rev. A. L. Gee.

The Woodruff Mill (flour) has two runs of stones, with a capacity of 40 bushels per day. Edward Willox.

The flour mill of Geo. Ellis has two runs of stones.

The Harvey Mill (flour) has two runs of stones, with a capacity of 200 bushels per day. Motive power, both water and steam. David Burnett.

Ravine Division, No. 73, S. of T. Meets Tuesdays. Membership, 45.

The first settlement was made in 1800, by Richard Woodruff, and the village was laid out by John Casselman. The post office was established in 1858, with James C. Woodruff as postmaster. The village was burnt by the Americans during the war of 1812.

**Virgil** is a post village in the north part, on Four Mile Creek, distant eight miles from St. Catharines. It contains two churches, (Bap. and Meth.), a Granger's Hall and Temperance Hall, a store, two blacksmith shops, hotel, cabinet shop, shoe shop, wagon shop, and 60 inhabitants.

Methodist Church. Services at 4.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Mills, of Niagara, officiates.

Baptist Church. Services at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of Queenston, officiates.

Virgil Temple, No. 870, I. O. G. T. Meets Tuesdays. Membership, 80.

This village was originally called Lawrenceville, and was settled in 1783, and laid out by Geo. Lawrence and John C. Ball. The post office was established in 1862, Geo. Cairns being the first postmaster.

The township of Niagara was the first one in Niagara District to receive settlers, and suffered severely from being the scene of some of the most important military operations in the history of the country; first during its early settlement, between the French and Indians; then between the French and English; during the Revolutionary War; the War of 1812; and the Canadian Rebellion.

## WELLAND COUNTY.

This County is bounded on the north by Lincoln county; on the east by the Niagara river; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the west by Lincoln and Haldimand counties. It contains 14 municipalities, viz., the townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Pelham, Stamford, Thorold, Wainfleet and Willoughby; the towns of Clifton, Thorold and Welland; and the villages of Chippawa, Fort Erie and Port Colborne.

It is watered by the Welland river and numerous smaller streams, the former being the boundary between Pelham, Thorold and Stamford, on the north, and Wainfleet, Crowland and Willoughby, on the south. The soil is rich and varied, the Short Hills, in Pelham, being sandy and very fertile, and unequalled for horticultural purposes. There are also tracts of sandy loam in other portions, while for wheat growing there are no better lands than the clay soil of the country. In the south part is an extensive cranberry marsh of about 12,000 acres, which is being rapidly drained and improved.

The Welland Canal passes through the County, from north to south. The County is also traversed by the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern and Great Western Air Line railways, running east and west, and the Welland Railway running north and south parallel to the canal.

This County forms for Parliamentary purposes part of two electoral districts, Welland and Monck; but for judicial, municipal and registration matters it is undivided.

The County originally formed part of the old Niagara District, and was separated from Lincoln in 1856.

The area is about 200,000 acres, with a population of 30,972.

## TOWNSHIPS.

### BERTIE.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Willoughby; on the east by the Niagara River; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the west by the township of Humberstone. The surface is generally flat, and portions of it low. The soil is good and well adapted to grain. The north part is traversed by the C. S. R. and G. W. Air Line; and the south part by the G. T. R. There are six post offices in the township, Fort Erie, Garrison Road, International bridge, Mulgrave, Ridgeway and Stevensville.

Fort Erie is an incorporated village in the south-east part, at the head of the Niagara River and nearly opposite Buffalo. It has railway communication by means of the C. S. R., G. W. Air Line and G. T. R. It has also a ferry to Buffalo. Above the village, at the extreme head of the river are the remains of the old Fort after which the place is named, and which figured so conspicuously in the war of 1812. The village contains four churches (Epis., R. C., Presb. and Meth.), three general stores, a clothing store, blacksmith shop, three hotels, a marble shop, two shoe stores, two stove and tinware shops, two butcher shops, a bakery, planing mill, lumber yard, livery stable, grist mill, and 800 inhabitants.

Methodist Church. No regular services.

Presbyterian Church. Services at 2.30 p. m. There are 12 members. Rev. Mr. Gay, of Black Rock, officiates.

St. Joseph's Church (R. C.). Services at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school after mass. Twenty families. Rev. Joseph Voissard.

Church of England. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. There are 52 communicants. Rev. Robert Arnold. This society is erecting a stone church to cost \$6,000 and seating 250.

Fort Erie Lodge, No. 856, I. O. G. T. meets Tuesdays. Thirty members.

**Garrison Road** is a post office about three miles west of Fort Erie

**Mulgrave** is a post office in the west part, 14 miles from Welland.

**New Germany** is a small village on the line of Willoughby, two miles north of Stevensville. It contains three German churches (two Lutheran and one Catholic), two hotels, a store, blacksmith shop, tailor shop, wagon shop, shoe shop, and 100 inhabitants. There is no post office, the residents receiving their mail at Stevensville.

**Ridgeway** (Bertie Station, G. T. R.) is a post village in the south-west part, and a station of the G. T. R., distant from Buffalo nine miles; and from Welland, sixteen miles. It contains two churches (Can. Meth. and M. E.), the township hall, two foundries, four shoe shops, a jewelery store, two harness shops, a drug and book store, two hotels, two tailor shops, a barber shop, a saw and planing mill, grist mill, three blacksmith shops, three carriage shops, three general stores, a stove and tin shop, two cabinet shops, a paint shop, a bakery, butcher shop, gun shop, confectionery, edge tool shop, and 500 inhabitants.

The Memorial Church (Can. Meth.) Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 50 members. Rev. James Mooney.

The M. E. Church. Services at 2.30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. There are 40 members. Rev. Chas. Crichton

Dominion Lodge, No. 213, A. F. and A. M. Meets Wednesday on or before full moon. There are 40 members.

Bertie Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F. Meets Mondays. There are 64 members.

Abino Temple, No. 48, I. O. G. T. Meets Thursdays. There are 30 members.

The foundry of Hershey & Learn manufactures agricultural implements, horse powers and general machinery.

Ridgeway Mills (planing and flouring) employ about 30 hands. Eber Cutler.

Within a mile or two of this village took place the famous battle of Ridgeway, in connection with the foolhardy Fenian fiasco in 1866. In the Memorial Methodist Church a fine marble tablet has been erected to the memory of the brave defenders of our soil who lost their lives in that engagement. From this fact the church takes its name.

**Stevensville** is a post village in the north-west part, on Black Creek, and a station on the C. S. R. and G. W. Air Line, distant from Buffalo nine miles. It contains one church (United Brethren), two stores, three blacksmith shops, a stove and tin shop, two shoe shops, a grist mill, saw mill, carding mill, planing mill, two carriage shops, two hotels, an ashery, tailor shop, harness shop, and 250 inhabitants.

The United Brethren Church. Services at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10.30 a. m. Rev. J. W. Spencer.

**Victoria** (International Bridge p. o.) is a post village situated, at the west end of the International Bridge, and is indebted to the building of this great work for its inception and rapid growth. It is the terminus of the C. S. R., G. T. R. and G. W. Air Line. The work shops connected with the different railways give employment to a large force of men, and its proximity to Buffalo gives it the advantage of the trade of that great city. The centre of the city of Buffalo can be reached in a few minutes by regular trains and street cars. It contains a Methodist church, bakery, flour and feed store, five hotels, a barber shop, shoe store, two general stores, and 500 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Revs. James Mooney and J. H. L. Joslyn.

The township has an area of 35,306 acres. It commenced settling in 1784 by U. S. Loyalists and others from the American colonies, and during the war of 1812 was the scene of many conflicts between the contending forces. It was also the scene of the Fenian invasion in 1866, and the discomfiture of the marauders at the battle of Ridgeway. In 1817 it contained 1600 inhabitants; in 1850 it had a population of 2,036; while at the present time it has a population of 3,398, irrespective of Fort Erie.

#### CROWLAND.

This township is bounded on the north by the townships of Thorold and Stamford; on the east by Willoughby; on the south by Humberstone; and on the west by Thorold. It is watered by the Welland River, which divides it from Thorold and Stamford; and Lyons Creek which passes through the centre. The land is generally rolling, and the soil composed of every variety, from clay to sand. The Welland Canal crosses the south-west part, and

it is also traversed by the Welland Railway and the C. S. R. There are three post offices in the township, Brookfield, Crowland and Welland.

**Brookfield** is a post office south of the center, near the south line.

**Crowland** is a post village near the center, containing an hotel, store, blacksmith shop, and 30 inhabitants.

**Cooks Mills** (p. o. address Crowland) is a small village a short distance south of Crowland, on Lyons Creek, and contains two churches (M. E. and Can. Meth.), a shoe shop, grist and saw mill, machine shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and 75 inhabitants.

The Canada Methodist Church. Services at 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Twenty members. Rev. Wm. McCann.

M. E. Church. Services on alternate Sundays at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Twenty members. Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Chippawa, officiates.

The Crowland mills (flouring), of C. S. Doan, have two runs of stones.

In 1814 a battle took place here between the Americans and Canadians. On leaving, the Americans applied the torch to the houses which they had occupied.

The town of **Welland**, the county seat, is located on the southwest border, and partly in the township of Thorold. It is a station on the Welland Railway and C. S. R. The Welland River passes through the town. An aqueduct has here been constructed which conveys the Welland Canal across the river. The court house and jail are handsome and substantial buildings, and the town contains a goodly number of fine blocks and stores, and numerous handsome residences. In her educational facilities Welland is by no means behind her sister towns, the accommodations being ample, the buildings substantial and the schools efficiently officered and well patronized. The school buildings consist of a high school, model school, and three primary schools, all substantial brick buildings. The high school building was erected the past year (1878), at a cost of \$10,000. It is two stories in height, with stone basement, and is heated with hot air. The manufacturing interests of the town are steadily growing in importance, and the mercantile interests are well sustained and liberally patronized. The *Press* is represented by the *Welland*

*Tribune*, and *Welland Telegraph*, issued weekly, ably managed and well supported. From the latter office is also issued *The Canadian Farmer and Grange Record*, the official organ of the Grangers of Ontario. There are four churches in the town (Can. Meth., Presb., Epis. and M. E.) three of which are substantial brick buildings.

Presbyterian Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Rev. James McEwen, pastor.

Church of England. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Forty communicants. Rev. James Morton.

M. E. Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday. There are over 100 members. Rev. C. E. Benson.

Canada Methodist Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday. Membership, 170. Rev. T. S. Howard.

The planing mill of Taylor and Round employs five hands.

The saw and planing mill of Round & Son employs eight hands.

The Welland Iron Works were established in 1861, and employ from 20 to 25 men in the manufacture of steam engines, mill machinery, agricultural implements &c. M. Beatty & Sons.

The Welland Foundry employs six hands in the manufacture of ploughs, land rollers, cultivators, and other agricultural implements. J. A. Haun.

The Welland Mills (grist) of Phelps Bros. has three runs of stones.

Citizens Fire Co. No. 1, consists of forty members. T. F. Brown, captain, and an efficient corps of assistants. Chatham steam fire engine.

The Mechanics Institute library contains 600 volumes, and the membership numbers 100. A course of lectures is sustained in the winter season.

Orient Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F. Meets Tuesdays. Eighty members.

Welland Division, No. 91, S. of T. Meets Mondays. Forty members.

Welland L. O. L. No. 1386. Meets third Thursday in each month. Thirty members.

Livingstone Lodge, O. Y. B. Meets first and third Fridays in each month. There are 150 members.

Merritt Lodge, No. 168, A. F. and A. M. Meets Monday on or before full moon. There are 100 members.

Willson Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M. Meets last Wednesday in each month. Thirty-five members.

Welland is distant 14 miles from St. Catharines; eight miles from Pt. Colborne; and 30 miles from Buffalo. It was originally called Merrittsville, and owes much of its growth to the Welland Canal. It was incorporated as a town in January, 1878. In 1850 it had a population of 150, and now has a population of 3,200

The first settlement of this township commenced in 1788, and the first town meeting was held in 1803, the population in that year being 216. In 1817 the population had increased to 600, and there was one saw mill and one grist mill. The present population is 1,112, exclusive of the town of Welland, and the area is 19,059 acres.

#### HUMBERSTONE.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Crowland; on the east by Bertie; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the west by Wainfleet. The surface is generally very level, and the soil mostly loam. The north-west part contains from 3000 to 4000 acres of marsh, yielding large quantities of huckleberries and cranberries. A large portion of these marsh lands are valuable for peat, considerable quantities of which have been manufactured. Along the lake shore, near the line of Wainfleet, is a row of hills, the principal of which is Sugarloaf Hill, so named from its conical shape, which is 150 feet high, and a favorite resort for pleasure parties.

The Welland Canal passes through the western portion of the township, and the Welland Railway runs parallel to it. The G. W. R. Air Line passes through the north part, and the C. S. R. passes through the north-east corner. There are four post offices in the township, Humberstone, Netherby, Port Colborne and Sherston.

**Netherby** is a post office in the north-east corner.

**Petersburg** (Humberstone p. o.) better known as Stonebridge, is located on the Welland Canal and Welland Railway, one mile north of Port Colborne. It contains three churches (two German Lutheran and one M. E.), three carriage shops, two harness shops, eight stores, a barber shop, cooper shop, six hotels, three

shoe stores, two butcher shops, three blacksmith shops, one millinery store, two paint shops, one photograph gallery, one flour and feed store, a confectionery store, a manufactory of agricultural implements, a bakery, tailor shop, jewelery store, gun shop, ashery, stove and tin shop, planing mill, saw mill, marble works, cabinet shop, and 1,100 inhabitants.

The **M. E. Church.** Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Forty five members. Rev. R. Duff.

**St Paul's Church (Lutheran).** Services at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Thirty families. Rev. Geo. H. Schoemperlen.

**Humberstone Temple, No. 372, I. O. G. T.** Meets Saturdays. 100 members.

The Humberstone Iron Works have been established about 20 years, and employ from eight to ten hands in the manufacture of agricultural implements, school furniture, steam engines &c. Neff & Misener.

The planing mill of Benj Schooley employs 15 hands.

**Port Colborne** is an incorporated village, on the shore of Lake Erie, and is a station on the G. T. and Welland Railways. It is also the southern terminus of the Welland Canal. It is distant eight miles from Welland and twenty from Buffalo. It contains five churches (Meth., Presb., Epis., and R. C.), a large number of mercantile establishments and a considerable number of manufactories. A large basin has been formed a short distance from the entrance of the canal, capable of holding 200 vessels. As many as 180 sail have been in it at one time.

The **Methodist Church.** Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Twenty-five members. Rev. Geo. Daniels.

**Presbyterian Church.** Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m., alternately. Sunday school at 9.15 a. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday. Rev. D. Munro, M. A.

**St. James Church (Epis.).** Services at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., alternately. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Thirty communicants. Rev. John H. Fletcher.

**St. Patrick's Church (R. C.).** Services at 8 a. m. and 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Vespers at 7.30 p. m. Rev. Jas. Kilcullen, priest. This society is about erecting a new church, of brick, to cost \$8,000. There are 100 families.

The **East End Planing Mills** employ from eight to ten hands in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, and in a general building business. Augustine & Anthes.

Lake View Mills (flouring) have three runs of stones. Hender-son & Armitage.

The brewery of Cronmiller & White employs seven hands and turns out from 60 to 70 barrels a week.

The Mechanics Institute library contains 500 volumes. A debating society which meets weekly, is maintained in connection with the institution. C. F. Dunbar, prest.; Robert Griffith, sec.; Rev. D. Munro, librarian.

Macnab Lodge, No. 169, A. F. and A. M., meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Ninety members.

King Hiram Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., meets the first Tuesday in each month. Thirty-seven members.

Port Colborne L. O. L. No. 1299, meets first Monday in each month. Thirty-five members.

D'Arcy Lodge, No. 78, O. Y. B., meets first and third Tuesdays in each month. Fifty-seven members.

Beacon Temple, No. 201, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesdays. Fifty-five members.

St. Patricks Temperance Society meets monthly in summer; fortnightly in winter. Sixty-five members. Rev. James Killeen, prest.; Mathew Kennedy, sec.

St. Andrews Society. James Kinnear, prest.; Robert Smith, vice-prest.; J. H. Hector, sec. and treas.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—S. J. Hopkins, clerk; David Hughes, treas.; Thos. J. O'Neill, assessor; James Twohey, collector; Richard W. Boyle, police.

In 1850 the village contained 160 inhabitants. At the present time it has a population of 1,661. It was incorporated in 1870.

**Sherkston** is a post office on the G. T. R., six miles east of Port Colborne.

This township was first settled in 1785. In 1817 it contained 75 houses, one grist and one saw mill. In 1850 it contained 279 houses, a grist mill, three saw mills, a foundry, two churches, eight schools, and a population of 2,377. The population now amounts to 2,927, exclusive of Port Colborne. The area is 29,221 acres.

#### PELHAM.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Louth; on the east by Thorold; on the south by Wainfleet; and

on the west by Gainsborough. The land is generally rolling, and some parts hilly. The neighborhood of Font Hill contains the highest land between the lakes. There are five post offices in the township, Effingham, Fenwick, North Pelham, Pelham Union and Ridgeville. The Chippawa River divides this township from Wainfleet.

**Effingham** is a post village in the north-east part, distant eight miles from Welland. It contains a woollen mill, carriage shop, store, two grist mills, a blacksmith shop, and 100 inhabitants.

The grist mill of John Vanderburgh has two runs of stones.

Beckett's Woollen Mills have been established 30 or 40 years, and employ 10 or 12 hands in the manufacture of all kinds of woollen goods, yarns, &c. R. H. Abell.

Beckett's Mills (grist and flouring) of Ward & Norris, has two runs of stones.

**Fenwick** is a post village in the south-west part, distant seven miles from Welland. It contains a Methodist church, a harness shop, carriage shop, three stores, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, tailor shop, two hotels, and 160 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday. Bible class, Friday. Eighty members. Rev. W. H. Fife.

L. O. L. No. 1298, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. One hundred members.

Safeguard Lodge, No. 145, O. Y. B., meets the second and fourth Wednesdays. Thirty-five members.

Johnson Temple, No. 889, I. O. G. T., meets Thursday. There are over 100 members.

Fenwick Division, No. 95, S. of T. Meets Saturdays. Forty members.

**North Pelham** is a post office near the centre.

**Pelham Union** is a post office in the north-west corner, four miles from Jordan.

**Ridgeville** is a post village south of the centre, six miles from Welland. It contains two blacksmith shops, a carriage shop, store, shoe shop, and 125 inhabitants.

This township commenced settling in 1790. In 1817 it contained 776 inhabitants, three grist and six saw mills. At the present time it contains a population of 2,270. The

area is 28,872 acres. A tornado passed over this section of country in 1792, which felled to the ground nearly every tree that stood in its course.

### STAMFORD.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Niagara; on the east by the Niagara River; on the south by Crowland and Willoughby; and on the west by Thorold. The land is generally rolling and the soil loamy. The township is traversed by the G. W. Main Line and Air Line roads, and the Niagara Division of the C. S. R. There are five post offices in the township, Clifton, Drummondville, Montrose, Stamford and South End.

The town of **Clifton** is located about the centre of the east border, on the left bank of the Niagara River, two miles below Niagara Falls. It is the eastern terminus of the G. W. R. and is also a station on the Niagara Division of the C. S. R. It is distant from Welland, 16 miles; from St Catharines, 12 miles; and from Hamilton, 43 miles. The river is here spanned by the International Railway Suspension Bridge, one of the architectural wonders of the age, which connects the G. W. R. with the railway system of the United States. The town is well supplied with water for household and other purposes, the works being located near the Falls, and the water conducted through pipes a distance of two miles. Clifton is largely dependent upon the tide of pleasure seekers which annually throng thither to enjoy the picturesque scenery connected with the Falls and its surroundings. It has little manufactures, but contains several fine churches, good hotels and business blocks, and a number of handsome residences. It is growing steadily in population, and at the present time contains a population of 3,000.

The Clifton Fire Department comprises a company of 50 members, with a steam fire engine. W. L. Flaherty, captain.

The Mechanics' Institute Library contains 500 volumes. There is a reading room in connection, which is open from 7 till 10 each evening. Judge Macdonald, prest; R. Low, Sec; Mrs. Grassick-librarian.

Clifton Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M. meets the first Monday in each month. Eighty members.

Niagara Falls Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F. meets Tuesdays. One hundred members.

Niagara Falls Encampment, No. 23, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays. Sixty-five members.

Table Rock Lodge, No. 103, O. Y. B. meets alternate Wednesdays. Thirty-five members.

New Dominion Temple, No. 503, I. O. G. T. meets Thursdays. Forty members.

St. Andrews Church (Presb.). Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Sixty families. Rev. James Gordon, M. A.

The Methodist Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Bible class, Tuesday. Seventy members. Rev. Wm. Kettlewell.

Christ Church (Epis.). Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Sixty communicants. Rev. Stewart Houston.

St. Patrick's Church. Services at 8 and 10 a. m., and 3 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. There are 150 families. Rev Pius Meyer.

Clifton was laid out in 1847. The post office was established in 1854. It was incorporated as a town in 1856. It is best known to the world in connection with that wonderful cataract, Niagara Falls, which annually attracts the multitudes from all parts of the Globe. This, with the two suspension bridges, Davis' Museum, the whirlpool, battle field of Lundy's Lane, and other places, prove an endless source of interest to visitors, but the great Falls, with their immense fall of water of about 160 feet, will for all time be the main point of attraction to visitors.

**Drummondville** is a post village situated about a mile west of the Falls. It covers part of the ground where the battle of Lundy's Lane took place, July 25th, 1814. Being in close proximity to the great Falls, and beautifully situated, it is one of the most delightful places in the two counties, and the attraction of the battle field annually brings thousands of sight seers here. On the highest point of the battle ground is located an observatory, from which a fine view of the Falls and surroundings is obtained.

The village contains four churches (Bap., Presb., Epis. and Meth.), 12 stores, two butcher shops, a tobacco store, five blacksmith shops, a stove and tin shop, two carriage shops, two tailor shops, a barber shop, confectionery, two shoe stores, four hotels, a jeweller's shop, photograph gallery, brewery, harness shop, drug store, two book stores, a paint store, two flour and feed stores, a bakery, and 750 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Rev. M. Swann.

All Saints Church (Epis.). Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Sixty communicants. Rev. C. L. Ingles.

Presbyterian Church is a rough-cast building, and was erected previous to the war of 1812. During the war it was used as an hospital. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Ninety members.

Baptist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of Queenston, officiates.

Table Rock Lodge, No. 75, S. of T. Meets Mondays. One hundred members.

Cataract Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F. Meets Thursdays. Fifty members.

Loyal Drummondville Lodge, No. 17, C. O. O. F. Meets alternate Wednesdays. Forty five members.

Mount Nebo Chapter, No. 75, R. A. M. Meets Fridays after full moon. Twenty-three members.

St Marks Lodge, No. 105, A. F. and A. M. Meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Seventy-five members.

Drummondville L. O. L., No. 894. Meets first Tuesday in each month. Thirty-four members.

Rescue Fire Co., No. 1, has 40 members. Thos. Skinner, captain; John Collins, secretary.

The Chippawa Brewery turns out 1200 barrels of ale and porter annually. Frederick Fischer,

**Montrose** is a post office near the south line.

**Stamford** is a post village about three miles north of Drummondville, and 10 miles from St. Catharines. It contains an Episcopal church, two blacksmith shops, two stores, a harness shop, carriage shop, and 275 inhabitants.

St. John's Church (Epis.). Services at 10.30 a. m. and 3. p. m. alternately. Sunday school alternately with service. Thirty communicants. Rev. C. L. Ingles, of Drummondville, officiates.

**South End** is a post office about a mile south of Stamford.

This township commenced settling in 1784 by members of Butler's Rangers and other U. E. Loyalists. It was originally called Mount Dorchester, or Township No. 2, on account of its being the second township surveyed, the first being Niagara. In

1817 it contained 1200 inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills. In 1850 it had 2,511 inhabitants and two grist mills. At present it has a population of 2,646, exclusive of Clifton, and an area of 21,495 acres.

### THOROLD.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Grantham; on the east by Stamford; on the south by Crowland; and on the west by Pelham. The land is generally rolling and the soil very fertile. The Welland Canal passes through the township from north to south a little east of the centre. It is also traversed by the Welland Railway and the G. W. R. Air Line. There are five post offices in the township, Allanburgh, Font Hill, Port Robinson, St. Johns and Thorold. The town of Welland also encroaches on the south border. The Welland River forms the boundary line between this township and Thorold.

**Allanburgh** is a post village on the Welland Canal and Welland Railway, distant seven miles from Welland and the same distance from St. Catharines. It contains a Methodist church, four stores, five hotels, a harness shop, two blacksmith shops, a flour and feed store, a carriage shop, drug store, and 400 inhabitants.

The Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Fifty members. Revs. Slater and Sellery, of Thorold, officiate.

Allanburgh L. O. L. No. 1348, meets the last Monday in each month. Thirty members.

Victoria Temple, No. 890, I. O. G. T. meets Saturdays. Fifty members.

The village was first settled in 1832, and laid out by Samuel Keefer. The post office was established in 1844, and John Rannie appointed postmaster.

**Font Hill** is a post village on the west line, being partly in the township of Pelham, and is distant from Welland, five miles. From the crest of the hill, above the village, which is the highest point of land in the two counties, a magnificent panorama is displayed to the vision of the beholder. An immense plain, extending for many miles, lies before and below him, studded with towns, villages, groves and winding streams. Before him lies the Welland Canal, studded with vessels moving either way; beyond it the dashing, roaring cataract of Niagara; on one side the waters of

Erie, and on the other those of Ontario; and on a clear day the city of Toronto may be seen in the distance.

The village contains three churches (Epis., Bap. and Meth.) two stores, a shoe shop, harness shop, tin shop, carriage shop, tailor shop, bakery, and 250 inhabitants.

The Church of the Holy Trinity (Epis.). Services at 3 p. m. Rev. Mr. Morton, of Welland, officiates.

Baptist Church. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9.45 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Bible class, Tuesday. Seventy-five members. Rev. S. C. Keetch.

The Methodist Church. Services at 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 1.15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Seventy members. Rev. E. A. Chown, B. D.

Welland Lodge, No. 36, A F and A M, meets Thursday on or before full moon.

Font Hill Division, No. 89, S of T meets alternate Mondays.

The post office was established in 1844, John S. Price being the first post master.

**Port Robinson** is a post village in the south-east part, on the Welland Canal and Welland Railway, distant from Welland four miles. It contains four churches (Cath., Pres., Epis. and Meth.), a ship yard, four stores, four hotels, a grist mill, stove and tin shop, two blacksmith shops, a tailor shop, drug store, carriage shop, bakery, cabinet shop, and 550 inhabitants.

Catholic Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. One hundred members. Rev. Mr. Sullivan, of Thorold, officiates.

Presbyterian Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Forty members. Rev. Mr. Hancock, of Font Hill, officiates.

Methodist Church. Services at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday. Twenty members. Rev. E. A. Chown, B. D., of Font Hill, officiates.

St. Johns Church (Epis.). Services at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m. Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Thorold, officiates.

Beatty's Mill (grist) has two runs of stones, with a capacity of 720 bushels a day.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 237, A. F. and A. M. meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Forty members.

Scotia Lodge, No. 199, I. O. O. F. meets Wednesdays. Thirty-five members.

Port Robinson Division, No. 88, S. of T. meets Thursdays. Sixty-five members.

L. O. L. No. 519, meets the second Monday in each month. Thirty members.

Life Guard Lodge, No. 118, O. Y. B. meets the first and third Wednesdays. Thirty members.

The village was first settled in 1839, and laid out by George Keefer. The post office was established in 1834.

**St. Johns** is a post village on the west line, partly in the township of Pelham, three miles west of Allanburgh, and eight miles from Welland. It is picturesquely situated, being surrounded by hills. The Twelve Mile Creek flows through the village, affording an excellent water privilege. It contains two churches, (Can. Meth. and M. E.), a blacksmith shop, shoe shop, two grist mills, a store, tailor shop, woolen mill, and 100 inhabitants.

Canada Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Twenty members. Rev. Mr. Chown, of Font Hill, officiates.

M. E. Church. Services irregularly. Sunday school at 1 p. m. Fifteen members. Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of Fenwick, officiates.

St. Johns Woolen Mills were established in 1874, and employ 12 hands. J. N. Pitts.

St. Johns Red Mill (grist) has two runs of stones, and has been established 40 years. Isaac S. Haney.

The grist mill of Miller Bros. has two runs of stones.

L. O. B. A. Lodge, No. 1334, meets Wednesday on or before full moon. Thirty-five members.

The village was first settled in 1787 by those who took advantage of its excellent water power, and erected saw and other mills.

The town of **Thorold**, on the north line, is admirably situated on the brow of the mountain, commanding a fine view of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country for at least 20 miles. It is distant 12 miles from Welland, and four from St. Catharines. It is regularly laid out, and contains quite a number of excellent business blocks, and many handsome residences. Being on the Welland Canal the hydraulic power thus afforded has been taken advantage of to a large extent in the building up of an extensive manufacturing interest which gives employment to a large force of operatives. Near by are some extensive lime and building stone quarries, which are extensively worked. During the past year a handsome fireman's hall has been erected, which is a credit to the promoters and an ornament to the town. The school facilities are ample and efficient. The *Press* is represented by the *Thorold Post*, a well conducted and influential weekly paper, published by W.

H. Bone. There are four churches in the town, viz: Presb., Cath., Meth., and Epis., several of which are substantial buildings, handsomely finished and comfortably furnished. The mercantile interests are well represented and in a flourishing condition. The Welland Railway passes through the town and connects with the G. W. R. at Merrickton, one mile distant, and with the C. S. R., G. W. Air Line and G. T. R. on the south, thus with the canal, affording every facility for shipment. Thorold has grown rapidly within the past few years and now has a population of 3,300.

Protection Hose Co. comprises 35 members. P. A. Dunn, captain. Steam fire engine.

Thorold Brass Band consists of 15 members. James Weeks, leader. A Quadrille band in connection.

The Mechanics Institute library contains 2,542 volumes. There are 175 members.

The Fife Mills (flouring) have three runs of stones, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a week. John Band.

The cooperage of Wm. Pike has been established 20 years and employs from four to six men, turning out 400 flour barrels a week.

The Welland Mills (flouring) have seven runs of stones, with a capacity of 250 barrels a day. Howland & Spink.

The Thorold Pottery employs six hands in the manufacture of earthenware and sewer pipe. Matthew Booth.

The Old Stone Mill (flouring) has four runs of stones, with a capacity of 600 to 700 barrels a week. James Lawson.

The foundry and machine shop of A. Dobbie employs from 25 to 30 men in the manufacture of mill machinery, steam engines, dredges, agricultural implements &c.

The Thorold Grist Mill has two runs of stones. R. B. McPherson.

The Thorold Hydraulic Cement and Plaster Mills were established in 1851, and employ 25 men, turning out about 200 barrels a day. John Battle.

Mountain Lodge, No. 221, A. F. and A. M. meets Wednesday on or before full moon. There are 100 members.

Livingston Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F. meets Tuesdays. There are 185 members.

Livingston Encampment, No. 29, meets first and third Fridays. Seventy members.

L. O. L. No. 130, meets the third Monday of each month. Thirty-two members.

Victoria Royal Orange Benefit Lodge, meets on alternate Thursdays. Eighty-two members.

Zoar Royal Black Preceptory, No. 282, meets the second Monday in each month. Thirty-five members.

King William Lodge, No. 16, O. Y. B., meets the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Seventy members.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, True Blues, meets the second Tuesday in each month. Fifty members.

Thorold Division, No. 90, S. of T., meets Wednesdays. Fifty-five members.

St. Patrick's Temperance Society meets the third Monday in each month. There are 110 members.

St. Joseph's Cadets meet the third Sunday in each month. There are 85 members.

Thorold Caledonian Society was organized in 1875, and is in a flourishing condition. Annual games are played about the first of September. J. D. McDonald, prest.; and W. J. Richardson, sec.

Lorne Curling Club was organized Oct. 7th, 1878. John McDonagh, patron; John Patterson, prest.; Mathew Brown, sec. Fifteen members.

St. Ann's Church (R. C.). Services at 8 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. There are 150 families. Revs. T. J. Sullivan and Peter Harold, priests. This society is erecting a new church, of stone, to be called the Church of the Holy Rosary.

Presbyterian Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Lecture and prayer meeting, Thursday. Young People's Literary Association the first Monday in each month. There are 150 members. Rev. C. D. McDonald.

St. John's Church (Epis.). Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Service also on Wednesday evening. Sixty communicants. Rev. T. T. Roberts.

Methodist Church. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday. Rev. J. C. Slater.

This township commenced settling in 1788, when wild land was bought for sevenpence per acre. In 1817 it contained 880 inhabitants, one grist and four saw mills. In 1850 it had 3,695 inhabitants, 13 grist and six saw mills. It now contains a population of 2,400, exclusive of the town of Thorold, and has an area of 22,741 acres.

## WAINFLEET.

This township is bounded on the north by the townships of Gainsborough and Pelham; on the east by Humberstone; on the south by Lake Erie, and on the west by Moulton. The soil varies in quality, much of it being clay. In the south and centre of the township is a large tamarac and cranberry swamp, which extends into Moulton on the west, and Humberstone on the east, and is being rapidly drained. The Grand River Feeder of the Welland Canal is carried through nearly the centre of the township, and on it is situated the village of Marshville. The north part is traversed by the C. S. R. and G. W. Air Line, and the south part by the G. T. R. There are two post offices in the township, Marshville and Wingers. The Chippawa River forms the boundary between this township and Gainsborough and Pelham.

**Marshville** is a post village near the center, on the Grand River Feeder, distant nine miles from Welland, and contains an Episcopal church, shoe shop, hotel, two carriage shops, two blacksmith shops, two stores, a grist mill, saw mill, and 150 inhabitants.

Christ Church (Epis.). Services at 10.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. alternately. Sunday school before service. Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Port Colborne, officiates.

**Wingers** is a post office in the west part, five miles south of Wellandport.

This township was first settled in 1800. In 1817 it contained 72 houses and one saw mill. In 1850 it contained a population of 1,539, one grist and four saw mills. At the present time it has a population of 2,276, and an area of 45,225 acres.

## WILLOUGHBY.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Stamford; on the east by the Niagara River; on the south by Bertie, and on the west by Crowland. The surface is quite flat, and portions of it low. The soil is partly clay and partly a rich loam. It is watered by Lyons and Black Creeks, and other small streams. The Niagara Division of the C. S. R. passes through the township, from north to south, parallel with the Niagara River. Navy Island, opposite the north-east corner, is counted as part

of the township, and contains about 300 acres. There are two post offices in the township, Black Creek and Chippawa.

**Black Creek** is a post office at the mouth of the creek of the same name, in the south-east part, and on the C. S. R., distant from Fort Erie seven miles.

**Chippawa** is an incorporated village in the north-east corner, at the confluence of the Niagara and Welland Rivers, and lying partly in the township of Stamford. It is a station of the C. S. R., Niagara Division, and is distant three miles from Niagara Falls, 14 miles from Welland, and 16 miles from Fort Erie. It contains several churches, a drug store, carriage shop, three tailor shops, nine stores, a saw and planing mill, four hotels, a livery stable, cooper shop, three shoe shops, a bakery, two cabinet shops, a distillery, gun shop, barber shop, stove and tin shop, jewelery shop, harness shop, paint shop, cigar factory, grist and saw mill, butcher shop, tannery and 850 inhabitants.

Champion Engine Co., No. 1, has 30 members. Louis Schoenacher, captain; Samuel Greenwood, secretary.

L. O. L. No. 264, meets the first Wednesday in each month. Forty members.

The Chippawa Distillery employs from 10 to 12 hands in the manufacture of 150 barrels of whiskey per month. Macklem & McGlashan.

The Chippawa Distillery Mills (grist), of Tench & McGlashan, has two runs of stones.

The Chippawa Tannery employs 25 hands in the manufacture of all kinds of leather and leather belting, turning out 2,000 sides of leather monthly. J F Macklem

Chippawa is one of the oldest places settled on the Niagara frontier, and in the first settlement of the country was for many years a sort of half way station for those who brought goods by teams from Niagara to be re-shipped again on Lake Erie for different stations on the upper lakes. It was the scene of a memorable battle which took place here between the Americans and Canadians, July 4, 1814.

As early as 1784 there were a few settlers in this township, but it was not surveyed and laid out till 1787. In 1817 it contained 440 inhabitants. In 1850 it had a population of 970, and two saw mills. At the present time it contains 1,129 inhabitants, exclusive of Chippawa, and has an area of 18,660 acres.



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