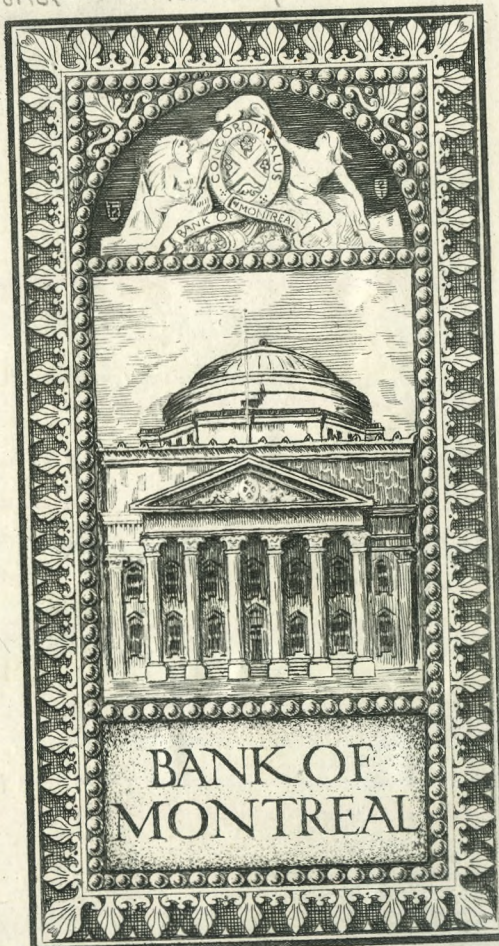


CITY OF BELLEVILLE
HISTORY

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L.; K.C.

Donor - Mike Hoyer 2006



About 1930, W.C. Mikel mentioned the Meyers' Creek Historical Society, with its headquarters in Mikel's Court House office. He used the society's name to promote his planned book on Belleville. Expected to be published by the end of 1930, the book was long delayed (perhaps because of the Great Depression) and appeared in 1943 as the *City of Belleville History*. Only 500 copies were printed: leather-bound sold for \$5.00 and cloth bound for \$3.00.

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CITY OF
BELLEVILLE
HISTORY

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Jan 28, 1981
Belleville, Ont.

To Michael & Janet Walking

On the occasion of my first visit to your home I present you with this book. There is a short history of the book. It was bought by the Bank of Montreal for its financial records and library about 1945. (The markings at the top of the page indicate it was given a code MS176 I.E. Manuscript 176, their 176 item). It was also their 2ND copy, I.E. "2". It was then transferred to the head office of the bank around the 1960's and given another number (H304, C2) I.E. Headquarters 304 copy 2. This was the 304TH item to be recorded, it being an account of Belleville, "B" being the category it occupied. Here it remained for a number of years.

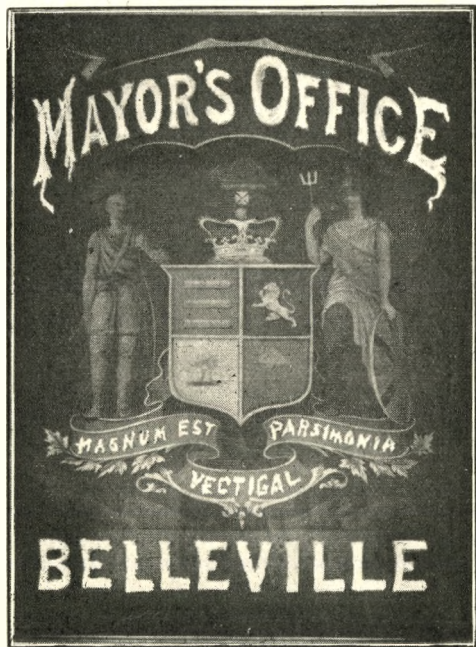
I found the book as I began to search for items on Belleville for you two. I looked about in September and found the item in November. It had been picked up by McGill having been discarded by the bank. Then it made its way to the cataloguing dept of the Graduate School of Library Science. Here it became No. 1285. And since it was not needed anymore by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, I now give it to you two.

Love Jim Manard

CITY OF BELLEVILLE HISTORY

compiled by

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., K. C.



CREST OR COAT OF ARMS OF BELLEVILLE

The motto on the Crest in Latin is "Magnum est parsimonia vectigal," meaning: "Economy is the best revenue." The motto is said to have been taken from one of the addresses of the great ancient Roman Statesman, Cicero.

Costly tombstones, soon forgotten,
Graves are seldom seen,
Books in homes recording friends,
Keep memory ever green.

Printed in Canada by the Picton Gazette Publishing Company, Limited
Picton, Ontario
1943

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

In presenting the History of Belleville together with some information concerning the County of Hastings and the County of Prince Edward we believe the reader will find this an interesting volume.

It is not destined merely as a story but also as a compilation of useful information. Practically every branch of activity in the City from the earliest times has been dealt with.

The collection of cases decided by the courts concerning the corporation of the City of Belleville, the Corporation of the County of Hastings, the Corporation of the Town of Trenton and the Municipalities which form part of the County of Hastings, will undoubtedly be of great value.

The collection of private statutes passed by the Legislature of the Province and by the Dominion Parliament concerning Belleville and the other municipalities above named will also be of value to those desiring to know what legislation has been passed affecting the municipalities mentioned.

The book also contains lists of those who served in the various legislative bodies including the members of the municipal councils of Belleville. Exhaustive information concerning the churches, military organizations and educational institutions will afford a ready means of obtaining information not easily available elsewhere.

There is also a chapter on sports and important information concerning industries and business houses.

In addition to the pleasure which the volume will afford to residents and former residents of the District, it should be useful to persons contemplating residence in Belleville or establishing industries or other business concerns in the City.

W. C. Mikel, B.C.L., K.C., the author, was born in the City of Belleville, received his education there in the public schools, the Ontario Business College, Albert College, and is a graduate of Trinity University, holding the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. He has held a number of public offices in Belleville, including that of City Auditor, City Clerk, City Solicitor, County Solicitor, Alderman, Mayor, Police Magistrate, member of Police Commission, Board of Health, Parks Board, Harbour Board, and Local Master of the Supreme Court. He has been President of the County Bar Association, Solicitor for the Children's Aid Society, and Solicitor for the Women's Christian Association, also President of the Municipal Association of the Province of Ontario, President of the Ontario Bar Association and President of the Ontario Magistrates Association.

He has held the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain in the 15th Battalion A.L.I.

Information concerning fraternal societies of the City is also supplied and for this work Mr. Mikel has qualifications. He has been Past Master of Moira Lodge A.F. & A.M., Past First Principal Moira Chapter, G.R.C., and District Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward District, High Chief Ranger of the I.O.F., Past Master L.O.L. Benjamin No. 274, President of the Canadian Fraternal Association and Vice-President of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, and has held office in other fraternal organizations.

The following well known prominent citizens of the Province of Ontario, after perusing the manuscript of the History of Belleville, compiled by W. C. Mikel, B.C.L., K.C., have made the following comments:—

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE W. R. RIDDELL, LL.D., of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, a well-known author of a number of books and

other publications. He has received degrees from fifteen universities in Canada, Britain and the U.S.A.; "Splendid work, splendidly done."

THE HONORABLE GEORGE N. GORDON, K.C., Canadian Privy Councillor, Peterborough, former Member of the King Government; "I spent a considerable time yesterday in going over your material which you so kindly loaned to me, and needless to say, coming from that part of the country. I was more than usually interested in the material you have so extensively prepared."

HORACE L. BRITAIN, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer, The Ontario Municipal Association; Managing Director, Bureau of Municipal Research and Citizens' Research Institute of Canada: "I think your book will not only be of local interest, but will be a source book for the historians of the Province. If all counties of Ontario could be similarly served, much would be preserved for the future student."

W. S. HERRINGTON, K.C., Napanee, author of the History of the County of Lennox and Addington, Past Grand Master of the Freemasons Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario; "I want to congratulate you upon having collected together a great deal of matter, which at different times and in different respects will prove very useful and be a valuable contribution to the history of our Province."

FRED L. CONBOY, D.D.S., Mayor of the City of Toronto: "I wish to compliment you on undertaking preparation of such a work on the historical background of Belleville. It often seems to me too bad that the histories and traditions of our outstanding municipalities are not properly recorded, and thus preserved for posterity. As a step in this direction, you are deserving of the commendation of not only the people of Belleville, but of the whole Province, as the development of Belleville has been so closely linked with the progress of Ontario. The historical highlights are portrayed concisely in your manuscript, and will, no doubt, prove interesting reading."

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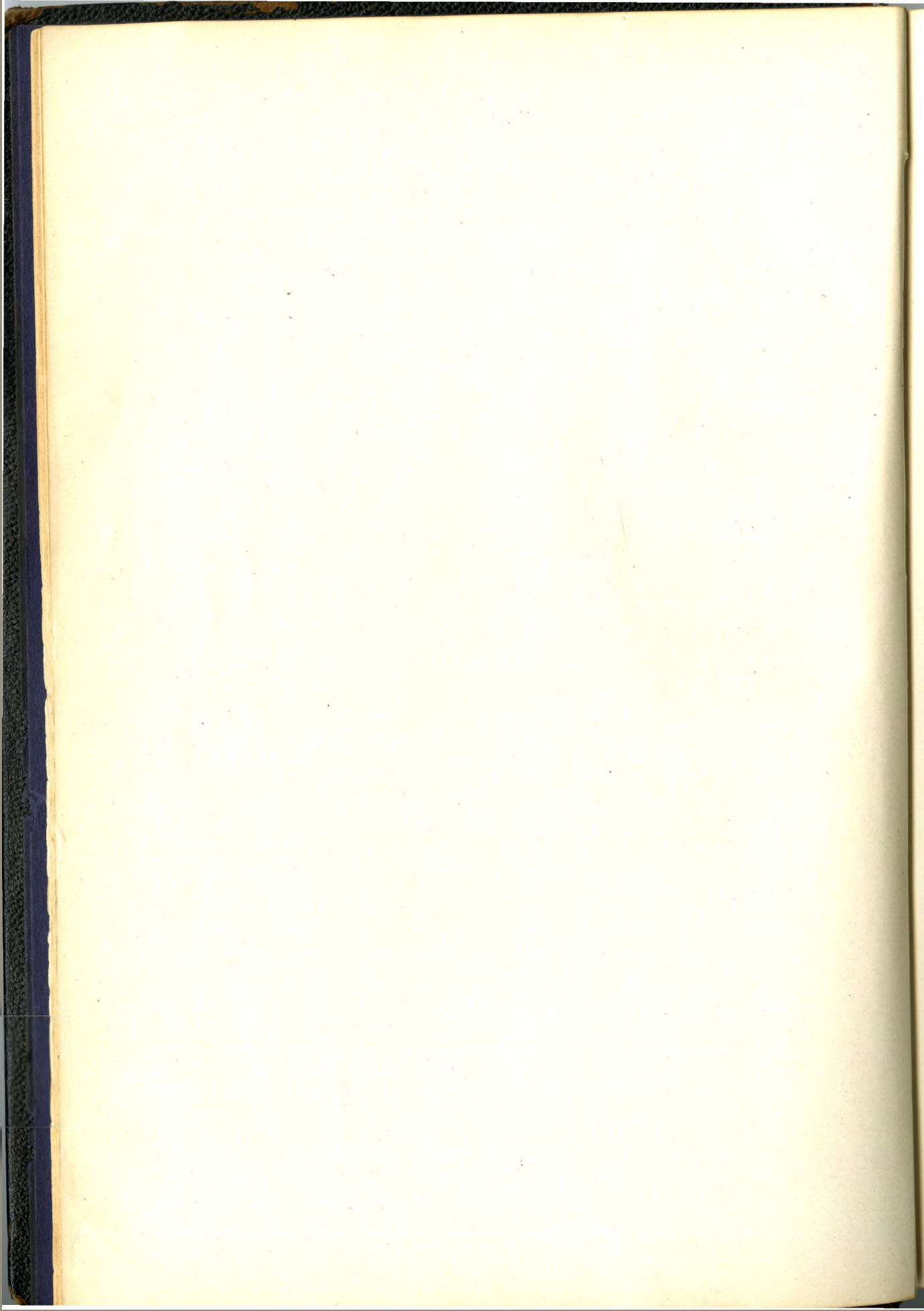
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CHAPTER I

BELLEVILLE CHRONOLOGY

1615—Belleville, the Indian name of which was "Asaukhknosk" meaning "The place where the rushes end," was discovered by Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer when he discovered the Bay of Quinte.

1665—The first white residents, two Sulpician monks, Father Trouvé and Father Fenelon established Kanté Mission.

1780—John Walden Meyers initiated, passed and raised in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 2, A.F. & A.M., Quebec. He was instrumental in forming the first Lodge at Thurlow Village or Meyers Creek, now Belleville. May 17—A book in the Registry Office at Belleville contains an entry of the receipt of a mortgage from George Singleton to Robert Hamilton of Lot 5, Concession 1, "Township not given." This mortgage was not registered owing to the insufficient description but it is likely that it referred to land in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow. As this Township was not surveyed until 1787 (See Canniff) the omission might easily have occurred. The name "George Singleton" is entered on the United Empire Loyalist List prepared by the Lands Board. A man named Captain John Singleton is said to have come to what is now Belleville in 1789 with Lieut. Ferguson, both of whom died shortly afterwards. Singleton had an heir who subsequently removed to Northumberland County in the vicinity of Brighton. The name of "Singleton" was the first English name applied to the river which flows through Belleville, it was called "Singleton's Creek."

1782—May 30—John Walden Meyers received his Commission as Captain.

1787—July 7—William Bell, later Colonel, opened a small store at what is now Belleville (see Bell Papers by Herrington, p. 42). The Townships of Sidney and Thurlow were surveyed by Louis Kotte. September 23—Gun Shot Treaty signed by which the Indians released their title to the lands from the Bay of Quinte to the River Etobicoke.

1788—July 24—Proclamation dividing Upper Canada into four Districts, Lunenburg, Mecklenberg, Naussau and Hesse, issued by Lord Dorchester naming the District from the Gananoque River to the Trent River, Mecklenberg. Richard Cartwright appointed Judge of the District of Mecklenberg. Charles Stewart appointed the first Sheriff of the District of Mecklenberg. Civil law replaced Military law.

1789—Fifty United Empire Loyalist families arrived forming the first U.E.L. settlement at Belleville and adjoining territory, when the name became Thurlow Village, later Meyers Creek named after Captain John Walden Meyers.

1790—The first industry started at Belleville being a dam and lumber mill erected by Captain John Walden Meyers on the River Moira at a point where Ashley Street, produced, would intersect Mill Street (now Station Street). This was probably about the time that the settlement became known as Meyers Creek.

1792—The above mentioned four districts were renamed by 32 Geo. III. C. 8. under Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, Mecklenberg being changed to Midland which included Belleville. A Methodist Church built at Adolphustown, one of the first in Upper Canada. This is the only one still standing that was built at such an early date. The District Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Midland District had municipal as well as judicial powers.

1793—The Town meeting, form of Municipal Government, was authorized by statute passed July 9th. January 14—Patent under the Great Seal of the Province confirming grant made by General Carleton, Lord Dorchester, in 1779, to the Loyalist Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga Township. Slavery abolished in Upper Canada by statute.

1794—Captain John Walden Meyers erected a brick house on a lot which fronts upon the street now known as "Mount Pleasant Road" on the hill east of the Moira River and overlooking

the Meyers Mill erected in 1790. This is said to have been the first house erected wholly of brick in Upper Canada. The house was torn down in 1876 and a brick house was later erected now occupied by Mr. J. B. Ives, being house No. 14, on Mount Pleasant Road. Mr. Hagerman, first lawyer in Bay of Quinte District, appointed under special Act.

1798—The Legislative Assembly divided the Province into eight Districts, the Midland District comprising Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward Counties. Hastings County extended from the Bay of Quinte to the northern limits of the Province, probably Hudson's Bay or the north pole and six Townships were set apart in addition to the Indian lands, namely, Sidney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford.

1799—Hastings Militia was formed.

1800—Allen McLean appointed first Registrar of Deeds, and Caleb Gilbert appointed first Deputy Registrar, for Hastings County.

1804—Lower Bridge constructed across Meyers Creek. Deed issued to Mohawk Indians by the Crown for Indian Reserve in Township of Tyendinaga.

1807—Name of river changed from Meyers Creek to Moira.

1812—August 16—General Brock with a small army of Canadians, some of whom were gathered from the Bay of Quinte District, defeated General Hull, the U.S. Commander with a much larger army and captured Michigan, sending General Hull to Montreal as a prisoner of war escorted by some soldiers from this district.

1813—Request from James McNab, J.P., to Lieut. Col. Bell for five militia men to take down a batteau to the Sixth Township.

1814—Letter to Col. Wm. Bell enclosing copy of General Order of Lieut. General Drummond asking that a quantity of provisions be sent to Burlington Heights. November 4—Militia order for court martial to assemble at the house of Margaret Simpson, at 10 a.m. on the 19th of November. December 16—Order of Col. Wm. Bell for meeting of officers at the house of Margaret Simpson to receive orders.

1816—The name of the settlement was changed from Meyers Creek to Belleville, being so named after Arabella Gore, wife of His Excellency Francis Gore, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, during his second term September 24, 1815 to June 11, 1817. Belleville comprised 200 acres. Simon McNab was appointed first Postmaster of Belleville.

1820—There appears to have been a Midland Agricultural Society as early as this date. Among the Bell papers in the possession of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society is a notice of a meeting of the Midland District Agricultural Society and the name of William Bell appears as a subscriber of one pound. (Bell Papers)

1834—Belleville was incorporated as a Police Village by 4 William IV. c. 24. Upper Canada Statutes, passed March 6.

1836—Belleville was incorporated as a Police Village by 6 Wm. IV c. 14 Upper Canada Statutes. The statute of 1834 was repealed by this Act, but the incorporation of Belleville as a Police Village was continued and a number of changes made in the provisions of the Act. Election held first Monday in June. The members of the First Council were:—President Billa Flint; Other members:—William McCarthy, Asa Yeomans, Zenas Dafoe, William Conner. The first officials were: Assessor D. B. Sole; Collector William Dafoe; Surveyor D. B. Sole; Clerk George Benjamin; Constables Henry Avrill, Hiram Fulford.

1838—Court House and jail constructed.

1839—County of Hastings separated from the Midland District, J.W.D. Moodie, first Sheriff of Hastings County; Benjamin Dougall, first County Judge; Edmund Murney, first Clerk of the Peace.

1842—The system of Municipal Government adopted was that of election of members to District Councils which had legislative powers similar to those of present County Councils and Township Councils combined.

1849—The Baldwin Municipal Act passed providing for the creating and conferring powers upon cities, towns, villages, townships and counties. Counties Act passed abolishing Districts and substituting Counties and creating County Councils.

1850—Belleville was incorporated as a town by 12 Vic., c. 81, Sec. 5, Schedule B. passed May 30, 1849. The members of the first Council were: Mayor, B. F. Davy; Reeve, Dr. R. Holden; Deputy-Reeve, S. Stevens; Councillors:—Samson Ward—C. O. Benson, F. McAnnany, J. Bonter; Baldwin Ward—J. McCurdy, E. P. Bosely, Gersham Reid; Ketcheson Ward—S. Stevens, B. F. Davy, Dr. R. Holden; Coleman Ward—R. F. Coleman, J. Donaghue, B. Hunt.

1854—Belleville Gas Works organized.

1856—October 27—Grand Trunk Railway made its first schedule trip through Belleville on its way from Montreal to Toronto.

1857—Belleville Seminary incorporated by 20 Vic. c. 184.

1858—Grant of letters patent to the Town of Belleville by the Government of Canada West to establish a ferry between the Town of Belleville and Ameliasburg. Following this a ferry was established which was later leased to A. L. Bogart who sub-let the lease to John Jellett who continued to operate the ferry until the bridge was erected across the Bay.

1860—Belleville was separated from the County of Hastings for municipal purposes, December 28th, by Order in Council.

1861—Quarterly fairs were held at Belleville.

1862—Smith Bartlett appointed first Police Magistrate.

1866—Act passed authorizing Belleville to purchase land for cemetery. August 15—Belleville Seminary became Albert College and University powers granted in so far as regards degrees in Arts. 29-30 Vic. Ch. 136.

1870—Ontario School for the Deaf officially opened August 20.

1873—In December, 1873, the Town Hall, now City Hall, Belleville was completed.

1877—March 2—Statute passed incorporating Belleville as a City to take effect December 31, 1877, 40 Vic. c. 33 O.S. The members of the first City Council were: Mayor—Alex Robertson. Aldermen—Foster Ward—W. A. Foster, D. Brennan, F. C. Ridley. Samson Ward—N. Lingham, F. McInninch, D. Price. Ketcheson Ward—M. Hellett, E. D. Sherwood, W. J. Diamond. Baldwin Ward—R. S. Patterson, D. B. Robertson, John Doyle. Bleecker Ward—Thos. Holden, A. A. Farley, S. Hambly. Coleman Ward—I. Diamond, A. E. Procter, J. St. Charles. Murney Ward—N. B. Falkiner, A. L. Geen, J. Wickett. The first City Officials were: Clerk—R. Newberry. Treasurer—R. Tannahill. Assessors—Thos. Rutherford, A. E. Proctor, M. Graham. Collector—D. Ockerman. Surveyor—R. Taylor. Police Magistrate—A. Diamond. Police Chief—H. McKinnon.

1878, July 1—Inauguration of Belleville as a City celebrated.

1879—The corporation of the Township of Ameliasburg issued a licence to James Anderson to operate a steam ferry between the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sidney. Women's Christian Association of Belleville organized November 18. This organization owns the Belleville Hospital and the Belleville Home for the Aged which were constructed shortly after the Association came into existence and are still carried on by the Association through Boards and Committees. The organization also administered the poor and indigent funds of the City until 1932. Corby Trust fund for the poor of Belleville and other similar trusts are still administered by the Association.

1882—Murray Canal construction commenced.

1883 The "Atlanta" the first-class yacht built and owned at Belleville won the yacht race for the championship on fresh water at Chicago and brought home to Belleville the Fisher cup, the trophy of the race. Later the yacht Nora constructed and owned at Belleville defeated the Atlanta in a race at Belleville and became the champion and holder of the Fisher cup. December 11—The present Post Office building at Belleville opened.

1884—Salvation Army organized, February 5.

1886—Belleville Water Works organized, October 4.

1889—Murray Canal completed.

1891—Bay Bridge completed.

1905—First Old Boys' Re-union at Belleville.

1907—Women's Christian Association was incorporated by a private act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 7 Ed. VII, Ch. 120.

1910—Second Old Boys' Re-union at Belleville, July 23, 24, 25, 26

1913—Postal Delivery Service inaugurated.

1913-14—First Airship built in Ontario built at Belleville. Construction started October 6, 1913, completed February 11th, 1914.

1918—Better Understanding Meeting between the English and French speaking Canadians held at Belleville.

1920—Third Old Boys Re-union at Belleville, July 24, 25, 26, 27.

1921—Bay Bridge declared free, taken over by Government, made a Government highway.

1924—Celebration held at Belleville commemorating the 140th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists.

1925—August, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, fourth Old Boys' Re-union held at Belleville.

1928—Belleville became an ocean port. The steamship "Rien" sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, with a cargo of Scotch coal for a Belleville merchant arriving in Belleville on May 5.

1929—Celebration held at Deseronto, June 16-19, commemorating the 145th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists. Hydro Electric Power Commission of Belleville appointed.

1930—Fifth Old Boys' Re-union at Belleville, August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

1932—Celebration at the Carrying Place, August 1, commemorating the 148th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists.

1934—Belleville Centennial and 150th Anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists celebrated June 16th to 22nd inclusive.

1937—Public Utilities Commission took over the management of the Hydro Electric Power Plant of Belleville along with the City Water Plant and City Gas Plant.

1940—The Office of Comptroller created by City Council.

CHAPTER II

STORY OF BELLEVILLE

Boundaries and Subdivisions; The French-Indian Period; U.E.L. Period; Col. Bell; First Store; Prices; Capt. John Walden Meyers; First Brick House; First Industry; Simpson's Tavern; Belleville Named; Moira River Named; Village Incorporated; Hastings Separated from Midland; Town Meetings; Baldwin's Municipal Act; Town Incorporated; The Consolidated Municipal Act of 1858; Voting by Ballot; City Incorporated; Financial Statistics.

THE LAND comprising Belleville was taken from the southwest corner of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings. It is bounded on the south by the waters of the Bay of Quinte, one of the most attractive inland bodies of water stretching from the Carrying Place on the west to Kingston on the east, a distance of about eighty miles. The Bay is of irregular shape, some places being less than two miles wide, other places about four or five miles wide. The Bay at the west is connected with Lake Ontario by the Murray Canal and is also connected with Georgian Bay by the Trent Valley Canal. The Township of Thurlow forms the northerly and easterly boundaries, the Township of Sidney the westerly boundary of the City. The River Moira, flowing southerly through the County of Hastings runs through Belleville in an irregular course almost in the centre of the City.

The City, as at present, comprises what were originally Township lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of Lot 8 in the First and Broken Front Concessions of the Township of Thurlow and also a small portion of Township lot number 38 in the First and Broken Front Concession of the Township of Sidney, which adjoins lot 1, con. 1 of the Township of Thurlow, together with the harbour and island. This parcel of land in the Township of Sidney is the land upon which the City Water Works Plant and City Filtration Plant are situated. Altogether there are about 1700 acres within the limits of the City of Belleville.

The territory now forming Belleville has been known by different names at different times;

1. The Indian name, "Asaukhknosk" ("The place where the rushes end")
2. "Kanté Mission" for the short period during the time when Canada belonged to the French.
3. "Thurlow Village" immediately after the coming of the United Empire Loyalists.
4. "Singleton's Creek".
5. "Meyers Creek".
6. "Belleville". (1816)

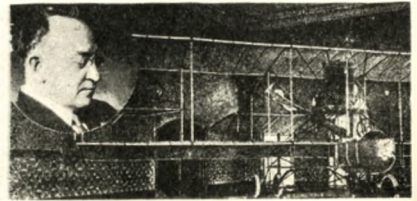
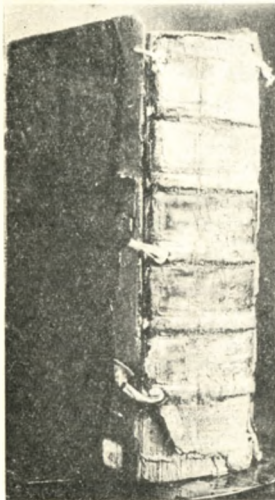
During the Indian and French periods there were no limitations or boundaries of the territory now forming Belleville.

When the Loyalists came in they settled along the Bay shore as far north as Dundas Street.

When the Statute passed by the Legislature on the 6th of March, 1834, incorporating Belleville as a Police Village, was repealed and Belleville was reincorporated by the Statute passed on the 20th day of April, 1836, it comprised parts of Township lots 3, 4, 5 in the first and broken-front concessions of the Township of Thurlow, and the Island opposite Mr. Baldwin's Wharf and the Harbour. The northerly boundary extended as far north as the northerly side of Wonnacott's Bridge. It has not been possible to ascertain where Wonnacott's Bridge crossed the Moira River. It may have been near the position of the present Upper Bridge or farther up the river in line with Ashley Street. The island referred to in the description contained in the Statute of the 20th of April, 1836 is no doubt a part of what now forms Queen Victoria Park.

By Schedule "B" of the Municipal Act passed in 1849, being 12 Vic., Chap. 81, the Village became an incorporated town and the land comprised in lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the first and broken front concessions of the Township of Thurlow were included within the limits together with the harbour, island and marshes in front of the said town.

By Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, passed in Council bearing date the 4th day of September, 1874, the town was made to include all of lot 7 and a portion of lot 8 lying north of the Old Roman Catholic Cemetery in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow.



(1) U. E. L. Landing at Belleville; (2) Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, the first white man to discover the Bay of Quinte, 1615, supposed to have visited the Indian village of Asaukhknosk, now the City of Belleville; (3) Godlove Mikel's Old family Bible, now in possession of W. C. Mikel, K.C., Belleville, published 1700; (4) U.E.L. drawing lots; (5) First brick house erected in Upper Canada by Capt. John Walden Meyers, 1784, at Belleville; (6) Steamship "Rien," the first ocean vessel from Glasgow, Scotland, arrived at Belleville with a cargo of coal, May 5th, 1928; (7) Aeroplane built at Belleville by W. C. Mikel and others, 1914.

THE FRENCH INDIAN PERIOD

In 1615 Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, decided on a campaign against the Iroquois Indians who occupied the territory now forming New York State. For this purpose he proceeded up what is now the Ottawa River to what is now known as Georgian Bay territory gathering the forces of Huron Indians. The party descended the various waterways to what is now known as the Trent River, thence to the body of water which is now known as the Bay of Quinte.

The place now known as Belleville situated at the mouth of the River Moira where it empties into the Bay of Quinte was known to the Indians by the name of "Asaukhknosk," meaning "the place where the rushes end". It seems to have been a general gathering place for the Indians.

Information as to this name was supplied by the Rev. H. Pahtahquahong Chase on a visit to Belleville, July 25th, 1892. He was born in Belleville, 1818. He claimed to be a lineal chief of the Ojibway Indians, and was in the civil service of Canada for many years. He represented a number of Indian tribes on several visits to England where he was presented to the late Queen Victoria.

When the Government surveyors came into this District following the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, they found an Indian burying ground located on a piece of ground that formed part of what was later surveyed and laid out as lot 4 in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, which lot, of course, now forms part of the City of Belleville.

No one definitely knows that Samuel de Champlain on his way down the Bay in 1615 actually stopped at "Asaukhknosk" but as it appears to have been an active Indian centre the assumption is made that he did stop at this point, probably to gather more Indians to his band and leave off any who had become incapacitated and to bury any who had died on the journey in this well known Indian burying ground.

Champlain proceeded with his Huron allies to the territory of the Iroquois. It is not known just how this trip was made, whether he proceeded around the southerly point of Prince Edward County or crossed through the waterways of that County coming out to the Lake at what is now known as the Sand Banks summer resort or at the Village of Wellington. This latter course would not be the easiest course in present conditions. It is, however, known that the waterways in Prince Edward County afforded greater facilities in years past than they do now. Champlain was defeated by the Iroquois. In his account of his campaign, he tells that he returned and that his party ascended a river to some lakes where he spent the fall hunting and later returned to Montreal. There have been differences in opinions as to which river he ascended. Champlain says in his account of his trip "After having crossed the end of the Lake from the Island before mentioned we went up a river about twelve leagues, then they carried their canoes by land half a league, at the end of which we entered a lake some ten or twelve leagues in circumference where there was a great quantity of game". (Taken from Herrington's "History of Lennox and Addington").

The rivers emptying into the Bay were the Catarauqui at what is now Kingston, which in the days of the French possession of Canada was known as Fort Frontenac, the Napanee River, the Salmon River at Shannonville, Moira River at Belleville and the Trent River at Trenton.

If he ascended the Trent River, he would have in all probability been able to describe that clearly because it was the River which he descended when going to attack the Iroquois. If he had gone up what is now the Catarauqui River he could easily have identified that by reference to the fact that it was the place where the four waters met, namely, the Catarauqui, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte, also by the presence of the large island which forms the Upper and Lower Gaps. If his Iroquois opponents had desired to observe his movements following his retreat it would have been very easy for their scouts to locate him if he had ascended the Catarauqui River and as he was retreating from a defeat he would naturally desire to retire a greater distance to insure safety. Canniff, at page 373, does not appear to favor the opinion that Champlain ascended the Catarauqui River.

The Moira River known by the Indian name of "Saganaskion" and emptying into the Bay at the Indian Village of "Asaukhknosk" (Belleville) would afford a better opportunity for a quiet rest after his long journey and the healing of the wounds he received in battle. It would also afford him an opportunity for the pleasures of the deer hunt, of which he writes in his report, undisturbed by fear of a surprise attack by his enemies. His report refers to lakes near the hunting ground. This may refer to the lakes now known as Moira Lake at Madoc, or Stoco Lake at Tweed, about twenty-five miles north of Belleville, both of which are connected with the Moira River.

It was on this trip in 1615, that Champlain is credited with having been the first white man to discover the Trent River, the Bay of Quinte, the River Moira, the Indian Village of "Asaukhknosk," (now Belleville).

In 1665 two Sulpician French Monks came into the district and established what has been known as the Kanté Mission. They were Father Fenelon and Father Trouvé. Their activities among the Indians extended over a large area. From the fact that Fenelon Falls took its name from the late Father Fenelon, it is assumed that his activities extended to that point and probably throughout the territories adjoining the Bay of Quinte, the River St. Lawrence and a portion of the Ottawa River. They did not remain in the country long, it is said, owing to some difficulties with the French Officials, but returned to France after being here some two or three years. The French period ended with the Treaty of Paris, 1763, by which France ceded Canada to Great Britain.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST PERIOD

Men whose homes were cruelly taken because of Empire loyalty,
Would not join the rebel cause but fought for Empire unity,
Came to Canada's native forests, with their strong but empty hands,
Built their humble small log cabins, felled the trees and tilled the lands,
Constructed roads, schools and churches, gave priceless freedom to the slave,
Fought again the foe and conquered, loyal men true and brave.
Without bloodshed, their descendants formed this great Dominion free,
Bounded by the two great oceans, crowned by the northern sea.

There is no reliable information as to any further activities in or adjacent to what is now Belleville until the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in the Bay of Quinte District.

The Loyalists arrived singly, by families, by groups and by larger bodies of a somewhat military character. They came by the waterways of the Hudson and other rivers to Lake Ontario and seven ship loads sailed from New York City on September 8th, 1783, passed up the Atlantic Coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the river, up the river to Sorel where they wintered, and in the spring passed on up to the Bay District, locating at Kingston, Ernestown and Adolphustown. It is said that the party arrived at Adolphustown on the 16th of June, 1784. Some time in 1789 it is said that a number of Loyalists comprising about fifty families settled in the Bay of Quinte District, near the mouth of the River "Moirs," called by the Indians, "Saganaskion" River.

There is evidence of an earlier settlement than this. There is an entry in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds of the County of Hastings containing the information that a mortgage was sent to the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Hastings for registration but as the mortgage did not contain a sufficient description it was not registered. The mortgage referred to was dated May 17th, 1780, and was made by George Singleton as mortgagor to Robert Hamilton as mortgagee. The land referred to in the mortgage was described as Lot 5, Concession one. The Township and County having been omitted, the mortgage was not registered. In the opinion of the late Mr. Addison Vandervoort, Deputy Registrar, who had over fifty years' experience in the Registry Office, the lot referred to was Lot 5 in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings.

The patent for the south half of lot 5 in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow was issued to John Taylor, the patent to the north half to John Walden Meyers. It occasionally happened that Loyalists drew lots and sometimes went into possession of same, but omitted for various reasons to obtain the patent from the Crown, and subsequently, and before the patent was issued, either sold or mortgaged their respective interests. In this instance, George Singleton may have drawn or selected Lot 5 in the First Concession of Thurlow but omitted to secure the patent from the Crown for the same though he executed the mortgage above mentioned.

Belden's Atlas published in 1878 at page five states that the Front Concession of the Township of Thurlow (Ninthtown) was surveyed by Louis Kotte in 1787 and lots were taken up by John Singleton and others. John Singleton's name also appears in the County of Hastings Directory, 1879-80, as being one of the first settlers. John Singleton's name does not appear in any U.E. Loyalist list, but the name of George Singleton appears in the list of U. E. Loyalists prepared by the Land Board as follows:

"George Singleton, Thurlow S. G. Captain, R.R.N.Y.
Stamped Book, P.L. 1786."

The name of John Singleton does not appear on any Belleville lots until 1817 when he appears as the Grantee from the Crown of Lot 6 in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow, on December 20th. As this was thirty-seven years after the above mentioned entry concerning George Singleton it may be assumed that John was a son or other relative of George Singleton and from the above mentioned entries and from the fact that John Singleton's name does not appear on the U.E. Loyalist list prepared by the Land Board it might be that the statement in Belden's Atlas and in the County of Hastings Directory referred to, erroneously described the first settler as John Singleton instead of George Singleton.

Much difficulty has been experienced by persons claiming to be descended from original United Empire Loyalists. Col. Sabine of the United States Army in his book published on the Loyalists of the American Revolution says:

"Of the reasons which influenced, of the hopes and fears which agitated, of the miseries and rewards which awaited the Loyalists of the American Revolution, but little is known. The most intelligent, the best informed among us readily confess the deficiency of their knowledge; the reason is obvious, men who, like the Loyalists, separated themselves from kindred, and friends, who surrendered their hopes and expectations of life and became outlaws, wanderers and exiles, such men leave few memorials, their papers are scattered and lost, and their very names pass from human recollection."

To help remove these difficulties to some extent, a statute was passed by the Dominion Parliament on the 27th of May 1914, incorporating the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, which provided in effect, that any person whose ancestors suffered by reason of his adherence to British connections for the thirteen colonies in America during the Revolution should be eligible for membership in the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada. It is of course quite clear that any person whose ancestor was included in any of the

following five classes would be eligible for membership in the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, and would be entitled to the designation United Empire Loyalist or U.E. Loyalist.

1. If his ancestor was a member of any of the British forces in America during the Revolutionary War 1776-1783.
2. If, in a Deed from the Crown of land, he is described as a United Empire Loyalist or a U.E. Loyalist.
3. If the name of the ancestor appears in any declaration or document, twenty years old, or more, under the Vendor and Purchasers Act of Ontario.
4. If the name of the ancestor appears in the list of persons recommended for a grant of land by the Land Boards appointed under the Order in Council passed the 9th day of November, 1789.
5. If the name of the Ancestor appears in the list of persons awarded compensation for losses sustained during the revolution by the Royal Commission appointed by the British Government.

It has been estimated that over sixty thousand Loyalists came into what is now Canada following the close of the Revolutionary War, only about seven thousand were able to bring their claims before the Land Boards, owing to the difficulty of travel, for themselves and their witnesses, and the loss of documentary evidence. Owing to the fact that the Royal Commission appointed by the British Government sat only in London, Halifax and Montreal, the difficulties in the way of the Loyalists of this country to prove their claims in those early days was insuperable, in the case of probably 90 per cent. of the Loyalists. Nevertheless, the British Government paid to such of the Loyalists as could prove their claims before this commission about fifteen million dollars. Practically all the Loyalists who came to this country after the Revolution received grants of land from the various Governments in Canada. By the Treaty of Peace between the British Government and the new Republic of the United States of America, the Loyalists became entitled to their lands in the old thirteen colonies and also became entitled to go to this new republic and collect debts owing to them.

Unfortunately, however, the Governments of the states of the new Republic made it impossible for the Loyalists to recover their lands in the different states, and in most instances they were prevented from recovering their debts. The losses sustained by the Loyalists owing to the adverse action of the different states by the failure to carry out the provisions of the above treaty have been estimated at several billions of dollars. Nearly all the land surrounding the Bay of Quinte and the Canadian Shores of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers were settled originally by the United Empire Loyalists, also the St. Claire and Detroit Rivers and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The old thirteen Colonies at the time of the Revolution were: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

The late Col. William Bell, who was one of the earlier settlers here was a school teacher and a merchant. He was a man of methodical habits and kept many of the letters received by him and copies of those sent by him, also copies of accounts received and sent. As early as July 7th, 1787, there appears among his papers an account of a sale of a bill of goods by him to a man named John Grant. This would indicate a settlement in the vicinity of what is now Belleville as early as July, 1787.

Col. Bell was born in 1760. He retired from active military service in 1824. His appointments were: Adjutant, November 29th, 1798; Captain, 1798; Major, 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 2nd, 1809.

His papers were in the possession of the late Dr. Canniff and from him passed to the Lennox and Addington Historical Society which organization is still the custodian of the Bell papers. The Lennox and Addington Historical Society has published a pamphlet called "Papers and Records" Vol. IX, published in 1917, including many of the Bell papers. This pamphlet was compiled and edited by Walter S. Herrington, K.C., of Napanee. The following extracts are made from it to indicate the kind of business carried on by Bell, and also the price of commodities. It will also provide some information concerning the activity of the Hastings Militia in the early days.

1787 A three-page account of John Grant with Wm. Bell beginning July 7th, 1787.

1789 "Account of Stephen Gilbert with Ferguson and Bell." In this account we find tea charged at six shillings a pound and sugar at one shilling and ten pence. "A long list of goods left with Wm. Bell for sale. The list contains among other articles, tomohawks, clasp knives, razors, beaver spear and scalping knives." Apparently the above was property belonging to or obtained from an Indian. "Account of Ferguson & Bell with Elizabeth Smith." This account begins and ends with tobacco at two shillings and six pence per pound. Apparently ladies used tobacco in those days.

1790 "John Fairman's Account: Loaf sugar and butter, two shillings per pound." (50c) "Orry Rose is credited by the same firm with eleven shillings for two and one quarter days' work with his horses." "G. Mikel's account: One shilling, three pence for one half gallon of salt." The G. Mikel named herein is Godlove Mikel, the great grandfather of W. C. Mikel, K.C., Local Master at Belleville." "John Germain's account at the store of Ferguson & Bell, calico is charged at five shillings per yard." (about \$1.25).

1793 "The account of John Blacker against Wm. Bell, contains the item of a black silk handkerchief, 5s." This, no doubt, is an error in spelling the name and should be Bleecker, who was a son-in-law of the late Captain John Walden Meyers, and was one of the most active United Empire Loyalist settlers at the Trent Bridge, now Trenton.

1794 "One pound, seventeen shillings and six pence for seven and a half gallons of whiskey."

1802 "An account against Wm. Bell made up principally of charges for making shoes." The prevailing charge for making a pair of shoes appeared to be two shillings, six pence.

1806 "Copy of account rendered by Wm. Bell to Margaret Simpson, including among other things, a charge for several gallons of whiskey at five shillings per gallon." Margaret Simpson was the widow of the late Sergeant-Major Simpson. She carried on a tavern on the southerly side of Dundas street, near Front Street, succeeding her late husband, Sergeant John Simpson. This tavern was a kind of Community Hall for the little settlement which afterwards became Belleville. Meetings of various kinds, including Court Martials were held here. The first Masonic Lodge also met in this tavern.

1829 "Account for two loads of wood ashes sold at six pence per bushel."

1834 "A carpenter's account against Wm. Bell; wages seven shillings and six pence per day." This was the year Belleville became incorporated as a Police Village.

A copy of the Belleville "Intelligencer" newspaper of January 30th, 1836, contains the following interesting advertisements and items:

"Navigation Meeting.

AT A MEETING.

Of the Stockholders of the Steamer Brockville held at Kingston this day at the Commercial Hotel, C. H. McCollum, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Robt. Harvey, Secretary, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED—That Mr. Wm. C. Lawless be appointed Clerk for the ensuing season.

RESOLVED—That the Captain be empowered to employ such hands as he may think necessary for the management of the said Boat, subject, however, to the approval of a majority of the managing Committee.

RESOLVED—That a general meeting of the Stockholders shall take place at Belleville on Monday, the 1st day of March next at O. G. Munger's Hotel, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of the articles of the association, and deciding on other matters connected with the Steam Boat Brockville.

RESOLVED—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the following papers until the 1st of March next: Belleville Intelligencer, Kingston Chronicle, British Whig, Brockville Recorder, Prescott Vanguard, and that their accounts be sent to the Secretary for payment.

R. Harvey, Secretary.

Kingston, 12th January, 1836."

The opportunities for advanced education were afforded the people of the little village as the following advertisement will show:

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Miss Maffet takes leave to acquaint the gentry of Belleville, and its vicinity that she intends to open a school for the instruction of children under 12 years of age. She proposes to instruct in the rudiments of French, Italian, English, Music, Writing, and fancy works. Her terms will be found moderate. Apply at Front Street 14. Belleville, December 11th, 1835."

"The Intelligencer of Belleville

Is printed and published every Saturday morning, by George Benjamin, at his office, corner of Front and Bridge Streets.

T E R M S

Delivered to subscribers in the Town of Belleville, at seventeen shillings and sixpence, per annum, and twenty shillings per annum if sent by mail. Subscribers in the country who may call or send for their papers will only pay fifteen and six pence per annum. All subscriptions payable quarterly, and in advance. Country produce taken in payment at cash prices."

The following comprise a list of the patents from the Crown issued in respect of the

various lots or portions of lots which lie within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Belleville now.

Lot 1, Con. 1, Thurlow, John Chisholm, April 5th, 1797.

Lot 2, Con. 1, Thurlow, Conradt Frederick, March 18th, 1803.

Lot 3, Con. 1, Thurlow, Alexander Chisholm, April 5th, 1797.

Belden's Atlas, page 2, 1878, states that lot 4 was originally an Indian burying ground and that a surveyor under instructions from the Government laid out Lot 4, southerly portion in numbered lots, in 1816, (the year Belleville received its name).

The following list contains the names of the persons to whom these lots were subsequently granted by the Crown and the date of each grant:

FRONT STREET—West Side

Lot	Name of Grantee	Date of Patent	Lot	Name of Grantee	Date of Patents
1	Jane England	Mar. 12, 1829	A.	John Everett, Junior	Sept. 29, 1817
2	Robert Charles Wilkins	Sept. 23, 1818	In front of S ½ of Lot 7—		
3	Thomas Sparham	Aug. 23, 1819		John Canniff	June 15, 1819
4	Martha McIntosh	July 15, 1819	B.	George Macaulay	Sept. 3, 1825
5	Allan Taylor	Oct. 12, 1818	C in front No. Pt. Lot 7—		
6	George Coleman	June 8, 1819		Henry Baldwin	Mar. 11, 1829
7	Alex. Oliphant Petrie	April 23, 1846	D	Peter McGill	Sept. 29, 1829
8	James Russell, Junior	Oct. 13, 1818	Cancelled by O.C. 23 Nov. 1850		
9	Donald McLennan	June 27, 1837		James B. Forsyth	Apr. 17, 1854
10	Thomas Parker	June 8, 1819	In front of Town Lot 7—		
11	Alexander Macdonald	July 25, 1853		Jane England	May 19, 1831
12	Edward Wilson	Feb. 17, 1820	In Front of E 2, 3, E. side		
13	Neal McArthur	June 5, 1819	F. Pinnacle St. G.—		
14	John McArthur	June 5, 1819	Board of Police		Nov. 27, 1837
15 & 16	Margaret Simpson	July 5, 1819	South of Water Lot		
				G. Mary VanDusen	Jan. 23, 1878

FRONT STREET—East Side

12	Alexander Oliphant Petrie	April 5, 1817	27	Micajah Purdy	Dec. 4, 1817
13	John Thompson	Nov. 18, 1820	28	Penuel G. Selden	Nov. 10, 1820
14	Neal McArthur	April 17, 1818	29	John Sparrow	Nov. 10, 1820
15	Margaret Simpson	Nov. 29, 1816	30	John Jamison	April 25, 1820
16	John Simpson	Sept. 15, 1825	31	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ John Walden Meyers,	Jan. 20, 1820
17	S. Pt. Thomas O'Brien	Oct. 12, 1835	32	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ John Everett, Hotel Stree t	
18	N. Pt. Alex. McDonald	April 8, 1847	between Front and Pinnacle		
19	Daniel Everett	July 8, 1819	Streets		Sept. 30, 1817
20	William England, Junior	April 3, 1819	33 & 34	Simon McNabb	
21	Conrad Joseph Metz	April 3, 1819	35 & 36	Allan McPherson	June 28, 1820
22	Morris Hickey	Mar. 11, 1818	37	James Graham	May 3, 1848
23	& 23 Roswell Leavens	April 1, 1817	38	John Reynolds	Oct. 18, 1821
24	Robert Smith	Nov. 30, 1816	West Side of Front St. 34 to 38		
25	Theophilus Nelson	June 27, 1817		Thomas Coleman	July 25, 1817
26	John Stuart Smyth	Aug. 28, 1829			

PINNACLE STREET—West Side

5, 6 and 7	Thomas Parker	June 3, 1823	22	Owen McDougal	July 22, 1826
8	Jane England	Dec. 23, 1828	23	William Zwick	July 25, 1817
9	Ruliph Ostrum	Mar. 11, 1818	24	William H. Wallbridge	Feb. 28, 1818
9	Martha McLellan	Dec. 27, 1828	25	Charles Nelson	Mar. 19, 1829
10	Philip Jones	Oct. 12, 1828	26	Rev'd Thomas Campbell	Mar. 3, 1831
11	Alexander O. Petrie	April 15, 1817	27	John Grier	July 28, 1830
12			28	Francis Meaby	June 12, 1830
13	John McArthur	April 15, 1818	29	William G. Meaby	July 11, 1831
14	Peter Holmes	April 2, 1817	30	Charles Wilson	Feb. 21, 1831
15	Margaret Simpson	Nov. 29, 1816	31	S $\frac{1}{2}$ John Walden Meyers	Jan. 20, 1820
16	James Russell, Junior	July 15, 1819	32	S $\frac{1}{2}$ John Everitt	Sept. 30, 1817
17	Benjamin Ketcheson	Nov. 7, 1821	32	N $\frac{1}{2}$ John Everitt	Sept. 22, 1830
18	William Ross	Dec. 19, 1819	33	and 34 Alexander McNabb	Oct. 1, 1833
19	Trustees for Common		35	Thomas Coleman	April 6, 1836
	School	May 26, 1828	36	Robert Watson	July 25, 1831
20	Christopher German	Sept. 29, 1824	37	Thomas Coleman	Oct. 26, 1834
21	Donald Murchison	July 13, 1827	38	John Reynolds	Oct. 18, 1821
			39	George W. Meyers	Aug. 25, 1828

PINNACLE STREET—East Side

Lot	Name of Grantee	Date of Patent	Lot	Name of Grantee	Date of Patent
1	Sylvester Sidley	Mar. 10, 1871	20	William Hales	April 18, 1836
2	Patrick Jones	July 6, 1847	21	Robert Charles Wilkins—	Probably Sept. 19, 1844
3	James Roseborough	Feb. 27, 1830	22	Joseph B. Spragge	Dec. 14, 1841
4	Asa Yeomans	June 15, 1832	23	James McNabb	Oct. 15, 1830
5	Jacob Hart Bell	Jan. 24, 1844	24	Peter Grass	June 5, 1819
6	Samuel Manson Benson	Sept. 21, 1826	25	Theophilus Lockwood	May 2, 1832
7	John Canniff, Junior	Mar. 21, 1820	26	Jacob Stimers	June 15, 1825
8	Allan Taylor	Jan. 1819	27, 28 29	Court House Lots	May 22, 1935
9	John Taylor	Aug. 29, 1829	30	Hector Leavens	Nov. 17, 1848
10	Thomas Oliphant Petrie	July 16, 1827	31	Richard Fairman	Jan. 9, 1832
11	and 12 President and Board of Police of Belleville in trust, etc.	July 11, 1837	32	John Orr	Sept. 23, 1826
13	William MacMullen	Mar. 8, 1828	33	Isaac Stimers	June 10, 1837
14	Alexander MacDonald	Mar. 9, 1864	34	Jacob Stimers	June 16, 1837
15	David Fairman	Oct. 14, 1817	35	Alexander Chisholm	Mar. 7, 1838
16	Joseph Dennis	Feb. 18, 1819	36	George Cooper	June 20, 1826
17	Richard Arkland	Feb. 17, 1820	37	Stephen Fayne	Mar. 12, 1829
18	Andrew Mayne	Dec. 28, 1830	38	John Turnbull	Mar. 13, 1828
19	Peter Davidson	June 19, 1827	39	Augustus La Marand	Feb. 3, 1823

The northerly portion of Township Lot 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in the City of Belleville, was granted by the Crown to William Hatton on July 26th, 1818, and the Protestant Episcopal Church on May 20th, 1830.

Lot 5, North half, Con. 1, Thurlow, John Walden Meyers, January 24th, 1804.

Lot 5, South half, Con. 1, Thurlow, John Taylor, February 13th, 1804.

Lot 6, Con. 1, Thurlow, John Singleton, December 20th, 1817.

Lot 7, Con. 1, Thurlow, Thomas Schofield, July 23, 1798.

Lot 8, Con. 1, West half, Henrietta Chisholm, July 8, 1819.

Lot 8, Con. 1, East half, Ed. McKay, September 19, 1807.

Lot 38, Con. 1, Sidney, Catherine Crawford, May 11, 1802.

These lots comprise about 1700 acres and since they were granted by the Crown subsequent owners have from time to time subdivided portions of these township lots, had plans of such sub-divisions prepared and registered in the Registry Office and the lots appearing on such plans numbered. In some instances the above mentioned subdivisions were re-subdivided. Each plan of a subdivision registered bears a number in the Registry Office, and in some instances names were given to these respective subdivisions.

The following are some of the plan names of subdivisions lying easterly of the River Moira in Belleville: Maybee Plan, Murney Plot, Ketcheson Plan, Government Plan, Harris Block, Ponton Plan, Foster Town Plot, Smith Plan, Franklin Plan, Read Plan, Taylor Plan, Leavens Plan, Campbell Plan, Randolph Plan, Bleecker Plan, Fenton Block, Victoria Plan, MacPherson Plan, Albert Plan, Teal Plan, Jones Plan, E. Murney Plan, Terrace Block, MacNab Plan.

The following is a list of some of the plan names of subdivisions situated in Belleville on the westerly side of the River Moira: Town of Moira Plan, Abercrombie Plan, Commercial Bank Plan, Henderson's Block, Greenshields Block, Falkiner Plan, Fitzgibbon Block, Moodie Plan, W. Murney Plan, Coleman Block, Glass Block, Murneyville Plan, Wicket Plan, Bull Block, Brown Block, Yeoman's Plan, Wallbridge Plan, Gordon Block.

Captain Singleton and Lieut. Ferguson were among the earliest arrivals in what is now Belleville, but both of these Loyalists of the American Revolution died within a comparatively short time after their arrival.

(The Captain Singleton referred to, may have been the same person who is described as George Singleton in the mortgage to Hamilton referred to earlier).

Among the early arrivals at what is now Belleville was a man named Captain John Walden Meyers. He was born at Albany in 1745 and married Mary (Polly) Cruger about 1765. He is said to have been a member of Jessup's Loyal Rangers and also to have rendered service as a messenger or spy during the Revolutionary War on the side of the British. He seems to have been a man in whom was placed a good deal of confidence and to have possessed standing and influence because it is known that on February 27th, 1780, he was made a Free Mason in the Lodge in Quebec City. This was no doubt on an occasion when he was a visitor in Quebec bearing messages of importance from the British officers in charge of the Thirteen Colonies

to British authorities at Quebec. An evidence of appreciation of his services is the fact that he received a commission of Captain bearing date the 30th day of May 1782.

During his activities as a messenger an attempt was made by him to capture General Schuyler from his home at Albany. On the evening of August 7th, 1781, General Schuyler's house was raided after he was seen to enter, but a hasty search failed to reveal him. Some of the men did some looting and took some of the plate, which was later returned through the efforts of Meyers. Shots were fired but time was precious and they retired as quickly as possible.

Numerous puncheons were noted and many were overturned, but one in or near the kitchen had been cut in two and an old colored mammy was sitting on it as they entered, peeling potatoes for the following day and she appeared so occupied and undisturbed that it did not seem possible anyone could be under it.

After the war, General Schuyler told Meyers that had he turned that one over he would have found him.

Meyers went to considerable trouble in trying to locate the looted silverware and succeeded in finding and returning much of it, but not all. General Schuyler recognized that the men, many of whom had lost all through their loyalty and were in need of something to turn into money, had some justification, although had any been captured they would, no doubt, have paid the supreme penalty.

Meyers had three sons and three daughters.

John R. Bleecker, another United Empire Loyalist, first married Catherine Meyers and on her death married her sister, Mary, this later marriage taking place between 1792 and 1795. Bleecker died in 1807.

As Meyers had some thirty-nine grandchildren who intermarried with the early pioneers, many of the residents of this district are connected with the old Meyers family.

Meyers does not appear to have been a merchant but was engaged in other activities. He made frequent trips to Montreal by batteaux, sometimes taking passengers and returning with goods. He constructed what is said to be the first industry in the little settlement now known as Belleville by building a dam across the river Moira at a point in line with what is now Ashley Street, produced, near the present site of the Belleville Creameries and erecting a saw mill in 1790. In 1794 he erected a brick house which is said to have been the first brick

house in Upper Canada. It was erected on the brow of the hill on the south side of what is now Mount Pleasant Road and would overlook his industry. The house remained standing until 1876 when it was demolished. The brick residence of Mr. J. Blake Ives is erected near the site of the old Meyers home. Meyers died November 22nd, 1821, leaving an estate valued at £12,559, 6s. 7d.

His activities in the little settlement were so much appreciated that his name was applied to the river which was called Meyers creek and this name became the name that was generally applied to the settlement itself instead of Thurlow Village. This stream is now known as the Moira River, the name being taken from the Earl of Moira, who was a British Officer in the American Revolutionary war and appears to have made a favourable impression upon the United Empire Loyalists who settled in this section of the Province. He also bore the title of the Earl of Rawdon from which that Township in the County of Hastings was named. He was acting Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of England from 1791-1813, and when he was appointed to the important office of Viceroy of India he received the title of Marquis of Hastings. The County of Hastings of which Belleville is the County town was also named after this warrior and statesman.



THE LATE THE EARL OF MOIRA

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1754, died 1826. He left a direction that his right hand should be cut off and clasped with the hand of his deceased wife which was complied with at his death.



The above shows a picture of the old Simpson Tavern on the southerly side of Dundas Street between what is now Front and Pinnacle Streets. It also shows Col. Wm. Bell's general store, the first tavern and first store in this vicinity.

Margaret Simpson was another active resident of the little settlement. She came here with her husband, Sergeant-Major John Simpson and they started the first tavern at what is now the southerly side of Dundas Street, between what is now Front and Pinnacle Streets. This place became a social and business centre of the little settlement. The first Masonic Lodge was held in this place. In 1801 it is said that Capt. John W. Meyers gathered together

a few men who had already been made Masons and with others who were desirous of joining organized the first Masonic Lodge in this part of the Province. An application was made for the formation of a lodge and that year a dispensation was granted, the first officers are said to have been Captain John Walden Meyers, W.M.; Samuel Sherwood, S.W.; John Bleecker, J.W.; Caleb Gilbert, S.D.; Alex. Chisholm, J.D.; John Taylor, Secretary; Godlove Mikel, Treasurer; John Simpson, Tyler.

This Lodge was consecrated on May 5th, 1803, at a special meeting at Kingston and a warrant issued to the Lodge at Thurlow Village with the following officers installed: Samuel Sherwood, W.M.; John Bleecker, S.W.; Caleb Gilbert J.W.

Meyers appears to have desired only to assist in the formation of the Lodge and not take office probably on account of his large business interests and frequent absences, because his name is not found among the list of officers after the Lodge was consecrated.

The warrant for this Lodge was burned when the Simpson tavern was destroyed by fire in the early part of 1812.

It is said that the Lodge was described as Thurlow Lodge and was number 17 on the Canadian Register and number 763 on the English Register. After the fire, the Lodge met in John Everett's hotel which stood on the street that had been newly opened running easterly from Front Street to Rear Street, so named because it was the extreme easterly line of the little village. Rear Street is now called Hillcrest avenue. Everett, through mistake or otherwise, constructed his hotel on the line intended for the street with the result that the portion of the street running between Front and Rear streets had either to be moved to the south or the north of Everett's hotel or the hotel had to be moved or taken down. Probably out of the respect for the enterprise of Everett in erecting the second hotel in the village, the hotel was permitted to stand and that portion of the street running between Front and Pinnacle Streets was moved to the south of the hotel and at Pinnacle Street, the street jogged northerly to connect with the street as originally laid out running easterly. The street running easterly from Front Street was known for many years as Hotel Street out of regard for Everett's hotel and is now known as Victoria Avenue, but contains the jog at Pinnacle Street that was created out of respect for Everett's hotel and reminds one of a broken leg that had been defectively set. It is said that the Everett Hotel stood where House number 16 now stands, which is a rough-cast house used as a residence and was owned by the late Mr. Charles A. Hart, situated immediately east of the stone building at the corner of Front Street and Victoria Avenue. This broken leg street could have been corrected in the early days for a few hundred dollars. It would now cost many thousands to straighten out the street and would necessitate the removal of the Baptist Church and the other buildings between that and Front Street on the north side of Victoria Avenue between Pinnacle Street and Front Street.



CANADIAN HOTEL

This Hotel stands on the southerly side of Dundas Street in the block between Front and Pinnacle Streets occupying a portion of the land that in the early days was known as "Wallbridge's Common" used as a playground, and also a parade ground upon which the soldiers met to perform drill. It stands in the same block in which and but a short distance from where the old Simpson Tavern stood. The Simpson Tavern was the first in this section of the Province and is referred to in another part of this book.

John Everett was a United Empire Loyalist and had a number of daughters, one of whom became the wife of Col. Turnbull, a prominent merchant in Belleville, who owned property on Front and Bridge Streets at the north-east corner. The Bank of Montreal now occupies a portion of this property. Col. Turnbull was the father of the wife of the late John Bell, Q.C., and in his lifetime was solicitor for the G.T.R. company. Another daughter married Wm. Wallbridge, father of the late Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, the last Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada West and later Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba. Another daughter became the wife of the late Thomas Coleman, father of the late Charles L. Coleman, County Crown Attorney, at Belleville. Another daughter became the wife of Captain Michael Grass, who was the first settler at Kingston after the coming of the United Empire Loyalists.

BELLEVILLE NAMED

In 1816, the village at the mouth of the River Moira, generally known as Meyers Creek, became known as Belleville. It was named after Bella Gore, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province who was first appointed in 1806 and after completing this term of office was sent elsewhere. He was again appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1815. It is said that owing to the favorable impression made by himself and his wife upon the inhabitants when visiting Meyers Creek, they decided to adopt the name of Belleville. Dr. Canniff in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 499, writes as follows: "The naming of Belleville took place in 1816. The circumstances attending it were as follows: There met one evening at Mrs. Simpson's tavern, Captain McMichael, the two McNabbs, Wallbridge, R. Leavens and S. Nicholson. These gentlemen at the suggestion, it is said, of Captain McMichael, determined to invite Lieutenant-Governor Gore to name the newly surveyed town. The request was complied with by calling it after his wife Bella." A reference to this we find in The Kingston Gazette, August 24th, 1816, as follows: "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to give the new town formerly known by the name of 'Meyer's Creek' at the River Moira, the name of 'Belleville,' by the request and petition of a great number of the inhabitants of that town and the Township of Thurlow. In the issue of the 7th of September, The Gazette remarks: "We mentioned in our paper of the 24th ult., that the new town at the River Moira was now called Belleville." "We were under the impression, from the very pleasant situation of that town that its name was derived from the French; but we have since been informed that it has been given the name of Belleville in honor of Lady Gore at the request of the inhabitants. We have it also, on the authority of Mr. Petrie, who could not be ignorant of the facts, that the

name is after Lady Bella Gore." It will be observed that the name was originally spelled Bellville, instead of Belleville, as at the present time. In all later public documents where the town was mentioned we find it spelled Belleville. Mr. Petrie was the father of the late ex-alderman, A. T. Petrie.

It has also been suggested by some that the place was named after Col. William Bell referred to earlier in this chapter. The fact that the name appearing in the earliest official Government record is spelled "Bellville" lends some force to this contention. It may be that the early residents were divided as to the reason for the name but all agreed that the syllable "Bell," whether taken from Colonel Bell's name or from Arabella Gore, should be the first syllable of the name.

The following information was supplied by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser, Archivist for the Province of Ontario; "The first mention of a town plot at the mouth of the River Moira on lot 4, concession 1, Township of Thurlow, a Mississauga Indian Reserve, is contained in a petition from James McNabb and others which was read before the Executive Council of Upper Canada on 28th April, 1807. The petitioners stated that very few of the Indians now resorted to the lot and requested the Government to lay out a town plot thereon as an extensive settlement was being made. The Council could not see any necessity for this and ordered "The Prayer of this Petition cannot be recommended." A copy of the petition, which is merely summarized in Land Book "G," may, if extinct, be obtained from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

In 1812, James McNabb made further attempts to have the town plot surveyed and would have been successful but for the intervention of the war with the United States of America. In 1816, he again brought the matter up, the result of which is shown in the following extract of a letter from Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General, to William Halton, Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Gore, dated Surveyor General's Office, York, 13th February, 1816; " . . . I have lately had some communication with Mr. James McNabb respecting the village plot at the River Moira and was about to submit to His Excellency the Lt. Governor the expediency of its being surveyed, and had some intention of employing Mr. Ridout in that service. I find, however, that he would not be (sic) competent thereto, and propose, should His Excellency be pleased to order the village to be surveyed, to direct Mr. Wilmot to perform it so soon as he shall have returned me the survey of one Township where he is at present employed, and which I expect in the course of a month. In the course of a few days I will transmit the plan of the village plot of His Excellency's approbation or otherwise"

The actual order for the survey of the town plot is as follows:

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 2nd March 1816

Sir,—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant Governor to signify to you his pleasure that you cause the village plot at the River Moira, to be surveyed and laid out agreeable to the plan submitted with your letter of the - - - of last month for His Excellency's consideration and approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
WM. HALTON, Secretary

Surveyor General.

Thomas Ridout, Esq.,

The survey was made by Samuel Street Wilmot and occupied from 2nd March to 28th April, 1816, at a cost of £134, 12s, 6d.

On 17th of July, 1816, the Executive Council issued the following regulations for the granting of town lots:

Ordered that all persons receiving an Order-in-Council for a grant of a town lot in the Town of Moira shall build a stone, brick or frame house on the same within two years, not less than twenty four feet long and eighteen feet wide, on failure of which the order to be null and void.

As soon as the Orders-in-Council for town lots began to come into the Surveyor General's Office for location, Thomas Ridout, the Surveyor General, wrote the following letter on 31st July, 1816, to Edward MacMahon, Acting Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Sir,—

As several of the persons who have obtained Orders-in-Council in their favour, for lots in the town plot at the River Moira, have deposited in this Office Certificates of their having erected buildings in conformity to the Order in Council in that behalf made and required, I have the honor to report the same to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieut.

Governor, and at the same time to request, you will be pleased to obtain for me His Excellency's orders as to the name whereby the said town is to be known."

The result of this request was the following:

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 3rd August, 1816

Sir,—

In the absence of Mr. Acting Secretary MacMahon, I have received the Commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to signify to you his pleasure that the New Town laid out at the River Moira shall be called Bellville.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benj'n Geole.

This letter is endorsed "Lieut. Governor's Office, York, 3 August 1816. The town plot at the River Moira, called Bellville. Ent'd in O.C. Book No. 3, page 451 "T.D.M." The initials "T.D.M." stand for Thomas David Morrison, at that time a clerk in the Surveyor General's office. Later, in 1836, he became the third Mayor of the City of Toronto. Benjamin Geole, formerly a Lieutenant in the 41st Regiment, married Catharine, daughter of the Hon. William Claus, U.E.L.

It may be noted that there is no "e" at the end of the first syllable in "Bellville."

It will be noted that the town is referred to as the Town of Moira prior to receiving the name of Bellville. From the preceding information it would appear that the River was called, by some at all events, Moira instead of Meyer's Creek as early as 1807.

Simon McNabb became the first postmaster of Belleville in 1816.

There is no definite information as to the population of the place when Belleville was named in 1816 but Canniff in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 501, states that according to Talbot the population was about 150 in 1818, and it may be assumed that it would be about the same in 1816. By the same authority the population is given as 500 in 1824 and in 1829 - 700, and in 1836 - 1,000.

Canniff at page 595 says a stage route was started between Kingston and York, soon after the close of the war of 1812-14 by Samuel Purdy. He published a copy of an advertisement of this stage route issued in 1817, showing that the stage left Kingston Monday morning for York and York every Thursday morning for Kingston. Stage fare is given as Eighteen dollars. In addition to trips made to Montreal by Captain John Walden Meyers by batteaux in which he occasionally took passengers and freight, there will be found in another part of this work information concerning transportation by boats.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED

The inhabitants of Belleville in 1834 presented a petition to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada asking to have Belleville incorporated as a Police Village. See Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 500.

On the 6th of March of that year, Belleville was incorporated as a Police Village (see List of Statutes in another part of this book). Canniff, in his "Settlement of Upper Canada" on page 502, gives a number of the business houses in Belleville in 1836, and no doubt in 1834 the list would be much the same. The following is the list: 25 merchants' shops; 12 huxters and grocery shops; 9 taverns; 7 blacksmiths; 4 saw mills; 3 breweries; 3 butchers; 3 tanneries; 2 flouring mills; 2 fulling and carding mills, 1 pail factory.

Owing to a faulty description of the boundaries of the Village in this statute, an election could not be held of members of the Council. This statute was repealed by another statute passed by the Legislature on the 20th of April, 1836, correcting the error and making provision for the election of the members of the Council, following which the first election was held the first Monday of June of that year.

As early as 1836, an effort was made to separate the County of Hastings from the Midland District and the "Intelligencer" newspaper of January 30th, 1836, contains the following:

UPPER CANADA

Provincial Parliament,

House of Assembly,

January 18th

Petitions:

Of Thomas Parker and 2165 others of the County of Hastings, stating that from the great distance to the District Town (Newcastle) they labour under vast disadvantages and expense: that from the extent of its population and resources the county is fully entitled to a

separate district government, without which the benefits to be derived from its natural advantages cannot be realized; that the distance which public officers have to travel to transact their business at different courts is oftentimes from 60 to 100 miles; that the sheriff's mileage frequently exceeds one hundred and sixty miles. — Petitioners state one fact; that at the last

Court of King's Bench no less than four hundred persons were present from the County of Hastings at an expense, altogether, of not less than £1500; that, of these, not less than three hundred were farmers, and as the court was held in harvest time, it must have taken 3000 days from the work so much needed at that season and which cannot be computed at a much less sum than four hundred pounds. That for these reasons and many others equally cogent and upon every principle of justice, petitioners pray that the County of Hastings may be erected into a separate district."

"Mr. Yager, seconded by Mr. Cook, moved that the petition of Thomas Parker be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Roblin and Shaver with power to send for persons and papers and report thereon by bill or otherwise." This was carried.

HASTINGS SEPARATED FROM MIDLAND

In 1837, the erection of the Court House for the County of Hastings was commenced at Belleville and finished in 1838, and in 1839 the County of Hastings separated from the Midland District.

"The first Court of Quarter Sessions held at the Court House in Belleville was November 1839. Benjamin Dougall was Presiding Judge, Edmund Murney, Clerk of the Peace, J. W. D. Moodie, Sheriff. The principal business of the Court was to organize and take the oaths of office. The second Court was held in March 1840 in the Court House; there were



THE LATE THE HON. EDMUND MURNEY

First Clerk of the Peace at Belleville

the same officers, except that W. H. Ponton was Clerk of the Peace. See Canniff's Settlement of Upper Canada, page 502.

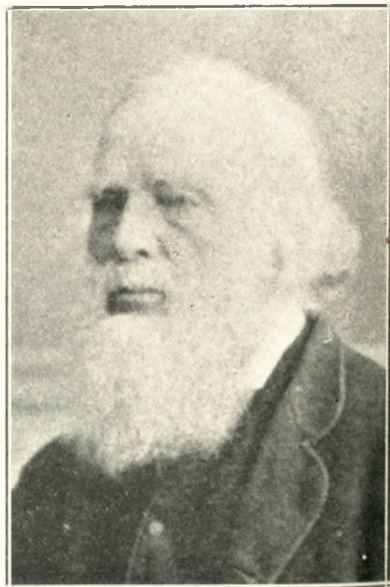
TOWN MEETINGS

The first form of Municipal Government in operation here was known as the "Town Meeting" which consisted of a meeting of the inhabitants of the municipality once a year, usually in March, to make regulations for the needs of the municipality and appoint officers to carry on. By a statute passed by the legislature of Upper Canada in 1793, being 33 Geo. 3. ch. 2. the meeting was held in the parish church or chapel or in some convenient place within the parish.

The "Town Meeting" form of government existed before this statute and was apparently carried on in a purely democratic manner without any statutory or Governmental authority.

The following entry in a book recording proceedings of town meetings for the Township of Sidney records a town meeting held in that Township on the Third of May 1791, nearly two years before there was any statutory authority for holding town meetings, and over a year and a half before there was a Legislature for Upper Canada, as the first session of the first Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada was held on the 17th day of September 1792.

The entry in the Township book, page four, is as follows:



THE LATE J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE
First Sheriff of the County of Hastings.

"Sidney, May 3rd, 1791

"The inhabitants of the Township of Sidney being this day assembled pursuant to the adjournment of the last annual meeting at the house of Stephen Gilbert Esquire in Sidney aforesaid, have nominated and appointed the following persons to serve as Town Officers for the ensuing season:

Moderator—John Walden Meyers.

Town Clerk—Caleb Gilbert.

Constable—William Lounsberry.

Path Masters—John German, Henry Simmon.

Fenceviewers—Ruluff Ostrom, Mathias Marsh.

<p>TOWN CLERKS FEES FOR ENTERING MARKS (CATTLE MARKS)</p>	}	<p>By the unanimous vote of the inhabitants here assembled, the Town Clerk is and shall be entitled to the sum of six pence for entering each and every person's mark on this record, from the person who makes application for the same."</p>
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The Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions also had powers to make regulations concerning the Government of Municipalities.

In Biggar's Municipal Manual, 1900, page 5, is found an extract from Mr. McEvoy's (the late the Hon. Mr. Justice McEvoy of the Supreme Court of Ontario) paper called the "Ontario Township." It is as follows:

"A full and careful study of the 'orders' of the Different District Courts of Quarter Sessions would, I believe, do very much to explain and justify the irritation which is so prevalent during the time that these Courts exercise their taxing and regulating authority. The Court of Quarter Sessions was composed of the magistrates of the District. All the public funds available for the building of roads and bridges were in the hands of these men appointed for life by the Government. In the matter of gaols and other public works these Courts were invested with large authority. They procured plans and estimates for the building of gaols and court houses of whatever dimensions they deemed fit, erected these buildings and ordered the people to pay the expense thus incurred. Their Worshipships also ordered what fare the prisoners should get, and contracted for the supply of provisions; they ordered what fees the District Officers should receive; they had control of public charity, and they had power to vote for charity. They exercised the right of granting or withholding authority to solemnize marriage.—ministers of any but the English Church being allowed to perform this ceremony only after much trouble and annoyance."

THE DISTRICT COUNCILS ACT (1841)

The first long step in the direction of popular government in the rural Districts of the Province was the passing, in 1841 (the year of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada), of the "District Councils Act." By this Statute the inhabitants of each District were, from January 1st, 1842, constituted a municipal corporation; and the persons qualified to vote for township officers under "The Township Officers Act" were empowered also to elect representatives to a "District Council" in which was vested the power to pass by-laws relative to roads, bridges, public buildings, schools, and the expense of administration of justice, to determine the remuneration of all District and township officers, and (for these purposes) to levy taxes upon real and personal property within the District. To these elective Councils were then transferred all the powers theretofore vested in the Courts of Quarter Sessions relative to highways and bridges or works connected therewith, the appointment of road surveyors and other road officers, and the right to levy taxes for any purpose connected with the subjects over which the District Council was thenceforward to have jurisdiction.

BALDWIN'S MUNICIPAL ACT

The Baldwin Municipal Act was passed in 1849, 12 Vic., Chap. 81, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Townships, Towns, Counties and Cities in Upper Canada."

THE CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1858

Power was given by the above statute to municipal Councils to issue liquor licenses, and in 1862 this power was transferred in cities, and in 1876, in other municipalities to independent Governmental Boards.

VOTING BY BALLOT

In 1874, voting by ballot at Municipal elections was introduced. In 1884, a vote was given to female property owners.

BELLEVILLE INCORPORATED AS A TOWN

Belleville was incorporated as a town by section 5, schedule B, Chapter 81, 12 Vic passed the 30th May, 1849, by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, coming into operation January 1st, 1850, being a general municipal act applicable to the Province of Canada, sometimes called the Baldwin Act by reason of having been promoted by the late the Honorable Robert Baldwin. This statute gives the boundaries of Belleville as follows:

"Commencing at the limits between Lots numbers six and seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, at low water mark of the Bay of Quinte; thence, northerly along the said line between lots numbers six and seven to the second concession road; thence, westerly along the said second concession line to the westerly boundary of lot number one in the said first concession of Thurlow; thence southerly on the town line between Townships of Thurlow and Sidney to the Bay of Quinte; thence, easterly, along the shore of the said Bay to the place of beginning, together with the Harbor, islands and marshes in front of the said Town."

The Town was divided into four wards, namely:

Samson Ward to comprise all that part of the said town which lies to the south east of Bridge Street on the north side of the River Moira.

Ketcheson Ward to comprise all that part of the said town which lies north-west of Bridge and south east of Pinnacle Street on the north side of the said river.

Baldwin Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north-west of Pinnacle Street on the north side of the said river, to the limit of the said town.

Coleman Ward to comprise all that part of the said town which lies on the west side of the said river Moira.

By proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, passed in Council bearing date the 4th day of September, 1874, issued in pursuance of petition, based upon resolution of the Town Council of Belleville, passed the 13th day of July, 1874, the territory comprised within the metes and bounds following were added to the limits of the Town of Belleville, viz.:

"Commencing at the intersection of the present northerly and easterly boundary lines of the said Town, thence along the said northerly boundary produced in an easterly direction along the road between the first and second concessions of the Township of Thurlow in the middle of lot 8 in the first concession; thence to and along the middle of lot 8 in the first concession to a point opposite the northerly boundary of the Roman Catholic Cemetery; thence to and along the said boundary of the said cemetery; thence along the western boundary of the said cemetery and to and along the eastern boundary of Macdonald street to the Bay shore; thence along the Bay shore westerly to the present eastern boundary of the said Town; thence along the said eastern boundary to the northern boundary; thence along the present northern boundary to the place of beginning."

And by said proclamation it was further appointed that the said Town of Belleville, as extended, be re-subdivided into seven wards as follows:

COLEMAN WARD—"That part of the Town lying west of the River Moira and north of Moira Street to be called Coleman Ward."

MURNEY WARD—"That part lying west of the River Moira and south of Moira Street to be called Murney Ward."

BLEECKER WARD—"That part east of the River Moira and north of the centre of Foundry, Great St. James Street and Pine Streets produced easterly to be called Bleecker Ward."

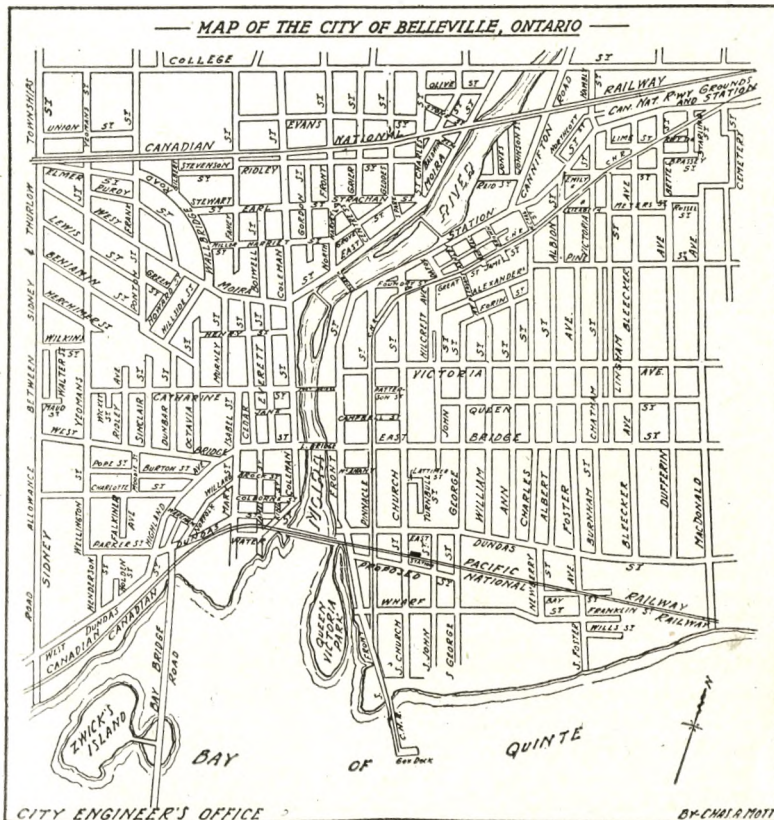
BALDWIN WARD—"That part lying east of the River Moira and between the centre of Foundry, Great St. James and Pine Streets produced and the Centre of Hotel Street and Hotel Street produced easterly and westerly to be called Baldwin Ward."

KETCHESON WARD—"That part lying east of the River Moira and between the centre of Hotel Street and Hotel Street produced and Bridge Street and Bridge Street produced easterly to be called Ketcheson Ward."

SAMSON WARD—"That part lying east of the River Moira and between the centre of Bridge Street and Bridge Street produced and the centre of Dundas Street to be called Samson Ward."

FOSTER WARD—"That part lying east of the River Moira and South of the centre of Dundas Street to be called Foster Ward."

On the 2nd day of March, 1877, a Statute was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario incorporating Belleville as a City, enacting that on and after the 31st day of December, 1877, Belleville would be a City. (A copy of this Statute will also be found elsewhere in this volume). This event, however, was not celebrated until the 1st of July, 1878. An account of the celebration is contained in this volume.



There are ten cities in the United States named "Belleville," spelled as this City, in the following States: Belleville, Conecuh County, Alabama; Belleville, Yell County, Arkansas; Belleville, Saint Clair County, Illinois; Belleville, Republic County, Kansas; Belleville, Wayne County, Michigan; Belleville, (Branch of Newark), Essex County, New Jersey; Belleville, Jefferson County, New York; Belleville, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; Belleville, Wood County West Virginia; Belleville, Dane County, Wisconsin.

There are three cities in the United States bearing the same name but spelled without an "c" at the end of the first syllable in the following States:—Bellville, Evans County, Georgia; Bellville, Richland County, Ohio; Bellville, Austin County, Texas.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, 1942

Liquid or Other Assets:

Total assessed value of Belleville liable for taxation	\$10,453,736.00
(The value of property exempted from taxes is \$2,853,200.00).	
Amount in Sinking Fund applicable to Debenture Debt	
issued under Sinking Fund Plan	291,528.79
Water Works System, estimated value	600,000.00
Hydro Electric System, estimated value	368,487.00
Gas Works, estimated value	335,000.00
City Hall and Market	55,000.00
Police and Health Department Building	7,500.00

Three Bridges, connecting East and West Belleville, estimated value	135,000.00	
Collegiate Institute and Vocational Training School, Four Public Schools, One Separate School, estimated value	1,600,000.00	
Fire Hall and Equipment	30,000.00	
85 Miles of Cement Sidewalk, estimated value	300,000.00	
55 Miles of Roadways, including 12 miles permanent asphalt, 40 miles surface treated roads, 3 miles secondary roads, estimated value	1,012,000.00	
45 Miles Sewer, estimated value	750,000.00	
Parks, Playgrounds, Tourist Camp, and Zwick's Point, estimated value	235,000.00	
Public Works, Warehouse and Equipment, estimated value	30,000.00	
Total Assets		\$ 16,203,251.79
City Debts		
Debenture Debt issued under Serial or equal Annual Instalment Plan upon which principal and interest is repayable annually	\$ 1,450,000.00	
Debenture Debt issued under Sinking Fund Plan	289,000.00	
Total Debts		\$ 1,739,000.00
Surplus of Assets Over Liabilities		\$ 14,464,251.79

In addition to the property owned by the City, above mentioned, the following real estate in the City is exempted from taxation:

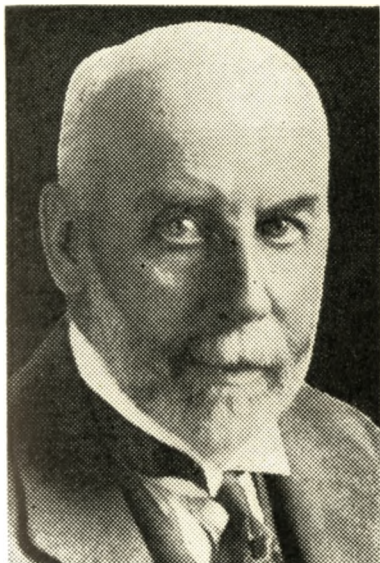
Churches, estimated value	\$500,000.00
Dominion Government property, estimated value	500,000.00
Belleville Hospital and Belleville Home for the Aged, estimated value	1,000,000.00
Albert College, including Ladies' Residence	150,000.00
Belleville Harbour, owned by the Harbour Commission, estimated value	200,000.00
Y. M. C. A., estimated value	60,000.00
Property owned by the County of Hastings, estimated value	100,000.00
Property owned by the Ontario Government and also by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, estimated value	100,000.00

Population of Belleville, about 15,000.

Area of Belleville, about 1700 acres.

It will be noted that a portion of the debt of Belleville is payable by providing a sinking fund, another portion of the Belleville debt is being paid off by making annual payments to the debenture holders instead of putting the money in the sinking fund. As the debts of Belleville that are payable out of the sinking fund are being paid promptly as such debts come due, these debts are being reduced from time to time. The sinking fund is consequently being reduced by the payment of these debts. The sinking fund is also receiving additions from taxation from year to year. The public debt, portions of which are being paid out of the annual taxes, instead of out of the sinking fund, are also being paid promptly, the result is that the debts are being considerably reduced, and the amount in the sinking fund is being changed from year to year. If no large amounts of debt are required to be created by the issue of debentures during the next ten or fifteen years, the public debt of Belleville will be all or nearly all paid off, leaving Belleville free of debt, with very valuable assets, which will reduce the burden of taxes very greatly.

A GROUP OF FORMER PROMINENT CITIZENS OF BELLEVILLE



THE LATE ALBERT R. CARMAN, M.A., LL.D.

Born at Belleville, for several years Editor-in-Chief of The Montreal Star, son of the late Albert Carman, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.



DR. J. B. COLLIP

Born at Belleville, collaborated with Sir Frederick Banting in the discovery of insulin, has been engaged in research work in a number of important fields.



COL. MACKENZIE WATERS, M.C.

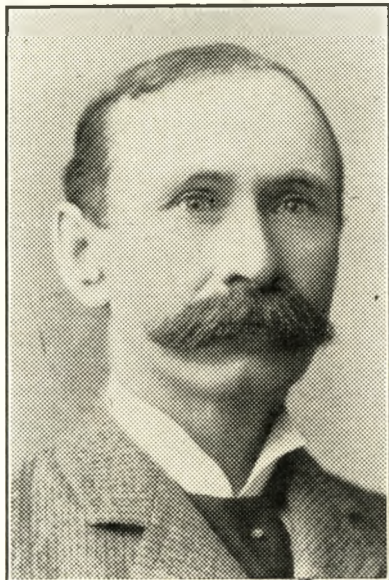
Born at Belleville, now resident in Toronto, one of Canada's best known architects; son of the late D. M. Waters; grandson of the late Richard Taylor, Street surveyor.



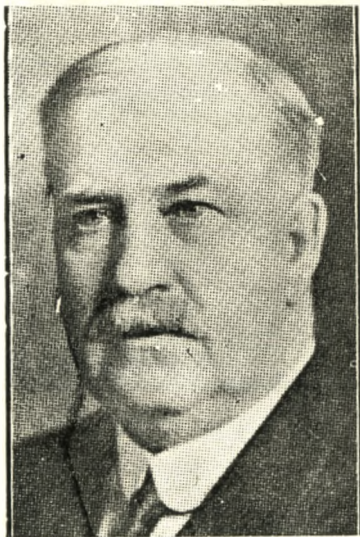
A. KELSO ROBERTS,

Barrister of Toronto, born at Belleville, son of the late A. A. Roberts, Barrister of Belleville, graduated from Upper Canada College, taking a scholarship there and graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston and joined the Imperial Army and was in the former European War; taken prisoner of war and confined for a time at Rastatt and later at Lahr in Bavaria. Lieutenant in the British Royal Forces.

A GROUP OF FORMER PROMINENT CITIZENS OF BELLEVILLE

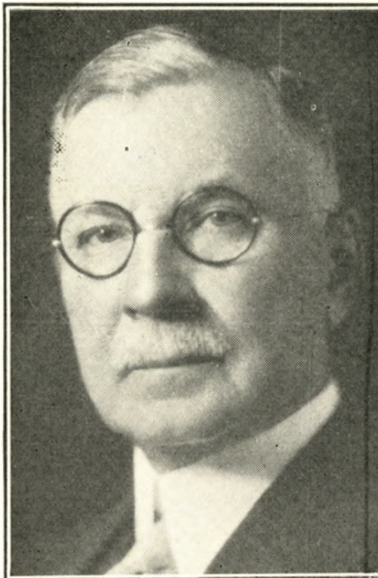
**THE LATE C. R. WILSON**

Served an apprenticeship in the carriage factory of Brown and St. Charles, Belleville, went to Detroit, started a body manufacturing plant, became one of the largest manufacturers of bodies of motor vehicles in the United States.

**SIR RODMOND ROBLIN**

Born in Prince Edward County, obtained a portion of his education in Belleville, went to Manitoba when a young man, became Premier of that Province.

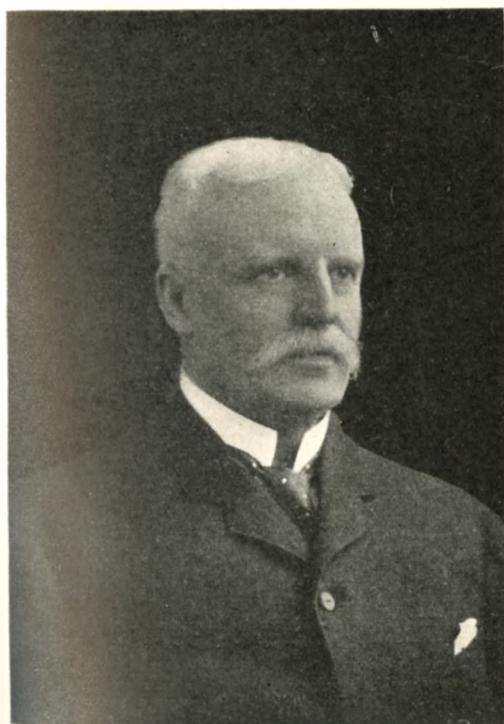
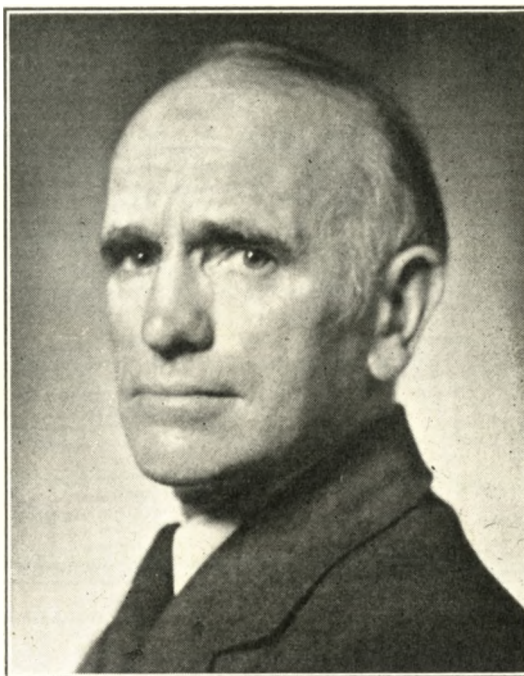
**A MARVELLOUS FINANCIAL
CAREER BASED ON INDUSTRY
AND INTEGRITY**

**JOHN MCHUGH**

Born August 29th, 1865, in Belleville. After receiving his education in Belleville, he was engaged on the Grand Trunk Railway at Peterboro and Lindsay; went thence in 1891 to the State of Iowa, engaged in banking, became President of several banks in Sioux City, Iowa, including the First National Bank of that city. Was also President of the Iowa Bankers' Association, President of the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers' Association and Chairman of the Commerce and Marine Commission of that Association. Was invited to go to New York in 1915. Became President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank and subsequently President of the Chase National Bank of that City from which latter he retired under the retirement system in 1934. Was Chairman of the Board of Discount Corporation of New York from which he retired January 1st, 1941. He was also President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

MANLY MACDONALD

Born Point Anne, Hastings County, one of Canada's best known artists. Some of his works hang in the National Gallery, Ottawa, Canada. Won travelling scholarship in 1917; Commanded by the Imperial Government in 1918 to paint Canadian scenes; in 1921 visited Art Galleries in France, Spain and Italy. Member of Ontario Society of Artists and Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts.

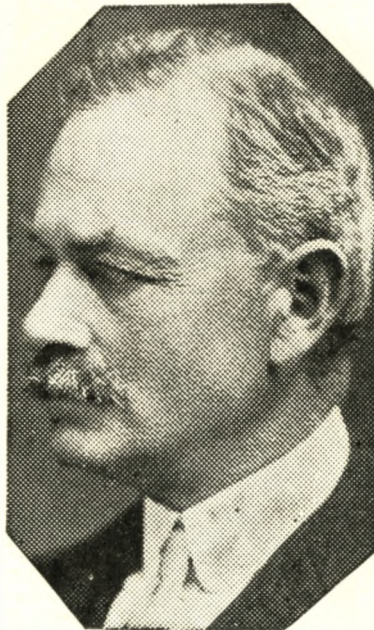
**THE LATE T. C. HASLET, K.C.**

Born in Belleville, practised law at Hamilton, Ontario, son of the late J. J. Haslett, P.L.S. of Belleville, who compiled the first registered plan of Belleville 1870.



A SCENE ON THE BELLEVILLE MARKET

Belleville market is considered one of the best markets in the Province.



**HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, THE LATE LORD BYNG
OF VIMY**

Who visited Belleville officially in
1924.

CHAPTER III

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS

(1836 to 1941 Inclusive)

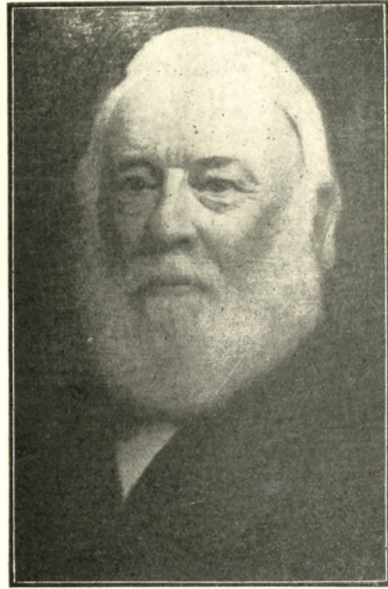
MEMBERS of Council of the Corporation of Belleville from 1836 to 1850, when incorporated as a Town.

PRESIDENT OR MAYOR—

Billa Flint, Jr.—1836.
H. W. Yager—1837.
Billa Flint, Jr.—1838 and 1839.
Chas. O. Benson—1840.
A. O. Petrie—1841.
F. McAnnany—1842 to 1847 inclusive.
Jas. Whiteford—1848 and 1849.

OTHER MEMBERS—

1836—Wm. McCarthy, Asa Yeomans, Zenas Dafoe, Wm. Conner.
1837—F. McAnnany, C. H. McCallum, Martin Ryan, Zenas Dafoe.
1838—Zenas Dafoe, Asa Yeomans, Wm. Conner, Wm. McCarthy.
1839—Wm. McCarthy, John P. Morden, Zenas Dafoe, Wm. Conner.
1840—John P. Morden, A. O. Petrie, Wm. Ross, Jacob Bonter.
1841—Jacob Bonter, Jas. Whiteford, Jon'h'n McCurdy, J. P. Morden.
1842—Jon'h'n McCurdy, Henry Corby, Jacob Bonter, Jas. Whiteford.
1843—Henry Corby, Jon'h'n McCurdy, Jacob Bonter, Jas. Whiteford.
1844—Henry Corby, Jas. Whiteford, Robert Read, Henry Baldwin.
1845—Henry Corby, Robert Read, John Thompson, Jas. Whiteford.
1846—Jas. Whiteford, Henry Corby, Wm. Hope, Robert Read.
1847—Henry Corby, Robert Read, Wm. Hope, Jas. Whiteford.



**THE LATE, THE HON.
BILLA FLINT**

First President of the Police Village of Belleville, 1836, also Warden of the County of Hastings, 1873, later member of the Senate of Canada.

1848—Lewis Wallbridge, Peter Robertson, Royal Munro, M. Sawyer.
1849—Lewis Wallbridge, Royal Munro, Peter Robertson, Henry Corby.

OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BELLEVILLE FROM 1836 TO 1850

CLERK—

Geo. Benjamin—1836 to 1847 inclusive.
Robt. M. Roy—1848.
M. Sawyer—1849

TREASURER—

Zenas Dafoe 1836 to 1840, inclusive.
Jacob Bonter 1841 to 1843, inclusive.
Jas. Whiteford—1844 to 1847, inclusive.
M. Sawyer—1848 and 1849.

ASSESSOR—

D. B. Sole—1836
Jas. McDonnell, John O'Carroll—1837
Jacob G. Moore—1838 to 1840, inclusive.
D. B. Sole—1841
John P. Morden—1842 and 1843
S. Sinclair—1844 and 1845
John P. Morden—1846 and 1847
A. O. Petrie—1848
C. V. Bogart—1849



CITY HALL AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

COLLECTORS—

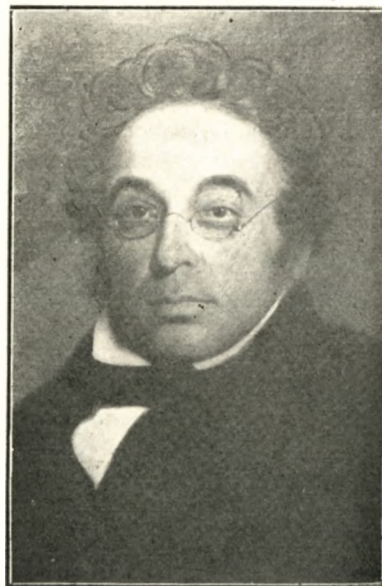
Wm. Dafoe—1836
 Jas. McDonnell, John O'Carroll, Jacob B. Moore, 1837.
 Jacob G. Moore—1838 to 1840, inclusive.
 D. B. Sole—1841
 John P. Morden—1842 and 1843
 S. Sinclair—1844 and 1845
 John P. Morden—1846 and 1847
 A. O. Petrie, C. V. Bogart—1848
 C. V. Bogart—1849

SURVEYORS—

D. B. Sole—1836
 James Wilson—1837
 Jacob G. Moore—1838 and 1839
 H. Fulford—1840 and 1841
 John P. Morden—1842 to 1844, inclusive.
 W. L. Church—1845
 John P. Morden—1846 and 1847
 C. V. Bogart—1848 and 1849

CONSTABLES—

Henry Avrill, Hiram Fulford—1836
 Henry Avrill, Hiram Fulford, Jacob G. Moore, Geo. Benjamin, Wm. Dafoe—1837
 Jacob G. Moore—1838 to 1840, inclusive.
 D. B. Sole, Wm. Taylor—1841
 Wm. I. Taylor—1842 and 1843
 S. Sinclair—1844 and 1845
 John P. Morden—1846 and 1847
 C. V. Bogart—1848 and 1849



THE LATE GEORGE BENJAMIN

First Clerk of the Police Village of Belleville appointed 1836, Warden of the County of Hastings, 1851 to 1856, and 1859 to 1862, inclusive. He was also member of the Legislature of Upper Canada for North Hastings and started The Intelligencer newspaper in 1834.

**MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF
BELLEVILLE FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1850 TO DATE OF ITS SEPARATION
FROM COUNTY OF HASTINGS FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES IN 1860**

MAYOR—B. F. Davy—1850

W. H. Ponton—1851 to 1853, inclusive
B. F. Davy—1854
John O'Hare—1855 and 1856
F. McAnnany—1857 to 1859, inclusive
Dr. Wm. Hope—1860

REEVE—Dr. R. Holden—1850

B. F. Davy—1851
C. O. Benson—1852
B. Flint, Jr.—1853 and 1854
B. F. Davy—1855
Jas. Brown—1856
H. Corby—1857 to 1860, inclusive.

DEPUTY REEVE—

S. Stevens—1850
J. McCurdy—1851
J. Whiteford—1852
B. F. Davy—1853
S. Stevens—1854
Jas. Brown—1855
S. Stevens—1856
Jas. Brown—1857 to 1860, inclusive.

COUNCILLORS—

1850—

Samson Ward — C. O. Benson, F. McAnnany, J. Bonter.
Ketcheson Ward — S. Stevens, B. F. Davy, Dr. R. Holden.
Baldwin Ward — J. McCurdy, E. P. Boseley, Gersham Reid.
Coleman Ward—R. F. Coleman, J. Donaghue, B. Hunt.

1851—

Samson Ward—C. O. Benson, F. McAnnany, Geo. Benjamin.
Ketcheson Ward—W. H. Ponton, S. Stevens, E. Holden.
Baldwin Ward—J. McCurdy, B. F. Davy, Dr. Walton.
Coleman Ward — Henry Easton, B. Hunt, J. Donaghue.

1852—

Samson Ward—C. O. Benson, Geo. Benjamin, F. McAnnany.
Ketcheson Ward—C. G. Levisconte, J. Whiteford, J. Jamieson.
Baldwin Ward — B. F. Davy, Jas. Brown, E. S. Shorey.
Coleman Ward—W. H. Ponton, Amos Proctor, John Regan.

1853—

Samson Ward — F. McAnnany, Geo. Benjamin, Henry Bull.
Ketcheson Ward—John Turnbull, C. G. Levisconte, J. Whiteford.
Baldwin Ward—B. F. Davy, Jas. Brown, E. S. Shorey.
Coleman Ward—W. H. Ponton, John O'Hare, B. Flint, Jr.

1854—

Samson Ward—W. McAnnany, Geo.

Benjamin, H. Bull.

Ketcheson Ward — C. G. Levisconte, J. C. Franck, S. Stevens.
Baldwin Ward—Jas. Brown, B. F. Davy, C. Lafontaine.
Coleman Ward—C. L. Coleman, John O'Hare, B. Flint, Jr.

1855—

Samson Ward — M. Sawyer, F. McAnnany, Geo. Benjamin.
Ketcheson Ward — W. H. Ponton, Alex. Stewart, Philip Hamblly.
Baldwin Ward — Jas. Brown, B. F. Davy, C. V. Bogart.
Coleman Ward — John O'Hare, J. Blacklock, E. P. Russell.

1856—

Samson Ward—Dr. Wm. Hope, Dr. F. Holden, F. Clarke.
Ketcheson Ward—W. H. Ponton, W. P. Wilson, S. Stevens.
Baldwin Ward—Jas. Brown, C. Lafontaine, J. Blacklock.
Coleman Ward — John O'Hare, J. Blacklock, J. Chilver.

1857—

Samson Ward — F. Clarke, F. McAnnany, Dr. W. Hope.
Ketcheson Ward — Thos. Shanks, Thos. Wills, Geo. Neilson.
Baldwin Ward—Jas. Brown, H. Corby, W. K. Kerr.
Coleman Ward — John O'Hare, J. Blacklock, A. B. Elmer.

1858—

Samson Ward — F. McAnnany, F. Clarke, Dr. W. Hope.
Ketcheson Ward — C. G. Levisconte, Geo. Neilson, P. Hamblly.
Baldwin Ward—Jas. Brown, H. Corby, R. Patterson.
Coleman Ward — J. Blacklock, John O'Hare, A. B. Elmer.

1859—

Samson Ward — Dr. W. Hope, F. Clarke, C. L. Coleman.
Ketcheson Ward—C. G. Levisconte, Geo. Neilson, N. McArthur.
Baldwin Ward—H. Corby, R. Patterson, J. Brown.
Coleman Ward — J. Blacklock, John O'Hare, L. H. Henderson.

1860—

Samson Ward—F. Clarke, C. L. Coleman, John Brenton.
Ketcheson Ward — C. G. Levisconte, N. McArthur, Geo. Neilson.
Baldwin Ward — Jas. Brown, R. P. Jellett, H. Corby.
Coleman Ward — L. H. Henderson, Horace Yeomans, John O'Hare.

**OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BELLEVILLE FROM ITS
INCORPORATION AS A TOWN IN 1850 TO DATE OF ITS SEPARATION FROM COUNTY
OF HASTINGS FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES IN 1860**

CLERK—

S. W. Washburn—1850 and 1851
R. M. Roy—1852 to 1860, inclusive.

TREASURER—

M. Sawyer—1850 to 1852, inclusive.
Alex. Judd—1853 to 1856, inclusive.
M. Sawyer—1857 to 1859, inclusive.
Thomas Wills—1860

ASSESSORS—

C. Hancock, J. Copeland, A. O. Petrie,
W. Dame, H. McGinnis—1850.
J. Jamieson, Royal Munro, Geo. Taylor
—1851
Geo. Taylor, J. P. Morden, John Dougall
—1852
J. McCurdy, B. Hunt — 1853 to 1856,
inclusive.
Zenas Dafoe, J. Nosworthy—1857.
J. P. Morden, R. Taylor, J. P. Thomas,
H. K. Lyons—1858

J. P. Thomas, A. T. Petrie, R. Taylor—
1859.

R. Taylor, A. T. Petrie, M. Nulty, S.
Stevens—1860.

COLLECTORS—

Geo. McAde—1850 and 1851
J. D. Pringle—1852
A. O. Petrie—1853
J. Grant—1854 to 1856, inclusive
John Kerr—1857 to 1860, inclusive

SURVEYORS—

J. Grant—1850 and 1851
J. D. Pringle—1852
J. Grant—1853 to 1856, inclusive
John Thompson—1857
J. Grant—1858 to 1860, inclusive

CHIEF CONSTABLE—

Wm. A. Haseltine—1850
Zenas Dafoe—1851 to 1860, inclusive

**MEMBERS OF TOWN COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF
BELLEVILLE FROM DATE OF ITS SEPARATION FROM COUNTY IN 1860 TO DATE OF
INCORPORATION AS A CITY IN 1878**



THE LATE LT. COL. JAMES BROWN

Mayor of Belleville, 1862 to 1863;
late M.P. West Hastings. Head of
the G. and J. Brown Agricultural
Implements Manufacturing Com-
pany; Officer Commanding 49th
Battalion, Hastings Rifles.

MAYOR—

F. McAnnany—1861
Jas. Brown—1862 and 1863
Dr. R. Holden—1864 and 1865
Billa Flint—1866
H. Corby—1867 and 1868
P. D. Conger—1869
Alex Robertson—1870
Thos. Holden—1871
J. J. B. Flint—1872
Thos. Holden—1873
G. E. Henderson—1874
W. A. Foster—1875 to 1877, inclusive

COUNCILLORS—

1861—

Samson Ward—Geo. Taylor, F. Clarke, C. L.
Coleman
Ketcheson Ward—C. G. Levisconte, J. Lewis,
M. Gillan.
Baldwin Ward—J. Brown, T. Rutherford, Dr.
Holden.
Coleman Ward—L. H. Henderson, H. Yeomans,
J. O'Hare.

1862—

Samson Ward—Geo. Taylor, F. Clarke, C. L.
Coleman.
Ketcheson Ward—M. Gillen, C. G. Levisconte,
J. Kennedy.
Baldwin Ward—H. Corby, J. Coulter, N. Mc-
Arthur.
Coleman Ward—L. H. Henderson, C. Clifford,
J. O'Hare.

1863—

Samson Ward—A. L. Bogart, J. A. Phippin, R. Tannahill.
 Ketcheson Ward — C. G. Levisconte, J. Kennedy, M. Gillen.
 Baldwin Ward—S. Wheadon, N. McArthur, Dr. Relyea.
 Coleman Ward—L. H. Henderson, C. Clifford, J. O'Hare.

1864—

Samson Ward—G. E. Henderson, F. Clarke, C. L. Coleman.
 Ketcheson Ward—C. G. Levisconte, J. Kennedy, P. D. Conger.
 Baldwin Ward — S. Wheadon, R. Taylor, G. Neilson.
 Coleman Ward—Alex. Robertson, L. H. Henderson, Robt. Patterson.

1865—

Samson Ward—G. E. Henderson, F. Clarke, R. Tannahill.
 Ketcheson Ward—J. Kennedy, C. G. Levisconte, P. D. Conger.
 Baldwin Ward — S. Wheadon, R. Taylor, G. Neilson.
 Coleman Ward—Alex. Robertson, Robt. Patterson, Alex. Waters.

1866—

Samson Ward—R. Tannahill, F. Clarke, Geo. E. Henderson.
 Ketcheson Ward—J. Sutherland, C. G. Levisconte, J. Kennedy.
 Baldwin Ward—J. Brown, N. McArthur, Thos. Holden.
 Coleman Ward—Alex. Robertson, L. H. Henderson, Alex. Waters.

1867—

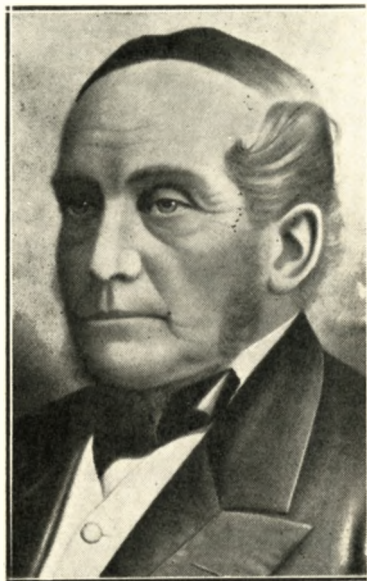
Samson Ward—G. E. Henderson, R. Tannahill, W. A. Foster.
 Ketcheson Ward—J. Sutherland, C. J. Levisconte, J. Kennedy.
 Baldwin Ward—Thos. Holden, J. Brown, R. H. Jones.
 Coleman Ward — Alex. Waters, Alex. Robertson, T. McIntosh.

1868—

Samson Ward — G. E. Henderson, R. Tannahill, W. A. Foster.
 Ketcheson Ward — J. Sutherland, A. Diamond, J. Kennedy.
 Baldwin Ward — Thos. Holden, Jas. Brown, R. H. Jones.
 Coleman Ward — Alex. Waters, Alex. Robertson, T. McIntosh.

1869—

Samson Ward—W. A. Foster, R. Tannahill, Geo. E. Henderson.
 Ketcheson Ward—Thos. Kelso, J. Kennedy, J. Sutherland.
 Baldwin Ward — J. J. B. Flint, Thos. Holden, C. J. Starling.
 Coleman Ward—J. G. Vandusen, Alex



THE LATE HENRY CORBY

Mayor of Belleville, 1867-1868. One of the early progressive business men of the Community, born in England 1807, died 1881; established one of the earliest bakeries in Belleville; established a grist mill and distillery 1857 at what is now Corbyville on the easterly bank of the River Moira; member of the first Legislature of the Province of Ontario for East Hastings. Associated with him in the bakery business was the late William Dickens which business has been continued in the Dickens' family ever since. Henry Corby was the father of the late Senator Harry Corby.

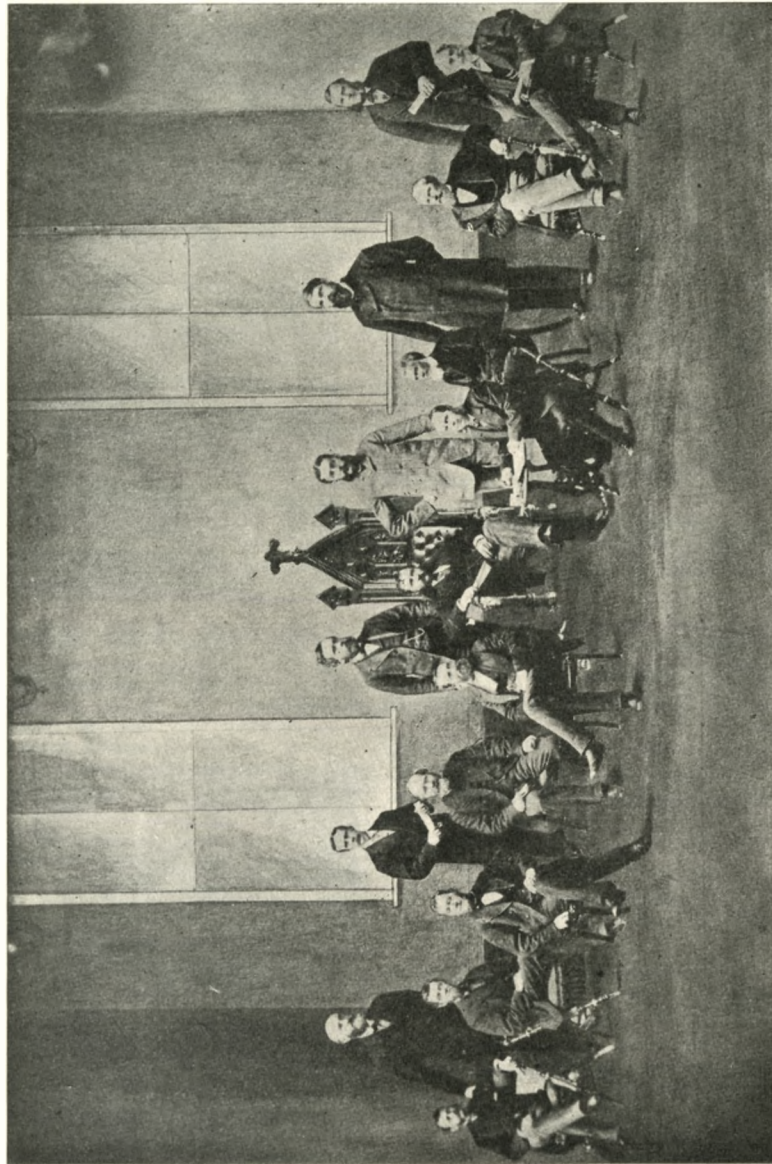
Robertson, Alex. Waters.

1870—

Samson Ward—W. A. Foster, R. Tannahill, Geo. E. Henderson.
 Ketcheson Ward — Thos. Kelso, S. B. Smith, Geo. Vair.
 Baldwin Ward—J. J. B. Flint, Thos. Holden, R. S. Patterson.
 Coleman Ward—Paul Becket, Alex. Waters, J. G. Vandusen.

1871—

Samson Ward—Dr. Hope, Geo. E. Henderson, W. A. Foster.
 Ketcheson Ward—John Lewis, W. Le-gate, S. B. Smith.
 Baldwin Ward—R. S. Patterson, J. J. B. Flint, J. L. Reed.
 Coleman Ward — Peter Fahey, J. G. Vandusen, S. J. Bull.



MEMBERS OF THE LAST COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, 1877, AND TOWN CLERK
ROBERT NEWBERRY

Left to Right (Standing): C. F. Smith, D. Price, W. P. Holden, F. Ridley, Jas. St. Charles, D. Brennan, Left to
Right (Seated): J. H. Hambly, G. H. Pope, E. S. Paterson, N. Lingham, S. Hambly, W. A. Foster (Mayor), J. N.
Yeomans, A. N. Fringle, Jas. Meigher.

1872—

Samson Ward—E. R. Benjamin, J. D.
Clarke, W. A. Foster.
Ketcheson Ward—W. Sutherland, J. H.
Hambly, J. Lewis.
Baldwin Ward—R. S. Patterson, Thos.
Holden, John Northcott.
Coleman Ward — Peter Fahey, J. G.
Vandusen, S. B. Burdett.

1873—

Samson Ward — G. E. Henderson, E.
R. Benjamin, W. A. Foster.

Ketcheson Ward—W. Sutherland, J. H.
Hambly, John Tayler.
Baldwin Ward—Geo. Denmark, R. S.
Patterson, John Northcott.
Coleman Ward—David Holden, J. G.
Vandusen, S. B. Burdett.

1874—

Samson Ward—W. A. Foster, W. J.
Diamond, Geo. A. Simpson.
Ketcheson Ward—W. Sutherland, J.
H. Hambly, Dr. Burdett.
Baldwin Ward—Geo. Denmark, John
Fahey, John Northcott.

Coleman Ward—N. B. Falkiner, David Holden, S. B. Burdett.

1875—

Foster Ward—G. A. Simpson, J. D. Clarke.

Samson Ward—G. E. Henderson, John Brenton.

Ketcheson Ward — J. H. Hambly, W. Sutherland.

Baldwin Ward — Geo. Denmark, John Fahey.

Bleecker Ward — John Northcott, S. Hambly.

Coleman Ward—Dr. Dorland, H. B. Hunt.

Murney Ward—Jas. Harold, D. Holden.

1876—

Foster Ward—G. E. Henderson, J. B. Benson.

Samson Ward—N. Lingham, J. T. Latimer.

Ketcheson Ward—J. H. Hambly, S. G. Beatty.

Baldwin Ward—John Fahey, C. F. Smith.

Bleecker Ward—S. Hambly, R. S. Patterson.

Coleman Ward—J. St. Charles, A. N. Pringle.

Murney Ward — David Holden, G. H. Pope.

1877—

Foster Ward—F. Ridley, D. Brennan.

Samson Ward—D. Price, N. Lingham.

Ketcheson Ward—J. H. Hambly, W. P. Holden.

Baldwin Ward—C. F. Smith, R. S. Patterson.

Bleecker Ward—S. Hambly, J. Meagher.

Coleman Ward—J. St. Charles, A. N. Pringle.

Murney Ward—G. H. Pope, J. N. Yeomans.

OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BELLEVILLE FROM DATE OF ITS SEPARATION FROM COUNTY IN 1860 TO DATE OF INCORPORATION AS A CITY IN 1873

CLERK—

R. M. Roy—1861 to 1872, inclusive.

R. Newberry—1873 to 1877, inclusive.

TREASURER—

Thos. Wills—1861 to 1868, inclusive.

James Blacklock—1869 and 1870

R. P. Davy—1871 to 1876, inclusive.

R. Tannahill—1877.

ASSESSORS—

M. Nulty, A. T. Petrie, J. Bullen—1861

M. Nulty, A. T. Petrie, B. Hunt, W. Alford—1862.

A. T. Petrie, M. Nulty, W. Alford, R. L. Innes—1863.

M. Nulty, R. L. Innes, W. Alford, A. T. Petrie—1864.

J. Nosworthy, J. P. McDonnell, J. Wilson—1865.

A. T. Petrie, M. Nulty, W. Alford, R. Taylor—1866.

A. T. Petrie, M. Nulty, R. Taylor, A. Proctor—1867.

W. Alford, W. H. Davy, D. Ockerman, A. T. Petrie—1868.

John Northcott, W. Davy, A. T. Petrie—1869.

John Northcott, W. Davy, Thos. Rutherford—1870.

W. Davy, Thos. Rutherford, H. Finch—1871.

W. Davy, David Lane, R. Taylor—1872.

T. Rutherford, R. Taylor, P. P. Lynch, John Carscallen—1873.

T. Rutherford, J. Johnston, J. Northcott, J. Carscallen—1874.

J. D. Evans, J. A. Northcott, J. Smith—1875.

T. Rutherford, J. Harold, F. McKay—1876.

T. Rutherford, J. A. Northcott, P. P. Lynch—1877.

COLLECTORS—

John Kerr—1861 to 1864, inclusive.

John Kerr, D. Ockerman — 1865 to 1868, inclusive.

D. Ockerman—1869 to 1877.

SURVEYORS—

J. Grant — 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

John Thompson—1868 to 1873, inclusive.

R. Taylor—1874 to 1877, inclusive.

POLICE MAGISTRATE—

None appointed till 1862.

Smith Bartlett—1862 to 1868, inclusive.

A. Diamond—1869 to 1877, inclusive.

SOLICITOR—

No permanent Solicitor appointed until 1867.

L. H. Henderson—1867 to 1877, inclusive.

CHIEF OF POLICE—

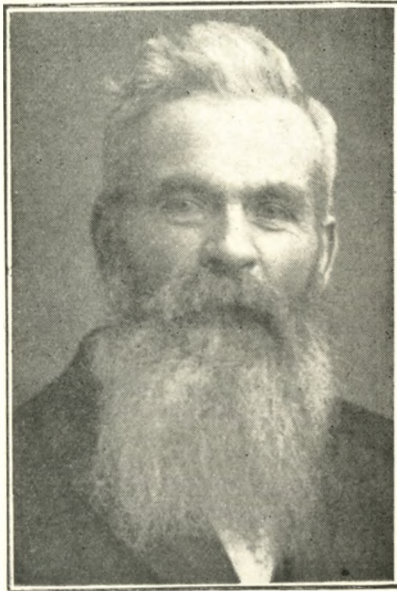
Z. Dafoe—1861 and 1862.

Geo. James—1863 to 1868, inclusive.

H. P. Foxton—1869

A. T. Petrie—1870 to 1877, inclusive.

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF BELLEVILLE FROM DATE OF ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY DECEMBER
31st, 1877 TO 1942.



THE LATE HENRY McININCH,
Ex-Mayor of Belleville

G. A. Bennett—1923.
W. C. Mikel, K.C.—1924 and 1925.
R. J. E. Graham—1926.
C. E. Wilmot—1927.
M. P. Duff—1928
H. W. Greenleaf—1929
Geo. A. Reid—1930 and 1931.
Geo. O. Tice—1932-1935, inclusive.
Harry Hill—1936.
R. D. Arnott—1937
Jamieson Bone—1938 and 1939.
Glencoe E. Thompson—1940 - 1942.
H. W. Rollins—1943.

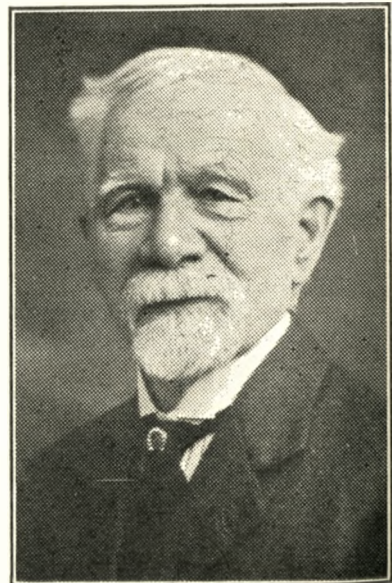
ALDERMEN—

1878—

Foster Ward—W. A. Foster, D. Brennan, F. C. Ridley.
Samson Ward—N. Lingham, H. McIninch, D. Price.
Ketcheson Ward—M. Jellett, E. D. Sherwood, W. J. Diamond.
Baldwin Ward—R. S. Patterson, D. B. Robertson, John Doyle.
Blecker Ward—Thos. Holden, A. A. Farley, S. Hambly.
Coleman Ward—I. Diamond, A. E. Proctor, J. St. Charles.
Murney Ward—N. B. Falkiner, A. L. Geen, J. Wickett.

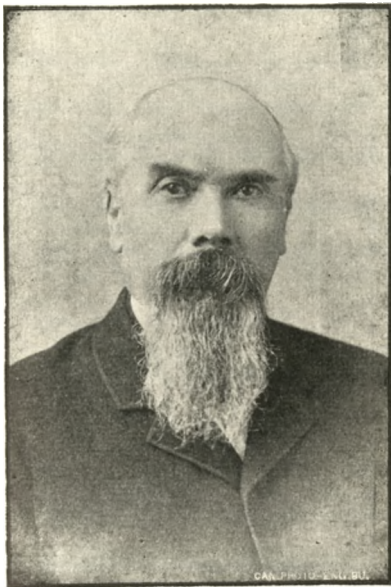
MAYORS—

Alex. Robertson—1878 and 1879.
R. S. Patterson—1880 and 1881.
Nelson Lingham—1882 and 1883.
Jas. W. Dunnet—1884 and 1885.
H. McIninch—1886.
W. H. Biggar—1887.
Dr. B. S. Willson—1888.
W. J. Diamond—1889.
Geo. S. Tickell—1890.
E. Guss Porter—1891.
C. Bogart—1892.
F. S. Wallbridge—1893.
J. E. Walmsley—1894 to 1896, inclusive.
J. W. Johnson—1897 to 1900, inclusive.
R. J. Graham—1901 to 1903, inclusive.
W. W. Chown—1904.
Chas. N. Sulman—1905-1907, inclusive.
Allan McFee—1908.
L. W. Marsh—1909 and 1910.
H. W. Ackerman—1911.
A. G. Vermilyea—1912.
J. F. Wills—1913—1914.
W. H. Panter—1915
H. F. Ketcheson—1916 and 1917.
Dr. E. O. Platt—1918 and 1919.
W. B. Riggs—1920.
Chas. Hannah—1921 and 1922.



THE LATE EX-MAYOR
W. JEFFERS DIAMOND

Barrister, also Secretary Board of
Education for a number of years.



**THE LATE EX-MAYOR
GEORGE S. TICKELL**

Established a furniture factory at
Belleville in 1847.

1879—

Foster Ward—Tobias Bleecker, F. Wallbridge,
A. T. Petrie.
Samson Ward—H. McIninch, N. Lingham, G.
D. Dickson.
Ketcheson Ward—Thos. Holden, E. D. Sher-
wood, M. Jellett.
Baldwin Ward—D. B. Robertson, R. S. Pat-
terson, R. C. Hulme.
Bleecker Ward—S. Hambly, John Doyle, A. A.
Farley.
Coleman Ward—A. E. Procter, E. Hayne, J.
St. Charles.
Murney Ward—A. L. Geen, J. Panter, J. G.
Vandusen.

1880—

Foster Ward—D. Brennan, F. Wallbridge, A.
T. Petrie.
Samson Ward—H. McIninch, N. Lingham, G.
D. Dickson.
Ketcheson Ward—Thos. Holden, M. Jellett, R.
Costello.
Baldwin Ward—D. B. Robertson, Jas. Smith,
A. L. Smith.
Bleecker Ward—Jas. Grant, S. Hambly, A. A.
Farley.
Coleman Ward—J. St. Charles, W. A. Ostrom,
A. E. Procter.
Murney Ward—A. L. Geen, D. Holden, J. G.
Vandusen.

1881—

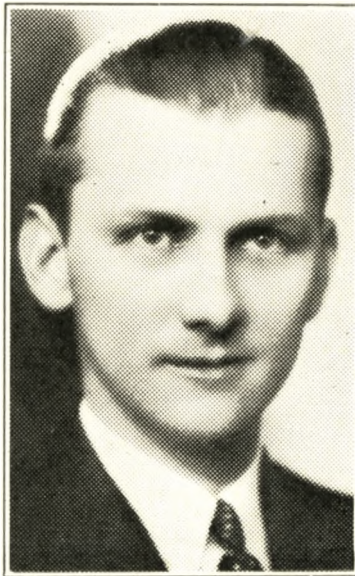
Foster Ward—R. M. Clarke, A. T. Petrie, G. E.
Henderson.
Samson Ward—G. D. Dickson, H. McIninch, N.
Lingham.
Ketcheson Ward—M. Jellett, W. P. Niles, R.
Costello.
Baldwin Ward—W. J. Diamond, J. St. Charles,
Jas. Smith.
Bleecker Ward—A. A. Farley, J. A. Campion, C.
J. Starling.
Coleman Ward—J. Durand, J. G. Frost, W. A.
Ostrom.
Murney Ward—J. W. Dunnet, D. Holden, J. G.
Vandusen.

1882—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, R. M. Clarke, A. T.
Petrie.
Samson Ward—G. D. Dickson, H. McIninch,
Hugh Blair.
Ketcheson Waard—John Taylor, A. Brignall,
Geo. S. Tickell.
Baldwin Ward—W. J. Diamond, Jas. Macoun,
Jas. Smith.
Bleecker Ward—C. J. Starling, A. A. Farley, J. A.
Campion.
Coleman Ward—J. G. Frost, W. H. Lingham, J.
Durand.
Murney Ward—J. W. Dunnet, W. Watson, J. G.
Vandusen.

1883—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, R. M. Clarke, A.
T. Petrie.



R. D. ARNOTT, K.C.

Mayor 1937. Member of the On-
tario Legislature for West Hast-
ings.



THE LATE CHARLES EARDLEY WILMOT

Mayor of Belleville 1927. He learned flying during the former European war at Camp Mohawk and was instructor in England and Texas in that war. Squadron Leader at Uplands in the present war where he was accidentally killed on October 15th, 1941. He was a regular attendant at church parade and frequently read the Scripture at the services.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Gordon, W. J. Baker.
 Coleman Ward—L. Johnson, A. N. Pringle, John Grant.
 Murney Ward—Thos. Hanley, Geo. H. Pope, W. S. Reeves.

1886—

Foster Ward—A. T. Petrie, E. H. LaRoche, Geo. Backus.
 Samson Ward—W. S. Reeves, J. C. Keith, Curtis Bogart.
 Ketcheson Ward—W. H. Biggar, W. B. Northrup, A. Brignall.
 Baldwin Ward—W. J. Diamond, Jas. Macoun, Wm. Smeaton.
 Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Lott, D. J. Hay.
 Coleman Ward—L. Johnson, A. N. Pringle, Fred. Frost.
 Murney Ward—Thos. Hanley, Joseph Fox, N. B. Falkiner.

1887—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, A. T. Petrie, Daniel Collins.

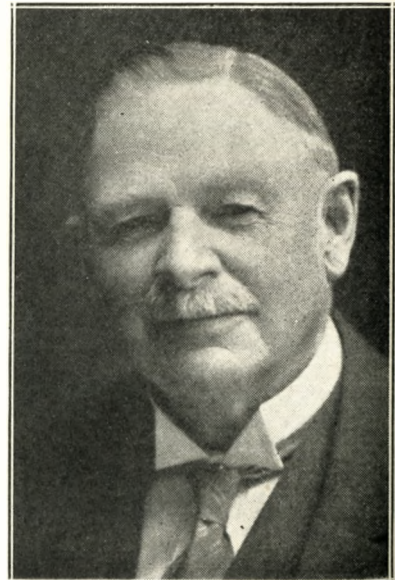
Samson Ward—G. D. Dickson, H. McIninch, Hugh Blair.
 Ketcheson Waard—G. S. Tickell, A. Brignall, John Taylor.
 Baldwin Ward—Jas. Macoun, W. J. Diamond, Jas. Smith.
 Bleecker Ward—C. J. Starling, Alfred Ellis, W. J. Baker.
 Coleman Ward—J. G. Frost, L. Johnson, R. B. Cooper.
 Murney Ward—J. W. Dunnet, Geo. R. Pope, Thos. Hanley.

1884—

Foster Ward—A. T. Petrie, E. H. LaRoche, R. M. Clarke.
 Samson Ward—H. McIninch, Hugh Blair, Walter Alford.
 Ketcheson Ward—W. H. Biggar, J. W. Johnson, Geo. S. Tickell.
 Baldwin Ward—Jas. Macoun, W. J. Diamond, Wm. Davis.
 Bleecker Ward—W. J. Baker, J. A. Champion, M. Graham.
 Coleman Ward—R. B. Cooper, L. Johnson, A. N. Pringle.
 Murney Ward—G. H. Pope, J. G. Vandusen, Thos. Hanley.

1885—

Foster Ward—A. T. Petrie, E. H. LaRoche, R. M. Clarke.
 Samson Ward—H. McIninch, Walter Alford, J. C. Keith.
 Ketcheson Ward—W. H. Biggar, G. S. Tickell, J. W. Johnson.
 Baldwin Ward—W. J. Diamond, Jas. Macoun, C. F. Smith.



THE LATE EX-MAYOR R. J. GRAHAM

Samson Ward—W. S. Reeves, J. C. Keith, C. Bogart.

Ketcheson Ward—J. W. Johnson, J. H. Starling, P. J. M. Anderson.

Baldwin Ward—W. J. Diamond, Jas. Macoun, Wm. Smeaton.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Lott, D. J. Hay.

Coleman Ward—A. N. Pringle, Fred Frost, L. Johnson.

Murney Ward—W. L. Fellowes, E. G. Porter, N. B. Falkiner.

1888—

Foster Ward—Daniel Collins, E. H. LaRoche, A. T. Petrie.

Samson Ward—W. S. Reeves, C. Bogart, Daniel Foster.

Ketcheson Ward—J. W. Johnson, J. H. Starling, P. J. M. Anderson.

Baldwin Ward—Jas. Macoun, J. M. Ross, C. F. Smith.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Lott, D. J. Hay.

Coleman Ward—J. Johnson, A. N. Pringle, Geo. A. Brown.

Murney Ward—Thos. Hanley, E. G. Porter, N. B. Falkiner.

1889—

Foster Ward—Daniel Collins, E. H. LaRoche, A. T. Petrie.

Samson Ward—W. S. Reeves, C. Bogart, F. S. Wallbridge.

Ketcheson Ward—J. W. Johnston, P. J. M. Anderson, J. H. Starling.

Baldwin Ward — Jas. Macoun, J. M. Ross, J. A. Forin.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Lott, D. J. Hay.

Coleman Ward — Thos. Manley, L. Johnston, A. N. Pringle.

Murney Ward — E. G. Porter, Thos. Hanley, J. G. Vandusen.

1890—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, A. T. Petrie, M. Turner.

Samson Ward — F. S. Wallbridge, C. Bogart, Daniel Foster.

Ketcheson Ward—J. H. Starling, G. A. Skinner, L. W. Yeomans.

Baldwin Ward—C. F. Smith, John Williams, Adam Henry.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, D. J. Hay, R. Parrott.

Coleman Ward—Thos. Manley, Thos. Luscombe, W. H. Gordon.

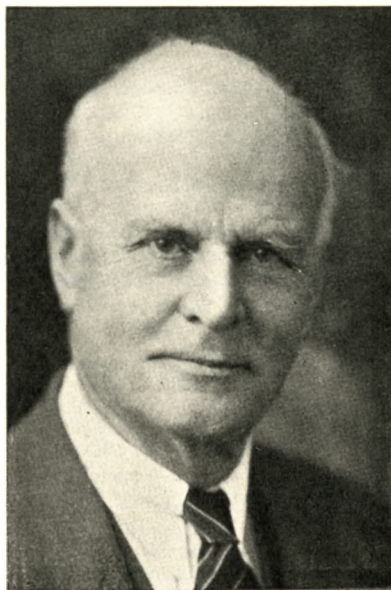
Murney Ward — E. G. Porter, Thos. Hanley, J. G. Vandusen.

1891—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, W. N. Ponton, Daniel Collins.

Samson Ward—D. Foster, C. Bogart, F. S. Wallbridge.

Ketcheson Ward—P. J. M. Anderson, G.



J. A. FORIN

Former County Court Judge, British Columbia. Born and practiced law in Belleville. Served as an Alderman.

A. Skinner, L. W. Yeomans.

Baldwin Ward — John Doyle, Henry Fowell, A. T. Petrie.

Bleecker Ward — M. Graham, Edwin Taylor, A. Wensley.

Coleman Ward—Thos. Luscombe, Fred Slater, L. Johnson.

Murney Ward—C. Green, Thos. Hanley, J. E. Walmsley.

1892—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, W. N. Ponton, J. Shevlin.

Samson Ward—D. Foster, N. Lingham, F. S. Wallbridge.

Ketcheson Ward—P. J. M. Anderson, G. A. Skinner, J. H. Starling.

Baldwin Ward — John Doyle, Henry Fowell, W. C. Mikel.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, E. Taylor, D. J. Hay.

Coleman Ward—F. M. Clarke, T. Luscombe, F. Slater.

Murney Ward—T. Hanley, Wm. Hopkins, J. E. Walmsley.

1893—

Foster Ward—J. Shevline, E. H. LaRoche, Wm. Haight.

Samson Ward—F. E. O'Flynn, Daniel Collins, N. Lingham.

Ketcheson Ward—W. J. Diamond, J. H. Starling, W. N. Ponton.

Baldwin Ward — T. J. Spafford, John Doyle, J. F. Wills.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, Wm. Lott, A. Wensley.

Coleman Ward—F. Landenberger, Thos. Luscombe, F. Slater.

Murney Ward — J. E. Walmsley, L. Grills, A. Robinson.

1894—

Foster Ward—J. Shevlin, E. H. LaRoche, Wm. Haight.

Samson Ward—J. A. Marshall, Daniel Collins, D. Foster.

Ketcheson Ward—W. J. Diamond, J. H. Starling, W. N. Ponton.

Baldwin Ward—John Doyle, J. F. Wills, J. N. Lazier.

Bleecker Ward—M. Graham, C. Petty, C. A. Hart.

Coleman Ward—F. Landenberger, Thos. Luscombe, F. M. Clarke.

Murney Ward—C. Green, M. S. Moon, A. Robinson.

1895—

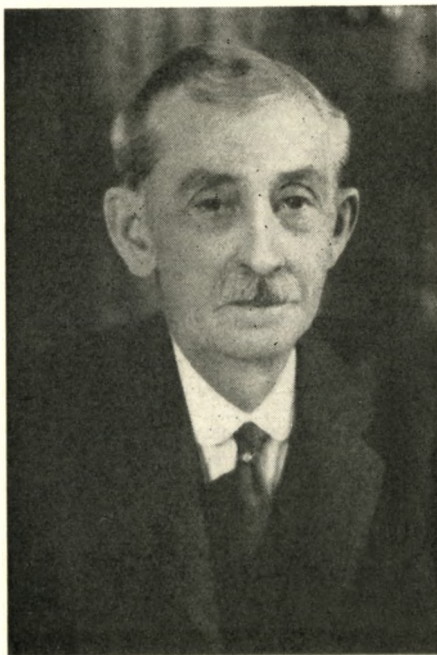
Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, N. B. Falkiner, Jas. Mackie.

Samson Ward—Jas. Gordon, J. A. Marshall, C. Bogart.

Ketcheson Ward—Dr. A. D. Walker, J. H. Starling, L. W. Yeomans.

Baldwin Ward—John Doyle, J. F. Wills, W. H. Gordon.

Bleecker Ward—D. J. Hay, C. Petty, C. A. Hart.



THE LATE MAJOR W. W. POPE, K.C.
Ex-Alderman of Belleville, later Secretary
Hydro Electric Power Commission of
Ontario.

Coleman Ward—F. M. Clarke, F. Landenberger, Thos. Luscombe.

Murney Ward—C. Green, L. Grills, A. Robinson.

1896—

Foster Ward—N. B. Falkiner, E. H. LaRoche, J. Mackie.

Samson Ward—Daniel Collins, W. A. Hungerford, S. E. Lennox.

Ketcheson Ward—L. W. Yeomans, J. A. Campion, J. A. Chisholm.

Baldwin Ward—John Doyle, J. F. Wills, A. Wallace.

Coleman Ward—C. A. Hart, D. J. Hay, Peter Milne.

Bleecker Ward—Thos. Luscombe, I. O. Frost, S. T. Harris.

Murney Ward — W. Lattimer, W. J. Panter, W. J. McGrath.

1897—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, J. Mackie, E. Naylor.

Samson Ward—W. A. Hungerford, S. E. Lennox, J. A. Marshall.

Ketcheson Ward—Jas. H. Starling, J. A. Chisholm, Cameron Brown.

Baldwin Ward—John Doyle, A. Wallace, A. T. Petrie.

Coleman Ward—D. J. Hay, Peter Milne, Wm. Lott.

Bleecker Ward—Thos. Luscombe, I. O. Frost, S. T. Harris.

Murney Ward—W. J. Panter, N. B. Falkiner, Lewis Grills.

1898—

Foster Ward—E. H. LaRoche, Edward Naylor, Charles Petty.

Samson Ward—Curtis Bogart, Wm. A. Hungerford, Silas E. Lennox.

Ketcheson Ward — Jas. A. Chisholm, Robert E. Clarke, Jas. H. Starling.

Baldwin Ward—George Denmark, John Doyle, Archie Wallace.

Bleecker Ward—Chancey Ashley, W. E. Finnegan, Wm. Lott.

Coleman Ward—S. T. Harris, Thos. Luscombe, Wm. J. McCamon.

Murney Ward — N. B. Falkiner, Lewis Grills, Wm. H. Panter.

1899—(Changed from Ward system to general vote and the number reduced to Mayor and ten Aldermen)

ALDERMEN—

Thomas Hanley—1899

Philip Clement Jones—1899

John Doyle—1899, 1900, 1901

Henry Taylor—1899

Wm. Hungerford—1899

Curtis Bogart—1899, 1900, 1901

William H. Panter—1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914.



EX-ALDERMAN G. H. FRENCH
Former gaoler for the County of
Hastings Gaol.

Edmund H. LaRoche—1899
Albert Robinson—1899
Jas. H. Starling—1899, 1900, 1901, 1907
Allan McFee—1900, 1901, 1902, 1903,
1904
W. W. Chown—1900, 1902, 1903
D. V. Sinclair—1900, 1902, 1903, 1904,
1905, 1906
F. M. Clarke—1900
Samuel T. Harris—1900, 1901
Lewis Grills—1900, 1901
George Denmark—1901
N. B. Falkiner—1901
Wesley Lattimer—1901
L. B. Cooper—1902, 1903, 1905, 1906
Wm. W. Pope—1902, 1903
J. F. Wills—1902
C. N. Sulman—1902, 1903, 1904
David Price—1902
Wm. Galbraith—1902, 1903.
L. W. Marsh—1903, 1904, 1905, 1906,
1907
Charles Green—1903, 1904, 1905, 1906,
1907, 1908, 1909.
W. H. Gordon—1904, 1905, 1906
Donald Patterson — 1904, 1905, 1906,
1908
H. F. Ketcheson—1904
W. J. McGrath—1904
Alfred G. Vermilyea—1905, 1906, 1907,
1908, 1909.
Alfred J. McCrodan — 1905, 1906, 1907.
James Knox—1905, 1906.
Stephen Burrows—1907

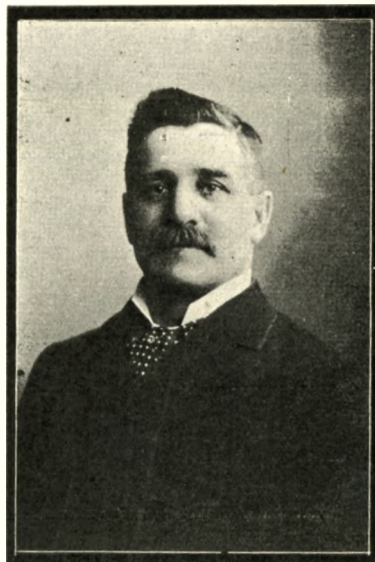
Albert R. Thompson—1907, 1908, 1909
Harry W. Ackerman—1907, 1908, 1909
E. J. Butler—1907
W. B. Deacon—1908, 1916, 1917.
G. I. Thomas—1908, 1909
S. P. Hagerman—1908, 1918
T. Blackburn—1908
H. E. Fairfield—1909
Mark Sprague—1909
John A. Kerr—1909
Wm. A. Woodley—1909, 1913, 1914, 1915,
1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1928,
1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.
Joshua Lang—1909

1910—Ward System again adopted.

Foster Ward — Jas. Knox, Albert Rob-
inson, F. S. Wallbridge.
Samson Ward—Chas. Green, John E.
Parks, G. L. Sills.
Ketcheson Ward — H. W. Ackerman,
Russell C. Chown, A. B. Thompson,
Baldwin Ward—Archie Wallace, R. W.
Adams, A. J. McCrodan.
Bleecker Ward—Wm. Lott, Geo. I.
Thomas, Hope McGinnis.
Coleman Ward — Robert Bogle, David-
son Carlaw, H. E. Fairfield.
Murney Ward — John Canning, A. G.
Vermilyea, W. A. Woodley.

1911—

Foster Ward—F. M. Clarke, W. H. Pan-
ter, Jas. A. Gibson.
Samson Ward—Joseph Caldwell, J. E.
Parks, G. L. Sills.



THE LATE STEPHEN BURROWS

Born England 1852, died Belle-
ville 1933, Insurance agent,
Alderman 1907.

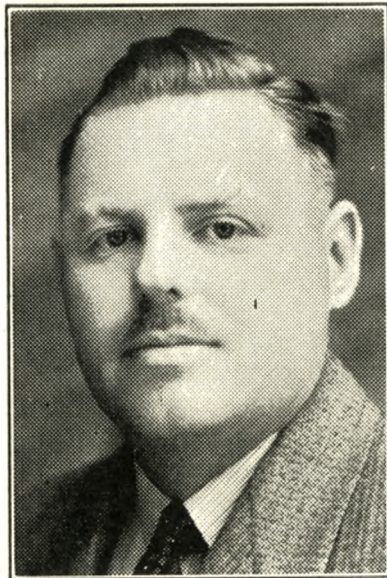
Ketcheson Ward — O. A. Marshall,
Arthur McGie, W. B. Riggs.
Baldwin Ward—J. Lyle Anderson, R. C.
Chown, R. W. Adams.
Bleecker Ward—P. Flagler, Wm. Lott,
A. B. Thompson.
Coleman Ward—Robert Bogle, Jas. O.
St. Charles, Don. G. Bleecker.
Murney Ward — A. G. Vermilyea, J.
Canning, W. A. Woodley.

1912—

Foster Ward—F. M. Clarke, W. H.
Panter, Albert Robinson.
Samson Ward—John E. Parks, Walter
Alford, O. A. Marshall.
Ketcheson Ward—R. C. Chown, Archie
Wallace, D. H. Ackerill.
Baldwin Ward—J. L. Anderson, J. O. R.
McCurdy, W. S. Smith.
Bleecker Ward—Wm. Lott, W. A. Black,
P. Flagler.
Coleman Ward—R. P. White, Frederick
Slater, Robert Bogle.
Murney Ward—J. Canning, B. Lucas,
Wm. A. Woodley.

1913 Changed again from Ward System to
general vote.

Fred C. Wallbridge—1913, 1914.
R. P. White—1913, 1919, 1924, 1932
A. C. McFee—1913, 1914, 1915.
P. J. Lee—1913
F. Slater—1913
Jas. O. St. Charles—1913, 1914, 1915,
1916, 1917, 1918.
F. M. Clarke—1913.



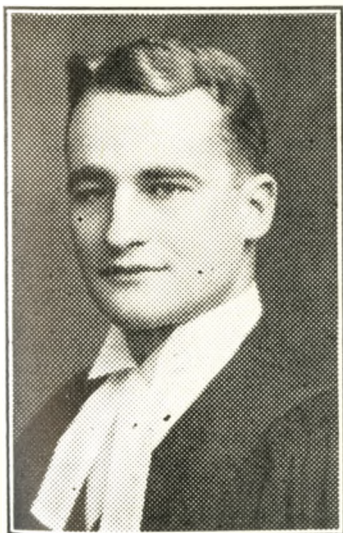
CAPTAIN R. B. COOPER
Alderman for 1940



ALDERMAN H. J. CLARKE, B.A.
Former Inspector of Schools for
South Hastings.

E. D. O'Flynn—1914
E. O. Platt—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917
Jas. Duckworth—1914, 1915, 1916
W. S. Smith—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917
J. O. R. McCurdy—1915
C. F. Wallbridge—1915
H. C. Earle—1915, 1916
Chas. Whalen—1916, 1917, 1918
J. E. Parks—1916, 1917, 1918.
O. A. Marshall—1917
Albert Robinson—1917, 1918, 1922, 1923,
1924, 1925.
Samuel Curry—1918
Wm. Donahue—1918, 1922, 1923, 1927,
1928, 1932, 1933, 1934
Chas. Hanna—1918, 1919, 1920.
Samuel Treverton—1918, 1919, 1921,
1923, 1924, 1925.
Jamieson Bone—1919, 1920.
G. F. Ostrom—1919, 1920, 1921, 1922
W. B. Riggs—1919
Alfred J. Hunter—1919
G. N. Symons—1919
J. H. Demarsh—1920.
R. D. Ponton—1920
D. V. Doyle—1920
R. D. Adams—1920, 1921, 1923
Rufus T. Wensley — 1920, 1921.
S. J. Fisher—1921
G. H. French — 1921, 1922, 1923, 1928
1930.

Geo. A. Bennett—1921, 1932, 1933.
 John Ballanger—1921
 H. A. Thompson—1922, 1923
 Geo. E. Foster—1922, 1923, 1924, 1925
 Walter H. Patterson—1922, 1923, 1924,
 1925, 1929.
 H. W. Greenleaf—1922, 1923, 1924, 1937
 W. R. McCreary—1922, 1923, 1924, 1933,
 1934, 1935
 D. V. Ketcheson—1923, 1924.
 M. J. Lynch—1923
 R. J. E. Graham—1924, 1925
 A. E. LaRoche—1924, 1925
 A. H. Ketcheson—1924, 1925
 Robert Gardiner—1924
 G. W. Dawes—1925
 P. Harrison—1925
 J. C. Manley—1925
 Wm. J. Parrish—1925
 C. A. Ruttan—1925
 C. E. Wilmot—1926
 M. P. Duff—1926, 1927
 A. E. MacConnell—1926
 F. R. Wotton—1926, 1927, 1928, 1929,
 1930, 1931, 1941, 1942, 1943.
 G. R. Sinclair—1926, 1927
 Dr. A. D. Proctor—1926, 1927
 Chas. L. Hyde—1926, 1927, 1928, 1929,
 1930, 1931, 1943.
 Robert Goudy—1926, 1927
 E. T. Cherry—1926, 1927, 1928
 A. B. Collins—1926, 1927, 1928
 C. C. Walker—1926, 1927, 1928, 1929,
 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933
 J. L. R. Gorman—1926, 1927
 Geo. O. Tice—1927, 1928, 1929, 1930,
 1931
 Chas. A. Payne—1928



ALDERMAN ROBERT A. PRINGLE
 For 1940, 1941 and 1942



R. J. GRAHAM
ALDERMAN—1940

Geo. A. Reid—1928, 1929
 D. W. Rollins—1928, 1929
 Dr. J. W. Kinnear—1929, 1930, 1931
 Harry Hill—1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935
 S. Wessman—1929
 J. D. McMillan—1930, 1931, 1932
 Harold Armstrong—1930, 1931, 1932,
 1933, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943
 John Fisher—1930, 1931
 F. A. Pinkston—1930
 Geo. H. Griffin—1930, 1931
 T. H. Marshall—1930, 1932, 1933, 1934,
 1935, 1941, 1942, 1943.
 Geo. Sprackett—1931, 1932
 J. W. Imlah—1932, 1933
 H. A. Morgan—1932
 G. C. Brickman—1932, 1933, 1934
 F. B. Foley—1933, 1934, 1935
 J. B. Harker—1933, 1934
 Benjamin Safe—1933, 1934, 1935, 1936
 Thomas Cushing — 1934, 1935, 1936,
 1937, 1938, 1939
 F. A. Domenico—1934, 1935, 1936
 William Harvey—1934, 1935, 1937, 1939,
 1940, 1941, 1942.
 Thomas Y. Wills—1934, 1935, 1936, 1937,
 1938
 R. D. Arnott—1935, 1936
 J. W. Barlow—1935, 1936, 1937, 1938
 Clifford G. Baragar—1936, 1937, 1938
 Harold Bateman—1936
 Clarence R. Clapp — 1936, 1937, 1941,
 1942, 1943.
 John R. Guthridge—1935
 B. F. Jennings—1936, 1937, 1938, 1939.
 Glen E. Thompson — 1935, 1936, 1937,
 1938, 1939.

Laurie Lewis—1936, 1937, 1938, 1939.
 E. G. Baldree—1937
 Andrew Kennedy — 1937, 1938, 1939.
 1940, 1941, 1942
 A. McLean Haig—1938, 1939, 1940
 E. Logan—1938, 1939, 1940
 J. Marshall—1938, 1939
 Harry. Rollins—1938, 1939, 1940, 1941,
 1942
 R. Carr and S. Howell—1938. R. Carr
 elected but resigned. Howell appointed.
 H. J. Allin—1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943.

E. Ormonde Butler—1939. 1940, 1941,
 1942, 1943.
 Thomas Jeffery—1939, 1940, 1941, 1942,
 1943.
 R. B. Cooper—1940
 R. J. Graham—1940
 H. J. Clarke—1940, 1941, 1942, 1943.
 R. A. Pringle—1940, 1941, 1942, 1943.
 Frank Follwell—1941, 1942, 1943.
 Harold Woodley—1943
 Frank Potter—1942, 1943.
 F. Chamberlain—1943.

OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE FROM THE DATE OF ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY IN 1878 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE

CITY CLERK—

R. Newberry—1878 to 1881, inclusive.
 D. B. Robertson—1882 to 1902, inclusive.
 W. C. Mikel, K.C.—1903 to 1912, inclusive.
 Wm. J. Thompson—1913.
 J. Wilfred Holmes—1914 to 1942, inclusive.

TREASURERS—

R. Tannahill—1878 to 1893, inclusive.
 L. H. Henderson—1894 to 1895.
 J. P. Thompson—1896 to 1902, inclusive.
 David Price—1903 to 1919.
 E. P. Frederick—1920 to 1928.
 H. B. Stock—1929 to 1942, inclusive.

ASSESSORS—

Thomas Rutherford, A. E. Procter, M. Graham,
 1878.
 Thomas Rutherford, J. Northcott, Jr., J. Harold.
 1879 and 1880.
 P. P. Lynch, John Northcott, J. D. Evans, 1881.
 Jas. Gordon, J. Harold, D. Brennan, 1882.
 Jas. Skelton, Thos. Rutherford, Thos. Thompson.
 1883.
 F. McKay, 1884 to 1900 inclusive.
 Robert C. Hulme, 1901.
 J. Parker Thomas, 1903, 1904.
 William Reeves, 1905 and 1906.
 H. Parker Thomas, 1907 to 1909, inclusive.
 James G. Lindsay, 1910.
 John A. Kerr, 1911 to 1922, inclusive.
 T. Ed. Ketcheson, 1923 to 1938,
 inclusive.

ASSESSOR AND COMPTROLLER—

Harold D. Bateman, 1939, 1942,
 inclusive.

COLLECTORS—

D. Ockerman, 1878 to 1880, inclusive.
 D. Ockerman and Jas. Ross, 1881 to
 1885, inclusive.
 D. Ockerman, J. W. Butterfield, 1885
 and 1886.
 J. W. Butterfield, 1887.
 J. W. Butterfield and W. Smeaton, 1888.
 J. W. Butterfield, 1889 to 1900,
 inclusive.
 Jas. H. Starling, Jas. A. Chisholm, 1901.
 F. Davey Diamond, 1902 to 1912,
 inclusive.
 J. W. Holmes, 1913.



H. D. BATEMAN
 Assessor and Comptroller for the
 City of Belleville.

W. L. Doyle, 1914 to 1918 inclusive.
 James M. Farley, 1918 to 1923,
 inclusive.
 Edna M. Farley, 1924.
 T. Ed. Ketcheson—1925 to 1938,
 inclusive.
 H. B. Stock, 1939, 1942, inclusive.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER—

R. Taylor—1878 to 1891, inclusive.
 R. C. Hulme—1892 to 1907, inclusive.
 James G. Lindsay—1908 to 1912,
 inclusive.
 Percival Lancaster—1913.
 J. W. Evans—1914 to 1916, inclusive.
 J. G. Mill—1917 to 1921, inclusive.
 Chas. D. Campbell—1922 to 1928,
 inclusive.
 Charles A. Mott—1929 to 1942,
 inclusive.

POLICE MAGISTRATE—

A. Diamond—1878 to 1880, inclusive.
Thos. Holden—1881 to 1883, inclusive.
J. J. B. Flint—1884 to 1897, inclusive.
Stewart Masson, K.C.—1898 to 1926,
inclusive.
W. C. Mikel, K.C.—1926 to 1934,
inclusive.
E. J. Butler, K.C.—1934 to 1942,
inclusive.
A. Bernard Collins, K.C., assistant mag-
istrate, 1942.

SOLICITOR—

L. H. Henderson—1878 to 1895, inclusive.
Stewart Masson, K.C.—1896 to 1902,
inclusive.
W. C. Mikel, K.C.—1903 to 1912, inclu-
sive.
Stewart Masson, K.C.—1913 to 1926,
inclusive.
R. J. E. Graham—1927 and 1928.
A. Bernard Collins, K.C.—1929 to 1942,
inclusive.

AUDITORS—

Hope McGinnis, Hugh Walker—1898.
Hugh Walker—1899.
Hugh Walker, James Macoun—1900.
Hugh Walker, Hope McGinnis—1901.
J. Frith Jeffers, Ernest H. Bird—1902.
Thomas Thompson, W. C. Mikel, K.C.
—1903.
Thomas Thompson, H. B. Hunt—1904.
Thomas Thompson, J. D. Clarke—1905-
1906.
Jas. D. Clarke—1907 to 1915, inclusive.
E. P. Frederick—1916 to 1920, inclusive.
H. B. Stock—1921 to 1928, inclusive.
F. G. Chamberlain—1929 to 1941,
inclusive.

CHIEF OF POLICE—

H. McKinnon—1878 to 1886, inclusive.
John Newton—1887 to 1919, inclusive.
Alexander Kidd—1920 to 1942, inclusive.
Walter Probert—1942.
Arthur Harman—Deputy Chief, 1942.

BELLEVILLE CITY COUNCIL. 1943



FRONT ROW (Left to Right): H. Woodley, H. J. Armstrong, H. J. Clarke, W. H. Rollins, Mayor; F. G. Chamberlain, C. L. Hyde, F. Potter.

BACK ROW (Left to Right): H. J. Allin, F. R. Wotten, E. O. Butler, F. S. Follwell, C. R. Clapp, R. A. Pringle, T. Marshall.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

Public Health Department, Fire, Police, Waterworks, Gas Works, Electric Light and Power, Harbour, Chamber of Commerce, Parks, Unemployment, The Great Depression — Hunger Year.

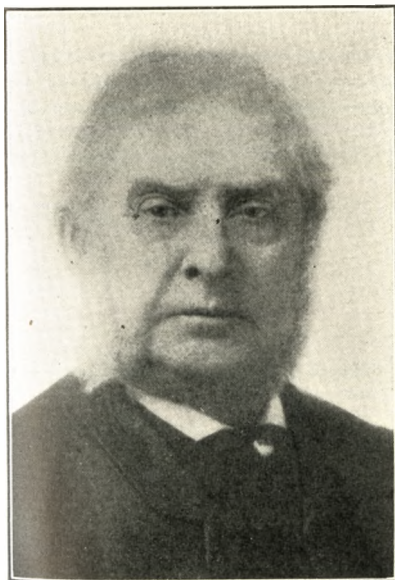
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SECRETARIES—

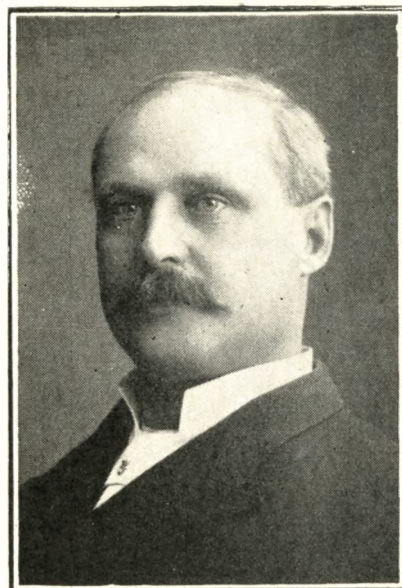
Geo. Benjamin—1836 to 1847, inclusive.
Robt. M. Roy—1848.
M. Sawyer—1849.
S. W. Washburn—1850 and 1851.
R. M. Roy—1852 to 1872, inclusive.
R. Newberry—1873 to 1881, inclusive.
D. B. Robertson—1882 to 1902, inclusive.
W. C. Mikel—1903 to 1912, inclusive.
Wm. J. Thompson—1913.
J. Wilfred Holmes—1914 to 1942, inclusive.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

Jas. F. Curlette, M.D.—1880 to 1882, inclusive.
Robert Tracey—1885 to 1902, inclusive.
Dr. H. A. McKeown—1903.
John Ross—1903.
H. A. Yeomans, M.D. — 1904 to 1921, inclusive.



THE LATE JAMES F. CURLETTE, M.D.
First Medical Officer of Health of
Belleville.



THE LATE HORACE A. YEOMANS, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health; former
Lieutenant Company "H" Midland
Batt. North West Rebellion.

Dr. G. S. Cronk—1922 to 1942, inclusive.

SANITARY INSPECTOR—

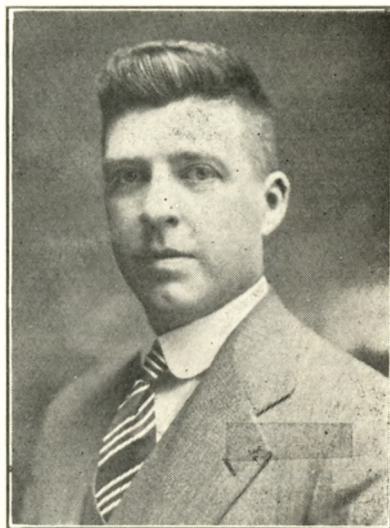
Richard Taylor—1883 to 1885, inclusive.
Wm. Hale—1886 to 1891, inclusive.
John Newton—1892.
R. C. Hulme—1893 to 1898, inclusive.
Constable Wm. Morton—1898 to 1902, inclusive.
Richard Arnott—1903 to 1916 inclusive.
Thos. F. Wills—1917 to 1924, inclusive.
Hope McGinnis—1925 to 1942, inclusive, deceased.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 1942—

Dr. G. S. Cronk, M.O.H.
Mayor Glencoe E. Thompson
Dr. Jack Marshall
Isaac Stephenson
J. V. Doyle, Chairman
Hope McGinnis, Inspector. Deceased.

**GEORGE H. GRIFFIN**

Former agent Canadian National Express Company, Belleville, first President Kiwanis Club, Belleville, and Secretary-Treasurer from 1923 to 1940, when he was removed to Toronto in the service of the Express Company. Former Chairman Board of Health, also served as Alderman.

**DR. G. S. CRONK**

Medical Officer of Health for the City of Belleville.

BELLEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Belleville Fire Department has a splendid reputation for discipline, performance of its duties and protection of the property of the citizens. Since Belleville became a City there has rarely been an instance in which a fire starting in a building has got beyond the building in which it originated. This is a remarkable tribute to the efficiency of the Fire Department.

It is also, of course, due to some extent to the character of the buildings erected and the ample space around buildings except on Front Street, where the buildings are necessarily congested, being the business section.

If the proposed boulevard along the river bank on the east side of the river west of the Front Street stores is constructed it will afford a much better opportunity of protecting Front Street property from the effects of fire.

From a very early date Belleville citizens formed and maintained a volunteer fire department. After the Incorporation in 1836 as a Village, pumping engines operated by man power were procured. Later these were replaced by engines operated by steam power to which was added a chemical engine and a hook and ladder plant. Since the establishment of the waterworks system the fire protection has consisted of hydrants distributed at suitable points throughout the City.

Membership of the permanent Fire Department since its organization on January 1st 1916 under Alderman James St. Charles and Chief W. J. Brown.

List of permanent men appointed at that time:

CHIEF

W. J. Brown

NO. 1 COMPANY

Robert Symons
Gilbert Brown
Dan Reeves
Walter Morley

NO. 2 COMPANY

Geo. Campbell, Asst. Chief
James Clement
W. J. Lynch
George Smith
Stan. Waddell
James Clarke

The following men were added to the Department July 1st, 1921:

(Platoon system coming into effect)—Gerald Vance, Charles Weaver, Mike Callaghan, Harry Sharpe, Dan Glenn.

At the time of the Lord's Day Observance coming into effect, allowing one day in seven off duty, the following men were added. June 1st, 1928:

Gerald O'Brien, George Imback, Stan. Waddell, Fred. Adams.

Enlisted for war from Department in 1916 and 1917—George Smith, Bert Pelker, Ed. Clark, Stan. Waddell, Charles Weaver.

The following members gone from the Department by death:

Gilbert Brown died April 3rd, 1924

Chief Brown killed on duty Sept. 20th, 1929

James Clement died September 5th, 1924

Fred Adams died November 8th, 1929

LIST OF MEMBERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1942—

W. J. Lynch, Chief; G. Vance, Asst. Chief; Frank Orr, Captain; Stanley Pomeroy, Lieutenant; James MacDonald, Stanley Waddell, William Mattis, Charles Greatrix, Joe Adams, John Thompson, John Grills, Leo Culhane, Wilbert Carter, Norman Meldrum, Frank H. Post, Frank Post, Lorne Wilson, Edward Post, Gerald O'Brien, John Darvell.



THE ABOVE IS A PICTURE OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH IS KEPT THE FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS FOR THE CITY

It is situated on the west side of Front Street, near the upper bridge. When first erected the lower storey was used for the police office and police cells, and also for the storage of the fire fighting apparatus and the upper storey was used for the police court room. Now the upstairs is used for sleeping apartments for the firemen on duty. The premises was acquired by the City by a deed dated October 3rd, 1866. For a number of years the building near the entrance to Victoria Park was also used as a firemen's hall, but the use of this latter has been discontinued.

Department was motorized in August, 1921.

List of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs since 1878 (when City of Belleville was incorporated).

CHIEFS

John Taylor appointed 1878
Mr. Taylor died during the year.
W. W. Campbell appointed March 21st, 1878
—died February 15th, 1915.
W. J. Brown appointed Chief March 1st, 1915—killed while serving at a fire.
W. J. Lynch, appointed acting Chief, Sept. 21st, 1929. Appointed Chief April 1st, 1930, and is still continuing.

ASSISTANT CHIEFS

W. W. Campbell appointed 1878.
H. Corby, Jr., appointed 1878. Retired 1881.
James Cummins appointed 1881. Remained Assistant until he died.
W. Campbell appointed Jan. 1st, 1916. Resigned 1919.
G. Vance appointed Ass't Chief April 1st, 1930.

QUINTE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 3, ORGANIZED 1874

This has been merged with the Fire Department and ceased to exist as a separate organization.

BELLEVILLE POLICE FORCE

The Belleville Police Force has heavy responsibilities and has had the reputation of discharging them with efficiency and zeal. They not only have the protection and surveillance of over 15,000 citizens but have a transient population to take care of amounting to about 50,000 each year composed of persons coming to Belleville to do business or visit.

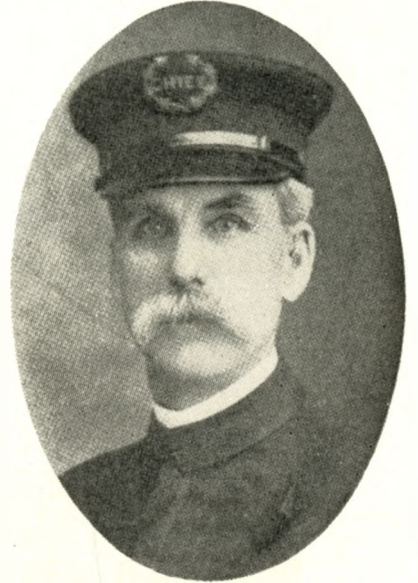
In addition to this there is about \$10,000,000 worth of personal property, \$10,000,000 worth of buildings and \$10,000,000 worth of land to be protected.

The members of the present City Police Force consist of: Walter Probert, Chief; Arthur Harman, Deputy Chief; Frederick A. Isard, Detective; William Evans, Constable; Peter Thompson, Constable; Harold Taylor, Constable; Clarence Arnott, Constable; Douglas Ellis, Constable; Horace Wright, Constable.

The following are some of the former members of Belleville Police Force—Cole Snider, Sergeant; John McCrudden, Sergeant; Thomas Downs, Willet Ruttan, John Roach, Patrick Hayes, James Wilson, Lee, Sanderson, Nathaniel McCoy, Purdy Cook, P. Lawler, George Neilson.

The only one of the above list still alive is Patrick Hayes, who served on the Military Police Force during the late European War.

A list of the names of the Chiefs of the Police Department from 1836 will be found in Chapter 3—List of Officials.



THE LATE JOHN NEWTON

Joined Belleville Police Force March 19th, 1878, appointed Chief March 1st, 1887, resigned and became Police Court Clerk in November, 1920. President I.O.O.F. Band, resigned in 1896. Prominent in Freemasonry and Sons of England. Died December 15th, 1930.



CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PINNACLE STREET, BELLEVILLE

After the present City Hall was erected in 1873, the Police Department was moved from the Fire Hall on the westerly side of Front Street, near the upper bridge, to the City Hall building, the cells and police office occupying the south west corner of the ground floor, the Police Court and Magistrate's office the rooms on the floor immediately above. About 1905 the Police Department was moved to the above building on Pinnacle Street, the lower floor being occupied by the police office and cells, the upper storey, the Police Court room and the Medical Officer of Health Office. This building was originally the Village Hall, and was used for entertainments, for Armouries and other public purposes. The ground floor at one time was used as a meat market where butchers kept their stalls.



**A GROUP COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE BELLEVILLE
POLICE FORCE AND CITIZENS**

Members of the Police Force are the late Sgt. Cole Snider and the late John Newton. The group of citizens include the late E. Gus Porter, K.C., M.P., the late N. B. Faulkner and Henry Row.

BELLEVILLE WATERWORKS

Belleville Waterworks was constructed in the years 1886 and 1887, under By-law No. 594, dated October 12th, 1886, by Moffatt, Hodgkins and Clarke, Watertown, N.Y. and operated by them as a private enterprise.

In 1899 the City of Belleville purchased the Waterworks for \$184,000. This was voted on Tuesday, May 30th, 1899, by the electors of the City and approved.

Early in 1901, debentures were authorized for the sum of \$182,000 to complete the purchase of the Waterworks.

In December, 1901, debentures were issued for the sum of \$10,000 for improvements to the plant and in 1912 debentures were issued for the sum of \$13,000, and in 1915 for the sum of \$21,205.55 for further additions and improvements.

In 1923, a new intake pipe was installed, 30 inches in diameter, extending 1410 feet into the Bay from the pump house and 1,300 feet from the shore line. This, with improvements to the pump house cost approximately \$100,000. Debentures were issued for \$78,000 to pay for this, the balance having been paid out of earnings.

In 1929, the new filtration plant was constructed which cost with interest to January 1st, 1933, \$213,305.15.

In 1930, under relief work a new eighteen inch water main from the pump house to the City was installed at a cost of \$60,564.09, less government relief grant, \$28,079.29. The total cost to the City of the new filtration plant and eighteen inch main to January 1st, 1933 was \$273,894.24. Debentures have been issued for \$120,000, the balance of the cost of the filtration plant and the new main having been paid out of the Waterworks earnings.

The total cost to the City of Belleville for the Water Works was \$600,000. Outstanding debentures \$148,000.00.

The land upon which the pump house and the filtration plant now stand originally formed part of lot 38 in the first and broken front concession of the Township of Sidney, but it has recently been taken into and included within the limits of the corporation of the City of Belleville. It is about 308 feet square.

When the city bought the water works there were 74,972 feet (about thirteen miles) of mains. In 1940 there were about 30 miles of mains. When the city bought the water works there were 1,000 users and 70 fire hydrants. This has been increased to 3,500 users and 304 fire hydrants.

Mr. E. T. Austin was appointed Manager of the Water Works, on the 9th day of July, 1917 by by-law number 2055 of the City Council.

Prior to Mr. Austin's appointment a number of other persons held the position at different times including R. C. Hulme, J. G. Lindsay, J. W. Evans, F. M. Clarke, and Mr. Lancaster.

The Water Works has been under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission, since March, 1937, with Mr. O. H. Scott as manager.

GAS WORKS

Gas Managers—William J. Thompson, 1905 and 1906; Thomas Gardinery, 1907 to 1918 inclusive; William Harden, 1919 to 1931 inclusive.

In 1854 the Belleville Gas Company was organized and authorized to lay down gas pipes throughout the Town and the Town also passed a by-law authorizing the Corporation of the Town of Belleville to take stock in the Belleville Gas Company. The Gas Works continued as the property of a private Company until April, 1904, when the Corporation of the City of Belleville acquired the plant which was operated by the City until September, 1931, when the Ontario Shore Gas Company purchased the plant from the City.

In 1936 the Gas Plant was sold back to the City and on the first day of March, 1937, the Gas Plant, along with the City Water Works and Belleville Hydro Electric Power Plants, passed to the Public Utilities Commission of Belleville, composed of two members, chosen by the electors, and the Mayor, since when this plant has been under the management of Mr. O. H. Scott.



FILTRATION PLAN OF THE WATER WORKS SYSTEM



**PUBLIC UTILITIES OFFICE EAST
SIDE OF FRONT STREET**

generated electricity at the Steam Plant on Reid Street. Ownership of the Trenton Electric and Water Company came into new hands and the growth of the use of electricity required larger equipment. The Electric Power Company was a holding company which had purchased the assets of the Trenton Electric and Water Company as well as several power sites on the Trent River where power was developed and distributed at 44,000 volts to various municipalities between Napanee and Oshawa. In 1910 the power was brought to Belleville and since that date the electricity used in Belleville has been supplied from the sub-station on Reid Street. In 1916 the Electric Power Company's holdings were taken over by the Government of Ontario and operated by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario until 1929 when the citizens of Belleville purchased their own distribution system. In this year the citizens of Belleville by by-law passed the 12th of November, 1929, appointed a Hydro Electric Power Commission of Belleville to manage and operate a plant for the distribution of light and power within the City, the first members of which were Eugene Fairfield, Charles Hanna and George Reid. In August, 1932, the Commission purchased the building on the East side of Front Street which was formerly owned by the late G. S. Tickell and occupied as a furniture store. In 1937 the Public Utilities Commission took over the management of this plant along with the City Water Plant and the City Gas Plant.

Members of the Public Utilities Commission are as follows:

The Mayor, George A. Reid and Morley P. Duff, O. H. Scott, Manager, 1938-1939.

The Mayor, George A. Reid and Morley P. Duff, O. H. Scott, Manager, 1938-1939.

The Mayor, Clifford Baragar and Morley P. Duff, O. H. Scott, Manager, 1939-1940.

The Mayor, George A. Reid and Morley P. Duff, O. H. Scott, Mgr. and Sec. 1940-1942, inclusive.

The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario maintain a switching station on the westerly bank of the River Moira between one and two

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

The first pole lines were erected in Belleville in 1885 for the purpose of supplying electricity for arc lamps. The electricity was generated at Lott's Mill on Station Street. In 1888 the generator was moved from Station Street to the Gas Plant on South Church Street. In 1894 a franchise was granted to S. A. Lazier and Sons for supplying electricity for incandescent lights and the rate set was 1c per night for a 16 candle power lamp. This franchise was not acted upon so in 1896 a similar franchise was granted to the Trenton Electric and Water Company. The Trenton Electric and Water Company developed power in Trenton and in 1898 electricity was first brought to Belleville from Trenton and delivered to a sub-station at the rear of Front Street, opposite Catherine Street. In 1899 the generator at the Gas Plant was discontinued and the arc lamps were operated from the lines of the Trenton Electric and Water Company. In the meantime, a plant for generating electricity for the Street Railway was built on Reid Street, and in 1904 it was taken over by the Trenton Electric and Water Company, and the electric system was tied in together and the electricity furnished in Belleville was supplied jointly from water generated electricity at Trenton and steam



**THE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
OF ONTARIO**

Corner of Victoria Avenue and Pinnacle Street

miles north of Belleville about opposite to what is known as the old Lazier Mills. From this station the power is distributed to the Belleville Station on Reid Street, and to a number of other sections in the County of Hastings. The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario maintain an office building at the southeasterly corner of Victoria Avenue and Pinnacle Street in which is transacted the business of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in this section of the Province. This building was formerly owned and occupied by the Bank of Montreal, but was acquired by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1925.

STREET LIGHTING

The earliest street lighting was by coal oil lamps. After the construction of the Gas Works in 1854 the coal oil street lamps were gradually replaced with gas lamps and by 1901 the streets were all lighted by electricity.

BELLEVILLE HARBOUR

The Belleville Harbour Commission was established by 52 Vic., Chapter 35, assented to May 2nd, 1889. (See Dominion Statute copied in another part of this book).

Description of the Harbour is as follows: "Commencing at a point where the boundary between the Townships of Sidney and Thurlow meets the waters of the Bay of Quinte, thence easterly along the Bay of Quinte and the mouth of the Moira River, following high water mark, to the line forming the east limit of lot number seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, thence southerly along an imaginary line forming a prolongation of such last mentioned line, to a distance of half a mile from high water mark, thence westerly to a point on an imaginary line forming a prolongation of the said boundary between the Townships of Sidney and Thurlow, and a half mile from high water mark, thence northerly along the said imaginary line to the place of beginning."

The Harbour Masters since 1889 and the dates of their appointments are as follows:

1889 Alexander Waters	1922 J. H. Carr
1891 D. Collins	1931 Robert Goudy
1904 Sidney Vandervoort	1936 Joseph Waddell
1912 George Dulmage	

The Harbour Commission consists of two persons appointed by the Dominion Government in addition to the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

The Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government since the Belleville Harbour Commission was passed in 1889 are as follows:

Thomas Wills—1889-1890; Thomas Ritchie—1889-1899; George Wallbridge—1890-1901; Thomas Hanley—1899-1901; T. S. Carman—1901-1911; E. G. Sills—1901-1902; David Price—1902-1911; A. P. Allen—1911-1922; B. L. Hyman—1911-1922; L. P. Hughes—1922-1930; H. C. Earle—1922-1930; George F. Ostrom—1930; T. Y. Wills—1930; A. H. Ketcheson—1936-1942; H. C. Earle—1936-1938; John McIntosh—1938-1942.

BELLEVILLE BOARD OF TRADE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Prepared by J. O. Herity, Secretary and Manager of Chamber of Commerce

Belleville was incorporated as a town in 1850, but it was not until fifteen years later that steps were taken to organize a Board of Trade. The formation of such bodies had then become quite general, both in Canada and the United States, following the custom in the British Isles where every town and city of any considerable population had developed civic organizations called Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce. The latter name, it might be mentioned in passing, is the one now universally employed in Great Britain.

On the evening of the 4th of July of the year 1865, the Mayor of Belleville, His Worship Rufus Holden, called a meeting of citizens to assemble at the town hall for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade. The Mayor, it appeared had received an invitation to send delegates to attend a convention of Boards of Trade at Detroit, Mich., on July 11th, 1865, and the organization meeting at the town hall may have been prompted by the request from Detroit.

The minutes of the organization meeting, which are fortunately still preserved, contain the names of a number of gentlemen who were prominent in the history of Belleville in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Among those present at the meeting was Mr. Mackenzie Bowell (afterwards the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell) then publisher of The Weekly Intelligencer. Two years later he was elected as representative of the House of Commons for the constituency of North Hastings in the first Parliament after Confederation. In 1878 he became Minister of Customs in the Administration of Sir John A. MacDonald and later became Senator. In 1894 he succeeded Sir John Abbot as Premier and was knighted by his sovereign.

Also present at this organization meeting was Hon. Billa Flint, senator and well-known industrialist, who did so much to promote the early development of the County of Hastings.

Hon. Robert Read, another Senator and prominent manufacturer, was also present, as was Henry Corby, founder of the Corby Distillery.

The following motion pretty well covers the story of the organization meeting:

"It was moved by M. Bowell, Esq., and seconded by T. Holden, Esq., that this meeting resolve itself into a Board of Trade of the Town of Belleville, and that a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and five directors be elected; said board to consist of an unlimited number of members." Implementing the motion, the following officers and directors were elected: President, E. W. Holton; 1st Vice-Pres., Thos Kelso; 2nd Vice-Pres., James Glass; Treasurer, Geo. Vair; Recording Secretary, John Parker Thomas, Barrister; Corresponding Secretary, Abram Diamond, Barrister, Police Magistrate; Directors, Hon. Robert Read, Senator; Hon. Billa Flint, Senator; the Mayor; Mackenzie Bowell; Henry Corby; R. Patterson, and Geo. Neilson.

A Committee was appointed to draft bylaws and rules of order and these were printed the following year. The fee for membership was placed at two dollars.

It would be of interest to give a resume of the subsequent history of the Board of Trade and the many worth-while accomplishments that may be placed to its credit, but the limits of this article forbid any more than bare mention of the fact that it maintained its existence until the latter half of the year 1919 when it was re-organized and became a Chamber of Commerce under the wider plan of organization recommended by the American City Bureau, then of New York and now of Chicago. During its later years the Board of Trade was most efficiently served as secretary by Col. W. N. Ponton, M.A., K.C.

The Belleville Board of Trade received letters of incorporation under the Canadian Board of Trade Act, the date of incorporation being June 9th, 1884. The incorporation has since been transferred to the Belleville Chamber of Commerce.

As mentioned above, the Belleville Chamber of Commerce was organized by the American City Bureau to succeed the Board of Trade. The work of organization was accomplished in November, 1919.

The officers and directors who took their places after the organization had been completed December 1st, 1919, were as follows: President, Jamieson Bone; Vice-President, Col. L. W. Marsh and W. R. McCreary; Treasurer, J. G. Moffatt; Directors, H. W. Ackerman, W. B. Deacon, Col. E. D. O'Flynn, Mackenzie Robertson, and O. H. Scott.

The important position of secretary and manager was finally filled by the selection of Mr. E. P. Fredericks, formerly of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Fredericks remained with the organization for eight months when he returned to the United States. Mr. J. O. Herity, editor and one of the publishers of The Daily Ontario Newspaper for the preceding ten years, was induced to accept the office vacated by Mr. Fredericks. This he did December 1st, 1920, and has since filled the position as industrial commissioner for the City.

The Officers and Directors of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce for the year 1942 are as follows: President, C. L. Jewell; Vice Presidents, O. W. Duff and C. B. Morgan; Treasurer, J. A. McIntosh; Secretary and Manager, J. O. Herity; Directors, L. B. Riggs, Irvine G. Hefkey, J. B. Boyce, J. A. McIntosh, E. P. Bernstein, and J. G. Galloway.



THE LATE JOHN ELLIOTT

He was manager of the Belleville Branch of the Standard Bank; was President of the Board of Trade; also assisted in formation of Belleville Chamber of Commerce; became President of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce; attended meetings of Empire Chambers of Commerce in Britain, also in South America and Western Provinces of Canada. He took a deep interest in promoting agricultural matters and especially the cheese industry and by his effort "Belleville Cheese" became known throughout Canada and beyond. He was active in educational matters and was Chairman of the Board of Education.

THE PARKS BOARD

The first members of the Parks Board were appointed by By-law in March, 1923, and were as follows: W. Rogers, T. P. Power, Charles J. Symons, Charles Dolan, Robert Colling and Charles Panter.

The Parks Board for 1942 is as follows: Mayor G. E. Thompson, W. A. Woodley, C. J. Symons, A. B. Baird, Maurice Callaghan, Cleo Colling and Orland B. Pinkston.

PUBLIC RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED

In Belleville as well as in all other municipalities there has always been a class of persons in the community who were unemployed to a greater or lesser extent for wages. In former years it was customary for persons who were unemployed temporarily or permanently to put in their time raising fruit and vegetables for their own consumption, and also for the keep of food animals such as hens, ducks, geese, cows and pigs. In this way most of the food required for persons who were unemployed for wages was produced by their own labor. Gardening, however, has gone out of practice to a considerable extent and as a result, that kind of food for persons and for animals is not available. In addition to this, restrictions have been imposed upon keeping food animals. The discontinuance of the production of fruit, vegetables and animal food produced by the labor of the individual has been responsible for creating most of the large number of persons now on relief. It is rather paradoxical that people will readily submit to the noise and smell of motor vehicles but object to the noise and odors emanating from food animals. Up to November, 1928, the needs of persons who were in the poor and indigent class were taken care of by the Women's Christian Association, by a committee known as the Poor and Indigent Committee, for many years, the Chairman of which was Miss Helena Lynch. On the above date the Ontario Government inaugurated the relief system, Miss Lynch being in charge of same. In November 1931, Miss Lynch was appointed by the City Council as Administrator of Public Relief and is still in charge of that service, subject to inspection by an officer appointed by the Ontario Government.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION — HUNGER YEAR

The year of the famine is spoken of sometimes as the "scarce year," sometimes as the "hunger year," or the "hard summer." The extreme distress seems to have commenced in the year 1787. With some it lasted a part of a year, with others a year, and with others upwards of a year. The height of the distress was during the spring and early summer in 1788. But plenty to all, did not come till the summer of 1789.

Notwithstanding, that Government supplied the settlers with provisions for three years, and also with spring wheat, peas, corn, and potatoes for seed, and took steps to furnish them, first with one mill at Kingston, and then a second one at Napanee, at the expiration of the three years, there were many unprepared. The mills were almost deserted, and the hearts of the people were faint because there was no grain to grind, and famine began to rest upon the struggling settlers, especially along the Bay of Quinte. But the greatest evil of all, it is averred, was the failure on the part of the Commissary Department to bring up from Lower Canada, the supplies which were required by those yet in the service, and who rightly looked to that source for the bread of life. But the famine was not limited to the Bay region; although, being remote from Montreal, it was here the distress was most grievously felt. Throughout Lower Canada the pinch of famine was keenly experienced. Even there, in places, corn-meal was meted out by the spoonful, wheat flour was unknown, while millet seed was ground for a substitute.

One who settled in the Sixth Township, (Ameliasburg) (who was subsequently a member of Parliament for twenty years) with wife and children, endured great suffering. Their flour being exhausted he sent money to Quebec for some more flour, but his money was sent back; there was none to be had. The wife tried as an experiment to make bread out of some wheat bran, which was bought at a dollar a bushel. She failed to make bread, but it was eaten as a stir-a-bout. Upon this, with Indian Cabbage, or "Cale," "a plant with a large leaf," also wild potatoes or ground-nuts, the family lived for many a week. In the spring they procured some potatoes to plant, but the potato eye alone was planted, the other portion being reserved for food. One of the daughters, in her extreme hunger digged up for days, some of the potato rind and ate it. One day, her father caught her at it, and seized hold of her arm to punish her for forgetting the requirements of the future, but he found her arms so emaciated that his heart melted in pity for the starving child. Others used to eat a plant called butter-nut, and another pig-weed. Children would steal out at night with stolen potatoes, and roast them at the burning log heap, and consider them a great treat. One individual has left the record that she used to allay the pangs of hunger by eating a little salt. But the majority of the settlers had no salt, and game and fish, when it could be caught, was eaten without that condiment. Even at a later date, salt was a scarce and dear article as the following will show: "Sydney, 20th November, 1792: Received from Mr. John Ferguson, one

barrel of salt, for which I am to pay nine dollars." (Signed), John German. Often when fish or game was caught, it was forthwith roasted, without waiting to go home to have it dressed. As spring advanced, and the buds of the trees began to swell, they were gathered and eaten. Roots were dug out of the ground; the bark of certain trees were stripped off and consumed as food. One family lived for a fortnight on beech leaves; and in the fifth township (Marysburgh), some were killed by eating poisonous roots. Beef bones were, in one neighborhood, not only boiled again and again, but actually carried from house to house, to give a little taste to boiled bran, until there remained no taste in the boiling water. In the fourth township (Adolphustown), upon the sunny side of a hill, was an early field of grain, and to this they came from far and near to eat the milk-like heads of grain, so soon as they had sufficiently grown, which were boiled and eaten. One family lived several months solely on boiled oats. One day, a man came to the door of a house in Adolphustown, with a bag, and a piece of "calamink," to exchange for flour. But the flour was low and the future doubtful and none could be spared. The man turned away with tears of anguish rolling down his face. The kind woman gave him a few pounds of flour; he begged to be allowed to add some bran lying on the floor which was permitted and he went his way.

In some instances, families living remotely, forsook their houses and sought for food at Kingston. One family in Thurlow set out for Kingston, following the bay shore on foot. Their only food was bran, which, being mixed with water, was cooked by the way by heating flat stones and baking thereupon. While there was generally plenty of pigeons, wild fowl, fish and partridge, yet they seemed to keep away when most wanted.

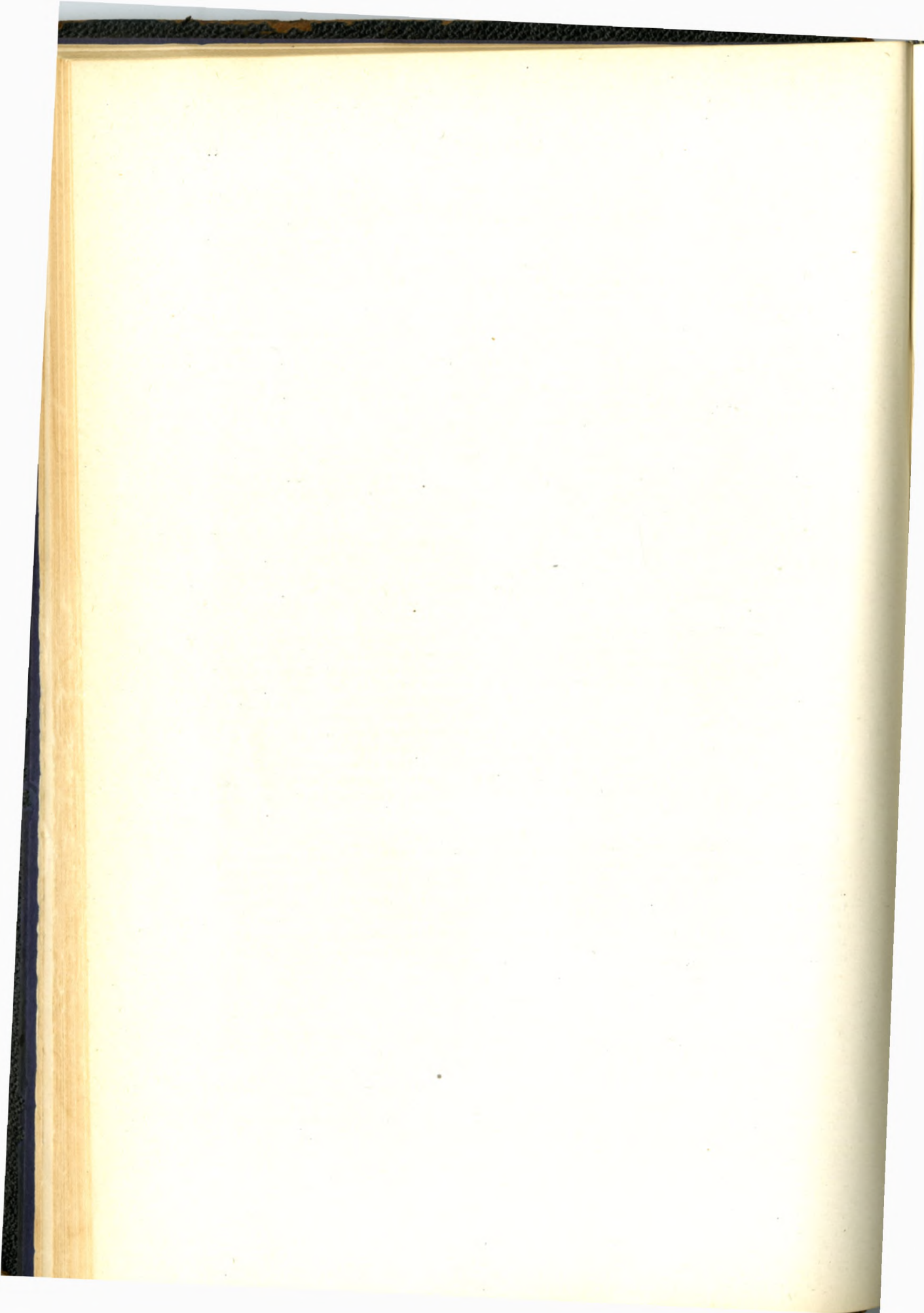
One family, four in number, subsisted on the small quantity of milk given by a young cow, with leeks, buds of trees and often leaves were added to the milk. At one time, Reed, of Thurlow, offered a three year old horse for 50 lbs. of flour. They often carried grain, a little, it is true, to the Napanee mills, following the river and bay shores. And when they had no grain, articles of domestic use were taken to exchange for flour and meal. A woman used to carry a bushel and a half of wheat ten miles to the Napanee mills, and then carry the flour back.

Ex-Sheriff Ruttan says of his father's family, with whom his uncle lived, "We had the luxury of a cow which the family brought with them, and had it not been for this domestic boon, all would have perished in the year of scarcity. The crops had failed the year before, and the winter that followed was most inclement and severe. The snow was unusually deep, so that the deer became an easy prey to their rapacious enemies, the wolves, who fattened on their destruction, whilst men were perishing for want. Five individuals, in different places, were found dead, and one poor woman also, with a live infant at her breast which was cared for and protected." "Two negroes were sent to Albany for corn, who brought four bushels. This, with the milk of the cow dealt out day by day in limited quantity, kept them alive till harvest." "The soldiers' rations were reduced to one biscuit a day." Game, occasionally to be had, was not available at all seasons, nor at all times, although running wild and ammunition was scarce, and some had none.

TEA

Tea, now considered an indispensable luxury by every family, was quite beyond the reach of all, for a long time; because of its scarcity and high price. Persons are yet living who remember when tea was first brought into family use. Various substitutes for tea were used, among these were hemlock and sassafras; there was also a plant gathered called by them the tea plant. (The above information is taken from Dr. Canniff's History of Upper Canada).

If the people in the above mentioned period had been able to enjoy the advantages of the present day they would have regarded the worst of our conditions as luxury and affluence in comparison to the conditions they were compelled to endure.



CHAPTER V

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Upper Canada Confederation Ontario House of Commons

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA (FROM 1792 FOLLOWING THE CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1791, PASSED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT CREATING THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA) FOR THE CONSTITUENCY INCLUDING MEYERS CREEK, LATER BELLEVILLE.

HASTINGS LENNOX AND NORTHUMBERLAND:

1792-1796—Hazelton Spencer
1796-1800—Timothy Thompson
1801-1815—David McGregor Rogers.
(Four Parliaments)

HASTINGS AND TOWNSHIP OF AMELIASBURG:

1816-1820—James McNabb
1821—Redistribution

HASTINGS AND NORTHUMBERLAND:

1821-1824—Ruben White
1825-1828—Ruben White and Thomas Coleman
1829-1830—Joseph N. Lockwood and James H. Samson.
1831-1834—Ruben White and James Hunter Samson
1835—Henry W. Yager and J. H. Samson
1836—J. H. Samson, died; writ issued March 30th, but General Election called.
1836-1837—Edmund Murney and Anthony Manahan
1837-1838—(Being the first year of the Reign of Queen Victoria).
1840—Same members sworn in.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

HASTINGS:

1841-1843—Hon. Robert Baldwin accepting office of Attorney General. Writ issued. Result unfinished owing to interference.
Edmund Murney—482
Hon. Robert Baldwin—433
New Writ issued. No return made
New Writ issued.
Hon. Robert Baldwin elected.
1844-1847—Edmund Murney
1848-1851—Billa Flint
1852-1854—Edmund Murney
Redistribution
1854-1856—Edmund Murney—North Riding
Billa Flint—South Riding
1856—Edmund Murney resigned
1856—George Benjamin elected October 30
1857-1860—General Election



**THE LATE THE HON.
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE**

Practised law for many years at Belleville, Ex-speaker of the Legislature, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Manitoba.

Redistribution		1863—2nd Session—Thomas Campbell
George Benjamin—North Riding		Wallbridge—North Riding
Lewis Wallbridge—South Riding		Hon. Lewis Wallbridge—
1863—George Benjamin—North Riding		South Riding
By-Elec.—Hon. Lewis Wallbridge—		
South Riding		

**MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, EAST RIDING**

Date	Name	Party	Majority Over Opponent
1867	H. Corby	Con.	241 Over Henderson
1871	H. Corby	Con.	162 Over Henderson
1875	N. S. Appleby	Con.	493 Over S. B. Wilson and G. J. White
1879	N. S. Appleby	Con.	71 Over Gordon
1883	W. P. Hudson	Con.	77 Over N. S. Appleby
1886	W. P. Hudson	Con.	106 Over H. Ashley
1890	W. P. Hudson	Con.	9 Over Vermilyea
1894	A. McLaren	Con.	161 Over Vermilyea
1898	S. Russel	Lib.	128 Over Stokes
1902	S. Russel	Lib.	36 Over Richardson
1905	E. W. Rathbun	Ind. Lib.	272 Over Richardson
1908	A. Richardson	Con.	838 Over Poucher
1911	Sandy Grant	Con.	Acclamation
1914	Sandy Grant	Con.	630 Over Holgate
1919	H. K. Denyes	U.F.O.	174 Over Grant
1923	J. F. Hill	Con.	1,487 Over Denyes
1926	J. F. Hill	Con.	1,612 Over W. Gordon
1929	J. F. Hill	Con.	Acclamation
1934	J. F. Hill (died 1936)	Con.	418 Over P. McLaren
1937	By-election, Dr. Harold A. Welsh	Con.	1200 Over Dr. H. Boyce
1937	Gen. Election, Dr. H. A. Welsh	Con.	156 Over P. McLaren

**MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
COUNTY OF HASTINGS, WEST RIDING**

1867	K. Graham	Con.	591 Over Farley
1871	K. Graham	Con.	Acclamation
1875	T. Wills	Con.	102 Over K. Graham and Lewis
1879	A. Robertson	Con.	327 Over Thos. Holden
1880	Robertson unseated		
	A. Robertson	Con.	149 Over E. G. Sills
1882	Robertson resigned		
	By-election		
	Baltis Rose	Con.	260 Over Lee
1883	E. G. Sills	Lib.	23 Over Rose
1886	G. W. Ostrom	Con.	119 Over E. G. Sills
1890	W. H. Biggar	Lib.	136 Over Ostrom
1894	W. H. Biggar	Lib.	81 Over Graham
1898	M. B. Morrison	Con.	201 Over Bleecker
1902	M. B. Morrison	Con.	321 Over E. G. Sills
1905	M. B. Morrison	Con.	524 Over Pringle
1908	J. W. Johnson	Con.	173 Over Pringle
1911	J. W. Johnson	Con.	Acclamation
1914	J. W. Johnson	Con.	949 Over Sinclair
1919	W. H. Ireland	Con.	425 Over O'Flynn
1923	W. H. Ireland	Con.	1,622 Over O'Flynn
1926	W. H. Ireland	Con.	2,421 Over H. W. Ackerman
1929	W. H. Ireland	Con.	2,596 Over G. H. Holton
1934	Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner Lib. (Minister of Health)		1,179 Over W. H. Ireland
1937	R. D. Arnott	Con.	1,319 Over Dr. J. A. Faulkner

**MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
COUNTY OF HASTINGS — NORTH RIDING**

Date	Name	Party	Majority Over Opponent
1867	Dr. G. H. Boulter	Con.	218 Over Reid
1872	G. H. Boulter	Con.	506 Over Ostrom
1875	G. H. Boulter	Con.	199 Over O'Flynn
1879	G. H. Boulter	Con.	57 Over Vankleek
1883	A. F. Wood	Con.	208 over Vankleek
1886	A. F. Wood	Con.	763 over Faulkner
1890	A. F. Wood	Con.	Acclamation
1894	James Haggerty	Prog.	50 over Wood
1898	W. J. Allen	Con.	252 over Lott
1899	By-election Mr. Allen resigned		
	W. J. Allen	Con.	255 over Lott
1902	J. W. Pearce	Con.	316 over Scott
1905	J. W. Pearce	Con.	1,531 over Cornell
1908	J. W. Pearce	Con.	1,049 over Riddell
1911	J. Robert Cooke	Con.	Acclamation
1914	J. Robert Cooke	Con.	1,650 over MacInnes
1919	J. R. Cooke	Con.	Acclamation
1923	J. R. Cooke	Con.	2,643 over McCaffrey
1926	Hon. J. R. Cooke	Con.	2,054 over Sharp
1929	Hon. J. R. Cooke	Con.	Acclamation

Redistribution changing constituencies to East and West Hastings.

DOMINION ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS — EAST RIDING

1867	Hon. Robert Reid	Con.	643 over Farley
1872	John White	Con.	44 over Frizzell and Holden
1874	John White	Con.	71 over T. Holden
1878	John White	Con.	20 over Aylesworth
1882	John White	Con.	53 over Ashley
1887	S. B. Burdett	Lib.	64 over J. White
1891	S. B. Burdett	Lib.	54 over W. B. Northrup
1896	J. M. Hurley	Lib.	223 over Northrup
			600 over Balcanquel
1900	W. B. Northrup	Con.	71 over J. M. Burley
1904	W. B. Northrup	Con.	328 over G. E. Deroche
1908	W. B. Northrup	Con.	1,345 over J. K. McCargar
1911	W. B. Northrup	Con.	1,066 over P. P. Clark
1917	T. H. Thompson	Con.	2,293 over W. Cross
1921	T. H. Thompson	Con.	1,349 over J. A. Caskie
			3,740 over J. V. Welsh

REDISTRIBUTION

DOMINION ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS — WEST RIDING

1867	James Brown	Con.	460 over T. Holden
1872	James Brown	Con.	455 over R. S. Patterson
1874	James Brown	Lib.	365 over Wills
1878	James Brown	Lib.	251 over Lewis Wallbridge
1882	Alex Robertson	Con.	236 over James Brown
1887	Alex Robertson	Con.	178 over J. G. Frost
1891	Henry Corby	Con.	360 over Clute
1896	H. Corby	Con.	246 over T. Ritchie
1900	H. Corby	Con.	842 over S. J. Young
1904	E. G. Porter	Con.	879 over B. O. Lott
1908	E. G. Porter	Con.	1,161 over J. Funnell
1911	E. G. Porter	Con.	1,771 over W. H. Hubbell
1917	E. G. Porter	Con.	1,625 over R. J. Graham
1921	E. G. Porter	Con.	1,171 over A. D. McIntosh
1924	By-election		
	Chas. Hanna	Lib.	414 over E. G. Porter

REDISTRIBUTION

DOMINION ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS—NORTH RIDING

Date	Name	Party	Majority Over Opponent
1867	Mackenzie Bowell	Con.	292 over T. C. Wallbridge 927 over McLean
1872	M. Bowell	Con.	207 over T. C. Wallbridge
1874	M. Bowell	Con.	97 over E. D. O'Flynn
1878	M. Bowell	Con.	241 over E. D. O'Flynn
1883	M. Bowell	Con.	361 over A. W. Coe
1887	Hon. M. Bowell	Con.	1,041 over H. H. Sutton
1891	Hon. M. Bowell	Con.	206 over P. Vankleek
	By-election		
	Alex W. Carscallen	Con.	over Vankleek
1896	Alex W. Carscallen	Con.	743 over S. Harryett
1900	A. W. Carscallen	Con.	655 over S. Harryett
1903	REDISTRIBUTION		
	RIDING CANCELLED		

DOMINION ELECTIONS FOR NORTH HASTINGS-PETERBORO

1925	A. T. Embury	Con.	2,764 over G. A. Brethen
1926	A. T. Embury	Con.	4,117 over J. S. Marshall
1930	A. T. Embury	Con.	3,994 over F. Aylesworth
1935	Rorke Ferguson	Lib.	over A. T. Embury
1940	Geo. S. White	Con.	268 over Rorke Ferguson

DOMINION ELECTIONS FOR HASTINGS SOUTH

1925	W. E. Tummon	Con.	2,611 over C. E. Hanna
1926	W. E. Tummon	Con.	3,792 over R. Vanderwater
1930	W. E. Tummon	Con.	2,199 over C. E. Hanna
1935	C. A. Cameron	Lib.	410 over W. E. Tummon
1940	George H. Stokes	Con.	A. MacLean Haig received 6447 Votes H. R. Cory received 3,403 Votes
	Received 9,190 Votes		

CHAPTER VI

BELLEVILLE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

MISSIONS

THE first religious activities in Belleville, of course, were in the form of Missions. The first definite attempt at early Christian Missionary work in the vicinity of what is now Belleville was in 1665, when Canada was a French possession, Father Fenelon and Father Trouvé, two Sulpician monks, were sent here and established what was known as the Quinte Mission (Roman Catholic). The territorial extent of their activities does not appear to be very well defined but it included what is now Belleville and the territory surrounding the Bay of Quinté. It is said that Fenelon Falls took its name from Father Fenelon so that it may be assumed their activities extended to that section of the province. This mission appears to have lasted only about two years. As there were no white people in the territory their work was with the Indians.

The Reverend John Stuart, who was originally a Presbyterian but joined the Church of England, came over with the United Empire Loyalists and settled in Kingston, first conducting a school and later becoming the Rector of Kingston. He occasionally visited the District of which Belleville is now the centre holding service in the humble homes of the Loyalists and has been regarded as the Father of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada. He died on August 15th, 1811.

The Reverend John Langhorn, an Anglican of Wales, was sent out to this country by a missionary society known as "The Bees" and after conducting services in the vicinity of Bath and occasionally coming west to the Township of Thurlow, returned to England in 1833.

The Reverend John Bethune, a Presbyterian and a United Empire Loyalist, came to Canada from the new republic after the close of the American Revolution and settled at Cornwall. He also conducted missions in the Belleville section and died September 23rd, 1815.

Mr. Turner, a Baptist Missionary, conducted a mission in this vicinity. Dr. Canniff in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," states that Elders Wyner and Turner are said to have been the first Baptist missionaries to conduct services in this section, probably about 1794.

The above missionary efforts were casual and not continuous and do not appear to have ripened into a permanent mission or church until later years.

"William Losee was the first regular preacher of the Methodist denomination in Canada. He first visited the country in 1790 and preached a few sermons along the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence and returned with a petition from the settlers to the Conference to send him as a preacher. In February, 1791, he again came as an appointed minister from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Losee was a Loyalist and knew some of the settlers in Adolphustown before they left the United States." Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 286.

As Methodism was at this time just in its period of formation the services excited considerable interest. Losee, who appears to have been a sincere and enthusiastic missionary, was handicapped by a withered arm. Dr. Canniff in his book refers to a romance in which the Rev. William Losee met defeat in his efforts to achieve the lady of his love, who is said to have married a rival missionary.

In 1793, Losee brought over to this country the Rev. Darius Dunham, who also conducted missionary services through the District. The Rev. Darius Dunham retired from active work in the ministry in 1800.

The first native Canadian preacher of whom we have any record, according to Dr. Canniff, was Andrew Pringle of Prince Edward County, who entered the Ministry in 1806.

The Reverend Father Alex Macdonnell appears to have been the first Roman Catholic clergyman to officiate in this district after Canada passed from France to Great Britain. He afterwards became the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. He was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1804. Dr. Canniff states that in 1806 he held services in the Township of Thurlow at the home of his relative, Alex Chisholm (near Belleville).

Many of the Scotch U.E. Loyalists, who came into the Bay of Quinte District from



GROUP OF FIVE CHURCHES

St. Andrew's, Presbyterian; St. Thomas, Anglican; St. Michael's, Roman Catholic; Bridge Street United; Victoria Ave. Baptist.

the Carolines after the close of the American Revolutionary War were Roman Catholics as were a number of the German Loyalists, who settled in this district about the same time.

Abbe Terland in his "Life of Bishop Plessi" of Quebec, tells us that a body of Highlanders were accompanied by an Irish priest, named Father McKenna and quotes Monsieur Mongolfier, Sulpician, who had charge at Montreal and Western Country. In 1776 he spoke of Father McKenna in these terms: "That missionary has been charged with accompanying a new colony of Highlanders about three hundred in number, who, they say, are going to settle in Upper Canada where they hope to enjoy the Catholic religion without molestation. They have already arrived at Orange and intend to fix altogether in the same place with their missionary, who alone understands their language. Years after, according to the Abbe, "Mr. Alex Macdonnell joined that first party of the Highlanders who had been licensed, the whole forming the settlement of Glengarry."

"The troop of Highlanders here referred to did not reach Upper Canada until the lapse of nearly thirty years, but it is likely that this was the first settlement of Catholics in western Canada. They came out to the Mohawk Valley in the Province of New York under the auspices of Sir William Johnson in 1773, but were driven from there by reason of the bigotry of the Dutch."

"Not much is known of Father John McKenna except that he was educated at Louvain, and was the first resident priest among the settlers in New York since the Jesuit fathers in Governor Duncan's time, nearly a century before. He took up his abode in Montreal with a Jesuit, Father Flocquet, and when the Hessians arrived in Canada, finding that many of them were Catholics, he went from company to company preaching and confessing in German, a language which he spoke fluently."

No doubt many of these with other Loyalists gradually worked their way up into the settlements along the Bay of Quinte and ultimately formed the nucleus of the missions which Bishop Macdonnell later found on his arrival in this country.

ORGANIZED CHURCHES

Methodist

It is not always easy to trace the transition from the early missionary activities of the present religious bodies into organized churches.

In a printed pamphlet issued in 1922 to commemorate the Centennial of the Sunday School of Bridge Street Methodist church there is a list of pastors given from 1815, although there is no information available as to just where the services conducted by the earlier pastors named in this list were held. There was, of course, no Methodist church on Bridge Street at that date.

Freedom from form and ritual perhaps made it easier for Methodists to organize congregations and as early as 1815, the year before the name Belleville was adopted, it is said that a Methodist congregation was organized with a pastor, namely, Isaac Brock Smith, and Class Leader, John Reynolds. The following were entered as members: Mrs. John Reynolds, Mrs. Seth Meacham, Mr. Samuel Reed, Mrs. Samuel Reed, Mr. Abel Gilbert, Mrs. Abel Gilbert, Mr. Conrad Mitts, Mrs. Conrad Mitts, Mr. William Ross, Mrs. William Ross, Mrs. James Farley, Miss Phoebe Zwick.

The following is a list of the pastors down to and including the year 1831, when the property on the west side of Pinnacle Street (a short distance south of the present market) was acquired by the Methodists by the deed as appears later in this article, and upon which was erected a church building.

I. B. Smith—1815-16
J. G. Peale—1818
Franklin Metcalfe—1819
Thomas Madden—1820
C. N. Flint—1821
Chas. Wood—1822
Samuel Belton—1824

James Wilson—1825
David Breakenridge—1826
John S. Atwood—1827
John Carroll and J. S. Atwood—1828
J. Beatty and G. Miller—1829
R. Jones and J. Musgrove—1831

The above mentioned property is described as Lot 18 according to the Government Plan of the Village of Belleville, and the lot was granted by the Crown to William Ross by Patent bearing date the 19th of December, 1818. We find a man bearing the same name as one of the members of the congregation in 1815.

The brick building now standing upon this lot and used as a store house and residence, was, it is said, erected about 1831, but prior to the erection of this brick building there was a frame building erected upon the lot which was used for religious worship. Prior to 1831 it may have been used by all Methodists and perhaps by other denominations. The lot, however, remained in William Ross' name until 1831 when he conveyed it by deed dated February

23rd, 1831, and registered March 18th, 1831, to John Reynolds, Benjamin Ketcheson, Pennal G. Sheldon, Arron Dame, Gilbert Bleecker, James Bickford and Asa Yeomans, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the description of the Grantees in the above deed the first religious denomination to acquire a title by deed was the Episcopal Methodists. It will be observed by the words in the description of the Trustees in the above mentioned deed of 1831 that they are described as Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and no doubt from that date it continued as a Methodist Episcopal Church until the union of 1833.

The Pastors of the Pinnacle Street Church from 1831 when the Pinnacle Street Church was described as a Methodist Episcopal Church until the Union in 1833 are as follows, as appears by the before mentioned pamphlet; 1832, Thomas Beavitt and Edmund Shepherd; 1833, J. C. Davidson.

In 1870 a consent to sell by way of deed this property was made by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada to Jonas Canniff, Nathan Jones, William Davey, Horace Yeomans, Merrick Sawyer, Thomas Holden and Windsor W. Jones, Trustees of Pinnacle Street Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. The above mentioned consent bears date the 5th of July, 1870, and was registered in the Registry Office on the 2nd of September, 1870. The same year the property was sold and conveyed by a deed by the above mentioned Grantees to Thomas Kelso and William Doctor by deed dated 9th of July, 1870, and registered in the Registry Office on the 2nd of September, 1870.

From the above it appears that while this property was a Methodist Episcopal Church in 1831, some time between that date and 1870, it became the Pinnacle Street Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. This as above stated, no doubt, followed the union of the two Methodist bodies in 1833, and probably from that time forward it continued as the Church of the Wesleyan Methodists until it was sold to Thomas Kelso and William Doctor, since which time it continued to be used as a Masonic Temple until sold to the Grand Junction Railway Company for a depot in 1873.

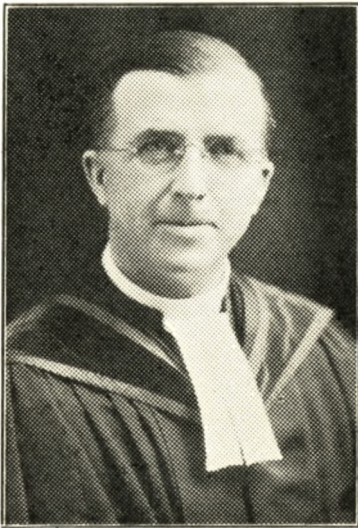
The pastors from the Union in 1833 when this Church appears to have become the Wesleyan Methodist Church, down to the union of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists in 1884 are as follows, as also appears by the before mentioned printed pamphlet: 1834-35-36—Henry Wilkinson; 1837—Matthew Land; 1838-39-40, Edward M. Ryerson; 1841, Wellington Jeffers; 1842-43, William McCullough; 1844, William Haw; 1845, I. B. Howard and G. F. Playter; 1846, I. B. Howard; 1847-48-49—John Gemley; 1850-51—Richard Jones; 1852, John Ryerson, James Preston, T. D. Pearson; 1853-54—George Young; 1855 to 57, John Carrol and T. S. Keough; 1858, E. G. Harper and W. C. Henderson; 1859-60, R. B. Harper and Charles Lavell; 1861-62, John Douse and Nathaniel Burwash; 1863, John Douse and William Hall; 1864, Samuel Rose and William Hall; 1865, James Preston and William Hall, 1866, James Preston and W. L. Shaw, 1867, James Preston and John Burwash; 1868, G. R. Sanderson and John Burwash; 1869-70, G. R. Sanderson and D. L. Brethour; 1871, R. F. Bland and D. L. Brethour; 1872-73, H. F. Bland and C. A. Hanson; 1874, Wm. Briggs and C. A. Hanson; 1875, Wm. Briggs and S. P. Rose; 1876-77, E. B. Harper and S. P. Rose; 1878-79 H. R. Willoughby; 1880-81-82, Wellington Jeffers; 1883-84, J. B. Clarkson.

The following extract is taken from an article by J. D. Ford:

"The old Pinnacle Street Church had the unique distinction of being the first Methodist Church in Upper Canada to use instrumental music in the service. The first instrument used was a base viol, which was played by the late Mr. Nathan Jones" (who carried on a dry goods and grocery business in Belleville, and was the father of the late W. Flint Jones, and the late Clement Jones, each of whom carried on separately the business of dry goods merchants). "In 1852 it was decided to introduce an organ as an aid to the service and the contract to build the same was given to the late Benjamin Nutter of this City, who made the instrument under the direction of the late Mr. Nathan Jones himself. It was made, we are told, in a workshop which stood opposite the Post Office on Bridge Street, East. The organ cost \$1,000, gave every satisfaction and was in use in Holloway Street Church, this city for many years. Mr. Jones, who was evidently a natural genius as well as musician, was the first organist and on retiring from the position in 1877 was presented with a set of silver as a token of gratitude."

BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH (Now United)

In 1862 the late Hon. Billa Flint conveyed Lot 24 on the northwest corner of Bridge and Church Streets to John Lewis, James H. Meacham, John Brenton, Horace Yeomans, Thomas McIntosh, James Ross, Jr. Nathan Jones, Samuel M. Benson, Charles Martin, William Watson, William Watt, George G. German and Asa Yeomans, by deed dated June 2nd, 1862, and registered in the Registry Office May 22nd, 1863. Upon this lot was erected a Wesleyan



REV. JAMES SEMPLE, M.A., Ph. D.
Pastor of Bridge Street United Church

Methodist church known by the name of the Bridge Street Wesleyan Methodist church. (now the Bridge Street United Church), the congregation of which appears to have been the successor of the above mentioned Pinnacle Street church.

The following extract is also taken from the above mentioned article by J. D. Ford:

"Bridge Street Church was the first Methodist Church in Upper Canada to have a spire and also the first to use a bell to call its people to service."

It would appear that the Bridge Street Church property consists of Lot 24 and a portion of Lot 25, the portion of lot 25 being on the west side of Church Street, extending 75 feet from east to west and having a width of 34 feet on the westerly end and 31 feet on the east.

Since 1884 the pastors of the Bridge Street Church have been as follows:

1885, Rev. J. B. Clarkson; 1886-87-88, Rev. John Learoyd; 1889-90-91, Rev. J. M. Hodson; 1892-93-94-95, Rev. E. N. Baker; 1896-97-98-99, C. E. McIntyre; 1900-01-02-03, Rev. W. J. Crothers, M.A., D.D.; 1904-05-06-07, Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, B.A., D.D.; 1908-09-10-11, Rev. Dr. Geo. J. Bishop, D.D.; 1912-13-14-15, Rev. H. S. Osborne; 1916-17-18-19, Rev. C. T. Scott, M.A., D.D.; 1920-21, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., D.D.; 1922-29, Rev. F. E. Mallot, M.A., D.D.; 1930-33, Rev. R. H. Bell, D.D.; 1933-43, Rev. James Semple, M.A., Ph. D.

TABERNACLE (METHODIST EPISCOPAL) CHURCH

Following the union of the two churches in 1833 a number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church refused to go into the Union and formed a Methodist Episcopal Church of which John Reynolds of Belleville was constituted the first Superintendent and First Bishop. This newly reconstituted Methodist Episcopal body appears to have continued to exist from this date and Mr. F. S. Deacon has furnished the information that his late Mother remembers seeing the Methodist Episcopal congregation holding services in the roughcast building situated on the north side of Victoria Avenue, between Pinnacle and Front Streets at some time between the period of the reconstituted Methodist Episcopal church in 1833 and the erection of the brick building at the corner of Great St. James and Church Streets later referred to. This rough cast building on Victoria Avenue was erected by the late John Everett many years earlier and at one time was used as a tavern and is said to have been responsible for the jog in Victoria Avenue between Pinnacle and Front Streets.

In 1839 the heirs of the late Captain John Walden Meyers conveyed Lot 40 on the northwesterly corner of Church and Great St. James Streets to Nelson Gilbert Reynolds, who, with Jacob W. Meyers, conveyed this lot to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church by deed dated February 13th, 1845, and registered in the Registry Office, February 2nd, 1846. Upon this lot was erected a brick building used as a Methodist Episcopal Church which continued as such until the congregation erected a church known as the Tabernacle on Lot 36 on the east side of Church Street which was obtained by deed dated July 14th, 1873, and registered in the Registry Office, February 10th, 1874.

The late Mr. J. E. Walmsley, ex-Mayor of Belleville, who was the Superintendent of the Sunday School for the Tabernacle Church, and who was an officer in that congregation since 1870 furnished the following information as to the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Great St. James and Church Streets; Messrs. Joseph



TABERNACLE UNITED CHURCH

Wild, D.D.; Pierot; Lane; Amos Campbell; Albert Carman, D.D. Dr. Carman became Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada and held that office until that Church was united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1884, when he became superintendent of the newly created body. Dr. Carman was also at one time principal of Albert College.

The pastors of the Tabernacle church are as follows: Messrs. McVety, Young, Locke, Copeland, Crossley, Earle McCutcheon, I. L. Naylor, D. T. McClintock, Rev. J. W. Houston, B.A., B.D.

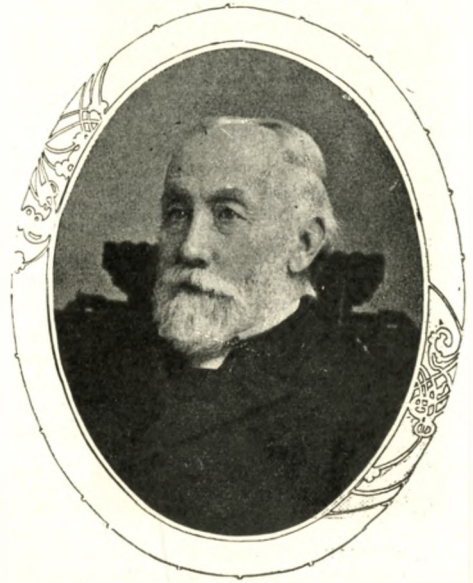
HOLLOWAY STREET UNITED CHURCH

Holloway Street Church was opened as an appointment of the Belleville Centre circuit in 1873. The Church is situated on the corner of Holloway and Dunbar Streets. For some time the need of church accommodation for those resident on the west side of the river had been felt, and on May 5th, 1873, the Quarterly Board of Bridge Street Church appointed the following gentlemen to select the site: Messrs. R. Richardson, J. Ross, J. G. Vandusen, N. B. Roblin, and J. N. Yeomans. On November 3rd of the same year Messrs. T. McIntosh, J. G. Vandusen, R. Richardson, I. Diamond, W. Holton, J. N. Yeomans, L. W. Yeomans, J. Wickett and W. F. Jones were appointed as Trustees of the property.

The first building erected was a small frame structure in which a Sunday School was organized in 1874 and services conducted as an appointment of Bridge Street circuit. In 1877-8 the present brick church was constructed. In 1912 the church was remodelled inside, making it one of the most modern church buildings.

The Ministers in charge since the church was opened in 1878 have been:

1878-1881—Rev. J. R. Locke
 1881-1883—Rev. S. J. Shorey
 1883-1884—Rev. Dr. Jeffers
 1884-1887—Rev. J. J. Rice
 1887-1890—Rev. R. M. Pope
 1890-1893—Rev. T. J. Edmison
 1893-1895—Rev. J. A. McCamus
 1895—1898—Rev. Robert Cade
 1898-1901—Rev. C. W. Watch
 1901-1904—Rev. J. R. Real
 1904-1907—Rev. R. H. Leitch
 1907-1911—Rev. Benjamin Greatrix
 1911-1915—Rev. A. R. Sanderson
 1915-1919—Rev. J. N. McClary
 1919-1922—Rev. A. H. Foster
 1922-1925—Rev. A. Brown, D.D.
 1925-1930—Rev. L. S. Wight, B.A., B.D.
 1930-1934—Rev. Harold B. Neal
 1934-1940—Rev. R. E. Newman
 1940—Rev. John A. Dilts, the present pastor.



THE LATE THE RT. REV. ALBERT CARMAN, D.D.



HOLLOWAY STREET UNITED CHURCH

It is said that the first organ used in the Holloway Street Church was that constructed by the late Benjamin Nutter, under the supervision of the late Nathan Jones, referred to in the article herein on the old Pinnacle Street Church.

THE CITY MISSION

The City Mission is a small church situated on the south side of Dundas Street, now under the direction of the United Church of Canada.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH

On December 26th, 1818, according to the minutes of Vestry, a meeting was held by a number of "the respectable inhabitants of the Town and vicinity" for the purpose of devising means to erect "a commodious Episcopal Church" in the town. The following resolution was passed.

"First. That in the opinion of this meeting that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York in order to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of the Honourable Executive Body to erect a commodious building for an Episcopalian Church upon the grounds reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose between Church and Rear Streets, in the Town of Belleville."

"Second. In the name, and on behalf of the said Trustees (as named) and in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so desirable an undertaking without delay should it please His Excellency to favorably answer, that a subscription paper be opened at York, Kingston and Belleville for the purpose of raising a fund, to enable the Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete in a perfect manner, the building of a Church wherein Divine Service according to the Church of England may be performed."

This petition received favorable attention, as the following reply indicates:

"Executive Council Office,

York, 4th Feb. 1819

Sirs:

I have received the command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you that your Petition on behalf of sundry inhabitants of Belleville, on the subject of the Land reserved for a Church in that village was this day read in council, and that His Excellency in Council has ordered the Warrant to you for the Grant of said land in the same manner as that for the four acres granted in trust to the Ministers and Church Wardens at York—viz., for the use of the Church of England as a Burying ground in trust to them, the Ministers and Church Wardens, and their successors forever, for the sole use and benefit of the said Church according to the forms and principles of the Church of England, the Patent for which His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to direct shall be issued free of a fee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) M. SMALL.

James McNabb, Esq., M.P."

(Author's Note—James McNabb, M.P. was a member of the Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada. Fifth Parliament 1808-12, and Seventh Parliament, June 1st, 1816-20).

At a meeting held in Belleville on February 20th, 1819, James McNabb, Esq., proposed that Thomas Coleman, Esq., should give a name to the church. Thomas Coleman, Esq., was then pleased to call the said church, St. Thomas.

At a meeting on March 11th, 1819, the following resolution was passed:

"That Allan Taylor, Esq., having proposed to build the said Church for £700, the Trustees upon the consideration of the same agreed to give the said Allan Taylor, Esq., a positive answer to his proposal on the 15th day of April, next."

On April 15th, the tender was accepted.

At a Vestry meeting in the "Episcopal Church of St. Thomas" in 1821, the Rev. Thomas Campbell, M.A., rector, presided and continued a most helpful pastor until the autumn of 1835. On his death in November of that year the Rev. John Cochrane succeeded as rector. The congregation showed a steady growth. In the summer of 1840 the rector's health failed and he passed away in Trenton where he had latterly resided. The Rev. John Grier became rector in 1841. During his incumbency, owing to the growth of the Church, it was found necessary to place more seats in the gallery. On March 3rd, 1842, the Rev. John Grier was inducted as rector by the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston, acting as Commissary for the Rt. Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Ontario.

The cornerstone of the first stone church was laid by the Masonic Order on May 13th, 1858. Prior to this the church was constructed of wood painted brick red. The Rev. Dr. Fox was appointed assistant to the rector in 1864. In 1871 the rector died and the Rev. Arthur Baldwin was placed in charge until an appointment should take place. On November 3rd, 1871, the Rev. Henry Patton, D.D., became rector. On his death in the spring of 1874 the Rev. J. W. Burke (later Canon Burke) became rector with Rev. Mr. Mucklestone as his curate.

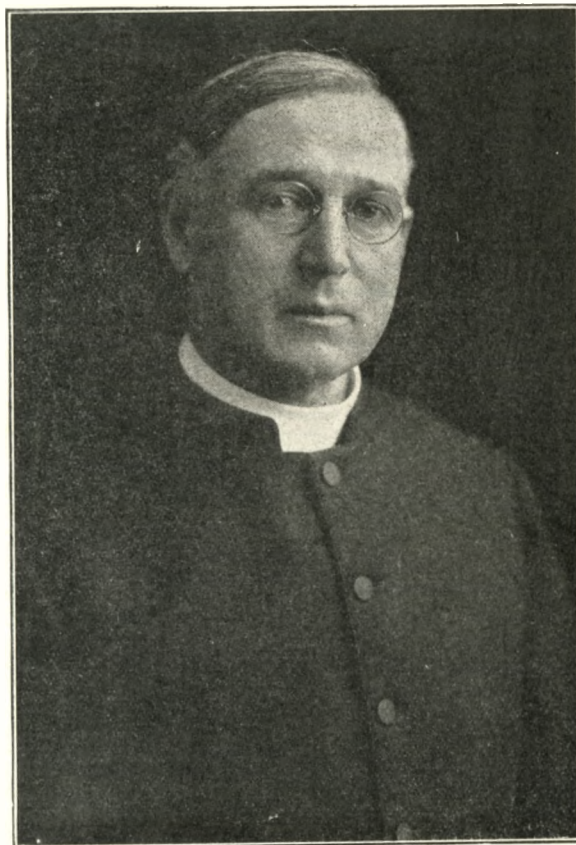
St. Thomas' Church was burned on February 26th, 1876 and services were held in the City Hall during the period of reconstruction. The Rev. Canon Burke in later years had as his curate the Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, who at the time of his death was Bishop of Chicago and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

The Rev. Canon Burke was succeeded on July 1st, 1902 by the Rev. George Ross Beamish, M.A., who later was appointed Archdeacon of Ontario.

On the 1st of February, 1927, the Rev. John Lyons, M.A., was appointed vicar. January 1st, 1931 he was appointed Archdeacon. He resigned as vicar of Belleville July 1st, 1931, and was appointed rector of Prescott. In 1932 he became Bishop of the diocese of Ontario. His designation is the Rt. Rev. John Lyons, M.A., D.D.

September 15th, 1931, Rev. A. Beauchamp Payne of the Parish of Lansdowne Rear

was appointed as Vicar of St. Thomas'. He was inducted by Venerable Archdeacon Coleman of Kingston under the Mandate of the Bishop on November 3rd, 1931. In 1940 the Rev. A. Beauchamp Payne was appointed Rector of St. Thomas' Church.



THE RT. REV. JOHN LYONS, M.A., D.D. KINGSTON
Rector of Picton, 1923 to 1926, Vicar of St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, 1926 to 1931. Rector of Prescott, 1931, to 1932. Elected Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario of the Church of England in Canada in 1932; elected Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario; A.F. and A.M. in 1932. Prior to his appointment of Bishop he held the office of Rural Dean of Leeds and Archdeacon of Frontenac.

The patent from the Crown granting land for the use of St. Thomas Church bears date the 20th of June, 1825 and describes the property as Lots 24, 25, 26 and 27 on the Easterly side of Church Street and the westerly side of Rear Street. Rear Street, which originally ran from the brow of the hill near Alexander Street to the southerly end of the City has long since ceased to exist, and the land forming it taken in with adjoining property, except that portion running northerly from Victoria Avenue which is now called Hillcrest Avenue. There is evidence of services being held in Meyers' Creek (Afterward Belleville) according to the Anglican form of worship many years prior to the date of the above mentioned patent granting the land of St. Thomas' Church, and it would appear from the above that the first building known as St. Thomas' Church was erected over six years prior to the date of the grant of the land upon which the Church stands. The late Suzanna



**THE REV. ALFRED BEAUCHAMP
PAYNE**

Born in Wales, Rector of St. Thomas Church, Belleville; Rural Dean of Prince Edward, Graduate of St. John's College, Manitoba University, Chaplain with the rank of Major, C.C.C.S. in the Great European War, 1914-1918.

G. Dorland £6 each; Wm. Breakenridge, E. H. Benjamin, Henry Frost, Jas. Todd, Wm. Wensley, W. H. Ponton, £5 each; Robert Clark, Francis Clark, Jas. Geen, Robt. Wallis, P. Mills, J. L. Badcock, B. Walton, T. Boselley, John Burke, C. P. Simpson, Robt. Newberry, W. Smart, David Reed, Jas. Harrison, John S. Turnbull, R. Wallbridge, A. Burdon, J. Panter, and several others of smaller sums. And the following members were appointed a building committee: Henry Bull, Chairman; James Whiteford, Treasurer; George Benjamin, Secretary; Francis McAnnany, William Hope, Lewis Wallbridge, B. F. Davy, Henry Corby and John Lovel Badcock; Architect, H. H. Horsey, Esq., Builders, John Regan, Andrew and Northcott, all of Belleville.

The cornerstone was laid by George Neville Ridley, Esq., assisted by The St. George's Society of the Town of Belleville of which Samuel S. Finden is President. There are One Hundred and Fifty communicants in this congregation, and the last census taken in the year A.D. 1852, gives the personal religious census of Belleville as 939, Church of England, and in the County of Hastings, 6,915.

We deposited in the box wherein this document is laid, a copy of The Belleville Intelligencer, now in the 22nd year of its duration, also copy of The Hastings Chronicle, in the 13th year of its duration, as well as a copy of the Churchmen in the 18th year of its duration, together with various coins of the Realm and such other tokens of the times as will show our position and state of forwardness and prosperity as a colony of Great Britain.

A.D. 1855"

CHRIST CHURCH

The following account of Christ Church is taken from a pamphlet published in 1925 by the church authorities in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the church:

A desire for an additional Church of England on the west side of the river arose in 1863, two years after the arrival of Rev. Septimus Jones at Belleville, when Christ Church congregation was organized. The Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, later Chief Justice of Manitoba, Thomas Wills, R. B. Cooper, J. W. Dunnett and many of the leading Anglicans of the City associated themselves with the new movement.

Moodie, wife of the late Sheriff Moodie, in a book published about 1840 under the name "In the Clearings," refers to St. Thomas Church as being built partially of wood and painted red.

"A MEMORIAL"

Deposited this Thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, when laying the Corner Stone of this St. Thomas' church in the Parish of Belleville, of which Parish the Reverend John Grier A.M., is Rector, and Francis McAnnany and John Lovel Badcock are Church Wardens. Should future events lead to the discovery of this Memorial it will be a token to those who follow after what their Forefathers have undertaken for the Church and Cause of Religion. This Edifice was commenced, when the following Contributions had been made: Edmund Murney, M.P.P., £250, Lewis Wallbridge, £250, Erastus Holden £250, John A. Grier, A.M. Rector, Geo. N. Ridley, Jas. Whiteford, and the Hon. John Ross £50 each; William Hope, B. F. Davy, Henry Corby, Charles L. Herckmer, William W. Meyers, Wellington Murney and James Lister, £40 each; F. McAnnany, C. G. LeVesconte, Geo. Benjamin £37 10s each; S. S. Finden, Charles L. Coleman, R. J. Everett, £25 each; Smith Bartlett, A. Ponton, L. Grant, £20 each; Q. McNider, Geo. E. Henderson, W. H. Coleman, Henry Easton £12, 10s each; Zenas Dafoe, Thos. S. Campbell, E. H. Coleman £10 each; L. H. Henderson, Philip Hambly, A. R. Dougall, Wm. Dafoe, D. Ackerill, David Smith, Thomas Heard, John Bell, Robert Gordon, Job Lingham £8 each; Ed. Chandler, W. P. Wilson, Thos. Earle, £7 10s. each; James Easton, E.



CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican)

No church building was available, so a meeting-place was secured at the Marble Hall, opposite the Upper Bridge. Here the newly formed congregation met and worshipped and from time to time was honored by visits from dignitaries eminent in the church.

The church was built in 1864, a modest rough-cast structure on Moira Street near the Upper Bridge. It was dedicated on the 1st of January 1865. In 1881 the Church was burned to the ground. Steps were taken immediately to build a new church which was dedicated on the 9th of April, 1882, and which is the present Christ Church at the corner of Coleman and Catherine Streets.

On November 19th, 1883, Gilbert Parker (later the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart) preached in Christ Church. He was perpetual deacon at the

Town of Trenton at that time. In 1910 the Parish Hall was built and in 1933 the rectory on Everett Street was purchased. In 1918 an oak altar and reredos was erected in the church as a memorial to those who took part in the Great War. The cost was \$700.

The following have been rectors at Christ church: Rev. Septimus Jones, 1863 to December 1870; Rev. Hans Caulfield, April 1871 to 1873; Rev. R. S. Ferner, 1873 to 1875; Rev. J. R. Jones, 1877 to 1878; Rev. W. C. Clarke, November 17th, 1878 to September 3rd, 1882; (He was formerly a Presbyterian minister but was ordained an Anglican clergyman in 1875). Rev. E. W. Sibbald, 1882 to June 1887; Rev. Samuel Daw, July 3, 1887 to October 22, 1894; Rev. C. J. Hutton, December 1894, to April 1901; Rev. W. B. Heeney, November 1, 1901 to June 25th, 1905; Rev. R. C. Blagrove, October 1905 to 1918; Rev. W. G. Swayne, June 1918 to April 1923; Rev. C. E. Clarke, August 1st, 1923 to 1932, Rev. G. G. Wright, 1932, the present rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

St. Paul's Church is a small congregation of the Church of England in Canada. The building is situated on St. Paul Street. It is carried on under the direction of St. Thomas' Church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

St. George's Church on Station Street was built in 1875 and opened for service October 10th, 1875 with Rev. James Mockridge as rector.

During the period when Christ Church was closed part of the congregation went to St. George's, the other section going to St. John's at the corner of Bridge Street West and Isabel Street with the Rev. Canon Bogert as rector. The parish of St. John's ceased to exist at his death.

The Rev. J. R. Jones was the incumbent at St. George's and shortly afterward was appointed rector of the two parishes of Christ Church and St. George's. In this way St. George's, which was erected as an independent church became associated with Christ Church, and has remained so ever since.

EMMANUEL (REFORMED EPISCOPAL) CHURCH

The following is a list of those who have been appointed as ministers at the above named Church since 1888.

Rev. A. H. Walley, appointed 1888, resigned 1889.

Rev. W. H. Barnes, appointed November 10th, 1889, resigned April 18th, 1892.

Rev. Charles F. Clarke, appointed August 31st, 1892, resigned July 2nd, 1893.

Rev. J. Simpson Trotter, appointed August 31st, 1893, resigned October 15th, 1898

Rev. J. Gilliland, appointed December 18th, 1898, resigned November 16th, 1904.

Rev. A. M. Hubly, appointed February 12th, 1905, resigned October 1st, 1918.

Rev. George Marshall, appointed February 1st, 1919, consecrated Bishop on July 7th, 1932. He served previously in Emmanuel Church, Ottawa. He has been General Secretary of Church in Canada for many years, knows the conditions and needs of the parishes intimately, and his election to the Episcopate gave general satisfaction.

Rev. D. R. Chatreau, appointed April 14th, 1940.

Until 1930 this Church was known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, and was affiliated with the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States of America. In that year it became affiliated with England and now the title is The Free Church of England, otherwise known as the Reformed Episcopal Church.

THE PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

The first Pastor was the Reverend Michael Brennan who assumed charge in 1829. His Pastorate included the present Parishes of Stirling, Marysville, Read and Trenton. Father Brennan was ordained on the 28th of August 1829 in the Church of St. Raphael, Glengarry, by the Honorable and Right Reverend Alexander Macdonnell, the first Bishop of Kingston. There had been a Catholic Church in Belleville before the year 1829, near the head of Patterson Street. Father Brennan built a church on the south east corner of the same lot on which the present Church stands. It was a modest wooden building 20' x 30'. The Rectory was the small white house which was removed in 1931 to extend the spacious lawns on the south side of the present Church. The cemetery lay between the Church and the Rectory. In 1837 a stone Church was erected and here the parishioners worshipped for 50 years. After more than forty years labour in this parish Father Brennan passed away on October 31st, 1869, at the age of 73.

Right Reverend James Farrelly, V.G., was the second Pastor of St. Michael's Parish, coming here in 1869. He was the founder of the first Separate School in the City. The boys' school was situated on John Street north of the present R.C. High School. The girls attended a Convent School in which the Sisters of Loretta taught as early as 1867. The High School property was purchased in 1882. At one time there were two schools for boys, West Belleville having one for a short time. Monsignor Farrelly bought the lot on which St. Michael's Academy now stands from the Government. When Belleville was incorporated as a city that area was set aside for a hospital and was known as the "hospital lot." A school building was not erected there, however, during his pastorate. Monsignor Farrelly undertook the building of a new church in Belleville, as it was found that the stone building in use was inadequate to accommodate the growing congregation. The site of the new edifice was south of the earlier church and it was a splendid Gothic structure. The corner stone was laid by Archbishop Cleary, on Sunday, August 22nd, 1886. Two years later the building was completed. Archbishop Cleary said the last Mass in the old church on Sunday, October 7th, 1888 and at eleven-thirty in the same morning, blessed the new church. Previous to the building of the church, the bodies reposing in the cemetery near by were transferred to a new burying grounds near the Grand Trunk Station, which was used until 1904. In December 1904 St. Michael's Parish suffered a severe loss when one week before Christmas their beautiful church was destroyed by fire. Monsignor Farrelly grief stricken at the disaster, realized that his age precluded the onerous task of rebuilding and resigned his pastorate. He spent the few remaining years of his life in retirement in the city after thirty-five years as Pastor of St. Michael's. Monsignor Farrelly was appointed a Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope in 1881, and was made Vicar General of the Diocese in 1884. He was also Administrator of the Diocese on several occasions, during the death or absence of the Bishop. All the citizens rallied to the aid of the parishioners after the fire. The City Hall was offered by the Mayor and Council as a place



THE LATE
THE REV. W. B. COLLINS

Of Our Lady of Grace Church, Fisher's Island, N.Y. Born at Belleville, a graduate of St. Michael's Academy, son of the late Alderman Daniel Collins, a former Harbour Master at Belleville.

where Sunday Mass might be said and for some weeks the building was used for that purpose. Later Mass was said in the Opera House.

The next Pastor, Reverend D. A. Twomey assumed his duties on January 23rd, 1905, and began the planning of a new church. This church, a gem of architecture, is regarded as one of the finest in Canada. It was erected on the site of the former church. Father Twomey built St. Michael's Academy on the corner of Victoria Avenue and Church Street, and also established St. James' Cemetery on the Trent Road. He died on January 30th, 1909.

He was followed as Pastor by the Reverend M. J. Spratt in 1909. Father Spratt was here only two years and in 1911 was appointed Archbishop of Kingston.

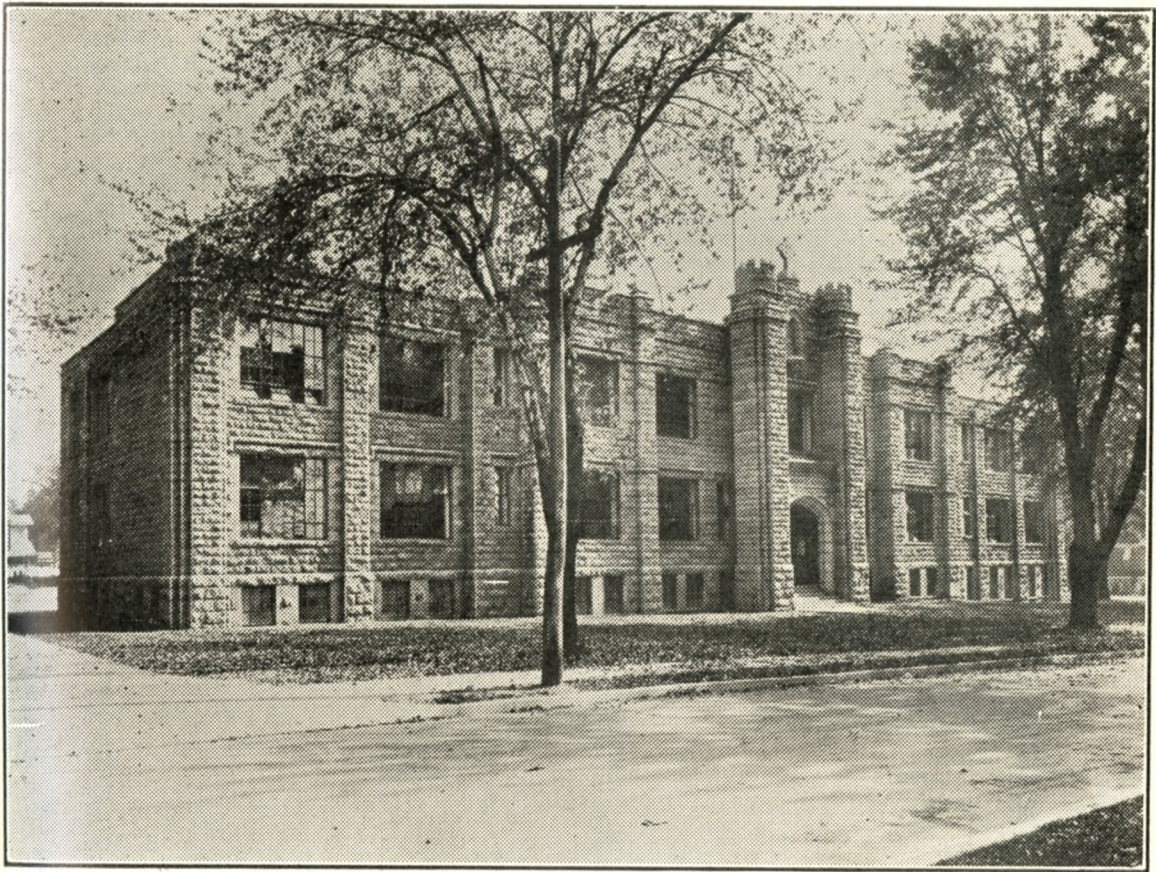
Reverend C. J. Killeen succeeded as Pastor in 1911. St. Michael's Academy was destroyed by fire in 1929. Although in failing health Father Killeen immediately began planning for an even finer school. The present magnificent St. Michael's Academy, recognized as one of the finest schools in Canada was completed December, 1930. Father Kil-

leen did not see the completion of this institution which is a monument to his memory as he passed to his reward June 7, 1930. The new school was blessed by His Excellency the Most Reverend A. Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, on October 22nd, 1930. The Right Reverend Monsignor J. F. Nicholson, V.G., the present Pastor, assumed charge on Sept. 7th, 1930. Monsignor Nicholson was formerly Dean of Regiopolis College, Kingston. He served in the Great War as Catholic Chaplain to the 8th Brigade, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and holds the Military Cross. He has been Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Kingston since 1928 and was created Domestic Prelate to His Holiness in 1930. Monsignor Nicholson has filled the office of Administrator of the Archdiocese on several occasions. He is assisted by Rev. Father C. E. Baker, and Rev. Father A. L. O'Donnell.



THE LATE THE MOST REV. M. J. SPRATT, D.D.

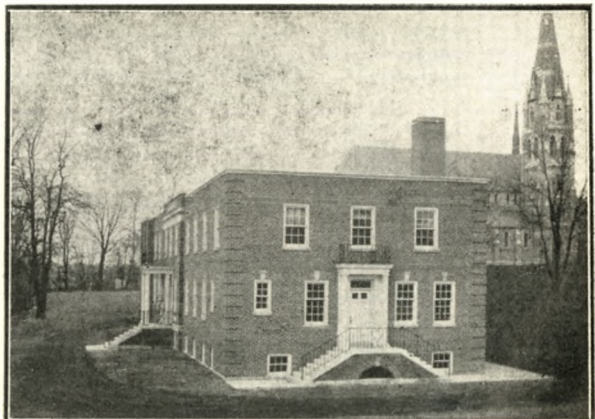
Archbishop of the Diocese of Kingston. He was pastor of St. Michael's R.C. Church at Belleville in 1909, and until he was appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of Kingston in 1911.



ST. MICHAEL'S ACADEMY, BELLEVILLE



ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL



NEW R.C. NUNS' HOME
Corner Victoria Ave. and Pinnacle Streets

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The land occupied by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was conveyed by the Crown to the following Trustees, namely John Turnbull, Roswell Leavens, William Zwick, George Corpwe, William H. Wallbridge, Charles Bonistell, Anthony Marshall, Donald Murchison, William Robertson and James H. Sampson, by a deed obtained from the Crown dated March 16th, 1829. A frame building was soon afterward built upon the land now occupied by the Church at the corner of Victoria Avenue, formerly Hotel Street, and Church Street, which was later superceded by a brick building. This latter was destroyed by fire on September 9th, 1894. In 1895 the present splendid brick edifice was erected and later remodelled in 1930, making provision for a useful Sunday school and for meetings, entertainments, and Church dinners, also containing one of the latest and most up-to-date organs.

Prior to the erection of the frame building meetings were held by the congregation but there are no records available showing the place or places of meeting or the names of ministers in charge or other Church officers. It is believed that when the Church was destroyed by fire in 1894, that earlier records which had been preserved were consumed.

The following is a list of the names, so far as available, of the ministers who have officiated at this church: Rev. Mr. McKeown, date of induction not known; Rev. Mr. Walker, date of induction not known; Rev. J. C. Smith, M.A., June 21st, 1869; Rev. M. W. McLean, M.A., November 12th, 1873; Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, B.A., D.D., September 13th, 1904; Rev. A. S. Kerr, B.A., March 19th, 1910; Rev. A. G. Stewart, D.D., August 27th, 1925; Rev. J. A. Seymour, M.A., S.T.D., March 13th, 1929; Rev. W. J. Walker, B.A., D.D., June 29th, 1934, resigned 1942; Rev. J. G. Hornsby, Nov. 26th, 1942.

There are no records of ministers previous to the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Session of the Church, so far as available:

William Tennent	1854	W. C. Reid	1912
Thomas Rutherford		Wm. McIntosh	1912
George Neilson		J. Fenn	1912
John McNider		J. Sills	1920
George Easton	1871	R. Templeton	1920
D. Pitceathly	1872	W. Leslie	1920
W. A. Shepherd	1872	C. E. Bateman	1925
Alex Robertson	1872	C. A. Cameron	1925
Andrew Thompson	1872	W. V. Fairbairn	1925
John Bell	1880	D. L. Fleming	1925
Hugh Walker	1880	G. A. Irvine	1925
William Clarke	1880	D. F. MacRae	1925
N. D. McArthur	1880	Rev. Dr. W. S. MacTavish	1925
W. P. Hudson	1893	R. J. Murray	1925
W. J. Campbell	1901	W. H. Middleton	1925
Adam Leslie	1904	I. L. Moore	1925
William McGie	1905	E. E. Timmerman	1925
H. C. Hunt	1905	J. A. Cokers	1929
J. W. Wardrope	1907	R. S. Dewar	1929
B. Mallory	1907	E. V. Illsey	1931
W. B. Horie	1907	A. B. Baird	1931

MEMBERS OF THE KIRK SESSION FOR 1942

Rev. W. J. Walker,	E. E. Timmerman	J. A. Cokers	C. A. Cameron
Moderator	W. V. Fairbairn	D. L. Fleming	C. E. Bateman
Arthur L. Hill, Clerk	Percy Ransom	R. J. S. Dewar	G. V. Weir
W. H. Middleton	Robert Wilson	A. B. Baird	Morley P. Anderson
I. L. Moore	J. W. Haggerty	I. Sills	

JOHN STREET UNITED CHURCH (Formerly Presbyterian)

The following is a list of Pastors of John Street Presbyterian Church, later the United Church of Canada.

1847-1857—Rev. Wm. Gregg
 1857-1859—Rev. Wm. F. White
 1859-1870—Rev. Wm. McLaren
 1870-1879—Rev. John Burton
 1880-1886—Rev. David Mitchell
 1886-1891—Rev. J. Henry George
 1891-1895—Rev. J. L. George
 1895-1902—Rev. T. J. Thompson

1902-1913—Rev. A. H. Drumm
 1913-1917—Rev. E. C. Currie
 1917-1928—Rev. D. C. Ramsay
 1928 —Rev. Robert Hall, Pastor until
 destruction of church by fire
 and the discontinuance of the
 congregation.

Former Clerks of Session are as Follows:

1891-1904—A. G. Northrup
1904-1922—D. V. Sinclair
1922-1925—I. L. Moore

1925 —J. B. Findlay, Clerk until destruction of church by fire and the discontinuance of the congregation.

Owing to an early fire, the records of the church were destroyed which has materially hampered the assembling of information in reference to the early history of the church. The present site of the church was obtained by deed dated February 12th, 1850, to William Smart, who later conveyed the property to Rufus Holden, William H. Ponton, Alexander Stuart, George Robertson, John Coulter, John Oddie, Joseph Keith and James Ross who conveyed it to Rufus Holden, John Keith, George Vair, John Forin and A. G. Northrup as Trustees of the Congregation of John Street Presbyterian Church.

The church again sustained a serious fire on the 31st day of October, 1936, which destroyed practically everything but the stone walls. After the fire it was decided to discontinue the congregation, the members of which went to other churches in the city.

BAPTIST CHURCH

(Corner of Victoria Avenue and Pinnacle Street)

The congregation of this Church appears to have started in Belleville by services held at the home of Gersham Reed on Mill Street. Commencing May 1st, 1873, the meetings were held in the Workingmen's Temperance Hall and later at Shire Hall. In 1875 a church was erected at the corner of West Moira and Coleman Streets. In 1896 the congregation moved to a building standing at the corner of Pinnacle Street and Victoria Avenue. In 1906 the present church building was erected on this same site:

The ministers of the congregation have been as follows:

Rev. W. S. Patterson—May 1873-June 1875.
Rev. D. Mulhern—Aug. 1875-Nov. 1876.
Rev. Alex Turnbull—Jan. 1877-Jan. 1883.
Rev. E. J. Stobo, Sr.—Feb. 1883-Dec. 1883.
Rev. J. J. Baker—April 1884-Aug. 1887.
Rev. D. M. Mihell—Oct. 1887-July 1890.
Rev. J. M. Munroe—Oct. 1890-July 1892.
Rev. R. Marshall—Oct. 1892-March 1895
Rev. V. H. Cowsert—Aug. 1895-April, 1901
Rev. O. C. Elliott—May 1901-May 1905

Rev. Chas. Emerson—July 1905-Dec. 1907
Rev. J. A. Hilts—Feb. 1908-July 1909
Rev. J. A. Ford—Oct. 1909-April 1910
Rev. C. G. Smith—July 1910-March 1918
Rev. Wm. H. Wallace—June 1918 to July 1922
Rev. N. S. McKechnie—Sept. 1922-Dec. 1926
Rev. A. Hillard Jones—Jan. 1927-Aug. 1934
Rev. G. C. Sinclair—Sept. 1934-Oct. 31, 1938
Rev. C. T. Olmstead—Feb. 1, 1939.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The 10th Corps of the Salvation Army was established at Belleville, February 3rd, 1884 by Major Moore. Captain Annie Hassen was in Command of the Corps. This officer was followed by Captain Joseph Morterhead, Captain Maggie E. Phillips and Captain Thomas Calhoun.

Captain Nellie Ryerson took charge Oct. 23rd, 1895. This officer was very popular, but following the practice of the frequent changing of officers she was sent elsewhere February 25th, 1886. Captain Nellie Ryerson was married at Belleville to the first pioneer Salvation Army leader in Canada, namely, Captain Joe Ludgate, who has since become Chaplain in the United States Army, residing at Wheaton, Ill., with his wife.



SALVATION ARMY CITADEL, BELLEVILLE

Following Captain Nellie Ryerson was Captain William McIntyre, who has since become Commander in charge of the Central United States of America, with headquarters at Chicago.

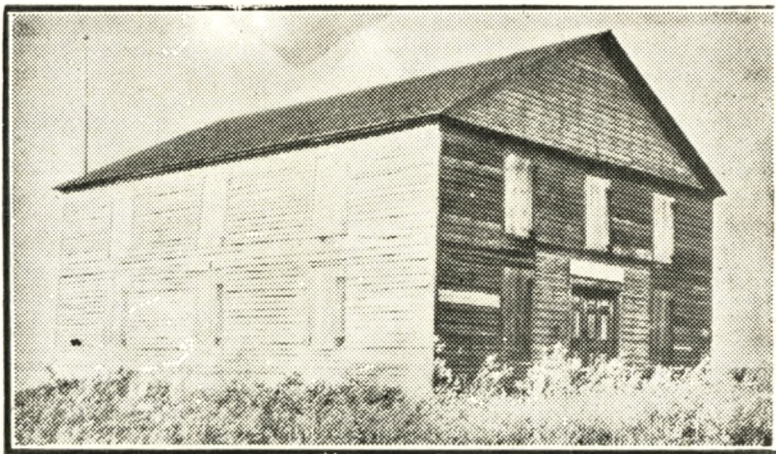
The Army commenced its services in the Metropolitan Hall and continued there until the Salvation Army Citadel was built on the lot which was presented to the Army by the late William Bleecker. James A. Roy furnished the seating accommodation. The citizens of Belleville, generally, assisted in the building of the citadel. A new citadel was erected in 1940 on the site of the old one. The old citadel had provision for the residence of the Officer in Command, but the new citadel does not contain such a provision.

Fifteen members of the Salvation Army band in Belleville were members of the Military Band overseas in the Great European War, under command of Lieutenant Hinchey of Belleville, who, after his return, became the leader of the Belleville City Band for a time. Three members of the Salvation Army Band at Belleville have obtained prizes at the Toronto Exhibition Cornet competitions, namely Jack Green, first prize, 1930; George Wardell, a son of the present Band Master, second prize in 1931; and Arnold Brown, third prize in 1931. David Wardell, the present band master, has occupied that position for 24 years.

Adjutant J. J. Smith is at present in command of the Army here.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

An event of considerable importance in the church history of Belleville took place in September 1942, when the General Council of the United Church of Canada held its 10th by-annual meeting here. The principal sessions were held in the Bridge Street United Church. It assembled under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Aubrey S. Tuttle, Moderator. The session lasted from September 9th to the 19th. Before the close of the meeting the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Sclater, minister of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. G. A. Sisco was elected Secretary. This was the first time the Council met at Belleville. During the session, a pilgrimage was made to the old Methodist church, built 1792 at Hay Bay, in the township of Adolphustown, county of Lennox and Addington, said to be the first Methodist Church erected in Canada. The frame of the building was hewn out of the native forest trees and secured in position with wooden pins. The outside sheeting was fastened with hand made nails, the product of the early Blacksmith shop. This old building is of interest to Belleville residents not only because of its religious association but because in the early days persons resident in the vicinity of what is now Belleville, had to journey to Adolphustown to conduct their legal business before the Court held in that Township.



THE OLD HAY BAY CHURCH, TOWNSHIP OF ADOLPHUSTOWN

This Church was built in 1792, by a number of the original U.E. Loyalists who came into the Bay of Quinte District, landing in the township of Adolphustown on June 16th, 1784. The subscribers to the erection of the Church with the amounts in pounds sterling as follows: Paul Huff, 10; Peter Frederick, 4; Elizabeth Roblin, 12; William Casey 4; Daniel Steel, 3 10s; Joseph Allison 5; William Green, 1; William Ruttan, 10; Solomon Huff, 2; Arra Ferguson 3; William Ketcheson, 2; John Green, 3; Conrad Van Dusen, 15; Casper VanDusen, 2; Daniel Daffoe, 4; Peter Ruttan, 4; Stophel German, 2; Joseph Clapp, 5; John Bininger, 1; Henry Hoover, 8 10s; Andrew Embury, 2.

RELIGIOUS SURVEY OF BELLEVILLE

December, 1942

The committee for the religious survey of the city have met to finish summarizing the results of the recent canvass for church affiliation. The canvass as a whole was quite thorough, although there were instances due to people being away or for other reasons, that information was not secured.

Among these other reasons may be mentioned the following: In some cases the names of very young children, not old enough to attend Sunday School were not given, some persons were overlooked in the canvass by mistake and in some cases information on roomers and boarders was not secured. However a valuable collection of information was furnished by the citizens and recorded. The results as the committee have recorded are as follows:

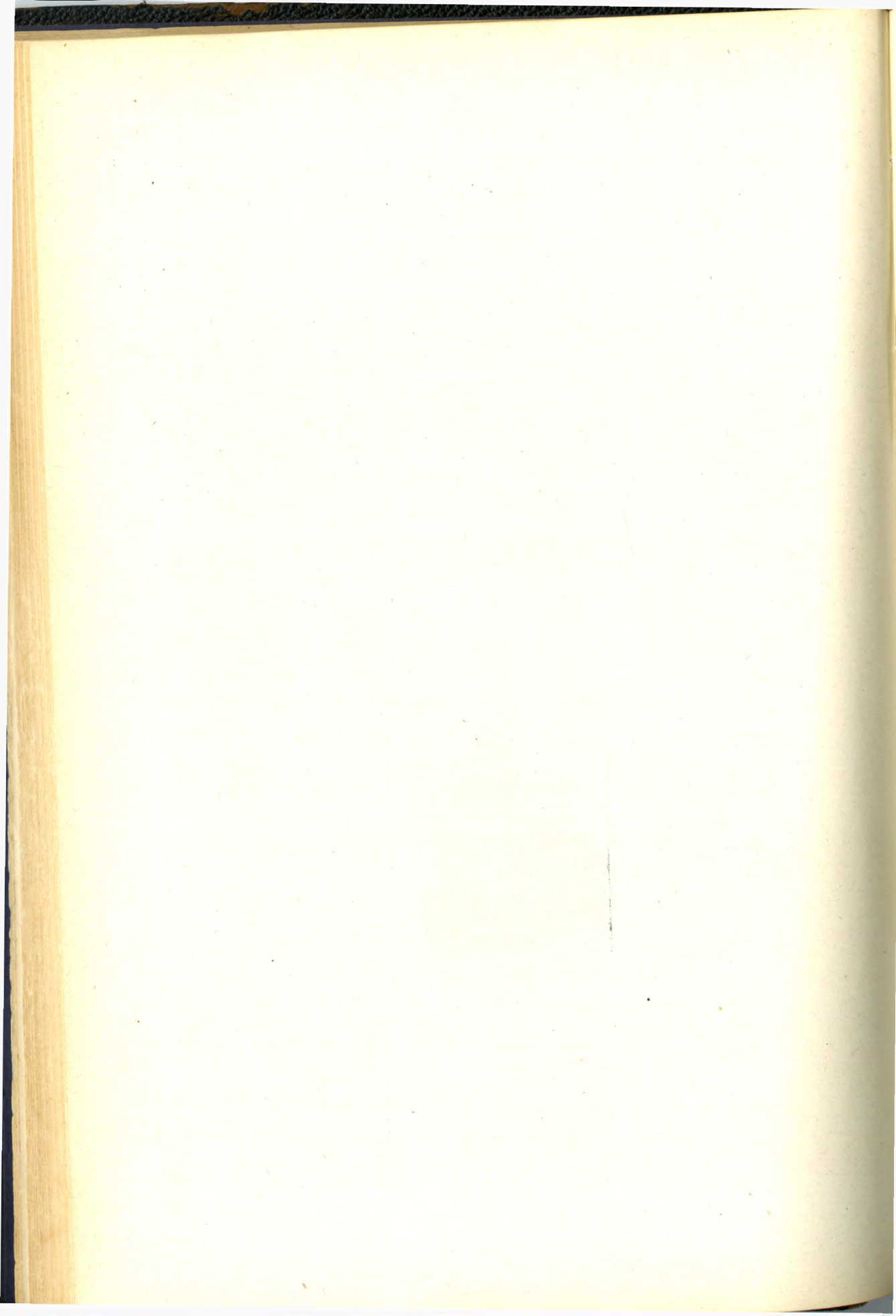
Anglican, Christ Church, 1,858; Anglican, St. Thomas, 1,064; No definite affiliation or preference, 397; Anglican Total, 3,319; Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal, 222; Alliance Tabernacle, 166; Baptist Church, Victoria Ave. and Baptist Church, Front Street, 585; Bethel Hall, 187; Christian Science, 31; Jewish Synagogue, 98; Pentecostal, City Hall, 58; Pentecostal Tabernacle 94, Pentecostal total, 154; Presbyterian, St. Andrews, 1,143; St. Michael's, 2,372; Salvation Army, 227; Standard, 69; United Church, Bridge St., 2,006; Holloway, 1,260; Tabernacle, 1,033; No preference, 272; Albert College, 73; Total United Church, 4,044; Wesleyan Methodist, 85; No church affiliation, 174; Indefinite, 14; Information refused, 37; grand total, 13,525. About 1,500 persons were unavailable for the report.

The cards and information pertaining to each individual church have been given the various ministers or church officials and they in turn will no doubt contact their own people or those signifying a preference for the various churches.

This effort was unique in the history of Belleville, with all denominations working together and the goodwill and harmony manifested throughout couldn't possibly have been better.



BRIDGE STREET UNITED
CHURCH



CHAPTER VII

MILITARY

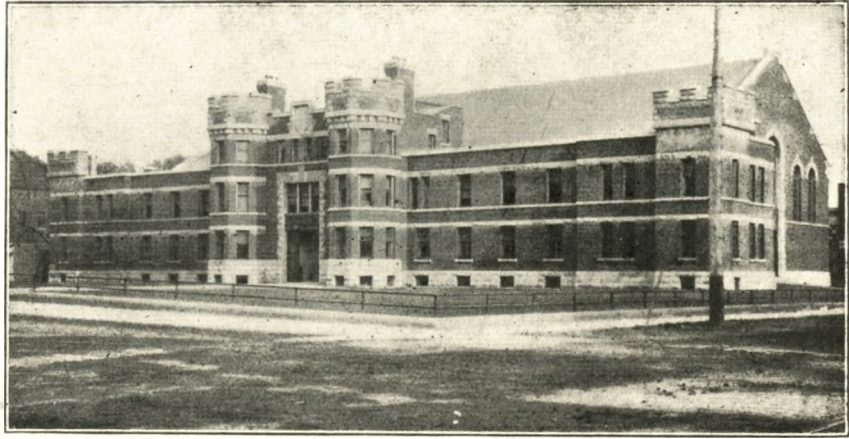
Royal Regiment of New York, Early Hastings Militia 1799, Veterans of 1812-1814, Rebellion 1837, Fifteenth Battalion, The Fenian Raid 1866, First Riel Rebellion 1870, North West (Riel) Rebellion 1885, Boer War, Great European War, 1914-1918, Royal North West Mounted Police, 34th Battery, Royal Canadian Air Force, European War 1939

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS — ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW YORK

AS appears in another part of this history the Loyalists came into this District after the close of the American Revolutionary War and the Royal Regiment of New York came into the District almost as a military unit.

Dr. Canniff gives a list of names of this unit which is here arranged alphabetically:

Albery, Richard	Bartley, Micherd	Cadman, Geo.
Alstine, Jas. V.	Bartley, Isaac	Coundouse, Geo.
Atherson, Charles	Baltingal, Jacob	Cotter, Richard
Arginsinger, John	Barnhart, Geo.	Clement, Joseph
Argusseger, Phillip	Battingal, Jacob	Cameron, Archibald
Ashley, Samuel	Ball, Samuel	Cook, Robt.
Alroda, Jacob	Clark, Alexander	Clark, Thomas
Abstric, Lambert	Colman, Jacob	Christholm, Duncan
Brefsea, Gabriel	Coons, Jacob	Cain, John
Brefsea, Christopher	Coons, David	Coon, Jacob
Bankes, John, Jr.	Campbell, Matthews	Campbell, John
Bankes, John, Sr.	Conrad, William	Cain, Barney
Brant, Franc	Coolcraft, Christian	Cook, Joseph
Baxter, Lawrence	Cook, Seth	Cavan, Thomas
Benedict, Benjamin	Catchcatch, Christian	Christie, Abiah
Bernus, Gother	Casscallion, John	Crawford, William
Bondish, John	Carscallion, Luke	Crumwell, Nicholas
Badernach, John	Cole, John	Crawford, Bryan
Bern, John	Colden, John	Clark, Adam
Berron, John	Coons, Simon	Clark, Jacob
Barnhart, Peter	Coons, Peter	Clark, John
Barnhart, Jacob	Cronkhite, John	Chrisholm, Hugh
Bailer, Wm.	Conclius, John	Chrisholm, Allen
Bell, Johnson	Curtis, John	Cornell, Pattner
Beitte, Barnard	Clark, Hugh	Christie, George
Barnhart, John	Chrisholm, Donald	Cameron, Alexander
Brown, Nicholas	Christie, George	Cameron, Angus
Burch, Jacob	Cain, Young	Cameron, Donald
Brown, James	Clute, John	Critchert, Bartholomew
Bourteal, Luke	Cooper, Thomas	Church, Oliver
Barnhart, Charles	Cook, Silas	Dichell, Cornelius
Beramy, William	Coomb, Barnard	Dweitt, Garton
Boner, Casper	Christian, John	Dyckman, Matines
Boner, Adam	Christian, Simion	Deforest, Abraham
Bender, Samuel	Cameron, William	Deal, Peter
Borven, William, Sr.	Cugh, George	Dych, Nicholas
Baker, Henry	Culman, Frederick	Dych, Henry
Borvens, William, Jr.	Connor, Christian	Deal, Adam
Baker, Henry	Cox, Alex	Detlor, Valentine
Borvens, William, Sr.	Crander, Anthony	Detlor, Jacob
Buch, Henry	Crander, John	Davis, Peter
Brant, John	Crander, William	Dagetger, George



BELLEVILLE ARMOURIES.
South East Corner, Bridge and Pinnacle Streets

Donser, John
Dogstader, Pompey
Dire, John
Davis, Henery
Dogstader, Adam
Dengandie, Garret
Dow, Thomas
Delong, John
Davis, Henry
Dodger, Thomas
Deal, Henry
Digstider, John
Dervitt, John
Delor, John
Donevan, Herener
Deprender, George
Emerish, Henry
Earner, Peter
Earhart, Simon
Eaverson, John
Edgar, John
Eamer, Philip
Evans, Tony
Erwiny, Robert
Embury, Andrew
Evans, Bolton
Eglon, Leonard
Estwood, John
Edward, Albert
Foster, Moses
Friar, Samuel
File, John
Franklin, John
Fend, Andrew
Fletcher, John
French, Andrew
Finkle, George
Foy, John
Fory, Daniel
Farlinger, John
Fike, Peter
Fairchild, Benjamin

Faish, Christian
Fitzpatrick, George
Foy, Francis
Flanagan, James
Fossern, Daniel
Faber, David
French, Albert
Fitzgerald, William
Flamsburg, William
Furney, Rodolphy
Farrent, Matthew
Furney, Adam
Farling, John
Gates, Thomas
Grant, Alexander
Goose, Frederick
Graham, Thomas
Grant, Peter
Gold, Edward
Gallingher, George
Gardiner, John
Gilbert, Nathaniel
Graham, William
Grant, Peter
Hopkinson, John
Haines, John
Haines, Barrast
Haines, Frederick
Haines, David
Hoyle, John
Hoyle, Peter
House, John
Huffman, Jacob
Henerham, Andrew
Hill, Timothy
Hart, Zachariah
Howell, Warren
Huben, Peter
Hugh, John
Heming, Henry
Hawley, Jacob
Helmer, Adam

Helse, Frederick
Hugh, Henry
Hendrich, Peter
Harbinger, John
Hurd, Toil
Hamilton, Thomas
Henning, Andrew
House, Coonroot
Hedlar, Adam
Hellen, John
Himmerly, Andrew
Hellar, Henry
Howard, William
Harding, Richard
Hillinger, Abraham
Howell, John
Hoyb, Francis
Hart, Jothan
Hart, Nathaniel
Hough, George
Hight, Mathew
Horon, Peter
Horon, Jacob
Hubbert, Jubilee
Hegle, John
Ham, John
Horon, Joseph
Helmber, John
Howard, Christian
Hawdord, Edward
Johnson, Henry
Johnson, John
Johnes, Thomas
Johnson, William
Jones, John
Johnson, Prince
Kough, Peter
Kreem, John
Kough, James
Knight, Benjamin
Koughnet, John
Kemdy, Robert

Kenton, John
 Koughnet, William
 Koliph, Henry
 Larranary, Jonas
 Loukes, Jacob
 Lount, John
 Lishsamblin, David
 Litcher, John
 Luke, Gilbert
 Latock, Halburt
 Landras, Samuel
 Logest, Andrew
 Law, Samuel
 Lonbey, George
 Lonhey, Henry
 Lonhes, Abraham
 Loft, David
 Laryo, Matthew
 Lambert, John
 Morden, John
 Morrison, James
 Millross, Andrew
 McCarthy, William
 Matthews, Pompey
 Middleton, Ruben
 Michael, Roughnett
 Mikel, Godlove
 McDougall, Alexander
 McPherson, James
 Medagh, John
 Meyers, John
 Mure, John
 Miller, John
 Murroff, George
 McGowan, Stephen
 Murdoff, James
 Murdoff, George
 Moss, Simon
 McDonnell, John, Sr.
 McDonnell, John, Jr.
 McDonnell, Roderick
 McDonald, Ronald
 McPherson, Laughlin
 Matthew, Jacob
 Martin, Robert
 Murphy, Patrick
 McGran, Owen
 McGran, Dennis
 McDonnell, Daniel
 McIntyre, John
 McPherson, Donald
 McCardy, Jacob
 Mirile, Jacob
 Minse, John
 McTaggart, James
 McIntyre, Duncan
 McLennon, John
 McDonald, Duncan
 Matthew, Nicholas
 McKay, Stephen
 Mitchell, John
 Northrup, Eson
 Noon, William

Naramore, Esau
 Nicholson, William
 Nellinger, Abraham
 Oxbury, John
 Phillips, Michael
 Phillips, Peter
 Pember, Phillip
 Priest, Jacob
 Pitcher, Cornelius
 Plant, Peter
 Prest, Geo.
 Parsons, John
 Penn, Matthew
 Prentice, Daniel
 Prichell, John
 Phillips, Jacob
 Porker, Isaac
 Peacock, John
 Phillips, Elijah
 Phillip, John
 Rankins, James
 Redding, Frances
 Rahall, John
 Reynold, William
 Ross, Alexander
 Randall, Joseph
 Rouley, Jacob
 Rollin, Thomas
 Redehee, John
 Rood, Mitchell
 Ramsay, Adam
 Roughnet, John
 Rentner, George
 Rogers, John
 Rambaugh, Jacob
 Rambough, John
 Rambough, Andrew
 Rambough, William
 Ross, Thomas, Sr.
 Ross, Thomas, Jr.
 Ross, John
 Roaf, John
 Ryan, Dennis
 Rowland, Jervis
 Rierman, Henry
 Rapole, George
 Rote, George
 Reyers, William
 Robertson, David
 Scot, Daniel
 Shaw, William
 Sholtes, John
 Snartfager, Frederick
 Sipperly, Philip
 Smith, Stephen
 Smith, Jacob
 Shilliner, Christian
 Schuler, Nicholas
 Sullivan, George
 Snider, Jacob
 Snider, Lidwick
 Sills, John
 Sills, Lawrence

Sills, George
 Smith, Michael
 Smith, Philip
 Swathager, John
 Sutter, Isaac
 Sullivan, Cornelius
 Shirley, John
 Shellop, Henry
 Smith, Jacob
 Suckey, Samuel
 Saver, John
 Savanay, Alexander
 Sambert, David
 Sawyer, William
 Shellop, Christian
 Smith, Daniel
 Shuk, Christian
 Schanars, Frederick
 Starring, Jacob
 Severn, Peter
 Servus, Philip
 Smith, John
 Sherman, William
 Schilles, Henry
 Servin, John
 Shaver, Adam
 Sample, Hugh
 Street, Daniel
 Staly, Tobias
 Stering, George
 Santnere, Jacob
 Shaver, James
 Smith, Peter
 Stewart, John
 Smith, William
 Sweeney, Daniel
 Simmons, Jonas
 Thomason, Thos.
 Thom, William
 Tichert, James
 Tarhoson, David
 Teague, John
 Tute, John
 Tingorac, John
 Tuniver, William
 Toyer, David
 Toyer, Richard
 Troux, Isaac
 Turnbury, John
 Tower, John
 Towar, Canrobert
 Tarranay, Isaac
 Tarranay, Abraham
 Teagin, Jacob
 Toursset, Benjamin
 Tealy, Adam
 Vazie, Joseph
 Valentine, Alexander
 Vandregoo, Phillip
 Weegar, Jacob
 Wher, John
 Wallan, Samuel
 Wirst, John

Willoughby, William	Woodcock, Abraham	Wood, James
William, Albert	Woodcock, Peter	Wood, William
Winter, Jacob	Welsh, Morris	Weegar, Thomas
Winter, Henry	Wilson, James	West, John
Wilson, James	Winter, Peter	Young, Daniel
Wilinger, Michael	Witts, Henry	Young, Peter
Windaker, John	Witts, John	Yline,
Warmly, Jacob	Wright, John	Zenith, Peter

One of the active Loyalists of the American Revolution who came to Canada was Captain John Walden Meyers, who settled on the shores of the Bay of Quinte at the mouth of the River now known as the Moira River. He was such a progressive, active person that his name was applied to the river which became known as Meyers' Creek displacing the Indian name of "Saganaskion." The settlement at the mouth of the River became also known as Meyers' Creek until 1816 when the name Belleville was selected. Meyers was commissioned a captain on May 30th, 1782, as appears by the following Commission.

JOHN WALDEN MEYERS' COMMISSION

"Frederick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon, etc., etc., etc., General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in said Province and territories thereof, &c., &c., &c.

TO JOHN WALDEN MEYERS, ESQ.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby constitute, appoint you to be Captain in the corps of Loyal Rangers whereof Edward Jessup, Esq., is Major-Commandant. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain by exercising and well disciplining both the inferior officers and soldiers of the corps, and I do hereby command them to obey you as their captain, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me your Major, Major-Commandant, or any other of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war. In pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Louis, at Quebec, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

(Signed) FRED HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MATHEWS."

Many of these soldiers later settled in what is now Belleville, and the territory adjoining, and as they continued in adherence to their officers, they may be regarded as the first military organization of the community.

These Loyalists brought with them a desire for local self-government within the Empire resulting in the passage by the British Parliament of the Constitution Act in 1791, giving local self-government to Canada. They had a genuine love of liberty which is shown by the fact that on the 9th of July, 1793, the Legislative Assembly, established under the above mentioned Constitution Act, abolished slavery over seventy years earlier than the abolition of slavery was brought about in the U.S.A.

In the early part of the year 1766, Benjamin Franklin, Deputy Post-Master General of North America, appeared before the British House of Commons and the House of Lords and answered many questions put to him, and made a statement of the claim of the Loyalists which, in effect, was that the Colonists did not desire a separation, but if there were no chances of securing what they claimed, namely, a reasonable amount of local self-government, the sentiment of separation might become so strong that such a policy would be accepted by the people of the Colonies.

In June, 1776, when the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, the sentiment for separation was evenly divided. Congress was adjourned to the 4th of July of that year when the vote was in favour of separation. Even after that families were divided, and Benjamin Franklin's son took the side of the Loyalists. After the Revolutionary War was over and Great Britain consented to the separation of the Thirteen Colonies from the Empire and signed the Treaty of Paris on September 3rd, 1783, consenting to this separation, many who had favored separation changed their views.

General Israel Putnam was one of Washington's most active officers supporting the Revolution. He, however, after the Revolution was over, when it was too late, saw his mistake as appears by the following letter written to Col. Beverley Robinson of Canada.

"Whenever I think seriously upon the situation of this country I cannot but bewail my

folly in the part which I have acted. There was a time when I firmly believed that a separation from the Mother Country would be the greatest blessing to this. But, alas! experience—too late experience—has convinced me, as well as thousands of others, how very erroneous this opinion was. Whether I shall live to see the accomplishment of my wish or not, I can't tell, but it certainly is the greatest wish of my heart to leave my posterity in the enjoyment of that mild government which this unhappy war has deprived them of." This letter appears in the "Biography of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart."

It will be noted that in Meyers Commission, that Fred. Haldimand is described as the Governor General of the Province of Quebec. At that time (1782), the colony of Quebec included all of what is now the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario, and so continued until the passage of the Constitution Act (1791) when Quebec was divided into upper and lower Canada. Prior to the passage of the Constitution Act, upper Canada was sometimes referred to as the Upper Country.

EARLY HASTINGS MILITIA

1799

The first record of an organized militia in Hastings County appears to have been in 1799. The following is an extract from Belden's Atlas, page 3, 1878.

"In 1799 the militia of Hastings was organized. John Ferguson of Kingston was Lieutenant-Colonel, Alex. Chisholm was Major and William Bell of Thurlow was Captain and Adjutant. In those good old days the militiaman did not indulge much in "child's play." He drilled rigorously and accordingly every other Saturday this fine body of men were accustomed to assemble at Wallbridges in Belleville for platoon exercise, etc."

"Wallbridges" was a common or vacant lot on the south side of Dundas Street, east of the Simpson tavern between Front and Pinnacle Streets, and nearly opposite the old Wallbridge home, which still stands at the north east corner of Front and Dundas Streets.

THE WAR OF 1812

The Militia for Hastings County for 1812 was under the command of Colonel Ferguson of Kingston and Lieutenant-Colonel Bell of Meyers' Creek (Thurlow Village, now Belleville).

The following is a list of the Company officers and men as obtained from the Department of Militia, Ottawa.

REGIMENT OF HASTINGS MILITIA, 1812. CAPTAIN GILBERT HARRIS COMPANY, FROM 2nd TO THE 24th JULY, 1812

Captain, Harris, Gilbert; Captain, Meyers, Jacob; Lieutenant, McMichael, John; Ensign, Ketcheson, W.; Sergeant, Caniff, Abram; Sergeant, Patrick, Spencer; Sergeant, Yeomans, Janus; Sergeant, Ketcheson, Thos; Corporal, Liddle, R. D.; Corporal, Crysdale, J.; Drummer, Marshall, Solomon; Drummer, Hubble, Peter; Privates—Badgely, Sam; Barnham, John; Barnham, Isael; Boice, John; Brown, James; Cook, Will; Cram, Edwd.; Croter, David; Embury, Philip; Finkle, George; Fairman, W.; Fulton, John; Foster, Shubal; Griffin, John; Gongales, Corn.; Green, Ebenz; Hindrix, Jacob; Higley, Philo.; Henesey, John; Hubble Reuben; McMullan, P.; Martin, James; Miller, Jacob; McMullan, Geo.; Ostrim, Simon; Ostrim, Benj.; Palmer, D.; Pitman, Martin; Potter, Rowland; Reid, Solomon; Smith, John R.; Sherwood, Nathan; Seely, David; Smith, John; Seldon, Jonathan; Streeter, Rufus; Smith, Ammi; Smith, Jacob; Smith, Stephen H.; Thrasher, John.

REGIMENT OF HASTINGS MILITIA — CAPT. SIMON McNABB'S COMPANY FROM 13th to 24th MARCH, 1813

Capt. McNabb, Simon; Lieut., Ketcheson, Wm.; Ensign, Taylor, Allan; Sergeant, Ketcheson, B.; Sergeant, Ketcheson, Thos.; Corporal, Barraker, Wm.; Corporal Roblin, David; Privates—Arkles., John; Acker, David; Barnum, Lemon; Butterfield, F.; Banazer, Henry; Caniff, Jonas; Covert, Jerem.; Caniff, Jerem.; Caverly, Amos; Caverly, James; Dean, Isaac; Ellice, James; Fairman, Wm.; Forbes, Adam; Frederick, Peter; Fox, Jacob; Green, Ebenezer; Hess, Stephen; Lott, George; Maybee, Godfrey; McConnell, Jon.; Mott, Isaac; Nicholson, M.; Ostrom, Simon; Palmer, John; Palmer, James; Putnam, John; Pitman, Thos.; Potter, Royland; Reed, Solomon; Reed, John, Jr.; Rowe, Jonas; Rose, Jacob; Smith, Geo.; Simmons, Peter; Taylor, John; Vanaller, Lucas; Worden, Asa; Welch, William; Weaver, Walton; White, Jerem.; Young, George.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF THE HASTINGS SEDENTARY MILITIA, CAP. JOHN MACMICHAEL'S COMPANY FROM THE 6th TO THE 17th OCTOBER 1813, INCLUSIVE.

Captain, MacMichael, J.; Lieut., Reed, John; Ensign, Ketcheson, Benj.; Sergeant, Liddle, James; Sergeant, Roblin, David. Privates—Badgely, Laurence; Bradshaw, Thos.; Brown, James; Caniffe, Dan; Hendrick, Jacob; Halsted, Stephen; McKenzie, Alex; Janes, Apalis; Palmer, Daniel; Reed, Daniel; Simpkins, Benj.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF THE HASTINGS, SEDENTARY MILITIA. CAPT. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM'S COMPANY, FROM THE 6th TO THE 17th OCTOBER 1813, INCLUSIVE.

Captain Chisholm, Alex.; Lieutenant Chisholm, Arch'd.; Ensign Liddle, R. D.; Sergeant Stimers, Isaac; Sergeant Ostrom, Gilbert. Privates—Bowen, Dan'l; Caverley, Joseph; Delgraff, John; Fairman, Robt.; Fairman, David; Harris, James; Hall, William; Laurence, Stephen; Leavin, Roswell; Mabec, Wm. G.; Noble, Thos.; Smith, Robt.; Stimers, Abraham; Zwick, Philip.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF THE HASTINGS SEDENTARY MILITIA CAPTAIN GILBERT HARRIS' COMPANY FROM THE 6th TO THE 17th OCTOBER 1813, INCLUSIVE

Captain Harris, Gilbert; Lieutenant Vandewort, Francis; Ensign Chard, Barse; Sergeant Major Fletcher, Hugh; Sergeant Patrick, Spencer; Sergeant White, William. Privates—Chard, Elijah; Meyers, Peter W.; Rosebush, Sam.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF THE HASTINGS SEDENTARY MILITIA. CAPTAIN JACOB W. MEYERS' COMPANY FROM THE 6th TO THE 17th OCTOBER, 1813, INCLUSIVE.

Captain Meyers, Jacob W.; Lieutenant Zwick, Philip; Ensign Holmes, Peter; Sergeant Adams, Robert; Sergeant Carter, John; Sergeant Yeomans, James. Privates—Caverly, Stephen; Cotter, David; Ketcheson, Elijah; Ketcheson, Will; Kenyan, Will; Pitman, Martin; Sine, William; Sealey, David; Sine, Thomas; Sine, Peter; Turner Gedeon; Thompson, Robert; Thompson, William; VanAllen, Lucas.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF THE HASTINGS SEDENTARY MILITIA, CAPT. SAM. B. GILBERT'S COMPANY FROM THE 6th TO THE 17th OCTOBER 1813, INCLUSIVE.

Captain Gilbert, Sam'l B.; Lieutenant Gilbert, Abel; Ensign Hagerman, Henry. Privates—Ackles, John; Dean, Daniel; Fairly, James; Finkle, George; Guffin, John; Henesey, John; Laurence, Ezekiel; Mott, Isaac; Purdy, Rulef; Simmons, Nich.; Vandewater, John.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF A DETACHMENT OF MILITIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. WM. KETCHESON FROM THE 22nd TO THE 24th JULY 1814. INCLUSIVE

Lieutenant Ketcheson, Wm.; Sergeant Smith, John; Sergeant Adams, Robt. Privates—Bleecker, Tobias; Bradshaw, Asahel; Fradenburg, John; Kimble, Francis; Marshall David; Meyers, Tobias; Nicholson, Barb.; Ostrum, Seth; Perry George; Rosebush, George; Sorrow, Peter; Vandewort, David.

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF A DETACHMENT OF MILITIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. WILLIAM KETCHESON, FROM THE 25th JULY TO THE 13th AUGUST 1814 INCLUSIVE.

Lieutenant Ketcheson, William; Sergeant Smith, John; Sergeant Adams, Robert. Privates—Boudrie, Louis; Blecker, Tobias; Bradshaw, Asahel; Clark, Henry; Chard, Elijah; Davis, Robert; Fradenburg, John; Garrison, Garret; Jones, Henry; Kellar, John; Kimble, Francis; Losee, James; Laurence George; Meyers, Tobias; Marshall, David; Nicholson, Barb.; Neilson, Theop; Ostrum, Seth; Perry, George; Parks, Joseph; Rosebush, Joseph; Rosebush, George; Lorrow, Peter; Staung, Joseph; Thrasher, Joseph; VanDewort, David; Wright, Daniel; VanDewort, Peter.

1st HASTINGS

MUSTER ROLL AND PAY LIST OF A DETACHMENT OF SEDENTARY MILITIA ON DUTY AT POINT HENRY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN JOHN MACINTOSH, FROM THE 25th MARCH TO THE 24th APRIL 1814 INCLUSIVE

Capt. Macintosh, John; Lieutenant Macintosh, Don'd; Lieutenant Grover, John; Lieutenant Dafoe, Abraham; Lieutenant Wurtman, Peter; Ensign Clark, John C.; Ensign Spencer, Benj.; Ensign Washburn, Simon; Sgt. Stianus, Isaac; Sgt. Wellar, William; Sgt. Sharp, Gilbert; (Discharged 10th April); Sgt. Daily, Lewis; Sgt. Bush, Frederick; Sgt. Wannamaker, And'w (Discharged March 28); Sergeant Dafo, Daniel; Sgt. Dempsey, Isaac. Privates—Andrews, Nath'l; Alley, William; Althouse, Jacob; Armstrong, Librus; Assesstine, Mich'l; Bunet, J. Francis; Buil, Timothy; Bradshaw, Will'm; Brown, Asa (Decd. Apr. 1st); Bilknap, Ansel; Baker, Joshua; Badgely, Will'm (Deserted 1st April); Buoyce, Sylvester (Deserted March 31st); Bungard, Conrad; Benedict, Reuben (Sick on Furlough); Benn, Hugh; Brown, Peter; Bristol, Benjamin; Ball, Solomon; Barrett, John; Burley, Emerson; Brunet, Mathias; Babcock, Daniel; Caverly, Stephen; Commons, Sam'l P.; Comstock, Stoddard (Deserted) April 1; Campbell, John; Carr, John (Discharged 16th April); Cole, Peter; Clapp, James; Cornelius, John; Chard, John; Chadman, Alphias; Cole, Isaac; Chatterson, Jas.; Comer, Israel (Deceased 2nd April); Connolly, John; Conner, David; Campbell, Isaac (Deserted March 30th); Davis, Lewis; Durgoe, Nathan (Discharged 16th April); Dowling, Mich'l; Demill, Stephen (Discharged March 28th) Dafow, Conrad; Dulyea, Peter; Dulyea, Joseph; Dunyoes, Peter; Dumsea, Peter (Deserted

March 30th); Ellis, John; Ellison, Joseph (Deserted 1st April); Elous, Isaac (Deserted); Ellison, B. Joseph; Frederick, John; Fuller, Martin; Fisher, Samuel J. (Discharged, 19th April); Fisher, John, (Discharged 19 April); Foc, Henry, (Deserted 15 April); Fanington, Edw'd; Fisher, George; Gunsolus, Cornes. (Discharged 1st April); Garrison, Garret, (Discharged 1st April); Ghason, Seth, (Deserted 8th April); Guinleaf, Corns., (Deserted 8th April); Griffis, Phillip; Grooms, Tephall; Geoghes, Mitchell; Horton, Jonan.; Huble, James (Dis. March 31); Havins, George; Henesv, Will'm (Deserted 9 April); Harcourt, John; Harrison, Will'm; Henesev, James (Deserted April 9th); Houck, I. P.; (Deserted March 29th); Head, Lewis (Discharged 26th March); Hough, Peter (Deserted April 10th); Huffman, Phillip; Huffman, Jacob; Huffman, Geo.; Hawley Sheldon (Deserted 4th April); Hogle, John; Huson, Junis; Jones, Thomas (Deserted 12th April); Knapp, Sylvinus (Deserted March 31st); Kimple, David; King, Will (Deserted 1st April); Irish, John (Deserted 8th April); Keller, Christopher; Knapp, Ludwick (Discharged March 31st); Lake, John; (Sick on Furlough); Losee, Stephen (Discharged 10th April); Losee, David; Lane, Benjamin; Lee, Daniel; Mooney, Mich'l; Lawson, I. C.; Havins, John; Morden, John; McMasters, Jas.; McMullen, Henry (Deserted 2nd April); Morse, Jacob; McLean, Dougald; Masters, Daniel (Deserted March 31st); McNutt, James (Deserted April 16th); McEvers, John; Maybee, Henry (Deserted 9th April); Maybee, Francis (Discharged March 28th); Mosure, Will'm; Miller, David; McIntosh, Alex.; More, Andrew; Minikie, Charles; Miligan, Sam.; Miller, Jacob; Nicholson, Robt.; Nelson, John; Nutting, Nath. (Deserted 12th April); Ogden, John (Deserted 1st April); O'Riley, Patrick; Orser, David (Deserted March 31st); Ockerman, Jas.; Potter, Sam. (Deserted 1st April); Parry, Will'm; Phinn, John; Parcels, Rich'd (Deserted 1st April); Palmatun, Carl; Purdy, Jos. Jr.; Preston, Benj.; Parks, Arch. (Deserted 24th April); Parks, Nath'l; Parks, Peter; Peterson, Nich.; Potter, Timman; Perry, Daniel (Deserted 12th April); Parrot, Jonathan; Perry, Robert; Potter, Peter; Quackinbush, Isaac (Deserted 15th April); Reed, Will.; Rose, Henry; Reynolds, Ebenezer (Deserted March 29th); Rogers, Gilbert (Discharged); Rutter, Joseph (Deserted April 17th); Robinson, Geo. W.; Sherard, Nath.; Salmos, Israel (Deserted 1st April); Shure, John; Sprung, John (Deserted 10th April); Sharp, Jacob; Seamchorn, William; Simmons, Peter; Snuder, Phillip; Scott, William; Snyder, I. B.; Shorey, Elisha; Serau, Bap.; Scribnu, Nath.; Snyder, John (Discharged March 28th); Smith, Isaac (Discharged March 28th); Tharsher, Joseph; Turney, Aaron (Deserted 1st April); Tibbets, Solomon (Deserted March 31st); Trip, Jonathan; Tucker, Isaac; Tumer, John; Thunson, John; Trimper, Jacob (Deserted 9th April); Tindle, Robert; Tallow, Will; Vandwork, Peter; Vanluver, John; Wright, Daniel; Weatherett, Thos.; White, And.; Waldin, Jas.; Willar, John, (Deserted Mar. 31st); Wood, William (Discharged 28th Mar.); Woodcock, Peter; West, John; Wager, Will.; Watson, Sam. (Deceased 6th April); Welch, John; Williams, Elisha; Waggoner, John (Deserted March 26th); Williams, Nelson; Watson, Silas; Williams, Sam.; Young, George (Deserted 20th March); York, Daniel; Young, Will'm (Deserted 7th April); Young, Elijah; Young, John; Young, John F.; Staring, Lawrence; Wells, Allen.

The York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada, published in 1826, gives the following additional list of officers who served in the War of 1812 from Meyers Creek (Belleville) and vicinity:

Col. Wm. Bell; Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chisholm; Major Thomas Coleman.

Captains—John Thompson, Wm. Ketcheson, Archibald Chisholm, Abel Gilbert, Wm. Zwick, Henry Hagerman, Thos. Ketcheson, Robert D. Liddie, Benj. Ketcheson, Alex O. Petrie.

Lieutenants—Elijah Ketcheson, Roswell Leavens, Chr. O'Brien, Adjt., Hugh Fletcher, Isaac Stimers, Robert Smith, James Ketcheson, Thomas O. Petrie, Randal McMichael, Thos. Parker, Donald McLelland, James H. Sampson.

Ensigns—James McNabb, Donald Murchison, George Bleeker, David Roblin, Tobias Bleecker, John Smith, Jacob Finkle, Joseph Wallace, John W. Maybe, Philip Zwick, Chr. O'Brien, Ezekiel Lawrence.

MACKENZIE REBELLION—1837

The excitement resulting from the rebellion of 1837 was the occasion for the assembling of the Hastings Militia at the little village of Belleville, which had recently been incorporated as a police village (March 6th, 1834).

One of two unfortunate occurrences was the accidental killing of Captain James McNabb. Belden's Atlas, page 3, 1878, describes this sad incident as having occurred by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of the soldiers when the soldiers were on parade in the village. It has also been stated that it resulted from a bayonet wound accidentally inflicted by a soldier who was running upstairs with his bayonet fixed while Captain McNabb was coming down and received the bayonet thrust which resulted in his death.

The other incident was the throwing out of some groceries and provisions on the road from the store of John O'Carroll by the soldiers assembled in the village under the mistaken belief that he was an active sympathizer with the rebels by reason of it having become known

that he had sent out a large number of letters to persons in the vicinity of Belleville. O'Carroll was freed from all suspicion of sympathizing with the Rebels. The Roman Catholics had planned the construction of a church and as secretary he had sent out letters asking adherents of the church to contribute money or material for the building. This unusual number of letters in those troubled times, having become known in the village, had excited suspicion. John O'Carroll was never compensated. Many years after this occurrence, however, the late Sir James Whitney following his ascendancy to the Premiership of the Province had placed in the estimates of the Province \$200 for each of the two surviving daughters of the late John O'Carroll as compensation for his loss. The action of Sir James Whitney was based upon statutory declarations made by the late the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the late ex-Alderman, Allen T. Petrie, who at the time of the destruction of John O'Carroll's goods were young boys playing on Front Street in the village of Belleville and saw the occurrence and knew that the late John O'Carroll was a good loyal citizen.

The Rebellion of 1837 organized by the late William Lyon Mackenzie resulted in the skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern, now Yonge Street in the City of Toronto, December 5th, that year. It was an attempt to accomplish reforms of administration by force which with a little patience and cool-headed effort could have been accomplished peaceably avoiding loss of life, destruction of property, personal injuries, exile, and imprisonment endured by some of the participants.

The late William Lyon Mackenzie was honest enough and courageous enough to acknowledge his mistake in later years. In 1858 he wrote a letter to the Colonial Secretary (Earl Grey) of which the following is a portion: "A course of careful observation during the last eleven years has fully satisfied me that had the violent movements in which I and many others were engaged on both sides of the Niagara proved successful, that success would have deeply injured the people of Canada, whom I then believed I was serving at great risks.

I have long been sensible of the errors committed during that period. No punishment that power could inflict, or nature sustain, would have equalled the regrets I have felt on account of much that I did, said, wrote and published. There is not a living man on this continent who more sincerely desires that British Government in Canada may long continue." This letter appears in Dent's history of the "Rebellion of 1837" and other historical works.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTEENTH BATTALION ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY AND THE REASONS FOR THIS ACTION.

The Civil War in the United States which arose from the claim of the Southern States of a right to secede from the United States and form a southern republic commenced when the Southern forces fired into the Federal steamer, "Star of the West" on January 9th, 1861, ending by the surrender of General Lee, the Southern Commander, to General Grant, the Northern Commander, on April 9th, 1865, a period of four years and three months.

President Abraham Lincoln was shot while attending a theatre on April 14th, 1865.

During this War, on October 19th, 1864, a band of Southerners headed by Bennett H. Young assembled in Canada and made an attack on Vermont, proceeding as far as St. Alban's where they killed one man and robbed the banks, returning to Canada.

The existence of this Civil War prompted the Canadian Authorities to organize a number of battalions as a protection to Canada, one of which was the Fifteenth Battalion Argyle Light Infantry at Belleville.

FIRST INSPECTION, THE FIFTEENTH BATTALION, ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY Taken From "Hastings Chronicle" July 29th, 1863

"THE REVIEW AT PICTON

THE START:

Early in the morning, even before Aurora had streaked the east, volunteers with their scarlet uniforms were promenading the streets of Belleville waiting for the hour of embarkation on the steamer "Bay of Quinte," generously placed at their disposal by Mr. Gildersleeve. The following companies, comprising the 15th Battalion, under Col. Ponton, numbering in all 268 men assembled at the Armory previous to departure, viz:

- Company No. 1—Captain Sutherland.
- Company No. 2—Captain W. H. Ponton.
- Company No. 3—Captain Beckett.
- Company No. 4—Captain Meagher.
- Company No. 5—Captain T. C. Wallbridge.
- Company No. 6—Captain Campbell.

The line was then formed and marched in fours to the boat, preceded by the Belleville Band which was engaged for the occasion. Arriving at the boat they found the volunteer companies from Rednersville and Consecon commanded by Colonel Metge—some 140 men—awaiting them. A number of passengers were also on board on their way to witness the Review. Lieutenant Brown and Ensign Bowell of the Belleville Rifles, accompanied the Battalion as mounted officers to act on the staff, to which post they had been invited by Major Shaw."

THE TRIP—

The boat was soon under way, but it was found difficult to navigate with the number that had rushed upon the upper deck to enjoy the freshness of the morning air. Upon reaching Mill Point two companies of about 80 men from Napanee under Captains Detlor and Miller were waiting to join their comrades in arms from the West. These filled the boat to repletion and some of the more timid passengers became dubious of their safety. Their fears, however, proved groundless. Before reaching Picton Harbour, the St. Helen was sighted leading the way with the volunteers from Kingston on board."

THE REVIEW—

"The Volunteers were soon on their march for the field chosen for the Review, a short distance from the camping ground, and well selected for the purpose. The Kingston Rifles entered the field first, taking up position on the left. The 16th and 47th volunteer Battalions came next, and occupied the centre, and the 15th Battalion came last and took up position on the right. The staff was exceedingly brilliant and consisted of the following persons:

Regular Army.

Reviewing Officer, Col. Burrowes, Commandant, Kingston Garrison.

Lieut.-Col. Lowry, commanding 47th Regiment.

Captain Geraghty, Town Mayor, Kingston.

Adjutant French, Royal Artillery.

Volunteer Force—

Brigade Major—Lieut.-Col. Shaw.

Lieut.-Col. Hayes, Hastings Militia.

Adjutant—C. F. Gildersleeve, 1st Frontenac.

Captain McLeod, Bowmanville Rifles.

Ensign Bowell, Belleville Rifles.

Lieut.-Barker, 2nd Frontenac.

The subsequent proceedings are thus recorded by the reporters of the Daily News.

"All having mustered the different corps took up their position as follows:

Artillery—One gun; 15th Belleville and 16th Prince Edward Regiments, under Cols. Ponton and Ross.

Artillery—One gun, 47th Regiment, Rednersville and Napanee, Col. Metge, and 14th Rifles, commanded by Ensign and Adjutant, Geo. A. Kirkpatrick of Kingston.

Artillery—One gun; Col. Burrowes, R. A. reviewing officer, together with Lieut.-Col. Lowry, 47th Regiment, Captain Geraghty, Town Mayor; and Lieut. French, R.A., came on the ground and were received with a general salute, after which Col. Burrowes, accompanied by the Brigade Major and a large staff, rode down the ranks, inspecting each regiment.

He then took up his position at the flag and the whole brigade marched past in slow and quick time. Having reformed in line, the interesting ceremony of trooping the colours of the Belleville Regiment was performed in a creditable manner, after which a volley was fired by the companies and subsequently by battalions. The rifles then formed close column and doubled round in front of right wing and threw out skirmishers. The 47th Regiment made a detour through the field, skirmishing as they went and formed some distance in rear of the rifles. One gun of the artillery took up a position of the right of the latter and commenced firing. The 15th and 16th regiments threw out skirmishers and forced the rifles to retreat, after which they reformed line in the rear of the 47th. The 15th then advanced in direct echelon of companies, when the rifles counter marched to the rear in fours and detached their left wing to attack the flank of the 15th, the right wing advancing until the Lookout for Cavalry was sounded, when they formed company squares and received the cavalry charge with a volley. The cavalry then retreated, when the left wing of the rifles was seen trying to outflank the 15th Regiment upon which the latter changed its direction to the right and fired, the rifles also firing and retreating to join the right wing. The 15th and the 16th then formed line, and the 47th and the rifles also formed line opposite, when both lines charged in splendid style to within a few paces of each other and to the great terror of the country ladies on the ground.

The sham fight over, Col. Burrowes sent for the Commanders of the different corps and complimented them highly on the creditable manner in which the different movements had

been performed. He said they had been gone through with great regularity and precision, and that a regiment of the line would be proud to act with such volunteers. He also complimented Col. Shaw in flattering terms for the able manner in which that officer had handled the whole brigade during the exercises.

Throughout the review, which occupied about three hours, the rain fell heavily, and all on the ground were drenched to the skin; but few, if any, left the place until the proceedings had terminated. The whole thing was a novelty to the great majority of the spectators, and they enjoyed the display as they had probably never enjoyed anything before."

CONCLUSION—

"Before 8 o'clock in the evening the bugle of the Belleville Battalion sounded the departure. All were soon on board, drenched to the skin, muddy and tired by the fatigues of the day. Most of the men soon sought repose wherever and however they could find it. The passage homeward was therefore unusually quiet and peaceful. Indeed, we witnessed not a single quarrel or disturbance in the Belleville Battalion during the whole time, and if Col. Ponton had reason to be proud of anything, it was the good behaviour of the men under his command. Suffice it to say, that all arrived safe and sound, without a single accident, about 12 o'clock on the same night, highly delighted with the day's proceedings, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather."

BRIGADE ORDER

"Since writing the above, we have received a general Brigade Order from Major Shaw, complimenting the officers and men on their behaviour. The following paragraph relating to the Belleville volunteers, we publish with pleasure:

"The 15th Regiment of Belleville Infantry commanded by Lieut. Col. Ponton, and the commanders of Companies, viz: 1. Captain Sutherland. 2. Captain W. H. Ponton. 3. Captain Becket. 4. Captain Meagher. 5. Captain Wallbridge, M.P.P. 6. Captain Campbell, together with their most efficient Adjutant, Captain McLeod, cannot be too greatly praised for their correct and intimate acquaintance with their duties. In the trooping of the colours, the efficiency of both officers, non-commissioned officers and men was most marked and their conduct on the field throughout afforded me the utmost satisfaction and far more than was to be expected of a regiment not much more than six months in existence."

FIFTEENTH BATTALION ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY

A list of some of the Officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Argyle Light Infantry with headquarters at Belleville, from its inception in 1863 to 1943 a period of 80 years, are as follows:

This Battalion became a Tank Battalion on December 15th, 1936, the rank given is the highest attained by the Officer named. In many instances these officers had subordinate ranks prior to attaining the rank given in the list.

Ranks	Date Appointed	Remarks
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Colonels:

Sir J. D. Campbell, the Marquis of Lorne. (Honorary Rank). Jan. 25th, 1895. Deceased Aug. 25th, 1900.

His Grace, the Duke of Argyle. (Hon. R.) Jan. 15th, 1915. March 20th, 1920. Reappointed after 1920.

R. Vanderwater. March 27th, 1928. Trans. to R.O. March 27th, 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonels:

A. Ponton, Jan. 16th, 1863. Resigned August 12th, 1864.

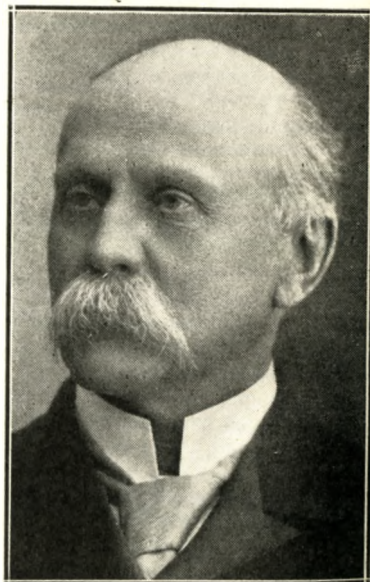
A. A. Campbell. August 12th, 1864, Retired retaining rank June 1st, 1877.

S. S. Lazier. June 1st, 1877. Retired retaining rank Jan. 26th, 1895.

L. H. Henderson. Jan. 26th, 1895. Deceased.

W. N. Ponton, V.D. Oct. 12th, 1895. To R.O. Aug-ust 20th, 1906, G158-06.

J. E. Halliwell. Aug. 20th, 1901. Trans. to R.O. Oct. 20th, 1906, G 158-06.



THE LATE BREV. LT. COL. AND
ADJUTANT R. CROFT HULME,

15th Battalion A.L.I., 20 years
Division Court Clerk at Belleville;
Veteran Fenian Raid. Grand
President Sons of England. Born
1844, died January 29th, 1908.



**THE LATE
LT. COL. DAVID BARRAGAR,**
Former Principal of Queen Mary
School.

J. W. Dunnett. July 20th, 1877. Retired retaining rank March 11th, 1887.

T. C. Lazier. March 11th, 1887. (Adj. Jan. 25th, 1884). Retired, retaining rank Jan. 26th, 1895).

J. L. Biggar. April 29th, 1891. (Py-Mr. Jan. 21, 1883. Re-appointed Py-Mr. June 27th, 1896). Retired retaining rank, May 11th, 1895.

W. W. Pope. May 29th, 1899. (Qr.-Mr. Oct. 30th, 1885). Retired retaining rank March 20th, 1920. G11-20.

W. S. Morden. March 3rd, 1910. (Py.-Mr. Mar. 3rd, 1910.) Retired retaining rank March 20th, 1920. G11-20.

A. E. McColl. June 16th, 1915. (M.O.) Died 1918.

S. E. Carman. March 20th, 1923. (2nd in Command March 20th, 1920). To Corps Reserve June 1st, 1922. G. 27-22.

A. L. Johnston. M.M. Mar. 20th, 1920. To 2nd Reserve Bn. April 1st, 1923. G33-23.

J. Downey. p. Mar. 20th, 1920. Died Jan. 3, 1921.

S. E. Vermilyea, Mar. 20th, 1920, (2nd in Command June 1st, 1922). Trans. to R.O. June 30, 1924. G. 33-24.

D. T. McManus. June 1st, 1922. (Temp. Adj. Nov. 20th, 1919. Vacates June 30th, 1920). To 2nd Res. Bn. July 1st, 1926. G52-26.

H. F. Alford. V.D. Nov. 2nd, 1925. Still serving. (Formerly C.A.R.C.)

L. F. Green. Aug. 30th, 1928.

H. M. Jones. August 6th, 1930. Still serving.

J. G. Sword. Deceased.

J. W. Howard. June 1st, 1937.

T. Stewart. Aug. 20th, 1906. Trans. to R.O. Oct. 19th, 1911. G18-12.

L. W. Marsh. Oct. 19th, 1911. Trans. to R.O. Oct. 19th, 1916. G103316.

D. Barrager, Temp. Sept. 29th, 1915. Permanent Nov. 17th, 1915. Trans. to R.O. Nov. 24th, 1919.

E. O. Keeler, M.C. March 27th, 1928. Retired.

E. A. Geen. Retired.

A. B. Gribble, E.D. June 18th, 1936. Still serving.

Lieutenant-Colonels (Brevet Rank)

J. Sutherland. March 15th, 1867. Retired retaining rank, May 28th, 1869.

R. C. Hulme. Sept. 23rd, 1875. (Adjutant January 12th, 1866). Retired retaining rank November 10th, 1882.

W. J. Brown. Oct. 30th, 1915. To R.O. Feb. 1, 1927. G. 7-27.

J. V. Doyle. Retired June 22nd, 1935.

Lieutenant-Colonels (Honorary Rank)

A. P. Allen (T. Lt.-Col.). Nov. 16th, 1916. To Corps Reserve Sept. 1st, 1919. G46-19.

W. N. Ponton, V.D. Oct. 1, 1928.

P. H. Wills. Nov. 1939.

Majors—

R. A. Beckett. Nov. 11th, 1864. Retired retaining rank Nov. 30th, 1866.

S. Stephens. May 28th, 1869. Left limits June 7th, 1872.



**MAJOR J. W. HOWARD, B.S.A.,
Ph. D.**

Of the Belleville Collegiate Institute Staff for the past 15 years. Served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, National Defence Headquarters Staff, Ottawa.

G. M. Davison. Dec. 15th, 1936.
 J. A. Lazier. June 1st, 1937.
 A. S. Quick. Jan. 10th, 1935. Paymaster.
 W. C. Morgan. Medical Officer, (attached).
 A. B. Payne. Dec. 15th, 1936. Chaplain (attached). Hon. Rank.

Majors (Brevet Rank)—

W. H. Ponton. Feb. 4th, 1858. Resigned Jan. 1st, 1866.
 L. N. F. Crozier. Dec. 18th, 1873. Retired retaining rank April 9th, 1880.
 J. A. B. Crozier. June 18th, 1877. Trans. to 49th Bn. May 3rd, 1878.
 P. W. Geen. May 27th, 1916. (Musk. Instr. July 6th, 1912) T. to 2nd Res. Bn. July 1st, 1926.
 G 12-28.
 S. J. Gilmore, V.D. Jan. 1st, 1928.

Majors (Honorary Rank)

E. Donald, June 15th, 1878. (Qr.-Mr. Feb. 9th, 1895. Py-Mr. Feb. 7th, 1902). Resigned March 3rd, 1910. G.30-10.
 S. W. Vermilyea. Aug. 8th, 1905. Died April 20th, 1914.
 Rev Canon G. R. Beamish. Feb. 22nd, 1915. (Chaplain Feb. 2nd, 1905) Trans. to R.O. April 1st, 1930. G. 8-30.

Captains

W. F. Metge. Jan. 16th, 1863. Resigned July 24th, 1863.
 J. Meagher. Jan. 16th, 1863. Resigned Feb. 24th, 1865.
 M. Crombie. Aug. 18th, 1865. Resigns March 23rd, 1866.
 J. W. Thompson. Aug. 18th, 1865. Resigns March 23rd, 1866.
 M. Bowell. Mar. 23rd, 1866. Trans. to 49th Reg. Feb. 22nd, 1867.
 R. C. Ridley. June 12th, 1866. Retired retaining rank July 23rd, 1869.
 T. C. Wallbridge. Nov. 30th, 1866. Retired retaining rank June 18th, 1872.
 T. Wills. Nov. 30th, 1866. Resigned March 20th, 1868.
 G. C. Holton. April 19th, 1867. Retired retaining rank June 4th, 1875.
 A. Diamond. March 20th, 1868. Resigned December 18th, 1868.
 U. E. Thompson. May 28th, 1869. Retired retaining rank June 4th, 1875.
 F. L. Bogart. July 20th, 1870. Deceased May 21st, 1875.
 J. Mackie. June 30th, 1870. Retired retaining rank June 7th, 1872.
 L. A. Appleby. Oct. 11th, 1872. Retired retaining rank June 14th, 1878.
 J. D. Clarke. May 21st, 1875. Retired retaining rank July 19th, 1878.
 W. F. Myers. July 20th, 1877. Left limits January 12th, 1883.
 S. S. Wallbridge. May 31, 1878. R.R.R. Octo. 3rd, 1883.
 H. Bleecker. June 14th, 1878. Resigned April 29th, 1881.
 J. H. Simpson. p. Oct. 17th, 1879 (Qr.-Mr. May 31st, 1878) Resigns February 27th 1884.
 A. A. Farley, Mar. 31, 1881. Trans. to B. Batt'y June 28th, 1882.
 W. H. Biggar. Jan. 12th, 1883. Retired retaining rank Mar. 11th, 1887.
 J. E. Walmsley. Jan. 12th, 1883. Retired retaining rank March 11th, 1887. Reappointed March 9th, 1895. Retired retaining rank January 21st, 1898.
 E. N. W. Brown. May 11th, 1883. (Adj. June 1st, 1883. Resigns Jan. 25th, 1884.
 S. R. Balkwill. p. June 1st, 1883. Resigns June 13th, 1884.
 J. Henderson. March 18th, 1884. Left limits May 13th, 1892.
 J. MacGillivray. June 13th, 1884. Left limits February 27th, 1885.
 W. C. Mikel. Feb. 27th, 1885. Resigned March 11th, 1887.
 R. E. Lazier. Feb. 27th, 1885. (Adj. June 20th, 1890.) Retired retaining rank Jan. 26th, 1895.
 W. J. C. Gadsby. June 14th, 1888. Left limits May 3rd, 1889.
 W. H. Merrill. May 3rd, 1889. Resigns July 22nd, 1892.
 S. D. Lazier. May 13th, 1892. Resigns July 22nd, 1892.
 D. J. A. C. Dunlop. April 7th, 1893. Trans. to 33rd Bn. March 7th, 1896.
 R. S. Muir. June 15th, 1895. Retired retaining rank May 17th, 1897.
 W. J. Osborne. Oct. 12th, 1895. Retired retaining rank May 29th, 1899.
 R. A. McGuinness. Oct. 12th, 1895. Trans. to R.O. Dec. 13th, 1900.
 A. F. Matheson. March 14th, 1898. Retired Dec. 1st, 1901.
 W. S. Conger. May 29th, 1899. (Adj. Feb. 22nd, 1905). Retires on appointment to P. F. Aug. 29th, 1905. G. 183-05.
 J. S. MacLean. June 1st, 1903. Trans. to R.O. Aug. 15th, 1905. G. 183-05.
 J. D. Hayes. March 19th, 1906. Trans. to R.O. March 7th, 1910. G 45 - 10.
 E. E. H. Morton. Mar. 19, 1906. Trans. to 10th Reg. June 10, 1912. G. 121-12.
 W. J. Cook. May 14th, 1907. Trans. to R.O. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20.

C. F. Wallbridge, V.D. May 14th, 1907. Resigns Sept. 11th, 1919. G. 42-19.
 A. C. McFee. May 8th, 1909. Trans. to R.O. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20.
 H. R. Wilson. April 23rd, 1910. Trans. to 49th Reg't June 10th, 1912. G. 11-20.
 G. H. Holton. June 10th, 1912. Trans. to R. O. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20.
 W. H. Hudson. June 10th, 1912. Killed in action October 8th, 1916.
 R. W. Tennant (Attd.) June 21st, 1913. (Med. Off. May 25th, 1912). Reverts to C.A.M.C. Aug. 17th, 1914. M.O. 376-14. (Med. Off. March 20th, 1920). Trans. to R.O. May 26th, 1920. G. 1-23.
 E. D. O'Flynn. May 13th, 1914. Resigns Sept. 11th, 1919. G. 42-19.
 J. M. Wilson. Dec. 18th, 1914. To C.A.D.C. Sept. 1, 1915. G. 116-15.
 P. K. Ketcheson. June 30th, 1915. (Adj. June 30th, 1915) To R. O. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20.
 F. G. Wallbridge. July 13th, 1916. (Med. Off. May 26th, 1920. Retired retaining rank March 6th, 1924. G. 18-24.
 G. H. Stobie. Jan. 1st, 1918. (Med. Off. March 1st, 1924). To R. O. May 23rd, 1930. G. 12-30.
 A. D. Harper. March 20th, 1920. To C. R. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20. To 2nd Res. Bn March 20th, 1920. G. 30-22.
 R. B. Cooper. March 20th, 1920. Retired Oct. 24th, 1923. G. 7-24.
 D. A. Cameron, M.C. March 20th, 1920. Retired Sept. 1st, 1931. G. 18-31.
 W. J. Nesbitt. March 20th, 1920. To 2nd Res. Bn. March 1st, 1923. G. 12-23.
 W. C. Jack, D.C.M. M.M. p. Jan. 4th, 1921. Resigns on app's as R.S.M. Oct. 30th, 1923 G. 24
 P. H. Wills. April 1st, 1923. (Pr. Musk. Instr. Mar. 20th, 1920). To Corps Reserve Feb. 6th, 1914. G. 30-14. To R.O. May 4th, 1926. G. 25-26. (Py.-Mr. July 1st, 1931). Still serving.
 J. R. Abrams. Nov. 2nd, 1923. (Priv. Sig. Off. Mar 20th, 1920. Vacates Nov. 2nd, 1923). To 2nd Res. Bn. April 22, 1926. G. 23-26. Still serving.
 J. E. Downey. April 15th, 1926. To 2nd Res. Bn. July 22nd, 1929. G. 17-29.
 W. E. Scott. Jan. 2nd, 1927. (Adj. Jan. 2nd, 1927. Vacates April 30th, 1929). To 2nd Res. Bn. June 1st, 1931. G. 11-31. Still serving.
 G. M. Miller. July 10th, 1935. Quarter-Master 15-12-36.
 J. E. Bateman. May 2nd, 1935.
 V. J. L. Shields. May 1st, 1936.
 L. K. Scott. June 21st, 1936.
 B. C. Sisler. Jan. 27th, 1928.
 F. S. Douglas. April 1939. Adjutant.

Captain (Brevet Rank) W. P. Allen, Oct. 17, 1916. To R.O. Feb. 1, 1925. G. 12-25.

Captains (Honorary Rank)

G. LeP. Crozier. June 15th, 1871. Removed from list of officers A.M. Jan. 18th, 1878.
 W. W. Maclean. Sept. 23rd, 1896. (Chaplain Sept. 23, 1896).
 Retired retaining rank Jan. 19th, 1905. G. 16-05.
 C. G. Conger (Temp.), March 1st, 1916. To R. O. as Capt. Py.-Mr. March 20th, 1920. G. 11-20.

Lieutenants:

J. Grant. Jan. 1st, 1863. Resigned Feb. 23rd, 1865.
 N. B. Falkner. Jan. 16th, 1863. Resigned July 24th, 1863. Re-apptd.
 W. P. Despard. Jan. 16th, 1863. Left limits March 23rd, 1866.
 C. J. Starling. Jan. 16th, 1863. Resigned June 15th, 1866.
 A. H. Meyers. Aug. 18th, 1865. Resigned Nov. 30th, 1866.
 H. J. Jellett. June 15th, 1866. Resigned May 3rd, 1867.
 C. F. Filliter. June 15th, 1866. Left limits Nov. 30th, 1866.
 A. Robertson. Nov. 30th, 1866. Resigned June 28th, 1871.
 J. Malloch. April 19th, 1867. Resigned May 28th, 1869.
 J. H. Lister. Dec. 18th, 1868. Left limits April 4th, 1873.
 J. P. Thompson. May 28th, 1869. Resigned June 30th, 1870.
 R. P. Davy. Sept. 13th, 1870. Deceased May 21st, 1875.
 G. D. Dickson. Sept. 13th, 1870. Resigned June 28th, 1871.
 G. McK. Stewart. June 28th, 1871. Retired retaining rank June 4th, 1875.
 J. Taylor. July 5th, 1871. Retired retaining rank. June 14th, 1878.
 G. E. J. Hanwell. June 18th, 1872. Retired retaining rank May 21st, 1875.
 S. C. MacDonnell. May 21st, 1875. Retired retaining rank July 9th, 1878.
 J. D. Evans. July 19th, 1878. Resigned May 11th, 1883.
 R. H. Fenwick. March 18th, 1884. Resigned June 13th, 1884.
 S. H. Wallbridge. March 18th, 1884. Left limits June 18th, 1886.
 G. F. Metzler. June 13th, 1884. Left limits Sept. 12th, 1884.

- H. D. Hulme. June 20th, 1898. To Dawson Rifle Co. August 1st, 1900. G. 74-00.
 G. G. Hulme. March 18th, 1900. Trans. to R.O. April 14th, 1904. G. 76-04.
 R. A. Carman. March 18th, 1900. Retired Sept. 6th, 1905. G. 208-05.
 L. C. Yeomans. Sept. 24th, 1903. Resigned May 2nd, 1907. G. 112-07.
 H. A. Fish. June 30th, 1905. To Corps Reserve Jan. 25th, 1912. G. 28-12. To R.O. March 20th, 1920. G. 19-22.
 E. A. Peek. June 30th, 1905. Resigned March 14th, 1907. G. 43-97.
 K. B. Conger. April 5th, 1907. To Corps Reserve April 15th, 1909. G. 67-69. Retired March 20th, 1920. G. 19-22.
 R. Duffin. March 4th, 1909. Resigned Feb. 17th, 1917. G. 24-17.
 R. E. Orr. March 4th, 1909. Resigned Feb. 17th, 1917. G. 24-17.
 W. R. Ostrom. April 15th, 1909. To Corps Reserve Feb. 5th, 1912. G. 29-12. Retired March 20th, 1920. G. 19-22.
 P. M. Anderson. May 28th, 1910. Trans. to 95th Reg. May 8th, 1911. G113-11.
 A. D. Proctor. Jan. 16th, 1912. To C.A.M.C. Jan. 16th, 1915. G. 19-15.
 D. A. Bird. Feb. 6, 1912. Retired March 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 J. S. Barber. Feb. 26, 1912. Retired March 20th, 1920. G. 19-22.
 S. R. Burrows. May 27th, 1912. Resigned Feb. 17, 1917. G. 24-17.
 J. J. Middleton. May 27th, 1912. Resigned Feb. 17, 1917. G. 24-17.
 R. D. Ponton. May 27th, 1912. Resigned Feb. 27, 1917. G. 25-17.
 T. H. Fennell. Feb. 10th, 1913. (Pr. Sig. Off. Mar. 16, 1914) to 49th Reg. Feb. 10, 1914. G. 143-14.
 A. E. Thrasher. Mar. 4th, 1914. Resigned Feb. 17, 1917. G. 24-17.
 H. L. Wallace. Aug. 31, 1914. Resigned Feb. 17, 1917. G. 24-17.
 W. H. Wrightmeyer. Sept. 11th, 1914. Resigned Sept. 11, 1919. G. 42-19.
 A. F. White. Oct. 1, 1914. Resigned Sept. 11, 1919. G. 42-19.
 N. A. Irwin. Oct. 21, 1914. To C.S.C.L. Oct. 7, 1919. G. 50-19.
 H. B. Weller. Oct. 21, 1914. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 J. E. McCorkill. Oct. 28, 1914. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 B. K. Allen. Nov. 2, 1914. Killed in action Nov. 15, 1916.
 C. R. Burrows. Nov. 14, 1914. Killed in action June 4, 1916.
 C. I. Frederick. Feb. 1, 1915. Resigned Feb. 17, 1917. G. 24-17.
 J. M. Phelan. June 28th, 1915. To 4th Bde. C.M.G.C. Sept. 1, 1919. G. 11-20.
 E. Hyman. Aug. 4, 1915. Killed in action Oct. 27, 1916.
 E. W. Wrightmeyer. Aug. 14, 1915. Resigned Aug. 22, 1919. G. 39-19.
 J. H. Patton. Aug. 16, 1915. Killed in action May 3, 1917.
 L. H. Wrightmeyer. Aug. 26, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 F. L. Smith. Aug. 26th, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-20.
 W. H. Campbell. Aug. 30th, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 W. S. Nurse. Aug. 30, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 E. S. Webb. Sept. 18, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 R. P. A. Crisp. Sept. 22, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 36-20.
 J. J. Bennett. Sept. 22, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 36-20.
 D. L. Bennett. Sept. 22, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 S. B. Iler. Oct. 11, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 J. Lecky. Oct. 13, 1915. To Kingston Reg. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 12-20.
 H. W. W. Bronwich. Nov. 9, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 H. M. Pattison. Nov. 15th, 1915. Died of wounds Oct. 12, 1918.
 J. E. Cole. Nov. 19, 1915. To Res. Off. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 J. G. Caldwell. Nov. 22, 1915. To Res. Off. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 G. W. Lynn. Nov. 24, 1915. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 R. S. Harder. Dec. 4, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 E. J. Elliott. Dec. 6, 1915. To R.O. Feb. 1, 1925. G. 12-25 2nd Res. Bn. July 1, 1926—Still serving.
 T. A. Pratt. Jan. 10, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 G. A. Butler. Jan. 19, 1916. Retired Oct. 13, 1917. G. 55-19.
 R. A. Cumming. Jan. 20, 1916. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 H. L. Ingram. Jan. 22, 1916. Retired retaining rank Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 H. C. Leavens. Sept. 19, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 E. S. Denyes. Oct. 1, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 J. R. Cooke. Nov. 1, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 R. P. Coulter. Nov. 1, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.

E. R. Hinchey. Dec. 15, 1916. Trans. to Ret. List. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20. Re-appointed Jan. 2, 1923, to 2nd Res. Bn. April 12, 1929. Retired Sept. 1, 1931. G. 17-31.
 R. W. Boyce. Feb. 5, 1917. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 F. H. Reed. June 18, 1917. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 W. H. Nicholls. July 16th, 1917. Died Feb. 16, 1919.
 J. F. Templeton. July 31, 1918. To R.O. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 E. G. Jones. Mar. 20, 1920. To R.O. Feb. 1, 1925. G. 12-25, 2nd Res. Bn. July 1, 1926. To Vic. and Hal. Reg. Sept. 1, 1931. G. 17-31.
 C. A. Payne. Mar. 20, 1920. To 34th Batty. C. A. Oct. 1, 1920. G. 42-20.
 A. H. Ketcheson. Mar. 20, 1920. To R.O. March 20, 1920.
 W. H. Wallace. Mar. 20, 1920. Still serving.
 C. A. McIntosh. Oct. 1, 1921. To R.O. Jan. 1, 1925. G. 17-25.
 C. E. Wilmot, A.F.C. May 1, 1922. To 2nd Res. Bn. Feb. 1, 1925. G. 12-25.
 W. A. Elliott. Dec. 13, 1922. Died June 28, 1927.
 J. E. McQueen. Apr. 1, 1923. To R.O. July 22nd, 1929. G. 19-29.
 T. D. Dodds. Apr. 2, 1923. To 2nd Res. Bn. Feb. 1, 1925. G. 10-25.
 D. W. McManus. Oct. 1, 1923. To Tor. Scott. Reg. May 1, 1926. G. 23-26.
 H. R. M. Hall. Mar. 1, 1924. To Vict. and Hal. Regt. Dec. 12, 1927. G. 6-28.
 R. Bumpstead. Mar. 6, 1924. To 24th Battery, C.A., April 4, 1927. G. 25-27.
 C. H. H. Leavens. Mar. 10, 1924. To 2nd Res. Bn. July 22, 1929. G. 17-29.
 C. C. Walker. July 1, 1926.
 J. F. Lockhead. April 1, 1927. Still serving.
 G. V. Faulkner. Aug. 2, 1927. To 2nd Res. Bn. July 22, 1929. G. 17-29.
 J. W. Howard. Oct. 15, 1927. Still serving.
 T. M. Webster. Mar. 28, 1930. Still serving.
 C. T. Carson. April 22, 1931. Still serving.
 J. F. Haggerty. Sept. 2, 1933.
 A. McFee. Jan. 9, 1934.
 E. O. Butler. Oct. 1, 1934.
 J. B. Morgan. May 2, 1935.
 J. M. Porritt. Sept. 19, 1935.
 R. P. Weese. Sept. 21, 1935. Asst. Adjutant, 15-12-36.
 A. E. Lazier. Apr. 1, 1936.
 J. M. Cousins. Transferred to 34th Battery.
 H. R. Frink. May 10, 1937.
 R. Keel. June 10, 1937.
 W. A. Down. April 6, 1937.
 E. S. Fairman. June 7, 1937. Asst. Adjutant.
 W. S. Wilson. Mar. 1939.

Provisional Lieutenants:

W. Bullen. Apr. 4, 1873. Resigned May 11th. 1883.
 J. Cockburn. June 11, 1875. Resigned Aug. 22, 1879.
 W. M. German. May 31, 1878. Resigned Feb. 7, 1879.
 J. W. Redick. June 14, 1878. Resigned May 2, 1879.
 H. Blair. July 19, 1878. Resigned Sept. 10, 1882.
 D. C. Ferguson. Aug. 20, 1880. Left limits Jan. 12, 1883.
 H. A. Row. Oct. 14, 1881. Failed to qualify Jan. 12, 1883.
 C. E. Kenny. Jan. 12, 1883. Left limits June 20, 1890.
 E. G. Porter. Jan. 12, 1883. Resigned June 1, 1883.
 C. W. Bird. June 18, 1886. Resigned Mar. 11, 1887.
 D. G. Henderson. June 18, 1886. Retired April 3, 1895.
 J. F. Wills. June 18th, 1886. Retired April 3, 1895.
 A. D. Robertson. Sept. 7, 1888. Left limits May 29, 1897.
 C. S. Clapp. June 20, 1890. Retired April 23, 1902.
 W. W. Power. July 5, 1892. Left limits May 29, 1897.
 W. J. McManus. April 20, 1904. Retired Mar. 9, 1907. G. 43-07.
 D. G. Bleeker. April 20, 1904. Retired Sept. 19, 1907. G. 164-07.
 R. D. Weller. May 20, 1904. Retired Oct. 8, 1907. G. 165-07. Re-appt. s. April 23, 1915. To 41st Reg. Dec. 9, 1915. G. 153-15.
 J. F. Wills. April 20, 1904. Retired Sept. 6, 1905. G. 208-05.
 A. A. Roberts. April 20, 1904. Retired Sept. 6, 1905. G. 208-05.
 J. A. Phillips. April 20, 1904. Retired Aug. 15, 1905. G. 183-05.

W. E. Burke. April 20, 1904. Retired Mar. 9, 1907. G. 43-07.
 F. W. Burrows. Apr. 20, 1904. Left limits Nov. 30, 1906. G. 7-07.
 H. C. Hampton. May 21, 1906. Retired Sept. 15, 1909. G. 114-09.
 G. A. McClathie. Feb. 2, 1907. Retired Dec. 11, 1907. G. 197-07.
 R. Alford. Mar. 9, 1907. Retired Feb. 10, 1910. G. 29-10.
 D. D. Wilson. Mar. 20, 1908. Retired Feb. 17, 1910. G. 29-10.
 W. MacMullen. April 20, 1908. Retired April 5, 1909. G. 56-09.
 G. C. Phelps. Mar. 4, 1911. Retired Nov. 29, 1912. G. 222-12.
 F. H. White. Dec. 12, 1913. Died Aug. 12, 1914.
 D. B. McCoy. Dec. 12, 1913. Retired June 26, 1917. G. 67-17.
 V. C. Moynes. Mar. 5, 1914. Retired Nov. 19, 1917. G. 116-17.
 D. M. McCargar. s. Feb. 1, 1915. Trans. to C.A.S.C. Mar. 18, 1915. G. 41-15.
 V. G. Ley. s. Mar. 19, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 A. I. Bird. Apr. 29, 1915. To C.A.S.C. June 23, 1915. G. 100-15.
 W. A. McAdum. s. June 10, 1915. Ret'd with rank of Capt. Mar. 20, 1920. G. 11-20.
 J. S. Faulkner. s. July 29, 1915. To 24th Batty. C.F.A. Aug. 23, 1915. G. 112-15.
 F. Williamson. s. Nov. 9, 1915. Retired June 20, 1916. G. 21-22.
 A. G. Sanford. s. Dec. 9, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 H. L. Polson. s. Dec. 23, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 D. L. Plumpton. s. Dec. 27, 1915. Retired June 26, 1917. G. 71-17.
 W. H. Finkle. s. Jan. 18, 1916. To 4th Batty. C.A., Oct. 1, 1920. G. 42-20.
 F. S. Lazier. Jan. 1, 1916. Retired June 26, 1917. G. 71-17.
 A. G. McGie. s. Jan. 20, 1916. Retired Dec. 4, 1918. G. 55-19.
 R. M. Porter. s. Feb. 10, 1916. Killed in action 1918.
 T. T. Hetherington. s. Nov. 3, 1915. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 J. M. Hamilton. s. June 12, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 W. E. Tummon. s. Nov. 1, 1916. Retired Mar. 20, 1920. G. 19-22.
 D. J. Batchelor. Mar. 20, 1920. Retired April 14, 1921. G. 16-21.
 H. M. Wallace. Mar. 19, 1921. Retired May 16, 1924. G. 11-25.
 A. L. Barager. s. Nov. 1, 1922. Retired Jan. 21, 1925. G. 8-25.
 J. C. McGie. c. Mar. 5, 1924. Died April 6, 1925.
 E. M. Clarke. s. Oct. 1, 1925. Retired April 10, 1929. G. 12-29.

Second Lieutenants—

M. M. Stewart. Mar. 16, 1894. Retired Jan. 26, 1895.
 T. Congdon. Aug. 28th, 1893. Resigned Mar. 9, 1895.
 W. A. Lott. Sept. 30, 1893. Left limits Mar. 9, 1895.
 J. R. McIntosh. Mar. 29, 1928. Retired July 22, 1929. G. 17-29.
 A. B. Sprague. May 27, 1929. Still serving.
 J. L. Hannah. Jan. 13, 1930. Still serving.
 J. H. Evans. April 1, 1931. Still serving.
 J. F. Haggerty. May 2, 1930. Still serving.

Provisional Second Lieutenants—

W. Hastings. Oct. 17, 1879. Resigned Nov. 30, 1883.
 F. Marskell. Aug. 20, 1880. Resigned June 22, 1883.
 J. R. Hardinge. Nov. 29, 1883. Left limits Sept. 12, 1884.
 W. C. Lawrence. June 30, 1884. Left limits May 29, 1897.
 T. F. Holgate. June 27, 1884. Left limits Mar. 20, 1885.
 H. A. Simpson. Feb. 2, 1885. Resigned Sept. 7, 1888.
 W. Holden. Feb. 27, 1885. Resigned May 15, 1885.
 T. Munro. Feb. 27, 1885. Resigned Sept. 7, 1888.
 R. S. Sills. Mar. 20, 1885. Left limits May 7, 1886.
 J. McGregor Young. April 10, 1885. Resigned June 18, 1886.
 C. M. Ried. May 15, 1885. Resigned May 7, 1886.
 R. Bogle. May 7, 1886. Resigned July 22, 1892.
 Lionel M. Parker. May 7, 1886. Resigned Sept. 7, 1888.
 A. E. Overill. June 18, 1886. Left limits Aug. 18, 1897.
 H. F. Ketcheson. Sept. 7, 1888. Left limits May 29, 1897.
 F. M. Scadding. June 30, 1891. Left limits June 22, 1892.
 J. E. Gibson. Mar. 9, 1895. Retired April 13, 1899. G. 35-99.
 T. W. R. McRae. May 16, 1896. Left limits April 29, 1902. G. 46-02.
 R. T. Mussen. May 21, 1897. Left limits May 8, 1900. G. 42-00.
 B. H. Joy. Feb. 8, 1898. Deceased May 7, 1900.

T. E. Hawkins. Jan. 19, 1899. Left limits April 29, 1902. G. 46-02.
 P. G. Goldsmith. July 14, 1899. (Surgeon May 22, 1900. Aug. 15, 1901). To R.O. May 17, 1909.
 G. 78-09.
 H. McGinnis. July 16th, 1899. Resigned Aug. 31, 1900. G. 82-00.
 W. C. Huff. May 8, 1900. F. T. Q. April 9, 1902. G. 46-02.
 W. W. Mills. Mar. 18, 1901. Left limits April 1903. G. 84-03.
 J. C. McNair. April 22, 1901. Left limits April 20, 1903. G. 84-03.
 E. deF. Geen. April 22, 1901. Died July, 1902.
 A. McGee. July 14, 1902. Removed Sept. 24, 1903. G. 157-03.
 W. Carmen. July 14, 1902. F. T. Q. Sept. 24, 1903. G. 157-03.
 W. S. Clark. July 14, 1902. F. T. Q. Sept. 24, 1903. G. 157-03.
 F. M. McKeown. July 14, 1902. F. T. Q. Sept. 24, 1903. G. 157-03.
 F. Bushfield. June 1, 1903. Left limits April 20, 1904. G. 131-04.
Ensigns:

J. J. B. Flint. Jan. 16, 1863. Resigned April 17th, 1863.
 J. H. Nulty. Jan. 16, 1863. Resigned May 3, 1867.
 D. A. McWhirter. April 17, 1863. Left limits Jan. 12, 1866.
 A. Bonnycastle. July 24th, 1863. Resigned March 23, 1866.
 H. B. Grier. Mar. 23, 1866. Resigned May 3, 1867.
 J. Richardson. June 15th, 1866. Resigned Nov. 30, 1866.
 M. Benson. June 22, 1866. Retired retaining rank June 18, 1872.
 C. T. Bell. Nov. 30, 1866. Resigned May 3, 1867.
 J. F. Jeffers. June 21, 1867. Left limits Sept. 4, 1868.
 W. J. Diamond. Mar. 20, 1868. Resigned June 18, 1869.
 J. Macoun. Sept. 4, 1868. Resigned May 28, 1869.
 J. Waters. May 28, 1869. Retired June 30, 1870.
 F. G. A. Henderson. May 28, 1869. Left limits June 4, 1875.
 C. E. Higley. July 23, 1869. Left limits June 28, 1871.
 B. C. Thomas. June 30, 1870. Left limits April 25th, 1873.
 J. F. Roberts. p. Oct. 11, 1872. Left limits June 14th, 1878.
 F. W. Clarke. Sept. 12, 1873. Retired retaining rank, Aug. 20, 1880.
 H. F. Mills. p. July 19, 1878. Resigned Oct. 22, 1879.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS 1942
1st (Res.) Bn. Argyll Light Infantry (Tank)

Furnished by Lt.-Col. A. B. Gribble

H.Q. CO'Y

Lt.-Col. A. B. Gribble	O.C.	Capt. A. H. Ketcheson	Quartermaster
Major B. C. Sisler	2nd i/c	Capt. J. L. Shiels	O.C. H.Q. Co'y
Major H. F. Alford	Adjutant	Lieut. J. B. McKay	M.O.
Major A. B. Payne	Chaplain	Lieut. J. E. Bateman	Range Officer
Capt. F. S. Douglas	Paymaster		

"A" CO'Y

Lieut. J. E. Dixon	O.C.	2/Lt. W. C. Gault
2/Lt. D. Osborne		2/Lt. C. J. Riddell
2/Lt. H. McIlrath		2/Lt. J. R. Guthridge

"B" CO'Y

Lieut. I. E. Shapiro	O.C.	2/Lt. R. E. Neal
2/Lt. H. P. Holway		2/Lt. J. G. Barfett
2/Lt. O. A. Lloyd		Captain C. A. Cameron — Leave.
2/Lt. C. A. Richardson		

THE FENIAN RAID — 1866

The Civil War and the large armies to be disbanded at its close naturally called for a certain amount of military preparation in Canada. This necessity was increased by the rumours at the close of the war that General O'Neill, a United States officer with Fenian sympathies was planning an attack on Canada by Fenians and others, recruited from the disbanded forces of the United States. O'Neill did actually make a landing in Canada, crossing from Buffalo to Fort Erie, on May 31st, 1866, and a skirmish took place at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, but O'Neill and his followers were ultimately driven back. "General" Spear, another Fenian commander, crossed the boundary near St. Alban's into Quebec with a force of about 2,000, but was driven back by the Hochelaga Voltigeurs, a French-Canadian Battalion, on June 8th, 1866.

Of 385 men who formed the Belleville Rifles and 15th Battalion at the time of the

Fenian Raid of 1866, 165 have made application for and been granted medals. The following are the names of veterans of the Fenian Raid to whom medals have been granted through the Belleville Veterans' Association. Some of these veterans served in military organizations, headquarters of which were in places in the Province elsewhere than in Belleville.

John Ackers, 1st Belleville Rifles, Ottawa.
Chas. Addison, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.

A

John Aris, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
Jeremiah Aris, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.

B

Robert A. Baker, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
Jesse Barlow, 15th Batt., Stirling.
R. A. Beckett, 15th Batt., Montreal.
W. J. Beckett, 15th Batt., Toronto.
Martin Benson, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
John Belknap, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Black, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
Joseph Bosley, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. J. Boyle, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. E. Bottoms, 15th Batt., Ridgetown.

Geo. H. Boulter, 15th Batt., Demorestville.
Wallace Brown, 15th Batt., Tawas City, Mich.
Robert Brown, 15th Batt., Woodstock.
Ralph Brown, Napanee Garrison Artillery, Belleville.
Geo. Brooker, 15th Batt., Toronto.
Abraham Burt, 15th Batt., Shannonville.
W. H. Bleasdel, 15th Batt., Toronto.
Joseph Burt, 15th Batt., Grand Rapids, Mich.
P. C. Burgess, 15th Batt., Fenelon Falls.
George Brooks.

C

R. B. Carman, 15th Batt., Cornwall.
Harry Carre, 15th Batt., Belleville.
A. Casswell, 22nd Batt., Belleville.
Edmonds Chandler, 15th Batt., Springfield.
F. M. Clarke, 15th Batt., Belleville.
A. C. Cowie, 15th Batt., Belleville.

John A. C. Crozier, 15th Batt., Toronto.
L. N. F. Crozier, 15th Batt., Mexico.
Thos. Cross, 15th Batt., Madoc.
Amos Cronk, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. B. Crombie, Whitby Rifles, Belleville.
H. Crothers, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.

D

Geo. Dame, 16th Batt., Belleville.
W. J. Diamond, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Geo. Drewry, 15th Batt., Belleville.

E. Dulmage, 15th Batt., Belleville.
A. D. Dupont, 15th Batt., Soda Creek, B.C.
John Daw

E

T. E. Ewen, 13th Batt., Hamilton, Belleville.

F

N. B. Falkiner, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Edward Fidler, 15th Batt., Watertown, N.Y.
Wm. Foxton, 15th Batt., Caniftown.

W. S. Fraleigh, 15th Batt., Toronto.
Amos Frederick, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Gregory Foltz, 15th Batt., Guelph.

G

John A. Gardener, 15th Batt., Kingston.
Samuel Geddes, 1st Bell. Rifles, Shannonville.
James Geddes, 1st Bell. Rifles, Saginaw, Mich.
David Gerow, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. E. Gerow, 15th Batt., Rossmore.
W. A. Gibson, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.

Thos. Gibson, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
Wm. Gibson, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Graydon, 15th Batt., Ausable, Mich.
Donald Graham, 15th Batt., Belleville.
James Grant, 15th Batt., Nevada.
R. T. Gray, 15th Batt., Madoc.

H

P. H. Hambly, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
James Hamilton, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Richard Harper, 15th Batt., Toronto.
John J. Harrison, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
Edward Harrison, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
Jas. E. Harrison, 15th Batt., Bridgewater.
Geo. W. Hazzard, 15th Batt., Woodstock.
Matthew Hill, 1st Belleville Rifles, Shannonville.
Jas. Hill, Napanee Garrison Artillery, Melrose.

Wm. Hopkins, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Chas. P. Holton, 15th Batt., Belleville.
H. T. Holmes, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Hopkins, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. T. Homes, 15th Batt., Belleville.
W. A. Howard, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
W. H. Howe, 15th Batt., Plainfield.
John W. Hunt, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. Croft Hulme, 15th Batt., Belleville.

J

J. Frith Jeffers, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Johnson, 15th Batt., Belleville.
J. W. Johnson, 14th Batt., Belleville.
H. M. Jones, 15th Batt., Marmora.

Anson Jones, 15th Batt., Plainfield.
Wm. Jones, 15th Batt., Sidney Crossing.
N. B. Johnson.

K

Wm. Kirkpatrick, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Chas. Kiser, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Arch'd Latta, 15th Batt., Sidney Crossing.
Jas. H. Lloyd, 15th Batt., Almont, Man.

Jas. Macoun, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Mackie, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
Jas. P. Maiden, 15th Batt., Belleville.
James Malvea, 15th Batt., Belleville.
John S. Marsh, 15th Batt., Belleville.
James Masson, 15th Batt., Goderich.
Wm. Meredith, 15th Batt., Buffalo.
Jos. Miller, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Mills, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Albert Moon, 15th Batt., Madoc.
Geo. Morden, 15th Batt., Deseronto.
Alex. Morrice, 15th Batt., Madoc.
John Morrison, 15th Batt., Myre Hall.

W. H. Ostrom, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.

A. T. Petrie, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
John Pearce, 15th Batt., Belleville.
T. Pepper, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Wm. Quinn, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Samuel Rath, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Chas. Reddick, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Jos. P. Reeves, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Richardson, 15th Batt., Assessipi.
Wm. Rions, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Robb. M. Roy, 15th Batt., Peterboro.
Robert Roy, 1st Bell. Rifles, West Huntingdon.

W. H. Scholes, 15th Batt., Belleville.
D. D. Serviss, 15th Batt., Toronto.
B. J. Serviss, 15th Batt., Belleville.
R. L. Sewell, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Phillips Serviss, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Sinnett, 15th Batt., Belleville.
W. A. Sheppard, 15th Batt., Lockport, N.Y.
Geo. Shaw, 15th Batt., Fawns City, Mich.

Sam'l Taft, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Alfred Taft, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Chas. W. Taylor, 15th Batt., Belleville.
J. Lawrence Thomas, 15th Batt., Chicago, Ill.
Geo. I. Thomas, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Donald Urquhart, 15th Batt., Belleville.

Geo. Walton, 15th Batt., Belleville.
James Waters, 15th Batt., Campbellford.
Jas. J. Warham, 14th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Woodley, 15th Batt., Toronto.

(The above list of veterans is taken from The Daily Intelligencer Newspaper, February 1st, 1900).

FIRST RIEL REBELLION, 1870

On the 24th of November, 1870, the insurgents, under Riel, took possession of Fort Garry, and fell to feasting on the stores of the company (Hudson Bay Company). The Canadian settlers having taken alarm, gathered together to the number of about fifty and took refuge in the house of Dr. Shultz, but the dwelling was besieged; the inmates were cap-

L

S. S. Lazier, 15th Batt., Belleville.
A. C. Latta, 15th Batt., Mountain View.

M

Alex. Morton, 1st Bell. Rifles, Chicago, Ill.
Jas. McCoy, 15th Batt., Marmora.
John McCutcheon, 1st Bell. Rifles, Belleville.
Arch'd McDonald, 15th Batt., Belleville.
John McGee, 15th Batt., Stirling.
John McFee, 15th Batt., Belleville.
John McKeown, 15th Batt., Belleville.
John McKenna, 1st Bell. Rifles, Belleville.
H. A. F. McLeod, 15th Batt., Ottawa.
Thos. McGinnis, 8th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Morris.
Jas. McKenzie

O

P

Jas. Pettit, 15th Batt., Deseronto.
W. H. Pope, Cockshire Cavalry, Belleville.

Q

B. R. Quinsey, 15th Batt., Belleville.

R

Jas. A. Ray, Manitoba.
D. T. Rutledge, 15th Batt., Belleville.
W. J. Russell, 15th Batt., Deseronto.
V. W. Root, 16th Batt., Toronto.
Michael Ryan, 15th Batt., Marysville.
John Rowan, 15th Batt., Belleville.
James A. Ray.

S

Thos. Smith, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Sylvester Smith, 15th Batt., Stratford.
Wm. Smlaton, 15th Batt., Montreal.
John Sparrow, 15th Batt., Blessington.
Geo. McK. Stewart, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Wm. Sutherland, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Thos. Symons, 1st Bell. Rifle, Belleville.

T

B. C. Thomas, 15th Batt., Golder.
U. E. Thompson, 15th Batt., Belleville.
J. P. Thompson, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Geo. F. Thompson, 15th Batt., Belleville.
John Turner, 15th Batt., Belleville.

U

W

Robt. Wilson, 1st Belleville Rifles, Belleville.
Christopher Woodcock, 15th Batt., Belleville.
Jas. Woodley, 15th Batt., Belleville.

tured, and marched off to Fort Garry, where they were put in confinement. Among others arrested was one Thomas Scott, from Ontario (Hastings County) a sturdy and spirited young fellow, who had moved to the territory. Scott was a fiery youth and indiscreet enough to make speeches which brought upon his head the wrath of the dictator. There is now no doubt that for Scott, Riel had conceived a personal hatred. One morning the story was told that the prisoners had heaped gross insult upon their half-breed guards, that the example had been set by Scott, and that the latter's conduct was no longer tolerable. Whether the story was true or not it served the blood thirsty purpose of Riel, who on the evening of the 3rd of March (1870), within the walls of the fort, improvised a court martial. Riel appeared in the character of prosecutor, witness and judge and refused to allow Scott to be present at the trial, or to make any defence. After a brief consultation the victim was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out the following morning.

Later Riel was elected for Provencher, at the general elections, presented himself at Ottawa, was introduced to the clerk of the house, took the oath and was enrolled a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Member for North Hastings (afterwards the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator and Premier of Canada), on April 15th, 1874 moved for the expulsion of Riel from parliament, which was carried by a vote of 124 to 68.

NORTH WEST (RIEL) REBELLION, 1885

The following is a chronological account of the Second Riel Rebellion:

1885

- March 18 The half breeds imprisoned the Indian agent at Duck Lake and some teamsters.
- March 24 Major General Middleton left Ottawa for the North West.
- March 25 The half breeds seized the public stores at Duck Lake.
- March 26 The half breeds, under Gabriel Dumont, defeated Major L. N. F. Crozier, Superintendent of the North West Mounted Police, two miles from Duck Lake, killing fourteen of his men and forcing him to retire.
- March 29 Indians murdered farm instructor Payne.
- April 3 Big Bear's Indians at Frog Lake murdered Fathers Marchant and Fafard, Indian agent Finn and six others and imprisoned Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney.
- April 24 Gen. Middleton engaged the rebels at Fish Creek, losing eleven killed and forty-eight wounded.
- May 1 Col. Otter to bring Poundmaker to an engagement left Battleford for Cut Knife Hill, Poundmaker's reserve.
- May 2 Col. Otter fought Poundmaker's Indians at Cut Knife Creek, losing eight killed and thirteen wounded.
- May 9 Gen. Middleton attacked the rebels, entrenched in rifle pits in front of Batoche.
- May 13 Gen. Middleton by a daring charge drove the rebels out of Batoche, when the prisoners were rescued.
- May 16 Louis Riel surrendered.
- May 26 Poundmaker and his principal men were arrested.
- June 30 Geo. Middleton massed his forces at Battleford having stamped out the Rebellion.

—Taylor's Cardinal Facts of Canadian History, page 179.

On the 28th of March, 1885, the late Col. S. S. Lazier, officer commanding the 15th City of Belleville Battalion and the late Col. James Brown, officer commanding the 49th Hastings Rifles, each received a telegram from the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, advising that Colonel Williams had been appointed to take command of a regiment to be known as the Midland Battalion to go to the North West to assist in putting down the rebellion which had been raised by Louis Riel, a half breed and some of the Indian Chiefs in the Canadian North West. The trouble arose when the Dominion government was having the north western territories surveyed into lots so that settlers could come into the country and ultimately form provinces.

Each of these Battalions sent a company to make up the Midland Battalion. The 15th sent No. 1 Company under Command of Major T. C. Lazier. The 49th sent No. 8 Company under command of Major Edward Harrison. Great excitement prevailed at the time when the Battalion went to the scene of the Rebellion. The Belleville and Hastings soldiers made a good showing, and at the battle of Batoche, May 13th, 1885, four of the members of No. 1 Company were severely wounded in a fight taking place at close range, namely, Lieutenant J. E. Halliwell, Sergt. Wrighton, Corp. Daley and Priv. Ed. Halliwell.

The two Companies returned home at the close of the Rebellion, arriving at Belleville in the latter part of July and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The members of these two Companies were as follows:

No. 1 Company

Thos. Coleman Lazier, Captain; John Earl Halliwell, Lieutenant; Charles Edward

Kenny, Lieutenant; Wm. Thos. Wrighton, Cl. Sergt.; Jos. Maiden, Sergt.; A. D. Robertson, Sergt.; Jos. Belcher, Corp.; Henry, James, Corp.; E. A. E. Halliwell, Corp.; Simcoe, M. S. Daley; Lance Corp.; Wm. Aris, Lance Corp. Privates — Robert William Baker, Jesse William Barlow, Joseph Brodie, Charles W. Brundage, Charles F. Burnham, Charles Sayler Clapp, Jeremiah Connors, John A. Corbett, George P. Cox, George T. Eves, John E. Fry, D. G. Gerow, W. H. Gordon, Thomas Hammond, Riley Hart, William Haslett, Charles E. Henderson, E. M. W. Howard, William Herrington, William G. Kerr, James Jeirl, William Livingstone, Hugh McCullough, William McGuire, William A. Morton, B. Palmer, H. Smart; L. Soles, Andrew Thompson, Lewis Venn., L. Wallbridge, W. Welsh, John Young, Frank York.

No. 8 Company

Ed. Harrison, Captain; H. Yeomans, J. Bell, Lieutenants; A. H. Smith, Wilson, J. Bowen, W. Watt; Sergeants; R. Parker, S. Hilton, W. A. Street, Corporals. Bugler, J. W. Williams. Privates — P. Howe, L. Sager, Geo. Young, William Reid, J. W. Howard, James Rowe, E. Vincent, B. Hodgins, W. Hulley, A. Rodgers, W. J. Ridley, Jos. Bay, T. B. Powell, Geo. Bay; Alf. Way; Jos. Hanna; W. N. Patterson, T. E. Patterson, Geo. Seeds, R. McStevens, J. Pridaux, J. Thompson, M. Brinn, W. Auguer, B. Lott, T. Dufresne, Geo. Westcott, Geo. Winters, A. F. Thomson, Sam Lake, Tobias Stapley, S. McTaggart, James Austin, W. A. Darch, Frank Shircliff, Geo. S. Wilson.

BOER WAR

The following veterans of the Boer War enlisted from Belleville and vicinity. They left Belleville with the members of the Second Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment and embarked at Quebec for South Africa on the 30th of October, 1899, to serve in the Boer War:

49th Hastings Rifles—Geo. Tilley.

15th A. L. I. — F. Lynn, W. Mills, J. McNair, G. Phillips, A. W. Bolyea, R. Cunningham, C. E. Frye, C. A. Gibson, G. G. Hulme, H. Jones, A.S. Large, B. McCoy, T. Austin, W. Ponton, Edgar Geen.

"A" Battery, R.C.A.—Rufus Gulliver, Fred E. Hector.

42nd Mounted Rifles—Robert M. Carmichael.

Strathcona Horse—J. W. Phillips.

GREAT EUROPEAN WAR — 1914-1918

Considerable difficulty was experienced in gathering the names for the following list. The official list at Ottawa contains all the names of persons who joined the overseas forces arranged alphabetically and not according to localities or military organizations, hence it is quite impossible to wade through some 700,000 names with the hope of being able to trace out those belonging to Belleville District. The rule adopted was to include in this list the names of all persons who had made Belleville a place of residence before, during or after the war, even though the period of residence was short. The result, of course, will be that in the case of some persons whose names appear upon the list other localities may also be able to claim that these persons have resided in such other localities before, during or after the war. In some cases persons who were born in Belleville, or who had spent some portion of their lives in Belleville, enlisted in military organizations in some other locality because of their then residence or because they desired to enlist in some military organization in such other locality. There are also instances in which persons have become permanent residents in Belleville since the War, but before the war resided elsewhere. It would be unfair to exclude these persons from the Belleville list. After the list was completed and arranged alphabetically it was published in The "Ontario Intelligencer" newspaper from time to time in sections, with a request that errors and omissions be reported and all errors or omissions reported have been corrected in this list.

LIST OF VETERANS OF GREAT EUROPEAN WAR — 1914-18

The List Comprises Names of Persons Who Before, During or Since the War Have Been Residents of Belleville.

* Killed.

A

Abrams, J. Reg.; Anderson, R. E.; Ashworth, B. C.; Archibald, Percy Andres; Ayotte, Rupert Frederick; Angell, Arthur George; Asselstine, Vincent; Adams, Edwin Arnold; *Allen, Bertram Kerr; Adams, Milton Kerr; Adams, Ernest Victor; Anderson, John; Armstrong, Arnold Edwin; Asselstine, Nicholas; Aylesworth, Harry; Adams, Alfred; Alison, Jack; Allcock, George; Angrove, James Bryant; Ayrhart, Charles; Allen, Arthur Percival; Atkins, William Harry; Adams, Albert John; Alford, Harry J.; Archibald, A. D.; Archibald, Mary, Nursing Sister; Ackerman, Morley Louis; Aikins, Ormal; Allan, Harry A.; Anderson, Harold; Anderson, William

James; Anjo, John R.; Armitage, Albert Wm.; Anderson, Harvey Garnet; Armitage, Walter Adwin; Asselstine, Chas. N.; Asselstine, William John; Aldous, Harry Samuel; Alkenbrack, I. Burton; Alp, James Haliday; Ashley, Clarence; Aythart, Morley; Ashley, Richard; Ashley, W. S.; Anderson, John; Adrian, D. S.; Alyea, A. C.; Alford, A. L.; Alford, Walter; Adams, Carman; Allore, Walter.

B

Bird, G.; Baldwin, Albert Edward; Blaind, Ernest Alex; Brown, Norman; Bartram, Wm. Bowerbank; Bailey, Thomas; Barkley, Gerald Kenneth; Beaumont, Percy; Belnap, Clayton Alwood; Berry, William H.; Bertrand, La Monte; Bird, John Laurison; Bourette, Rosairo; Brant, Charles Clinton; Brethous, Eldon James; Brook, Charles Herbert; Browning, Samuel Henry; Buckland, Gilbert Zeph; Burt, Henry Ross; Bannister, James Albert; Berguson, Harry; Biel, Francis; Brown, Robert; Burchfield, Robert Lyle; Bartlett, William John; Bell, James; Bellis, Thomas; Back, Walter L.; Blackwood, John; *Bowyer, James Cecil; Bishop, Dr. Chas. W.; Branscombe, Dr. M. E.; Black, W.; Bunton, C.; Bunnett, C. O.; Bartlett, Thos. M.; Brickman, George Clinton; Burke, Fred John; Bailey, Garnet Roy; Baker, Cyril Thomas; Bateman, Ed. Jahial; Bellow, Edward; Bennett, Harold; Bertrand, Frank; Billings, Harry; Blair, John; Bowen, Herbert; Brennan, John; Brill, Glen Eric; Brown, Alexander; Brunskill, John; Burt, Frederick James; Baker, Erlbert Keith; Barker, William Albert; Best, Thomas Fred; Brant, Garfield; Brown, Stanley; Barber, Charles; Beaton, Alexander; Bell, John; Best, Alfred; Beare, George Frederick; Boyle, Harold; Burton, Wm. M.; Blakslee, Dr. V.; Bowen, C.; Nursing Sister J. Boyce; Brill, Glen; Boyd, Quintin; Browning, Robert; Babcock James Robert; Barnum, Harry; Bartlett, Albert; Belch, Chas. Edward; Bell, Thomas; Belton, Frederick; Black, Robert; Boutillier, Jos. R.; Bradshaw, John; Brown, Harry; Burns, John Edward; Butler, James William; Ballentyns, G. James; Barnum, Harry Herbert; Begin, Edgar; Belcher, James Ed.; Bishop, Robert Wm.; Bolyea, Peter Bowden, Chas. Cecil; Brant, Brant; Brockhurst, Reginald J.; Brown, Arthur Leslie; Brown, Emilio; Brown, Martin; Brownson, Phillips; Bunton, William Thomas; Burke, Henry; Byrne, Matthew Frank; Barragar, David; Burd, P. S.; Burgis, W. C.; Banville, J.; Bowen, Ross, Allen; Browning, John; Bryant, Edward; Balinger, Chas. Henry; Barran, Edward; Batchelor, David John; Bell, Robert John; Belnap, David Manley; Benson, Fred; Blakely, John; Bowen, Harry; Brewer, William Claude; Burley, Cecil; Bustin, William; Babcock, Peter; Barlow, Wm. Montgomery; Bartlett, Chas. Henry; Belcher, George; Benn, Arthur Melvin; Bly, John; Bone, Robert Henry; Bowers, Herbert; Brier, Frederick Arthur; Bradden, John Henry; Brown, Edward; Brown, Ernest Edward; Brown, Robert Leonard; Buck, Leroy Maitland; Burgess, Joseph Thomas; Burnside, Robert Earl; Belch, Reuben; *Burrows, Robt. Clifford; Brown, James; Butler, G. A.; *Buck, R. G.; Blaylock, E. G.; Badgley, W. C.; Bolyea, Arthur J.; Baker, Frederick E.; Bird, Clement L.; Brown, Cecil E.; Beavis, B.; Black, W. J. H.; Bernard, A. P.; Buchanan, H. S.; Belton, A.; Bowen, C.; Browning, R.; *Black, Howard; Badgley, W. E.; Burton, Arthur; Bateman, Harry; Bateman, Frank; Biggar, W. H.; Biggar, Louis H.; Biggar, J. Lyons.

C

Calberry, Arthur; Canniff, Edward; Carter, Henry Edgar; Chamberlain, Wm. Henry; Chisholm, Wm. Fraser; Colborne, Harold; Coughlin, John; Crichton, Richard W.; Cronkwright, Jos. St. P.; Curlett, Norman; Campbell, Goldie Thomas; Campbell, Wm. John; Case-ment, Asel Roy; Chambers, Francis G.; Chatterton, Richard; Childs, Ernest Edward; Clarke, Richard Allen; Cokell, William; Cole, Leo Eliot; Conley, George Henry; Cooke, Philip Martin; Courby, Sam; Cronkwright, George; Culbertson, John; Cummins, Thos. Philip; Campbell, Lorne Henry; Cramer, Frank; Collins, Francis H.; Clarke, Clemen Carl; Craig, Walter Stetham; Cronk, G. E.; Campbell, Robert M.; Caron, Edward; Chamberlain, John; Chambers, Frank; Clarke, John Thompson; Collett, William; Counter, Wm. Burrel; Cronin, Jerome; Cumming, Kenneth, J. R.; Cameron, Alexander; Campbell Hugh; Carter, Chas. Wm.; Casselman, Wm. Nelson; Chappell, Jos. Edward; Cherry, Cecil Grenville; Clacey, Patrick Joseph; Clarke, George Potter; Clarke, Wm. Edward; Cole, Frederick; Cottman, John Thomas; Courtney, Robt. Augusts; Cronkwright, Wilbert John; Cummings, Robert Eldon; Curtiss, Frederick; Conboy, George; Cretney, Jas. F.; Cooke, Archibald; Cousins, C.; Cousins, H. R.; Collins, J. E.; Cramer, C.; Clarke, G. E.; Caddick, John; Clark, Herbert; Connolly, James Patrick; Cousins, Edward N.; Cross, Frank S.; Campbell, Leslie; Cook, Wm. Albert; Cosenzo, Frank; Callahan, Michael; Caniff, Peter; Carl, James Millar; Chagnon, Ernest Emery; Charleson, Alexander J.; Chebatura, Antern; Chubb, Charles Leonard; Conley, Alexander; Conner, Alan Sinclair; Constable Harold; Cooney, Russell; Coulter, Russell; Cracknett, Arthur George; Cronkwright, Ross; Cadieux, Paul; Corden, James Chas.; Cope, Matthew T.; Chemotch, Michael; Cameron, Chas. A.; Carman, Stanley; Chapman, James; Clement, Louis; Copeland, Herbert Bruce;

Crisfield, George H.; Cleary, Joseph; Clark, Robert Earl; Cooney, Marvin, Valentine; Cullinan, Jas. Edward; Cameron, Daniel; Carl, Daniel Herbert; Carruthers, Wm. John; Chamberlain, Eric Percival; Chase, James Norman; Chisholm, Daniel Alex.; Collins, Herbert L.; Connell, Elmer Henry; Connor, Russell; Coon, Frederick W.; Corrigan, Ed. Bernard; Cox, Francis J.; Crickett, John J.; Cumming, Wm. Harold; Canniff, John Edward; Caverley, Claud; Cumming, Walter; Courtney, Walter; Carman, Russell; Carman, D. A.; Clarke, Dick; Clarke, George; Cokers, J.; Carvey, Thos.; *Carroll, Horace Y.; Checkley, J.; Cousins C.; Cousins, H. R.; Clarke, Y. E.; Crouter, H. C.; Collyer, Frank A.; Collyer, John O.; Corby, John; Clarke, John Truscott; Clarke, H. Vernon; Clarke, E. Melville; Clarke, Clifford; Cordes, H. G.; Crerar, William G.; Crerar, David.

D

Dobbs, Garnet Edmund; De Vries, L.; Doolan, Edward; Doyle, Eugene M.; Deline, Percy; Dobson, Herbert; Doolittle, Vernon; Doherty, James; Duvall, Manford; Dixon, George; Dack, Edward; Darlington, Maxwell; Desilest, William; Doyle, Charles; Dunkerly, Joseph; Dack, Thomas Victor; Day, John William; Deacon, James Joseph; Dennee, Ernest Arthur; Donaldson, William; Doyle, Patrick; Dumnter, Frederick; Dunlop, James Ernest R.; Dunn, John; Dunk, Joseph; Doyle, J. Vincent; Dingman, Wm. A.; Donoghue, W. J.; Doxsee, H. E.; Davis, A. C.; Dodge, D.; Deacon, Farnham; Dickson, Douglas; Dowden, Joseph; Dwyer, Wilfred; Doutre, Edward; Donaghue, Wm. Patrick; Dawes, George W.; Donnelly, William; Dickman, Joseph; Downs, William B.; Dale, John C.; Day, Chas. E.; Dewhurst, Frederick; Dunk, Albert Edward; Dunn, William John; Davies, Frederick; Deacon, Frank Maurice; Dempsey, Lorne; Dicks, William; Donovan, William; Dudley, James; Duncan, Robert Wilson; Dadswell, Frederick; Donnan, Bryson Carlyle; Dingman, William A.; Dracup, Christopher; Davies, Chas. E.; Dillnutt, H. W.; Day, F. S. B.; Drury, J. C.; Draycott, Alfred; Dinnie, Donald; Donovan, Michael; Donoghue, W. J.; Denison, R. W.; Denmark, Nina, Nursing Sister; Drummond, L., Nursing Sister; Denyes, Erie; *Denyea, Meacham; *Diebert, Martin; Davis, Harold; Davis, Willard.

E

Ellis, V.; Evans, Wm. T.; Edmondson, William; Edyvean, Robert Audley F.; Edward, James Wesley; Ellis, William Henry; Emerson, John Miller; Evans, Alfred Edward; Eaton, Edward; Eastwood, Geo. S.; Ellway, Leslie; Empey, Grover; Elliott, H.; Edmunds, Ernest Victor; Ellis, Thos. William; Eagling, Edward Henry; Ellegett, Charles; Elvins, Frank; Esford, William Delmar; Elliott, Joseph Edmund; Ellegett, Henry V.; Elsmore, Jos. Thos.

F

Fisher, Stanley; Fairman, Leonard C.; Farr, David, William; Fing, Herbert Allen; Flinn, Albert Edward; Foley, John Joseph; Fraser, John; Alexander; Friend, George D.; Fairbairn, James; Fargy, Arthur; Fox, John; Fenn, Harry; Fetterly, Albert Ira; Fox, James Whytock; Ferries, Thomas; Fisher, Chas. Robert; Fleming, John Crawford; Fortier, Edward; Fox, Herchel Fred; Farrow, Edwin Flock; Fitzpatrick, Robert F.; Follwell, Percy Edwin J.; Fox, James Wesley; Freeman, Edward Jerome; Ferguson, John; Fleury, Thomas; Fairman, Ed. Marshall; Farmer, Wm. John; Ferguson, Thos. James Arthur; Fletcher, Edmund Houston; Foley, John Burns; Fountain, Widner H.; Friend, Edward Hector; Fuller, Arthur; Fisher, Alexander; Ferneau, Charles H.; Fox, Joseph; Fulton, Charles N.; Foster, Canniff Ross; Frederick, Emerson; Finney, Wilfred John; Fitchett, Bryson F.; Fletcher, Fred.; Fowler, William; Franklin, Albert Edward; Farrow, William Thomas; Follwell, Edwin John; Ford, William John; Frawley, Joseph; Fry, Ernest; Fleming, John; Fleming, E. G.; *French, Malcolm Linford; Finkle Ernest D.; Finkle, William; Ferguson, R. J.; Frink, W. O.; Fitzgerald, G. A.; Farrell, J. J.; *Fennelly, Thos.; Foster, T. C.

G

Gerow, Marchet; Goodfellow, Everett, E.; Gordanier, Leo; Graham, Howard D.; Garrier, Arthur Thos.; Gaunt, John; Gifford, Warner; Godwin, Harold Albert; Green, Alfred Woodrow; Grounds, Horatio; George, Kelly Suttman; Gannon, Robert; Gordon, Henry; Grey, Benjamin; Glover, George; Grosjean, Homer; Garbutt, Earl Casford; Gifford, John Melford; Gordon, Walter; Grant, John; Gifford, Percy Frank; Gordanier, Arthur; Gorman, Michael Harry; Gunyou, T. Joseph; Garrison, Williams; Gifford, Manchester; Giroux, Hubert Cyrel; Gossage, Harry; Green, Lorne Foote; Guay, Arthur; Gunyou, Francis; Giguere, Daniel; Gregg, Daniel; Gibson, Robert William; Gordon, John Leslie; Geake, William H.; Gardiner, William Jabez; Gomme, Percy Cecil; Gould, Ernest Matthews; Green, Norman George; Gunter, Robert Edward; Grass, Henry Everett; Geen, Percy W.; Guy, William Reginald; Graterix, Elijah; Geen, Ernest Albert; Gilmour, S. J.; Gibson, Chas. A.; Gillett, F. H.; Geen, C., Nursing Sister; Gillespie, Wm. J.; Garrison, Roy; Garrison, Calep G.

H

Haycock, Joseph Carl; Hall, Harley Vernon; Harker, John Russell; Harris, Stanley; Hawley, Harry Irvine; Hayes, Joseph; Heffernan, William; Hilton, Charles; Hogan, William; Holtom, Herbert; Huddleston, Nelson James; Hagerman, Arthur Shorey; Hammond, Frank; Hatchard, Cyril; Helyer, John; Hollobon, Frederick A.; Holmes, George Burton; Hubble, Redney; Hutson, George; Hall, Leo Daniel; Hickerson; Everett; Hodges, Ernest Richard; Hall, Richard Addington; Heather, Albert; Hamilton, Lester; Hayward, Walter Shaw; Hibbert, John Wm.; Hill, William; Hubbard, Hubert C.; Humm, Wm. Jim; Hurley, James; Harrold, J. G.; Hodge, David; Hopkins, Frederick; Hall, Kenneth John; Harland, George R.; Harte, Albert Vincent; Heard, William; Henderson, Wm. H.; Hicks, Bertie; Hillyard, Thos. Benn; Hoffert, William; Horn, Harold; Howard, Charles; Hudson, Fred. Chas.; Hunter, John Edward; Hutchison, Archie; Hwozdesky, Stepan; Hemmings, Albert E.; Howard, Benjamin; Hyman, B. L.; *Hudson, Wm.; Hutchison, Walter A.; Hinchey, Ed. Reginald; Hamer, Joseph; Harris, Harold Burnside; Harrison, Chas. Marvin; Hay, William; Hector, Sydney Frederick; Higgins, James Allen; *Hitchon, Marson; Hogan, Wm. Patrick; Huddleston, James; Hughes, James Leo; Haggarty, Adam Alonzo; Harris, Albert; Heagle, John; Heron, George; Holmes, Ernest M.; Haselton, Albert; Hutchison, John Thos; Hazelwood, Christopher T.; Hennessey, Carroll Peter; Hinchcliffe, Thos. Ray; Howard, Chas. James; Hay, Victori James; Hall, Archie; Harodneck, Haerelo; Hess, Wm. Arnold; Hill, Thomas; Holnbeck, Albert F.; Hume, James; Hunt, Joseph; Hall, Alexander; Hay, Roy Wilbert; Holway, Cecil; Hall, Andrew Baxter; Harding, William S.; Harrington, Geo. W. H.; Haynes, Brenton; Hearn, George; Hewitt, Albert Ray; Hill, Albert Milton; Hitxroth, Wm. Ed. S.; Holgate, Roy; Horne, Wilfred; Hudson, Ernest Butler; Hunter, Elijah Cecil; Hunter, Norris Arthur; Hyland, Thos.; Hwozdesky, Alex; Hyland, Thos. Edward; Hunter, Robert; Hickin, Chas. R.; Hepburn, B. R.; Hunter, Howard; Hickin, Chas. J.; Hicks, B.; Holey, J. B.; Hayes, H. S.; Hunter, E. H.; Hope, G.; Hay, G. A.; Harris, A. E.; Hambly, M., Nursing Sister; Hammett, T. Geo.; Hammett, Stanley; *Hyman, Eugene; Haggerman, Chas. H.; Haggerty, John; Hay, Kitchener Wellington; Harris, Lionel.

I

Irwin, Thos. Chas.; Ingram, E. H.

J

Jackson, Jas. Earl; Jones, Chas. Edmund; Jones, Sherman Clare; Jowett, John; Jackson, Peter; Jarvis, Gordon Spear; Jennings, Albert W.; Judge, Arthur Wm.; Jeffs, Ernest T.; Jones, Percy Thos.; James, Geo. Stephen; John, Alexander; Johnston, Gerald A.; Jones, Bert; Juby, Benjamin; Johnston, Arthur; Jackson, Wm. James; Jones, Samuel; Joss, Alex. Lawson; Jack, William C.; Johnson John, Wesley; Jarvis, Karl Ross; Jewell, Edgar; Julien, Albert; Jordan, Victor; Jackson, Everett H.; Jeffrey, Chas. Mucas; Johnson, George H.; Jolley, Jas. Harold; Jones, Walter Clinton; Johnston, Gordon; Jones, Ewart G.; Jenkins, Stella, Nursing Sister; *Jarman, Harry; Johnson, Arthur L.

K

Ketcheson, George Ed.; Kilpatrick, Wellington E; Kellar, Walter; Keating, James Abraham; Kelly, John; Kent, George; Kilpatrick, Norman Adam; Kinlock, Frank; Keating, Fred Irvine; Keegan, Thomas James; Kemp, Wm. Arthur; Kincaid, William; Knox, Jas. Wilmot; Knott, Harry; Ketcheson, W. D.; Ketcheson, A. H.; Ketcheson, David; Ketcheson, Ross; Knowles, Hughie Lloyd; Keegan, Michael; Kennedy, James; Ketcheson, Allan H.; King, Chas. Henry; Krampe, Joseph; Keating, William; Kellar, Bruce; Kenny, John Leo; King, Benjamin; Kerr, Percy Elliott; Knopp, Harry; Keeler, Eric O.; Ketcheson, W. H. F.; Kelly, A.; Keene, J. Wm.; Kiser, C. D.; Knight, J. W.

L

Lambe, Albert Edward; Lambert, Archibald, John; LaMorre, Joseph Robert; Lapointe, Peter Wm.; Lavin, John; Liddle, Edward James; Linn, Arthur; Longmuir, Wm. Jas.; Lorimer, Ralph; Lyman, John Edward; Lewis, Chas. Reginald; Lavender, Harry; Lawrence, Charles; Lepalm, Fred.; Lepalm, Joseph Martin; Lepalm, Nelson; Levecque, Thomas; Leveridge, Frank Ernest; Liddle, Everitt Henry; Lindsay, John Esley; Lithgow, Wilfred; Lodge, John; Logue, Robert; Lord, Edward; Lunay, James Francis; Luscombe, William Oliver; Lapp, Thomas Clarke; Leach, Charles Fred; Leeman, Harvey William; Lizzott, Ralph; Lockman, Joseph Michael; *Logue, Francis Lee; Lytle, Albert; Lawler, James V.; Lancaster, James C; LaPalm, Frank; Logan, Robert McPherson; Loney, Anson; Lord, Joseph; Lorimer, James W; Lindsay, Edgar Chant; LaChapelle, Laurie; Lake, Eugene; Lambert, Wm. Edward; Lang, Frederick; Larcombe, Thomas; Lavallee, Celesta James; Lavery, James Tyrell; Lawrence, Albert; Lee, Isaac; Lightle, Wm. George; Lindle, George; Little, James Ernest; Loth, Robert John; Lougheed, John Clarence; Luscombe, Geo. W.; Lancaster, Geo. B.; Lawlor, W. J.; Leavitt, Roy; Leavitt, Ralph; Lafferty, A.; Lancaster, W.; Langfield, A. F.; Lazier, Ted; Logue, Fred; Lloyd H. L.; Locke, Merle D.; Lockheed, Frank.

M

MacKay, Percy Stanley; Magee, James Harold; McLeod, Geo. Alexander; Mars, James; Maracle, Philip; Mason, Frank; *McCrodan, Thos. Harry Gay; McInroy, William; Mercer, Alfred; Miller, Norman, Albert; Mitchell, George; Morris, Walter; Mullett, Arthur Platt; Munns, Bertie; Murphy, Joseph J.; Mackenzie, John Robert; MacMullen, Leroy Roblin; Mallory, Normal; Maracle, Mark; Marshall, Henry Glenford; McComb, James Fraser; McGowan, Walter; McKay, George Allan; Merrick, Joseph Percy; Milton, Charles; Mitty, Charles W.; Mouck, Malcolm S.; Munnings, Arthur; Murdoff, Isaac Allan; Myatt, William Albert; McDonald, Francis; McIntosh, Donald; McDonald, Harry Clay; McKie, George; McCain, Edward; McConachie, Frank; Meldrum, Norman; Mercer, Wm.; Moore, Edward John; Moy, George E. McCallum, Donald; McCoy, Robert John; Meloy, James H.; Mitts, John; Mountany, Charles; Miller, Carman Wesley; Miller, James; Moore, Ernest Godfrey; McMillan, Duncan A.; Miller, James; Moore, Ernest Godfrey; McMillan, Duncan A.; Miller, Fred Manless; Mills, William James; Marlieb, Morris Lewis; McCormich, James; Moore, William; Mallory, John; Marquette, John Ed.; Miree, Harold; Murdock, Robert; Martin, Henry; MacDonald, Alexander; McDymock, Joseph Wm.; McGinnis, Joseph; McGrath, Edward; McMichael, William Alex.; McCaw, Charles; MacDonald, Fred Angus; McGie, Arthur G.; McGlashon, Arthur Ed.; Mackenzie, Kenneth; MacNicoel, Alex.; McSorley, Andrew; McTaggart, Percy Garfield; Maracle, Clarence; Matthews, Charles; Meath, Clarence William E.; Morrison, Roy Gilbert; Murdoff, Stanley Albert; McTaggart, George B.; Madden, William; Martin, William Alfred; May, Allan George; Miller, Harry Wilfred; Murdock, John; McTaggart, Albert; Mitts, William James; Munnings, Oliver Wm.; Maynes, Frederick John; Miller, Ebenezer H.; Moore, John Mickel; Madden, Grenville LeRoy; Male, Arthur; Marvin, Wilfred Percy; Mastin, Garnet Melboro; Mayhew, Samuel; McConnachie, Wm. Herbert; McGlashon, David James; McHugh, Frederick; Maidens, B. F.; McFee, A. C.; Morgan, W. C. (Dr.); MacDonnell, Harold J.; Main, James Owen; Maracle, Wesley; Masters, Percy Earl; Matthews, Edgar; McBrien, Simon; McGarvey, Hugh; McGuire, James; McHugh, John Bernard; McGrory, Arthur A.; Marshall, R.; Martin, J.; Mossman, D. W.; Menzie, J.; Maybee, H. J.; McTear, F. W.; Marsden, H. C. McKenna, W.; Mossman, J.; McDonald, J.; Masten, H. Nursing Sister; Milburn, Nonie W.; Nursing Sister; McBride, P., Nursing Sister; McWilliams, Claude; Murdock, Wm.; Millar, Jas.; *McCreary, Harry E.; *Mallory, Ezra; *McIntyre, Douglas; *Matthews, George; Mikel R. Y.; *Murray, Wm. D.; Marshall, Jas.; Merrin, K. M.; McKee, Walter; McBride, C. H.; McBride, Stewart; McGie, Wm.; McCreary, Arthur A.; Madden, Roy E.; McCaul, A. E.; McCabe, Earl F.; Montgomery, D. A.; Montgomery, Roy J.; McCreary, S. R.; (Dr.) McGlashon, D. J. Sr.; Marshall, R.; McElrath, Harper; Macpherson, W. H. C.

N

Neville, Arthur Lloyd; Nicholson, Frank Nelson; Nicholls, Frederick Patrick; Neil, John; Nayler, John B.; Newton, Alfred James; Nolan, John; Newton, Rodney Clark; Neville, Joseph H.; Nind, Walter; Nash, Thomas; Neyler, Edwin Thos.; Napier, James; Nickle, Leslie; Nunnay, Alford; Nicholson, A.; Newton, H. G.

O

Oblongsky, Andrew; Ollenenshaw, Robert; Orr, James Franklin; O'Leary, Jos. Patrick; O'Neill, John; O'Neil, Hugh Francis; Oliver, Thomas Murray; O'Flynn, John Dale; Oliver, Mab; Oparowich, Eler; O'Connor, John Jos.; Orr, Leo Frank; O'Rourke, J. M.; O'Brien, Owen; Osler, James George; O'Flynn, Edward Duckett; O'Connor, T. H.; Oliver, E. H.; *Ostrom, Arthur.

P

Peppin, Chas. J.; Peppin, Leonard L.; Potts, John; Preston, J.; *Pearce, Chas. Rapley; Payne, Beauchamp, Rev.; Palmer, Leo; Pritchard, Edward T.; Post, B.; Powers, W. J.; Palmer, P. J.; Phillips, R. A.; Pointer, S.; Paterson, W.; Page, Nicholas, Thomas; Phillips, John Alfred; Pinn, William; Plumton, Arthur; Pulker, Herbert Alfred; Patterson, John; Packer, William; Payne, Robert John; Perry, Lavery Stanley; Perry, William; Philip, William John; Pickell, Isaac Joseph; Poole, Albert Eric; *Price, Henry James; Parks, Albin Morse; Prest, Harold; Parks, David Arthur; Pasternac E. Luna; Pearce, Joseph; Perry, George Arthur; Peizur, John; Pollard, Eric Victor; Potter, Ernest James; Price, Stanley John; Pattick, Leonard Charles; Pringle, Joseph; Palmer, Alan; Pigden, Ernest; Pinnock, John Charles; Pringle, Charles; Parks, Malcolm Wesley; Proctor, George Patrick; Paton, Andrew; Peever, Gordon; Perry, Phillip J. R.; Peterson, Norman Arthur; Pickell, Clayton; Pollard, Frank Albert; Power, Albert Edward; Porter, Frank Norman; Palmer, Percy Grant; Phillips, Levi; Parker, Benjamin Fred; Partridge, David Walter; Paton, Douglas Waite; Penny, William; Perry, Theodore; Pigdon, Arthur; Poppleton, Herbert; Power, Arthur W.; Phillips, Leonard Earl; Pringle, Jesse; Poste, William; Precio, Antonio; Poole, Chas.; Payne, Chas. Alfred; Ponton, Richard Douglas; Panter,

John S.; Prest, Perle; Post, Charles; *Porter, Roger Morrow; Ponton, Henry Hutton; Ponton, Gerald Mungo.

Q

Quick, Frederick; Quinsey, Almond James; Quackenbush, William Robt.; Quick, Victor; Quick, A. S.

R

Radley, Francis John; Ralph, Edmund; Ramsey, Clarence; Reeves, John Dufferin; Ritchie, James Duncan; Ross, William; Ruslow, William; Rutter, Morley; Rickard, Thomas; Rightmeyer, David Grant; Roberts, Ernest Charles; Roe, James Joseph; Rees, William John; Reid, William Bartlett; Rickett, John Albert; Robinson, William; Robson, Peter William; Rocheleau, William; Rodger, George Frederick; Rosevear, Thomas; Rowe, Harry Thomas J.; Rushlow, Louis; Rutherford, George Edgar; Rylott, Percy; Ramsey, Thomas; Readey, Anwill Romien; Reardon, Charles; Robbins, Isaac; Robbins, Sanford Wesley; Robertson, Lachie; Rupert, Robert Lindsay; Randall, Joseph; Redfern, Frederick P.; Ross, Hugh A.; Radford, George; Ramaut, Gustave; Rand, Edward; Reddick, James Franklin; Robertson, George; Rosebush, Arthur; Reynolds, William Sarney; Reeves, John W.; *Reid, Harold; Rayfield, Frank R.; Roberts Edward J.; Ranson, C. H.; Richardson, G. A.; Reirdon, W. R.; Rollins, W. R.; Ross, J. L. J.; Reid, A.; Reeder, Jas.; *Ross, Leo; Roberts, Kelso.

S

Scriben, Frank; Stewart, Arthur J.; Symons, Harry E.; Saunders, Wm.; Taylor; Schostakof, Kerifal; Seymour, Edgar; Seymour, Myron Frederick; Sills, Bruce; Simmonds, Roy Gregor; Simmons, Thos. Charles; Sligh, Delmer R.; Smith, Herbert; Smith, William Anson; Squires, Thomas George; Staples, Frederick Ernest; Storms, John Edward; Secker, George; Simpson, John; Smith, Wm. Caldwell; Stonebridge, Charles; Scott, Kenneth Wellesley; Sheridank, Thomas Kerbert; Stewart, Charles; Sagerm Ribert; Saunders, Wm. George; Serio, Reuben; Semark, Charles; Smith, Edward Geo.; Sprague, Melburn Permensus; Storey, Thomas E.; Sargent, Willis Bailey; Sawan, Sam; Sedgwick, Wilfred Earl; Seymour, Kendrick, Van Wyck; Shepherd, Samuel; Sills, William Henry; Simmons, Mark; Sine, Reginald Clarke; Small, George; Smith, Walter Henry; Spencer, Joseph; Stadnik, Stephen; Stewart, George Sherlott; Supernaut, Lewis H.; Shea, John Joseph; Sisson, Norman; Stark, Andrew; Sarles, Roy M.; Seeney, William George; Smith, Floyd; Stewart, Morley Corbon; Sandell, Alfred; Seaman, Josiah Thomas; Sexsmith, William; Shemelds, Bernard; Sword, S. A.; Sharpe, C. F.; Sutton, J. R.; Sewell, Hope, Nursing Sister; Stacey, H. Nursing Sister; Smith, W., Nursing Sister; Miss Sharpe, Nursing Sister; Secriver, A. W.; Scriber, H. W.; Shorter, H.; Smith, J. H.; Snider, T.; Spicer, W. F.; Simpson, R.; Spafford, G. N.; Saunders, C.; Smith, Wm. Harold; Sherry, Clarence H.; Smith, Albert; Sills, Roy W.; Serviss, Roy; Stewart, R. W.; *Shaw, Wm. A.; Sinclair, Granville; Symons, S.; Simpson, R.; Sword, James; Schuster, W. E.; Scott, W. E.; Sine, Arran Perry.

T

Tapp, Albert A.; Taylor, Edward; Tett, Frank; Toman, Albert Arthur; Teixeira, Victor C.; Topple, Wm. Arthur; Taylor, Wm. John; Tilley, George; Titterson, Edward; Tugnett, Morris; Turney, Samuel Harry; Trapnell, Geo. Stanley; Tuck, Albert Ed.; Toman, Isaac J.; Tanner, David; Taylor, Herbert; Tereschuk, Prokepy; Thrasher, Albert O.; Tullock, Bruce; Turner, Wm. George; Tonelli, Kimmis; Troup, Robert; Taylor, Earl Thos.; Taylor, Harry; Thompsonn, Thos.; Trengove, Rich. John; Thompson, Harry A.; Thompson, Chas. A. W.; Towns, George D.; Tilbrook, Chas. Robt.; Tilley, Peter Harry; Tompkins, Milton Wm. Turner Robert; Thompson, Henry; Trotter, Daniel; Taylor, Robert; Talbot, Sidney; Taylor, Harry; Taylor, William; Thompson, Arthur; Tresalink, Bill; Tumelty, Earl; Twitchett, Chas. Wm.; Tice, Claude Douglas; Tyler, George; Tett, G.; Thomas, H.; Thompson, Miss, Nursing Sister; *Templeton, Arthur; Tinte, A. R.; Townsend, Timothy; *Townsend, Edward.

V

Vesterfell, Jos. Ira; Vennall, Fred Robert; Vancott, Wesley; Van Hedegen, Raymond; Vannorman, Chas. Wesley; Vickers, Harold Blake; Vanderwater, Roscoe; Vance, Thomas; *Vandervoort, Milton; Vanderwater, Harry Blake; Vance, Lee James; Vandervoort, Wilfred; Van Allen, Robt. Clayton; Vair, Robert; Vernon, Thomas; Varley, James; Valyear, Peter; Vermilyea, S. Edgar.

W

Wallwork, Edward J. S.; Waddell, Alfred; Webster, Fred; Welsh, Charles Sydney; Westlake, Harry C.; Whitmore, Thos. Roy; Woodcock, Martin Jas.; Walden, Harry; Watkins, Pendry; Welch, Percy R.; Wilding, Richard; Walker, George; Weaver, John T.; Wheeler, Herbert; Way, Clarence; Wallace, Geo. Clifford; Webster, John; Wetherall, Stanley; White, George Stanley; Wood, Sherwood Marshall; Wood, William; Walden, James Percy; Weaver, Victor B.; Wigglesworth, John; Wood, Percy; Walker Keith; Webber, Wallace Richard;

Williams, David; Wilmott, Alfred; Wood, Leonard Lewis; Wood William; Wright, Harry; Walker, Charles; Wallace, Claude Fred; Wannamaker, Larence Burrell; Ward, Gerald Alexander; Wardhaugh, William Oliver; Waterhouse, Blake; Watson, Charles R.; Weatherhead, Charles E.; Weatherhead, Frederick A.; Weaver, Allan Sampson; Webster, Robert Laughton; Welch, James Henry; Welch, Phillip Frank; Whitney, Frank Walton; Whittaker, William; Wilkinson, Bertie G.; Willerton, Herbert Dobson; Wills, Charles Henry; Winters, Archibald; Wrightmeyer, L. Herbert; White Frederick; White, Rupert; Warren, Albert; Way, Fred Earl; Weymark, Joseph Stanley; Weymark, Wesley Odell; Whittman, Melvin Osborne; Wonnacott, William Geol; Wyatt, Stanley; Wyatt, Lester Thomas; Walker, Albert Edward; Walker, Donald; Walker, John Earl; Wallace, Robert Earl; Wallace, William Henry; Wallace, William John; Wannamaker, Clayton; Warner, David; Wentworth, John; West, James; Whitefoot, Herbert; Wilkinson, William Jas.; Williams, Francis Wm.; Williams, William; Wilson, Harold Bruce; Wilson, James; Woodacre, Harry; Wallbridge, John Brank; Wallace, John; Whitmore, Samuel; Winter, Geo. E.; Wilson, Herbert; Watson, John; Wardhaugh, Edward; Wardle, John L.; Walker, Harry Thomas; Whiffin, William G.; Wallbridge, Dr. F.; Walmsley, J. A. M.; Wallbridge, Francis G.; Wallbridge, C. Fred; Wallbridge, Jos. D.; Wallbridge, Edward G.; *Westlake, Clifford; Wessles, Alfred E.; Whittard, Chas. H.; Waite, Cyril; Wiggins, Fred; Whittle, A.; Wallace, Chas.; *Wims, Thomas; *Wheeler, E. G.; *Watkins, Henry; *Waterson, Douglas; *Wallbridge, Shelley K.; *Wallace, Ernest D.; Warrie, J. W.; Waters, J. D.; West, A.; Wallace, A.; Ward, F. B.; Waters, G., Nursing Sister; Miss Whitfield, Nursing Sister; Wilmott, Charles Eardley.

Y

Yorke, Henry Thomas; Yerex, Arthur Leslie; York, Fred; Young, Alexander; Young, Thomas Scott; Young, Frederick; Yeomans, P. Yateman, R.; Yateman, T. A.; Young, John Frank; Young Arthur Stanley; Young, Thomas; York, Thomas; Young, Edward; Yorke, Albert; Yeomans, Horace E.; Yeomans, F. L.

Z

Zeko, John.

**COPY OF POSTERS OF LONDON ENGLAND NEWSPAPERS APPEARING IN FRONT
OF NEWSPAPER OFFICES IN LONDON COMMENTING ON VICTORIES
OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS**

1.
DAILY TELEGRAM
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th
**CANADIANS
RECAPTURE
ONE MILE OF TRENCHES**

2.
GALLANT CANADIANS
**THE YPRES
RECOVERY**
THE GLOBE
Premier Evening Paper

3.
**CANADIANS
BRILLIANTLY
RETAKE
LOST GROUND**
(Official)
**WESTMINSTER
FIRST EXTRA**

**SOME MEMBERS OF ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE
FROM THE BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT**

Major General Aylesworth Bowen Perry, formerly Commissioner of the Force.
Major Lieut. Newry Fitzroy Crozier, formerly Asst. Commissioner of the Force.
Lt.-Col. John Willett Phillips, Retired Asst. Commissioner, R.C.M.P.
Dr. A. E. Wills, formerly Assistant Surgeon of the Force.
Major Fitzpatrick Joseph Horrigan, formerly a superintendent of the Force.
Reg. No. 1649, Ex. Sergt. William Haslett.
Reg. No. 1651 Ex. Constable Magnus Rogers.
Reg. No. 4238 Ex. Constable Louis Cullingford Yeomans.

4.
**CANADIANS
SUCCESS
AT YPRES**
PALL MALL
Lunch Edition

5.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916
BRAVO
(Maple Leaf)
CANADIANS
Evening News 6.30

6.
**DAILY
CHRONICLE**
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14
EXTRA LATE WAR EDITION
**CANADIANS
RETAKE
LOST TRENCHES**

Reg. No. 3354 Ex. Acting Corpl. George James Ponton.
 Ex. Constable Charles Frederick Draycott.
 Constable John Emerson Aylesworth.
 Special Constable Thomas Wilfred Caldwell.
 Special Constable Charles Armstrong Gibson.
 W. H. Scholes.
 Harry Fowell, Inspector.

34th BATTERY

AUTHORIZED 1-4-12—G. O. 60-12 HEADQUARTERS AT BELLEVILLE, ONT., G.O. 60-12

The 34th Battery was organized on April 1st, 1912, its original officer commanding being Capt. (Now Lieut.-Col.), W. R. Rierdon and the other officers being Lieuts. D. G. Bleecker and H. S. Clapp. Capt. R. W. Tennent was medical officer. Lieut. L. Gilbert was added to the strength shortly after organization. The Battery left Belleville in 1914, 26 over-strength, and was the only Canadian Battery to go intact to the Front.

The Battery was re-organized in 1921 under its original commanding officer.

List of some of the persons who have been officers of 34th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery—since its inception. The rank given is the highest rank attained.

W. R. Rierdon, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. 9th Fld. Bde. C.A. 14-1-21. Transferred to RO 15-2-24.
R. J. E. Graham	Lt. Col. 9th Fld. Bde. C.A. 14-21-27.
T. Y. Willis	Lt.-Col. Bde. Com. 9th Fld. Bde. R.C.A.
A. K. Roberts	Major 1-12-28, Transfd. to 9th Res. Fld. Bde. C.A. 1-11-31.
W. Evan Steenburgh	Major 11-5-37.
G. R. Sinclair	Capt. 32 Fld. Bty, CA 15-2-21, Transfd. to 9th Res. Fld. Bde. C.A. 14-2-26.
P. M. Little	Capt. 1-5-22. Transfd. to R.O. 13-7-27.
J. H. McLeod	Capt. 15-12-36.
A. R. Schryver	Prov. Capt. 1-4-12. Transfd. to Ammn. Coln. 9th Fld. Bde. 10-9-12. Retired 10-5-13.
P. M. Forin	Prov. Capt. 29-10-14. Died 19-4-15.
W. L. Gilbert	Lieutenant 10-5-13. Retired 27-7-15.
W. M. Walbank	Lieutenant 5-4-15. Transfd. to R.O. 15-2-21.
J. W. Johnson	Lieutenant 26-10-15. Transferred to R.O. 15-2-21.
G. L. Pearce	Lieutenant 15-1-16. Transferred to R.O. 15-2-21.
C. W. Malley	Lieutenant 10-8-16. Retired 15-2-21.
C. A. Payne	Lieutenant 1-10-20. Transferred to 9th Res. Fld. Bde. C.A. 27-3-26.
S. A. Sword	Lieutenant 2-3-26.
R. B. Graham	Lieutenant. Retired.
J. H. Wells	Lieutenant 1-1-37.
G. Laughlin	Lieutenant 3-2-38.
A. F. Vermilyea	Prov. Lieut. 1-4-12. Retired 26-3-14.
H. S. Clapp	Prov. Lieut. 1-4-12. Transfd. to C.A.V.C. 8-7-15.
T. R. Dolan	Prov. Lieut. 8-8-12. Retired 25-3-13.
D. G. Bleecker	Prov. Lieut. 10-9-12. Retired 2-4-14.
J. E. Lally	Prov. Lieut. 3-3-14. Retired 15-2-21.
C. C. Walker	Prov. Lieut. 21-6-15. Retired 15-2-21.
J. S. Faulkner	Prov. Lieut. 23-8-15. Retired 15-2-21.
H. S. Sprague	Prov. Lieut. 30-8-15. Retired 15-2-21.
E. James	Prov. Lieut. 11-12-15. Transfd. to R.O. (Infantry) 15-2-21.
G. P. Armstrong	Prov. Lieut. 13-12-15. Transfd. to R.O. (Infantry) 15-2-21.
J. R. K. Cumming	Prov. Lieut. 2-12-15. Retired 15-2-21.
G. D. Reid	Prov. Lieut. 8-12-16. Retired 15-2-21.
W. H. Finkle	Prov. Lieut. 1-10-20. Retired 1-5-22.
S. G. Robertson	Prov. Lieut. 1-6-22. Retired 29-10-28.
R. Bumpstead	Prov. Lieut. 4-4-27. Transfd. to R.O. (Inf.) 6-3-29.
A. E. Harris	2nd Lieutenant 15-2-28. Retired.
F. W. D. Wiggins	2nd Lieutenant 24-8-28.
F. H. Deacon	2nd Lieutenant 7-3-29. Retired.
R. L. Bird	2nd Lieutenant 1-2-36.
J. M. Barclay	2nd Lieutenant 1-1-37.
J. M. Cousins	2nd Lieutenant 3-2-38.

GREAT EUROPEAN WAR, 1939



Lieut. W. A. ARGUE,
R.C.N.V.R.,

Who has completed his Officers' Training Course at an officers' training establishment in Eastern Canada, and received his appointment to active service with the Royal Canadian Navy. Lieut. Argue is the son of Mr. C. E. Argue, 338 Charles Street, Belleville, and has lived in Belleville for the past twelve years. He received his education in the Public School and Collegiate here and studied later at Queen's University, Kingston, whence he was graduated in Arts.

Since most of the material compiled in this book was completed the British Government declared war on Germany on the 3rd day of September, 1939, and the Canadian Parliament in Special Session declared war on Germany on September 10th, 1939. On June 10th, 1940, Canada declared war on Italy as Italy had a short time prior to this date openly allied with Germany. France joined with Britain in the war against Germany, but after Germany overran Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Luxemburg, France collapsed, following which Germany occupied a large portion of northern France. Norway was attacked and conquered by Germany. Rumania and Bulgaria were forced into an alliance with Germany and later Germany conquered Greece. On Sunday, June 22nd, 1941, Germany started war on Russia. At the time of the publication of this work Britain had captured a considerable portion of Italy's possessions in Northern Africa.

Southern Ireland has declared in favour of neutrality in the war and is the only country associated with the British Empire that has not come out openly on the side of Britain in the struggle for freedom and liberty and democracy.

The United States of America rendered material assistance to Britain before they entered the war and Congress passed legislation known as the Lend-Lease Act by which the United States Government was authorized to lend or lease to Britain what amounts to practically unlimited supplies. The people of the United States actively assisted the British by supplies to the Red Cross and in other manner and it was quite apparent even before they entered the war that the great mass of the people of that country were friendly towards Britain, hostile towards Germany.

An event of great historic importance took place about the 10th of August, 1941, when the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., Premier of Great Britain, and the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, met somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean

for the purpose of friendly discussion concerning the war situation.

Arrangements have been made between Great Britain and the Colonies that Canada shall be a training centre for the Air Force for service in the war. The Canadian Government has also added to the naval forces of the country and military forces have been sent overseas from Canada to participate in the war. The Hastings and Prince Edward Battalion has been carrying on recruiting operations in Belleville, and in other parts of the County of Hastings and the County of Prince Edward, and one Battalion has been sent overseas under command of Lt.-Col. Sherman Young.

Application has been made to the Department of National Defense for information as to changes in military organizations and movements of troops and names of men from Belleville serving in the overseas forces but no information has been available from that source up to the time of publication. Men from Belleville have joined the Canadian Navy, air and land forces in considerable numbers.

On December 7th, 1941, Japan declared war on the United States and on December 8th, 1941, both Canada and Britain declared war on Japan. On December 11th, 1941, the United States declared war on Germany, and also upon Italy.

The registration directed by the Dominion Government, taken on the 19th, 20th and 21st of August, 1940, showed that there were in Belleville 10,402 persons registered, and the following registrations for the other portions of South Hastings were Batawa 537; Deseronto, 1147; Frankford, 645; Hungerford, 1854; Point Anne, 137; Stirling, 331; Sidney, 2310; Trenton, 5843; Tweed, 1034; Thurlow, 2936; Tyendinaga, 1926.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, SIDNEY TOWNSHIP

The R.C.A.F. Station has been developed as the main training station for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The site is comprised of approximately 1,000 acres, part of which is on each side of Highway No. 2 in the First and Broken Front Concessions of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings extending from the Bay shore northerly. Work on the aerodrome commenced in October, 1929, and construction of the buildings started in May, 1930. Buildings have been erected upon this land for the accommodation of men, officers and families as well as for hangars, administration and other necessary buildings.

Since the present European War started, so far as Canada was concerned by the declaration of the Canadian Parliament on September 10th, 1939, there have been frequent changes in the force. As this Air Port is of great importance in the Empire air training scheme in which members from various parts of Canada and the Empire are participating for short periods, it has not been thought desirable to attempt to record the names of all officers and men in a History of a distinctly local character.

The station was occupied by R.C.A.F. personnel in August, 1931, under the command of Squadron Leader H. W. Hewson. Squadron Leader Hewson was succeeded by Wing Commander L. S. Breadner, who was succeeded by Wing Commander Johnson.

A very excellent band has been organized from members of the Air Force.

In 1941, the buildings and premises belonging to the Ontario Government and used for the Ontario School for the Deaf, were converted into an Air Port for training members of the Air Force for service in the world war. Several large homes and other premises in the City were procured for the use of pupils, teachers and others connected with the School so that the work of the School could be continued.

ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY TANK BATTALION Successor to the 15th Battalion A.L.I.

List of Officers

Lt. Col. B. C. Donnan, Officer in Command	Q.M. Capt. F. S. Douglas
2 i/c Major B. C. Sisler	M.O. Capt. J. B. McKay
Adj. Capt. K. R. Holmes	Supy M.O. Lt. J. Scott
Intelligence Officer 2/Lt. O. A. Lloyd	Chaplain Major A. B. Payne
Paymaster Capt. L. Shiels	

Squadron Officers

Major H. F. Alford	2/Lt. C. E. Riddell	2/Lt. L. A. Kells
Major A. H. Ketcheson	2/Lt. H. R. Gibson	2/Lt. N. Garbutt
Capt. J. E. Bateman	2/Lt. C. D. Crosby	2/Lt. C. N. Nicholson
Capt. A. E. Lazier	2/Lt. O. Pinkston	2/Lt. N. C. Wilbur
Capt. J. A. Lizotte	2/Lt. W. G. Jackson	2/Lt. D. F. Osborne
Lieut. J. E. Dickens	2/Lt. H. P. Holway	2/Lt. B. B. Puddy
Lieut. J. E. Dixon	2/Lt. R. E. Neal	2/Lt. W. J. Broadworth
2/Lt. I. E. Shapiro	2/Lt. J. G. Barrett	2/Lt. C. E. Davis
2/Lt. C. A. Richardson	2/Lt. A. G. Marvell	2/Lt. N. J. Cushman



**EDWARD AUGUSTUS HAROLD
PORTER**

Appointed Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F. 1939, served overseas as Flying Officer 1940-1941, and later as Air Navigation Instructor in Canada in 2nd European War; grandson of the late E. Gus Porter, K.C., Ex-M.P., son of the late Lt. Roger Morrow Porter killed in action while serving in Great European War, 1914-1918.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Early Schools, Chairmen of Board of Education, Members of Board of Education, Teachers in the Public Schools, Teachers in the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, Albert College, Ontario School for the Deaf, Ontario Business College, Corby Public Library, Amateur Entertainments.

EARLY SCHOOLS

A PUBLIC SCHOOL was authorized to be opened at Kingston for the Midland District as one of eight schools authorized by a statute passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada on the 10th of March, 1807, and it was provided that the teacher should be paid £100 annually to be paid out of the Government funds.

Section 4 of the Act provided for the appointment of five or more trustees of each of these schools who had power to select a teacher subject to the approval of the Government, and with power to remove the teacher.

Section 7 provided that the Act continue in force for four years.

These schools have sometimes been called Grammar Schools, although the Act referred to does not use that term, but describes them as Public Schools, and the Act is described as the Public School Act.

The Common School Act of 1816 passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada provided for a grant of £1000 to the schools.

Sections 2 and 3 of the Common School Act read as follows:

2. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, for the inhabitants of any Town, Township, Village or place, to meet together for the purpose of making arrangements for Common Schools in such Town, Township, Village or place, before the first day of June in the present year, and on the first day of June in each and every year, during the continuance of this Act."

3. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as a competent number of persons as aforesaid, shall unite and build or provide a School House, engage to furnish twenty scholars or more, and shall in part provide for the payment of a Teacher, it shall and may be lawful for such persons as aforesaid, or the majority of them, giving eight days' previous notice thereof, to meet at some convenient place appointed for that purpose, and it shall and may be lawful for such persons as aforesaid, and they are hereby required, to appoint three fit and discreet persons, Trustees to the said Common School, who shall have power and authority to examine into the moral character and capacity of any person willing to become Teacher of such Common School, and being satisfied of the Moral Character and capacity of such Teacher, to nominate and appoint such person as the teacher of said Common School."

Section 4 of the Act states that all teachers must be British subjects.

Trustees may appoint, remove and re-appoint teachers. Trustees may make rules for the Government of the School and report every three months, the books in use.

Subscribers erecting or carrying on the school may be sued. Trustees to report to the Board of Education for information of the Government once a year.

Government to appoint a Board of Education in each District of not more than five, three to be a quorum.

Teachers to be paid in proportion to the number of scholars attending the school.

The District Board to apply a portion of Government grant to the purchase of school books not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Board of Education to have power to proportion money among the schools of the District.

The Act was to continue for four years.

J. Geo. Hodgins in Volume I, Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, page 8 says, "That in 1816, a grant of \$24,000 was granted for the establishment and mainten-

ance of Common Schools. Four years later this was reduced to \$10,000 per year. The result was that schools were closed up here and there all over the Province."

Rev. Dr. Strachan became the Master of one of the Public Schools called Grammar Schools, Rev. George Ryerson became a Master of another and his brother Egerton, usher of another.

There was no provision made for training teachers.

Bishop Alexander MacDonnell to Lord Bathurst on Roman Catholic Schools under date January 10th, 1817, writes as follows:

"Presuming on Your Lordship's kind condescension, and convinced, by experience, of the warm interest you take in the welfare of every class of His Majesty's subjects who merit the approbation of their Sovereign and his Government, I take the liberty of laying before your Lordship the following statement respecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Upper Canada, in hopes that it will obtain your Lordship's favorable consideration and approval.

The Roman Catholics in Upper Canada are about fifteen thousand (15,000) in number, and are spread over a great part of the Province. The Scotch Highlanders of that Religious persuasion are principally concentrated in what is called the Glengarry Settlement--although a good many of them have dispersed themselves in the country, as far as Kingston, and from thence to the head of the Bay of Quinty. (Note the spelling).

To administer to the spiritual want of all these settlers and to afford the necessary instructions to their youth would require, at least, six Clergymen, and eight or ten School Masters, who ought to be selected from their own countrymen, professing the same Religion, and speaking the same, (Gaelic) language with themselves.

Of all the methods that can be devised to preserve to the children the loyal principles of their fathers, it is obvious that none can prove so effectual as implanting in their minds these principles, and conveying moral and religious instructions to them at an early age, in the emphatic language of their ancestors. Thus assured, by the double barrier, of their language and religion, they might, for a long time, stand proof against the contagious politics of their democratical neighbours, (in the United States).

The encouragement held out last year by order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, (of salary) to Public School Teachers (without any distinction of Religious persuasion), accompanying the Emigrants going to Canada, videlicet, £100 sterling per annum, and 200 acres of Land to Clergymen, and £50 sterling and 100 acres of Land to School Masters, should be all that could be required, or expected, by the Roman Catholics of that Province, for the people themselves would easily contribute whatever more might be necessary for the support of these public functionaries; and his bounty of the Government could not fail to operate as an additional tie on the loyalty and gratitude of the former, and a powerful stimulus on the latter to make them exert themselves in the assiduous discharge of their important duty.

It is my intention to establish the principal school at St. Raphaels, my own place of residence in the County of Glengarry, in order that it may be under my own superintendence and direction, and, for this school, I wish to procure a few masters in this country, of superior talents and learning, capable of educating Gentlemen's sons upon a more liberal and extensive plan than what would be necessary for the lower class of settlers. This would preclude the necessity of sending them to the United States, or to the French Seminaries of Lower Canada, as has been the case hitherto.

Should Your Lordship be disposed to consider an establishment of this kind in so favorable a point of view as to merit the countenance and protection of the Government, some aid might be afforded towards the support of it, without any direct application to nothing more than a recommendation from Your Lordship to the Lieutenant-Governor, to extend to this Roman Catholic Seminary the same allowance as is given to the Protestant District Grammar Schools from the Provincial Treasury.

Another part of this subject to which I would presume to draw your Lordship's attention is Female Education.

Boarding Schools for Young Ladies in both the Canadas are kept principally by American women, and every Book of instruction put into the hands of their pupils by these School Mistresses are of American manufacture, tinged with the principles either Government and Constitution, and holding up their own worthies as perfect patterns of every moral excellence.

To arrest the rapid progress of this growing evil, . . . no plan could promise more certain success than the encouraging of a few English Nuns, or Religious Women, capable of

imparting proper education and the necessary accomplishments to Young Ladies to go from this Country to settle in Upper Canada. Or, if any objections should be made to Nuns, secular women might be found sufficiently educated—for such an undertaking, but upon higher terms: nor could it be expected that these would pursue an object of this nature with the same perseverance as those who had relinquished every other prospect in life, with the sole view of rendering themselves useful to their fellow creatures.

All the encouragement necessary for the Nuns would be a trifling pension from Government, or from the Jesuits' funds, for a few years, until they could establish themselves in the Country; also a grant of a few acres of Land for their Buildings, Garden and walking ground for their scholars wherever they might find it most convenient to reside, and a grant of two, or three hundred acres of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the vicinity of their place of residence, from whence they could provide themselves with food, fuel and other necessities of life.

When I inform your Lordship that, with the exception of the eight District Grammar Schools, which are principally taught by Clergymen of the Established Church, the education of youth of both sexes in Upper Canada is exclusively entrusted to American Teachers . . . Your Lordship will allow that the danger, against which I would wish to provide, is of a serious nature, and I feel confident that, to the liberal and enlightened mind of your Lordship, no apology is necessary for my present application in behalf of a numerous description of loyal subjects—a great proportion of whom have been for six and twenty years under my own guidance, and a spiritual direction, and who, during twelve years of that period, bore arms in defence of their Country.

I have only to add that, in consequence of the countenance which my Lord Sidmouth was pleased to show to me, and to these people in 1803, I have been enabled so effectually to direct to our own Colonies, the destination of Scotch (Roman) Catholics, who have been under the necessity of quitting their native country, that since that period not one of them has emigrated to the United States, although, during the same space of time, thousands of Scotch Presbyterians and innumerable Irish subjects in the British Colonies, have so emigrated; and that these were not only lost forever to their native Country, but became its most formidable and inveterate enemies, and swelled the ranks of the American armies in their late attempt to conquer the Canadas, as will be certified by every British Officer employed during that time in these Provinces.

London, 10th of January, 1817.

Alex MacDonnell, V.G."

On the 25th of May, 1817, he says:

"If the Government would but condescend to assist in enabling a few proper Clergymen and School-Masters to settle amongst the (Roman) Catholics of Upper Canada, I will pledge my life for their loyalty and good conduct."

On June 9th, 1817, in writing again to Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary, his letter contains the following:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, informing me that his Lordship, Earl Bathurst has been pleased to order an allowance of One Hundred pounds, (£100) per annum to each of the three Roman Catholic Clergymen, whom I wished to get out to Canada."

In 1820, the Legislature of Upper Canada fixed the grant for Education to the Midland District at £250 instead of £1000.

By Section 4 the Board of Education for the District was authorized to select a clerk and pay him £5 a year.

In 1831, a report of a Select Committee to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada shows that there were 11 Grammar Schools, 1 College at York, 132 Township Common Schools, twelve in each District. The Midland District had 12 schools, therefore at that time.

This report was dated 23rd February, 1831, taken from historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, Volume 1 page 18.

Among the earliest settlers of this section was a school teacher named William Bell, later Colonel. He carried on a small general store and, it is stated, conducted a school which was probably the first school in what is now the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings.

The late George Benjamin, an Englishman, who settled in Belleville and in 1834 started The Intelligencer newspaper, was also one of the early school teachers of the Village of Belleville.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

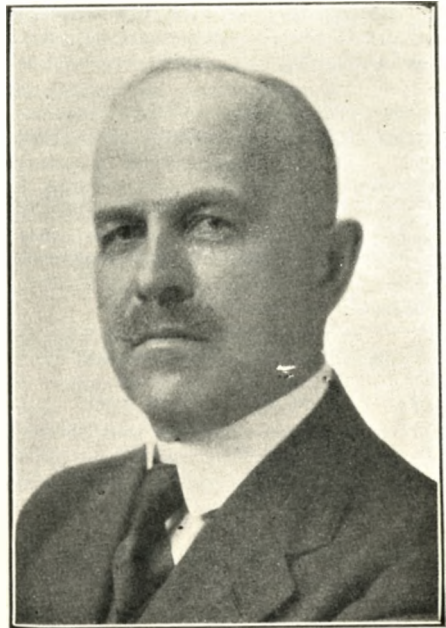
The following lists of names of Chairmen and Members of the Board of Education and of teachers are taken from the records of the Board of Education of the City of Belleville.

The records are not available for some years. In other cases dates or names have been omitted from the records. If any names do not appear it is because those names are not contained in the records of the Board of Education.

Chairmen of the Board of Education

The following list of names of the Chairmen of the Board of Education are available from the records of the Board of Education and are alphabetically arranged:

H. W. Ackerman, H. J. Allin, G. A. Bennett, F. S. Deacon, John Elliott, H. B. Fetterley, Lt.-Col. E. A. Geen, William Harvey, C. L. Hyde, William Johnson, Arthur Jones, S. A. Moore, W. S. Morden, K.C., B. Mallory, Arthur McGie, Reg. Moncrieff, F. E. O'Flynn, G. F. Ostrom, W. N. Ponton, K.C., C. M. Reid, Major B. C. Sisler, W. A. Shepherd, A. R. Schryver, W. Tennant, T. Wills, Hugh Walker, George T. Woodley, J. F. Wills, F. R. Wotten.



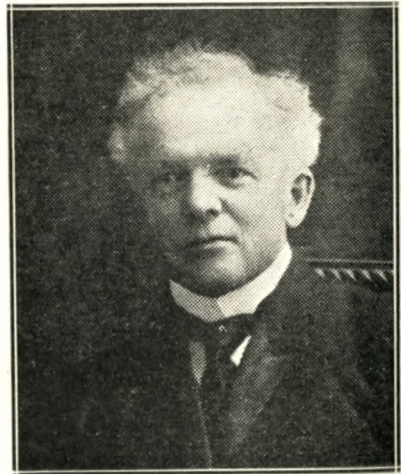
THE LATE W. S. MORDEN, K.C.

Practised law in Belleville and Toronto where he became an official of the Chartered Trust and Executor Co., held the rank of Major, 15th Btl. A.L.I., Chairman Board of Education and Past President U. E. Loyalists Association of Canada.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The following have been members of the Board of Education, other than the Chairmen. The names are alphabetically arranged and have been obtained from the records of the Board of Education:

Henry Anderson, F. S. Anderson, R. D. Adams, H. Armstrong, George Backus, Professor Bell, Rev. Mr. Burke, C. Bogart, R. Bogle, A. E. Bailey, Don. G. Bleecker, E. G. Burley, J. W. Barlow, R. L. Brown, E. J. Butler, F. M. Bird, Dr. G. G. Brearley, Wm. R. Carmichael, W. W. Chown, Frank B. Chesler, John Cook, F. G. Cushing, Charles A. Cameron, Frank Cushing, J. Diamond, Irvin Diamond, George Dawkins, Wm. Davis, John W. Deacon, Ernest W. Dickens, Dr. Joseph E. Eakins, J. B. Findlay, Wm. V. Fairburn, W. H. Finkle, E. E. Follwell, J. Glass, W. H. Gordon, Rev. A. L. Geen, Wm. H. Gilbert, Victor H. Graves, H. W. Greenleaf, Lt. Col. E. A. Geen, Wm. Hudson, E. Hayne, S. T. Harris, J. Hunter, Phillip Harrison, David Harrison, W. J. Harrison, Frederick H. Henry, Charles Hanna, A. Hill, J. Blake Ives, Wm. Kemp, H. F. Ketcheson, Dr. J. H. Kinnear, William Lott, Dr. A. C. Locke, George F. Lent, Edward Lally, S. License, Thomas McGuinness, James Macoun, J. Martin, S. S. Moore, John Muir, W. R. McCreary, Percy McGuire, L. W. Marsh, Thomas Marshall, W. D. McFadyen, Mrs. Agnes McFee, L. E. McLean, J. A. McIntosh, Wm. S. McTavish, M. W. Mott, W. W. Northcott, Robert Newberry, Dr. S. L. Nash, Rev. H. B. Neal, Col. E. D. O'Flynn, Lewis C. Pascoe, G. W. Proctor, Harry Pringle, Rev. A. B. Payne, Frank Potter, C. Peterson, James Richards, D. Rutledge, W. C.



THE LATE F. E. O'FLYNN

Barrister, Alderman, 1893, Chairman of the Board of Education.

Reid, Jas. Rabbith, Ernest A. Ridley, W. B. Biggs, Harry Rollins, H. D. Row, Rev. Harold Reid, W. S. Smith, Francis Sharpe, B. C. Sisler, George Sprackett, A. F. Stillman, Isaac Stephenson, C. C. Stewart, R. R. Stiver, Fred B. Smith, Dr. Tracy, H. W. Taylor, Joseph Tickell, L. R. Terwilligar, Wm. Taylor, Thomas VanAllan, Wm. Wensley, Dr. Wilson, S. J. Wood, James Wallace, Jas. R. Weir, Richard P. White, Cyril Waite, Rev. L. S. Wight, H. Yeomans, Raymond Zufelt.

The following list contains the names of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Education for the year 1943:

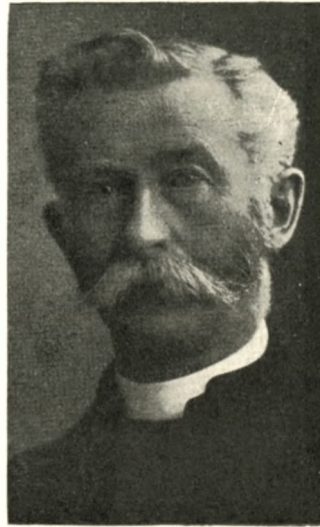
Chairman—W. J. Harrison.

Members—Carl Crosby, F. G. Cushing, S. S. Lt.-Col. E. A. Geen, W. J. Harrison, B. C. Sisler, Dr. G. G. Brearley, E. E. Follwell, Arthur Hill, J. A. McIntosh, R. R. Stiver, L. Kells, Sec.-Treas.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

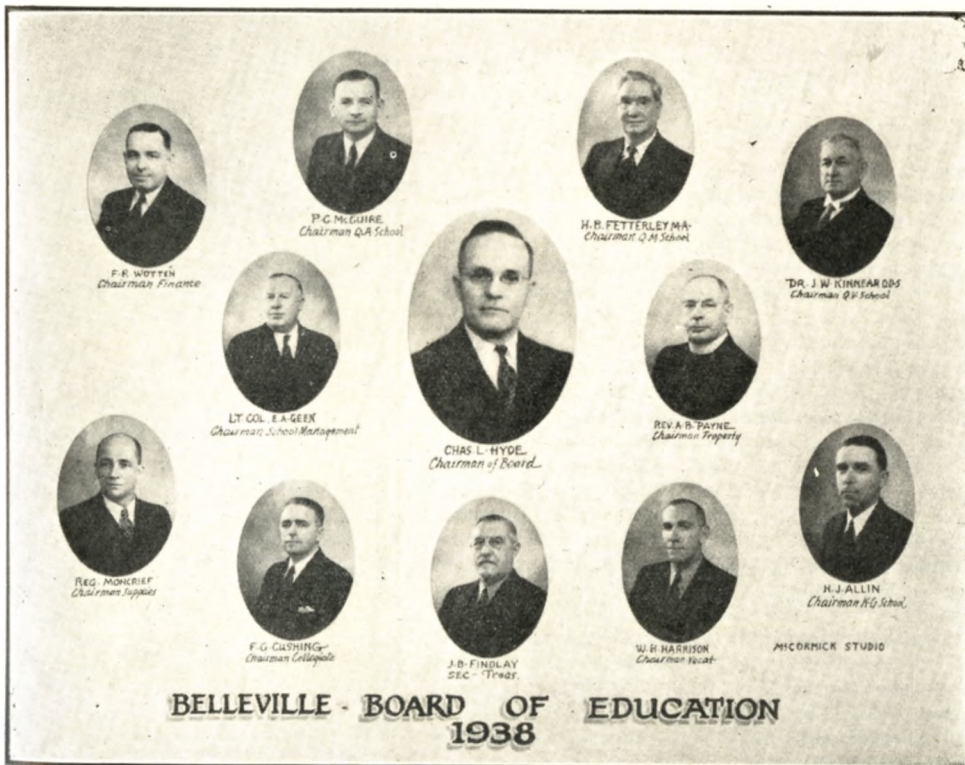
The following list alphabetically arranged contains the names of persons who have been teachers in the schools of Belleville as shown by the records of the Board of Education. In cases where names of teachers do not appear in this list, and where initials or christian names are not given they do not appear in the records of the Board of Education:

S. F. Armistead, Miss E. E. Ayres, Miss Lucy Aull, Mrs. N. M. Anderson, Miss Allan, W. G. Anderson, Miss Boswell, Miss Brownlee, Miss A. S. Bolland, D. Barrager, Lt.-Col., Miss Luella Boselley, Miss E. T. Buchanan, Miss Laura Bateman, Miss Mary E. Bird, Miss Marjorie Bird, Miss Myrtle Bernum, Miss Jessie Bruce, Miss Kathleen Burns,



THE LATE REV. A. L. GEEN

Ex-Alderman. Ex-Member Board of Education, Belleville, who was the Senior Practising Druggist in Ontario.



Miss Hilda Barlow, J. Edgar Bateman, Charles A. Brown, Miss Mary Bristol, V. E. Bullock, Miss Helen Beatty, Miss Emma I. Bishop, Miss Bernice Blue, Miss Dorothy Boyle, Miss Mildred Bertram, Harry Bates, Miss Emmalina Clarke, Miss Chambers, Miss Clark, Miss B. C. Carney, Miss May Crepar, R. B. Chisholm, Miss Ida Craig, Miss Lucy Craig, Miss Cunningham, Miss A. J. Conway, Miss Helen Cooper, Miss Coon, H. Vernon Clarke, Miss Pearl Campbell, Miss Marian Clarke, Miss Mabel Clazie, Miss Bessie Corbett, Miss Mary H. Cook, Miss Margaret Christie, Miss Caskey, Miss C. Clarke, Miss Carrie M. Campbell, Miss Phyllis E. Clemence, Miss Myra Cunningham, Miss Jean Craighead, John Cousins, O.S., Wilbert L. Christie, Miss Davis, D. M. Dafoe, Miss A. Diamond, W. Dafoe, J. N. Dafoe, J. W. Dafoe, Miss Lillian Dunlop, Miss L. Drummond, Miss Drewery, Miss Helen Dafoe, Miss M. Edmonds, Miss Nina K. Embury, Miss Olive J. Elson, Miss E. A. Earshman, Miss Bertha Emmons, Mrs. Edna Emmery, Miss Minnie Fleming, Miss Mary Frost, Miss Jennie Fleming, Mr. C. I. Frederick, Everett S. Fairman, O.S., Mrs. Helen Foster, Miss Fowler, Miss Janet T. Ferguson, H. R. Frink, O.S., S. A. Gardner, Miss Grier, Frankie Gardner, Miss Lucy Grant, Mr. D. Gullett, Miss Gastrell, Miss Irene Grills, Miss Hogle, Miss Ada Harold, Miss Iva Horton, Miss Hazel Horton, Miss Lillian M. Hart, Miss Ella Holden, Miss Viola G. Handley, Miss Libbie Heel, Miss Hinchey, Ethel A. Hicks, Miss Hardy, Miss Grace Horie, Miss Grace Houston, Maj. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Mr. J. Irwin, M. G. Irving, Mr. Jas. W. Irvin, Miss Ida M. Jack, Miss J. Jack, Miss I. Jamieson, Miss Ida L. Jones, Miss A. B. Jones, Miss Doris Juby, Miss B. Ketcheson, Miss M. Ketcheson, Mr. C. H. King, Miss Edith A. Kells, L. A. Kells, Miss Margery Lashbrook, Miss Linn, Miss Veva Lloyd, Miss Mildred Lloyd, Miss Grace S. Laidley, Miss Edna Laidley, Miss Lounsberry, Miss Anne Locke, Miss Mary Lockheart, Miss Winnifred Leslie, William McKeown, Miss Martin, Miss Macinnes, F. Maybee, Miss Jessie McRae, Miss Alice McRae, Miss Sadie Morton, Miss Moshier, Miss M. K. Mills, Mrs. L. McCormick, Mary Minns, Miss Gladys Morton, Miss Edyth Moon, A. Mackay, Miss McCaughey, Miss Moore, Miss Mary MacKintosh, Miss Gretta Madden, Mrs. F. M. Moore, M. W. Mott, Miss MacKenzie, Miss Helen Middleton, Miss L. C. M. Minns, Miss B. McConnelly, Miss Irene Moore, Miss Kathleen McPherson, Miss Matheson, Miss McMullen, Miss Rose McKibbin, Miss Lillian McGuire, Miss S. Marie Micklejohn, Miss Minnie Moorecroft, Miss M. Northcott, Miss Rose Northcott, Mr. J. W. Narrowway, Miss Isabel Northcott, Miss Ethel M. Nurse, Miss Norma L. Nicholson, Miss Potter, Miss Powell, Miss Laura Phelps, Miss I. Palen, Miss Myrtle Peck, Miss Ruby Percival, Miss Wylda Palmer, Miss Helen Potter, Miss Maldie Post, Miss Lizzie Robertson, Miss Eliza Robertson, Miss H. Richards, B. Richards, Miss A. M. Roberts, Harry Redfern, Miss Olive Redmond, Miss I. F. Roberts, Miss Irene Rankin, Miss M. F. Railton, Miss Muriel Robinson, Miss



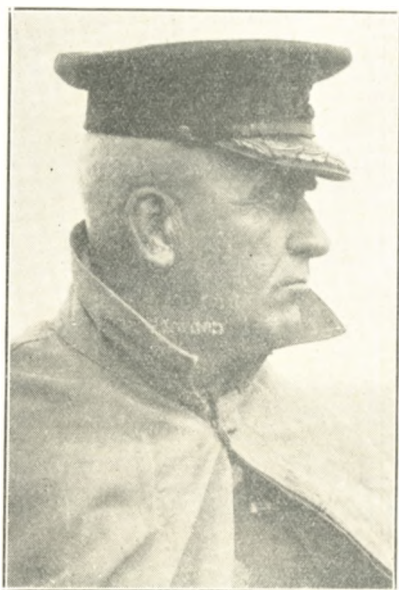
DR. A. C. LOCKE

Ex-Member of the Board of
Education



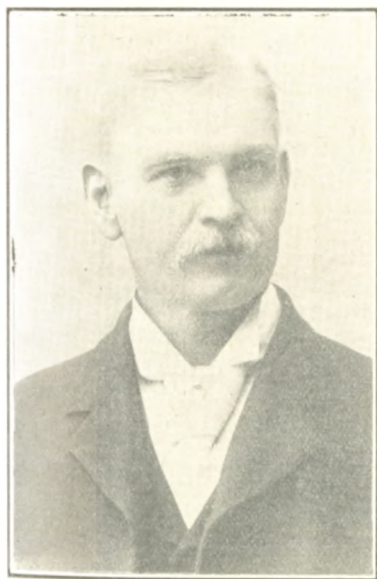
JOHN W. DEACON

Ex-member of the Board of
Education.



**THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL
SIR SAM HUGHES**

Who at one time taught in the old West Belleville School. The new building is now known as Queen Mary School.



THE LATE E. F. MILBURN, M.A.

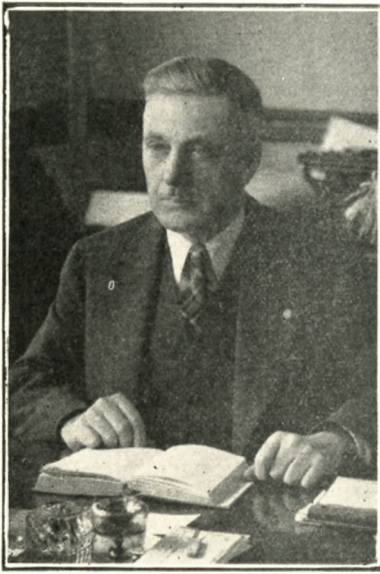
Taught school 52 years, Principal B.H.S. from 1894 to 1908. Died 1926.

Helen C. Ross, L. J. Reynolds, Irene Russell, Lorna Ridley, Miss Sangster, Mr. Sangster, Miss Simpson, Miss B. Simmons, C. F. Simpkins, Miss Irene E. Stewart, Miss E. E. Styles, Miss F. Simmons, Miss Stinson, Miss F. M. Sullivan, Miss Ruth Snell, Miss Vera L. Sheffield, Miss Audrey Sheffield, Miss Lorna Sutherland, Miss Florence Stafford, Miss Mildred Sills, Miss Jane H. Smyth, B. Spencer, Miss F. Sweetman, Mr. Snider, Miss M. C. Steele, Miss Mae Stevenson, Miss Templeton, Charles T. Thompson, Miss Ida M. Thompson, Miss Lois F. Thompson, Miss Helena M. Thompson, Miss Grace Tucker, Miss Hazel Thompson, Miss Nora Tett, Miss Evelyn Totton, A. E. Thrasher, Miss Urquhart, Miss Ruth Vincent, Miss Lucy Vincent, Miss Helena Vandewaters, Miss Walton, Miss Ellison Waterhouse, Miss Beatrice Wallbridge, Miss Florence Wallbridge, Miss Ella Whitney, Miss L. J. Wadsworth, A. C. Wilkin, L. Jean Wadsworth, Miss Norma Wedden, Miss E. Watson, G. J. C. Wallace, Miss Nettie Yeomans, Miss Daisy Young, Miss Madalene Young, Miss Frances Young, W. P. Youdale.

TEACHERS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.

The following list alphabetically arranged contains the names of teachers available from the records of the Board of Education for the High School or Collegiate Institute and Vocational School. Where initials and christian names of teachers are not given they do not appear in the records of the Board of Education. There are no records available prior to 1876.

Miss Marion Allen, A. D. Archibald, Miss Nellie Arthur, Miss Edith Allison, Miss Eileen Ash, Miss Jessie Bruce, Miss Norma Brandon, Miss Bessie B. Billings, George A. Bear, Elton Burgess, Douglas W. Bews, Miss Illah Baker, Miss Una K. Brown, Mr. Byron, Mr. Burdon, Miss Margaret Bunting, D. Christie, Harry J. Clarke, James Collings, Mr. D. M. Clarke, Miss Elizabeth Chown, Miss Helen G. Clarke, I. Cutler, Miss W. Chambers, Miss Mary Cameron, Mr. Dawson, Miss E. DuHmage, J. W. Davis, Miss Mary Dwyer, Mr. R. D. P. Davidson, Mr. Donevan, Wm. Davies, Miss Iva G. Everson, Mr. Francis, Thomas H. Fennell, Miss E. Alice Fenwick, George Ferguson, Mr. H. A. Frise, Miss Emily Guest, C. O. Greenleaf, Miss A. Eric Grout, Mr. F. F. Grafton, Miss Hunter, Mr. Henry, Miss Claire H. Hitchon, Mr. J. I. Harvey, A. Haynes, Miss A. Hotson, Mary Haycock, K. S. Hill, J. W. Howard, Cecil Heard, N. A. Irwin, G. M. James, John Jury, P. M. Kronsby, William Knight, Miss M. F. Libby, J. H. S. Leuty, Miss Edna Laidley, George Laughlin, Mr. E. F. Milburn, Mr. McColl, Miss Jessie McRae, M. McLean, P. C. MacLaurin, B.A., Miss Nellie P. Merry, F. A. MacLennan, Miss H. McLaren, Dr. S. Messina,



P. C. MACLAURIN, B.A.

Principal B.C.I. from 1912 to 1943.



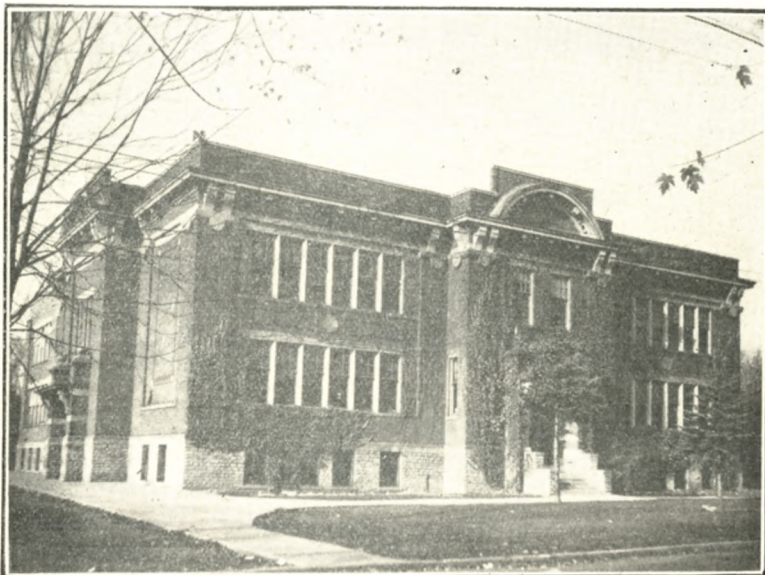
WM. S. TURNER, B.A., Principal
Belleville Collegiate Institute and
Vocational School, 1943

Sidney Mitton, Miss Mildred MacPherson, J. Nation, Miss Jessie T. Priest, H. J. Partridge, Mr. Rimington, Norman Reid, H. L. Smith, Mr. A. L. Stillwell, Mr. Shorey, Miss Alice I. Saunders, Miss Jacqueline Sinclair, Miss Marian Smith, Miss Margaret Soule, Miss Evelyn Stagg, Miss Agnes C. Sweeney, J. W. Taylor, Miss R. Templeton, Mr. Wm. S. Turner, B.A., Mr. A. G. Thrasher, Homer Thomas, Mr. VanTent, Geo. S. Wright, Dr., Mr. Waldron, L. Whitely, J. J. Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Wallen, Miss B. Wellbanks, Miss M. Yarwood, Miss Madeline Young, W. P. Youdale. The following out of the above list have been Principal: Mr. Burdon, Mr. Dawson, Dr. Geo. S. Wright, Mr. E. F. Milburn, Mr. James Collins, Mr. P. C. MacLaurin, B.A., Mr. Wm. A. Turner, B.A.



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
Church and John Street, Belleville.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS THE NAMES OF THE TEACHERS
OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE FOR THE
YEAR 1943



QUEEN ALEXANDRA SCHOOL

Dundas, Ann and William Streets, Belleville.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SCHOOL

Principal—W. Gordon Anderson

Asst. Principal—G. J. C. Wallace.

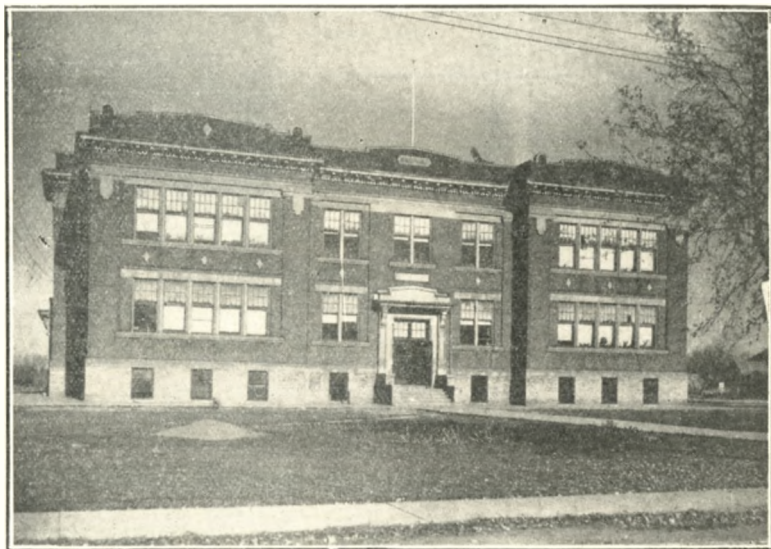
Teachers—

Milton L. Fowler
Margery Lashbrook
Mary Lockhart
Mrs. Edna Emmery
Kathleen MacPherson
Daisy Young
Grace Houston
Dora Osborne
Dorothy Reid
Audrey Sheffield
Clara Wilson



W. G. ANDERSON

Principal Queen Alexandra School



QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL
Pine Street, Belleville.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Principal—A. C. Wilkin.

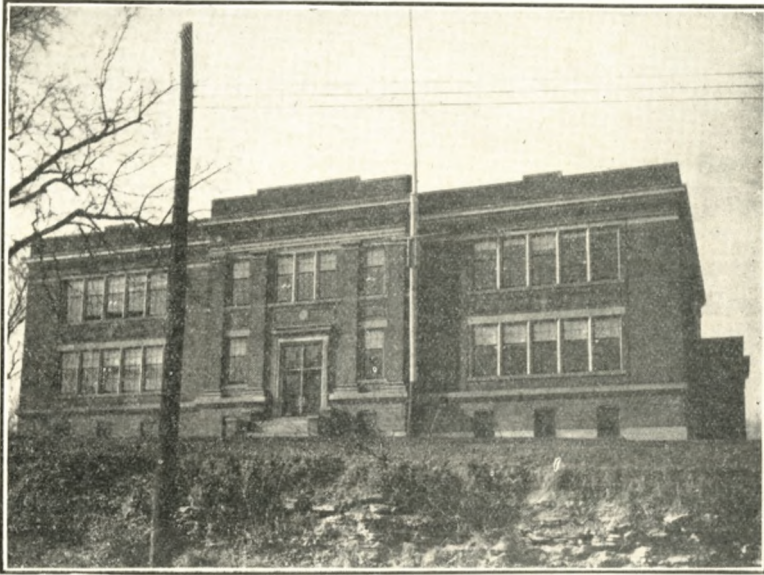
Asst. Principal—J. Edgar Bateman

Teachers—

Mrs. Nellie Anderson
Bernice Blue
Hilda Burley
Pearl Campbell
John Cousins (Military Leave)
Alexandria Gilmour
Merritt Hackett
Miss Iva Horton
Myrtle Peck
Grace Tucker
Frances Young
Miss Beatrice Wallbridge



A. C. WILKIN
Principal Queen Victoria School



QUEEN MARY SCHOOL
Isabel Street, Belleville.

QUEEN MARY SCHOOL

Principal—C. I. Frederick

Asst. Principal—(Everett S. Fairman on Military Leave), Harry Bates.

Teachers—

Laurel Arkils

Velma Arkils

Olive Elson

H. R. Frink (Military Leave)

Lillian Hart

Winnifred Leslie

Mary Mangold

Minnie Moorecroft

Frances M. Sullivan



C. I. FREDERICK
Principal Queen Mary School



KING GEORGE SCHOOL
North Front Street, Belleville

KING GEORGE SCHOOL

Principal—Charles A. Brown, B.A.

Asst. Principal—Wilbert Christie

Teachers—

Mary Cook

Alice Heasman

Miss H. Helliwell

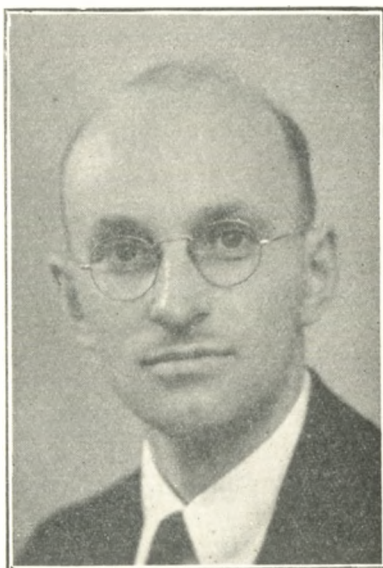
Irene Grills

Anna Lounsberry

Jane H. Smyth

Hazel Thompson

Norma Wedden



L. A. KELS, B.A.,

Former Principal King George School, now Secretary Administrator Board of Education. He succeeded the late J. B. Findlay as Secretary.

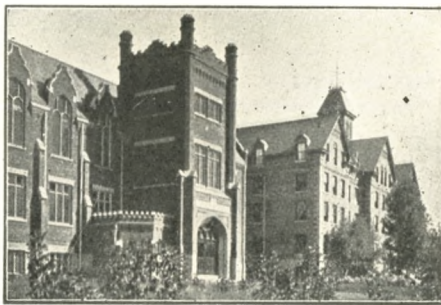
The following list contains the names of the teachers of the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School of the City of Belleville for the year 1943.

Principal—P. C. MacLaurin, B.A., on leave of absence owing to ill health and William S. Turner, B.A., appointed as Principal in 1942.

Teachers—A. D. Archibald, Elton Burgess, Miss B. Billings, George Bear, Douglas C. Bews, Miss Margaret Bunting, Alfred Cooper (Bandmaster) on Military Leave, Miss Mary Dwyer, Mrs. Claire Davison, R. D. P. Davidson, Wm. Davies, Miss Erie Grout, Cecil Heard, K. S. Hill, Dr. J. W. Howard on Military Leave, John Jury on Military Leave, Geo. Laughlin, on Military Leave, Miss N. P. Merry, George Maybee, (Music Teacher); Miss Hilda McLaren, Miss Mildred MacPherson, Harold Mott, Sara B. Pallett, Miss Jessie T. Priest, S. N. Reid, Albert E. Robinson, Harold R. Partridge, Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Miss A. Saunders, J. Lester Shiels, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Agnes C. Sweeney, Homer Thomas on Military Leave, Miss Elizabeth Wallen, W. P. Youdale, Miss M. Gibson, Mr. J. McGuire, Mr. L. McGinnis.

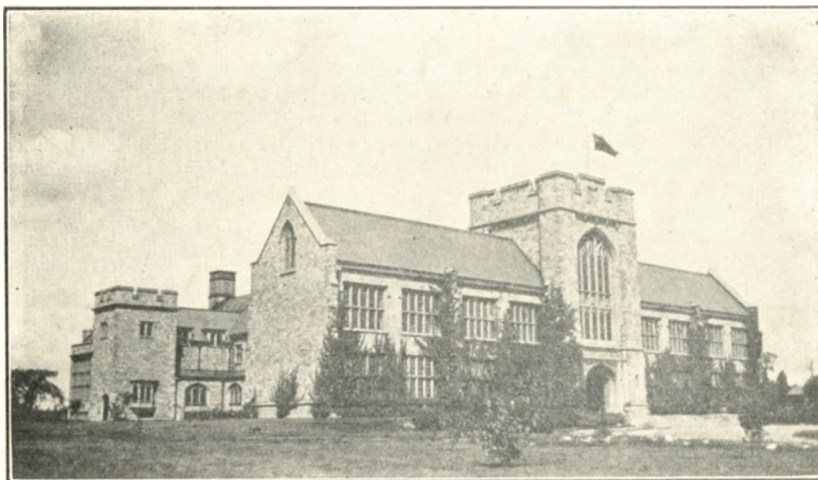
Prior to the erection of the previously named four public schools, the R. C. Public School and the Collegiate Institute, there were at different times four public schools, a grammar school and two separate R. C. public schools. The earliest grammar or high school of which we have any record was situated on the easterly side of Pinnacle Street about where Campbell Street now exists. Later a one-storey stone building was erected near the westerly side of John Street on a portion of the land now occupied by the Collegiate Institute and Vocational Training School. Later a large brick school building was erected in front of this old stone grammar school and fronted on Church Street, the second storey of which was used as a grammar or high school, and was divided into several class rooms. The first storey was divided into class rooms and used for public school purposes and was described as No. 4 public school. Prior to the erection of this brick building on the land between Church and John Streets, No. 4 public school was a frame building situated on what was then known as the hospital lot, and is now a portion of the land upon which St. Michael's Academy is erected. After the erection of the brick building which contained the public school No. 4 downstairs and the high school upstairs, the old stone grammar school on the adjoining grounds to the east was used for infant classes. The above described public and high school building and the old grammar school were demolished to make room for the present Collegiate Institute and Vocational School.

Among the early school buildings was a brick public school building on the westerly side of Pinnacle Street, a short distance below the market square. A brick public school building was also situated on the westerly side of the Cannifton Road, a short distance south of the railway track. A brick public school building was also situated on Octavia Street in West Belleville. Unfortunately no record is available showing the date of the erection of the old hospital lot school or of the other three brick public schools or of the erection of the two separate schools above referred to. It, however, seems reasonably certain that all these four public schools and the two separate schools were erected between 1836 when the first Village Council took office and 1850 when the Village was incorporated as a town.



OLD ALBERT COLLEGE

ALBERT COLLEGE



THE ABOVE TWO PICTURES SHOW THE
NEW ALBERT COLLEGE BUILDING AND
MAIN ENTRANCE

This institution was incorporated by a statute passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada on the 27th of May 1857 under the name of Belleville Seminary which name was later changed to Albert College by a statute passed by the Legislature of Canada on the 15th of August, 1866. It possessed University powers until such powers were transferred to Victoria University at Cobourg after the union of the Methodists in 1824. These powers were later transferred to Toronto University and Victoria College in Cobourg was closed.

Albert College received both male and female students and after the University powers were transferred to Victoria College, Albert College continued as an Arts College up to and including matriculation.

The College buildings stood on the north side of College Street just outside of the Corporation of Belleville until 1926 when the college was transferred to the new stone structure erected on the north side of Highland Avenue. For a time after the new college was opened only male students were received, but in 1935 it was opened to lady students, and a ladies' residence was provided, a short distance East of the main College buildings, called the Manor.



T. K. FRANKLIN
Registrar of Albert College.



THE REV. DR. BERT HOWARD, D.D.
Principal of Albert College

TEACHERS OF ALBERT COLLEGE, 1941

Rev. Dr. Bert Howard, D.D., Principal; Thomas C. McMullen, M.A., Ph. D., F.C.I.C.; H. B. Simpson, B.A.; S. M. Anglin, B.A.; Miss Bessie Handley, A.T.C.M.; Miss Jessie Tuite, L.L.C.M.; N. A. Beech, Physical Instructor; T. K. Franklin, Registrar; F. B. Rainsberry, B.A.; Colin MacDonald; Gordon Munn; Dorothy Greer; Ernest Suter; Wm. Connor, M.A.; Miss Gretta Ross, B.A.; Fred Reid, B.A..



EX-MAYOR H. W. ACKERMAN

Former Chairman of the Board of Education, Bursar of Albert College, member of the Board of Governors of Queen's Theological College, Chairman of the Missionary and Maintenance Committee of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the United Church.

A List of Teachers of Albert College Down to 1941 So Far as Available

Albert Carman, D.D., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, 1st General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada after the union; Dr. Jacques, D.D.; Dr. Dyer, Dr. Badgley, Dr. G. S. Wright, Ph. D.; Miss Ella Gardner, Bannister, M.A.; Mathey Davis, M.A.; Shirley Davis, B.A.; Metzler, B.A.; McGillivray, B.A.; John McCowan, B.A.; Bell, Ph.D.; Roy Rickart, B.A.; Stanistreet, B.Msc.; Dr. E. N. Baker, Thomas Holgate, Dr. Bishop; Massey; Shepherd; Ernest Stabler; W. B. Scholes; Ruth Howard; Reginald Finney, Mrs. Mary Deacon.

LIST OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF ALBERT COLLEGE

H. W. Ackerman, B. N. Davis, K.C., W. B. Deacon, Judge G. E. DeRoche, J. B. Findlay, G. E. Gibbard, W. S. Gordon, J. H. Gundy, J. L. Hooper, W. H. Hopper, W. G. Morrow, Geo. F. Ostrom, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Donald Baxter, Fred H. Deacon, W. S. Dyer, W. J. Morrison, Fred Routley, Stephen Saywell, Dr. W. E. Smith, Professor C. E. Walker, E. B. Warriner, Very Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D., Rev. Frank Langford, D.D., Rev. I. B. Naylor, Rev. R. E. Newman, Rev. Jas. Semple, Th.D., Rev. C. W. Bishop, D.D.

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF CONDUCTED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

The Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville was opened on October 20th, 1870. Those in attendance were His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Howland, Mrs. Howland and Captain Curtis, His Honour's Secretary, with the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, and a number of members of the Local Legislature, members of the press, and others, who were met by the Warden of the County, A. F. Wood, Esq., Alex. Robertson, Esq., Mayor, the County and Town Councils, and other dignitaries.

On the day the institution was opened, J. W. Langmuir, Government Inspector, installed the members of the staff as follows: Principal, J. W. Palmer, M.A., Ph.D.; Bursar, A. Christies; Matron, Mrs. M. A. Keegan; Teachers, J. B. McCann, former Principal of the Deaf Mute Institute in Toronto and Hamilton; D. R. Coleman, M.A., formerly a teacher in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Samuel T. Greene, B.A., a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. J. J. G. Terrill, formerly a teacher. Later in the session, owing to the greatly increased attendance, two additional teachers were appointed, J. T. Watson, formerly a teacher in Mr. McCann's school, and Miss Annie Perry of Cobourg, who was for some time a pupil in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Other teachers added to the staff during the next two or three years were Robert J. Wallbridge, Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Annie Symes, and Duncan J. McKillop. Other members of the original staff were Geo. Ackerman, Teacher of Drawing; W. Hope, M.D., Physician; Mrs. G. A. Thompson, Housekeeper; P. F. Canniff, Farmer; J. Middlemas, Engineer; H. Creber, Carpenter; D. M. Sutherland, Supervisor of Boys.

On the day the Institution opened only three pupils were in attendance. The first to register was Duncan Morrison, of Grey County. At the close of this session the number had increased to 70, of whom 47 were males and 23 females.

Almost from the opening of the Institution industrial work was carried on. In 1872-73 carpenter and cabinet work was begun followed by shoemaking, tailoring and general sewing, Mr. and Mrs. John Flowers having charge of the shoe-shop and tailor shop. In 1873 the shoe shop made 400 brogans, and in 1874, 884 pairs of shoes for the London Asylum and Central Prison.

Within three years after the Institution opened the unexpectedly large attendance was so great that it became necessary to provide increased accommodation so in 1873, the east end of the main building was extended so as to enlarge the dining-room over which two new classrooms were made. In the same year the building used as a carpenter shop was completed and equipped. Inside of two years the increasing number of pupils called for still more dormitory and class-rooms so that in 1876-77 a residence was erected for the Principal and his family, thus making available for school purposes the rooms they were occupying in the main building known as Wood Hall, which was renovated to be used as a bursar's store room, isolation hospital, sitting-room and dormitories for the older male pupils. An extension was made to the west end of the chapel and dining room to provide a sitting room, hospital and other accommodations for the girls and a new boiler house was constructed.

In 1879-80, the staff at the Institution was constituted as follows: Superintendent, R. Mathison; Bursar, A. Livingstone; Physician, W. Hope, M.D.; Supervising Teacher, D. R. Coleman, M.A.; Teachers—J. T. Watson, P. Denys, S. T. Greene, B.A.; D. W. McDermid, D. K. McKillop, Mrs. J. G. Terrill, Miss Mary E. Johnson, Miss S. Templeton, Mrs. Annie S. Wallbridge. Teacher of Drawing, Mrs. C. Walker; Assistant Teacher, Miss M. E. Lorenzon; Teacher of Articulation, J. H. Brown; Matron, Mrs. M. A. Keegan; Housekeeper, Mrs. J. Climie; Clerk and Storekeeper, D. S. Caniff; Supervisor of Boys, Geo. Begg; Instructress of sewing, Miss Tina McDougall; Engineer, J. Middlemas; Master Carpenter, M. O'Donoghue; Master Shoemaker, John Flowers; Farmer, Michael O'Meara; Gardener, Thomas Wills. The Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., at one time taught at the school.

In 1906, Mr. Mathison resigned and Dr. Coughlin appointed.

At this time the following were teachers:

Superintendent, C. B. Coughlin, M.D.; Bursar, W. Cochrane; Physician, W. W. Boyce, M.D.; Matron, Miss Margaret Ross. Teachers—D. R. Coleman, M.A.; Paul Denys, James C. Balis, B.A., W. J. Campbell, Geo. F. Stewart, H. L. Ingram, Mrs. J. G. Terrill, Miss S. Templeton, Miss Mary Bull, Mrs. J. C. Balis, Miss G. Linn, Miss Ada James.

Teachers of Articulation—Miss F. Cross and Miss A. Gibson.

Teacher of Domestic Science—Miss H. Gowsell.

Instructor of Printing—John T. Burns.

Master Carpenter—John Dowrie.

Master Shoemaker—A. Morrice.
 Instruction of Sewing and Girls' Supervisor—Miss M. Dempsey.
 Trained Nurse—Miss F. E. Bates.
 Supervisor of Boys—W. S. Minns.
 Storekeeper—William Nurse.
 Master Baker—D. Cunningham.
 Engineer—Charles J. Peppin.
 The first High School Entrance Class was in 1913-14.

OFFICERS, TEACHERS, ETC., OF THE O.S.D.

In addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this report the following have served since the Institution opened in 1870.

(1) Superintendents—H. B. Fetterley, Dr. H. E. Amoss, Harold Holton, W. J. Morrison, Present Principal.

(2) Instructors—Messrs. J. P. Ashley, D. M. Beaton, Robert E. Bray, M. J. Madden, H. L. Ingram, T. A. Pratt, Karl C. VanAllen, and A. Burell, E. R. Munday, B.S.A., Misses M. M. Ostrom, Mary Bull, F. Maybee, A. Mathison, M. Curlette, E. Yarwood, Carrie H. Gibson, Ida M. Jack, N. Brown, F. Cross, A. Burke, Lora Hunter, M. Evoy, S. McArdle, M. Vaughan, I. B. Palen, P. Campbell, K. Scott, I. Oherne, B.A., W. Armstrong, B.A., F. Curry, M. Hitchcox, G. Springer, M. Wheeler, I. G. Malcolm, B. Hunter, H. A. Stork, C. Blakely, M. Coffey, A. Aitchinson, L. Churchill, K. Simmons, H. McTear, E. Vanderwater; M. Coulter, H. Hill, A. Coulter-Armitage, Miss M. Lally, Miss A. Sweetnam.

(3) Bursars—Angus Christie, A. Livingstone, A. Mathison, William Cochrane, J. W. Pearce, H. Wiggins, J. Scandrett, C. B. McGuire.

(4) Matrons—Mrs. M. A. Keegan, Mrs. M. Speight, Miss J. C. Robinson, Miss I. Walker, Miss M. Ross, Miss E. A. Willoughy, Miss MacFarlane, Mrs. H. McCluggage.

(5) Physicians—W. Hope, M.D., J. B. Murphy, M.D., J. E. Eakins, M.D., T. G. Goldsmith, M.D., W. W. Boyce, M.D., R. H. Tennent, M.D.

(6) Trained Nurses—Misses S. A. Hale, S. McInninch, J. Lytle, M. L. Stratton, F. E. Bates, M. Tisdale, A. B. Morrison, C. Coombs, M. Allison, Miss F. Fitzgerald.

(7) Clerks and Stenographers—Misses L. M. Metcalfe, H. J. Austin, A. G. Chisholm, B. McIntosh, L. McBride, K. Bawden.

(8) Instructors of Printing—J. T. Burns, C. R. Ford, E. T. Payne, J. Spanner, L. E. Morrison.

(9) Master Carpenters—H. Creber, M. Donoghue, F. Flynn, J. Dowrie, W. W. Parks, L. Harvey, J. Rutherford, T. W. O'Hara.

(10) Shoeshop Instructors—John Flowers, William Nurse, Alex. Morrice, T. Truman.

(11) Instructors of Household Science—Misses H. Gowsell, W. Downey, S. Cumming, C. J. Bradley, G. Graham, A. P. Scott, A. B. Schofield, B. Sinnott, Mrs. H. McCluggage, Miss K. B. Daly, B.A., Miss H. Waite.

(12) Teachers of Manual Training—T. C. Forrester, Thos. Rodwell, H. L. Ingram, A. C. Stratton. For many years the carpenter included this in his work.

(13) Master Bakers—D. Cunningham, J. N. Boyd, G. A. Gibson.

(14)—Supervisors of Boys—D. M. Sutherland, A. W. Mason, George Begg, William Douglas, G. G. Keith, W. S. Minns, W. Smith, A. J. Burrell, J. O'Gorman.

(15)—Farmers and Gardeners—Thomas Wills, M. O'Hara, J. Moore, H. Nugent, H. Lamb, R. J. Shortill, B.Sc., S. C. Nicholson.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF THE O.S.D., 1941 AND 1942

Officers—W. J. Morrison, B.A., B.Paed., Superintendent and Principal; C. B. McGuire, Bursar; Miss C. Ford, Directress of Professional Training; R. W. Tennent, M.D., Physician; J. Chant, M.D., Aurist and Oculist; Mrs. H. MacCluggage, Matron and Dietitian; Miss K. Bawden, Secretary; Miss F. Fitzgerald, Trained Nurse.

Senior School Teachers—Miss L. Carroll, Reading and Literature; C. L. Ellis, Social Science; C. A. Holmes, Arithmetic and Grammar; F. P. Cunningham, B.A., English Language and Composition.

Intermediate School Teachers—Mrs. A. Wannamaker, English Language and Composition; Miss L. Burnside, Arithmetic; A. J. Clare, Geography and Nature Study; Miss E. Panter, B.A., History; Miss B. Rierdon, Reading and Literature.

Junior School Teachers—Miss F. M. Bell, Miss A. G. Brown, Miss G. Burt, Miss V. G. Handley, Miss G. M. Harris, Miss M. Hegle, Miss M. I. Hill, Miss M. O'Sullivan, Miss M. M. Reid, Miss E. Nurse, Miss M. Wilkins, Miss R. VanAllen.

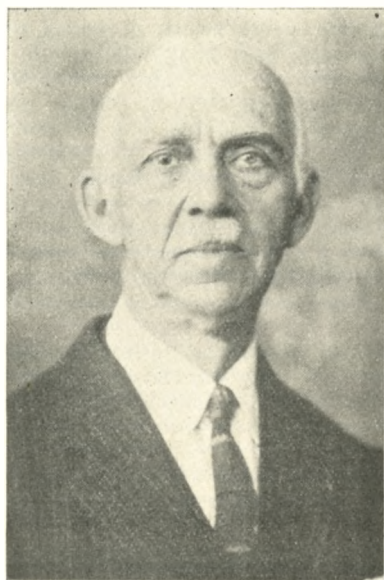
Special Teachers — Miss M. I. Cass, Art; Miss C. Maloney, Physical Training; Mr. W. J. Hodgson, Physical Training; S. Alex Gordon, Rhythm; Miss H. Keeler, Rhythm.

Vocational—Miss H. Waite, Household Science; Miss K. B. Daly, B.A., Foods and Homemaking; Mrs. B. Gilbert, Beauty Culture; E. B. Lally, B.A., Vocational Guidance Instructor and Business; Miss M. Leacock, Sewing; L. E. Morrison, Printing; Mr. J. A. Rickaby, Agriculture; T. W. O'Hara, Carpentry; A. C. Stratton, Manual Training; T. Truman, Shoemaking; R. H. Vaughan, Woodworking.

In 1942, the buildings of the O.S.D. were offered by the Ontario Government and the offer accepted, to be used for Military purposes, since when it has been used as the Initial Training school for the flying, for the purposes of the war.



VIEW OF PART OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT BELLEVILLE.
Used during the war as Initial Training School for flyers.



COL. CHARLES R. McCULLOUGH

Former teacher of Ontario Business College. Member of the 15th Btl. A.L.I., founder of the Canadian Club Movement, Hamilton. Hon. Pres. Association of Canadian Clubs. President Hamilton Conservatory of Music, special writer on 'History' for Hamilton Spectator newspaper.

Edward Island; Quebec; Saskatchewan; St. Kitts, West Indies; St. Martin, West Indies; St. Vincent, West Indies; Texas, U.S.A.; Tobago, West Indies; Trinidad, West Indies; Turk's Island, West Indies; Vermont, U.S.A.; Washington, U.S.A.; Wisconsin, U.S.A.

CORBY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The building containing this Library is constructed of cut stone and consists of four storeys, the fourth storey being set apart as a residence for the librarian, and is situated at the south east corner of Campbell and Pinnacle Streets.

It was originally constructed by the Merchant's Bank of Canada as a banking office and residence for the Manager, but when the Bank decided to move to the north east corner of Front and Bridge Streets, where the Bank of Montreal now carries on business, the Merchant's Bank premises on Pinnacle Street were purchased by the late Senator Henry Corby and presented to the City by Senator Corby and Mrs. Corby for a public library after they had it remodelled for that purpose. The presentation was made in 1908.

This library succeeded one organized November 21st, 1876, known as the Mechanics Institute, which conducted a public library in addition to other public functions, and in 1902 this organization became The Belleville Free Library. Among those who have acted as Librarians in these earlier libraries are: Mr. Ferguson and Mrs. Julia Ponton, widow of the late W. H. Ponton.

The Corby Public Library is supported by grants made by the City Council, the Government and a contribution from the Corby Estate, and a small fee of five cents for a card entitling a person to a number of books. If the book is kept over time an additional charge is made. The grant from the city usually amounts to about \$6,000.00 a year. The library is managed by a board appointed by the City Council.

The persons who have been members of the Library Board, together with the years for which they have served since 1907, are as follows: John Williams, 1907 and 1908; A. J. McCrodan, 1907; Chas. N. Sulman, 1907, 1908, 1911 to 1913, 1915 to 1940; Arthur McGinnis, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911; J. J. B. Flint, 1907, 1908; S. A. Gardner, 1907, 1908; H. J. Clarke, 1907 to 1940 incl.; Dr. H. A. Yeomans, 1907, 1908, 1913 to 1922 incl.; S. S. Lazier, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1915 to

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

This educational institution was started at Belleville in 1868 by the late Samuel G. Beatty and the late George Wallbridge, who were the first principals. The latter retired to continue the grocery and liquor business of his late father in 1871 and was succeeded in the College by the late W. B. Robinson. Mr. Beatty was succeeded by the late J. W. Johnson, who afterwards was elected Mayor of the City of Belleville, and later Member of the Ontario Legislature for West Hastings. Mr. Robinson retired in 1904 and shortly after was succeeded by Mr. I. L. Moore. Mr. Johnson retired in 1919 since which time Mr. Moore has been the sole principal.

Since its inception it has been attended by several thousand students from the following places:

Alberta; Antigua, West Indies; Barbados, West Indies; Bermuda; Brazil, South America; British Columbia; British Guiana, South America; California, U.S.A.; Cuba, West Indies; Dakota, U.S.A.; Dominica, West Indies; Dutch Guiana, South America; England; Grenada, West Indies; Guadeloupe, West Indies; Illinois, U.S.A.; Jamaica, West Indies; Maine, U.S.A.; Manitoba; Martinique, West Indies; Massachusetts, U.S.A.; Michigan, U.S.A.; Minnesota, U.S.A.; Montana, U.S.A.; Nevada, U.S.A.; New Brunswick; Newfoundland; New Jersey, U.S.A.; New Hampshire, U.S.A.; New York, U.S.A.; Nigeria, West Africa; Nova Scotia; Ontario (every county); Ohio, U.S.A.; Panama, Central America; Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; Prince

1927 incl.; A. G. Vermilyea, 1908 to 1910; E. J. Butler, 1908; A. C. Wilkin, 1915, 1923 to 1941 incl.; H. F. Ketcheson, 1915 to 1917, 1923-1924; F. N. Tait, 1915 to 1919 incl.; H. L. Ingram, 1915 to 1919 incl.; J. F. Dolan, 1916; Thomas Cushing, 1916 to 1919; E. C. Platt, 1918 to 1919; D. Patterson, 1919; W. B. Riggs, 1920; F. P. Carney, 1920 to 1929 incl.; Dr. J. Daly, 1920 to 1922 incl.; Chas. Hanna, 1921 and 1922; F. D. Diamond, 1923 to 1933 incl.; C. C. St. Charles, 1923; M. E. O'Leary, 1924 to 1926, 1928 to 1931, incl.; W. C. Mikel, K.C., 1924-1925; R. J. E. Graham, 1926; Eardley Wilmot, 1927; C. L. Walters, 1927, to 1941 incl.; R. D. Macaulay, 1927 and 1928; M. P. Duff, 1928 to 1936 incl.; H. W. Greenleaf, 1929; G. A. Reid, 1930; F. G. Cushing, 1930 to 1934 incl.; T. V. Scanlan, 1934 to 1940 incl.; Joseph Imlah, 1934 to 1942 incl.; B. J. Black, 1930 to 1933 incl.; George O. Tice, 1932 and 1933; Harry Hill, 1936; Ed. Lally, 1934 to 1940 incl.; Dr. J. W. Kinneary, 1941-1942; Miss H. F. Masson, 1941 and 1942; J. J. Doran, 1942; W. G. Anderson, 1942; C. L. Walters, 1942; J. E. Bateman, Chairman, 1941 and 1942; Mayor G. E. Thompson, Ex-Officio member. Treasurer of the Board is H. J. Clarke, and Secretary of the Board is Miss Kathryn Gallagher.

The following have been Librarians since 1907; A. R. Walker, 1907 to 1919 incl.; Mrs. A. R. Walker, 1919 to 1927 incl.; Angus M. Mowatt, 1928 and 1929; Miss Margaret Z. White, 1930 to 1935 incl.; Miss Ethel Adams, 1936 to 1940; Miss Kathryn Gallagher, 1940 to 1942; Children's Librarian, Miss Olive Delaney, 1942; Assistant Librarians, Miss Irene Moore and Miss Mary Wright; Miss Olive Delaney, Librarian, 1942.

At the end of 1940 the Library comprised 17,187 volumes, exclusive of unbound material. \$1,658.00 was spent on books alone in 1940. \$204.42 was spent on newspapers, magazines and other publications in 1940. The total expenditure on the Library in 1940 was \$7,756.41.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENTS

Belleville has always had a supply of talented actors. It is said that the late W. R. Carmichael and the late Ex-Mayor Allan McFee and others, rendered Shakespeare equal to the best actors. The early pioneers had for their schoolbooks Shakespeare and the Bible, with the result that even the humble Simpson tavern without the adornment of the modern stage, was the scene of many a splendid dramatic entertainment. The late R. K. Curlett was the author of a splendid drama called "The Three Students." J. Nevin Doyle was the author of an opera called "The Golden Age." The comedy form of amusement, such as amateur minstrels, drew large houses.

The following is a list of persons interested in amateur theatricals nearly a century ago in Belleville.

Edmund Murney, F. McAnnany, B. Dougall, Arthur Wright, Thos. Dennison, W. Hope, S. Bartlett, Jr., J. Whiteford, Alexander Judd, Job Lingham, Matthew Sloan, C. G. Levesconte, Royal Munro, A. Menzies, F. B. Parker, Jas. Kennedy, Wm. Dafoe, Mr. Phippen, Robt. Smith, Warren Wooley, John Ross, W. Fitzgibbon, H. Corby, B. F. Davy, J. S. Turnbull, J. Lister, S. Bull, Charles L. Herchimer, A. Fry, D. B. Read, Geo. E. Henderson, J. A. Gordon, Chas. Harper, A. Elmer, R. C. A. McLean, John Donoghue, Jas. Nosworthy, Jas. McDonald, Wm. Thompson.

Edmund Murney was well-known throughout the country. He was a lawyer and was a very prominent politician in his day. He was a member of the Legislative Council for several terms and was a very popular citizen.

Francis McAnnany clerked for Capt. Baldwin in 1832 in a store where the axe factory stood. He was a member of the Board of Police for a time and occupied the Mayor's seat for a number of years. He was Treasurer of the County.

Benjamin Dougall was considered the leading lawyer of his day. He was born in the Township of Thurlow and was an uncle of Mr. A. R. Dougall, Q.C. of the firm of Dougall & Falkner, and became County Judge.

Henry Corby was an open hearted Briton and a great admirer of British institutions. He came here in 1832 and went back to England in 1836, returning the same year. He was a prominent man in Belleville and filled the office of Mayor one year and represented East Hastings in the Legislature during two parliaments. He was the father of the late Senator Corby.

Benjamin F. Davy was born near Bath. He was a very prominent business man in his day and took considerable interest in local affairs. He also held the position of Mayor.

Col. J. S. Turnbull was a Scotchman and came here in 1818. He was at first a clerk, and later carried on business in the frame building north of the Commercial House.

Dr. Hope was an Irishman and a former Sheriff of this County.

Dr. Lister was an Englishman and came here in 1842. He was considered to be an excellent surgeon and possessed a wide acquaintance.

Samuel Bull came here from Lower Canada to manage a business establishment. In

1832 he became a member of the firm of McNab and Bull, who engaged heavily in the lumber trade.

S. Bartlett, Jr., was born in the state of New York. He was Belleville's first Police Magistrate.

James Whiteford was a watchmaker and came from Ireland to the Village of Belleville in 1831. He was a very prudent man and accumulated considerable property here during his lifetime.

William Fitzgibbon was born in Lower Canada. He was Clerk of the Peace and died while a young man.

George E. Henderson was the father of the well-known lawyer bearing the same name, and was a merchant.

John A. Gordon was an American and carried on the establishment that was known as Brown's foundry.

Royal Munro was born in Prince Edward County, near Demorestville, and was a hotel keeper. His place of business was where the Robertson Block (east side) now stands, also at the corner of Pinnacle Street and the market opposite where the Queen's Hotel now stands.

Charles Harper was English and came here in 1845. He kept the St. George's Hotel, later the Gibson House, for several years.

Alex Menzies was a Scotchman and came here in 1837. He married the widow of the first rector of St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Thos. Campbell. At one time he was postmaster.

A. Elmer came here in 1830 and was an American. He was a blacksmith, afterwards a brewer, and at one time owned a large amount of property on Front Street, and on the west side of the river.

R.C.A. McLean was a Scotchman and came here in 1832. He was a former Registrar of Deeds of the County of Hastings.

James Kennedy was a Scotchman. He was engaged in the bakery business and also kept a refreshment saloon.

John Donoghue was an Irishman. He was a shoemaker and was in business on Front Street. He lived on the "Trent Road" in the house later occupied by J. P. Thompson, Esq.

William Dafoe erected the Dafoe House at one time the leading hotel in Belleville, which stood where the Hotel Quinte now stands.

John Phippen was English, and was a chandler, also a soap manufacturer and general trader.

James McDonald was a Scotchman and filled the office of Clerk of the Division Court and kept a tavern on Front Street, known as the "Mansion House."

Robert Smith was a leading merchant and kept a store on Bridge Street.

William Thompson, an Englishman, was a brewer. He first bought out what was then known as the Elmer brewery and afterwards ran a similar institution near the lower bridge.

Warren Wooley was born here. He was a blacksmith and carriage maker. He removed to the vicinity of Bell's Creek.

John Ross was a lawyer, afterwards an active member of the Legislative Council and held several high positions in life. He was also the first solicitor for the G.T.R.

D. B. Read was a lawyer and removed to Toronto. He was a Q.C. and a very able man.

Of recent years two groups of amateurs have been participating in the Dominion Drama Festival inaugurated by the former Governor General, Lord Bessborough, an organization known as the Green Room Club under the auspices of the Belleville Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, directed by Miss Nellie P. Merry and the pupils of Miss Jessie B. Tuite.

From the earliest times there have been vocal and instrumental musical organizations in Belleville not only for church choirs but also for general entertainments. A list of names of these citizens who participated in musical entertainments, of course, would fill a volume of considerable size, and it may be sufficient to say that each generation of Belleville citizens has produced splendid artists.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

Belleville has always possessed active literary and debating societies. Sometimes they were carried on in the form of mock parliaments, sometimes as an ordinary literary society.

The following is a Cabinet of a mock parliament comprising law students and other young men of the City including: W. C. Mikel, acting as Premier; C. E. Lyons, Minister of Justice; Ed. Halliwell, Minister of Militia; Harry Johnson, Secretary of State; Mr. Blanchard, Minister of Customs; W. J. McCamon, Minister of Finance; Alex Robertson, Minister of Inland Revenue.



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, MAY 1943

TOP ROW (Left to Right): Mr. A. Clarence Wilkin, Principal of the Queen Victoria Public School; Mr. J. A. McIntosh; Mr. Ross R. Stiver, Chairman of the Property and Supply Committee, and of the Advisory-Vocational Committee; Mr. F. E. Folwell; Mr. F. G. Cushing, representative of the Separate School Board on the Board of Education; Mr. Carl D. Crosby, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Lt.-Col. E. A. Geen, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Education; Mr. Clement I. Frederick, Principal of the Queen Mary Public School.

BOTTOM ROW (Left to Right): Mr. Charles A. Brown, B.A., Principal of the King George Public School; Mr. W. Gordon Anderson, Principal of the Queen Alexandra Public School; Major B. C. Sisler, Chairman of the Collegiate Management Committee; Mr. Wm. J. Harrison, Chairman of the Board of Education; Mr. L. A. Kells, B.A., B. Paed., Supervising Principal of Public Schools, Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Arthur L. Hill, Chairman of the Public School Management Committee; Dr. Gage G. Brearley.

Absent: Mr. Wm. S. Turner, Principal of the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School.

CHAPTER IX

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND BANDS

Information has been sought from the different fraternal organizations in the City but owing to the fact that information has not been supplied as to some of the organizations it is consequently not included in the History of Belleville.

FREEMASONRY



THE LATE COL. W. N. PONTON, K.C.

Ex-Alderman, Ex-Chairman of Board of Education, P.G.M., A.F. & A.M., P.G. 1st P. Grand Chapter of Canada in Ontario.

THE following is a copy of a letter from the late Rt. Wor. Bro. W. M. Logan, former Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario; "Re your proposed History of Belleville, I cannot see any objection at all to your including the names of the principal officers of the Lodge as elected from year to year. I think it would be very interesting material."

J. Ross Robertson in his History of Freemasonry in Canada, Vol. 1, pages 800 and 803 refers to the fire in 1812 which destroyed the records of the Masonic Lodge then meeting at what was known as Meyers' Creek, now Belleville, and he also refers to the absence of records of the Lodge up to 1819, so that for the first eighteen years of the Lodge the details of its history are not available. From the information available, however, it seems reasonably clear that the Lodge started in 1801, and was known by the name of Thurlow Lodge. About 1807 the name of the river running through Belleville was changed from Meyers' Creek to Moira River. At that time the Lodge met in the Simpson log tavern at or near the southeasterly corner of Front and Dundas Streets. In the early part of the year 1812 this building was destroyed by fire together with the records of the Lodge and later in that year a new warrant was obtained and apparently the

name of the Lodge was changed to Moira. In August, 1816 the name of the unincorporated Village of Meyers' Creek was changed to Bellville. In February, 1819, W. Bro. A. B. Couch, W.M., applied for a dispensation for this Lodge under the name of Belleville Lodge, No. 17, which was granted and apparently the Lodge continued under this name until the present warrant was issued in 1858 in which the name of the Lodge was again changed to Moira.

Up to February, 1819, it is clear that the number of the Lodge on the Upper Canada Registry was No. 17. Some time between that date and 1858 the number on the Canadian Registry was changed to No. 4, probably about 1845 when the late Sir Allen McNab was Grand Master because in the present warrant to Moira Lodge issued July, 1858, a copy of which appears in this history, the Lodge is referred to as No. 4 on the Registry of the old Provincial Grand Lodge. While the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1858 does not contain a number, nevertheless the Lodge has continued ever since as No. 11. It has been stated that the members of the Lodge desired to retain in the Grand Lodge of Canada, the No. 4 which it held in the old Provincial Registry but for some reason this desire was not achieved.

COPY OF WARRANT OF MOIRA LODGE

"W. M. WILSON

G. M.

(SEAL)

To all every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren,

We, William Mercer Wilson, Esquire, &c., &c., &c., of Simcoe in the County of Norfolk, Canada West, Grand Master of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, SEND GREETING.

WHEREAS a warrant or dispensation bearing date the February 5822 was granted by His Grace the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England to certain Brethren therein named, authorizing and empowering them and their successors to open and hold a Lodge in the Belleville, Upper Canada and which was then designated or known as Belleville Lodge No. 4, on the Registry of the Provincial Grand Lodge, U.C., and No. 496 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England and which said Lodge was opened and held accordingly, And Whereas the Brethren composing the Lodge, vix., William Henry Coleman W.M., William Hamilton Ponton, S.W., James Fraser, J.W., Frederick William Alport, John Bell, Alford Argyles Campbell, Andrew Ball Elmer, John Charles Franck, Lewis Grant, Henry G. Gillespie, Ej. J. Sisson, and others, have applied to Us for a Warrant of Affiliation and Constitution under this our Grand Lodge of Canada.

Now, know ye, that We being well satisfied with the good conduct of the Brethren of the said Lodge, and in compliance with their Petition, Do hereby grant this Our Warrant of Constitution authorizing them and their Successors to continue to assemble, and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the Town of Belleville in the Western Division of this Province under the title or denomination of Moira Lodge, to be enrolled and registered in the Books of Our Grand Lodge No. and to be assembled and holden as heretofore or at such other times as may be resolved upon by the Brethren of the said Lodge from time to time, in conformity with the laws and constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the by-laws of the Lodge and then and there, when duly congregated to make pass and raise Free Masons according to the antient custom of the Craft, in all ages and nations throughout the world, And further, at the Petition of the said Brethren We do declare and nominate the said William Henry Coleman to be the Master, the said William Hamilton Ponton to be the Senior Warden and the said James Fraser to be the Junior Warden for continuing to hold the Lodge until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed. Strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge as Master, and who must have duly served as Warden in a Warranted Lodge shall be installed in antient form and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge, that he may thereby be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his Office, And We do require you the said William Henry Coleman to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons, and that you and they and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe, perform and keep the laws, Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitution, and all others which may from time to time be made by Our Grand Lodge or transmitted by Us or Our Successors Grand Masters or by the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, And We do enjoin you to make such by-laws for the Government of your Lodge as shall to the majority of the Members appear proper and necessary the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the General Laws and Regulations of the Craft a copy whereof you are to transmit to US. And We do require you to cause all such by-laws and regulations and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, And you are in nowise to omit to send to Us, or Our Successors Grand Masters or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being at least once in every year, a list of the Members of your Lodge, and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein and Brethren who shall have joined the same with the fees and monies payable thereon, It being Our Will and Intention that this Our Warrant of Constitution shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the laws and Regulations of Our Grand Lodge. And you, the said William H. Coleman, are further required as soon as convenient, may be to send Us an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

GIVEN under Our Hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge, at Toronto, this 14th July, A.L. 5858, A.D. 1858.

"Thos B. HARRIS"

G.S.

By Command of the M.W. Grand Master

"THOS. G. RIDOUT"

D. G. M."

**LIST OF PAST MASTERS OF MOIRA LODGE A.F. & A.M. No. 11, G.R.C.
FROM 1802 TO 1942**

1802-03	Capt. John Walden Myers	1894	C. P. Hunter
1804	Squire J. R. Bleecker	1895	Wm. Robertson
1818-19	A. B. Couch	1896	I. O. Frost
1820	Asa Yeomans	1897	Rev. D. F. Bogart
1822	James Bickford	1898	W. Lattimer
1823	Anson Ladd	1899	W. S. Morden
1825	Simeon Ladd	1900	Chancey Ashley
1837-38	James Whiteford	1901	L. W. Marsh
1840-41	J. G. Fitzgibbon	1902	S. S. Lazier
1842-43	Hiram Fulford	1903	A. Matthews
1844-45	J. P. Morden	1904	Frank Elvins
1846-47	John Dillenbeck	1905	E. F. Milburn
1849	John Wright	1906	H. F. Ketcheson
1850-51	Jos. B. Hall	1907	A. A. Roberts
1852	S. S. Finden	1908	A. E. McColl
1853	James Blacklock	1909	W. W. Anderson
1854	A. A. Campbell	1910	Wm. McGie
1855	J. C. Franck	1911	Rev. R. C. Blagrove
1856	F. W. Allport	1912	John McIntosh
1857	A. A. Campbell	1913	L. B. Cooper
1858	W. H. Coleman	1914	J. M. Wilson
1859	W. H. Ponton	1915	D. G. Bleecker
1860	L. H. Henderson	1916	A. L. Lott
1861	E. J. Sisson	1917	H. A. Morgan
1862	Marcellus Crombie	1918	J. W. Barlow
1863	C. J. Starling	1919	Wm. Cooke
1864	J. C. Franck	1920	J. W. Kinnear
1865	William Docter	1921	F. W. Frost
1866-67	E. C. Flint	1922	Rev. W. G. Swayne
1868	N. B. Falkiner	1923	A. J. Boyes
1869	Abraham Diamond	1924	H. J. Hall
1870	P. D. Conger	1925	A. E. Barlow
1871-72	James Mackie	1926	F. G. Chamberlain
1873	J. S. Meudell	1927	W. H. F. Ketcheson
1874-75	S. S. Lazier	1928	Wm. McIntosh
1876	Ellis Burrell	1929	Alex. Kidd
1877	David Price	1930	J. W. Cook
1878	A. A. Farley	1931	R. P. Orne
1879	J. J. Farley	1932	W. M. Barlow
1880	Wm. Davis	1933	W. J. Ford
1881	Robt. Dick	1934	W. J. Anderson
1882-83	Arthur McGinnis	1935	Wm. Coulby
1884-85	John D. Palmer	1936	R. L. Brown
1886-87	Arthur McGinnis	1937	L. F. Walker
1888	P. C. Jones	1938	H. C. McIlrath
1889	John Newton	1939	M. Roy Anderson
1890-91	W. Lattimer	1940	J. E. Bateman
1892	W. C. Mikel	1941	C. E. Brown
1893	Geo. Dulmage	1942	Harry Walker

OFFICERS OF MOIRA LODGE A.F. & A.M., No. 11, G. R. C. FOR 1943

I.P.M.—Harry Walker	S.D.—P. C. Calnan
W.M.—J. E. Marsh	J.D.—C. R. Lidster
S.W.—G. C. Barrager	D. of C.—M. R. Anderson
J.W.—J. R. McCullough	I.G.—A. G. Stackhouse
Treasurer—F. G. Chamberlain	S.S.—J. A. McIntosh
Secretary—John W. Cook	J.S.—H. A. Denike
Chaplain—L. F. Walker	Tyler—C. Cochrane
	Auditors—C. R. Clapp and M. L. Fowler.

**LIST OF PAST MASTERS OF THE BELLEVILLE LODGE A.F. & A.M., No. 123, G.R.C.
FROM 1860 TO 1941**

A. B. Elmer, 1860-1861; J. Wonnacott, 1862; J. A. Macinnes, 1863; A. Ellis, 1864-1865; J. Taylor, 1866-1867; L. H. Henderson, 1868; D. Bain, 1869; D. Pitceathly, 1870-1871; Jas. Smith, 1872-1873; G. D. Dickson, 1874; J. McKeown, 1875; R. Newberry, 1876; G. H. Pope, 1877-1878; D. McLean, 1879; J. P. Thomas, 1880; Jas. Macoun, 1881; Angus McKeown, 1882; J. P. Thompson, 1883; Jas. Smith, 1884; J. P. Thompson, 1885; Henry Pringle, 1886-1887; W. H. Adams, 1888-1889; R. Waters, 1890; Wm. McKeown, 1891; R. E. Clarke, 1892; G. S. Wright, 1893; A. Wensley, 1894; Walter Alford, 1895; J. E. Walmsley, 1896; W. N. Ponton, 1897; A. E. Lewis, 1898; J. W. Johnson, 1899; J. S. McKeown, 1900; H. J. Clarke, 1901-1902; A. McGie, 1903; E. Naylor, 1904; J. S. Peck, 1905; S. A. Gardner, 1906; T. Stewart, 1907; A. P. Allen, 1908; C. E. Wallbridge, 1909; C. D. Dyke, 1910-1911; W. O. Adams, 1912; John Canning, 1913; W. H. Hudson, 1914; John McCarthy, 1915; R. A. Backus, 1916; J. A. Faulkner, 1917; R. G. Stafford, 1918; A. E. Thrasher, 1919; J. O. R. McCurdy, 1920; W. J. Hume, 1921; A. R. Schryver, 1922; F. H. Chesher, 1923; I. Stephenson, 1924; J. B. Boyce, 1925; C. A. Thompson, 1926; V. H. Graves, 1927; W. J. Reed, 1928; H. W. Dillnutt, 1929; R. D. Ponton, 1930; F. Chapman, 1931; S. T. Leggott, 1932; A. L. Hill, 1933; C. D. Crosby, 1934; J. Noakes, 1935; W. D. Embury, 1936; C. H. MacDonald, 1937; L. A. Kells, 1938; Frank Tulk, 1939; Everett Fairman, 1940; K. M. Bird, 1941; Dr. James Semple, 1942.

OFFICERS OF THE BELLEVILLE LODGE A.F. & A.M., 123 G.R.C. FOR 1943

I.P.M.—Rev. Dr. James Semple
W.M.—Charles W. Bird
S.W.—George S. Stanton
J. W.—Everett Smith
Chaplain—William Hart
Treasurer—R. A. Backus
Secretary—Carl D. Crosby
D. of C.—W. D. Embury

S.D.—W. G. Anderson
J.D.—Arthur Wesley
I. G.—Harry Batcs
Tyler—K. M. Bird
Auditors—H. J. Clarke, L. A. Kells
Organist—William Youdale
S.S.—E. Goodwin
J.S.—George Meades

**LIST OF PAST MASTERS OF EUREKA LODGE NO. 283 A.F. & A.M., G.R.C.,
BELLEVILLE, FROM 1872 to 1942**

1872-1874, R.W. Bro. L. H. Henderson; 1875, R.W. Bro. Wm. Jones; 1876, R.W. Bro. W. L. Hamilton; 1877-1878, R.W. Bro. S. S. Lazier; 1879, R.W. Bro. C. J. Starling; 1880, R.W. Bro. W. L. Hamilton; 1881, R.W. Bro. J. H. Simpson; 1882-1883, V.W. Bro. P. H. Hambly; 1884-1885, R.W. Bro. Wm. Webster; 1886-1887, R.W. Bro. Wm. Smeaton; 1887, V.W. Bro. P. H. Hambly; 1888-1889, W. Bro. R. C. Hulme; 1890-1891, W. Bro. H. McIninsh; 1892-1893, W. Bro. J. Fenn; 1894, W. Bro. Wm. Kemp; 1895-1896, R.W. Bro. L. R. Terwilligar; 1897, W. Bro. Wm. Alford; 1899, R.W. Bro. F. E. O'Flynn; 1899-1900, W. Bro. C. O. Brickman; 1901, R.W. Bro. F. D. Diamond; 1902, W. Bro. H. A. Thompson; 1903-1906, W. Bro. C. N. Sulman; 1907-1908, V.W. Bro. R. McCrudden; 1909-1911, V.W. Bro. A. R. Walker; 1912-1913, R.W. Bro. C. J. Symons; 1914, W. Bro. Lucius E. Allen; 1915-1916, W. Bro. H. W. Ackerman; 1917-1918, W. Bro. J. W. Holmes; 1919, W. Bro. Dr. Morley A. Day; 1920, R.W. Bro. J. O. Herity; 1921, V.W. Bro. L. E. Walmsley; 1922, W. Bro. Col. E. D. O'Flynn; 1923, W. Bro. S. F. McGuire; 1924, W. Bro. H. A. Thompson; 1925, W. Bro. W. B. Doolittle; 1926, W. Bro. R. D. Adams; 1927, W. Bro. A. L. Burke; 1928, W. Bro. F. W. D. Wiggins; 1929, W. Bro. E. H. Liddle; 1930, W. Bro. Howard Asselstine; 1931, W. Bro. N. Thompson; 1932, W. Bro. R. E. Santer; 1933, W. Bro. W. M. Gerrie; 1934, W. Bro. Kenneth Edgecombe; 1935, W. Bro. S. H. Lennox; 1936, W. Bro. W. C. Harden; 1937, W. Bro. H. J. Andrews; 1938, W. Bro. P. W. Geen; 1939, W. Bro. B. G. Wilkinson; 1940, W. Bro. M. R. Davidson; 1941, F. T. Symons; 1942, J. A. M. Walmsley.

**OFFICERS OF EUREKA LODGE No. 283, A.F. & A.M.,
G. R. C. BELLEVILLE FOR 1943**

I.P.M.—J. A. Walmsley
W.M.—H. S. Allin
S.W.—R. L. Orr
J.W.—C. E. Meyers
Chap.—D. Moxam
Treas.—H. Aselstine
Sec.—R. D. Adams
S.D.—F. S. Follwell

J.D.—C. E. Wood
D. of C.—M. R. Davidson
I.G.—J. W. Fisher
S.S.—J. L. Storts
J.S.—D. F. Houston
T.—F. W. D. Wiggins
Assistant Stewards—D. Moxam, Art Snare,
Bert Phillips.

**LIST OF PAST FIRST PRINCIPALS MOIRA CHAPTER, NO. 7, R.A.M.,
FROM 1856 TO 1942**

1856, John Chas. Franck; 1857, Samuel S. Finden; 1858, J. C. Franck; 1859, Alfred Argyle Campbell; 1860, A. A. Campbell; 1861, J. C. Franck; 1862, J. C. Franck; 1863, L. H. Henderson; 1864, L. H. Henderson; 1865, M. Crombie; 1866, Edmund J. Sisson; 1867, A. A. Campbell; 1868, A. A. Campbell; 1869, Alfred Ellis; 1870, William Docter; 1871, L. H. Henderson; 1872, L. H. Henderson; 1873, D. Pitceathly; 1874, D. Pitceathly; 1875, L. H. Henderson; 1876, D. Pitceathly; 1877 to 1881, inc., Jas. Smith; 1882, Geo. D. Dickson; 1883, L. H. Henderson; 1884 to 1887 inc., J. J. Farley, M.D.; 1888-'90, A. McGinnis; 1891-'92, William Webster; 1893-94, H. Pringle; 1895, J. P. Thompson; 1896, W. Lattimer; 1897-'98, William McKeown; 1899, Geo. Dulmage; 1900-'01, Jas. A. Phillips; 1902-'03, Rev. D. F. Bogert; 1904-'06, W. S. Morden; 1907, Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton; 1908, Frank Elvins; 1909, Walter Alford; 1910-'11, Wm. C. Mikel; 1912-'13, Wm. Thompson; 1914-'15, Henry C. Carr; 1916-'18, J. O. R. McCurdy; 1919, C. B. Scantlebury; 1920, Frank H. Chesher; 1921, William A. Harden; 1922, E. T. Cherry; J. B. Boyce, 1923; William Cooke, 1924; G. Hope, 1925; W. W. Anderson, 1926; H. C. McElrath, 1927; S. License, 1928; V. H. Graves, 1929; H. Dilnutt, 1930; Wm. McIntosh, 1931; J. R. Burgess, 1932; J. A. Weese, 1933; L. C. Patrick, 1934; Jas. S. Barber, 1935; O. R. Thomson, 1936; H. S. McElrath, 1937; W. Coulby, 1938; J. Noakes, 1939; K. Ackerman, 1940; C. H. MacDonald, 1941; R. E. Houston, 1942.

OFFICERS OF THE MOIRA CHAPTER, R.A.M. No. 7, for 1943

Ex. Comp. E. C. Wood	Z.	Comp. F. S. Follwell	Sr. Soj.
Ex. Comp. R. E. Houston	I.P.Z.	Comp. W. Gerrie	Jr. Soj.
Ex. Comp. H. E. Payne	H.	Comp. L. Button	M. 4th V.
Ex. Comp. C. E. Meyers	J	Comp. B. Orr	M. 3rd V.
Ex. Comp. C. D. Crosby	S.E.	Comp. H. Pitt	M. 2nd V.
Comp. A. F. Wesley	N.	Ex. Comp. D. Houston	M. 1st V.
Ex. Comp. L. C. Patrick	Treasurer	Comp. D. Houston	Organist
Comp. C. Cochrane	Tyler	Comp. W. Moore	Sr. Steward
Ex. Comp. H. C. McElrath	D. of C.	Comp. R. Kemp	Jr. Steward
Comp. L. Blaker	Pro. Soj.		

**LIST OF PAST FIRST PRINCIPALS OF QUINTE FRIENDSHIP CHAPTER NUMBER 227,
R.A.M., FROM 1921 TO 1942**

1921, Ex. Comp. Col. S. S. Lazier; 1922, Ex. Comp. A. R. Schryver; 1923, Ex. Comp. J. O. Herity; 1924, Ex. Comp. John McIntosh, Sr.; 1925, Rt. Ex. Comp. H. J. Clarke; 1926, Ex. Comp. Dr. J. W. Kinnear; 1927, V. Ex. Comp. Wm. I. Cole; 1928, Ex. Comp. J. B. Findlay; 1929, Ex. Comp. W. M. Barlow; 1930, Ex. Comp. W. A. Walshe; 1931, Ex. Comp. John McIntosh, Jr.; 1932, Ex. Comp. Fred. Chapman; 1933, Ex. Comp. Ernest Smith; 1934, Ex. Comp. Evan Barlow; 1935, Ex. Comp. Harry Hill; 1936, Ex. Comp. Roy Anderson; 1937, Ex. Comp. R. G. White; 1938, Ex. Comp. H. Aselstine; 1939, Ex. Comp. I. Stephenson; 1940, Ex. Comp. J. E. Bateman; 1941, Ex. Comp. H. J. Andrews; 1942, Ex. Comp. R. D. Adams.

OFFICERS OF QUINTE FRIENDSHIP CHAPTER No. 227, R.A.M., FOR 1943

Ex. Comp. W. P. Youdale	Z.	Ex. Comp. M. R. Anderson	D. of C.
Ex. Comp. R. D. Adams	I.P.Z.	Comp. B. C. Wilkinson	4th V.
Comp. C. Bird	H.	Comp. P. C. Calnan	3rd V.
Comp. A. C. Wilkins	J.	Comp. E. C. Toms	2nd V.
Ex. Comp. W. M. Barlow	S.E.	Comp. H. S. Pigden	1st V.
Ex. Comp. H. Asseltine	S.N.	Comp. S. Lidster	S.S.
Ex. Comp. J. W. Kinnear	Treasurer	Comp. R. Gatum	J.S.
Comp. F. Walker	P.S.	Ex. Comp. R. G. White	O.G.
Comp. B. H. Smith	S.S.	Comp. Prof. W. E. Wheatley	Organist
Comp. A. Seymour	J.S.		

KING BALDWIN PRECEPTORY

The following is an extract from a letter received by W. C. Mikel, K.C., from C. W. Haentschel, Supreme Grand Master of the Knights Templar:

"I have today read over your letter, and in so far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no reason why you might not publish the names of the officers of King Baldwin, or indeed any information relevant to its progress from year to year.

"The early struggles are very interesting and merit recording, and as you say, in years to come will be almost invaluable.

"Indeed it would be nice, if more of our fellow-members would follow your example, and reproduce some of the early history of many of our institutions."

LIST OF PAST PRECEPTORS OF KING BALDWIN PRECEPTORY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, No. 6, FROM 1861 TO 1942

1861-1862, Ver. Em. Kt. J. C. Franck; 1863-1866, Ver. Em. Kt. A. A. Campbeli; 1867-1870, Rt. Em. Kt. L. H. Henderson; 1871-1872, Rt. Em. Kt. Eber C. Flint; 1873, Rt. Em. Kt. L. H. Henderson; 1874-1877, Em. Kt. William Docter; 1878-1880, Ver. Em. Kt. David Pitceathly; 1881-1882, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1883-1884, Rt. Em. Kt. W. H. Ponton; 1885, Em. Kt. C. J. Starling; 1885-1886, Ver. Em. Kt. J. P. Thomas; 1887-1888, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1889, Ver. Em. Kt. J. P. Thompson; 1890-1891, Ver. Em. Kt. Dr. J. J. Farley; 1892, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1893-1894, Ver. Em. Kt. Dr. G. S. Wright; 1894-1902, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1903, Em. Kt. George Teale; 1904-1907, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1908-1909, Rt. Em. Kt. Henry Pringle; 1910-1911, Rt. Em. Kt. R. H. Spencer; 1912, Rt. Em. Kt. F. D. Diamond; 1913-1917, Rt. Em. Kt. S. S. Lazier; 1918-1919, Rt. Em. Kt. Dr. J. McPotts; 1920-1921, Rt. Em. Kt. H. F. Ketcheson; 1922-1923, Rt. Em. Kt. R. A. Backus; 1924-1925, Em. Kt. J. O. R. McCurdy; 1926-1927, Ver. Em. Kt. J. G. Fennell; 1928, Rt. Em. Kt. R. A. Spencer (Died in Office); Em. Kt. J. O. R. McCurdy; 1929, Em. Kt. A. R. Schryver; 1930, Em. Kt. W. H. F. Ketcheson; 1931, Rt. Em. Kt. O. G. Alyea; 1932, Em. Kt. Thos. W. Solmes; 1933, Em. Kt. O. R. Thomson; 1934-1935, Em. Kt. W. P. Youdale; 1935-1936, Em. Kt. Fred. Chapman; 1936-1937, Em. Kt. H. J. Andrews; 1937-1938, Em. Kt. J. G. Lloyd; 1938-1939, Em. Kt. Garn E. Dobbs; 1939-1940, Em. Kt. E. J. Wilmink; 1940-1941, Em. Kt. R. A. Elliott; 1941-1942, C. H. Buskard.

OFFICERS OF KING BALDWIN PRECEPTORY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR No. 6, FOR 1942-43

L. C. Patrick, Pres. Preceptor; C. H. Buskard, Preceptor; K. Crews, Constable; G. Fraser, Marshall; W. J. Potts, Chaplain; H. J. Andrews, Registrar; R. A. Backus, Treasurer, W. H. Gerrie, Sub. Marshall; J. O. Herity, Capt. of the Guard; E. T. Cherry, Almoner; W. P. Youdale, Capt. General; R. White, 1st Stan. Bearer; S. Sandham, 2nd Stan. Bearer; Woodward, Sword Bearer; E. R. Hinchey, Organist; W. H. F. Ketcheson, Guard; T. W. Solmes, Auditor; W. P. Youdale, Auditor.

The Masonic Temple is situated on the east side of Front Street, about 924 yards north of Dundas Street, and about 990 yards south of the northern boundary of the City, about 1386 yards west of the eastern boundary of the City and about 1320 yards east of the westerly boundary of the City. It is immediately opposite the Upper Bridge crossing the River Moira, so that it is convenient for persons residing on either side of the river. The auto bus lines of both east and west Belleville pass the Masonic Temple. In view of the above, it may be said that the Masonic Temple is very centrally situated.

Prior to the acquisition of the present Masonic Temple, on the 19th of October, 1874, the Masonic Lodges of Belleville met in the brick building on the west side of Pinnacle Street situated between the City market and Dundas Street, and now used as a store house. This latter premises was acquired by the Free Masons of Belleville on the 9th of July, 1870, and in 1873 was conveyed to the Grand Junction Railway Company and used by the railway as



PRESENT MASONIC TEMPLE
Acquired 1874



MASONIC TEMPLE
Acquired 1870

a depot. Before being acquired by the Free Masons it was used as a Methodist Church.

Prior to the acquisition of this Pinnacle street property the Free Masons met in a brick building on the west side of John Street near Bridge Street, on the site of which is now erected the residence of Mr. Clifford White. While this building was owned by the Free Masons about 1840 the land upon which it was erected was owned by the late Bro. Emmanuel Northrup, father of the late A. G. Northrup and grandfather of the late W. B. Northrup, K.C., M.P.

Prior to the acquisition of this John Street property the Masonic lodge was held in the Simpson Tavern, situated on the south east corner of Front and Dundas Streets. The Tavern was originally constructed of logs about 1789 or 1790, shortly after the arrival of Sergeant Major John Simpson and his wife, Margaret, following the close of the American Revolutionary War, in which Simpson was a soldier.

The Lodge that met in the Simpson Tavern received a dispensation in 1801 and in 1803 received its warrant. The Simpson log tavern was destroyed by fire in the early part of 1812 when the warrant and records of the Lodge were consumed. For a short time the Lodge met in John Everett's Hotel erected on the north side of Hotel Street, now Victoria Ave. between Pinnacle and Front Streets.

Upon the re-erection of the Simpson Tavern, a frame structure with an outside stairway to the upper flat, the Lodge moved back into the Simpson Tavern where it continued to operate until it moved to the above mentioned brick building on the west side of John Street.

The three Lodges operating in Belleville form part of what is known as Prince Edward District, which includes the following Lodges: Bancroft Lodge, Bancroft; Craig Lodge, Deseronto; Tweed Lodge, Tweed; Lake Lodge, Ameliasburg; Stirling Lodge, Stirling; Consecon Lodge, Consecon; United Lodge, Brighton; Star-in-the-East Lodge, Wellington; Trent Lodge, Trenton; Franck Lodge, Frankford; Madoc Lodge, Madoc; Prince Edward Lodge, Picton; Marmora Lodge, Marmora.

The following Past District Deputy Grand Masters of this District are still residing in the City of Belleville; Rt. Wor. Bro. F. Davey Diamond; Rt. Wor. Bro. J. O. Herity; Rt. Wor. Bro. H. J. Clarke; Rt. Wor. Bro. C. J. Symons; Rt. Wor. Bro. R. A. Backus; Rt. Wor. Bro. W. C. Mikel; Rt. Wor. Bro. R. W. Adams; Rt. Wor. Bro. Arthur Hill; Rt. Wor. Bro. J. W. Kinnear.

In 1817 an officer called Grand Visitor was appointed for the whole of the Province whose duties in a general way corresponded to those of the District Deputy Grand Master. The Province was subsequently divided into Districts, and in 1855 District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed.

Prince Edward District was constituted in 1859 comprising the counties of Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Renfrew. Owing to the growth of membership the District has been reduced in size so as to comprise the Counties of Prince Edward and Hastings and Brighton Lodge of Northumberland County.

MASONIC CHRONOLOGY

1780—Feb. 27th. Captain John Walden Meyers was made a Mason in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 2, Quebec, while the Revolutionary War was still in progress. A number of the United Empire Loyalists who were Masons, and who settled along the shores of the Bay of Quinte had been made Masons before or during the war in some one of the thirteen colonies. After the war Captain Meyers was not only active in business but, on trips to the Republic after the war, was the means of bringing many Loyalists to Upper Canada, who did not know how to get here or did not have the means with which to make the trip. When a Mason as active and progressive as Capt. Meyers settled here it was only natural that he should interest himself in the formation of a Lodge.

1784—The United Empire Loyalists landed on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, near Adolphustown, and as a number of them were Masons, a Lodge was soon formed at Kingston.

1787—Capt. John Walden Meyers assisted in the formation of Lodge No. 14 at Cataraqui (Robertson V.I., 799).

1792—Bro. Wm. Jarvis was appointed Provincial Grand Master under the Athol Grand Lodge of England. At one time there were five Grand Lodges in England, i.e., the Mother Grand Lodge founded in 1717, the York Grand Lodge in 1725, the Athol Grand Lodge, 1751, another in 1779, and a fifth of which there is very little known.

1798—John Simpson, a United Empire Loyalist, a Mason, (who had been a Sergeant-Major in the British Forces and settled here after the close of the Revolutionary War), built a tavern at what is now the south east corner of Dundas and Front Streets, Belleville. Dundas Street was then the northern boundary of the little hamlet. This tavern was the first erected in this vicinity and played an important part in keeping Masonry alive in this section of the Province. It formed a social centre for the few Loyalists residing in the little hamlet and their friends from the farms along the Bay Shore. It was here that voting took place. Here the first battalion of militia was formed and drill was held on the adjoining lands. Court martials were held here. Here the members of the Masonic Fraternity met before a Lodge was formed and discussed Masonic matters. Here they arrived at the decision to ask for a dispensation for a Masonic Lodge and here the first meetings of the first Lodge formed in this District were held for a time until it was destroyed by fire, and here later when the new tavern was erected on the old site again the Lodge met. John Simpson did not live long and after his death the tavern was carried on by his widow, Margaret Simpson.

1801—Capt. Meyers, with the approval of the Lodge at Kingston, obtained a dispensation for a Masonic Lodge at Thurlow, which was commonly called "Meyers' Creek" after the Captain. This Lodge started working under this dispensation early in 1802 in the Simpson Tavern. The records of the meetings of the Lodge under the dispensation have been lost or probably burned by the fire which destroyed the first Simpson Hotel. Information, which may be regarded as reliable, as to the first officers of the Lodge has come down through the families of some of these early officers. It may be suggested that the following is a list of the first officers under the dispensation as follows: Capt. John Walden Meyers, W.M.; Samuel Sherwood, S.W.; John R. Bleecker, J.W.; Caleb Gilbert, S.D.; Alex. Chisholm, J.D.; John Taylor, Secretary; Godlove Mikel, Treasurer; John Simpson, Tyler.

1802—May 5th. An Emergency meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Kingston this date by order of the Grand Lodge at York for the purpose of instituting the Lodge at Thurlow as No. 17 in the Registry of Upper Canada and installing the Officers. For some reason, which does not appear, Captain John Walden Meyers, who was Master under the dispensation, did not appear as Master when the Lodge was actually formed. Probably his large business interests and his visits to other parts of the country prevented him from assuming the duties of the Master of the Lodge and having got the Lodge started he preferred to retire from office. The first officers after the dispensation and when the Lodge was duly formed were: Samuel Sherwood, W.M.; John R. Bleecker, S.W.; Caleb Gilbert, J.W. After the Grand Honors the Lodge was proclaimed duly formed. Samuel Sherwood, the first Master was a United Empire Loyalist and a Lieutenant in the Royal Rangers during the Revolutionary War. He was a lumberman who, in 1790, took the first raft of timber from this section to Quebec. As there were no horses or oxen in the country at that time tackle was used to haul the logs to

the water. John Bleecker, the Senior Warden, was a son-in-law of Captain John Walden Meyers, a United Empire Loyalist and soldier in the Royal Rangers and King's Rangers and was one of the first settlers at the port of Trent, now Trenton. Caleb Gilbert, the Junior Warden, was a United Empire Loyalist, and one of the prominent residents of the Township of Sidney. He was the first Registrar of Deeds for the County of Hastings.

By-laws of the Lodge adopted. (Robertson, V.I., p. 800).

1804—February 10th, the Provincial Grand Lodge met at York and John Bleecker, W.M., Wm. Wallbridge, S.W., a lumberman, the father of the late, the Honorable Lewis Wallbridge, and G. Harris, J.W., attended as representatives of Thurlow Lodge. (Robertson, Vol. 1, p. 800).

1812—March 2nd. A fire having destroyed the Simpson hotel where the Lodge met, together with the Warrant and records. (Robertson, V. 1. p. 800), the members on this date petitioned R.W. Bro. Wm. Jarvis, Provincial Grand Master of Upper Canada for a new Warrant and the petition named Thomas Sparham as W.M.; John Thompson as S.W., and Roswell Leavens as J.W. Thomas Sparham was a physician who came from Kingston to practise at Thurlow Village in 1810, and was a son of Dr. Sparham, who was a surgeon in the Colonial Troops under Wolfe in 1759, and also in the British Forces in the Revolutionary War. He was the first physician known to practise in Belleville. Roswell Leavens was a blacksmith and general trader and was Clerk of the Township for fourteen years (not continuous) following 1800. He was of United Empire Loyalist descent. (Robertson, V.1, p. 801 and 803). May 28, Thurlow Lodge received its new Warrant and met this date with the following brethren as officers: Dr. Thos. Sparham, W.M., Roswell Leavens, S.W., Seth Meacham, J.W., Theo. Nelson, Treasurer; Simon McNabb, Secretary; J. W. Meyers, S.D.; Geo. W. Meyers, J.D.; James Harris, Tyler.

It is believed the name Moira was given to the Lodge about this time, as the name of the River was changed from Meyers' Creek to Moira about 1807. Neil McCarther, Johnathan Seldon and Edward Crane were raised to the degree of Master Masons at this meeting which was held in Everett's Hotel which stood on the north side of Hotel Street now Victoria Avenue. Shortly after this the Lodge moved back to Simpson's Tavern, which had in the meantime been rebuilt after the fire. (The late Bro. Joseph P. Huyck, whom some of the older members may remember, and who, at the time of his death was said to be the oldest Mason then living in Ontario, was initiated in this Lodge Room on August 5th, 1819).

1817—R. Wor. Bro. Wm. Jarvis, the Provincial Grand Master, died in 1817. Efforts were made by the Lodges organized by him to form a Grand Lodge during each of the five succeeding years.

1819—Friendship Chapter was instituted but subsequently ceased to exist.

1822—In April 1822 the Duke of Sussex Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England appointed R. Wor. Bro. Simon McGillivray, Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada. On September 22nd, 1822, Lodge 17 at Thurlow surrendered its Warrant and was granted a Warrant from the United Grand Lodge of England as No. 763.

1832—On a re-numbering of the Lodges it was designated No. 496 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

1845—On the re-organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge under Sir Allen Napier McNab it was designated No. 4 on the Provincial Register and up till 1857 was designated as No. 4-496, when the Charter was surrendered and the present Charter received from the G.L. of Canada appearing elsewhere.

1856—Moira Chapter was instituted.

1857—On the formation of Grand Lodge of Canada, Thurlow Lodge surrendered its English Warrant and accepted a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada as Moira Lodge. The name "Moira" was taken from the Earl of Moira who was Pro.-Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. He fought in the British Forces in the Revolutionary War as Lord Rawdon and later became the Marquis of Hastings. When the Lodge surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario the number 11 was given, but a controversy arose, the members of the Lodge contending that it should retain its former Provincial number 4. In the meantime the warrant was issued to the Lodge not containing a number.

1860—The Belleville Lodge was instituted.

I.O.O.F.

Belleville Lodge No. 81, instituted November 13th, 1871. Past Noble Grand, L. W. Pollitt; Noble Grand, S. W. Bird; Vice Grand, W. J. Hall; Recording Secretary G. F. Youker.

Moirs Encampment No. 59. Chief Patriarch, Geo. F. Youker; Sr. Warden, Geo. H. Thompson; Jr. Warden, John Exley; Recording Scribe, Geo. S. Kerr.

Canton Belleville, No. 8, instituted May 18th, 1886. Geo. Cornish, Captain; Geo. F. Youker, Lieutenant; Geo. S. Kerr, Clerk's Accountant.

The I.O.O.F. have incorporated an organization which owns the building on 271½ Front Street, used for lodge purposes. The ground floor is store property. The next floor provides meeting accommodaton for a number of organizations, and the top floor, Lodge Room.

ORANGE ORDER

Rt. Wr. Bro. D. J. Sutherland, Grand Secretary L.O.L. has furnished the following information concerning the early history of the Orange Order:

Benjamin L.O.L. 274 was instituted in 1840 on the application of Robert Reid, (the Honorable, Senator) and the following are given as those who were admitted to the Royal Scarlet:

Charles G. Levesconte; Thomas Parker; George Benjamin, initiated into R.S.C. November 5th, 1841, Belleville; James Wilson; B. Fralick; F. Wright; Frances Clarke; Robert Clarke; Robert Read; William Topsell; Job Lingham; A. Wright; Abraham Frost; Mackenzie Howell, exalted, March 4th, 1843, Belleville, Printer; Rodney Moore, exalted March 4th, 1843, Belleville, Printer; Daniel Young; John Payne; Daniel Ackerell; Robert M. Roy, exalted August 20th, 1847, age 40, Belleville, Wharfman; W. A. Baker, exalted August 20th, 1847, age 20, Belleville, Clerk; W. H. Kelso, exalted August 20th, 1847, age 24, Belleville, Clerk; S. H. Strong, exalted Nov. 15th, 1847, age 22, Bytown, Attorney; Robert A. Morton, exalted November 14th, 1848, Hungerford; John Morton, exalted November 14th, 1848, Hungerford; Isaiah Thompson, November 16th, 1848, Hungerford; Isaiah Clarke, exalted in 1847, age 37, Hungerford, Farmer; Isaac P. Reeves, exalted November 18th, 1848, age 31, Belleville, Carpenter; Andrew Hyslop, exalted November 18th, 1848, age 33, Belleville, Stone-cutter; R. Henderson, exalted November 18th, 1848, age 33, Belleville, Merchant; William Downing, exalted November 18th, 1848, age 40, Hungerford, Lumberman; Jacob Excesse, exalted November 18th, 1848, age 36, Ameliasburg, Farmer; John Groves, exalted November 18th, 1848, Rawdon, Farmer, age 24; Jonathan Tipon, Jr., exalted April 14th, 1849, Napanee, Student at law, age 27; J. Lovel Badcock, exalted April 19th, 1849, Belleville, Cabinet Maker, age 56; Thomas Wills, exalted April 19th, 1849, age 22, Belleville, cabinet maker; Thomas Marshall, exalted April 19th, 1849, age 24, Belleville, merchant; Robert Nelson, exalted June 14th, 1849, age 37, Richmond, Farmer; John Cook, exalted June 20th, 1849, age 32, Tyendinaga, school teacher; James Kennedy, exalted June 20th, 1849, age 38, Belleville, inn keeper; David Reed, exalted June 20th, 1849, age 26, Belleville, shoemaker; Walker S. Bowes, exalted April 20th, 1851, Belleville, Miller, age 29.

Rt. Wor. Brother Sutherland has also furnished a list of the Former Masters of L.O.L. No. 274 from 1860 to 1942, inclusive, as follows:

1860. John Jordan; 1861-1862, A. R. Dougall; 1863-1865, John G. Moore; 1866, John McKeown; 1867, Peter Post; 1868, George Meredith; 1869-1871, J. H. Post; 1872-1873, W. H. Scholes; 1874, T. Wills; 1875, Lieut. Col. MacKenzie Howell, M.P.; 1876-1877, G. J. Potts, M.D.; 1878-1881, W. McCreary; 1882-1893, W. H. Gordon; 1894-1897, W. C. Reid; 1898-1899, D. T. Rutledge; 1900-1903, Rev. W. Galbraith; 1904, Rev. W. J. Gilliland; 1905-1906, Jas. Warham; 1907, R. Powell; 1908, Alex. R. Walker; 1909-1910, J. H. Anderson; 1911, A. E. Jordan; 1912-1913, Geo. P. Ruttan; 1914-1915, D. M. Farrell; 1916, Milton Bateman; 1917, C. Johnston; 1918, L. Soule; 1919, Simon Kerr; 1920, Wm. McIntosh; 1921, A. L. Geen; 1922, Everett Bell; 1923, Wm. Kennedy; 1924, Peter Murray; 1925-1926, C. A. Ruttan; 1927, J. H. Hanna; 1928, J. F. Paul; 1929, R. L. Easton; 1930, W. C. Mikel, K.C.; 1931, R. J. Ferguson; 1932, C. N. Reid; 1933, D. Asselstine; 1934-1935, E. Sherry; 1936-37, Edgar Stapley; 1938, Wm. J. Hall; 1939, Clayton Phillips; 1940, Milton Phillips; 1941, Edmond Adams; 1942, Harry Irvine.

Information as to the Masters from 1840 to 1860 is not available.

SONS OF ENGLAND

This Society was founded in Toronto in 1874 to advance the interests of Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen by proving a sure and certain means of mutual protection in times of sickness and distress, and to strengthen the bond of union between England and the lands her sons have peopled.

There exists today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in Newfoundland and in South Africa, a network of lodges, each one a rallying point of the Englishmen of the locality and the centre from which they carry on the good work.

The definition of an Englishman as accepted by this Fraternal Order of the Sons of England is that he, or an ancestor, male or female, must have been born in the British Isles.

A fundamental principle is the perpetuation in this land of those memories and ideals of the Motherland, which are among the cherished possessions of Englishmen of high and low degree.

In doing this the Sons of England are not only loyal to the land of their birth, but they are doing loyal service for the land of their adoption.

The Supreme office is in Toronto.

There are two lodges of the Sons of England in Belleville, Lodge Oxford and Lodge Lydford.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF LYDFORD LODGE FOR 1942

President - - - Bro. G. Cowey

Vice President - - - Bro. J. Henn

Secretary - - - Bro. O. Owen

Belleville has been honored twice by the order as two of her sons have been elected to the high office of Supreme President, viz: The Late Lt.-Col. R. Croft Hulme, and the late John London.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

BELLEVILLE COUNCIL, No. 1008. DATE OF CHARTER, MAY 24th, 1905

List of Former Grand Knights

E. J. Butler, T. J. Hurley, F. P. Carney, L. P. Hughes, T. Cushing, W. Belair, Dr. Dolan, John Truaish, H. L. Ingraham, Chas. Bawden, John Lally, J. V. C. Truaish, Charles Dolan, F. C. Lee, Charles Whalen, L. W. Howe, A. B. Collins, S. Garvin, P. J. Donavan, F. Corrigan, T. V. Scanlan, F. Dominico, R. Moher, Geo. A. Lee.

List of Officers for 1942

Grand Knight, Geo. F. O'Brien; Dep. Grand Knight, A. Dutton; Chaplain, Rev. Monsignor Nicholson; Lecturer, T. Royal; Chancellor, M. Callaghan; Warden, J. Doyle; Fin. Secretary, G. Donoghue; Rec. Secretary, J. O'Leary; Treasurer, A. B. Collins; Advocate, P. Melchior; Trustees, F. Dominico, J. Scanlan, V. McIntyre; Outside Guard, Wm. Britton; Inside Guard, H. Trepanier.

SERVICE CLUBS

ROTARIANS — Started April 1920

Officers for 1943: President — Lloyd L. Hicks. Secretary — Orland Pinkston.

KIWANIANS — Started May 16th, 1923.

Officers for 1943: President — W. Bruce Lattimer. Sec.-Treasurer — Ross Stiver.

George H. Griffin was elected first President but retired the same year and was elected Secretary-Treasurer, in which position he continued until he removed to Toronto in the Spring of 1940 as a result of an elevation in the service of the Canadian National Express Company, in which he had been employed in Belleville for many years as agent.

KINSMEN — Started November, 1934

Officers for 1943: President — Orloff Lloyd. Secretary — Court Miller.

THE BELLEVILLE CLUB, LIMITED, Incorporated April 4th, 1914

Situated in the building owned by the Club at the northwest corner of Front and Pinnacle Streets.

Presidents of the Club: S. E. Carman, 1914-16; Alfred Gillen, 1916-19; E. Gus Porter, K.C., M.P., 1919-27; H. F. Ketcheson, 1927-28; Lt.-Col. A. P. Allen, 1928-1931; C. A. Payne, K.C., 1931-33; J. V. Doyle, 1933-34; S. Robertson, 1934-36; P. H. Wills, 1936-37; S. R. Burrows, 1937-39; Lt.-Col. B. C. Donnan, K.C., 1939-41; Col. Jack Phillips, 1942.

The following have held the office of Secretary of the Club: Thomas Moore; W. H. Hudson; Col. Thomas Stewart; Lewis R. Terwilligar; Miss Ruby Melburn; Capt. D. T. McManus; Lt.-Col. A. P. Allen; Geo. Dean; C. C. Fraleck; Lt.-Col. A. B. Gribble; R. J. S. Dewar, 1936-41; R. E. Orr, 1942.

BANDS

It is believed that among the early United Empire Loyalists who, after the Revolutionary War, settled in the territory now forming Belleville, there were persons who had been able to bring into the country wind instruments such as fifes and flutes, also drums and violins, although no evidence is available as to an organized band in Belleville until 1860 when a band was organized under the leadership of John Gilbert in which the late William Bland was a member.

The late Dr. Crozier was also leader of a band at one time in Belleville, which later in 1874 became the Oddfellows Band, which was first led by Brent Wooliver, who was later followed by a man named Paul LaRue as leader.

The 49th Hastings Rifles Battalion also had a band here led by a man named Tom Jacobs in 1872.

George Armstrong was also leader of a band here in 1862-3.

In 1874 a man named Jess Nix was leader of the 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry Band. Prior to this Prof. Hiebrond was leader of a band here.

The late W. B. Riggs at one time was leader of the Oddfellows Band and at a later date the Oddfellows Band on the 15th Battalion Band merged into one organization.

In the early days there was a method of wrapping paper around a comb, placing it in the mouth and humming which afforded music for the early settlers before musical instruments were available.

At the present time there is a Municipal Band in existence lead by Fred Jobson, which receives an annual grant from the City and undertakes to provide a number of free concerts.

A students' band is organized composed of students of the Collegiate Institute and another composed of pupils of St. Michael's Academy. These two junior bands are very creditable musical organizations and will no doubt supply musicians for adult bands.

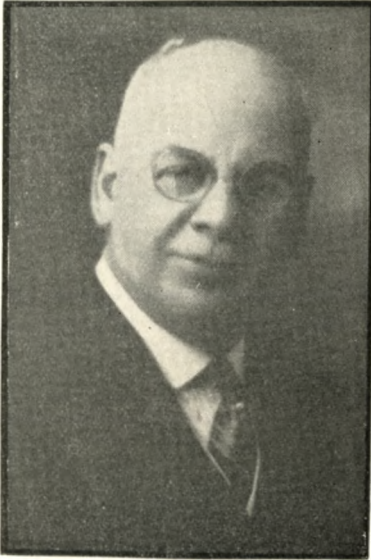
There are a number of orchestras in the City which provide music for dances and social occasions.

The Kilties Band of Belleville was organized by some Belleville citizens under the management of T. P. J. Power of Belleville, about 1898. The Band travelled over 400,000 miles throughout the world giving concerts in over twenty different countries, in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, and twice played on command before the late King Edward VII of England. The Band was composed of 40 members, who wore the striking costume of the Kilties, and which members included a trained choir of 16 voices and the late Albert Johnston's Clan Johnstone dancing and pipe specialists. The Band when marching had at its head Donald MacCormack, Drum Major, standing over 7 feet tall.

CHAPTER X

INDUSTRIES, BANKS, AND OLDER BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS, PICTURE THEATRES

LIST OF SOME OF THE INDUSTRIES OF BELLEVILLE



W. B. DEACON, Ex-Alderman

President of the Deacon Company, Ltd., one of the oldest and best-known manufacturers of shirts, sports goods, airforce and other military uniforms. Associated with him in the Company are his brother F. S. Deacon, and two sons F. H. and J. D. Deacon. Grandson of a former Post Master of Kingston, Ontario. Has held prominent positions in Bridge Street United Church, Albert College, Belleville Cemetery Company, and other public activities.

L

Linn's Bakery.

M

Modern Cleaners & Dyers; Mead Johnson & Co. of Canada Ltd.; Mott's Lumber Company; Montrose Dairy.

O

Odorless Cleaners; Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

A

Alemite Products Company.

B

Baragar, Cliff, Motor Repairs; Belleville-Sargent & Co., Ltd., Locks, Etc.; Bell Shirt Company; Belleville Cannery, Ltd.; Belleville Seed Co.; Belleville Fruit Company; Belleville Foundries, Ltd.; Belleville Water Works; Belleville Gas Works, Belle Cleaners, Boyce's Auto Repairs; Belleville Hydro-Electric Power Commission; Bristol Aircraft Products Ltd.

C

C. N. R. Repair Shops; Canada Cement Company Ltd.; J. & J. Cash Inc., Labels, Badges, Etc.; Coca Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd.; Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Ltd.; Citizens Dairy; Cook, W. S. & Son, Cheese; Cunningham, G., Flour Mill; Campbell Marble Works; Cheddar Cheese Co.; Corbin Lock Co. of Canada, Ltd.; Consolidated Optical Co., Ltd.; Canada Bread Co., Ltd.

D

Deacon Brothers, Ltd., Manufacturers of Shirts, Sportswear, Military Uniforms; Dicken's Ice Cream Factory; Dovle's Tinware Factory and Plumbing (John Lewis & Co.), Duesberry, George, Plumber.

F

Fruit Machinery Co.; Foy & Irwin, Soft Drink Factory; Frontenac Paper Box Co., Ltd.

G

Greenleaf Company, Machinery, Motors, and Electric Repairs; Graham's Cold Storage.

H

Houston Lumber Co., Ltd.; Harris Bread Co.; Holland, Thos. J. Co., Plumber and Heater, Tinsmith and Sheet Metal Work; Howe & Hagerman, Plumbers; Hyde's Plumbing Shop; Hastings Motors Ltd., Auto Repairs.

I

Ice Manufacturing Plant.

P

Pump Factory; Purity Bakery.

Q

Quinte Motors, Auto Repairs.

R

Rail Saw Works; Rock Crushing Plant; Reid's Dairy; Rigg's Auto Repairs; Reliance Aircraft and Tool Co., Ltd.



DEACON BROTHERS, LTD., Dundas Street East
Manufacturers of Sportswear, Shirts and Flying Clothing. One of the most modern industrial plants of its kind in Canada.

S

Stewart-Warner Radio Co.; Stephens Adamson's Manufacturing Co.; Sills, A. A., Woodwork; Swift Canadian Co., Limited; Superior Cleaners; Smith Hardware, Plumbing, Tinsmiths, Cheese Factory Supplies;

Spencer's Frigid Lockers.

T

Tweed Milling Company; Trudeau Motors Co., Auto Repairs.

W

Walmuir Dairy

SOME OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF BELLEVILLE



J. & J. CASH, INC.

Woven names and woven labels, badges, book marks, etc.



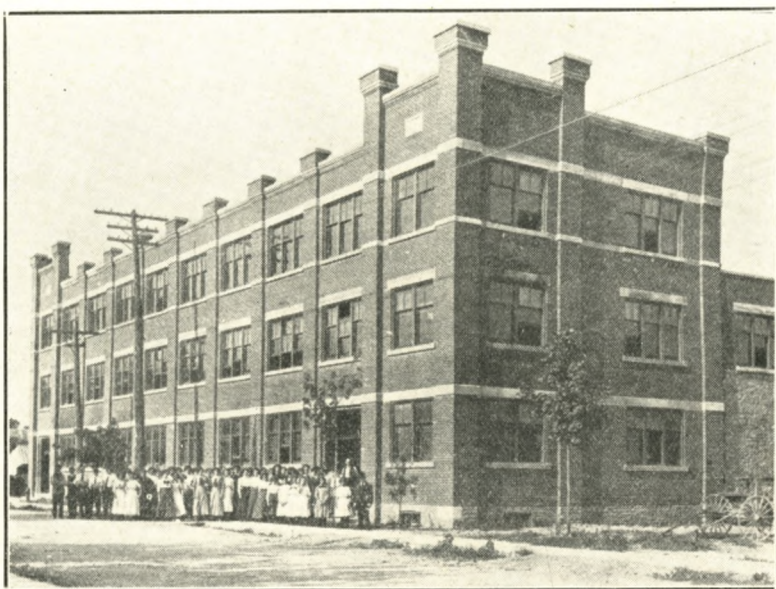
CORBIN LOCK CO. OF CANADA LTD.
Producers of Locks and Builders' Hardware.



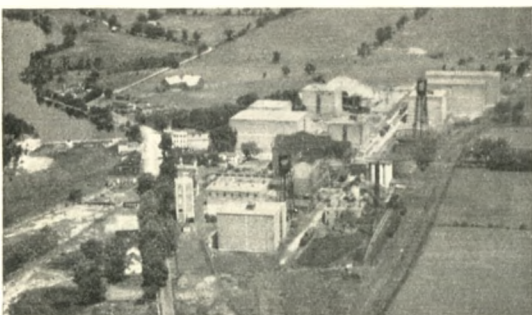
KENNETH GEROW
Superintendent and Director,
Corbin Lock Co. of Canada, Ltd.



L. E. McLEAN
Manager and Secretary, Corbin
Lock Co. of Canada, Ltd.



CONSOLIDATED OPTICAL CO., LTD.
Producers of Lenses for Spectacles and Nose Glasses.



**CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL CO. LTD.**

At Corbyville, one of the largest alcohol producing plants in the British Empire, successor to the H. Corby Distillery which was started in 1857 by the late Henry Corby.

**STEWART-WARNER
ALEMITE
CORPORATION OF
CANADA, LTD.**

Producers of Alemite lubricating systems, radios and equipment, south-wind car heaters, Vassick casters and automotive hardware.





THIS PLANT LATER WAS OPERATED BY MARSH & HENTHORNE, AND IS AT PRESENT OPERATED BY THE GREENLEAF COMPANY



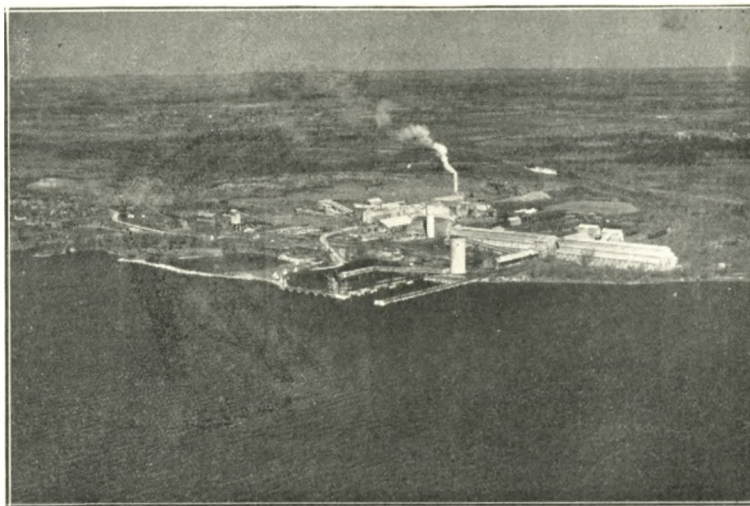
**SWIFT
CANADIAN
CO. LTD.**

Butter,
Cheese,
Eggs and
Poultry.

**STEPHENS-
ADAMSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
OF CANADA,
LTD.**

Producers of
Screening,
Hoisting, and
Conveying
Machinery,
Mining Cars,
Mining Skips,
Boilers, Etc.



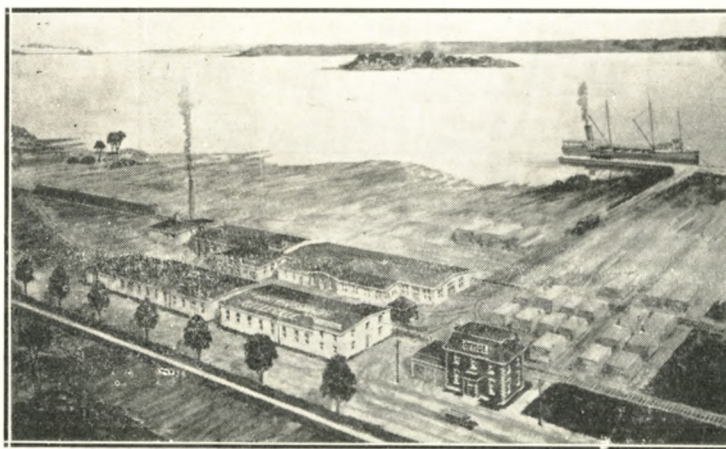
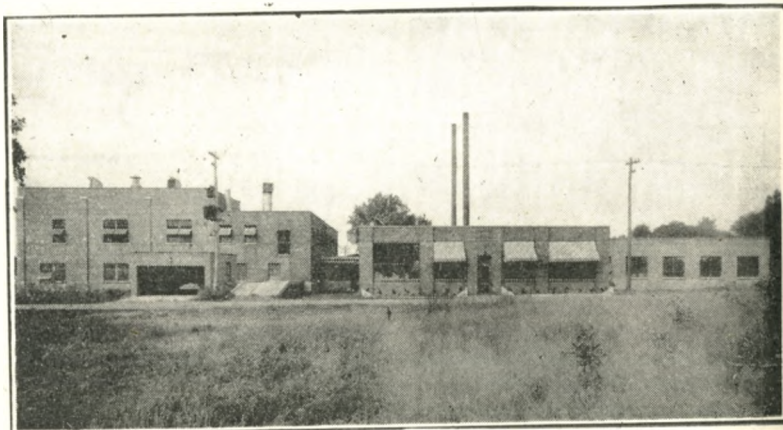


**CANADA
CEMENT CO.
LTD.**

Capacity about
3,500 Barrels
of Cement a
Day.

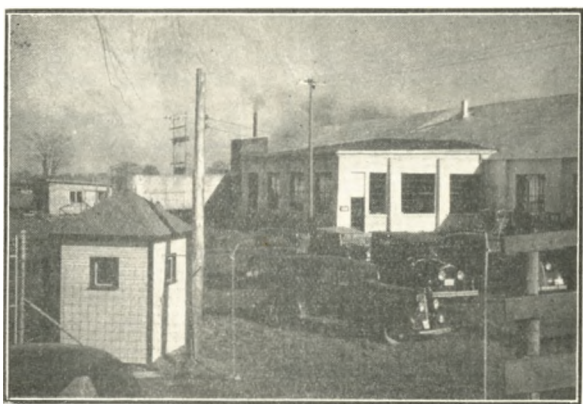
**MEAD
JOHNSON
& CO. OF
CANADA
LTD.**

Manufacturers of
Infant Diet
Materials.



**THE
HOUSTON CO.
LTD.**

Doors, Sashes
and Wood
Lumber, Etc.
Products,



**BRISTOL AIRCRAFT
PRODUCTS LTD.**

Sidney Street



**BELLEVILLE FOUNDRIES
LTD., 1934-1941**

111 Station Street, a Government approved foundry. Manufacturers of Grey-Iron, Brass, Bronze, Aluminum Castings.



DEACON BROTHERS LIMITED, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Makers of Fine Garments For Outdoor and Sportswear

The Directors of Deacon Brothers Limited are from left to right: Vice-President, Fred H. Deacon; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred S. Deacon; President, William B. Deacon; Managing Director, John W. Deacon; Director, E. Reginald Hinchey.

CANADIAN BANKS IN BELLEVILLE

The following chartered Canadian Banks have branches in Belleville: Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Dominion Bank, The Royal Bank of Canada.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Belleville Branch, N.E. corner Front and Bridge Streets



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Belleville Branch, S.E. Corner Front and Campbell Streets

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

The Bank of Montreal branch was opened in 1847 on the north side of Victoria Avenue, some fifty steps eastward from the Front Street corner, which at that time was regarded as the business centre of the community. Two or three years later the Bank moved to a cut-stone building on the west side of Front Street and in 1857 moved into their Ohio-stone building on the corner of Pinnacle Street and Victoria Avenue, where business was conducted until 1923 when the banking office was moved to its present location, owned by the Bank. These premises were enlarged in 1925 when the downstairs portion of the building adjoining directly north was leased to give further space. The following are the names of the Managers who have been in charge since the Branch was opened in 1847; — Philip Ham, 1847; Quentin MacNider, 1847-1866; William R. Dean, 1866-1872; Robert Richardson, 1872-1896; R. J. B. Crombie, 1896-1902; A. G. Parker, 1902-1905; Robert Tannahill, 1905-1924; H. A. Tofield, 1924-1925; G. A. C. Weir, 1925-1935; R. T. W. Lewers, 1936-1938; T. H. Dredge, 1938, still manager. The business of the Belleville Branches of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and of the Molson's Bank of Canada was acquired by the Bank of Montreal.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The Belleville Branch was opened 7th February, 1878, at 15 Bridge Street. The Standard Bank of Canada Branch was opened at Front Street, East side, in September, 1906 and merged with The Canadian Bank of Commerce 3rd September, 1939. The premises at the Southeast corner of Front and Campbell Streets is owned by the Bank. The following have been Managers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Belleville: R. Thomson, 1878-89; C. M. Stork, 1889-1920; A. Y. Snider, 1920-29; E. V. Illsey, 1929-38; C. L. Jewell, 1938. Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada from 25th September, 1906 to 1928 was J. Elliott.

THE DOMINION BANK OF CANADA

On September 1st, 1880 Mr. Nation, the teller at Napanee, was sent to Belleville to pay out notes to customers buying produce. He soon began to take a few deposits and, as a result, a regular branch of the Bank was opened on the 16th of November in that year, with Mr. J. W. Murray, the Agent, as it was customary to style the branch managers at that time. Mr. Murray remained here until 1920 at which time he retired on pension. Since that date the following managers have been in charge: Hugh Hall, 1919-1922; Walter Scott, 1922-

1929; C. Waite, 1929-1934; B. C. Sisler, 1934, still manager. When Mr. Nation came here in 1880 he occupied a small office on Campbell Street at the back of a bank office which in those days stood on the corner of Campbell and Front Streets. This latter building was later occupied by the Bank for some years after which the Bank purchased the premises at the northwest corner of Front and Bridge Streets, where the business has since continued.



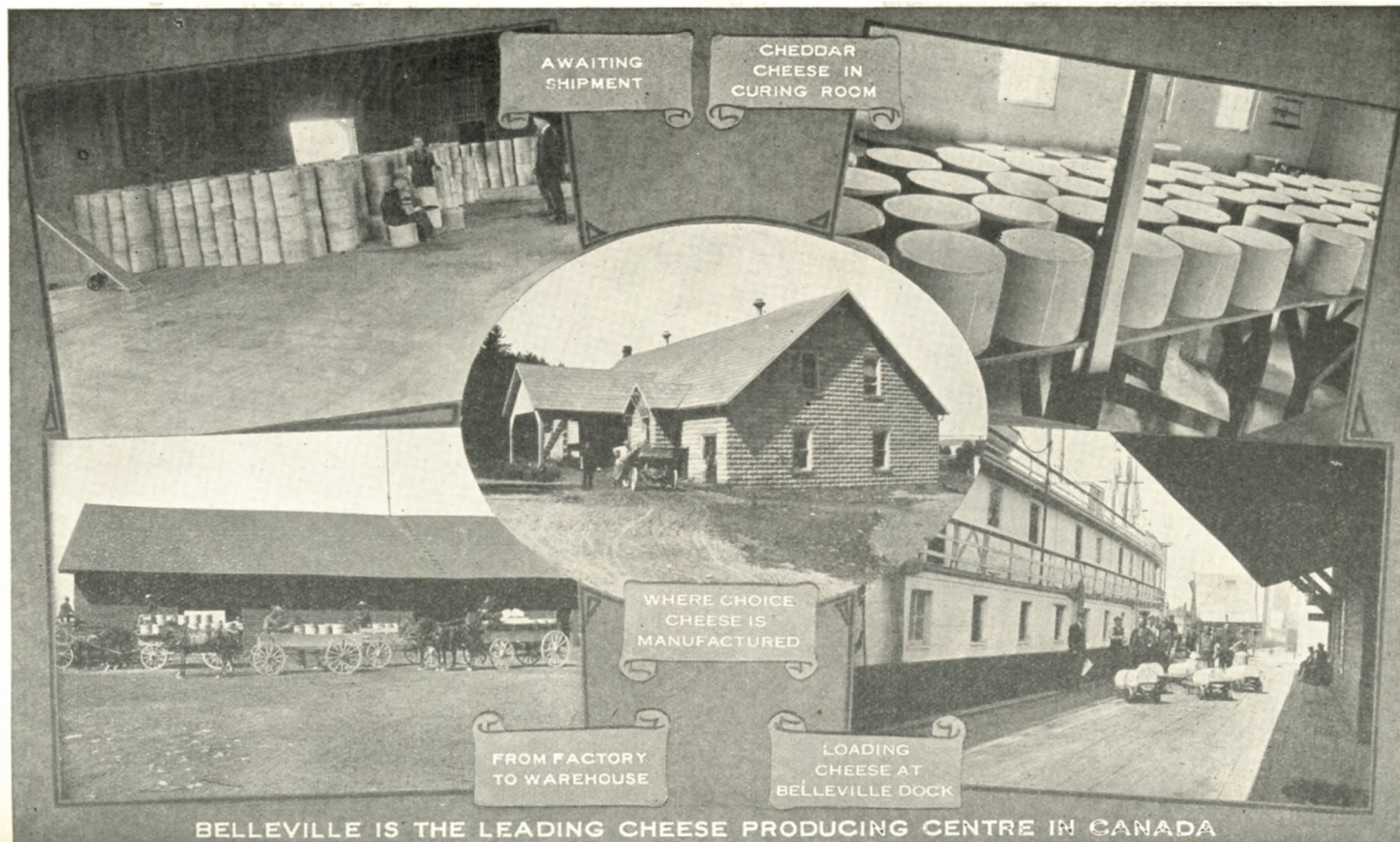
THE DOMINION BANK OF CANADA
Belleville Branch



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Belleville Branch

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Royal Bank of Canada was established in 1869, its Head Office being located in the City of Montreal. Its assets exceed one billion dollars. It has 693 branches, 623 being in Canada and 70 in Great Britain, France and other countries. The Belleville branch is situated on the north-east corner of Campbell and Front Streets. It was originally opened in 1919 under the management of Mr. W. A. Parker and at that time was located at 288 Front Street. In 1922 the location was changed to a larger premises at 194 Front Street. 1925, after the amalgamation of the Union Bank of Canada with the Royal Bank of Canada, the business was transferred to their present quarters, north-east corner Front and Campbell Streets. On February 1st, 1935, Mr. W. A. Parker, who had remained as Manager of the branch since its opening in 1919, was retired on pension and was succeeded by Mr. I. F. Hefkey of the Supervisor's Department, Toronto, who up until the present time has continued to remain in charge of the branch.



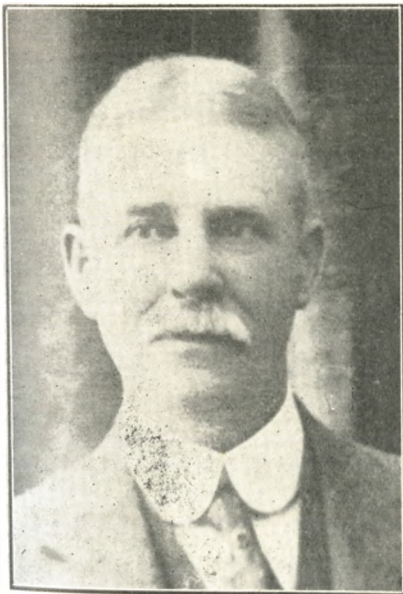
GROUP PICTURE CHEESE MANUFACTURE

SOME OLDER BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS

The statement is sometimes heard that the personnel of families engaged in business or other occupations in Belleville has greatly changed during recent years. While this is true, it is also true that many families have been engaged in business or other occupation in Belleville for two or three generations. In some instances members of the same family have followed the same calling during each generation. In other families different generations have followed different callings or occupations.

The following families have been engaged in the same occupation in Belleville for three or more generations, and are still in business.

- (1) The Queen's Hotel erected by the late Captain Wm. Power, an officer in the 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry, has been carried on by the members of that family, except for three short periods when it was leased and operated by the late Samuel Curry, the late Felix Allore and the late Mr. Sibbitt.
- (2) Dickens family, confectionery, bakery and ice-cream parlour. (Four generations).
- (3) Vermilyea family, shoe merchants.
- (4) Graham family, have been in a similar business for two generations and in business for four generations—different occupations, in the adjoining townships.
- (5) Marshall family, dentists.
- (6) McFee family, Jewellers.
- (7) Cook family, Cheese Merchants.



THE LATE J. V. JENKINS
For many years Proprietor of the Hotel Quinte.

**DOCTERS HOTEL**

Opposite the C.N.R. Depot. The late William Docter, the first proprietor, had the reputation of never taking a drink of liquor in his own Hotel, and of using his influence to prevent railway men and others from drinking to excess on his premises.

In a number of instances one or two generations of some of the families above mentioned have been engaged in agricultural pursuits in the adjoining Townships of Ameliasburg, Sidney or Thurlow. In fact, persons who were engaged in some occupation in Belleville were also engaged in agricultural pursuits in the adjoining Townships in the earlier years and agricultural pursuits were their principal occupation. This may be said of the Ketcheson family, Ostrom, Mikel, Bleecker, Wills, Lazier, Doyle, and many others.

The following families have been engaged in the same occupation for two generations in Belleville.

Jenkins, Hotel Quinte; Geen, Druggist; Black, Confectioners; Thompson, Furniture; Allore, Hotel Proprietors; Docter, Hotel Proprietors; McIntosh, Departmental Store; Ruttan, Blacksmith; Doyle, Hardware Merchants and Plumbing; Clarke, Butcher Business; Butler, Law; Bargman, Grocers; St. Charles Motor Company; Greenleaf Company; McCormick, Photographers; Sills, Book Store; Ridley, Grocers; Wills, Law; Goodman, Gent's Furnishings; Shaw, Gent's Furnishings; Symons, Gent's Furnishings; Riggs, Motor Vehicles; Deacon, Shirts and Sports Goods; Lattimer, Druggists.

A meeting was held on March 31st, 1891, of citizens to consider the question of erecting a hotel at

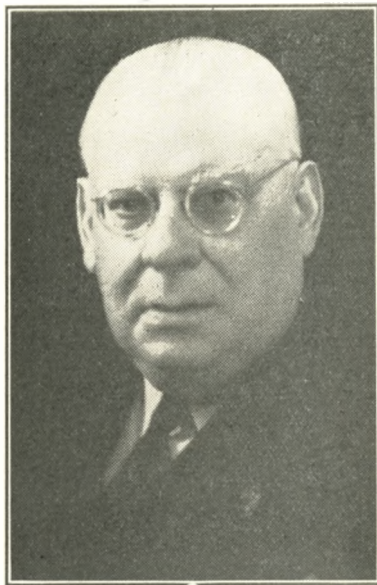
the north east corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets on the site of the Dafoe House which had previously been destroyed by fire. A committee, consisting of H. Corby, M.P., W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., Thomas Ritchie and U.E. Thompson, was appointed to visit other cities to examine hotels and proceed with the construction of a hotel on the above mentioned site. This meeting resulted in the incorporation of a company which constructed the Hotel Quinte. After the Company operated the Hotel for a number of years it was sold to the late J. V. Jenkins, May 1st, 1899, who operated the Hotel until his death, since when it has been operated by Gerald L. Jenkins, son of the late proprietor.

MOTION AND TALKING PICTURES

The business of providing entertainment by way of Motion and Talking Pictures is carried on in three theatres in Belleville, the McCarthy, the Belle and the Capitol.

John C. McCarthy born in Belleville, the son of the late Charles McCarthy, who conducted a Boot and Shoe business here in Belleville, has been the moving spirit in this form of entertainment, not only in Belleville but in other places in Ontario. He has been described as the Picture Theatre King, and is one of the largest real-estate owners in Belleville.

He constructed and operated the Belle Theatre in Belleville, which he later sold to the Famous Players. Also built the McCarthy Theatre which he later sold to the



JOHN C. MCCARTHY

Odeon Theatre Co. His theatre activities have been very successful financially as well as from a standpoint of entertainment.

His industrial activity consisted in the operation of a Pattern Works which he owned and operated at Chattanooga, Tenn., and also the Walker Foundry at Belleville.

He has given generously to the improvement of the interior of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael and All Angels, and in the erection of a Home for the Loretta Nuns in Belleville.



THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES LTD.

Branch of the T. Eaton Co. The property situated on the west side of Front Street is owned by the above company. The building has been recently rebuilt and is now one of the most modern stores in Canada. The Eaton Company's proud boast is that the Company has only satisfied customers. This business is the successor to the Ritchie Company, one of the oldest and best known business firms in Belleville.

CHAPTER XI

LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

THE following is a list of names of persons who have practiced or are practising law in Belleville. There is also information showing the public offices held by the different lawyers. Thirty-two lawyers have held military commissions.

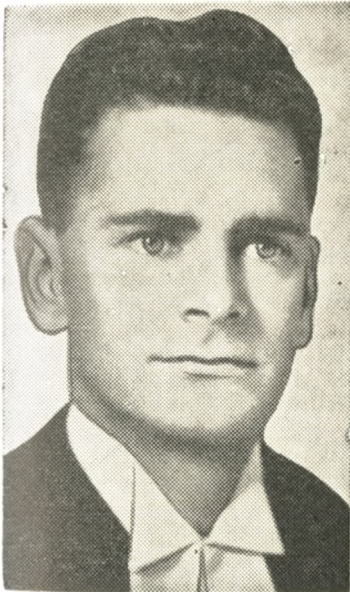
So far as it has been ascertained up to the time of publication, James Hunter Sampson was the first lawyer practicing in the City of Belleville. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1828 and continued till 1835. In 1834 in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, he took an active part in opposing the admission of William Lyon Mackenzie into the Legislative Assembly on legal grounds. See Dent's History, pages 259-260, Volume 1.

A

Abbott, A. A., Local Registrar, Hamilton; Alford, Gertrude; Anderson, Geo.; Anderson, P. J. M., County Crown Attorney; Armstrong, J.; Arnott, R. D., M.P.P.

B

Bell, John, Q.C., Major G.T.R. Bn., County Solicitor, Solicitor G.T.R. Co., Benchers U.C. Law Society; Bell, Charles W.; Benson, C. O.; Benson, E. R.; Bethune, D.; Biggar, W. H., Q.C., Lieut. 49th Bn., Mayor, M.P.P.; Solicitor G.T.R. Co., President G.T.R. Co.; Bleecker, Henry; Blair, Hugh; Bogart, Curtis, Mayor; Breakenridge, John; Breakenridge, Wm.; Britton, The Hon. Mr. Byron M., Q.C., Judge. S.C.O.; Brown, J. Rowland, County Crown Attorney; Picton; Bull, Samuel, J.; Burdett, Samuel B., Q.C., M.P.; Butler, E. J., K.C., Police Magistrate; Butler, E. O., Lieut. 15th Bn.



E. E. FOLLWELL
Barrister, &c., Member of
Belleville Board of Education.



ROBERT L. ELLIOTT
Barrister. Born at Belleville. After finishing his course in law here, moved to Chicago where for many years he acted as Counsel for the Edison Electric Company.

C

Cameron, A. R.; Cameron, C. A., K.C., M.P.; Cameron, Donald; Campbell, W. A. F., Police Magistrate, Port Hope; Campbell, W. H.; Carnew, William, K.C., County Crown Attorney; Crothers, D.; Crothers, The Hon. Thos., K.C., St. Thomas; Clute, The Hon. R. C., Q.C., Judge S.C.O.; Cochrane, A., K.C., County Judge, Northumberland and Durham Counties; Coleman, Alfred H.; Coleman, Charles L., County Crown Attorney; Collins, A. B., K.C., City Solicitor; Criteenden, William; Crombie, Marcellus, Capt. 15th A.L.I.; Cushing, F. G.

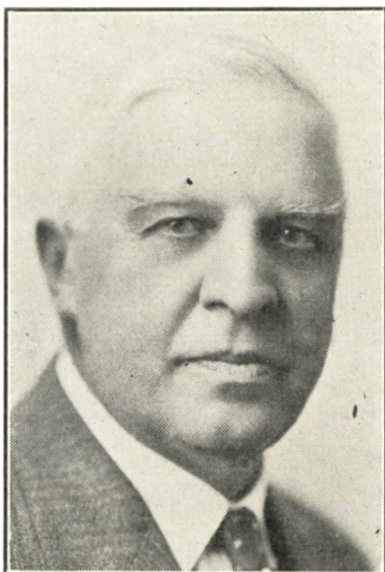
D

Dafoe, Daniel; Davey, John C.; Dean, W. W., Master in Chancery, Belleville; County Court Judge, Lindsay; Diamond, Abram, Police Magistrate; Diamond, W. J., Mayor, Secretary Board of Education, Ensign 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Dickson, Geo. D., Q.C.; Dixon, Mark; Donald, E., Major, (Hon. Rank) 15th Bn., A.L.I.; Donnan, B. C., K.C., County Crown Attorney, Lt.-Col. Hastings and P.E. Regiment; Dougall, A. R., Q.C.; Dougall, Benjamin, County Court Judge, Picton.



**THE LATE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
F. H. PHIPPEN**

Born at Belleville where he studied law, afterwards became a member of the Supreme Court Bench of the Province of Manitoba, later resigned and was appointed Chief Counsel of the Canadian Northern Railway with offices at Toronto.



D. S. WALLBRIDGE

Born in Belleville, now practising law in Vancouver, B.C.

E

Elliott, R. L.; Everett, Robert J.

F

Falkiner, N. B., Lieut. 15th Bn. A. L. I.; Farnham, William; Findlay, Walter; Finn, John; Fitzgerald, Wm.; Fitzgibbon, Charles; Fitzgibbon, James G.; Fitzgibbon, William; Flint, John J. B., Mayor, Police Magistrate; Forin, John A., County Court Judge, British Columbia; Forward, William; Fraleck, E. B., Junior County Court Judge, Lieut. 49th Bn.; Follwell, Edward E.

G

Gambell, Thomas; Gilbert, B. S.; Graham, R. J. E., Mayor, City Solicitor, Lieut. Col. 34th Battery; Guyne, Charles; Goodman, Jacob, Lieut. O. S.

H

Hastings, William H.; Hayward, W. J.; Henderson, F. G. A., Ensign, 15th Bn. A. L. I.; Henderson, Geo. E., Q.C., Mayor, County Crown Attorney; Henderson, H. E.; Henderson, L. H., Lt. Col. 15th Bn. A. L. I., City Solicitor; Holden, Thomas, Q.C., Police Magistrate, Mayor; Hough, J. S.; Hovey, W. F.; Howell, S.; Chief Justice, H. C. J., Man.; Howell, Sidney L., P/O.; Hubbs, R. H., County Crown Attorney, Picton, Local Registrar, Picton; Hubble, H. S.; Hutton.

I

Irvin, Henry; Irvine, Charles R.

J

Jellett, Morgan; Jellet, R. P., County Court Judge, Picton; Jones, C.

K

Kerr, Charles H.

L

Lazier, S. A., Capt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Lazier, Samuel S., Local Master, S.C.O., Lt.-Col. 15th Bn., A.L.I.; Lazier, Thomas A., County Court Judge; Leonard, C. J.; Lyons, C. E.; Lazier, R. E., Capt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.

M

Macaulay, C. D., Judge, Yukon Territory; MacDonell, S.; Masson, Stewart, K.C., City Solicitor, County Solicitor, Police Magistrate; McCamon, W. J.; McDonald, Alex.; McKinnon, D. K. I.; McMahon, E.; McMahon, W. P.; Mikel, W. C., K.C., Mayor, Police Magistrate, City Solicitor, County Solicitor, Local Master, S.C.O., Capt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Morden, W. S., K.C., Major, 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Murney, The Hon. Edmund, Clerk of the Peace, Member L.C.; Murney, Wellington; McCulloch, R. B.

N

Northrup, William B., K.C., M.P., Clerk, House of Commons; Nulty, P.M.

O

O'Brien, S.; O'Flynn, E. D., Lt.-Col. O. S.; O'Flynn, F. E.; O'Flynn, J. D., Local Registrar, Sheriff; O'Holloran, James; O'Hare, John, County Crown Attorney; O'Reilly, Peter, County Court Judge, Kingston; Ostrom, G. W., M.P.P.

P

Payne, C. A., K.C., County Solicitor, Lieut. 34th Battery; Peterson, A. M.; Ponton, Wm. H., Registrar of Deeds, Major, Brev. Rank, 15th Bn., A.L.I.; Ponton, W. N. K.C., Lt.-Col. 15th Bn. A.L.I., Chairman Board of Education, Bench U.C. Law Society; Ponton, E. G., Major, Hon. Rank 49 Bn.; Ponton, R. D., K.C., County Court Judge, Lindsay, Major, O.S.F.; Porter, E. Guss, K.C., M.P., Prov. Lieut. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Pringle, Robert A., Alderman.

R

Read, David, Q.C.; Redick, F. H.; Robertson, Alex., M.P., Lieut. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Robertson, D. B., City Clerk; Robertson, James; Ross, James; Ross, Hon. John, Q.C.; Reeves, Wm.; Robertson, Gordon S.; Roberts, Helen (nee Deroche).

S

Samson, James Hunter, Member Leg. Assembly Upper Canada; Sherry, Geo. J., Local Registrar, Peterboro; Shevelin, Peter;

Shorey, W. D. M.; Simpson, Caleb, B.; Simpson, J. H., Capt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Sisson, Jonathan; Smart, William, County Court Judge; Stewart, D. E. K.; Stewart, J. E.; Sprague, Alan B., Lieut. O.S.F., Thomas, J. P., K.C.; Thomas, H. P., Assessor.

W

Wallbridge, the Hon. Lewis, Q.C., Speaker Legislative Assembly, M.L.A. Upper Canada, Chief Justice Manitoba; Wallbridge, D. S.; Wallbridge, A. H.; Wallbridge, Francis S., Mayor; Wallbridge, H. S.; Wallbridge, S. S., Capt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Wallbridge, T. C., Capt. 15th Bn., A.L.I.; Walker, A. R., Librarian; Williams, John, Local Registrar; Williams, W. S.; Wills, John F., K.C., Junior County Court Judge, Prov. Lt. 15th Bn. A.L.I.; Wills, T. Y., Col. Brigade Commander, Battery, O.S.F., Alderman; Wright, M.

The first lawyer known to have practiced in Belleville was James Hunter Samson, about 1823. Became member of the Legislature 1829-1836 inc.

THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The above organization was incorporated as appears by the following:

"THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**DECLARATION****TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:**

We, the undersigned, having subscribed for a sum exceeding One Hundred Dollars in money, or in money's worth, for the use of the County of Hastings Law Library Association hereinafter described, and hereinafter intended to be incorporated, do hereby declare that it is our intention to establish a Law Library Association at the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, chapter one hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1877, entitled, "An Act respecting Library Associations and Mechanics' Institute."

And we further declare and state as follows:

"1. That the name of the said Association shall be "The County of Hastings Law Library Association."

2. Its purpose shall be the formation and support of a Law Library for the use of its members and such others as may be entitled to use it, to be kept and maintained in the Court House or such other suitable place as may be arranged mutually by the Association and the County Council of the County of Hastings, in the said City of Belleville, and to promote the general interests of the profession, and good feeling and harmony among its members.

3. The amount of money or money's worth subscribed by the undersigned is, in all, the sum of \$645.00, and the respective amounts of such subscription are set opposite to our respective names. Shares shall be five dollars each, and each member shall be entitled to one share for every five dollars paid in cash, and to one share for each ten dollars worth of books, approved and valued by, and delivered to the Trustees.

4. There shall be nine Trustees for managing the affairs of the said Association, and the first Trustees shall be John Parker Thomas, Stewart Masson, William Hodgins Biggar, William Nisbet Ponton, Nathaniel Baldwin Falkiner, Samuel Shaw Lazier, James Henry Simpson, George James Sherry and Fred Eugene Redick.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said Association, held under the said Act, at which the successors of the said Trustees shall be appointed. Any Barrister or Solicitor duly authorized to practise, residing within the territorial limits of the County of Hastings, including the City of Belleville, may become a member of the Association by signing the By-Laws and subscribing and paying for at least one share in the Association, unless he is disqualified by some By-Law of the said Association. The Trustees shall have power from time to time, until otherwise provided by By-law, or by election or appointment at any annual meeting, to name and appoint all officers of the said Association; and the trustees

shall have power to make, alter and repeal By-laws necessary for the due regulation of the affairs of the said Association; but the same shall be submitted for approval to the next general meeting of the members, and the said By-laws may be made, altered or repealed at such general meeting of the members, from time to time as they shall see fit.

6. No person or persons, other than Barristers or Solicitors as aforesaid, shall be eligible for membership, but the Trustees shall have the right from time to time to issue to law students and others annual tickets of admission to the said Library upon such terms as to the Trustees shall seem meet.

And to conform with the Rules of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

It is hereby provided that:

(a) The Trustees thereof shall hold all the books thereof in trust, in case of the dissolution or winding up of the Association or the disposal of its property, to satisfy and repay to the Law Society all sums advanced by the Society to the Association.

(b) That a room for the custody and use of the books and proper arrangements for their custody shall be provided, if possible in the Court House, or such other place as may be agreed upon as aforesaid in said City of Belleville.

(c) That the books shall be for the use of the Judges of the County, and of those practitioners who may become members of the Association and pay the prescribed annual and other fees, and also for use during Courts and hearings before the Local Masters in Chambers, of the Judges, and of all members of the profession residing out of the County.

(d) That the prescribed annual and other fees shall not exceed—for those practitioners who do not keep offices in the County Town or in the Town in which the Library is kept—one-half of the amount fixed for those who do keep offices in the County Town.

(e) And in payment of the salary of a Librarian or caretaker to such an amount as may be approved by the County Libraries Aid Committee.

(f) That the Association shall make an annual report of the Law Society, showing the state of its finances and of its Library for the fiscal year, which shall commence on 1st January and end on 31st December of each year, with such other particulars as may be required by the standing committee.

Original Shareholders of the Corporation

Belleville, 14th April, 1890.

Names	Number of		Names	Number of Amount	
	Shares	Amount		Shares	\$350
John Bell	20	\$100	J. Williams	5	\$25
R. C. Clute	5	25	C. D. Macaulay	5	25
Geo. J. Sherry	2	10	J. F. Wills	5	25
R. E. Lazier	5	25	F. E. O'Flynn	5	25
J. Parker Thomas	2	10	W. B. Northrup	5	25
W. C. Mikel	2	10	P. J. M. Anderson	5	25
J. Earl Halliwell	2	10	J. H. Simpson	5	25
E. Guss Porter	5	25	N. B. Falkiner	5	25
W. H. Biggar	5	25	W. Jeffers Diamond	3	15
S. Masson	5	25	J. J. B. Flint	5	25
S. S. Lazier	5	25	S. D. Lazier	5	25
Fred E. Redick	5	25	H. H. Johnston	2	10
W. N. Ponton	5	25	W. P. McMahon	2	10
R. S. Elliott	2	10	W. H. Campbell	2	10
		\$350			\$645

This Declaration was Registered in the Registry Office for the County of Hastings on the 11th day of October, 1890."

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR 1890

Honorary President—John Bell, Q.C.

Board of Trustees:

President—J. Parker Thomas; Vice-President, Stewart Masson; Treasurer, W. H. Biggar; Curator, W. N. Ponton; N. B. Falkiner, J. H. Simpson, S. S. Lazier, George J. Sherry, and F. E. Redick; Secretary, W. C. Mikel.

The following members of the Bar have occupied the position of President for the following years: J. Parker Thomas, K.C., 1890-1902, inclusive; W. N. Ponton, K.C., 1903-1910, inclusive; F. E. O'Flynn, 1911-1912; J. F. Wills, K.C., 1913-1915, inclusive; M. Wright, 1916; E. J. Butler, K.C., 1917-1919, inclusive; W. Carnew, K.C., 1920-1921; R. D. Ponton, K.C., 1922-1923;

W. C. Mikel, K.C., 1924-1925; E. D. O'Flynn, 1926-1927; A. B. Collins, K.C., 1928-1929; C. A. Payne, K.C., 1930-1931; C. A. Cameron; 1932-1933; B. C. Donnan, K.C.; 1934-1935; R. J. E. Graham, 1936-1937; R. D. Arnott, K.C., 1938-1939, F. G. Cushing, 1940-1941, A. R. Cameron, 1942-1943.

From the formation of the Association until July 23rd, 1910, the Library was in Shire Hall, ground floor, in the room now used for Committees of the County Council, immediately north of the Hall. Since the above date the Library has been in the large room in the north of the Court House Building, upstairs, now part of the north wing of the Court House which north wing was constructed in 1910.

This Association has taken an active part in various matters beneficial to the members of the legal profession throughout the Province including the formation of the Ontario Bar Association of which W. C. Mikel occupied the position of Secretary and in 1912 was President.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS LAW ASSOCIATION
Solicitors' Tariff of Fees For Conveyancing and General Business
(Minimum Charges and Exclusive of Disbursements).

SALES OF LAND

1. Purchaser's Solicitor investigating and certifying an ordinary title, revising Deed and completing purchase, 1 per cent., on the value of property (inclusive of encumbrances) up to \$3,000.00; on excess over \$3,000 up to \$20,000, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., on excess over \$20,000 add $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. When under Land Titles Act, one-third less than the above charges.
 Minimum charge \$15.00
2. Vendor's Solicitor, answering requisitions, drawing Deed, making adjustments, and completing sale, one-half the fees for an ordinary title under Item No. 1. Minimum charge—\$10.00.
3. Sale Agreements in duplicate where no other service rendered. Minimum charge, \$7.00. Otherwise as under Items 1 and 2.
4. Deed (or transfer) of land and duplicate according to length, description and special clauses, where no other service. Minimum charge—\$5.00.
 Special Deed with recitals. Minimum charge — \$7.00.

MORTGAGES OF LAND

5. Mortgagee's Solicitor preparing mortgage (or charge) or Assignee's Solicitor preparing Assignment, investigating and certifying title and completing loan or assignment, the same fees as in Item No. 1, computed on the amount of the loan, mortgage or charge. Minimum charge \$15.00
6. Mortgagee's Solicitor negotiating renewal of mortgage, drawing extension agreement with searches, etc., one-half of fees in item No. 5. Minimum charge \$10.00
7. Drawing Extension Agreement only. Minimum charge \$5.00
8. Mortgagor's Solicitor on extension agreement according to the services rendered.
 Minimum charge \$5.00
9. (a) Mortgage (or charge) on land and duplicate, according to length, description and special clauses. Minimum charge \$5.00
 (b) Assignment of mortgage (or charge) on land and duplicate according to length, description and special causes. Minimum charge \$6.00
10. Discharge of Mortgage (or cessation of charge) according to the services rendered.
 Minimum charge \$3.00
11. Partial discharge of mortgage (or cessation of charge) according to the services rendered. Minimum charge \$4.00
12. Solicitor negotiating loans, 1 per cent. of the loan.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, ETC

13. Bill of Sale, according to the value of the property and length of document.
 Minimum charge \$5.00
14. Chattel Mortgage, according to the value of the property and length of document.
 Minimum charge \$6.00
15. Statement renewing Chattel Mortgage. Minimum charge \$3.00
16. Discharge of Chattel Mortgage \$3.00
17. Mechanics' Lien, preparing and filing only, \$6.00 on claims up to \$100.00 and $\frac{1}{2}$ % on excess over \$100.00.
18. Discharge of Mechanics' Lien \$3.00

WILLS, LEASES, ASSIGNMENTS, ETC.

19. Wills, according to the value of the estate, length of document, trusts declared, etc. Minimum charge \$5.00

20. Simple will, giving all to one beneficiary \$3.00
21. Lease and duplicate, according to its length, amount of rent or value of property, and special clauses. Minimum charge \$6.00
22. Assignments, releases, powers of attorney, and other documents each with duplicate, 70 cents per folio. Minimum charge \$6.00
23. Assignments of benefit of creditors, according to the value of the estate. See Bankruptcy Act and Tariff.
24. Short documents when not otherwise provided for, 70 cents per folio. Minimum charge \$3.00
25. Letters (short) when no other service rendered. \$1.00

SEARCHES, INTERVIEWS, ETC.

26. Searches when no certificate of title, \$5.00 for first hour, and \$4.00 for each subsequent hour. Minimum charge for short search \$3.00
27. Consultations and interviews, according to the length and importance of the matter involved. Minimum charge \$3.00
28. Attendances, according to the importance of the matter and time employed. Minimum charge \$2.00
29. Oaths, swearing affidavit or taking statutory declaration, each when no other service rendered 50c, also 20c for each exhibit marked with Notarial seal \$1.00
30. Opinions in writing, minimum \$5.00

COPIES

31. Notarial copy of document, 30c per folio, including certificate. Minimum charge, \$3.00.
32. Ordinary copies of documents, 15c per folio.

COLLECTION OF INCOME AND CAPITAL

33. Collection of interest on mortgages and other securities, paying over and furnishing accounts, etc. 5 per cent. on the amount collected. Minimum charge \$2.00
34. Collection of rents 5 per cent. on the amount collected. Minimum charge \$2.00

GENERAL COLLECTION CHARGES

- Fee on collections 25%, subject to revision downward, where claim over \$100.00.
35. Minimum charge on general collections, \$5.00, but on claims of less than \$10.00 the charge shall not exceed one-half the claim.
36. Claims received by solicitors for collection, and which are paid directly to the client after an effort by the solicitors to collect, shall be subject to the same charges as if paid to the solicitors.
37. Minimum fee for suit (Division Court), \$7.50. Commissions as above to be added, but total in no case to be over half the claim.
38. Forwarding solicitors outside of Ontario to be allowed one-third commissions on collections, and forwarding solicitors in Ontario to be allowed one-third commission and taxed fees.

BONDS

39. Instructions, preparing bond and attending execution. Minimum fee \$5.00

MORTGAGE SALES

40. Instituting proceedings, including correspondence, searches, interviews and attendances. Minimum charge \$15.00
41. Notice of Sale, including drawing and revising notice of sale and attendance to serve, declaration of service, etc. For the first party to be served \$20.00; for each additional party add \$5.00.
42. Advertising sale in newspaper and by posters, declarations of publication, posting up, etc. \$20.00
43. Conditions of sale, including drawing agreement by purchaser, fixing reserve bid, and arranging with auctioneer for sale \$20.00
44. Fee conducting sale. In town, \$15.00. Elsewhere, \$25.00.
45. Drawing declarations of auctioneer and of default, attending on the making of declarations and preparing documents for deposit \$10.00

(Where amount due on mortgage is \$800 or under, deduct 25% from above charges; where amount due on mortgage exceeds \$5,000 add 25% to the above charges.)

BULK SALES

46. Under Bulk Sales Act, acting for vendor or purchaser, 2 per cent. of the purchase price up to \$2,000; 1 per cent. on excess over \$2,000; minimum charge \$25.00 to be increased for special services rendered.

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

47. Drawing, revising and engrossing partnership agreements, according to the time required and services rendered. Minimum charge	\$10.00
48. Declaration of Partnership or Notice of Dissolution and recording or publishing same. Minimum charge	\$5.00

NOTARIAL FEES ON PROTEST

49. For presenting and protesting any bill of exchange, cheque, or promissory note, whether for non-acceptance or non-payment.	\$2.00
50. For presenting and noting only	\$2.00
51. For every notice required	50c
52. To the above should be added, postage and any disbursements actually incurred in presentation.	

POLICE COURT

53. Representing Defendant.	
Local minimum fee	\$10.00
Out of town minimum fee	\$15.00

MISCELLANEOUS

54. Certificate of independent advice to wife	\$2.00
55. Income Tax Returns	\$2.00
56. Registering Will without probate (to be increased according to size of estate) Minimum charge	\$15.00

We, the undersigned practising Solicitors of the County of Hastings, do hereby approve of the foregoing tariff of fees and mutually agree to adopt them as the lowest charge for the several services rendered by us as herein set forth and enumerated—this tariff to come into force and effect on and from the First day of May, A. D. 1921.

(Signed)—E. Guss Porter, F. E. O'Flynn, W. Jeffers Diamond, E. D. O'Flynn, W. N. Ponton, S. Masson, M. Wright, W. Carnew, W. C. Mikel, A. B. Collins, B. C. Donnan, E. J. Butler, Chas. A. Cameron, E. B. Fraleck, Richard D. Ponton, Chas. A. Payne, John J. B. Flint, A. A. Abbott.



THE HON. J. A. FAULKNER, M.D.,
Ex-M.P.P.
 Ex-Minister of Public Health, practised
 at Foxboro and Belleville.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE PRACTICED OR ARE PRACTICING MEDICINE OR SURGERY IN THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

A

Dr. Allen, Dr. Adams, Dr. R. M. Anderson.

B

Dr. Burdette, Dr. M. E. Branscombe, Dr. Bigham, Dr. Boyce, Dr. V. Blakslee, Dr. R. L. Bird, Dr. Bronson, Dr. Colin N. Brebner, Dr. G. G. Brearley.

C

Dr. Curlette, Dr. Coleman, Dr. Clinton, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Cooke, Dr. G. S. Cronk, Dr. Emma Connor, Dr. J. Chant, Dr. Cowper.

D

Dr. Charlotte Dafee, Dr. Day, Dr. Dorland, Dr. Peter Dorland, Dr. Dolan.

E

Dr. Eakins, Dr. Embury, Dr. Elliott.

F

Dr. Farley, Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Dr. R. A. Flynn, Dr. J. F. Farnsworth, Dr. G. J. Forster, Dr. J. H. Forrester.

G

Dr. W. J. Gibson, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. R. S. Gibson, Dr. Cecil Green.

**THE LATE DR. S. L. NASH**

Practised medicine and surgery. Belleville, from 1881 to 1894. Former Member of the Board of Education.

H
Dr. Hope, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Holden, Dr. Hill, Dr. Haffner, Dr. F. H. Harvie, Dr. C. Howard.

J
Dr. James,

K
Dr. Knight, Dr. E. G. Kennedy.

L
Dr. Leavitt, Dr. Anson Ladd, Dr. Lister, Dr. A. C. Locke, Dr. Layton, Dr. J. R. Lind.

M
Dr. McGregor, Dr. Murphy, Dr. McCullough, Dr. McKeown, Dr. McCall, Dr. Mather, Dr. S. R. McCreary, Dr. W. C. Morgan, Dr. Lily B. Mathison, Dr. McLeod, Dr. E. M. MacDonald, Dr. J. B. McKay.

N
Dr. S. L. Nash, Dr. Ethel Noble,

O
Dr. O'Brien.

P
Dr. Platt, Dr. Proctor

Q
Dr. Quackenbush

R
Dr. J. J. Robertson, Dr. Richards, Dr. Ridley, Dr. F. R. Ross.

S
Dr. G. H. Stobie, Dr. J. D. Stewart, Dr. Robert Stewart, Dr. Sprague, Dr. Thomas Sparham (said to be the first physician and surgeon to practice in what is now Belleville, died 1813, aged about 88. See Dr. Canniff's Settlement of Upper Canada, page 499); Dr. Shea.

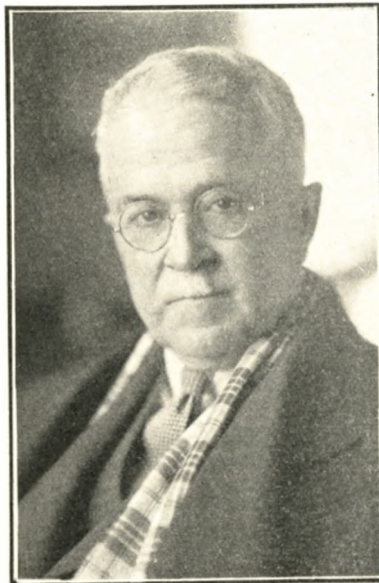
T
Dr. R. W. Tennant, Dr. Tracy.

W
Dr. F. Wallbridge, Dr. A. E. Wills, Dr. Austin Walters, Dr. A. D. Walker, Dr. Walton.

Y
Dr. Youker, Dr. Yeomans.

THE FOLLOWING DENTISTS HAVE PRACTICED FOR SOME PORTION OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL CAREER IN BELLEVILLE

R. M. Anderson, H. F. Alford, J. H. Bedford, Joseph Caldwell, M. J. Clark, G. C. Caldwell, T. W. Caldwell, J. R. Dickson, D. I. Dulmage, M. A. Day, G. O. Duprau, H. C. Duffin, P. L. Day, R. H. Empson, H. J. Fahey, B. G. Gilbert, W. J. Garland, J. R. Guthridge, J. W. Kinnear, Harold May, O. A. Marshall, J. A. Marshall, G. A. Morton, M. J. O'Callaghan, G. V. N. Relyea, C. M. Reeves, C. T. Russell, G. A. Stewart, H. P. Thompson, G. W. Walker, M. D. Ward, D. D. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, R. M. E. Ward, J. M. Clark.

**The Late A. R. DAFOE, O.B.E., M.D.**

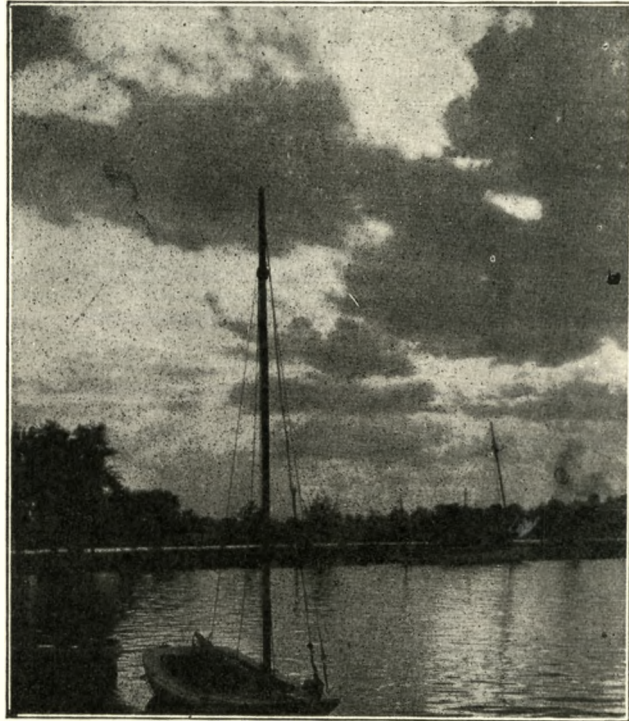
Callander. Born in the Village of Madoc, County of Hastings, of U.E. Loyalist descent. As physician for the Dionne Quintuplets, his name has become a household word throughout the civilized world. The Dafoe family were among the pioneers of Belleville and the County of Hastings. Zenas Dafoe was a member of the first Municipal Council elected in Belleville, 1836. A member of the same family erected a hotel at Belleville known as the "Dafoe House" which was the leading hotel in this part of the Province for many years. It stood at the northeast corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets where the Hotel Quinte now stands. Other members of the family have held prominent positions in Belleville and vicinity. One of Belleville's streets bears the name "Dafoe." The late William Dafoe was one of the largest property owners in the City during his lifetime. Dr. Dafoe has contributed many interesting articles to magazines and newspapers on medical and surgical subjects.

CHAPTER XII

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS AND LAND SURVEYORS

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS (CONTAINING ABOUT 50 ACRES)

QUEEN VICTORIA Park consists of a parcel of land on the westerly side of Front Street and extending southerly from what was No. 1 Fire Station together with an island in the harbour. These two parcels of land are connected by a roadway. There is a good depth of water on the south and east shores of the Park that serves as a mooring dock for visiting yachts. The late Senator Corby by his will gave a bequest for swimming facilities on this Park which was augmented by contributions from the Corporation of the City of Belleville, the whole being applied to construct a swimming tank for young people, a pavilion, diving towers and swimming rafts. At the entrance to Queen Victoria Park is situated the United Empire Loyalist Monument erected in 1924 to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the Loyalists. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of this monument was conducted by the Masonic Grand Lodge on the 17th day of June, 1924, and the Monument was unveiled by His Hon. Lieut. Col. Henry Cockshutt, who was at the time Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario, on the 8th of September, 1924. An account of this ceremony appears elsewhere in this History.



QUEEN VICTORIA PARK AND BELLEVILLE HARBOUR

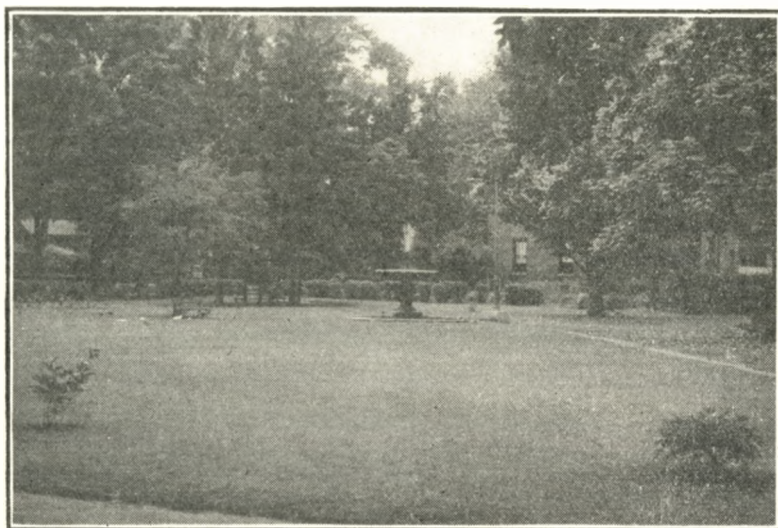
(2) **CORBY PARK.** This park lies between William and Ann Streets a short distance north of Bridge Street East. It contains a fountain and forms a very pleasant playground for children in the summer time and was presented to the City by the late Senator Henry Corby and Mrs. Corby.

(3) **WEST SIDE PARK.** This is a small park on the west side of the River lying between the River and Coleman Street, and is south of Bridge Street West.

(4) **MEMORIAL PARK.** This consists of a parcel of land lying between the Cannifton Road and Station Street upon which is erected a monument of the fallen heroes of the Great European War, 1914-18. The land of the park was presented by Ex-Mayor R. J. Graham and Ex-Mayor H. W. Ackerman. The monument was erected by funds received from the Belleville Red Cross and from the late Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Graham.

(5) **AGRICULTURAL PARK.** On this Park is held the Belleville Fair and is also utilized for bowling greens, baseball and other sports and games. The entrance is situated on the westerly side of Yeomans Street.

These parks are all under the jurisdiction of the Parks Board.



CORBY PARK



MEMORIAL PARK

(6) **PROPOSED QUINTE PARK.** In the Bay, a short distance from the Belleville shore is an island comprising about fifteen acres lying a little south easterly from the Belleville Water Works. Though it was formerly an island a roadway has been constructed from the Bay of Quinte Bridge road to the island. This is a park in the making, and it is expected in a few years will be one of the most attractive park sites in eastern Ontario. The island was originally called Zwick's Island. When it takes on the form of a park the suggestion has been made that it should be called Quinte Park. On each side of the Bridge road is low, marshy land which in summer is grown up with cat tails and rushes. This marshy land will some day form part of the park and the whole will, when completed, add greatly to the beauty of the entrance to the City from the Bay Bridge. There is a body of dead water lying between the park and the north shore west of the Bridge road which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes and will no doubt later be filled in to eliminate this nuisance. When this proposed park is completed it will afford an excellent opportunity for aquatic picnics and aquatic sports in summer, and also for winter sports. This will no doubt be placed under the jurisdiction of the Parks Board.

(7) **TOURIST CAMP.** In addition to the above there is a tourist camp situated on the south side of Dundas Street East and extending towards the Bay. It is said to be one of the finest tourist camps in the Province and is lighted with electricity and supplied with gas for fuel, and with other conveniences. This is under the jurisdiction of the City Council.

(8) **BEACHES:** This is a swimming park on the north side of the Bay near the easterly end of the City operated by a group of citizens who have formed the Beaches Association.

(9) **EAST RIVERSIDE PARK.** Another park is in contemplation and to some extent in preparation on the easterly bank of the Moira River extending from the lower bridge to the Fruit Machinery Company property and comprising the island in the River Moira lying southerly from the Fruit Machinery Company Plant.

(10) **WATER WORKS PARK.** The Water Works Department maintains a small but very attractive park surrounding the City Filtration Plant under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board.

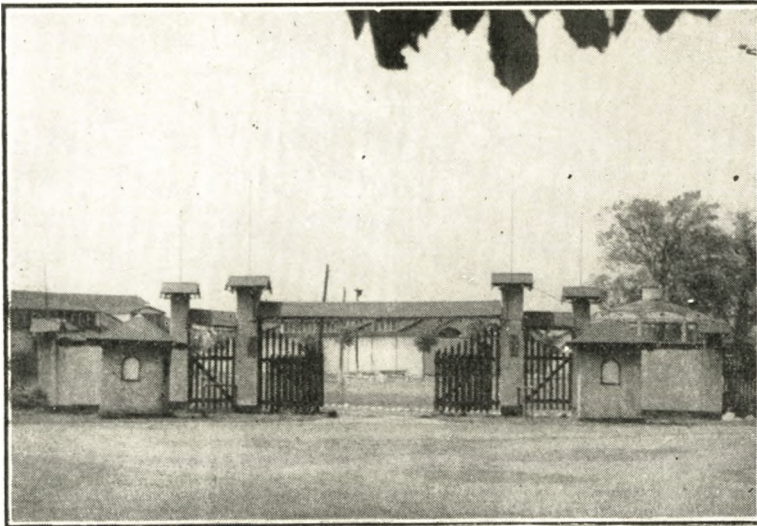
(11) **C. N. R. PARK.** At the north depot the Canadian National Railways maintain a very attractive park containing many varieties of flowers.

(12) **C. P. R. PARK.** There is also a park site at the south station which has no further improvement except a neatly kept lawn.

(13) **EASTSIDE PLAYGROUNDS.** This is a large tract of land adjoining Bridge St. East and Bleecker Ave., supplied with various apparatus for the amusement of young people.

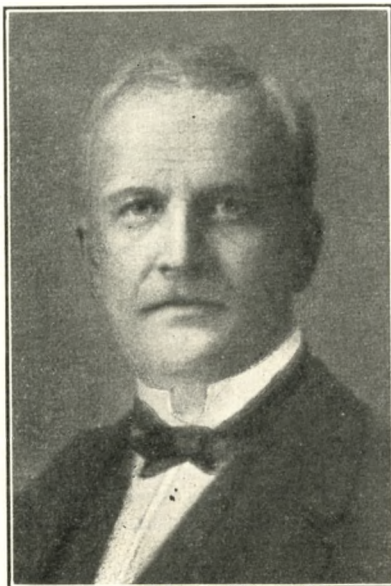
(14) **WESTSIDE PLAYGROUNDS.** This is adjoining Queen Mary School. Both the playgrounds are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of the City of Belleville.

(15) **SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.** Large playgrounds adjoin the Collegiate Institute, the four public schools and St. Michael's Academy.



ENTRANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL PARK

LAND SURVEYORS



THE LATE J. J. HASLETT, P.L.S.
Prepared the first registered plan
Belleville 1870.

Section 406 s. s. 11 of the Municipal Institutions Act, Chapter 233, of R.S.O. 1927, reads as follows:

"For appointing an Ontario Land Surveyor as Surveyor for the Corporation and for appointing one or more engineers;

(a) An Engineer so appointed and his assistants shall in the performance of their duties possess all the powers, rights and privileges which a surveyor possesses under the provisions of section 7 of the Surveys act 1922 c. 72 s. 406 pars. 5-13."

See section 8 Chapter 40 2 Geo. R. S. O. 1912 for earlier legislation on this matter.

CHAPTER XIII

SPORTS

A CONSIDERATION of newspaper and other accounts of sports in Belleville years ago make it quite clear that the games were not conducted for money. We frequently find it announced that the entrance was free. There were literally hundreds of sporting clubs in Belleville. Matches or contests were of frequent occurrence, but little or no effort was made to obtain an audience or gate receipts, in fact many of the games were played in open fields. Nearly every available person was a player in some of the sporting organizations and all got the benefit of the exercise. Unfortunately of recent times the players are fewer and the numbers of spectators larger and the bid for gate receipts greater. Thus fewer numbers of persons derive the benefits of such exercise and physical development. Paid managers or trainers were unknown in the earlier days.

A great deal of football was played at the schools but it was football, not the rough and tumble of rugby.

Many amusements were practised that required no paraphernalia or expense but contributed largely to the physical development such as wrestling, boxing (usually without gloves), homp-pomp pullaway; tug-o'-war; tag, and walking matches.

On several occasions six days "go-as-you-please" matches were held in Belleville in hall where a course was laid out with an ascertained number of laps per mile. The contestants continued any time during the day or the night, and rested and ate whenever they desired. Scorers who were changed from time to time kept a record of each contestant and the matches ended Saturday night, usually about ten o'clock.

Tennis, Badminton, Basketball, Quoits and Horseshoes and most other games have been practised, including Two Old Cat, One Old Cat and Shinny, for sport and exercise in Belleville.

Before the motor vehicle came into use, water sports were a source of great amusement and splendid exercise. Evening parties on the Bay were popular. Sometimes musical instruments were taken out on the Bay adding much to the pleasure. Sail boats and sailing



ICE SKATING IN THE BELLEVILLE HARBOUR, FEBRUARY, 1940

yachts were numerous in the Harbour and afforded opportunity for citizens to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of outings on the Bay.

Swimming in both the River and the Bay was also a source of amusement and exercise in the warmer seasons, while skating on the River and Bay, also ice boating, attracted a large number of participants.

Bowling on the green has always been enjoyed by both men and women who prefer a leisurely outdoor sport. Indoor bowling alleys, of course, in the cold seasons afford amusement for large numbers.

There were a number of softball clubs composed of ladies, and also some composed of young men.

Curling is a game that has enjoyed a sort of recurrent popularity. For a time it would attract a good deal of attention and many participants to be followed by a slackening interest. The ladies' curling club at one time was very active and twice won a championship of ladies curlers for Ontario. Before the erection of the curling rinks the game was played on the ice in the harbour.

There is a splendid ice rink in Belleville which came into existence a few years ago largely by reason of the generosity of the late Mr. W. J. Hume, which affords opportunity for indoor skating and hockey. This rink seats 3,500 comfortably. Belleville also has a recently formed skating club which has added to the popularity of that splendid sport. There are other rinks in the City not enclosed.

BASEBALL STARTED IN BELLEVILLE ABOUT 1880

In 1919 the Grand Trunk Baseball Club of Belleville were the winners of the Central Ontario Amateur Baseball League, and also winners of the O.B.A.A. or Provincial Championship. The line-up was as follows: Manager, Thos. Fegg. Pitchers, Freddie Goyer and Harry Whalen. Catcher, W. J. "Peeny" Mills; 1st base, Walter Gerow, also Captain; 2nd base, Jas. "Cap" Smith and A. G. Meagher; 3rd base, Joe Kelleher and Harry Mills; short stop, Vernon Weir; outfielders, Sammy Symons, Wilfred "Wickey" Ross, Allan Morden, Jack Casey and Dougall Simmons; Umpire, D. Ramsay; Mascot, Alex Weir.

In 1928 the Belleville Nationals were the winners of the C.O.A.B.L. and the O.B.A.A. and winners of the Provincial senior title. The line-up was as follows:

Manager, Walter Gerow; Captain and catcher, W. J. "Peeny" Mills; pitchers, Percy E. "Hoot" Gibson and Vinny Utronki; first base, Harry Mills; second base, Vern. Weir; third base, Robt. Scott; short-stop, Harry Blakely; outfielders, Stanley Hagerman, Wilfred Ross, Alex. Scott, Alex Weir and Cy Young. Umpire K. J. Colling. Mascot, Walter Gerow, Jr.

HOCKEY

Belleville Intermediate O.H.A. finalists eliminated by Sarnia in March, 1916.

Line-up—Manager "Brock" Shorey; goal, Conley; defence, Wm. Simmons and Vincent "Benney" Whitty; centre, E. "Ted" Whalen; right wing, Sammy Symons; left wing, H. "Herbie" Mitchell; spare men, Douglas Whalen and Frank Goyer. Trainer, Jimmy Barry.

Belleville Senior "B," O.H.A. finalists defeated in final series by Windsor, March 1930.

Coach, Stanley Burgoyne; goal, Thos. Jeffery and C. Buskard; defence, H. "Bouncer" Holway and Alex. Weir; centre, J. "Jack" Leachman; right wing, B. Smith; left wing, O. Mullvihill; alternates, H. Montgomery; H. Canning and Robt. Hull. Trainer, "Billie" Smith.

Belleville Junior O.H.A. team eliminated by Aura Lee in the junior O.H.A. semi-finals, 1916. Manager Richard Arnott; goal, W. "Bill" Green; right wing, J. Armstrong; rover, D. "Daw" Whalen; spare man, Gar. Arnott.

CRICKET

The English game of Cricket was played in Ontario years ago and every city, town and village had one or more cricket clubs.

The leading club of Belleville frequently played matches with the clubs in Cobourg, Trenton, Picton, Napanee, Kingston, Watertown, N.Y., and Oswego, N.Y.

Its chief characteristic was the total absence of rowdiness or rough usage of an umpire. It could be played for long or short periods of time but a match usually lasted most of the day.

The players dressed in white flannels which formed an attractive contrast to the green fields and when the match was being played, a tent was usually erected in which drinks and refreshments were served from time to time during the progress of the match. It has frequently been described as a gentlemen's game. This did not mean that it was confined to persons of means because all classes played cricket, but all players conducted themselves with commendably good behaviour, and in a match no effort was made by victorious players to humil-

iate the defeated players. In fact, the more skilful clubs contested with the less skilful ones with the hope of contributing knowledge and skill in playing the game.

The following is extracted from The Daily Intelligencer:"

"Daily Intelligencer, August 21st, 1856

Cricket

Belleville vs. Napanee

A match was played on the Belleville Cricket ground on Wednesday the 13th inst., between the Napanee and Belleville Clubs excluding the members belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway. The following is the score:

Belleville			
First Innings		Second Innings	
E. Benjamin b O. Frost	1	M. Jellett run out	0
M. Jellett, b Worswick c A. Roblin	2	R. Clarke b Worswick, c	
F. Clarke b O. Frost	9	M. P. Roblin	10
T. Todd b O. Frost	2	F. Clarke b T. Frost, c. O. Frost	3
J. Reeves b Worswick	13	J. Reeves b Worswick	26
O. Hodge, b Worswick	4	O. Hodge b Worswick, c. J. Jenkins	25
J. Ridley b O. Frost	0	J. Reeves b C. Davy	3
J. Reeves b O. Frost, c M. P. Roblin	0	R. P. Jellett b Worswick	0
R. P. Jellett, b Worswick, c. B. C. Davy	1	E. Benjamin b Worswick c. T. Frost	3
R. Clark not out	6	T. Todd b Worswick	13
F. Ridley b Worswick c Taylor	1	R. Ridley run out	4
Byes	9	F. Ridley not out	3
Overs 15	48	Wide Balls 1, byes 4	5
Overs 15			
48			
Napanee			
1st Innings		Second Innings	
J. Taylor b J. Reeves	28	J. Worswick b F. Clarke, c. R. Clarke	3
A. Roblin st. Hodge	3	J. Hoper run out	1
J. Worswick b Clarke	7	A. Roblin b F. Clarke	0
J. Hooper b J. Reeves, c. R. Clarke	0	J. Taylor b J. Reeves, c Todd	14
M. P. Roblin b J. Reeves, c. R. J. Jellett	0	M. P. Roblin, not out	2
O. Frost b J. Reeves st. Hodge	0	O. Frost b F. Clarke	0
B. C. Davy b F. Clark, c. R. P. Jellett	6	B. C. Davy b F. Clark	
J. Frost not out	5	J. Frost run out	9
C. Mills b J. Reeves, st Hodge	1	V. Mills b J. Reeves, c. J. Reeves	3
Jenkins b J. Reeves	0	O. Jenkins b J. Reeves st Hodge	
C. Crysler b J. Reeves, c. Todd	6	C. Crysler b Clarke	1
Byes	2	Byes	3
Overs 12	58	Total	38
Overs 9			
Belleville Total			143
Napanee			96
Belleville victorious by			47"

"Cricket.

August 21st, 1867.

Picton vs. Belleville

A very pleasant game was played between these clubs on the Belleville ground, on Thursday, 13th August, and resulted in the defeat of the Picton Club in one innings, by 73 runs.

Heavy rain in the morning threatened to interfere with the day's enjoyment, but it ceased about 9 o'clock, and the sun coming out soon put the ground in just such condition as a cricketer would wish.

After a good deal of delay, Belleville took the bat at noon, exactly, and in two hours and a half made a score of 123, by really good play. Out of this, Starling, the backbone of

the club and a pretty heavy backbone too, made 30 and Menzies 19, and the objectionable duck egg was only placed opposite two names. Jones bowled well, but the fielding of our Picton friends was not such as we have seen it. The Picton eleven were still more unfortunate with the bat, for after a short innings, the last wicket fell for 21 runs.

It does not seem generous to confine the praise to one's own side without noticing our guests, but justice compels us to speak of the splendid bowling of Holloway and John Smith, against which it was impossible to make runs.

In their second innings, Picton succeeded in scoring only 29, leaving Belleville the victors by 73 in one innings. The players were:

Picton Innings

First Innings		Second Innings	
Merrill b Smith	0	b Holloway	0
H. Chadd b Holloway, c Harper	1	b Smith c Holloway	11
Despard b Holloway	5	b Smith	6
M. Werden b Smith, c Maybee	2	b Holloway c Smith	3
Jones, b Smith	3	b Holloway c Clark	0
Bull b Smith	1	b Holloway c Smith	1
Redmond b Holloway	1	b Holloway	2
Sergeant run out	2	b Smith	3
R. Chadd b Holloway, c. Smith	1	b Holloway	0
S. Werden b Smith, c. Harper	0	Not out	0
Low, not out	0	b and c Smith	1
Byes	1	Byes	1
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	1
Wides	2	Wides	0
Total	21	Total	29

Belleville Innings

Starling b Sergeant	30
Benjamin b Sergeant, c Despart	0
Menzies b Jones c Chadd	19
John Smith b Jones, c Chadd	10
Henry b Jones, c Sergeant	9
Clark, b Jones	6
Robertson b Sergeant	3
Maybee not out	13
Harper b Sergeant, c Jones	7
Holloway, b Jones	0
Bogart b Chadd	5
Byes	8
Leg Byes	2
Wides	11
Total	123"

"Daily Intelligencer, September 15th, 1861

CRICKET

Belleville vs. Kingston

Below we give the score of a game played on the Kingston ground on Friday last between the two clubs which resulted in the defeat of the latter by five wickets. The game was well contested, and when the Belleville club took the bat the second time they looked for a victory, but not for so great a one as they gained. The day was all that could have been wished, and drew to the ground many spectators. The raised seats in the very fine Club House were filled with ladies.

On the part of Kingston the batting of Messrs. Wibodo, Hardinge and Draper was good and Mr. Deacon's long-stopping was capital. On the part of Belleville the batting of F. A. Despard, Starling, W. P. Despard and Perkins was excellent. The fine play of the first mentioned gentlemen eliciting frequent applause.

We are informed that the decisions of the Belleville umpire were most impartial. The following is the score:

First Innings		Kingston	Second Innings	
Worswick c Starling, b Menzies	2	b Starling	7	
Wibodo b Reeves	9	c Despard b Starling	23	
Vardva run out	8	b Perkins	1	
Gildersleeve b Perkins	3	b Starling	0	
Draper b Perkins	9	c Perkins b Starling	2	
Hardinge b Reeves	1	c Dickens b Menzies	17	
Steel st. Crabtree b Reeves	3	b Starling	2	
Yarker st. Crabtree b Reeves	0	c Starling b Reeves	0	
Boyd not out	6	1 bw, b Perkins	4	
David b Reeves	4	Not out	0	
Deacon run out	1	c Dickson b Starling	3	
Extras	26	Extras	21	
	72		80	
First Innings		Belleville	Second Innings	
Starling c Gildersleeve b Vardon	19	b Gildersleeve	7	
W. P. Despard b Boyd	9	run out	12	
Crabtree b Boyd	15	b Worswick	9	
Perkins v Worswick	15	b Worswick	0	
F. A. Despard st Yarker b Hardinge	32	not out	23	
Robertson c Boyd b Worswick	1	b Boyd	0	
Menzies c Boyd b Worswick	0	not out	3	
Peeves run out	0	Extras	11	
Dickson b Boyd	2			
Ridley not out	6			
Stephens c Yarker b Hardinge	0			
Extras	4			
	88		65	

May 19th, 1882

"An enthusiastic meeting of the recently amalgamated cricket clubs was held at the Hub Hotel last night for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the season. The following officers were elected: Patron, Mr. Alex. Robertson, M.P.P.; President, Ald. C. H. Starling; Vice Presidents, Mr. W. H. Biggar, and Mr. H. A. Hodgson; Secretary, Mr. J. D. Clarke; Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Dean; Committee of Management, Messrs. J. Soby, J. Jenkins, E. Corby, W. N. Thomas, R. Lazier, J. E. Halliwell and Duff. The old cricket field (south of Dundas Street) will be leased for use this season. A subscription list was opened and \$61.00 was subscribed in a few minutes. The boys are sanguine of success this summer and with proper practise, we see no reason why their expectations should not be realized."

July 6th, 1882

"The cricket match between married and single men which took place yesterday afternoon was not finished as a shower of rain came on suddenly and stopped the play before the married men had completed their first inning. In their first inning the bachelors made 52 of which 24 were contributed by J. Jenkins. When the stumps were drawn the benedicts had made 19 runs with five wickets down. The game will be continued and if possible finished tomorrow afternoon."

July 7th, 1882

"The cricket match between the Bachelors and Married Men was not finished yesterday afternoon as very few of the bachelors appeared on the scene of action. No doubt they were otherwise engaged."

August 2nd, 1882

"The following persons will compose the home team in the cricket match with Napanee tomorrow: Messrs. Jenkins, Corby, Soby, Hogson, Peden, Reeves, Thomas, Clarke, Halliwell, Farrar and Dickens. The club at a meeting last night decided to admit a number of cows to pasture on the grounds hereafter as the land is now in better condition. The admission to the match tomorrow will be free."

LACROSSE

June 17th, 1882

"The new uniforms for the members of the Oka Lacrosse team have arrived from Toronto. They are exceedingly neat and tasteful."

August 18th, 1882

"The members of the Oka Lacrosse Club have decided to play mornings in future and the boys will meet at six o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings on the old Cricket field. Of course this early practice is not intended to interfere with the usual evening practice."

August 11th, 1882

"The Madoc Lacrosse Club will be known as "The Sioux Lacrosse Club," the present officers are Mr. J. R. Orr, Captain, and Mr. S. F. Weaver, Secretary-Treasurer."

August 18th, 1882

"Mr. Fred Reynolds has returned to the city from Rochester, N.Y., where he has been for the past few days making preparations for the exhibition lacrosse match in that city between the Okas of this city and the Beavers of Port Hope. The following players will compose the team: C. Kenny, goal; A. H. Coleman, point; H. Burdett, cover point; E. Halliwell, F. Lewis, and W. Henderson, defence field; H. S. Beasley, centre; D. S. Wallbridge, W. Greatrix, and W. Garratt, home field; J. Fleming, in home; Welan, out home; H. James, spare man.

August 27th, 1882

"The first lacrosse match that was ever played in Madoc took place on Tuesday, August 22nd, between the clerks and mechanics of the Sioux Lacrosse Club of that village. The clerks won."

June 14th, 1892

"An interesting game of lacrosse was played on Saturday between the Quinte team of this city and a team from Port Hope which resulted in victory for the Belleville team; the score being 2 to 0. The first goal was scored in 23 minutes and the second in one hour and five minutes. Following are the names of the Quinte players: Maccloud, Hitchon, Holton, Brophy, Phillips, Thompson, Gordiner, Twining, Christie, Burwell, Colling, Overell and Moore. Referee Parker Thomas. Mr. Christie, operator of the G. T. R., was knocked insensible during the latter part of the game. Dr. Dolan, however, was on the grounds and soon brought him around."

A form of indoor lacrosse has recently come into existence but as every locality cannot have a building large enough for this game to be played inside it is not likely to become generally popular. The name applied to indoor lacrosse is Box Lacrosse. It is played in the Belleville Arena.

March 28th, 1903

"The new cricket club is off to a good start. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Sir Mackenzie Bowell; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mayor Graham, Mr. H. Corby, ex-M.P.; Mr. E. Gus Porter, M.P.; Mr. W. B. Northrup, M.P.; Mr. Thos. Ritchie; Mr. J. H. Wheeler; Mr. George Wallbridge; Mr. A. G. Parker; Mr. C. M. Stork; Mr. Wm. E. Hamilton; Mr. John W. Murray; President, Mr. E. F. Milburn; Vice President, Dr. Perry Goldsmith; Sec.-Treas., Mr. H. J. Clarke; Captain, Mr. A. F. Davis; Grounds Committee, Messrs. Walker, Davis and Barragar. Mr. E. F. Milburn occupied the chair at the organization meeting."



SOUTH END ATHLETIC CLUB

Situated on the westerly side of Front Street adjoining the Harbour. This Club has encouraged aquatics and other sports.

AQUATICS

First Class Yachts

"Rivet," owned by the late Judge Sherwood, built of steel in Great Britain, standing keel and carried mainsail, topsail, staysail and jib topsail.

"Madcap" owned by Foster and Foster, dry goods merchants, centre board build and carried all the sails, built by the late Alexander Cuthbert.

"Dauntless," built in Quebec and was brought to Belleville in 1875. Centre board build, carried all the sails and was owned by a Syndicate, some of the members of which were John Bell, Q.C., David Fitzceathly, Thomas Kelso, D. B. Robertson and Fred Ridley.

"Atlanta," built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, for the late J. J. B. Flint and the late C. P. Holton. She challenged for the America cup and went to New York to sail there in 1881. She was scarcely finished when she started from here for that race. They had to fill her with iron ore to tip her to one side to go through the Erie Canal and when she landed in New York she was in an unfinished condition, but made a fair showing for the America cup. In 1883 she went to Chicago, Captain Cuthbert, Henry Covert, second in command, and a crew consisting of William Haslett, Joe Lambert, Edward Catton and Wm. Rogers. The late C. P. Holton, one of the owners, was also on board. She sailed down through the gap, up Lake Ontario, through the Welland Canal, into Lake Erie, up through St. Clair River to Lake Huron, through the Straits of Mackinaw to Lake Michigan to Chicago. It took about three weeks to make the trip. She entered the race for the Fisher Cup and a five hundred dollar prize. This represented the championship for yachts sailing on fresh water. The other boats were "Ileen" of Toronto, the "Cora" of Chicago, and the "Wasp" of Chicago; the latter was a larger boat than the "Atlanta." The course was ten miles to windward and back, twenty miles. In the first race, the "Atlanta" was leading but broke her spinnaker boom with a result that she lost the race. The race was won by the "Cora" of Chicago.

The Captain of the "Atlanta" at once challenged the "Cora" to a match race which took place about a week later. The "Atlanta" beat the "Cora" by sixteen minutes over the same course. The "Atlanta" then returned to Belleville with the Fisher Cup and the championship for yachts on fresh water and landed back for the Fall Regatta at Cobourg and won the race by about twenty-two minutes. Later the "Nora" of Belleville challenged the "Atlanta" of Belleville to a match race in which the "Nora" won and received the Fisher Cup and the championship for yachts on fresh water. The "Atlanta" later won the cup back, and it was afterwards won by the yacht "Onward" of Rochester, N.Y.

"Nora" owned by the late John Bell, Q.C., named after one of his daughters, was first built and owned by Alexander Cuthbert and was called the "Union Jack." Centre board built and carried the usual sails. This was the boat that won the championship on fresh water referred to above.

Second Class Yachts

"Katie Gray" built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, owned by the late W. H. Campbell, a former Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Belleville, about ten tons, centre board build. She carried a mainsail, topsail, staysail and a jib topsail.

"Kathleen" built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, owned by the late R. J. Bell, centre board build. She carried the same sails as the "Katie Gray."

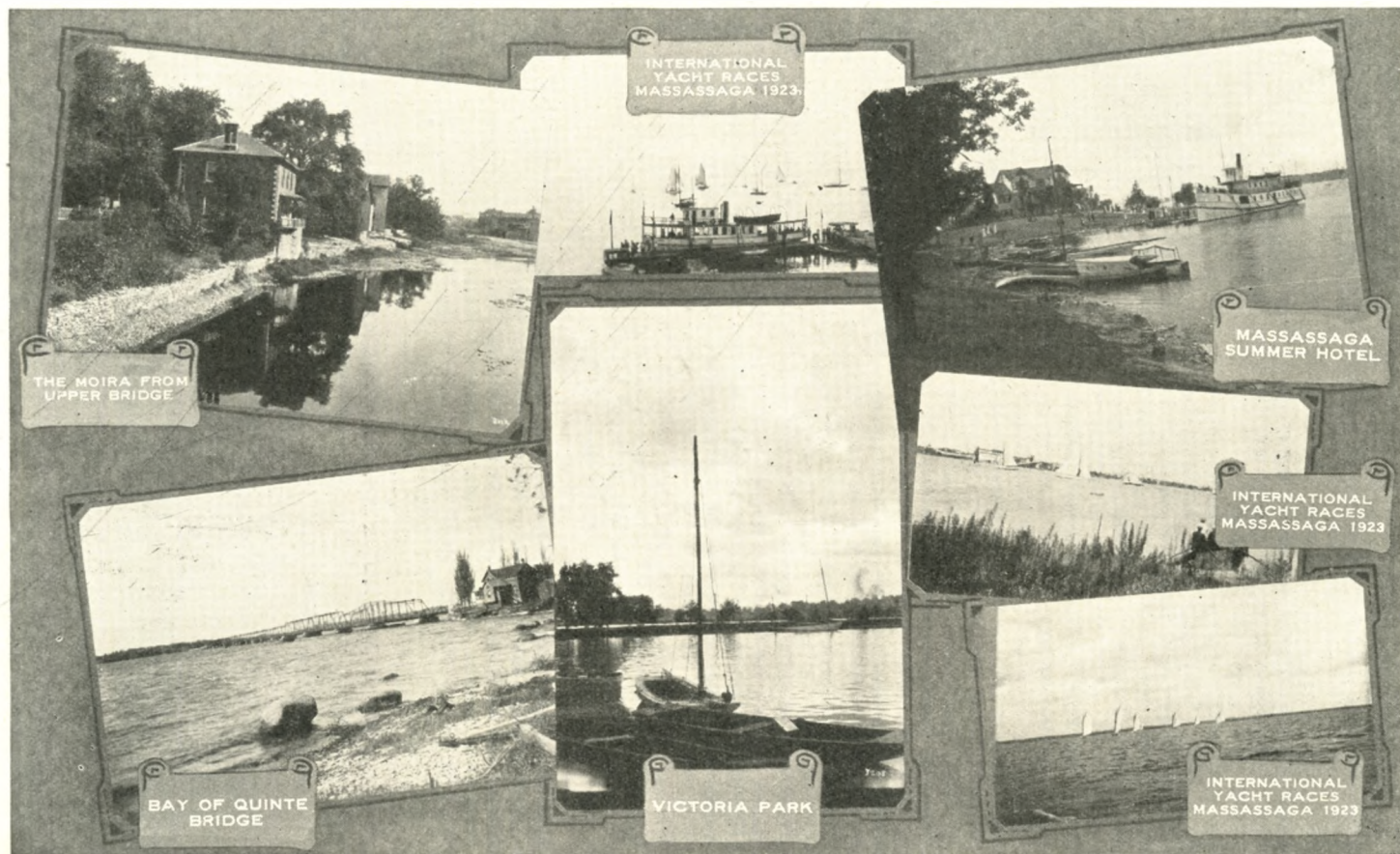
"Eanid," built by Dow Claus of Brigh-



YACHT "ATLANTA"



A SCENE IN BELLEVILLE HARBOUR



GROUP CUT OF MASSASSAGA YACHT RACES

ton, owned by the late D. R. Leavens, about the same size as "Katie Gray" and carrying about the same sails.

"Peerless" built by the late R. M. Roy and owned by him, about the same tonnage and size as the above, centre board build.

"Gracie," centre board build, same sails and tonnage, and built and owned by the late R. M. Roy.

"Resolute," about same tonnage, sails and centre board build, owned and built by the late R. M. Roy.

"Iolantha," built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, owned by the late W. H. Biggar, Q.C., and J. V. Jenkins, about same tonnage, centre board build, and carried about same sails as above.

"Surprise," built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, owned for a time by Belleville people and later by Alex Forbes at Trenton, about the same size as above.

"Sylvia," built and owned by William Pike, about the same size and sails, standing keel.

"Spray" standing keel about the same tonnage as above.

"Yoda" built and owned by the late R. H. Fenwick.

Third Class Yachts

"Minnie A," owned and built by the late Mr. Addison, five ton, centre board build, sails and mainsail and jib.

"Wideawake," owned by the late James D. Clarke, built by the late Alexander Cuthbert, five tons, mainsail and jib, centre board build.

"Zeppa," owned and built by Prof. Green of the O.S.D.

"I X L," clinker build.

Fourth Class Yachts

"Sunberry," owned by the late U. E. Thompson, and others among the well-known sailboats were the "Favorites" and the "Troubler."

Following are some of the punts that participated in races years ago:

"Independent," owned by Henry Grace.

"Sawdust Maid," owned by Ed. Kellaway.

"Imp," owned by E. Finkle.

"Brown Bread," owned by Angus Fergeneau.

"Lipton," owned by Billy Smith.

For many years there have been many punts with good sailing records at Belleville.

The Club at Belleville was called the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club," and has had an existence of over seventy years. The Belleville Yachts frequently raced at Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Toronto, Oswego, and Rochester. The Belleville yachts were exceptionally successful. It was considered the best club on the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario.

The Yacht sailing course for Belleville was on Big Bay, off Massassaga Park in a triangular course, ten miles each side making a total of thirty miles. The first class boats sailed three times around, the second class boats sailed twice around, and the third class boats sailed around once. The punt races were around Snake Island and back to Massassaga Park.

Canoeing has also been a popular sport.

Racing by smaller craft such as punts and dinghies has been popular in Belleville for many years and are usually sailed off the south end of Queen Victoria Park. Sometimes as many as nine punts would be entered in the races.

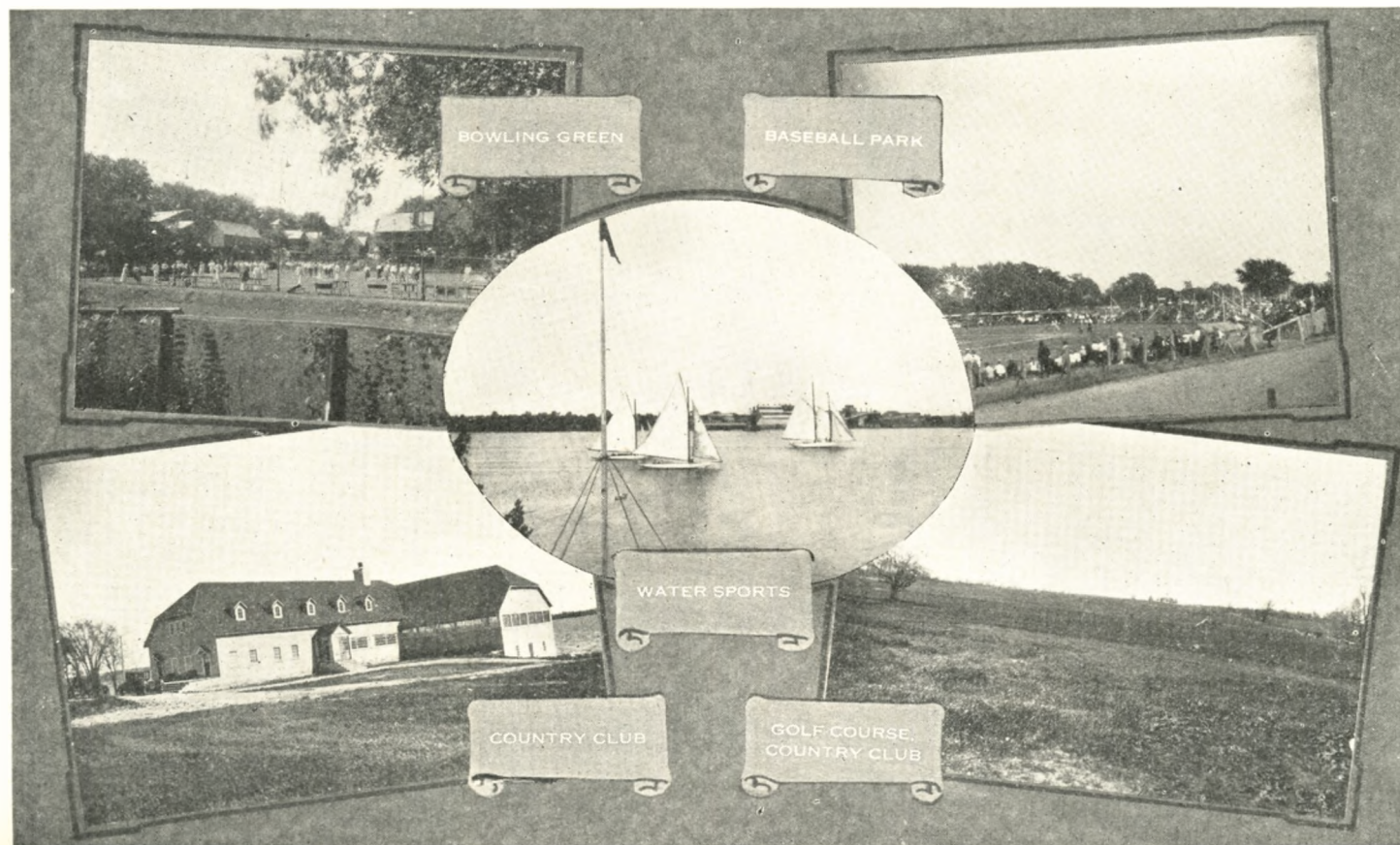
In August 1896 a rowing regatta was held on the Bay of Quinte at Belleville in which some of the most celebrated oarsmen of the world participated, including the late Edward Hanlan, who became champion of the world, Edward Durnan, J. G. Hackett, E. Rogers and George Bubar. One race was a contest between a four-oared group of noted English oarsmen and a similar group of oarsmen from this Continent. The Englishmen won the race. The regatta continued during the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of August.

GOLF

Golf has become popular in Belleville and is played on the links of the Bay of Quinte Country Club in the Township of Sidney, a short distance west of Belleville. It is also played on the links of the Belleville Golf Club just east of the City.

SKIING

Of recent years skiing has become a popular sport and when sufficient snow is available many persons go to the Oak Hills situated on the Stirling road north of Belleville to participate in this sport.



GROUP CUT OF COUNTRY CLUB AND GOLF COURSE, ETC.

CHAPTER XIV

SECULAR INSTITUTIONS

Including W.C.A., Hospital, Home for the Aged, Y.M.C.A.,
Children's Aid, Red Cross and V.O.N.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

THE Association was incorporated by a Statute passed by the Legislature of Ontario on the 20th day of April, 1907, prior to which date it existed and carried on its work as an incorporated Association. A copy of the Statute incorporating the Association appears in another portion of this volume.

The following is a list of the first officers of the Women's Christian Association elected together with the names of the ladies who have since occupied the office of president and of a few of the active workers of the Association. At the inaugural meeting November 18th, 1879. Mrs. Jacques, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jacques, Principal of Albert College, was elected first President. The other officers selected at that meeting were Vice Presidents Mrs. Nathan Jones, Mrs. Wm. Ponton, Miss Billborough; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. G. Osborne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. J. B. Flint; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Holden. Mrs. Jacques died in April, 1880, and was succeeded in the office of President by Mrs. Nathan Jones, who was succeeded in the office of the first Vice President by Mrs. Robert Tannahill.

List of Past Presidents: Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Jacques, November 1879, to April 1880; Mrs. Nathan Jones, 1880 to 1885; Mrs. (Rev.) M. W. McLean, 1886 to 1893; Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Clark, 1893 to 1895—1899 to 1902; Mrs. L. W. Yeomans, 1895 to 1896—1902 to 1907; Mrs. R. J. Bell, 1896 to 1897—1934 to 1936; Mrs. Furnival, 1897 to 1898; Mrs. John Lewis, 1907 to 1911; Miss McKay, 1911 to 1912; Mrs. Henry Pringle, 1912 to 1913; Mrs. (Judge) G. E. Deroche, 1913 to 1918; Mrs. W. C. Mikel, 1918 to 1931; Mrs. (Dr.) V. Blakslee, 1936 to 1940; Mrs. J. Reg. Abrams, 1941, 1942, 1943.

Many other ladies of Belleville have rendered splendid service in the different departments of the work including Mrs. (Senator) Henry Corby, Mrs. (Col.) Lazier, Mrs. (Judge) J. F. Wills, Mrs. J. C. Moynes, Mrs. Jas. St. Charles, Miss Helen Wallbridge, Miss Julia Ponton, Mrs. G. F. Stewart, Mrs. A. G. Vermilyea, Mrs. Coulson, Mrs. Alex Ray, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Geo. Denmark, Miss Charlotte Hay, Miss Helen Lynch, Miss Ann Hurley, Mrs. J. Wilfred Holmes, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Brown.

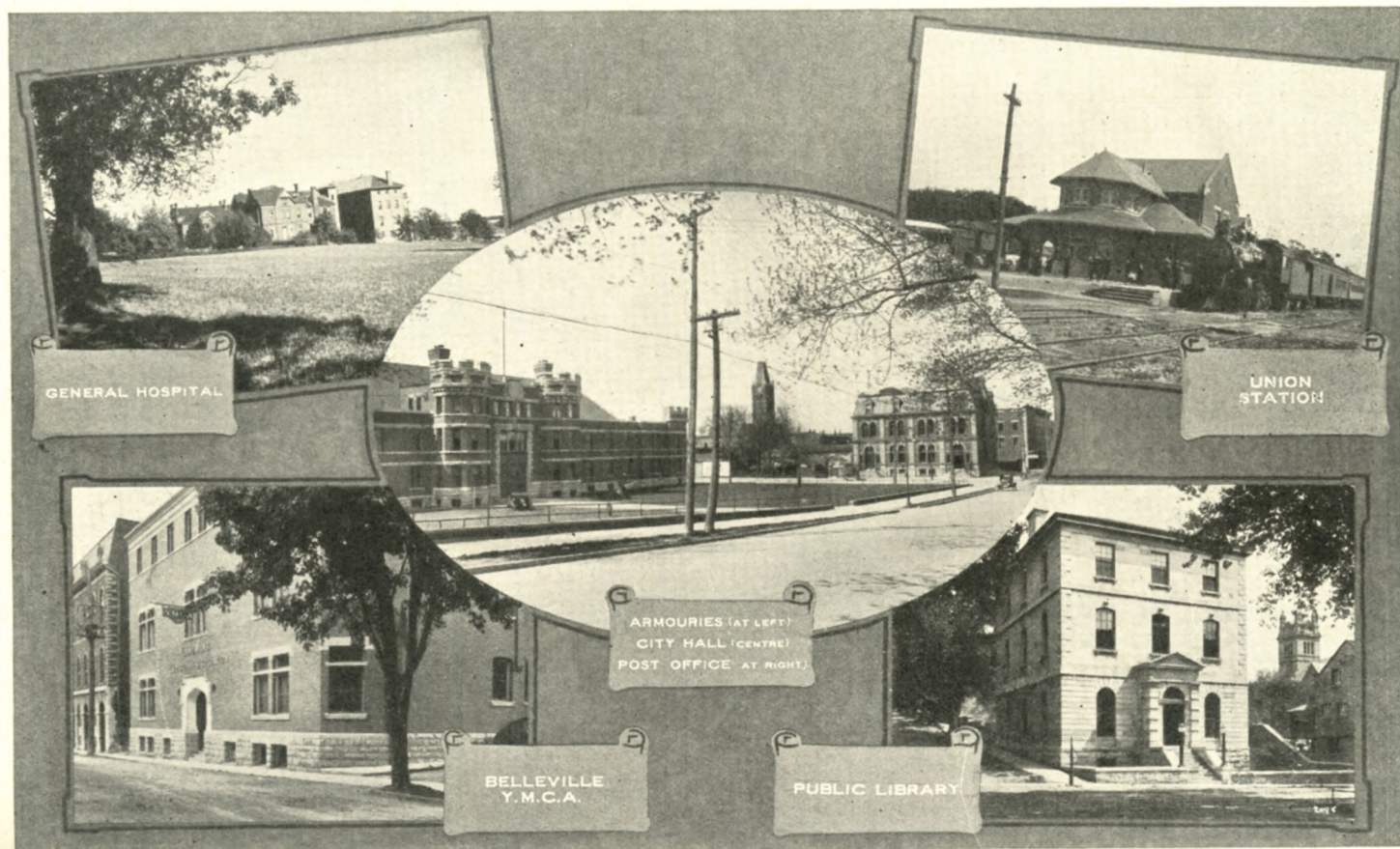
The Association is carried on by twenty-five ladies of Belleville called trustees elected by vote at the annual meeting. The trustees meet once a month to dispose of the business which in the interval is attended to by various standing committees.

The Association has handled several millions of dollars, provided hospital service for the sick and injured, cared for the aged and administered the public and a great deal of private funds in the City for the poor and indigent.

The Association owns the Belleville Hospital. After the opening of the Hospital it was carried on by a committee composed of members of the Association. Some years ago the Women's Christian Association passed a by-law providing for the internal management of the Hospital by a Board of Governors composed of men to be selected by the Women's Christian Association, the City Council and the County Council, the Medical Staff and the Medical Association of Hastings and Prince Edward Counties; in the event of no selection being made by the City Council or the County Council then by the Women's Christian Association.

The Board of Governors for the year 1943 is composed of the following: Mackenzie Robertson, chairman; E. P. Bernstein, Vice Chairman; C. J. Jewell, J. H. Legate, Dr. G. A. Morton, Ormond Butler, Dr. G. A. Cronk, Dr. A. C. Locke, Mayor Harry Rollins, R. Wotton, Dr. Lumb, Warden of the County of Hastings; Earle S. Denyes.

The Board of Governors appointed Gordon Arthur Friesen as the first Administrator of the Hospital, Miss Ruth Thompson as Director of Nursing, and Miss Dorothy Riddell, as instructor of nurses. Gordon Friesen, having resigned and enlisted in the Air Force, J. G. Barclay was appointed administrator, and Pathologist Dr. J. B. McKay, Pharmacist and Stores Harold Lennox, X-ray technician, George Williams; Dietitian, Miss Corrine Terice.



The above picture shows the Y.M.C.A. on Campbell Street. It also shows the Corby Public Library, the General Hospital prior to the additions and improvements completed in 1940, the Armouries on the South East Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, the Dominion Government Post Office and Revenue Buildings, the tower of the City hall and the Union Station, now the C. P. R. Station.



W. C. A. HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE

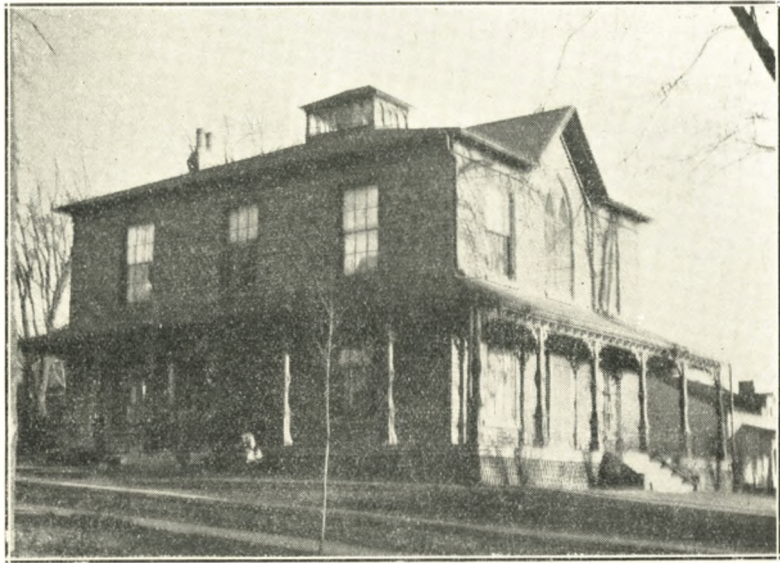
South side of Dundas Street, as remodelled and improved in 1940. It is now on the list of improved Hospitals in Canada and the United States. The two smaller buildings to the west, are nurses' homes.

This hospital is the only hospital in Canada that is owned by women and carried on under the direction of women.

Additions and improvements to the Hospital have been completed in the early part of 1940 at a cost of over \$200,000.00. The building formerly used as a Children's Shelter has been acquired by the W.C.A. and has been put in condition as an additional nurses' home and is situated conveniently to the Hospital and to the nurses' home already in use. Both Homes were provided through a legacy from the late Thomas Ritchie. The Hospital now accommodates about one hundred patients. Provision is also made in the Hospital for an isolation section for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases by a special arrangement with the Corporation of the City of Belleville. The hospital and the two nurses' homes are situated on the southerly side of Dundas Street and the easterly side of McDonald avenue overlooking the Bay of Quinte. Both nurses' homes were provided through a legacy from the will of the late Thomas Ritchie. The hospital has been placed upon the list of Improved Hospitals in Canada and the United States. The Women's Christian Association also owns and operates the Belleville Home for the Aged, to which admission is obtained through a Committee of the Association. The Home is situated at the southeast corner of John and Dundas Streets.

Home for the Aged. Board of Management for 1942 is as follows: Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Purdy; Assistant Chairman, Mrs. Harry Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Hogle, and Mrs. W. A. Woodley, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mrs. E. Thomas, Mrs. J. F. Wills, Mrs. O. A. Marshall, Mrs. T. R. Dolan, Mrs. R. Abrams, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. M. Tovell, Mrs. W. N. Edwards, Mrs. G. F. Stewart.

Indigent Department: Chairman, Miss Helena Lynch. As appears in Biblical authority Belleville has always had some poor and indigent persons arising sometimes from physical or mental incapacity and sometimes from misfortunes. The number arising from the latter condition was not large in the earlier times because most persons produced from their own labour a large portion of the fruit and vegetable foods required for themselves and also required to maintain food animals for themselves such as cows, pigs, hens, ducks and geese. The objection to the noise and odors arising from food animals has led to the discon-



**BELLEVILLE HOME FOR THE AGED OWNED BY THE W.C.A.
AT BELLEVILLE**

tinuance of the keeping of these animals and the discontinuance of the production of fruit and vegetables has put a further burden upon the public expenditures for the poor and indigent in the community which is now in charge of the Administrator, Miss Helena Lynch.

Chairmen of the Magdalene and Jail Committee: Mrs. F. S. Anderson, and Mrs. Smith.

The Officers of the Association for 1943 are as follows: Hon. Presidents, Mrs. W. C. Mikel, Mrs. G. F. Stewart and Mrs. J. F. Wills, and Mrs. V. Blakslee; President, Mrs. J. Reg. Abrams; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. G. A. Morton; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. E. A. Hogle; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. O. A. Marshall; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Hurst; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Carl Read; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Imlah; Custodians, Mrs. W. C. Mikel and Mrs. A. E. Purdy.

There is an Advisory Board comprising the following citizens: W. H. Morton, W. C. Mikel, J. W. Imlah, C. T. Dolan, Dr. J. Marshall, A. McGie, C. L. Jewell, Judge C. A. Cameron, R. D. Arnott, M.P.P.

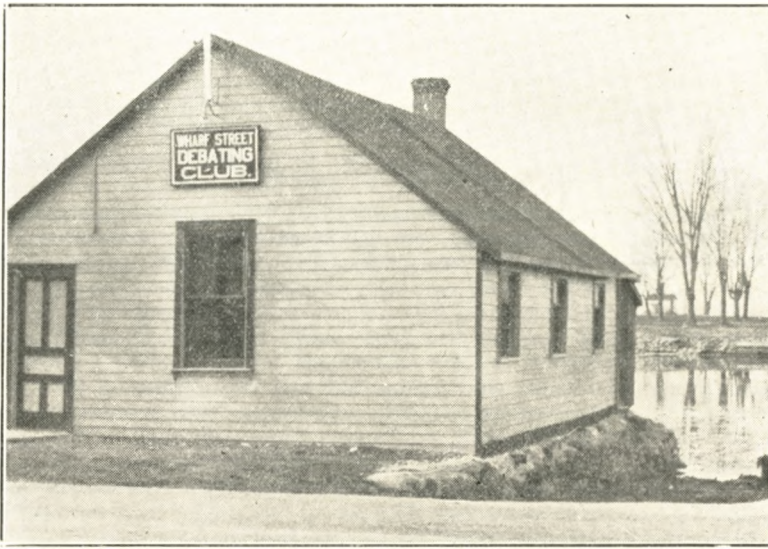
An Organization known as the Hospital Auxiliary has been formed and composed of all ladies of Belleville who desire to aid hospital work.

The following are the officers for 1943: Honorary Presidents: Mrs. W. C. Mikel, Mrs. R. Flynn; President, Mrs. G. H. Stobie; 1st Vice President, Mrs. J. O'Flynn; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. E. M. McDonald; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Morton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. Earle; Treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Anderson; Social Welfare, Miss Ruth Thompson; Visiting Committee, Mrs. M. Robertson, Mrs. E. Bernstein.

THE BELLEVILLE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In September 1892 Mr. J. A. Stead Burns of the National Council Y.M.C.A. discussed with the Guild of St. Andrew's Church the possibility of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association in Belleville. The late Colonel W. N. Ponton was at that time the President of the St. Andrew's Guild. The idea of Christian Work among young men by young men appealed to the group and some further help was sought from the National Council looking toward the development of the Association work in Belleville. In April 1893 meetings were held in the Royal Templars Hall. In August 1893 meetings were transferred to the Mechanic's Institute. An active piece of work was carried on in the rooms on Front Street till 1912 when the new building on Campbell Street was erected, and is still the home of the Association.

The early records show that ever since organization there was co-operation with the Ministerial Union in the arrangement of meetings and conference regarding the program of the Association. In 1895 the Association assisted in Sunday Anniversary Services in the Churches. During the year 1900 free membership tickets were issued to the men who had volunteered for service in the South African War. The Association privileges were extended to women and the first Ladies' Class formed in October, 1907.



WHARF STREET DEBATING CLUB

This is an organization started about 1910 in a building situated on the westerly side of Front Street in Foster Ward opposite St. Paul Street formerly called Wharf Street. The Club is intended to afford an opportunity for the discussion of municipal matters and also for social activities in that portion of the City.

The Association was incorporated in 1911 with the following names appearing in the Bill:

R. J. Graham, President; D. V. Sinclair, Vice-President; Judge G. E. Deroche, 2nd Vice-President; F. S. Deacon, Treasurer; E. P. Frederick, Secretary; W. B. Riggs, P. J. Smith, C. A. Hart, W. A. Chown, C. S. Clapp, E. F. Dickens, C. B. Scantlebury, J. A. Marsh, A. E. Bailey, W. B. Deacon, Walter Alford, John Elliott, Jesse Barlow, James Dyer, J. O. R. McCurdy, G. T. Woodley and J. L. Hess, General Secretary.

The following have been honored with the office of President:

W. W. Chown	April 1893 to February 1896	P. C. MacLaurin	to May 1918
W. H. Gordon	to January 1897	H. W. Ackerman	to May 1920
D. V. Sinclair	to January 1899	Dr. Yeomans	to May 1921
H. C. Hunt	to January 1901	H. W. Ackerman	to May 1922
W. B. Biggs	to January 1902	G. F. Ostrom	to May 1924
W. W. Chown	to January 1903	G. F. Cole	to May 1925
Dr. W. Galbraith	to July 1903	G. B. Smith	to May 1927
D. V. Sinclair	to 1905	B. F. Jennings	to May 1932
J. A. Tousaw	January 1905 to January 1907	Stephen License	to June 1934
C. S. Clapp	to May 1909	M. P. Duff	1935 - 1936
R. J. Graham	to May 1911	Howard J. Clark	1937
D. V. Sinclair	to July 1913	F. R. Wotten	1938
A. E. Bailey	to January 1915	Norman E. Edwards	1939
Dr. J. P. C. McCullough	to August 1915	Newton Thompson	1940
W. B. Deacon	to October 1915	Lorne McDougall	1941-1942
D. V. Sinclair	to May 1916		

The Association has continued to grow and holds an important place in the life of the community. Its four-fold Christian Character Building Programme with religious, educational, social and physical activities has been expanded and extended until Church and other groups within a radius of twenty-five miles are enjoying the privileges and advantages of the Association.

The Association serves a membership of over 500 including persons of both sexes from ten years of age upwards.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Association renders a continuous and valuable voluntary service that is greatly appreciated.

Mr. J. L. Hess was General Secretary of the Association at the time of the erection of the new building, and continued for a number of years. Mr. J. E. Shortt, the present Secretary formerly of the West End Association, in Toronto, assumed office in Belleville, October 1st, 1927.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

This Society was formed and a declaration of Incorporation filed with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hastings, June 29th, 1907.

The first officers elected were Hon. President, Sir Mackenzie Bowell; President, His Honour Judge G. E. Deroche; 1st Vice-President, J. M. Hurley; 2nd Vice President, H. C. Hunt; Secretary, Rev. Chas. E. Emerson; Treasurer, Wm. McIntosh; Solicitor, W. C. Mikel; Agent and Executive Officer, A. E. Checker. The above officers with the following constituted the first Board of Management—D. V. Sinclair, Miss Ritchie, R. Wardrope, Miss M. Holden, T. W. London, Miss Durmet, P. J. Smith, Mrs. Wallace, Ald. E. J. Butler, Mrs. Jas. St. Charles, Fred Deacon, John Downey, and the Ministers of the Gospel in the City of Belleville, the Captain or Commissioner of the Salvation Army, the resident recognized leader or Evangelist of the Society of Brethren.

The following persons have held the position of President: His Honour Judge G. E. Deroche, John Williams, C. B. Scantlebury, Thomas Ritchie, Dr. Farley, Rev. A. M. Hubly, A. E. Bailey, H. W. Ackerman, Rev. D. C. Ramsay, Rev. W. H. Wallace, Rev. A. S. Kerr, Mrs. J. A. McFee, W. H. Merry, Chas. Hanna, John Elliott, E. R. McBride, H. B. Fetterley.

W. H. Wrightmeyer was appointed agent in October, 1909, and held the office until he resigned to join the overseas forces, March 6th, 1916, following which T. D. Ruston was appointed agent and has continued in that office.

Through the generosity of the late Thomas Ritchie a Children's Shelter was erected on land adjoining property of the Belleville General hospital on the southerly side of Dundas Street, Belleville.

Contributions towards the erection of the shelter were also made by the Corporation of the City of Belleville, Town of Trenton, County of Hastings, and private individuals. The shelter consisted of a splendid brick building. After the shelter had been carried on for a number of years the Provincial Government decided to discontinue the system of children's shelters and have arrangements made to place dependent children in homes of persons who were willing to receive the children for a reasonable remuneration. This, of course, applied to such children as were not legally adopted, the object being to give the children the benefit of home life instead of life in the institution. Following this change of system the building used as the Children's Shelter was sold by the Children's Aid Society to the Women's Christian Association of Belleville in 1939 and has been by the Association renovated, remodelled and made available as an additional nurses' home for the use of the Belleville hospital.

The Children's Aid Society is composed of citizens who express their desire to join by sending in their names to the Association and paying a small annual fee.

The Officers of the Children's Aid Society for 1943 are as follows: President, H. B. Fetterley; Vice Presidents, Mrs. F. S. Anderson, Rev. Dr. J. Semple, Rev. A. Beauchamp Payne, Rev. H. O. Eastman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. McFee; Treasurer, Mr. Howard Frost; Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary, Thos. D. Ruston; Hon. Solicitor, B. C. Donnan, K.C., Social Workers, M. M. Robbins, B.A.W. Lockyer.

August 30th, 1933, the Children's Aid Society obtained Letters of Incorporation, of which the following is a copy.

"COAT OF ARMS PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY THE HONOURABLE GEORGE HOLMES CHALLIES, Provincial Secretary,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING

WHEREAS The Companies Act provides that with the exceptions therein mentioned the Lieutenant-Governor may by Letters Patent create and constitute bodies corporate and politic for any of the purposes to which the authority of the Legislature of Ontario extends;

AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further provided that the Provincial Secretary may, under the Seal of his office have, use, exercise, and enjoy any power, right, or authority conferred by the said Act on the Lieutenant-Governor;

AND WHEREAS by their Petition in that behalf the persons herein mentioned have prayed for a Letters Patent constituting them a body corporate and politic for the due carrying out of the undertaking hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear that the said persons have complied with the conditions precedent to the grant of the desired Letters Patent, and that the said undertaking is within the scope of the said Act;

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act I DO BY THESE LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTE the Persons hereinafter named that is to say: Henry Willis Ackerman, Financier; Edmund Rose McBride, Merchant; Howard Middleton Frost, Insurance Agent; Agnes Augusta McFee, married woman; and Elizabeth Scantlebury, widow; all of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario; and any others who have become subscribers to the memorandum of agreement of the Corporation, and persons who hereafter become members thereof, a corporation without share capital under the name of The Children's Aid Society of the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings and Town of Trenton for the following purposes and objects, that is to say:

- (a) To protect children from cruelty and neglect on the part of the parents, guardians or others;
- (b) To care for and control neglected children;
- (c) To improve the home life of children;
- (d) To secure foster homes for children who have no homes or proper homes of their own;
- (e) Generally to discharge the functions of a Children's Aid Society under The Children's Protection Act and to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the said Act and other legislation in the interests of children; and
- (f) To do all things incidental or conducive to the foregoing objects or any of them;

THE HEAD OFFICE of the Corporation to be situate at the said City of Belleville; and

THE FIRST DIRECTORS of the Corporation to be Henry Willis Ackerman, Edmund Rose McBride, Howard Middleton Frost, Agnes Augusta McFee and Elizabeth Scantlebury, hereinbefore mentioned:

AND IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED AND DECLARED THAT (1) The subscribers to the Memorandum of Agreement of the Corporation shall be the first members and the Corporation shall consist of the subscribers and of those who shall hereafter be duly elected as members of the Corporation in accordance with the by-laws and regulations from time to time in force; (2) The interest of a member in the Corporation shall not be transferable, and shall lapse and cease to exist upon the death of such member, or when such member shall cease to be a member by resignation or otherwise in accordance with the by-laws and regulations from time to time in force; (3) The directors of the Corporation shall constitute the Committee of Management of the Corporation; and (4) The by-laws and regulations for (a) the election of members, trustees, directors and officers, (b) the holding of meetings of members, trustees and directors, (c) the establishment of branches, (d) the payment of directors, trustees, officers and employees, and (e) the control and management of the affairs of the Corporation, shall be made and established, subject to amendment or repeal as therein or hereafter by by-law or regulation provided, at a general meeting to be held not later than six months after incorporation at such time and place as the directors may determine, and such by-laws, regulations and amendments shall replace, exclude or modify those set out in Form 4 in the Schedule to The Companies Act, save that in any matters covered by such Form 4 and not provided for in the corporation's by-laws, regulations or amendments, the provisions of said Form 4 shall apply and be in force, but all such matters which, after the passing of the Corporation's first by-laws and regulations, may be left to be governed by such Form 4 may be varied, amended, excluded or modified by any by-laws or regulations;

AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDAINED AND DECLARED that the said Corporation shall be carried on without the purpose of gain for its members, and that any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of office at the City of Toronto in the said Province of Ontario this thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

(SEAL)

(Signed)

GEO. H. CHALLIES,

Provincial Secretary."



**KIWANIS CENTRE AND BLOOD DONORS' CLINIC, N.W. CORNER
WILLIAM AND DUNDAS STREETS**

It consists of a large building with stone foundation and brick super-structure of two stories. The acquisition and furnishing of this property were made possible by the generosity of Lt.-Col. P. H. Wills, the Kiwanis Club, City Council and Belleville Citizens.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY — BELLEVILLE BRANCH

During the last great European war the Red Cross Society, Belleville Branch, became very active and added to its activities, the work of a Patriotic League.

The first meeting of the organization was held August 28th, 1914, when the following officers were elected:

President	Mrs. S. S. Lazier	1st Vice-President	Mrs. Dr. McColl
Secretary	Mrs. W. C. Mikel	2nd Vice-President	Mrs. Col. Ponton
Treasurer	Mrs. Jas. St. Charles	3rd Vice-President	Mrs. J. F. Wills

At the second meeting Mrs. St. Charles asked to be relieved of the office of Treasurer, and Mrs. Dr. Gibson was elected as Treasurer.

Mrs. F. E. O'Flynn was appointed convenor of the Camp Committee, also Miss Mary Falkiner and Miss Green, Matron of the General Hospital were appointed Convenors of Hospital supplies, and Mrs. J. F. Wills, convenor of the Dorcas.

Mrs. Lazier, the President, offered a room in the Robertson Block which would be open each day to give out work and receive the finished work, also for information, afterwards moving to the Liberal Club rooms, where the work was carried on.

The first shipment of health belts, wristlets, helmets, caps, scarves, sox and cheese-cloth handkerchiefs were sent to Valcartier where our boys were in training before going overseas.

In January 1915, Miss Anna Hurley was appointed Secretary in place of Mrs. W. C. Mikel, who resigned, also Mrs. Dr. Yeomans was appointed Convenor of the Rainbow Circles. Mrs. Mikel resigned owing to her work in Women's Christian Association.

In June 1915 Miss Clara Yeomans was appointed Treasurer, Mrs. Gibson resigning.

Thousands of field comforts were sent to officers and men in the trenches, also to Hospitals in England, to the Red Cross Society in England, to be sent to Lady Bowers Kerkeley, the prisoners of war depot for the prisoners of war in Germany.

Hospital supplies were sent to Captain Marry Plenneur, Canadian Field Comfort Commission, Shorncliffe, England for distribution, also to the Navy League of Canada, Halifax; the Hospital at Springton, England; Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bearwood Park, Workingham, Berks, England.

Supplies were also sent to the Belgium Refugees which were acknowledged by Hector Doobe, Major General Belgium army.

Two hundred pairs of socks were sent to the Queen Mary Needle Work Guild for the sick and wounded on the occasion of her Majesty's Silver Jubilee, when Her Majesty was especially interested; the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beachborough Park; Queen's Hospital, France; No. 3 Canadian General Hospital; Lady Jefy, Chairman of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross. Supplies were first sent direct to our prisoners of war in Germany, later to the Red Cross Society in London who forwarded them.

Many letters of appreciation were received from these boys, as well as from the officers and men in the trenches.

Five hundred dollars left from the Red Cross equipped a room in the Belleville General Hospital.

Since the war a peacetime program has been carried on which cares for the returned man and his family, also builds and equips outpost hospitals. There are two of these Hospitals in Hastings County, one at Bancroft and one at Coe Hill.

The present officers for 1943 of the Belleville Red Cross are:

Honorary Presidents: Judge C. A. Cameron, T. G. Hefky; Hon. Presidents: G. H. Stokes, M.P., R. D. Arnott, M.P.P., Mayor Harry Rollins, Warden Dr. Lumb; W. H. Morton, Harry Walker, Howard Clarke; President, Mr. P. Duff; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. W. C. Mikel, Mrs. S. Lazier, Mrs. C. A. Cameron, Dr. James Semple, Monsignor Nicholson, Rev. A. B. Payne; Secretary, Miss Josephine Tickell; Treasurer, E. Zeran.

On May 14th, 1932, the organization handed over a cheque to Mr. R. J. Graham for the balance of the fund accumulated by the Patriotic Association during the war, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of the War Memorial in Memorial Park, Belleville, erected by the estate of the late Grace Graham, wife of R. J. Graham, the amount given to Mr. Graham being \$1,715.41.

The Red Cross is carrying on a similar kind of work in the present Great European War.

The Canadian Red Cross Society was established in 1896 and was incorporated in 1909 by a Statute passed by the Dominion Parliament. The Canadian Society is in affiliation with the British Red Cross Society, acting under a Charter issued by King Edward the Seventh.

In the World War which commenced September 3rd, 1939, The Red Cross Society secured the use of the office of Col. T. Y. Wills, on Campbell Street, for the purpose of receiving and giving out material to be used in producing supplies and comforts for war needs, and for carrying on the work of the association. Mrs. Stuart Lazier has been in charge of the rooms and Mrs. W. C. Mikel has kept the records of the society as to material received, given out to workers and returned from workers when completed. Four thousand sheets have been made for the Russians and tremendous numbers of socks, pullovers, leather-lined jackets, helmets, gloves, for the forces; layettes for babies and clothing for children and others in Britain. Large quantities of honey and fruit have also been gathered and sent to Britain.

Committees have been organized in churches and societies in the city and different parts of the county which aid in carrying on this work.

The wives of members of the forces stationed at the Initial Training School carried on at the O.S.D., Belleville, and at the Airport in the Township of Sydney, near Trenton, and at the Gunnery School at Mountain View, in the County of Prince Edward, have formed a Contact Club, and these women have been rendering valuable assistance to the activities of the Red Cross and other war needs.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA

The Victorian Order of Nurses familiarly known as the "V.O.N." is a Dominion-wide visiting nursing organization; it was founded in 1897 by Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General at that time, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria . . . thus the name "Victorian Order."

V.O.N. in Belleville was first introduced in 1924 by the Kiwanis Club, and for the next six years this club assumed the financial obligations of the Order, but giving up this responsibility in 1931, due to lack of sufficient funds. Since that time the Order has had to depend on the public for its financial support.

Every V.O.N. is a registered nurse with special training in public health. They give nursing care which includes all types of medical, surgical and maternity cases to patients in

their own homes, staying long enough to give the care or treatment which the family doctor has prescribed. No one is refused care because of inability to pay. Those who can, do pay the regulation fee of \$1.00 per visit; to others who are financially embarrassed a reduction in fees is arranged to suit their circumstances, while the very poor are free. In Belleville during 1939 there were 6,623 visits made to 1,142 patients of which 3,682 were free.

The Victorian Order endeavors to meet the special requirements of the many patients in this community, whose cases do not demand the full-time services of a nurse, of those who have neither the means to pay for the full-time services of a nurse, nor household accommodation to offer her, as well as those who, for various reasons, cannot or need not go into hospital.

Following is a list of the names of the Presidents of the Victorian Order of Nurses from 1924 to 1940: J. B. Findlay, 1924 to 1925; George Griffin, 1926; P. C. MacLaurin, 1927; E. D. Finkle, 1928; E. I. Cole, 1929 to 1930; Miss Ethel Horton, 1931; Ernest Foley, 1932; Fred Smythe, 1933; Reg. Moncrief, 1934; Mrs. Thos. Holland, 1935 to 1937; H. B. Fetterly, 1932; G. H. Bray, 1939; P. C. McGuire, 1940; Taylor Franklin, 1941-42.

Following is a list of the names of the nurses from 1924 to 1940: Miss Lillian Shand, nurse in charge, 1924 to 1925; Miss Mary Shore, nurse in charge, 1926 to 1929; Miss Florence Fitzgerald, asst. nurse, 1927 to 1928; Miss Louise Grover, nurse in charge, 1929 to 1931; Miss Germaine Dumais, asst. nurse, 1929 to 1933; Miss Bessie Soutar, nurse in charge, 1934 to 1941; Miss Mary Webster, asst. nurse, 1934 to 1941, and Miss Dorothy Connor, Asst. nurse, 1941.

The principal officers for 1942 are as follows:

Honorary Presidents, His Honour Judge C. A. Cameron. R. D. Arnott, K.C., M.P.P., Mayor H. Rollins; President, Ex-Mayor G. E. Thompson; 1st Vice-President, Taylor Franklin; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. C. A. Cameron; Secretary, Miss Bernice Arbuckle; Treasurer, E. S. James.

Officers are elected annually in January.

Any citizen may join the Organization on payment of \$1.00 a year.

CHAPTER XV

DOMINION GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

POST OFFICE

Belleville Post Office First Regularly Opened in 1816 With
Simon McNabb as Postmaster

List of Staff of Post Office at Belleville, 1942

POSTMASTER, James V. C. Truaisch; Asst. Postmaster, J. E. Lang. Postal Clerks—C. M. Stork, J. C. Waddell, R. C. Cronk, Jas. Scott, W. A. Rogers, C. L. Massey, M. Delocke, P. C. Calnan, H. J. Parsons; Sr. Letter Carrier, P. O. Pitney; Letter Carriers, H. M. Baker, C. H. Lloyd, S. W. Bird, A. C. Burton, W. J. Holland, D. McA. Farrell, Geo. Hay, C. W. Turner, S. H. Turner, C. Jeffs, C. L. R. Wanamaker, Earl Elliott, C. Sinfield, J. Large, C. Kiser; Stamp Vendor, R. Thompson.

NATIONAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Collectors of Customs—James McNabb, 1816 (Canniff's Settlement of Upper Canada, p. 498); S. S. Finden to March 31st, 1858; W. F. Meudell from April 1, 1858 to October 31st, 1870; Anthony Dixon from Nov. 1st, 1870 to May, 1878; William Webster from October 10th, 1878 to March 1st, 1912; Arthur McGinnis, from May 28th, 1912 to September 10th, 1917; E. A. Geen, from May 7th, 1918, to April 1st, 1921.

Collectors of Inland Revenue—E. R. Benjamin, from September 1865 to May 19th, 1875; George C. Holton, from December 17th, 1875 to December 1st, 1878; Wm. L. Hamilton, from January 22nd, 1879 to February 1st, 1882; Andrew McAllister, from February 1st, 1882 to July 2nd, 1901; Burritt Iler, from January 16th, 1902 to June 1st, 1914; A. C. McFee, from June 22nd, 1914 to April 1st, 1921.

The two above Departments were combined under Department of National Revenue.

The following are the names of the officials of the National Revenue Department for 1942:— Col. E. A. Geen, Collector; H. A. Alford; H. W. Dillnutt; L. G. Madden; B. F. Maidens;



POST OFFICE AND NATIONAL REVENUE BLDG., HOTEL QUINTE AND
BELLEVILLE CLUB

A. S. Quick; H. A. Ross; George Wardle. At the I. A. Co. Distillery—F. J. Carre; E. M. Clarke; W. J. Cook; G. A. Moon; G. M. Miller; F. W. Sprague; S. A. Sword; J. M. Tufts.

BELLEVILLE DIVISION OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Previous Officers—Inspector, William Johnson of Belleville, succeeded by F. Davey Diamond, superannuated 1940; Asst. Inspectors, Thos. Slattery of Picton; Thos. Gallagher of Kingston; Chas. W. Johnston of Brockville; Geo. Howson of Peterboro; Richard Kylie of Lindsay. Officers for 1943—District Inspectors, F. T. Hart of Peterboro; Bruce Beavis of Belleville; T. J. Flurey of Belleville.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

What the Employment Service of Canada is, and What It Does

The Employment Service owes its inception largely to the report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment, which was issued in the year 1916, as a result of an exhaustive study of the question by the Commission during the previous year.

Even prior to the War there were years in which the workers were much in excess of the jobs available but during the depression of 1913-14 matters came to a head and the Federal and Provincial Governments were forced to appoint commissions of enquiry into the whole subject and make recommendations.

Some form of unemployment activity had previously been carried on by various agencies, notably by the Immigration Department and the Department of Agriculture, but their efforts were confined to the placement of farm hands. The Province of Quebec, however, had made a beginning in 1910, and when the War broke out offices for the placement of workers were in successful operation in Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke. Municipal employment bureaus, too, had been in existence, but their work was largely on a charitable basis.

It was, therefore, with the idea of co-ordinating all these separate endeavors that the Government of Canada established in 1918 a Dominion-wide organization to be known as the Employment Service of Canada, embracing within its fold all the employment activities carried on by the various Government departments, both Federal and Provincial the act providing for a division of the costs as between the Government at Ottawa, and the Government of the Provinces, but with complete autonomy remaining in the hands of each Provincial Government in every instance.

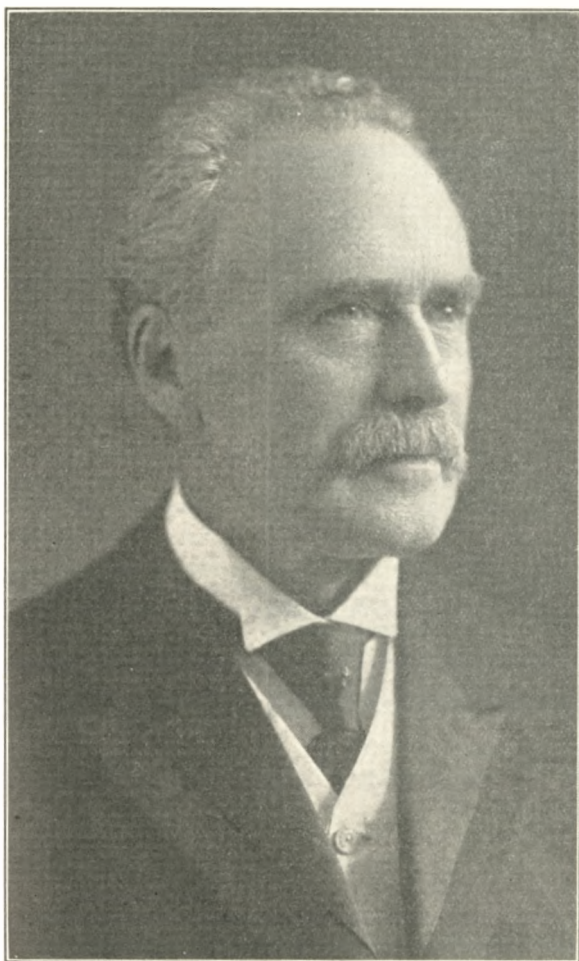
The system has grown till in 1932 there are 68 offices located in all the principal centres of the Dominion, with headquarters at Ottawa; with General Superintendents in six Provinces, with Provincial Clearing Houses in the Principal cities of the Province and with interprovincial clearing houses at Ottawa for Eastern Canada, and at Winnipeg for the West.

An erroneous impression regarding the Service is abroad and has become more or less firmly established in many people's minds that employment offices are associated with crowds of out-of-workers belonging to the army of the so-called unskilled group. While it is true that the employment offices do serve this class very largely, it is also true that many placements are made of highly skilled, and highly paid executives, such as factory managers, salesmen, electrical engineers, etc., etc., as well as office help of all kinds, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, &c.



MAJOR A. C. McFEE, V.D.

Born at Belleville, Alderman 1913-14-15. Prominent in Masonic organizations and L.O.L. Volunteered for service in South Africa 1900. Served in Canadian Overseas Forces, 1915-16. Collector of Inland Revenue at Belleville 1914-21. Inspector of C. and E. from 1921, to 1934. Later Dominion Inspector Excise, Duty Branch, National Revenue. Residence, Ottawa.



THE LATE WM. JOHNSON

Inspector Weights and Measures. Many years President Bridge St. Methodist Church Sunday School. Former Chairman Board of Education.

W. Smith; Junior Entomologist, L. J. Briand; Investigators, I. E. Thomas; L. R. Finlayson; H. R. Boyce; J. H. McLeod, H. G. James, Irene Kennedy, Thelma Green, Thos. Burnett, Alfred Wilkes, Gordon Buckner, Dorothy Naphtalia, J. M. Barclay, R. C. Hewson, Electrical Engineer; Fred Ashmore, Stationary Engineer; Matthew Campbell, Stationary Engineer; Winnifred M. McAuley, Stenographer; Mary McLaren, Stenographer; E. C. Day, Clerical Asst.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Dominion Department of Agriculture established at Belleville in 1928 is composed of three divisions, namely, Dairy, Seeds, and Fruits and Vegetables. In 1942 these divisions are in charge of the following:

The Dairy Division, under Mr. J. L. Irwin, has the inspection of Cheese and Butter, in the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Peterboro, Northumberland and Victoria.

Mr. G. P. O'Keefe, Inspector of the Seed Division, has jurisdiction in the Counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Haliburton, Victoria and

DOMINION INCOME TAX OFFICE

The following have been in charge of this office: Wm. L. Doyle, A. A. McGrory, S. J. Gilmore (now in charge).

Present members of staff for 1942: Miss M. M. Quinn, Miss Stella Cournyea, John Watson, L. C. Patrick, Douglas Maybee, Miss L. Stafford, A. H. Ketcheson.

DOMINION PARASITE LABORATORY

The Laboratory was started at Belleville in 1929 for the purpose of breeding and liberating insects that destroy other insects which injure plants, trees and animals, and the new building was formally opened on June 24th, 1936 by Dr. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion Government, when Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Professor Harry A. Smith of California, and other distinguished guests were present.

The insects sought to be destroyed have come into this country from the various countries of Europe and Asia.

This is the only Laboratory for this purpose in Canada, and is said to be the finest in the world. It is situated at the north east corner of Dundas St. and Blecker Avenue.

The following is a list of the members of the staff for 1942: Entomologist in charge—A. B. Baird; Asst. Entomologists, A. R. Graham; Geo. Wishart; C.

Northumberland and Durham over the inspection of seeds, baled hay and straw, commercial feeds for animals and fertilizers.

The Fruit and Vegetable Division under Mr. C. T. Stevenson, has jurisdiction over fruit and vegetables, honey, maple syrup, and he is Supervisor of Eastern Ontario, from Oshawa, east.



COL. HERBERT R. WILSON

Inspector of Excise, Dominion Government, Veteran of the Great European War, 1914-18.

CHAPTER XVI

STATUTES

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT Statutes have been passed by either Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Dominion Parliament as to the County of Hastings, the County of Prince Edward or the various municipalities contained therein. Some of these Acts do not apply directly to a municipality but effect some municipalities or municipality indirectly such as Bay of Quinte Bridge, Albert College, Railway Legislation, Women's Christian Association, etc.

Twenty-one of these appear copied in full in this book. Eighty-seven of these are not now deemed to be of sufficient importance to be copied in full but are enumerated and described.

The following is a list of statutes which have not been copied in full as these do not appear to be of sufficient general importance:

1. Hastings County formed by a Proclamation issued by Col. John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada from the Government House at Kingston, on the 16th day of July, 1792. The Boundaries were as follows: Bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the County of Lennox, on the south by the Bay of Quinte, until it meets a boundary on the easternmost line of the river Trent, thence along the said river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it intersects the river Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwestern-most boundary of the County of Addington; and the said County of Hastings to comprehend all the islands in the said Bay of Quinte and river Trent nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

2. County of Prince Edward formed by a Proclamation issued by Col. John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada from the Government House at Kingston, on the 16th day of July, 1792.

The Boundaries were as follows: Bounded on the south by Lake Ontario, on the west by the Carrying-place on the isthmus of the Presque'isle de Quinte, on the north by the Bay of Quinte, and on the east, from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late Township of Ameliasburg, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh. The said County of Prince Edward is to comprehend all the islands in the said Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

3. An Act for the addition of townships to the County of Hastings—Elzivir, Madoc and Marmora. U.C.S., 2 Geo. IV., Ch. 3, Section 5, (Assented to 14th April, 1821).

4. Township of Ameliasburg divided into two townships, the south part called Hillier Township, U.C.S., 4 Geo. IV., Ch. 38 (Assented to 19th March, 1823).

5. Carrying Place—Commissioners of internal navigation may cause survey to be made of the isthmus between Presqui Isle harbour and the Bay of Quinte. U.C.S., 4 Geo. IV., Ch. 25. (Assented to 19th January, 1824).

6. Trent River—£100 appropriated towards the erection of a bridge across it. U.C.S., 4 Geo. IV., Ch. 29, Sect. 2 (Assented to 19th January, 1824).

7. Marmora Foundry Company Incorporated. U.C.S., 1 Wm. IV., Ch. 12. (Assented to 16th March, 1831).

8. An Act to erect Prince Edward County into a separate district. Prior to this it was part of the Midland District. U.C.S., 1 Wm. IV., Ch. 7, Sect. 7. (Assented to 16th March, 1831).

9. Grant for erection of Trent Bridge. U. C. S., 3 Wm. IV., Ch. 34. (Assented to 13th February, 1833).

10. Act to establish a Board of Police in the Town of Belleville. U. C. S., 4 Wm. IV., Ch.

24. (Assented to March 6th, 1834). This Act incorporated Belleville as a police village. This Act was repealed by 6 Wm. IV., Ch. 14, 1836 entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the

4th year of His present Majesty's reign entitled an Act to establish a Board of Police in the Town of Belleville."

11. Moira River to require slides to dams upon it and its tributaries. U. C. S., 9 Vict., Ch. 52. (Assented to 23rd May, 1846).
12. An Act to make better provisions for the construction of Aprons to Dams upon the Moira River. U. C. S., 11 Vict., Ch. 10. (Assented to 23rd March, 1848).
- 12A Belleville incorporated as a town by sect. 5, Seod. B. Chap. 81, 12 Vict. Passed May 30th, 1849.
- 13 An Act to allow a Grant of the Hospital Reserve, lots No. 32 and 33, Church and Rear Streets, in the Town of Belleville, to the Town Council. These lots were originally reserved by the Crown but were found to be unsuited for that purpose. U. C. S., 14-15 Vict., Ch. 140. (Assented to 30th August, 1851).
14. Picton, boundaries of wards defined. U. C. S., 16 Vict., Ch. 21. (Assented to 10th November, 1852).
15. An Act to amend the charter of the Marmora Foundry Company and to change its name to the Marmora Iron Company. U. C. S., 20 Vict., Ch. 179. (Assented to 10th June, 1857).
16. An Act to annex certain new Townships to the Counties of Victoria and Peterborough and the North Riding of the County of Hastings. Townships added in Hastings:—McClure, Merschel, Faraday, Wellaston, Wicklow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Limerick, Bangor, Carlow, Mayo and Cashel. U. C. S., 22 Vict., Ch. 14. (Assented to 30th June, 1858).
17. An Act to incorporate the Marmora and Belleville Railway Company. U.C.S., 22 Vict., Ch. 121. (Assented to 16th August, 1858).
18. An Act to consolidate part of the debt owing by the municipality of the County of Hastings, U. C. S., 25 Vict., Ch. 31. (Assented to 9th June, 1862).
19. An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence Steamboat Company." Names of the incorporators are: James Glass, Paul Finlay McCuaig, Elisha Biscoe Smith, Thomas Bog, and John W. Langmuir. U. C. S., 27 Vict., Ch. 64. (Assented to 15th October, 1863).
20. An Act to incorporate the Belleville and Marmora Railway Company. U. C. S., 29-30 Vict., Ch. 102. (Assented to 15th August, 1866).
21. An Act to incorporate the Ontario College of Picton. O. S., 31 Vict., Ch. 15. (Assented to 28th February, 1867).
22. An Act respecting the collection of certain taxes in the County of Hastings. O. S., 31 Vict., Ch. 46. (Assented to 4th March, 1867).
23. An Act for the collection of taxes for the Corporation of the Town of Belleville. This was an act to validate the tax roll and for the collection for the year 1867. O. S., 31 Vict., Ch. 49. (Assented to 4th March, 1868).
24. An Act authorizing the town of Belleville to impose and collect Harbor Dues and for other purposes. D. S. 33 Vict. Chap. 46, 1870.
25. An Act to incorporate the Trent Valley Railway Company. O. S., 36 Vict. Ch. 76. (Assented to 29th March, 1873).
26. An Act to incorporate the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company. O. S., 37 Vict., Ch. 38. (Assented to 24th March, 1874).
27. Tobacco may be imported at Belleville. (Order in Council passed by the Dominion Government in 1875). 38 Vict.
28. An Act respecting a By-law No. 333, passed by the Corporation of the Town of Belleville for granting a bonus of \$50,000 to Belleville and North Hastings Railway and \$75,000 for smelting works. O. S., 39 Vict., Ch. 50. (Assented to 10th February, 1876).
29. An Act to incorporate the Belleville and Ottawa River Railway Company. Names of incorporators: Hon. Billa Flint, John Graham, Harford Ashley, Peter C. Gunter, William White, William McLaren, Robert Barry, Peter Vankleek, John White, M.P., Dermot Kavanagh, Alfred A. Farley, William R. Aylesworth, William Hamilton Ponton and William Hudson. O. S., 39 Vict., Ch. 68. (Assented to 10th February, 1876).
30. An Act to incorporate the Belleville Street Railway Company. This provided horse cars. Names of incorporators: George Dennis Morse, James Lickie Morrison, Charley Morse, John Taylor, William Morse and William Monahan. O. S., 39 Vict., Ch. 86. (Assented to 10th February, 1876).

31. An Act respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company—Time for completion extended. O. S., 41 Vict., Ch. 43. (Assented to 7th March, 1878).
32. An Act respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company—Power to amalgamate with the Grand Junction Railway. O. S., 42 Vict., Ch. 53. (Assented to 11th March, 1879).
33. An Act to amend so much of the Act 33 Vict., Ch. 46, as relates to the imposition and collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, pine, cedar, and railway ties, passing down the River Moira through the Port of Belleville. D. S., 42 Vict., Ch. 51. (Assented to 15th May, 1879).
34. An Act respecting the construction of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway to the Village of Tweed. O. S., 43 Vict. Ch. 50. (Assented to 5th March, 1880).
35. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company. D. S., 44 Vict., Ch. 46. (Assented to 21st March, 1881).
36. An Act to authorize Gilmour and Co. to make certain improvements in the River Moira. O. S., 45 Vict., Ch. 82. (Assented to 10th March, 1882).
37. An Act respecting a certain By-law of the Town of Trenton—Consent to construction of a tramway. O. S., 47 Vict., Ch. 60. (Assented to 25th March, 1884).
38. An Act to amend the Acts incorporating Victoria College and Albert College. By this Act the University or degree conferring power of Albert College was transferred to and vested in Victoria University. O. S., 47 Vict., Ch. 93. (Assented to 25th March, 1884).
39. An Act to enable the Town of Trenton to develop the water power of the River Trent within its limits, and for other purposes. O. S., 48 Vict., Ch. 74. (Assented to 30th March, 1885).
40. An Act to consolidate the floating debt of Trenton amounting to \$23,000. O. S. 50 Vict., Ch. 73. (Assented to 23rd April, 1887).
41. An Act to incorporate the Collingwood and Bay of Quinte Railway Company. D. S., 51 Vict., Ch. 70. (Assented to 4th May, 1888).
42. An Act to incorporate the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company. D. S., 51 Vict., Ch. 68. (Assented to 22nd May, 1888).
43. Fishing with nets in part of the Bay of Quinte prohibited. (Order in Council passed by the Dominion Government on 5th June, 1889). 52 Vict.
44. An Act to consolidate the debenture debt of the City of Belleville, amounting to \$408,000 and to issue debentures therefore, extending over a period of forty years. O. S., 53 Vict., Ch. 80, (Assented to 7th April, 1890).
45. An Act to consolidate the floating debt of the Town of Trenton, amounting to \$55,000 extending over a period of forty years. O. S., 53 Vict., Ch. 106. (Assented to 7th April, 1890).
46. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company. D. S., 55-56 Vict., Ch. 31. (Assented to 12th April, 1892).
47. An Act to enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain lands in the town of Trenton. O. S., 56 Vict., Ch. 111. (Assented to 27th May, 1893).
48. An Act to confirm and validate certain assessments of the Town of Trenton. O. S., 57 Vict., Ch. 85. (Assented to 7th April, 1896).
49. An Act to consolidate the floating debt of the Town of Trenton amounting to \$23,000. O. S., 59 Vict., Ch. 97. (Assented to 7th April, 1896).
50. An Act respecting St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, authorizing raising by loan \$10,000 to pay costs of rebuilding church burned in the latter part of 1884. O. S., 50 Vict., Ch. 118. (Assented to 7th April, 1895).
51. An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company and the Kingston, Napanee, and Western Railway Company, under the name of "The Bay of Quinte Railway Company." D. S., 59 Vict., Ch. 15. (Assented to 23rd April, 1896).
52. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton—Assessments from 1889 to 1897 confirmed. O. S., 61 Vict., Ch. 56. (Assented to 17th January, 1898).
53. An Act respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company—may acquire lands, etc. D. S., 63-64 Vict., Ch. 50. (Assented to 14th June, 1900).
54. An Act respecting the Water Works Debentures of the City of Belleville. 1. Edw. VII, Ch. 57. (Assented to 12th June, 1903).

55. An Act respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company—Agreement confirmed with the Rathbun Company. D. S., 2 Edw. VII, Ch. 40. (Assented to 15th May, 1902).
56. An Act to incorporate the Belleville and Point Ann Railway Company. O. S., 3 Edw. VII, Ch. 90. (Assented to 12th June, 1903).
57. An Act to incorporate the Campbelford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company. This Company was acquired by the C. P. R. and under it has been constructed the C.P.R. through Belleville. D. S., 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 54. (Assented to 6th June, 1904).
58. An Act passed respecting the assessment of R. J. Graham of the City of Belleville. O. S., 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 40. (Assented to 26th April, 1904).
59. An Act passed to confirm By-law No. 1137 of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Belleville authorizing an agreement for the purchase of the Belleville Gas Plant from the Belleville Gas Company by the Corporation of the City of Belleville and the conveyance of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the said Company to the Corporation of the City of Belleville. O. S., 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 41. (Assented to 26th April, 1904).
60. An Act to consolidate the debt of the Village of Stirling for the amount of \$10,000. O. S., 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 68. (Assented to 26th April, 1904).
61. An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of Trenton—debentures authorized amounting to \$40,500. O. S., 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 72. (Assented to 26th April, 1904).
62. An Act respecting the Hospital and Home for the Friendless in Belleville,—to authorize mortgage of certain lands and authority to borrow moneys on mortgage not over \$4,000. This mortgage has been paid. O. S. 5 Edw. VII, Ch. 123. (Assented to 25th May, 1905).
63. An Act to confirm By-law No. 544 of the Town of Picton, to raise the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of installing a new system of lighting. O. S., 6 Edw. VII, Ch. 90. (Assented to 27th April, 1906).
64. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton, authorizing the issue of debentures amounting to \$53,267.34, for the development of water power on the Trent River, extending over a period of thirty years. O. S., 6 Edw. VII, Ch. 100. (Assented to 27th April, 1906).
65. An Act authorizing trustees of Picton First Methodist Church to remove remains from burial grounds. O. S., 6 Edw. VII, Ch. 143. (Assented to 20th April, 1907).
66. An Act to incorporate the Thurlow Railway Company. O. S., 7 Edw. VII, Ch. 111. (Assented to 20th April, 1907).
67. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton—passed to authorize an increase in the rate of interest on debentures unsold from 4% to 5%. By-law No. 939 confirmed. O. S., 8 Edw. VII, Ch. 113. (Assented to 14th April, 1908).
68. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton—dam in Trent River. O. S., 9 Edw. VII, Ch. 126. (Assented to 13th April, 1909).
69. An Act to incorporate the Belleville Radial Railway Company. This Company has ceased to operate. O. S., 9 Edw. VII Ch. 129. (Assented to 13th April, 1909).
70. An Act respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company,—Power to construct a branch from Bridgewater to Actinolite Mines. D. S., 9-10 Edw. VII, Ch. 67. (Assented to 8th April, 1910).
71. An Act respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company—confirming agreements with other Companies. D. S., 1-2 Geo. V., Ch. 39. (Assented to 4th April, 1911).
72. An Act to authorize the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and Rector of St. Thomas Church, Belleville, to sell and convey certain lands. O. S., 2 Geo. V., Ch. 159. (Assented to 16th April, 1912).
73. An Act respecting the City of Belleville—may borrow and issue debentures amounting to \$33,500. O. S., 3-4 Geo. V., Ch. 91, (Assented to 6th May, 1913).
74. Moira River—Dam. O. S., 3-4 Geo. V., Ch. 26. (Assented to 6th May, 1913).
75. An Act to confirm a certain agreement and By-laws of the Town of Trenton. By-law No. 1032 amended by By-law No. 1083 extending time for debentures and confirming agreement with Municipality of Trenton and Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. O. S., 4 Geo. V., Ch. 101. (Assented to 1st May, 1914).
76. An Act to confirm a certain agreement and By-laws of the Town of Trenton. By-law No. 1058, 1084 amended and order of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board confirmed. Time for debentures extended also. O. S., 4 Geo. V., Ch. 102. (Assented to May, 1914).
77. An Act respecting the Marmora Railway and Mining Company authorizing them

to amalgamate with Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company and Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company. O. S., 4 Geo. V., Ch. 119. (Assented to 20th April, 1914).

78. An Act respecting the Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company—extension of time and new line authorized from Brighton to Picton and thence to Kingston. D. S., 4-5 Geo. V., Ch. 104. (Assented to 27th May, 1914).

79 Village of Bloomfield (power commission confirmed.) O. S., 8 Geo. V., Ch. 14. (Assented to 26th March, 1918).

80. Town of Picton by-law No. 265 (power commission confirmed) O.S., Geo. V., Ch. 14. (Assented to 26th March, 1918).

81. Village of Wellington (power commission confirmed). O. S., 8 Geo. V., Ch. 14. (Assented to 26th March, 1918).

82. An Act respecting Albert College—Board of Trustees must not exceed thirty members. O. S., 12-13 Geo. V., Ch. 149. (Assented to 13th June, 1922.)

83. An Act to dissolve Bloomfield Consolidated School Section. O. S., 13-14 Geo. V, Ch. 58. (Assented to 8th May, 1923).

84. An Act authorizing the City of Belleville to borrow by the issue of debentures a sum not exceeding \$25,000 to pay off a temporary loan for years 1920-21 secured for the laying of storm sewers on Burnham Street and Foster Avenue. O. S., 14 Geo. V. Ch. 87. (Assented to 17th April, 1924).

85. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton—By-law confirmed to authorize borrowing of \$174,796.74 upon debentures to pay for construction of water mains. O. S., 14 Geo. V., Ch. 131. (Assented to 17th April, 1924).

86. An Act respecting the Town of Trenton—Agreement with H. Kaye & Co. O. S., 14 Geo. V., Ch. 132. (Assented to 17th April, 1924).

The following statutes are copied in full:

I

An Act for the better division of the County of Prince Edward into Townships. U.C.S., 37 Geo. III, Ch. 17. (Assented to July 3rd, 1797.)

Whereas the inhabitants of the Townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, in the County of Prince Edward, experience many difficulties from the uncommon length of the said townships; be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province,'" and by the authority of the same, that a township shall be struck off from the southernmost parts of the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, in form following: To commence in Marysburgh in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, south side of the Bay of Quinte, to the eastward of a small bay which leads to the Carry-ing Place, to the East Lake; then along the said limit south ten degrees west, the depth of three concessions, more or less, until it intersects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the second concession, north of Black River; and then along the limit between the said lots numbers twelve and thirteen, south thirty-two degrees east, to the rear of the first concession from Black River; then south fifty-eight degrees west along the line between the first and second concessions, passing lot number thirty-two, to a small creek which empties itself into the East Lake; then south thirty-two degrees east to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the shore of the said lake to the mouth of the West Lake; thence by the nearest line to the limit between lot number one in Ameliasburg, and lot number one in Sophiasburgh; then north twenty degrees west, the depth of two concessions; then north seventy degrees east to the northeast angle of lot number sixteen in the second concession, nearly; then north fifty-eight and one half degrees east to the northeast angle of a lot, numbered thirty-nine in the third concession; then south thirty-one and one half degrees east to the rear of the second concession; then a small distance by the most direct line to the northernmost angle of lot number ten in the second concession; then along the limit between the lots numbers ten and eleven south sixty-one degrees east to the small bay first mentioned; then following the shores of the said bay and the Bay of Quinte, according to its different windings and courses, to the place of beginning, which township shall be under the same regulations and entitled to the same privileges as any other township in this province.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of this province, on or before the first day of August next, by a proclamation, to declare the name of such township.

3. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That such alteration on any of the said townships shall not impeach, or be construed to impeach, the legality of any existing commission granted for the exercise of any authority or jurisdiction within the said townships, or any of them, or to make void or otherwise affect any grant of land or other legal proceeding within the limits of the said township, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chap. XIV 6th Year William IV. A.D. 1836.

II

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to establish a Board of Police in the Town of Belleville," and to make further provisions for the establishment of a Police in said Town.

(Passed 20th April, 1836)

Whereas an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to establish a Board of Police in the Town of Belleville," has been found insufficient for the purposes intended, and it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That the above-recited Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be in the said Town of Belleville a Board of Police, to be composed and constituted in the manner herein-after described, which shall be and is hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, in fact and in law, by the name of "The President and Board of Police of Belleville," and by that name they and their successors may have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, in all Courts and in all actions, causes and complaints whatsoever; and may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure; and shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said Town.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following shall be the limits of the said Town of Belleville, to wit: Commencing at the limits between lots number five and six, in the first concession of Thurlow, so as a line at right angles will run on the northerly side of Wonnacott's Bridge; thence south seventy-four degrees west, to the limit between lots number two and three; thence south sixteen degrees east to the Bay of Quinte; thence easterly following the winding of the Bay to the limit between lots number five and six aforesaid; thence north sixteen degrees west to the place of beginning; together with the Island opposite Mr. Baldwin's wharf and the harbour.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the persons entitled to vote for Members of the said Corporation shall be subjects of His Majesty, and shall be the male inhabitant householders or leaseholders of a shop or other tenement within the said Town, who shall severally be possessed, for their own use and benefit, of a dwelling-house, shop, store, or other tenement therein, such dwelling-house, store, shop, or other tenement being by them held in freehold or leasehold, or who being subjects of His Majesty, and male inhabitants of the said Town at the time of such election, shall bona fide for one year next before the election have paid one year's rent on a dwelling-house, shop, store, or other tenement at the rate of ten pounds per annum or upwards: Provided always, that if they shall within the year have changed their place of residence within the said Town, or occupied a different shop, store, or other tenement, they shall not thereby be disqualified from voting.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall be qualified or eligible to be elected a member of the said Board of Police unless he shall be a subject of His Majesty, and shall have been a resident freeholder in the said Town of Belleville to the assessed value of sixty pounds or upwards for the space of one year previous to the said election.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the purpose of electing the Members of the said Corporation, the said Town of Belleville shall be divided into two Wards in the following manner, that is to say—All that part of the said Town of Belleville situated to the north and west of Bridge Street, shall be and compose the first Ward; and that all that part of the said town lying to the south and east of the said Bridge Street shall be and compose the second Ward; and that each of the said Wards shall annually elect two members.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the first election of members of the said Corporation under this Act shall be holden on the first Monday in June next, at some place within each ward respectively, to be appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Requests for the tenth division, who shall give public notice thereof at least six days previous to the election; and that the said Clerk shall appoint a fit and proper person to preside at the first election for each of the said Wards, which persons so appointed shall hold the said election for each Ward respectively, and shall declare the two persons in each Ward who shall have the greatest number of votes duly elected members of the said Corporation, and shall give notice thereof to the persons so elected within six days after such election.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Members of the said Corporation so chosen shall serve until the first Monday of March in the next year, and until a new Board shall be chosen and formed as hereinafter mentioned; and that on the first Monday in March in every year an election shall be holden in each Ward of the said Town of Belleville for choosing Members of the said Corporation before the Bailiff of such Ward, who shall be appointed from time to time by the said Corporation, and who shall appoint the place of holding the said election, and shall give notice thereof and proceed in all respects according to the general provisions of this Act.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any person shall proceed to hold an election under this Act, he shall take the following oath, which any Justice of the Peace for the Midland District may administer:—"I solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially to the best of my ability discharge the duty of presiding officer at the election which I am about to hold, for a Member or Members (as the case may be) of the Board of Police in the Town of Belleville—So help me God."

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the officer presiding at any election under this Act, shall have authority, and he is hereby required at the request of any person qualified to vote at such election, to examine on oath (or affirmation when the party is allowed to affirm), which oath or affirmation the said Officer presiding at such election is hereby authorized to administer to any candidate for the office of Member of the said Corporation respecting his qualification to be elected to the said office, and shall also have authority and is hereby required upon such request as aforesaid, to examine on oath (or affirmation when the party is allowed to affirm) any person tendering his vote at any election respecting his right to vote, and that the oath to be administered for either of the said purposes, shall and may be in the following form—"You shall true answer make to all such questions as the Officer presiding at this election shall put to you respecting your qualification to be elected at this Election"—(or respecting your qualification to vote at this Election, as the case may be)—"So help me God:" and the affirmation to be taken shall be in the common form of an affirmation to the same effect.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person being examined upon oath or affirmation under this Act, touching his qualification to vote or to be elected, shall wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and on conviction thereof shall suffer as in other cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the election of any Member of the Board of Police aforesaid, shall be complained of either on the ground of want of qualification in the person returned, or on the ground that such person had not a majority of legal votes at such election, it shall be the duty of the person appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Requests for the tenth division, as aforesaid, to preside at the election for the Ward in which such person or persons against whose return such complaint shall have been made may have been elected after the first election to take place under this Act, upon receiving within forty-eight hours after the termination of the election a written requisition signed by any three inhabitants of the Town, having a right to vote at such election, to appoint a time and place within the Town for which the election was held, for entering upon a scrutiny into the matters complained of; and that such time shall be within six days after the election, and that

such person so appointed, as aforesaid, shall have power to summon witnesses and to take evidence on oath, respecting the matters to be enquired into, and shall determine upon the validity of the election or return as shall appear to him to be right according to the evidence; and in case an election shall be declared void, but it shall not appear proper for any cause to amend the return by substituting the name of any person as entitled to have been returned at such election, then he shall after giving eight days' notice thereof, hold a new election of a member to serve according to this Act, and that if after any election to be holden, after a Board of Police under this Act shall have been completely organized, a requisition signed as aforesaid shall within forty-eight hours after the termination of such election be served upon the President or any other Member of the said Corporation, it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, and they are hereby required to appoint a time for entering upon a scrutiny of the matters complained of at any place within said Town, which time shall be within six days after the election, and the Corporation or such Member or Members thereof as shall not be individually concerned in the question to be determined, shall have power to summon witnesses and to take evidence on oath respecting the matters to be enquired into, and shall determine upon the validity of the election or return as shall appear to be right according to the evidence; and in case an election shall be declared void, but it shall not appear proper for any cause to amend the return or substitute the name of any other person as entitled to have been returned at such election, then the Corporation shall issue their precept for a new election, as in other cases under this Act.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the person presiding at such election or any Member of the said Corporation shall enter upon any such trial or scrutiny, as aforesaid, he shall take an oath in the following form before some one of the Justices of the Peace for the Midland District, that is to say— "I do solemnly swear that I will truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, try and determine the merits of the complaint against the election of A. B., as a Member of the Board of Police of the Town of Belleville — So help me God."

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any witness who being fully summoned to attend upon such trial or scrutiny, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to attend, shall on conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Midland District, having been duly summoned to answer such complaint, be liable to be imprisoned on the commitment of the said Justice in the common gaol of the District for a time not exceeding one month; and if any witness shall upon any trial or scrutiny wilfully and corruptly swear falsely, he or she shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the person presiding at any such election shall give public notice immediately upon declaring the result of the election of the time and place at which the Members of the said Corporation so chosen are first to meet, which meeting shall be at such time and place in the said Town as the Clerk of the Court of Requests for the tenth division, after the first election, or the Corporation after every subsequent election shall appoint, being within ten days after general election of Members; and that at such meeting a fifth Member of the said Corporation shall be appointed by the concurrent voice of any three of the Members chosen, which person shall possess the same qualifications as are required by this Act of the other Members to be chosen, as aforesaid; and in case they cannot agree in the election or appointment of such fifth person they shall issue a precept to either of the persons appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Requests for the tenth division as aforesaid, after the first election, or to any of the Bailiffs so to be appointed as aforesaid, after every subsequent election, requiring him to appoint some proper time and place within the said Town, giving forthwith eight days' notice thereof, and then and there proceed to the election of such fifth Member of the Corporation by the electors of the Town generally, at which election the person to whom such precept shall be directed shall preside, and shall declare that person elected who shall have the greatest number of votes of the persons present qualified to vote, and shall within six days thereafter give notice thereof to the person so elected.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the five Members elected as aforesaid, shall within ten days after their election or appointment, or election of a fifth Member of the Corporation as aforesaid, appoint one of their number President; and the said President and Members shall form the said Corporation, and shall hold their office until the first Monday in March in the ensuing year, and until the election and formation of a new Board.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if either of the Members elected or appointed as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse after ten days notice thereof, to take the oath of office hereinafter contained, which any one of the said members so to be elected or appointed is hereby authorized to administer to the others, he shall for such neglect or refusal forfeit the sum of ten pounds, to be recovered with costs by information before any Justice of the Peace of the Midland District, who is hereby authorized to proceed in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the recovery of any penalty for the transgression of any order or regulation of the said Corporation: Provided, that no person having been elected a Member of the said Corporation during his absence from the said Town, or who at the time of the election shall openly give notice to the Officer presiding that he will not accept the office shall be subject to the penalty hereinbefore stated for his refusal to act as a Member of the said Corporation.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any vacancy shall at any time happen among the Members of the said Corporation, by neglect or refusal to take the oath of office hereinafter contained within the time hereinbefore limited, or by death, removal from the Town, or from any other cause, the remaining Members or a majority of them shall, under their hands, within ten days after notice of such vacancy, appoint a person duly qualified, according to the provisions of this Act, to fill such vacancy; and in case the remaining Members or a majority of them cannot agree on such an appointment, then and in such case, the Corporation shall issue a precept to the Bailiff to hold such election, giving notice of the time and place of holding such election, and the Member so appointed or elected shall hold his office until the next annual election, and in case any such vacancy shall happen among the Members elected at the first election of Members of the said Corporation by one of the Members neglecting or refusing to take the oath of office as aforesaid, or otherwise, then the precept from the remaining Members shall be issued to either of the persons appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Requests for the tenth division, as is hereinbefore provided.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case it shall at any time happen that an election or appointment of Members of the said Corporation shall not be made on any day, when pursuant to this Act it ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but that it shall and may be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election or appointment of Members in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said Corporation.

XX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation from time to time, to establish such ordinances, by-laws and regulations as they may think reasonable in the said Town to regulate victualling houses and ordinaries, where fruit and victuals shall be sold; to regulate wharves and quays; to regulate the weighing of hay and measuring of wood; to regulate carts and cartmen; to regulate slaughter-houses; to prevent the firing of any guns, muskets, pistols, squibs and fire-balls, or injuring or destroying trees growing for shade or ornament in the said Town; to prevent the pulling down or defacing of sign boards, or inscribing or drawing any indecent words or figures or pictures on any building, wall, fence, or other public place, and generally to prevent vice and preserve good order in the said Town; to enter into and examine all dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, yards, and out-houses, to ascertain whether any such places are in a safe and secure condition; to appoint Fire Wardens and Fire Engineers; to appoint and remove firemen; to make such rules and by-laws as may be thought expedient for the conduct of such Fire Companies as may be raised with the sanction of the said Corporation; to compel any person to aid in the extinguishment of any fire; to require the inhabitants to provide and keep fire-buckets and scuttles and ladders to their houses; to stop or authorize any other person to stop anyone riding or driving immoderately in any street, or riding or driving on any side-walk, or to inflict fines for any such offence; to regulate the assize of bread; to prevent and abate and remove any nuisance; to restrain and prevent any cattle, horses or swine from running at large; to prevent and remove encroachments in any street; and to make such rules and regulations for the improvement, good order, and government of the said Town, as the said Corporation may deem expedient, not repugnant to the laws of this Province, except in so far as the same may be virtually repealed by this Act, and to enforce the due observance thereof by inflicting penalties on any person for the violation of any by-law or ordinance of the said Corporation, not exceeding one pound ten shillings; and to fix upon and to appoint such days and hours for the purpose of selling butchers' meat, butter, eggs, poultry, fish and vegetables, and to make such other orders and regulations relative thereto, as they shall deem expedient.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the purpose of raising a fund to provide for the purchasing any real estate for the use of the said Town; to procure fire-engines, aqueducts, and a supply of pure and wholesome water; for lighting, paving, flagging, and repairing the streets; and for all other purposes deemed expedient and necessary by the said Corporation for the welfare and improvement of the said Town, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to lay an assessment annually upon the persons rated or liable to be rated on any assessment for property in the said Town, not exceeding three pence on the pound, exclusive of the sum such person may be rated for in and upon any other assessment of this Province; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace of the said District to select from a general assessment of the Township of Thurlow a list or assessment of the ratable property that every person owns or possesses in the said Town, and lay the same before the Corporation annually, upon its organization after every general election.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall refuse to pay the sum or rate for which he or she stands rated in manner aforesaid, for the space of ten days, after demand duly made of the same by the Collector to be appointed by the said Corporation for that purpose, the said Collector shall and he is hereby required to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay after having obtained a warrant for that purpose from some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who is hereby authorized to grant the same upon information made on oath before him of the neglect or refusal to pay the said assessment, and to render the overplus, if any there shall be over and above the said rate, to the owner thereof, after deducting the legal charges of the distress and sale.

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation may from time to time appoint and at their discretion remove and re-appoint a Surveyor of Streets for the said Town, a Clerk, an Assessor or Assessors, a Bailiff or Bailiffs, a Collector or Collectors, a Treasurer, and so many and such other officers as they may require, and assign the duty and services to be performed by each with such salaries or allowances as to them may seem meet, and may take such reasonable security for the due performance of the duties assigned to any officer or servant as they shall think proper.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person holding lands within the boundaries of the said Town to lay out any new street or protract any street or streets already laid out, which new street or protraction of a street shall be less than sixty-six feet in width.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any rule or regulation of the said Corporation for the infraction of which any penalty is inflicted, before it shall have effect shall be published in one or more of the newspapers published within the District, and shall be affixed in four of the public places in the said Town of Belleville; and that in like manner shall be published in each and every year before the annual election on account of all monies received and in the Treasury, and the amount expended and for what purpose.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall transgress the orders or regulations made by the said Corporation, under the authority of this Act, such person shall for every such offence forfeit the sum which in every order, rule or regulation shall be specified with costs, to be recovered by information before the said Corporation, to be levied of the goods and chattels of such offender, and in default of such goods and chattels, the offender shall be liable to be committed to the common gaol of the District for a time not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the said Corporation, before whom such offender shall have been convicted; and that no person shall be deemed an incompetent witness upon any information under this Act, by reason of his being an inhabitant of the said Town of Belleville: Provided always, that the information and complaint for a breach of any order or regulation of the said Corporation shall be made within fifteen days after the time of the offence committed.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties recovered under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the said Corporation, and applied in the same manner as other monies coming into the said Treasury for the public uses of the said Town.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation shall and may in the said Town of Belleville perform all the functions and exercise the author-

ity now by law given to Justices of the Peace acting within their divisions, with respect to making or amending any street, highway, or road within the said Town.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Corporation of the said Town to borrow the sum of one thousand pounds of and from any person or persons, body politic or corporate, willing to lend the same, for the purpose of building a Market-House, and for purchasing one or more Fire Engine or Fire Engines, and for such other purposes for the benefit of the said Town as may be deemed necessary, and to provide some fit and proper place where the same may be kept.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation shall set apart so much of the assessments authorized by this Act to be raised for the use of the said Town as may be sufficient to pay the yearly interest of the said sum of one thousand pounds, and to liquidate the principal in a term not longer than ten years from and after the making of such loan.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case an equality of votes shall happen at any election for the Members of the said Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the person presiding at the said election to give a casting vote, and that except in case of the votes being equal it shall not be lawful for the person presiding at any election under this Act to vote at such election.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought against any person or persons for any matter or thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit shall be brought within six calendar months next after the fact committed and not afterwards, and the Defendant or Defendants in such action, or suit may plead the general issue only, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence on the trial.

FORM OF OATH

I, A. B., swear that I will faithfully discharge the duties of a Member of the Board of Police of the Town of Belleville, to the best of my skill and knowledge — So help me God.
Osgoode Hall.

III

An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings in Upper Canada. U. C. S., 9 Vict., Ch. 12. (Assented to 18th May, 1846).

Whereas Robert Charles Archibald McLean became Deputy Registrar of the County of Hastings, on the Nineteenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and continued in the said office until the Fourth Day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; And whereas, during the time aforesaid, divers deeds, conveyances and wills, or the probates thereof, with memorials concerning lands in the said County, were duly brought to the said Robert C. A. McLean, to be registered in due form of law; And whereas the said Robert C. A. McLean, in numerous instances, neglected to enter the said memorials as by law required, but nevertheless endorsed a Certificate of Registry in due form on such deeds, conveyances, wills or probates; And whereas great injury and loss may arise from such neglect, and it is necessary to provide a remedy for the same: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the said county, either by himself or his Deputy, to cause to be inserted, not less than twice in each month for the six months next ensuing the passing of this Act, in The Canada Gazette, and in all the newspapers published in the said county, a notice calling upon all persons who may have any deeds, conveyances, wills or probates, on which a Certificate of Registry has been endorsed, and signed by the said Robert C. A. McLean, as Deputy Registrar of the said county, to produce such deeds, conveyances, wills or probates together with a memorial thereof in the form now required by law, (except that such memorial need not be signed or sealed by any person), on which memorial shall be endorsed a true copy of the certificate on the deed, conveyance, will or probate, to which it relates, on or before the first day of January next, at the office of the Registrar of the said county, or they will not be intitled to the protection and benefit of this Act.

2. And be it enacted, That on every such production it shall be the duty of the Registrar, or his Deputy, to compare the memorial with the deed, conveyance, will or probate to which it relates and to endorse on the same in figures the number of the memorial mentioned in the certificate of the said Robert C. A. McLean, endorsed on such deed, conveyance, will or probate, and also to require proof by oath or affirmation, (which oath or affirmation the said Registrar and his taking the same is acquainted with the signature of the said Robert C. A. McLean, and verily believe the signature to the Certificate of Registry indorsed as aforesaid, to be of the proper handwriting of the said Robert C. A. McLean, and that the copy of the certificate indorsed on such memorial is a true copy of the original; and the said Registrar or his Deputy shall thereupon indorse on every such deed, conveyance, will or probate, the words "examined and re-entered," and the date of him making such indorsement, and shall sign his name.

3. And be it enacted, That every such deed, conveyance, will or probate, brought to the Register Office of the said County, and indorsed as examined and re-entered, shall thenceforth be deemed, held and taken in all courts and places, and for all purposes to have been duly registered on the day and at the hour mentioned in the certificate, of the said Robert C. A. McLean indorsed thereon: Provided always, that in all cases of dispute as to the priority of time at which any memorial was produced to the said Robert C. A. McLean, for the registry thereof by reason of the same day, month, year, and hour, being mentioned in two or more certificates signed by the said Robert C. A. McLean, the deed for conveyance earliest in date, shall be deemed and taken for all purposes to have been first registered: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall divest or be construed to divest from any person or persons, any estate or interest in lands acquired by such person or persons, without notice of a prior defectively registered conveyance thereof, which estate or interest in lands is now in such person or persons under or by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act for the public Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, wills, and other incumbrances which shall be made or may affect any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within this Province, but that such estate and interest in lands so acquired without notice of such prior defectively registered conveyance shall remain vested as if this Act had not been passed.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Registrar or his Deputy, to keep an Index Book for every town or township in the County, for memorials to be brought to his office in pursuance of this Act, and upon receipt of any such memorial, forthwith to enter in the Index Book of the proper town or township the piece or parcel of land, lot or part of lot, concessions or other description mentioned in such memorial as being conveyed, assured, devised, or in any wise affected in or by the deed, conveyance, will, or probate, to which such memorial relates, with the names of the parties to such deed or conveyance, and the deviser and devisee named in any will, and the number of such memorial and the date of the Certificate of Registry by the said Robert C. A. McLean, and the date of the certificate of examination and re-entry thereof, indorsed by the Registrar or his Deputy, in such manner and so arranged as to afford an easy and convenient reference to all parties desiring to search respecting the same.

5. And be it enacted, That all persons making search respecting any memorial brought to the Registry Office pursuant to this Act, shall be entitled to see and examine the memorial as well as the entry in the Index Book, relating thereto.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Registrar or his Deputy to receive and index any memorial under and by virtue of this Act, or to indorse any deed, conveyance, will or probate, to which such memorial relates in manner hereinbefore authorized, after the first day of January next.

7. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to avoid, diminish, or invalidate any Registry duly made by the said Robert C. A. McLean, or the Registry of any deed, conveyance, will, or probate, which, having been irregularly registered by the said Robert C. A. McLean, shall have afterwards been duly registered according to law.

8. And be it enacted, that this Act shall extend to authorize the re-entry of Certificates of Mortgages being paid, and to make the same effectual and binding on the parties thereto, upon proof of the handwriting of the said Robert C. A. McLean to any entry, note, memor-

andum, or certificate shewing such certificate to have been brought to him for the due entry thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That the following fees and no other or greater shall be payable to the Registrar or his Deputy under this Act: For receiving and marking every memorial, administering the oath or affirmation required and certifying the deed, conveyance, will, or probate, to which such memorial relates, and endorsing the same, two shillings and six pence, payable by the party searching, one shilling; preparing and transmitting every notice for publication in The Gazette and newspapers, each notice two shillings and six pence, to be paid, together with the sum disbursed by the Registrar or his Deputy for the charge of publication, by the Treasurer of the District, and to be charged by and allowed to him in his accounts with the District; for each Index Book the sum actually disbursed to be paid and charged by and allowed to the Treasurer of the said District in manner aforesaid.

10. And be it enacted, That every wilful neglect or breach of any duty required to be performed under this Act by the said Registrar or his Deputy shall subject forfeiture and punishment as if the offence were committed against any of the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled, An Act for the public Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances, which shall be made or may affect any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within this Province; or of any Act passed or to be passed during the present Session, repealing the said Act, and making other provisions instead thereof.

Time extended to January 1st, 1851 by Provincial Parliament.

IV

An Act to incorporate the Belleville Seminary. 20 Vict., Chap. 184, Upper Canada Status. (1857). (Assented to 27th May, 1857).

WHEREAS the religious community in this Province denominated The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, have, by the voluntary contributions of themselves and their friends, constituted and established in the Township of Thurlow, near the Town of Belleville, in this Province, an Institution of Learning called the Belleville Seminary, designed to teach a system of classical, scientific and commercial instruction free from sectarian tenets and religious tests, while its moral government is based on Christian principles as revealed in the Holy Scriptures; And whereas the said religious community in their administration, order and discipline, have certain Courts called respectively "Quarterly," "Annual," and "General Conferences," in which certain prerogatives and powers are vested for the government of the whole body, the last named whereof being the Supreme Assembly, is composed and constituted according to the following rule, as recorded in the journals thereof, viz: "The General Conference shall be composed of one member for every two of each annual conference, to be appointed either by seniority, or choice, at the discretion of each Annual Conference; such representatives shall have travelled at least four years and be ordained elders at the time of their appointment." "That in case the delegates be obtained by election instead of seniority, it be by ballot; one of the general superintendents shall preside in the General Conference but in case no general Superintendent be present, the General Conference of the said Church consists at the present time of the undermentioned persons, viz: James Richardson, John Baily, W. D. Hughson, G. P. Harris, J. C. Tufford, J. Wood, S. L. Karr, R. B. Cook, E. Bristol, B. Brown, L. P. Smith, T. Webster, A. Jones, S. Dunnett, I. B. Richardson, G. Abbe, W. F. Lowe, A. L. Thurstan, E. Lounsberry, C. W. Fraser, G. Bennett, J. Curtis, W. Pirrite, E. Bartram, D. Griffin, H. Dockham, J. Foster, O. Collamore, S. Stewart, E. Draper, W. Brown, D. Wilson, S. Young, A. Lane, J. H. Johnson, J. Gardiner, A. Wright, D. Pomroy, B. Smith, J. G. Bull, J. Hill, N. H. Howard, S. W. LaDue, G. Jones, G. I. Betts, E. Orser, J. A. Rogers and T. Lewis, Philander Smith, being the General Superintendent or Bishop; And the design of the founders of the said institution is to have it placed under the control and management of the General Conference of the said Church in Canada, constituted according to the above cited rule, or to any other rule which it may subsequently from time to time enact or adopt in regard to its own constitution or formation; And whereas it is expedient for the more effectual management of the said Institution of Learning, and for the better attainment of the laudable purpose contemplated in its erection, that it should be invested with corporate powers by the provision and sanction of the Legislature of the Province: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacted as follows:

1. The undermentioned persons, viz: Samuel Gilbert, Caleb Gilbert, Robert Bird and Elias VanDewaters, of the Township of Sidney, County of Hastings, John Cummer of Waterdown,

and John Rymal, of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, Nathan Jacobs, of London, County of Middlesex, Philip Carman, of Matilda, County of Dundas, John Campbell, of Brooklin, County of Ontario, Samuel Osborne, of Sophiasburg, County of Prince Edward, and Peter Fisher, of Nelson, County of Halton, being the present Board of Trustees, and their associates and successors to be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Belleville Seminary, and by that name shall by the same name have power to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in any and every Court holding Jurisdiction in this Province, as well for the collecting of all sums due on any subscription for the erecting and completing of the said Institution, whether such subscriptions were made payable to themselves, the said Trustees, or to other persons, for the said Seminary, and it shall be the duty of any individual whatever having in his possession any Subscription Book, Notes or other papers intended for the benefit of the said Seminary, to deliver papers intended for the benefit of the said Seminary, to deliver the same to the said Trustees on their demand, as for the fulfilling of all contracts and debts heretofore made by any of the aforesaid Trustees, or any parties in their name or on their behalf, or which may be made in the future improvement and management thereof, and the tuition connected therewith; and by the same name shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase and hold by any legal title whatsoever, all such lands, tenements, possessions and property, real and personal, as may be necessary for the actual use and occupation of the said Seminary, and to accept and hold, within the limit hereinafter prescribed, for the benefit of the said Seminary, and any gifts or bequests of property real or personal, and to sell and alienate any property so given or bequeathed, and to apply the proceeds of such sale or sales in the manner prescribed in such rules or regulations for the benefit of the said Seminary; Provided always, that no real estate not required for the actual use and occupation of the said Seminary shall at any time be held by the said corporation for a longer period than two years; and that any such real estate not sold and alienated within two years from the time when the same is received by the said Corporation, shall revert to the party from whom the same came to the corporation, or to his or her heirs or devisees; Provided also, that no money arising from the sale of any property, derived by gift or bequest, shall be invested in real estate, but shall be applied first to the liquidation of any debt due upon the buildings and grounds occupied for the said Seminary, and then to the general purposes of the corporation; And provided also, that in case sufficient means shall not be received by the said Trustees for the liquidation of the debts now due, then it shall be lawful for the said corporation to mortgage or sell and alienate any portion or all of the real estate held by the said corporation, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the debts in this proviso mentioned.

II. It shall and may be lawful for the said General Conference from time to time and at all times hereafter, at any of its meetings, whether general or special, called and held in accordance with the constitution and by-laws thereof, to supersede at their discretion when the good of the institution may appear to require it, any of the said trustees and their successors by appointing others or other in their or his place; and also to supply any vacancy in said corporation caused by the death, resignation or removal from the Province of any of the aforesaid Trustees or their successors; and the certificate of the persons for the time being exercising the offices of President and Secretary of the said General Conference shall be conclusive proof of the due appointment of any new Trustees or Trustee as aforesaid, unless and until it shall be declared by some competent Court of Justice, that such certificate was not correctly given or properly obtained. Provided always, that no ecclesiastic shall at any time be appointed to hold the office of Trustee; And provided further, that it shall not be lawful to remove any of the present Trustees, until they shall first be relieved from all personal responsibility on account of any debt incurred by them in purchasing property and erecting buildings for the said Seminary.

III. And in order to provide for the good government and efficient management of the said Institution, it shall and may be lawful for the annual Conferences of the said Church, at each of their annual meetings, to nominate and appoint suitable persons to the number of six, each annual Conference to appoint an equal number, so as to make in the whole the number of six, who, in conjunction with a Bishop or General Superintendent of the said Church, shall be associated with the aforesaid Trustees or their successors, and with them form a Joint Board to be called the "Board of Management," at which a Bishop shall preside, but in case no Bishop shall be present, then a Chairman shall be chosen from among themselves; the functions of the said Joint Board of Management shall be to determine and manage from time to time the number, order and duties of the several Professors and Teachers in the said Sem-

inary, and also of the other officers and servants thereof; and to appoint and remove as occasion may require such Professors and Teachers and Officers and servants respectively, or to prescribe the mode of their appointment and removal; and to determine the amount of their respective salaries, allowances and fees, and when and how the same shall be paid; and to devise the ways and means, for raising the funds required for completing and sustaining the said Institution in all its departments for the future; and also to enact, alter or repeal from time to time such rules and regulations as they may see proper for the government of the said Institution, the terms and conditions of tuition, and for the general management thereof; any seven members of the said Joint Board of Management, including the Bishop or other presiding officer, shall be a quorum for transacting business; and it shall be the duty of the said Joint Board to cause an abstract of the Treasurer's account, and an outline of the state and prospects of the said Institution to be laid before each annual Conference of the said Church at each of its annual meetings, for the information of the members thereof; the first meeting of the said Joint Board, as well as all its special meetings, shall be called by the senior General Superintendent or Bishop of the said Church for the time being, or by any two members thereof; but the time and place for holding all the regular meetings of the said Joint Board, after the first, shall be fixed by the Board; Provided always, that if at any time the office of Bishop or General Superintendent shall be vacant, or any vacancy shall exist in the said Joint Board by any reason whatever, the then existing members of the said Joint Board, there being not less than ten in number, holding their offices according to the provisions of this Act, shall have full power to do and perform all and every act and thing which it may be lawful for the said Joint Board to do and perform it there were no such vacancy.

V

An Act to amend the Act incorporating Belleville Seminary, and to confer on the same University powers, in so far as regards Degrees in Arts and changing the name to Albert College.

U.C. Statutes, 29-30 Vict., Chap. 136, (1866).

(Assented to 15th August, 1866).

WHEREAS it has been represented by petition in behalf of the Belleville Seminary, an institution of learning, in the township of Thurlow, near the Town of Belleville, in this Province, incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and eighty-four, and intituled: "An Act to incorporate Belleville Seminary," that it has been found desirable that the said name, "Belleville Seminary," be changed to "Albert College"; and whereas it has been prayed that the change of name above specified, be made, and that University powers, so far as relates to degrees in Arts, be conferred on the said college, with the usual rank, powers and privileges relating to degrees in Arts incidental to Universities; and whereas it is expedient that the prayer of the said petition should be granted: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. All the provisions of the original Act of Incorporation of Belleville Seminary, chaptered one hundred and eighty-four, in the Statutes of this Province passed in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: An Act to incorporate Belleville Seminary, shall remain, with reference to Albert College full force and effect, as they have been up to the passing of this Act, with reference to Belleville Seminary.
2. The Governor shall, on behalf of Her Majesty, be visitor of the said Albert College.
3. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Principal and Professors of the said College, the Reverend G. Shepard, the Reverend S. W. Ladu, the Reverend J. Gardiner, the Reverend Wm. Brown, the Reverend M. Benson, the Reverend Geo. Abbs, the Honorable John Ross, M.L.C., the Honorable Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Honorable William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, Wm. Hope, M.D., and Wm. Nichol, M.D., shall constitute the Senate of the said Albert College, and shall in that capacity have the management of and superintendence over all the affairs and business of said College not already under the direction of the Board of Management, as provided in the aforesaid original Act of incorporation of the Belleville Seminary.
4. Any vacancies occurring in the Senate from removal from the country, resignation, death or other cause, may be filled, or any additional appointments to the Senate may be made by

the general Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, by and with the approval of the visitor of the College.

5. The Senate may, from time to time, make and alter any statutes not being repugnant to the laws of Upper Canada;

1. Touching the examination for degrees or for scholarships, prizes or certificates of honor; and

2. The granting of such degrees, scholarships or certificates; and

3. The fees to be paid by the candidates for examination or upon the taking any degree; and

4. The application of such fees; and

5. Touching the periods of the regular meeting of the Senate and the mode of convening special meetings thereof; and

6. The appointment of Examiners of the said College, and in like manner the removal of any of them; and

7. Touching the time and the mode of holding an examination of the Candidates as aforesaid, and of the subjects of such examination; and

8. Generally for promoting the purposes of the said College, touching all other matters regarding the same, or the business thereof, or for any purpose for which provision may be required for carrying out the same according to its intent and spirit, such business not being already under the charge of the Board of Management of said College.

6. The Statutes of the Senate with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining degrees or certificates of honor, and their examination shall, in so far as circumstances will, in the opinion of the Senate, permit, be similar to those at present in force for like purposes in the Toronto University, to the end that the standard of qualifications in the Albert College may not be inferior to that at present adopted for a like degree or certificate of honor in the Toronto University; Provided always that any statute passed for the purposes mentioned in this section shall be deposited with the Provincial Secretary within ten days after the passing thereof, to be laid before the Visitor; and such statute shall have interim force and effect, and shall have full force and effect unless such statute be disallowed by the Visitor, and such disallowance signified through the Provincial Secretary within three months after such deposit as aforesaid.

7. All such statutes shall be reduced into writing, and the Common Seal of the College shall be affixed thereto, and they shall be binding upon all members or officers of the College and upon all candidates for degrees, scholarships, prizes or certificates of honor to be conferred by the said College, and upon all others whom it may concern.

8. All questions which come before the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the members present, but in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have in addition a casting vote.

9. At every meeting of the Senate the Bishop, or in his absence the Principal of the College shall preside as chairman, or in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or a majority of them, nor shall any meeting be legal unless held at the times or convened in the manner provided for by the Statute to be passed as aforesaid.

10. Seven members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

11. The Senate may after examination confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the candidates for examination for degrees, or for certificates of honors aforesaid, and shall be paid and applied, as the Senate from time to time determine.

12. Each examiner may be required to make the following declaration before the said Bishop or the Principal of the said College:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner "without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

13. The Senate may, according to regulations previously made and published, grant scholarships, prizes and rewards to persons who distinguish themselves at their examination.

14. The Senate of the College shall report to the Governor at such time as he may appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the College, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they think proper to make, and the Senate shall also, at all times when thereunto required by the Governor, inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the College; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

15. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

VI

An Act to enable the Municipality of the Town of Belleville to purchase a site for a public Cemetery, and to exempt the Roman Catholic Ratepayers of the said Municipality from taxation on account of the same.

U.C.S. 29-30 Vict., Chap. 79, (1866). (Assented to 15th August, 1866).

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville have, by their petition, prayed that an Act be passed enabling them to purchase a site for a public Cemetery for the said town, and, at the same time, to exempt the Roman Catholic ratepayers of the said Municipality from taxation on account of the purchase thereof, they having already purchased a Cemetery for the use of Roman Catholics; there being doubts as to the power they now have to exempt the Roman Catholic ratepayers as aforesaid; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville are hereby empowered to purchase such site for a public Cemetery, for the said Town, as to them shall seem desirable, and to issue debentures for the payment of the purchase money of the same, provided a by-law, authorizing such purchase and the issue of such debentures, be first passed by said Council.

2. All and every of the provisions of the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada respecting the passing of By-laws for the creation of debts, or the issue of debentures for the payment thereof, not inconsistent with this Act, shall apply to such By-law; Provided, however, that no Roman Catholic who avails himself of the privilege of being so relieved from taxation in respect of the said Cemetery shall vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the said By-law by this Act authorized when the same is submitted to the ratepayers of the said town.

3. The said Council are hereby empowered to enact in and by such By-law that the Roman Catholic ratepayers of the said Municipality shall be exempt from taxation on account of the purchase of or in any way connected with the said Cemetery or the purposes thereof.

4. All and every of the provisions of the said Municipal Institutions Act affecting or relating to public cemeteries not inconsistent with this Act shall apply to such By-law.

5. Every Roman Catholic who is proprietor of rateable property within the said Town of Belleville, who by himself or his agent on or before the first day of October of the present year, or on or before the first day of March in any following year, gives to the clerk of the Municipality of the Town of Belleville notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the payment of the purchase money of the site for the said Cemetery, or for any purpose connected with the said Cemetery.

6. The said Council shall make regulations to ensure all burials within the said Cemetery being conducted in a decent and solemn manner.

7. The said Council shall furnish graves in the Cemetery for strangers, and the poor of all denominations free of charge, on the certificate, in the latter case, of a Minister or Clergyman of the denomination to which the deceased belonged, that the relatives of the deceased are poor and cannot afford to purchase a lot in the cemetery.

8. The lots or plots of the said Cemetery, when conveyed by the said Municipality to individual proprietors, for burial sites, shall be exempted from taxation of any kind, and shall not be liable to be seized or sold under execution, or attached, or applied to the payment of debts under any Bankrupt or Insolvent Law.

9. When a lot shall have been sold by the said Council for a burial site, the conveyance shall not require to be registered for any purpose whatever, and shall not be affected by any Registry Act, nor shall any judgment, mortgage, or incumbrance subsist on any lot so conveyed.

10. One half of the proceeds of all sales of burial sites, made by the said Council, shall be first applied to the payment of the purchase money of the land so to be acquired by the said Council, and the residue to the preserving, improving and embellishing the land as a Cemetery or Burial Ground, and to the incidental expenses attending the same; and, after payments of the purchase money, the proceeds of all future sales shall be applied to the preservation, improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery and the incidental expenses thereof, and to no other purpose whatever.

11. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice or wilfully makes any false statement therein shall not thereby secure exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of forty dollars, recoverable with costs before and Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality of the Town of Belleville.

12. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

VII

An Act to authorize the incorporated Village of Trenton to impose and collect Harbor Dues, and for other purposes. D. S. 34 Vict., Chap. 36, (1871).

(Assented to 14th April, 1871).

WHEREAS, the Village of Trenton has incurred large expense in the building of Piers, in the making of Booms, and other improvements in the Harbor within the limits of the said Village, and the Corporation of the said Village have petitioned that an Act be passed to authorize them to pass a By-law or By-laws for the imposition and collection of Harbor Dues, Rents, or Tolls upon Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or Chattels shipped on or landed from any Vessel or Steamboat within the said harbor, and for the imposition and collection of Dues or Tolls upon Saw-logs, Sawn Lumber, Square Lumber, Square and Round Timber, Cedar Railway Ties, Hoop and Hop Poles, Floats of all kinds, Barrel Heading, Wood, long or short, Staves and Stave Bolts, coming down the River Trent within the limits of the said Corporation, for the purpose of enabling them to provide a fund for the purpose of further improving said Piers, Booms, and otherwise improving the said Harbor as may be required from time to time for the maintenance of the same, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The Corporation of the Incorporated Village of Trenton is hereby authorized and empowered to pass a By-law or By-laws for the imposition and collection of Harbour Dues or Tolls, to be employed, after the expense of collection, for the purpose of assisting in repairing Booms, Piers, and other necessary repairs to improve the said harbor within the limits of the said incorporated village, and to provide a fund for the maintenance and improvement of the said harbor and works connected therewith, on all goods, wares, merchandise and chattels shipped on board of or landed from any vessel, steamboat or any other craft within the limits of the said harbor, or elsewhere within the limits of the said Corporation, and upon all saw-logs, sawn timber, square and round timber, cedar, railway ties, hoop and hop poles, floats of all kinds, barrel heading, wood, long or short; staves and stave bolts coming down the river Trent, within the said Corporation.

2. Before any by-law or by-laws to be passed under the first section of this Act, or any tariff or schedule of fees or dues imposed thereby, shall have any force or effect, the said by-law or by-laws and the said schedule or tariff shall be approved by the Governor in Council.

3. If any person or persons neglect or refuse to pay the tolls or dues to be imposed under this Act, or any by-law that may be passed under the authority thereof, the said Corporation or their officer, clerk, servant, agent, or lessee, may seize and detain the goods, wares, merchandise and chattels, saw-logs, sawn lumber, square and round timber, cedar, railway ties, hoop and hop poles, floats of all kinds, barrel heading, wood, long or short, staves and stave bolts, on which the same are due and payable, until such tolls or dues are paid; and if the same be unpaid after the space of thirty days after such seizure, the said Corporation, or their officer, clerk, servant or lessee as aforesaid, may sell and dispose of the said goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, saw-logs, sawn lumber, square and round timber, cedar, railway ties, hoop and hop poles, floats of all kinds, barrel heading, wood, long or short; staves and stave bolts, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay the said tolls or dues, and the reasonable cost and charges of keeping and selling the same by public auction, giving ten days' notice thereof, and returning the surplus, if any, to the owner or owners thereof.

4. Every vessel, boat, or other craft on board of which wares, merchandise, chattels, and other things are shipped, shall be liable for the dues chargeable against such goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and other things, and in the event of non-payment thereof, may be detained until payment thereof is made.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect any of the powers given to the said Corporation by any Act now in force, authorizing them to pass by-laws for the regulation and management of the said harbor.

6. The said harbour and works thereof shall be subject to the provisions of any Act or Acts which may be passed hereafter, for the construction, improvement, regulation, or maintenance of harbors.

VIII

An Act to appoint Trustees for certain Lands in the Town of Belleville for the purposes of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland and to authorize said Trustees to borrow money on a portion thereof.

Ontario Statutes, 35 Vict., Chap. 105. (1875).

(Assented to 2nd March 1872).

WHEREAS it appears by the petition of Andrew Thompson, David Pitceathly, Thomas Kelso, Thomas Lazier, Robert Elliott, Alexander Robertson, John Bell, Alexander Burden and others, all of the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings that by letters patent bearing date the sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine certain lands in the said town described thus, "All that parcel or tract of land situate in the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings in the Midland district, containing admeasurement one acre be the same, more or less, being composed of lots number thirty and thirty-one on the east side of Church Street in the said town of Belleville," were granted in fee to John Turnbull, Roswell Leavens, William Zwick, George Cowper, William H. Wallbridge, Charles Bonisteel, Anthony Marshall, Donald Murchison, William Robertson, and James H. Sampson, all of the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings in the Midland district aforesaid and to their successors in office, in trust for the site of a Presbyterian church in connection with and under the rules and forms of the Established Church of Scotland, and for a burying ground attached to the said Church; And further they have represented that the said trustees are now all dead without any successors being appointed in their place, and that it is the wish of the congregation of Saint Andrew's Church in Belleville, erected on said premises, that new trustees should be appointed and that the said lands should be vested in them for the purposes in the said letters patent mentioned; And that for the purpose of paying for the tenances now being erected on said premises it is desired to borrow upon the security or a mortgage to be given on said new Church and the lands used therewith a sum not to exceed the sum of four thousand dollars; And whereas it is desirable to grant the prayer of the said petition:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The said lands as described in the said patent and all the estate and interest therein of the original trustees name in said letters patent shall by virtue of this Act be, and the same are hereby declared to be vested in fee simple in George Neilson, of the town of Belleville aforesaid, esquire, Andrew Thomson, of the same place, esquire, David Pitceathly, of the same place, merchant, Robert Elliott of the same place, merchant, Alexander Robertson, of the same place, enquire, Thomas Lazier, of the same place, esquire, James Brown, of the same place, and John Bell, of the same place, esquire, and their successors in office to be appointed as hereinafter provided under the name of "The Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Belleville, in trust for the benefit of the said congregation, for the support of public worship and the propagation of Christian knowledge; and also for the site of a church and burial ground as provided in said letters patent.

2. That in case any of the trustees hereby appointed or any succeeding trustee or trustees to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned should happen to die or be desirous of being discharged from the powers or trusts hereby in them reposed or vested, or become incapable of acting in the same, then and in every such case and so often as the same shall happen the remaining trustee or trustees or the majority of them by any writing or writings under their hands and seals to be by them sealed and delivered in the presence of two or three more credible witnesses may nominate, substitute and appoint any other fit person being a member of the congregation of said church in Belleville in the room or place of such trustee who shall so died or be desirous of being released from or discharged or become incapable of acting in the aforesaid trusts.

3. That the said trustees and their successors in office under the same name, that is, under the name "The Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Belleville," or in their own names, as may be found most expedient, shall have the power to mortgage the church now being erected upon the said lands and the part of the said lands necessary for the use thereof and access thereto; and on said mortgage to borrow a sum of money not exceeding the sum of four thousand dollars, for the purpose of finishing and completing the said church now in course of erection, and furnishing the same, and for laying down walks and approaches to said church, and also for fencing said lands, and to secure the repayment thereof with interest at such rate and at such time or times as may be agreed upon.

4. It shall be lawful for the trustees for the time being or a majority of them, should occasion require, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to make new and further mortgages for the purpose of paying off any mortgage or mortgages then in existence upon the same property or any part thereof, upon such terms and at such times as the said trustees or a majority of them or their successors in office may deem proper.

5. At the first meeting of the said trustees after the passing of this Act they shall elect a chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer from amongst themselves for the current year; and all meetings during the year shall be called by the chairman giving at least three days' notice in writing to each trustee of the time and place of such meeting, unless at the previous meeting the time and place of such meeting shall have been fixed by the trustees; Provided however such notice may be given by depositing the same in the post office in Belleville, addressed post-paid to each trustee, the day of mailing to count as one of said days and the day of meeting also to be included; and also provided that no notice need be given of any adjourned meeting, unless otherwise ordered by the trustees.

6. A majority of the trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business; and in case the regular chairman is not present at any meeting the trustees who are present shall elect a chairman to preside at that meeting.

7. Upon all questions brought before said trustees at any meeting at which a quorum is present a majority of the votes present shall decide, and any act of such majority or any act done in pursuance of a resolution carried by said majority shall be legal and valid, provided the same were within the powers of the said trustees.

8. The chairman shall at all meetings have one vote only; and in case of an equality of votes the motion shall be considered lost.

9. Any mortgage made in pursuance of this Act by the order of the said trustees in the name of "The Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Belleville, signed by the chairman in that name and sealed with any seal the chairman may adopt and affix, shall be valid and effectual and shall be binding upon that part of the property above described, which shall be mentioned therein and covered thereby, and shall, subject to the powers of redemption, vest the said property in the mortgagee as fully as if made in the name of said trustees.

10. The secretary-treasurer shall keep a book and shall enter therein full minutes of all proceedings had or taken by the said trustees, and full accounts of all receipts and disbursements received and made by them; and said book shall be the property of the trustees, and at all times shall be open to their inspection.

IX

O. S. Chap. 33. An Act for the Incorporation of the Town of Belleville as a City, and for the Consolidation of the debt thereof. (Assented to 2nd March, 1877).

WHEREAS the limits of the Town of Belleville have been extended by proclamation, published in The Ontario Gazette; and whereas by petition the Corporation of the said Town of Belleville have represented and shown to the satisfaction of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, that the said Town, including its aforesaid extension, contains at present a population of eleven thousand, one hundred and twenty souls, and that owing to the construction of several lines of railway with their several terminuses within the said Town of Belleville, and also to the proposed erection and carrying on of smelting works therein, the same will become a large manufacturing place, and the population thereof is rapidly increasing; and whereas the said Corporation of the Town of Belleville have for some years been separated from the County of Hastings for municipal purposes; and whereas the said Corporation have by their petition also asked and prayed to become incorporated as a City, and also for the right and power to consolidate the debt of the said Town, amounting to two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars; and whereas the said Town of Belleville have issued debentures to the amount of two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, which whole sum remains unpaid and not yet due, but a portion thereof will become due and be payable within a short time; and whereas by petition of the said Corporation permission is also asked to issue new debentures and to

borrow money thereon for the purpose of meeting and paying such old debentures as the same may mature, and for such other purposes as are hereinafter mentioned, and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petitioners;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. On and after the thirty-first day of December next after the passing of this Act, the said Town of Belleville shall be and is hereby incorporated as a City, and shall be known thereafter as the Corporation of the City of Belleville, and as such shall enjoy and possess all the rights, powers and privileges exercised and enjoyed by all cities incorporated in the Province of Ontario.

2. For the purpose of holding the first election of Mayor for the said City of Belleville, Robert Newberry of the Town of Belleville, who is now the Clerk thereof, or in case of his death or inability to act, such other person as the Council of the said Town may, by by-law to be passed before the said thirty-first day of December, appoint in his stead, shall be and he is hereby appointed Returning Officer for the holding the first nomination for such election and it shall and may be lawful for the said Returning Officer to hold the same at the City Hall, in the said City of Belleville, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said thirty-first day of December next, and he shall preside thereat; and the Deputy Returning Officers to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned and directed, shall hold the nominations for Aldermen at twelve o'clock noon of the same day in each ward of the said City, and the said Deputy Returning Officers shall preside at the nomination of Aldermen or in the case of the absence of the said Returning Officer or any of the Deputy Returning Officers, the electors present shall choose from among themselves a chairman to preside at the said nomination or nominations, and such chairman shall have all the powers of a Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, as the case may be, and if a poll be required, the polling for the said election shall take place one week thereafter at the place or places at which the said nominations may have been held.

3. The Council of the said Town shall, by by-law, appoint for each of the wards into which said City is divided, a Deputy Returning Officer, and such Returning Officer and each of such Deputy Returning Officers, shall, before holding said elections take an oath or affirmation as required by law, and shall respectively be subject to all the provisions of the Municipal Laws of Ontario, applicable to Returning Officers at elections in cities so far as the same do not conflict with this Act, and the said Deputy Returning Officers shall have all the powers and perform the several duties devolving on Deputy Returning Officers with respect to municipal elections in cities.

4. The Council of the said City to be elected in manner as aforesaid, shall consist of a Mayor, who shall be the head thereof, and three Aldermen for each ward, and they shall be organized as a Council on the same day of the week next following the week of the polling, or if there be no polling, on the same day of the second week next following the week of nomination, and subsequent elections shall be held in the same manner as in other cities incorporated as such in the Province of Ontario, and the said Council and their successors in office shall have, use, exercise and enjoy all the powers and privileges vested by the Municipal Institutions Acts in City Councils, and shall be subject to all the liabilities and duties imposed by said municipal laws on such Councils, and all the powers of the Town Council of the Town of Belleville shall continue until the Council for said City is organized.

5. The several persons who shall be elected or appointed under this Act shall take the declaration of office and qualification now required by the municipal laws of Ontario to be taken by persons elected or appointed to like offices in cities.

6. At the first election of Mayor and Aldermen, the qualifications of the electors and of the Mayor and Aldermen, shall be the same as that required in towns for electors, Mayors, and Councillors respectively; and at all subsequent elections the qualifications of the electors, Mayor, Aldermen, and Officers, shall be the same as required in cities; and at such first election the electors shall vote in the several wards as aforesaid.

7. The last revised assessment rolls and voters' lists respectively, of the said Town of Belleville, shall be taken to be the roll and voters' lists for any future municipal or parliamentary election in the said City, until a new assessment be made by the said City, and the same be formally revised, and the voters' list thereunder duly completed.

8. The property and assets of the Town of Belleville shall belong to the City of Belleville; and all the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the said Town of Belleville, shall be assumed and paid by the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

9. The provisions of the municipal law relating to matters consequent upon the formation of new municipal corporations, and the other provisions of the municipal law of Ontario, shall, except as herein otherwise provided, apply to the said Corporation of the City of Belleville in the same manner as if the said Town had been erected into a City, under the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of Ontario."

10. The Corporation of the Town of Belleville, or of the City of Belleville, as the case may be, may pass a by-law or by-laws for the issuing of debentures in such sum or sums and to such amounts, either in Canadian currency or sterling, as they deem meet: Provided that such by-law or by-laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of said Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of Ontario: And provided also, that the said Corporations, or either of them, shall not issue debentures under this Act for more than a sufficient amount to retire debentures previously issued and now unpaid and outstanding; and it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors of the said Town or City to the passing of any by-law under this section notwithstanding anything contained in said Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of Ontario or any Act amending the same.

11. The proceeds of the debentures to be issued under this Act aforesaid shall be applied in the redemption of the said debentures heretofore issued by the Town of Belleville, and for no other purpose whatever; and any officer of the City applying such proceeds for any other purpose than as herein provided shall be civilly liable for the amount.

12. Either of the Corporations aforesaid may, in the same, or in any other by-law or by-laws, authorize the exchange of the debentures to be issued under this Act, for the debentures already issued by the said Town of Belleville, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and the holder of such debentures, provided always that such new debentures be not negotiated or exchanged at a lower rate than par.

13. The Collector's roll for the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six, now in the hands of the Collector for said Town, shall be as valid and binding on all persons concerned as if the same was placed in the hands of said Collector on or before the first day of October, prior to the passing of this Act.

14. Nothing herein contained shall give the Rector of Belleville any right to a larger share in the distribution of the Rectory funds, than he would have been entitled to, had the said City remained a Town, nor shall he be entitled to the increased sum to which Rectors of Cities are entitled out of such funds, until the said City contains the number of inhabitants which would entitle it to be a City under the Act respecting Municipal Institutions of the Province of Ontario.

X

An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Trenton. 45 O.S. Vict., Chap. 45. (1882). (Assented to 10th March, 1882).

WHEREAS the Council of the Town of Trenton, in the county of Hastings, and certain of the owners of the adjacent territory within the boundaries hereinafter mentioned have, by their petitions, represented that the extension of the present limits of said town by setting off and attaching to said town the south-westerly portion of the township of Sidney, in said county, and the south-easterly portion of the township of Murray in the county of Northumberland, as hereinafter in this Act more particularly described, would promote its future progress and prosperity, and overcome certain inconveniences in connection with assessments and the registration of title deeds, and enable its inhabitants to carry out improvements they are desirous of making on said territory; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petitions:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. That portion of the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, and that portion of the township of Murray, in the county of Northumberland, respectively, embraced within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at a point in the limit between lot or gore A and lot number one, in the first concession of the said township of Sidney, at the distance of sixty chains, measured northerly, from the northerly limit of the gravelled road from Trenton to Belleville; thence south, seventy-four degrees west, eight chains and thirty links, more or less, to a point distant three chains easterly from the easterly limit of Chestnut street; thence north, sixteen degrees west, parallel to Chestnut street, eighty chains, more or less, to the rear of the first concession of the township of Sidney; thence south, seventy-four degrees west, seven chains; thence south, sixteen degrees east, parallel to Chestnut street, eighty chains; thence south, seventy-four degrees west, sixty-eight chains and twenty links, more or less, to the

water's edge of the easterlyside of the River Trent; thence northerly, following the said water's edge of the River Trent, eighty-five chains, more or less, to a point on the said water's edge distant northerly, at right angles therefrom, five chains from the northerly limit of the Grand Trunk Railway property; thence in a southwesterly direction, parallel to the Grand Trunk railway property, twenty-six chains, more or less, to the limit between lots numbers three and four, in the second concession of the township of Murray; thence north, sixteen degrees west, along the said limit between said lots numbers three and four, seventy chains, more or less, to the rear of the second concession of the township of Murray; thence north, seventy-four degrees east, sixty-one chains, more or less, to the limit between the townships of Sidney and Murray; thence south, sixteen degrees east, along the said limit between said townships, fifty-five chains, more or less, to a point in line with the southerly limit of the road allowance between the first and second concessions of the township of Sidney, produced westerly; thence north, seventy-four degrees east, fifty chains, more or less, to the limit between lot or gore A and lot number one, in the first concession of the township of Sidney; thence south, sixteen degrees east, along the said limit between lot or gore A and lot number one, eighty chains, more or less, to the place of beginning; shall be added to the limits and form part of the said Town of Trenton, subject to the same provisions of law as if such additions had been made under the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of Ontario, and amendments thereto, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

2. The said town of Trenton, together with said additional territory defined and bounded as aforesaid, shall be, from and after the passing of this Act, wholly within and form part of the county of Hastings; and the same is hereby divided into three wards, in manner described in the schedule to this Act, to be named East Ward, Centre Ward, and West Ward.

3. Nothing in this Act contained shall exempt any part of the lands so detached and added as aforesaid from liability for the debts and obligations contracted before the passing of this Act by the county, township, or other municipality of which said lands formed part.

4. Said debts and liabilities shall be adjusted between the different municipalities interested therein in manner and form as is provided in such cases in the Municipal Act and amendments thereto.

5. The expenses incurred in obtaining this Act shall be borne by the said town of Trenton, and shall be paid by the said town to the parties respectively entitled thereto.

XI

An Act respecting a Public Hospital and Home for the Friendless for the City of Belleville. O.S. 45 Vict. Chap. 86, (Assented to 10th March 1882).

WHEREAS in the original survey of the town, now the city of Belleville, lots numbers thirty-two and thirty-three on the west side of Rear street, and lots numbers thirty-two and thirty-three on the east side of Church street, in the said town, were set apart and reserved for the purpose of a public hospital; and whereas the said land is not suited for the purpose for which it was designed; and whereas in and by the statute of the Province of Canada, fourteen and fifteen Victoria, chapter one hundred and forty, it was and is provided that, as soon as the council of the said then town of Belleville should have made suitable provisions for a public hospital in the said town to the satisfaction of the Governor-General of the said Province, or the person administering the Government thereof, it should be lawful for her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, to grant to the Town Council of the town of Belleville all and singular the said lands and premises, with the appurtenances, to hold to the said Town Council in fee simple for the use of the said town of Belleville; and whereas the said corporation of the said town of Belleville; did not nor has the corporation of the said town of Belleville; made provision for a public hospital for the said city, although such accommodation is required, and have neglected and refused to do anything towards the attainment of that object; and whereas the Women's Christian Association of Belleville are and were incorporated under the laws of this Province for the purpose of building and managing an hospital management thereof; and whereas the said association have, by their petition, prayed that in order to aid them in their undertaking an Act may be passed authorizing Her Majesty, or trustees, to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in trust to sell the same and to receive the proceeds and to apply the same towards the purposes aforesaid; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act, Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall have and hold said lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the west side of Rear street, and lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the east side of Church street, in the city of Belleville, freed and discharged of and from all trusts and equities whatsoever, save and except such (if any) as are by this Act created or established.

2. Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, are hereby authorized to convey the said lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the west side of Rear street, and lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the east side of Church street, in the city of Belleville, to a trustee or trustees, to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to hold the same in trust, to sell the same by such means and on such terms as he or they may deem best and for the best price that can be got therefor, and to take the proceeds of the sale upon trust to apply the same as follows, that is to say firstly, to pay the purchase money, or such sum as may remain unpaid thereon, of the site for said hospital and for a home for the friendless which the Women's Christian Association of Belleville has selected and purchased, and which site has been examined and approved by the Inspector of Public Charities, for the Province of Ontario, the title to the said site to be clear, the conveyance thereof to be made to a trustee or trustees whose name or names shall be submitted to and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to be held in trust for the purposes of said general hospital and home for the friendless; secondly, to apply the balance of the proceeds of said sale towards the payment of the construction of said hospital and home: Provided always that before the buildings for said hospital and home are commenced the plans therefor shall be submitted to and approved of by the said Inspector of Public Charities, and that the said balance shall only be paid over on the certificate of said inspector of Public Charities, and that the said balance shall only be paid over on the certificate of said inspector; Provided moreover that upon the said inspector's said certificate being presented to the said trustee or trustees first above mentioned, the said balance of said purchase money shall be by him or them paid and applied as aforesaid.

3. The trusts in the deed of conveyance for said new site so selected and purchased as aforesaid for said hospital and home shall be such as shall, before the conveyance is made, be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who shall have power to name and specify the said trusts and settle the same.

XII

An Act respecting the Women's Christian Association of Belleville. O.S. 49 Vict., Chap. 91. (1886.) (Assented to 25th March, 1886).

WHEREAS the Woman's Christian Association, of Belleville, by their petition have represented that they have purchased and paid for the site of the new Hospital and Home for the Friendless in Belleville, and the said hospital and home have been erected thereon at a large expense; and whereas, to pay off the balance of the said outlay they have been obliged to borrow the sum of \$4,000. to secure the payment of which the mortgage which forms the schedule to this Act has been created; and whereas the title to the whole of the said property is in certain trustees, and not in the said Association, and therefore the Association could not mortgage, under the powers vested in them; and whereas, by their said petition they have prayed that their act, and the act of the trustees, may be confirmed and made valid; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:

THEREFORE Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The mortgage set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed and declared valid and binding to all intents, and for all purposes whatsoever, as fully as if the said property covered by the said mortgage had been vested in fee simple in the said the Woman's Christian Association, of Belleville, and the said mortgage shall for all purposes be valid and binding on all persons whomsoever, as fully as if set out at length in this Act.

(The mortgage mentioned in the schedule was subsequently paid and discharged).

XIII

An Act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company. 50-51 Vict., Chap. 97, D. Statutes (1887). (Assented to 23rd June, 1887).

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, represented that the construction of a toll bridge across the Bay of Quinte at or near the city of Belleville would increase and be of great benefit to the public travel between the County of Hastings and the county of Prince Edward, in the Province of Ontario; and whereas the said persons hereinafter named have, by their said petition, prayed for the passing of an Act incorporating a company with power to construct and maintain a toll bridge across the Bay of Quinte aforesaid, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Thomas Ritchie, Henry Corby, James Brown, Geo. S. Tickell, U. E. Thompson, C. F. Smith, William Anderson, and all such other persons as, under the provisions of this Act, become holders of shares in the capital stock of the Company hereby incorporated, shall be a company for the constructing, maintaining, managing and working a bridge across the Bay of Quinte from a point at or near the city of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, to a point on the opposite shore of the said Bay of Quinte, in the township of Ameliasburg, in the county of Prince Edward; and shall for that purpose be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Bay of Quinte Bridge Company," hereinafter called "the Company."
2. The Company may build and complete a bridge across the Bay of Quinte aforesaid from the points aforesaid for ordinary traffic purposes and may erect and construct toll gates, and construct, complete and maintain the necessary approaches to the said bridge, and may also do and execute all such other matters and things as are necessary to properly equip and maintain the said bridge in a proper and efficient manner,—and for the said purposes may acquire, purchase and hold such real estate as is requisite for all the said purposes.
3. The Company shall not commence the said bridge, or any work connected therewith, until the plans of the said bridge, the site thereof, and the works intended and connected therewith, have been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council, and such conditions as he thinks fit to impose for the public good have been complied with.
4. The said bridge shall be provided with a draw or swing so constructed as to have not less than one hundred feet space for the free passage of vessels, steamboats, rafts and other water craft, which draw or swing shall, at all times, be worked at the expense of the Company so as not to hinder or delay unnecessarily the passage of any such vessels, steamboats, or rafts or water craft; and during the season of navigation the Company shall maintain from sundown to sunrise suitable and proper lights upon the said bridge to guide vessels, steamboats and other water craft approaching the draw or swing thereof.
5. The capital of the Company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.
6. Thomas Ritchie, Henry Corby, James Brown, George S. Tickell, Uriah E. Thompson, Charles F. Smith and William Anderson, shall be the first directors of the Company, and shall hold office until their successors are elected as hereinafter provided; and a majority of the directors shall form a quorum.
7. The directors may open stock books and procure subscriptions for stock at such place or places and at and for such periods as to them seem proper—of which notice shall be given in at least one newspaper published in the city of Belleville and in The Canada Gazette, for the period of two weeks, stating the time and place when and where the said books will be opened, and the period during which the same will remain open for the subscription for stock in the Company.
8. No subscription for stock shall be valid until the person subscribing has paid to the credit of the Company, into some bank chartered under the laws of Canada, to be named in the notice so to be given by the directors, ten per cent. on the amount of such subscription, nor until the directors have considered and allotted the stock in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
9. After the said stock books have been closed the directors shall meet and examine the subscriptions made for stock and the sums paid into the bank named in the said notice to the credit of the Company; and they shall then proceed to allot the said stock to such of the persons so subscribing and in such proportions as they think best to secure the speedy construction of the work; and upon the making of such allotments the persons to whom the said stock is so allotted, and to the extent so allotted, shall be the shareholders in the Company and the only persons as such entitled to act in organizing the Company as in this Act provided.
10. The directors shall, as soon as they can do so, return to all persons who have paid in the said ten per cent. any sum so paid in excess of ten per cent. on the shares so allotted to them, if any, and to those, if any, to whom no stock is allotted the full amount so paid in by each person respectively shall be returned without delay; and from the said ten per cent. so paid in upon the stock so allotted, or from the other funds of the Company, the directors may pay and discharge the cost of obtaining the passing of this Act, and all costs incidental to the said incorporation.

11. As soon as two hundred shares in the said stock are subscribed and allotted as afore-said, the said directors shall call a meeting of the said subscribers for the election of directors of the Company; notice of such meeting shall be given to each subscriber by posting a notice to his address so given in the stock book, (postage being prepaid), at least ten days before the date of the meeting, such a notice to state the time and place of holding meeting, and at the said meeting the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy shall elect from the shareholders seven directors, who shall hold office until the next annual election of directors of the Company or until their successors are appointed.

12. At the said first election and at all subsequent elections the seven duly qualified shareholders having the largest number of votes cast for them at such election shall be the directors for the ensuing year.

13. Every shareholder, who has paid all calls on stock held by him at the time of the election shall be qualified for the office of director; and each shareholder shall have one vote for every share of the capital stock held by him upon which all calls have been paid.

14. The directors of the Company from time to time shall have the control and management of the stock, property and affairs of the Company, and shall have power to fix and from time to time regulate, increase or reduce the tolls and rates to be charged to all persons using the said bridge: Provided, however, that the rates and tolls collected and charged shall not exceed the following, that is to say: for every person on foot, five cents; children under six years of age, accompanied by parent or guardian, free; for every horse and single carriage, waggon, cart or other vehicle and driver, ten cents; for each additional horse, five cents; for each additional carriage, waggon, cart or other vehicle, five cents; for every horse and groom or rider, ten cents; for horses and cattle, singly, ten cents each; for horses and cattle, in droves of three or more, five cents each; for calves, sheep and swine, singly, five cents each; for calves, sheep and swine, in droves of three or more, three cents each; for every hand-cart or wheelbarrow and attendant, five cents; but so long as all persons are charged equal rates and given equal privileges and facilities the directors may, as they may think proper, charge less than the said rates above fixed: Provided, however, that the tolls from time to time charged by the Company shall first be approved by the Governor in Council.

15. The directors, may from time to time, by by-law, fix the time and place of the annual general meeting of the Company and the place where the head office of the Company shall, for the time being, be located; but no change of the head office shall be made until one month's notice of the said change has been given in The Canadian Gazette.

16. Special general meetings of the Company may be called in the manner fixed by by-law.

17. Notice of each annual or special general meeting shall be given by advertising the same in at least one newspaper published in the City of Belleville and The Canada Gazette for the period of two weeks before the date of each such meeting,—which notice shall state the time and place for holding the meeting and the business to be transacted thereat.

18. The Company may borrow, from time to time, either in Canada or elsewhere, such sums of money as are expedient for building, completing, maintaining and working the said bridge, with the buildings and fixtures required therewith, at a rate of interest authorized by the laws of Canada, but not exceeding eight per cent. per annum,—and may make the bonds, debentures or other securities granted for the sums so borrowed payable either in currency or in sterling and at such place or places in Canada or without as are deemed advisable,—and may sell the same at such price or prices or discount as deemed expedient or necessary,—and may hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the lands, tolls, revenue and other property, real and personal, of the Company, for the due payment of the said sums and the interest thereon; but no such debentures or bonds shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars;

2. Upon such mortgage being registered in the Registry Offices for the county of Hastings and the county of Prince Edward, in the Province of Ontario, the same shall, until discharged, be a valid and binding charge upon all the property, real and personal, of the Company.

19. Aliens may be shareholders in the Company and may be directors thereof.

20. The directors shall keep exhibited in all and every place where the tolls are to be collected, in some conspicuous place therein, a printed board or paper showing all the tolls payable, and particularizing the price or sum of money to be charged or taken for the pas-

sage of any matter, vehicle, animal or person over the said bridge as fixed by the directors from time to time, as in this Act provided; and such tolls shall be paid to such person or persons and at such place or places at or near the bridge, in such manner and under such regulations as the directors of the Company direct; and in case any person forcibly passes through any of the said toll gates, or over or upon the said bridge without first having paid the proper toll, or interrupts or disturbs the Company or any person employed by them in building or repairing the same,—such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered before a magistrate or justice of the peace, and in default of payment may, in the discretion of the magistrate or justice of the peace, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten days.

21. The said bridge shall be commenced within three years and completed within six years from the passing of this Act.

22. The Company shall have and enjoy all the powers of expropriation, so far as necessary for its purposes, given the railway companies by "The Railway Act."

XIV

An Act respecting the Harbor of Belleville, in the Province of Ontario — D.S. 52 Victoria. Chapter 35. Assented to 2nd May, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the improvement and management of the harbor of Belleville in the Province of Ontario; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The harbor of Belleville shall, for the purposes of this Act, comprise so much of the waters of the Bay of Quinte as is included in the following boundaries: Commencing at a point where the boundary between the townships of Sidney and Thurlow meets the waters of the Bay of Quinte, thence easterly along the Bay of Quinte and the mouth of the Moira River, following high water mark, to the line forming the east limit of lot number seven in the first concession of the townships of Sidney and Thurlow meets the waters of the Bay of Quinte, thence easterly along the Bay of Quinte and the mouth of the Moira River, following high water mark, to the line forming the east limit of lot number seven in the first concession of the township of Thurlow, thence southerly along an imaginary line forming a prolongation of such last mentioned line, to a distance of half a mile from high water mark, thence westerly to a point on an imaginary line forming a prolongation of the said boundary between the townships of Sidney and Thurlow, and a half mile from high water mark, thence northerly along the said imaginary line to the place of beginning.

2. The Mayor of the City of Belleville, for the time being, and two persons appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, shall be commissioners under this Act to have the superintendence of the harbor and Harbor Master of the port of Belleville.

3. The Harbor Commissioners so appointed, or a majority of them, may, from time to time, appoint a fit and proper person to be Harbor Master for the said port of Belleville; and such Harbor Master may be paid out of the harbor dues hereinafter mentioned such salary not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, as the Harbor Commissioners, with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, direct.

4. The Commissioners and Harbor Master appointed under this Act shall be under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom they shall respectively furnish a report in writing, and on oath, on or as soon as possible after the thirty-first day of December, in each year, of their doings in office, and of the moneys received and expended by them.

5. The said Commissioners may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor in Council, make, repeal or amend rules and regulations defending the rights, power and duties of the Harbor Master of the said port, and respecting the use, management and government of the said harbor; and, by such rules and regulations, they may impose reasonable penalties, not in any case exceeding one hundred dollars, for any breach thereof, a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars, for every twelve hours during which breach continues, but so that no such rule or regulation shall impose a minimum penalty; and every such breach of any such rule or regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act, and every such penalty shall be held to be a penalty imposed by this Act.

6. The said Commissioners shall place and maintain the necessary buoys and beacons in and for the said harbor.

7. The Harbor Master shall collect the rates and dues hereinafter mentioned, and shall prosecute every person who violates any rule or regulation made under this Act; and the

Harbor Commissioners shall see that such prosecutions are brought and effectively conducted.

8. (1) The Harbor Commissioners may impose, levy and collect, on all goods, wares, merchandise and chattels shipped on board or landed from any vessel or other craft within the limits of the harbor, and upon logs, timber, pine, cedar and railway ties passing down the River Moira through or into the harbor, or placed in the waters of the harbor in any manner whatsoever, and on all vessels or crafts entering the harbor, the rates and dues set forth in the tariff in force respecting the same; and, until payment of such rates and dues, the Harbor Commissioners shall have a lien on the goods, wares, merchandise and chattels in respect of which such rates and dues are payable — and may detain the same, as also the vessel on which they are shipped or from which they are landed, and likewise any vessel or craft liable for the payment of any rates or dues under this Act, until the same are paid in full; and the lien in this section mentioned may be enforced by sale, after reasonable notice, by public auction of the article in respect of which the rates or dues have not been paid, ten days after such rates or dues have become payable.

(2) The Harbor Commissioners may, from time to time, make a tariff of rates and dues applicable to tariff within the said harbor, but so such tariff shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by the Governor in Council and published in The Canadian Gazette: Provided, that the schedule of tolls and dues now in force shall remain in force until the same shall have been revised and approved by the Governor in Council and published in The Canadian Gazette.

9. The Harbor Commissioners shall expend so much of the moneys collected by the Harbor Master as hereinbefore provided, as remains after the payment of the salary of the Harbor Master, and after making provision in respect of the payment of the principal and interest of any loan affected under the provisions of the next following section, and defraying the necessary expenses of the maintenance and repairs of the said harbor, buoys, beacons and other appurtenances, in improving the said harbor and its appurtenances, in such manner and according to such plan as may be suggested by them, and approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

10. The Harbor Commissioners, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may raise money by way of loan from any person to any amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be used for bonds or debentures or other securities therefor, payable at any time not exceeding twenty years, with interest thereon at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum—which said bonds or debentures or other securities shall be a charge upon and payable out of the revenues of the said harbor after payment of the salary of the Harbor Master.

11. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect any existing contract or agreement heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of Belleville, in respect of the use of the said harbor or any booms therein, but the Harbor Commissioners holding office under this Act shall be substituted for the said Corporation as respects the said contracts or agreements.

12. The Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered forty-six and intituled "An Act to authorize the town of Belleville to impose and collect harbor dues, and for other purposes" and the Act passed in the forty-second year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered fifty-one, amending the said Act, are hereby repealed.

XV

An Act respecting the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company.

52 Vict., Chap. 87, Vol. 2, D. Statutes. (Assented to 16th April, 1889).

WHEREAS the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company have, by their petition, represented that a doubt has been raised as to their right to receive or take aid from municipalities willing to aid them by the subscription of shares in their capital stock or otherwise, and have prayed for the passing of an Act to remove such doubts, and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:

1. The Bay of Quinte Bridge Company, incorporated by an Act passed in the session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of her Majesty's reign and chaptered ninety-seven, may receive, in aid of the construction of their bridge, from any person or body corporate, municipal or politic, having power to grant the same, any subscription of stock, bonus of money or debenture, or other benefit of any sort with or without conditions, and may enter into an agreement for the carrying out of such conditions; and every such subscription or grant made or effected in manner aforesaid since the coming into force of the Act incorporating the Company is hereby ratified and confirmed.

XVI

16. An Act to incorporate the Belleville Prince Edward Bridge Company.

62-63 Vict. Chap. 95. Vol. 2 D, Statutes, (1899). (Assented to 11th August, 1899).

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. William Edward Sprague, Isabella Edella Sutherland, Alberta Jane Ford, Jane C. Sutherland, and Elizabeth Edella Sprague, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Belleville Prince Edward Bridge Company," hereinafter called "the Company."

2. The persons named in section 1 of this act are hereby constituted the provisional directors of the Company.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be forty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

4. The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Belleville, in the Province of Ontario.

5. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year.

6. At such meetings the shareholders present or represented by proxy shall choose five persons to be directors of the Company, one or more of whom may be paid directors, and the majority of whom shall form a quorum.

7. The Company may acquire the bridge now constructed across the Bay of Quinte from a point at or near the city of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, to a point on the opposite shore of the said Bay of Quinte in the township of Ameliasburg, in the County of Prince Edward, and the approaches thereto, and may maintain, use and operate the same for ordinary traffic purposes, and may construct and maintain toll gates and other necessary buildings in connection with the working of the said bridge.

8. The directors of the Company from time to time shall have the control and management of the stock, property and affairs of the Company, and may fix, and from time to time regulate, increase or reduce, the tolls and rates to be charged to persons using the said bridge: Provided, however, that the rates and tolls collected and charged shall not exceed the following, that is to say: — for every person on foot, five cents; children under six years of age accompanied by parent or guardian, free; for every horse and single carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle and driver, ten cents; for each additional horse, five cents; for each additional carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle, five cents; for every horse and groom or rider ten cents; for horses and cattle singly, ten cents each; for horses and cattle in droves of three or more, five cents each; for calves, sheep and swine, singly, five cents each; for calves, sheep and swine in droves of three or more, three cents each; for every handcart or wheelbarrow, and attendant, five cents each; but so long as all persons are charged equal rates and given equal privileges and facilities the directors, may, as they think proper, charge less than the rates above fixed: Provided, however, that the tolls from time to time charged by the Company shall first be approved by the Governor in Council.

9. The directors shall keep exhibited in every place where the tolls are to be collected, in some conspicuous place therein, a printed board or paper showing all the tolls payable, and particularizing the price or sum of money to be charged or taken for the passage of any matter, vehicle, animal or person over the said bridge, as fixed by the directors from time to time, as in this Act provided; and such tolls shall be paid by such persons and at such places at, upon or near the bridge or its approaches, in such manner, and under such regulations as the directors of the Company direct; and in case any person forcibly passes through any of the said toll gates or over or upon the said bridge or its approaches without first having paid the proper toll, or interrupts or disturbs the Company or any person employed by the Company in building or repairing the same, such person so offending shall, for every offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered before a magistrate or justice of the peace, and in default of payment may, in the discretion of such magistrate or justice of the peace, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten days.

10. The said bridge shall be, and continue to be, provided with a draw or swing so constructed as to have not less than one hundred feet space for the free passage of vessels steamboats, rafts and other water craft, which draw or swing shall, at all times, be worked at the expense of the Company so as not to hinder or delay unnecessarily the passage of any such vessels, steamboats, rafts or water craft; and during the season of navigation the Company

shall maintain, from sundown to sunrise, suitable and proper lights upon the said bridge to guide vessels, steamboats and other water craft approaching the draw or swing thereof.

11. Notice of every general meeting of the Company shall be given by advertising the same in, at least, one newspaper published in the city of Belleville, and in The Canada Gazette for the period of two weeks before the date of such meeting, which advertisement shall state the time and place of holding the meeting and the business to be transacted thereat.

12. The Company may borrow from time to time, in Canada or elsewhere, such sums of money as are expedient for repairing, maintaining and working the said bridge, with the buildings and fixtures required therewith, at a rate of interest authorized by the laws of Canada, but not exceeding eight per cent., and may make the bonds, debentures or other securities granted for the sums so borrowed payable either in currency or in sterling, and at such places within or without Canada as are deemed advisable, and may sell the same at such prices or discount as is deemed expedient or necessary, and may hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the lands, toll, revenue and other property, real and personal, of the Company, for the due payment of the said sums and the interest thereon; but no such debentures shall be of a less sum than one hundred dollars.

2. Upon such mortgage being registered in the registry offices for the County of Hastings and the County of Prince Edward, in the province of Ontario, it shall, until discharged, be a valid and binding charge upon all the property, real and personal of the Company.

13. The Company shall have the powers of expropriation, so far as necessary for its purposes, given to railway companies by The Railway Act.

XVII

An Act to Incorporate The Women's Christian Association of Belleville.

7 Edw. VII., Chap. 120, (1907) O.S. (Assented to 20th April, 1907.)

WHEREAS it has been made to appear by the petition of the Women's Christian Association of Belleville that the following women and others residing within the city of Belleville or within five miles thereof are members of the aforesaid Association, namely:—Mrs. Florence H. Yeomans, President; Miss H. A. Mackay, 1st vice-president and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Bell, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. George Denmark, 3rd vice-president; Miss Julia Ponton, recording secretary; and Miss Clara Yeomans, treasurer; and that the aforesaid Association has been in existence for over twenty-seven years last past but has never been incorporated, although it was generally believed the aforesaid Association was incorporated; that the aforesaid Association has erected, maintained and carried on a Public Hospital, situated on a lot known as block three on the south side of Kingston Road in the City of Belleville, which lot was conveyed to trustees for that purpose pursuant to the Act passed in the 45th year of Her Late Majesty's reign, Chaptered 86; that the aforesaid Association has maintained and carried on a Home for the Friendless situated on lot number eleven on the south side of Moira Street in the said City of Belleville under an Act respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, being Chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1877, on or about the 2nd day of June, 1880, under the name of "The Belleville Hospital and Home for the Friendless"; that the said society of "The Belleville Hospital and Home for the Friendless" has never gone into actual operation or used the corporate powers thereof; and whereas it is desirable to incorporate The Women's Christian Association of Belleville;

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The Women's Christian Association of Belleville are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of "The Women's Christian Association of Belleville," hereinafter called "the Association."

2. The provisions of the constitution, by-laws, resolutions, rules and regulations of the Women's Christian Association of Belleville in force at the time of incorporation of this Act shall, so far as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered or repealed pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

3. The members and officers of the Women's Christian Association of Belleville shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be the members and officers of the Association.

4. The objects, of the Association are:—The maintenance of a General or Isolation Public Hospital or Hospitals and of a Home for the Friendless, also the temporal, mental, moral and spiritual welfare of women, children and aged persons, the elevation of society and the suppression of intemperance and immorality for which purposes the Association shall have all necessary powers.

5. All the assets, real and personal, belonging to the Women's Christian Association of Belleville or to the Society of the Belleville Hospital and Home for the Friendless, whether held

in the respective names of these organizations or in the name or names of trustees at the time of the incorporation of the Association by this Act, shall, subject to any liens, charges, encumbrances or obligations lawfully existing against the same and subject to the debts of said organizations, be and become the property of and be vested in the Association, including all that certain parcel or tract of land situate in the City of Belleville heretofore known as part of the east half of lot number seven and part of the broken front in front of the said east half of lot number seven in the 1st concession of the township of Thurlow, in the county of Hastings, and which part may be more particularly described as block three (3) on the south side of the Kingston road on a plan made by Evans & Bolger, purporting to be a plan of the east half of said lot number seven and which plan was registered in the registry office in and for the county of Hastings on the fifteenth day of August, 1878, and which block contains four and one-fourth acres, more or less, and extends from the Kingston road to the waters of the the Bay of Quinte, together with all the woods, ways, waters, casements, rights and privileges whatsoever in any wise belonging or appertaining thereto or to any part thereof being the property on which the hospital now stands. Also all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and being composed of part of the rear half of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow and may be better known as lot number eleven on the south side of Mill (now Moira) Street according to a plan thereof laid out for one Asa Yeomans on said lot number one, which plan was registered in the registry office of the County of Hastings on the 21st day of March, A.D. 1847, being the property on which the Home for the Friendless now stands.

6. The members of the Association shall not as such be liable personally for any debt or obligation of the Association.

7. The Association may acquire by purchase, gift, devise or bequest whatever real and personal property is required to carry out the objects of the Association and hold same exempted from taxation for all purposes, and may mortgage, encumber or sell and convey same.

8. The Association may acquire land by gift, devise or bequest, not required for the objects of the Association, if the annual value thereof is not greater than two thousand dollars and may hold the same for a period of not more than seven years and may within that time alienate or dispose of the same, and the proceeds of such estate or interest therein as shall have been so disposed of shall be invested in public securities, county or other municipal debentures or other approved securities, for the use of the said corporation; and such estate or interest therein as may not within the said period be alienated or disposed of shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his heirs and representatives.

9. The Association shall have power to pass by-laws, rules or regulations as to meetings, officers, qualifications for membership, membership fees, management of the affairs of the Association and the carrying out of the objects thereof and may from time to time delegate the powers as to management of any of the affairs of the Association and as to the carrying out of any of the objects, to any committee or committees or board or boards composed of members of the Association.

10. The Association shall have power to convey to the corporation of the City of Belleville the above mentioned Hospital of the City of Belleville, including the real and personal property used in connection therewith or any other hospital or property which may hereafter be owned by the Association, and may also convey the Home for the Friendless and the real and personal property used in connection therewith or any other hospital or property which may hereafter be owned by the Association, to the corporation of the City of Belleville and the Corporation of the City of Belleville may thereafter maintain and carry on the said Hospital or Hospitals or Home and provide the funds necessary therefor by levy of taxes on the whole rateable real and personal property and business assessment of the municipality and collect same in the general rate.

11. This Act may be registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings upon the lands mentioned and described herein by depositing a verified copy thereof with the registrar in said registry office and upon the payment of a fee of one dollar.

XVIII

An Act respecting the Belleville Prince Edward Bridge Company. D.S. 7-8—Edward VII, Chap. 85. (Assented to 20th July, 1908).

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section 8 of Chapter 95 of the Statutes of 1899 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"8. The directors of the Company from time to time shall have the control and management of the stock, property and affairs of the Company, and may fix, and from time to time regulate, increase or reduce, the tolls and rates to be charged to persons using the said bridge. Provided, however, that the rates and tolls collected and charged shall not exceed the following, that is to say:

	Cts.
For each person passing on or over the bridge or that portion of the approach lying between the bridge and Zwick's Island	5
Children under six years of age accompanied by parent or guardian	Free
Automobiles	10
Bicycle and rider	10
For every horse and single carriage, wagon, cart, or other vehicle and driver	10
For each carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle drawn by two horses, driver and horses included	20
For horses and cattle on foot, each	5
For calves, sheep, goats, and swine, on foot, each	5
For every threshing mill, clover mill or separator	10
For every mule	5
For every colt	5
Farming implements drawn on their own wheels	5

(In no case shall any traction or other engine, or any load or wagon exceeding three tons pass over the said bridge without permission of the Company).

"The tolls hereby fixed are for passage either way.

"2. All horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep or swine in droves shall pass over the said bridge only in such numbers, in single or divided droves, and at such distances apart, as the Company directs.

"3. So long as all persons are charged equal rates and given equal privileges and facilities, the directors may charge less than the rates above fixed.

"4. The toll from time to time charged by the Company shall first be approved by the Governor in Council."

2. If at any time the corporation of the city of Belleville desires the use of that portion of the approach to the said bridge which lies between Dundas Street and Zwick's Island, for the purpose of a public highway, the said corporation may have such portion of the said approach for the said use, upon undertaking to maintain the said portion, and to pay to the owner of the said bridge a sum equal to the amount of any taxes levied upon the said portion.

XIX

An Act respecting the Belleville Prince Edward Bridge Company. 8-9 George V., Chap., 60, Vol 2, Dom. Statutes. (Assented to 24th May, 1918).

WHEREAS The Belleville Prince Edward Bridge Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section eight of chapter ninety-five of the statutes of 1899, as enacted by section one of chapter eighty-five of the statutes of 1908, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"8. (1) The directors of the Company from time to time shall have the control and management of the stock, property and affairs of the Company, and may fix, and from time to time regulate, increase or reduce, the tolls and rates to be charged to persons using the said bridge: Provided, however, that the rates and tolls collected and charged shall not exceed the following, that is to say:

	Single	Return
"For each persons passing on or over the bridge or that portion of the approach lying between the bridge and Zwick's Island	10c	15c
Children under six years of age accompanied by parent or guardian	Free	
Automobiles	15	
Bicycle and rider	15	
For every horse and single carriage, wagon, cart, or other vehicle, and driver	15	
For each carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle drawn by two horses, driver and horses included	30	
For horses . . . and cattle, each	10	

For calves, sheep, goats and swine, each	5
For every threshing mill, clover mill or separator	20
For every Mule	5
For every Colt	10
Farming implements drawn on their own wheels	5

(In no case shall any traction or other engine, or any load or wagon exceeding three tons pass over the said bridge without permission of the Company).

The tolls hereby fixed are for passage either way except the first item.

"(2) All horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep or swine in droves shall pass over the said bridge only in such numbers, in single or divided droves, and at such distances apart, as the Company directs.

"(3) So long as all persons are charged equal rates and given equal privileges and facilities, the directors may charge less than the rates above fixed.

"(4) The tolls from time to time charged by the Company shall first be approved by the Governor in Council."

2. The municipalities of Belleville, the Counties of Prince Edward and Hastings, and any other municipality in either of the said counties or any one or more of the said municipalities may, upon giving notice in writing to the Bridge Company within six months from the date of passing of this Act, elect to purchase the bridge and approaches for the sum of seventy-two thousand, five hundred dollars, such purchase to be completed within one year from the date of passing of this Act; and the Company shall be entitled to the tolls received and any necessary capital expenditures made up to the date of completion of the purchases.

3. The tolls provided herein shall come into effect at the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act.

XX

An Act respecting the City of Belleville. Bay Bridge. O.S. 11 Geo. V., Ch. 95, (Assented to 8th April, 1921).

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Belleville has by petition represented that at a joint meeting held at the Town of Picton, on the 5th day of October, 1920, the municipal councils of the County of Prince Edward and of the City of Belleville, in the presence of the Honorable Mr. Biggs, Minister of Public Works and Highways, it was decided to purchase the bridge which crosses the Bay of Quinte, connecting the said City of Belleville and the Township of Ameliasburg, in the County of Prince Edward and its approaches and other property belonging and appurtenant thereto, for the price of \$85,000; and that it was agreed between the said municipal councils and the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and Highways, that the Government of Ontario and the said municipalities should pay the following portions of the said purchase price of \$85,000, viz:

Province of Ontario	\$35,000
City of Belleville	30,000
County of Prince Edward	20,000
Total	\$85,000

and that the Belleville and Prince Edward Bridge Company, the owners of the said bridge, had consented to sell the said bridge, etc., for the price named; and the Provincial Highway Act authorizes municipal corporations to pass by-laws for issuing debentures to meet the expenditure for the construction of highways; and that the Department of Public Highways has approved of the debentures of the City of Belleville, for the purpose aforesaid, being issued payable in fifteen years; and the purchase of the said bridge is deemed to be part of the construction of the highway to and through the County of Prince Edward from the City of Belleville; and that the Municipal Council of the City of Belleville, to carry out its part of the said agreement, passed on the 15th day of November, 1920, its by-law No. 2286 without obtaining the assent of the electors of the municipality of the City of Belleville authorizing the issuing of its debentures to the amount of \$30,000 for the purpose aforesaid; and whereas the Corporation of the City of Belleville by its petition has prayed that an Act be passed validating, legalizing and confirming said By-law No. 2286, without obtaining the assent of the electors of the municipality of the City of Belleville; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. By-law No. 2286 of the Corporation of the City of Belleville, entitled "A By-law to authorize the issue of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Belleville to the amount of \$30,000, for the purpose of paying the Corporation's share of the purchase price of the bridge

of the Belleville and Prince Edward Bridge Company, which crosses the Bay of Quinte, connecting the said City of Belleville and the Township of Ameliasburg, in the County of Prince Edward, and its approaches and other properties belonging and appurtenant to the said bridge," finally passed by the Council of the said Corporation on the 15th day of November, 1920, as set out in Schedule "A" hereto, is hereby confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding upon the said Corporation of the City of Belleville and the ratepayers thereof, notwithstanding any want of jurisdiction or power on the part of the said corporation to pass the said By-law, and notwithstanding any defect in substance or form of the said By-law, or in the manner of passing the same, and the Council of the said Corporation of the City of Belleville is hereby authorized and empowered to contribute its share or portion of the purchase price of the said bridge, as set out in said By-law No. 2286, and pay the same to the proper parties upon the said bridge, its approaches and other property belonging and appurtenant to the said bridge, being conveyed to His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister of Public Works and Highways of the Province of Ontario, by a proper conveyance or conveyances with a good title free from all encumbrances and all dowers barred.

2. The debentures issued, or to be issued, under the said By-law are hereby confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding upon the said Corporation of the City of Belleville, and the ratepayers thereof.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the said By-law No. 2286, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Belleville may, in the manner and for the purpose set out in section 291 of The Municipal Act, pass a By-law amending the said By-law No. 2286; and any such amended By-law so passed shall be valid and binding on the said corporation and the ratepayers thereof.

4. This Act shall come into force on the day on which it received the Royal Assent.

XXI

An Act to amend the Acts Incorporating Albert College. 20 Geo. V., Ch. 114, Assented to 3rd April, 1930.

WHEREAS the Board of Management of Albert College has by petition represented that it was incorporated by an Act of the late Province of Canada, being 20 Victoria (1857) Chapter 184, under the name of Belleville Seminary and that such name was later changed to that of Albert College by 29 and 30 Victoria (1866) Chapter 136; and whereas it has been represented by the said board that certain changes are desirable in the constitution of its governing board, as decided by resolution at its annual meeting on the 25th day of October, 1928; and that in the interest of Albert College and for the general benefit of its educational work it is expedient that a board of governors shall be substituted for the board of management, and that the chairman of the Board of Governors should be appointed by the Board itself from among its own members; and whereas the Board of Management of Albert College has prayed that an Act be passed to carry same into effect; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as Albert College Act, 1930.

2. Section 3 of the Act to incorporate Belleville Seminary passed in 20 Victoria (1857) Chapter 184 is amended as follows:

- (a) By striking out the words "a Bishop or General Superintendent of the said Church" in the seventh and eighth lines and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of Canada;"
- (b) By striking out the words "Board of Management at which a Bishop shall preside, but in case no Bishop shall be present then a Chairman shall be chosen from among themselves" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Board of Governors which shall be presided over by a Chairman, who shall be chosen from among its own membership."
- (c) By striking out the words "Joint Board" wherever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Board"; by striking out the words "Joint Board of Management" wherever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Board of Governors;"
- (d) By striking out the word "Bishop" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Chairman;" by striking out after the words "shall be called by" in the thirty-sixth line the words "Senior General Superintendent or Bishop of the said Church for the time being" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Chairman of the Board of Governors," and by striking out the words "or General Superintendent" in the forty-first line of the said section.

3. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it received the Royal Assent.

CHAPTER XVII

LEGAL DECISIONS

Decisions of the Courts Relating to Belleville, County of Hastings
and County of Prince Edward.

LEGAL DECISIONS

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS RELATING TO BELLEVILLE

1. **CANNIFF vs. BOGART**, 5 U.C.C.P. 341 — Action to set aside seizure of sheriff of 15,000 saw logs.

MacCaulay, C. J., delivered judgment.

Easter term, Hagarty, Q.C., obtained a rule on the plaintiff.

Trinity term, Wallbridge shewed cause.

Michaelmas Term, 1855—A written memorandum under which Plaintiff claims certain goods not being produced at the trial, cannot in its absence be regarded as importing more in the Plaintiff's favour, than his own witnesses represent.

Held, that when as in this case, there was conflicting evidence as to the rights of both parties and in the absence of the bills and papers referred to in evidence, the Defendant was entitled to have a verdict for Plaintiff set aside, the facts not being fully elicited on the trial.

2. **BOGART vs. TOWN COUNCIL OF BELLEVILLE**, 6 U.C.C.P. 425 Harbour Master's fees.

Trial Judge—Draper, C. J.

M. Vankoughnet for the plaintiff.

O'Hare for the town council.

Michaelmas Term, 1856—Held, 1st, that the 7th subs. sec. 60 of 12 Vict., Ch. 81 gives power whereby owners of timber may be made to pay the salary of a harbour master and their timber subject to detention for non-payment of tax levied for such salary and themselves subject to fine and imprisonment.

Second, that the six months limited for motions against a By-law only commence at the time of its being specially promulgated.

3. **POWER vs. CANNIFF**, 18 U.C.Q.B. 403—Lottery. Disposal of land by.

Appeal Judges—Robinson, C. J., Burns, J., McLean, J. S. Richards, Q.C., and O'Hare for the demurrer.

G. E. Henderson, contra.

Trinity Term, 1859—Action on covenants for title in a conveyance by Defendant to Plaintiff.

Plea, that one, Washburn, acting for Defendants sold the land in question by lottery and disposed of the tickets for £30 each; that the Plaintiff bought one of the tickets from Washburn knowing that he acted for the Defendant and then entered into an agreement under seal with the said Washburn to purchase one share or lot the whole into 149 parts to be divided of certain property specified including a stone house and buildings and to pay the purchase money as therein provided; and it was thereby further agreed that the choice of the lots was to be determined by numbers, number one to have the first choice, and so on to number 149, the names to be put into one box and the numbers into another, and then to be drawn by two indifferent persons, none of the lots to be conveyed unless the whole were disposed of; and the Defendant averred that the Plaintiff drew the land in the conveyance declared upon mentioned as his prize in said lottery; that Defendant in pursuance of the illegal agreement executed said indenture, and that Plaintiff took it with full knowledge of the circumstances.

Held, on demurrer, plea good; the agreement set out shewing a lottery within the meaning of the Statute.

4. MEYERS vs. DOYLE ET AL. 9 U.C.C.P. 371. Meyer's thirty-nine grandchildren—drawing lots.

Trial Judge—Draper, C. J.

Henderson for plaintiff.

Wallbridge, Q.C. for defendant.

Trinity Term, 1860—A. being possessed of certain lands bequeathed them to his grandchildren, thirty-nine in number, as tenants in common. A division subsequently took place by mutual understanding, there being no written conveyance executed and each party takes possession of a certain piece of land. The portion taken possession of by the grandchild through whom the defendant claimed afterwards turned out not to belong to the testator, and in lieu thereof he took a certain other piece known as the Walker lot which for some reasons had not been allotted to any of the devisees, and this action was commenced 25 years after he or those claiming under him had taken possession by one of the thirty-nine grandchildren.

Held, that twenty years undisputed possession was an absolute bar to the action, and that the Defendant was entitled to the postea.

Held, also that the party through whom the defendant claimed being one of the several joint tenants possession of the part must be considered possession of the whole, and the case did not therefore, come within the decision of Doe Hill, vs. Gander, 1 U.C.Q.B. 3.

5. BELLEVILLE, CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF, vs. JUDD. 16 U.C.C.P. 397 — Security for treasurer.

J. Wilson, J. delivered judgment of the court.

Robert A. Harrison for the demurrer.

A. Diamond, contra.

S. Richards, Q.C. in reply.

Easter Term, 1866—Declaration, that Defendant by deed covenanted to pay Plaintiffs £500 and interest.

Plea, that the deed mentioned was a mortgage of certain lands which said lands were not for the use of Plaintiffs as a municipal corporation and which said mortgage as subject to a condition of reconveyance by Plaintiffs on payment to them by Defendant of the said £500 and interest.

Averment; that Plaintiffs were a municipality and not a trading corporation and had no power in law to take or make a conveyance of land except for their use as a municipal corporation and had no right and power in law to accept the said conveyance from Defendant, and to take and receive the benefit of the covenant therein contained.

Replication; that one, A. J., was Treasurer of the Plaintiff and was indebted to them in £1,214; that Defendant was his surety to Plaintiffs for this amount; that Plaintiffs recovered a judgment thereof against Defendant, which was registered against his lands; that Defendant requested time from Plaintiff's to pay £500, thereof, and to secure payment executed the mortgage in question which contained the covenant sued on; that the consideration for said covenant was said judgment and Plaintiff accepted and received said mortgage and covenant in payment, satisfaction and discharge of the £500 due on said Judgment.

Held on demurrer, plea bad; for that there was nothing to prevent the Plaintiff from giving time to Defendant or from the covenant to pay the expiration of that time, and therefore, held replication good.

6. SMITH vs. THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF BELLEVILLE. 16 Grant's Chancery 130.

Purchase of central school lot—litigation as to part of the property where the Collegiate Institute now stands.

Trial Judge—Mowat, V.C.

Mr. Hodgins and Mr. A. R. Dougall, for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Holden, for the School Trustees,

Mr. Diamond for the defendant Dickson.

Spring Sittings, 1869—A school trustee by desire of the Board attended an auction and bought for the Board a piece of property for a school site, and he signed the contract with his own name only. The Board, afterwards, by several resolutions during three years unanimously recognized the purchase as their own, and paid three instalments of the purchase money. In an estimate under the corporate seal, the Board applied to the Town Council for money to pay "for school premises for a central school, contracted for and agreed to be paid \$1,570 for building a central schoolhouse on said purchased premises, \$7,870. It was shown

that there was no other property or contract to which this language could refer than the property or contract mentioned. The Town Council did not comply with the requisition, and ultimately trustees were elected, a majority of whom determined to repudiate the purchase.

Held, in a suit against the Board by the person in whose name the purchase had been made, for indemnification in respect of the remainder of the purchase money, the Plaintiff was entitled to relief.

7. BROWN vs. CORPORATION OF TOWN OF BELLEVILLE. 30 U. C. Q. B. 373—

Contract for dredging Harbour—no seal.

Trial Judge—Gwynne, J.

C. J. Richards delivered judgment.

John Bell, Q. C. for plaintiff.

Flint for defendants.

Michaelmas Term, 1870—The Defendants wished to dredge their harbour and the Plaintiff had a dredge, then in the State of New York, which after negotiations with the Chairman of the Committee on Harbour and Town property, he offered to lend to the Corporation, on certain terms, one of which that the Corporation should pay the cost of its transport to Belleville. The committee reported and recommended this offer to the Council, and it was adopted and the Chairman then told the Plaintiff, to bring the dredge to Belleville, which he did at a cost of \$373.00. The Committee afterwards decided to let out the dredging by contract to another person.

Held, that the Corporation were liable to the Plaintiff for the cost of bringing the dredge, although there was no contract under seal.

8. SNELL AND THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, RE.

30 U.C.Q.B. 81 — Sale of meat cannot be confined to the market.

Trial Judge—Wilson J.

Kerr shewed cause.

Harrison, Q.C. supported the rule.

Easter Term—1870—A bylaw of a Town for the regulation of the market enacted, First, that only butchers and persons occupying shops or stalls in the market or in two specified wards of the town for the sale of fresh meat, should sell or expose for sale in any less quantity than by the quarter, and such butchers and persons might so sell at these places, but not otherwise; and that no person should sell any fresh meats in the town except in the market stalls or such place as the council should appoint, not less than 400 yards from the market and within certain specified limits in the two said wards. Held, valid.

Second, that no person should buy, sell or offer for sale any game, fish, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, grain, vegetables or fruits exposed for sale or market in the town until the seller had paid the market fees or obtained a ticket from the collector of market tolls as provided in a by-law referred to and before a specified hour of the day; and that no person should forestall, regrate or monopolize any of the articles mentioned within the town, and that before noon no butchers, meat, fish, hay or straw should be bought or sold in the town except at the market and in the shops or stalls in the said two wards. Held, valid, under the powers given by the Municipal Act of 1866, sec. 296, sec. 6 (b) and sub-sec. 11.

Third, that before 10.00 am., no huckster or runner within the municipality or within one mile of its limits should purchase any meats, fish or fruit, brought to the public market. Held, bad, as not confined to those living within the municipality or a mile therefrom and quoere, whether it should not exclude persons from buying for their own use not to resell.

Fourth, that every person selling meat or articles of provision by retail whether by weight, count or measure should provide himself with scales, weights and measures but no spring balance, spring scale, spring steelyards or spring weighing machine should be used for any market purpose. Held, valid under sub-sec. 11 above mentioned and Con. Stat. U. C. Ch. 58.

Fifth, that persons offending against the by-law should, on conviction by a magistrate, be fined not less than \$1.00 and not more than \$20.00 and in default of payment be imprisoned for not less than two nor more than twenty days which fines should be applied to the uses of the municipality. Held, that leaving to the fine in the magistrates jurisdiction, was clearly authorized by sec. 209 but that it was invalid for not awarding a moiety of the fine to the informer, under sec. 211. Held, also that market regulations made by the Council might be quashed as orders or resolutions under sec. 198, by these regulations it was provided that any person wishing to sell fresh meat in quantities less than a quarter in a shop or stall in either of

the two wards above mentioned should apply to the market committee stating the annual sum over \$40.00 which he was willing to pay for a certificate authorizing him to sell for one year. Held, bad, both by the general law, and as opposed to under section 220 of the Act of 1866. It was also provided that persons obtaining certificates should give a bond with sureties to obey the by-laws relative to the sale of fresh meats at stalls and shops where it was sold. Held, good for that it applied of course, only to valid by-laws.

9. HOLDEN AND THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, RE,

39 U. C. Q. B. 88.

Trial Judge—Wilson J.

Osler, for plaintiff.

M. C. Cameron, Q. C. for Belleville.

June 29, 1876—A rule nisi having been obtained to quash a by-law the Legislature by statute declared the by-law valid, and the rule was afterwards argued on the various objections taken in order to decide who should pay the costs of the application. The municipality was ordered to pay them on the ground that the debt of the town was not truly stated in the by-law.

10. MIKEL vs. DOYLE 45 U. C. Q. B. 65.

Trial Judge—Patterson, J.

Appeal Judges—Hagarty, C. J., Cameron, J., Armour, J.

Wallbridge, Q. C. for the plaintiff.

G. D. Dickson for the defendant.

Hilary Term, 1880—Held, Armour, J. dissenting—that the Ontario Act, R. S. O. Ch. 108 reducing the period of limitation to ten years, does not apply to the interruption of an easement, such as a right to a way in alien solo, in this case a lane, which the defendant had occupied and obstructed for ten years, but which the plaintiff had used prior to such obstruction.

Note—This case is believed to have a bearing upon the rights in a lane laid out from St. Paul Street (Wharf) running north between Pinnacle Street and Front Street, the whole length of Pinnacle Street. At different points along this lane houses have been erected in the past and persons have resided in them.

11. COLEMAN vs. ROBERTSON ET AL.

30 U. C. C. P. 609.

1880 — —In ejectment the defendant claimed under two deeds to P. and N. respectively. In the deed to P. the land was described as "commencing on the verge of the river Moira at low water mark," and then, after describing the first two courses, the third course was stated to be "to the water's edge of the said river at low water mark," and it concluded, "and thence down with the winding of the said river to the place of beginning."

Held, That the particular limitation must be construed specifically as stated, so that the land must be deemed to extend merely to the low water mark, and not *ad medium filum aquae*.

In the deed to N., which was of the land adjoining, the description was: "Commencing at the north-west corner of P.'s lot, i.e., the point at which the third course of P.'s grant terminated, namely, the water's edge of the river Moira at low water mark," and from that starting point, after describing the first two courses, the third course was, "to the water's edge of a small inlet or bay; and, after describing the place of beginning," there was added the following proviso: "With the privilege of extending any building or buildings fifteen feet from the water's edge, providing the same does not obstruct or diminish the width of a small inlet or bay in the rear of said lot intended for bringing saw logs therein."

HELD, that the effect of the proviso was to limit the boundary of the lot strictly to the water's edge of the small inlet or bay.

A claim of possession set up by the defendant to the land in question, except as to fifteen feet thereof, which on the evidence the defendant was held entitled to, was decided against him.

Wallbridge—Q. C. obtained a rule.

Bethune 2 C.

Dickson—Shewed cause.

March 5th, '80—Wilson, C. J., Galt and Osler, J. J.

12. CORBY ET AL. vs. WILLIAMS. 7 S.C.R. 470 — Damage to corn.

Appeal Judges—Sir W. J. Ritchie, Knt., C.J., and Strong, Fournier, Henry, and Gynne, JJ.

Walter Cassels for appellants.

Mr. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. Machar, for respondent.

May 7th, 1881—A commission merchant residing at Toledo, Ohio, purchased and shipped a cargo of corn on the order of Corby et al., distillers at Belleville, and drew on them at ten days from date for the price, freight and insurance. This draft was transferred to a bank in Toledo and the amount of it received by W. from the bank, and the corn, having been insured by W. for his own benefit was shipped by him under a bill of lading, which, together with the policy of insurance, was assigned by him to the same bank. The bank forwarded the draft, policy, and bill of lading to their agents at Belleville, with instructions that the corn was accepted by C. et al., but the cargo arriving at Belleville in a damaged and heated condition, between the dates of the acceptance and the maturity of the said draft, C. et al., refused to receive it and afterwards to pay draft at maturity. Thereupon the bank and W. sold the cargo for behalf of whom it might concern, credited C. et al. with the proceeds on account of the draft, and W. filed a bill to recover balance and interest.

Held, Reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, that the contract was not one of agency and that the property in the corn remained by the Act of W. in himself and his assignees, until after the arrival of the corn at Belleville and payment of the draft; and the damage to the corn having occurred while the property in it continued to be in W. and his assignees, C. et al. should not bear the loss.

13. BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY vs. BELLEVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

12 O.R. 571.

Trial Judge—Wilson, C. J.

S. G. Wood for plaintiffs.

G. D. Dickson, Q.C. for defendants.

Dec. 7, 1886—An interlocutory injunction having been granted to restrain the Defendants, who were carrying on business in partnership as an Electric Light Company under license from a municipal corporation from running their lines in such a way as to interfere with the safe and efficient working of the business of the Plaintiffs, an incorporated Telephone Company, also licensees of the corporation under authority granted two years previously to the Defendant's license.

Held, that although the circumstances that the Plaintiffs were in possession of the ground, and had their poles erected about two years before the Defendants put up their poles, did not give them the exclusive possession being earlier than that of the Defendants, the Defendants had not the right to do any act interfering with or to the injury of the Plaintiff's rights.

Held, also, that independently of the provisions of R.S.O., Ch. 157, sections 59 and 70 as extended to Electric Light Companies, 45 Vict. Ch. 19, Sec. 3 (o) the Plaintiffs were entitled to relief on the general ground upon which protection and relief in cases of this kind are granted.

Quere, whether Defendants were liable to Indictment.

14. GORDON vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 15 O. R. 26. — Ice on sidewalk.

Trial Judge—O'Connor, J.

Burdett for the plaintiffs.

Osler, Q.C. and Dickens, Q.C. for the Defendants.

Appeal Judges—Armour, C. J., and Street, J.

Same counsel for appeal.

Dec. 24, 1887—The Plaintiff, while walking home at night as he was accustomed to, along the sidewalk provided by the Defendants for foot passengers, and along the centre of which a ridge of ice had accumulated and been allowed by them to the knowledge of the Plaintiff, to remain in the condition for a couple of months, slipped across the ridge and fell injuring himself. While stating that he was walking carefully, he admitted that he was aware that it was a dangerous place, and might have been avoided by either his taking to the travelled road or by going home another, but longer way. Numbers of people were in the habit of using it daily, without accident. The Judge, at the trial declined to withdraw the case from the Jury.

Held, that the Plaintiff having the right to use the sidewalk was a question for the jury whether under the circumstances of the case he was exercising such care as a prudent person would reasonably exercise in using it, knowing its condition. Knowledge is not per se contributory negligence.

15. BELLEVILLE MILLING COMPANY, RE 39 O.W.N. 8.—Costs out of estate.

Judge—Deroche, Co. C. J.

R. D. Ponton, K.C., for R. J. Graham, the claimant.

R. L. Kellock, for the Can. Credit Men's Association, trustee of the estate of the debtor company under an authorized assignment.

July 16th, 1903—Issue directed by Order of J. A. Fisher, in Bankruptcy, tried at Belleville.

The claimant is entitled to his costs of the application and of the trial of the issue, to be paid out of the estate.

16. PHILLIPS vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE AND CALDWELL — Power of a Municipality to sell land to a person making the lower of two offers to purchase—the effect of returning money as an acquiescence in a Judgment.

This case was dealt with by two trial courts and two Divisional Courts and received the consideration of eight judges.

1 W. N. Ponton, and E. Douglas Armour, K.C., for the Plaintiff.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the Defendant City of Belleville.

W. Jeffers Diamond, for Defendant Caldwell.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the corporation of the City of Belleville to restrain it from selling lands to the Defendant Caldwell. The Plaintiff had owned or had been interested in the lands in question which were acquired by the Defendant Corporation of the City of Belleville at a tax sale. The Council of the Corporation decided to sell the lands in question to the Defendant Caldwell, when the Plaintiff made an offer of a higher price for the lands to the Corporation, and the Plaintiff brought his action to restrain the Corporation from making the sale and to require the Corporation to sell the lands to the Plaintiff.

An interim injunction was granted restraining the City from selling until trial by Anglin, J. The action was tried at Belleville before Street, J., November 22nd, 1904, who dismissed the action.

The Plaintiff appealed to the Divisional Court, composed of Boyd, C., McMahan and Meredith, J.J., February 17th, 1905. Judgment was given. Meredith, J. gave judgment upholding the judgment of the trial Judge, Street, J., Boyd, C., and McMahan, J. held that the Defendant Corporation might have a new trial to prove good reasons for preferring the sale to the Defendant Caldwell, the lower tenderer. Following this the Mayor, who had possession of the money tendered by the Plaintiff returned this money to the Plaintiff and Alderman Panter who had possession of the money of the Defendant Caldwell, the lower tenderer returned the monies tendered by him, although there was no resolution or by-law of the Council authorizing the return of the monies. The above mentioned two members of the City Council were two members of a committee of three having charge of the sale of tax lands.

The Defendant, the Corporation of the City of Belleville proceeded to a second trial for the purpose of proving good reasons for preferring the sale to the defendant Caldwell, the lower tenderer.

The further trial granted to the Defendant Corporation of the City of Belleville, to prove good reasons for accepting the lower tender of the Defendant Caldwell, by Boyd, C., and McMahan, J. was proceeded with, the Defendant Corporation before Magee, J. on the 2nd of May 1905, at Belleville after which this learned Judge gave judgment granting the injunction asked for by Plaintiff restraining the sale of the lots in question to the Defendant Caldwell and remitting the matter to the council of the Corporation to say whether the sale should be made to either or neither of the Defendants. The Defendants of the Corporation of the City of Belleville appealed from the Judgment of the Trial Judge Magee, J. The Appeal was argued before Meredith, C.J.C.P., Britton and Anglin, J.J. on June 5th, 1905.

The Plaintiff moved to quash the appeal of the City against the Judgment of the Trial Judge Magee J. on the ground that the City have returned the money. They have assented to the judgment of Boyd, C., and McMahan, J. The motion to quash came on for hearing before Meredith C. J., Anglin and Britton, J. J. and Judgment was delivered on 10th of June, 1905, dismissing the Plaintiff's motion to quash the appeal of the City. In the course of this motion it became quite apparent that the appeal of the City would succeed with the result that the Respondent, Phillips withdrew his opposition to the City's appeal and consented to a dismissal of his action and paid the costs.

17. BELLEVILLE AND PRINCE EDWARD BRIDGE COMPANY vs. TOWNSHIP OF AMELIASBURGH.

13 O.L.R. 174—Easement of Bridge Company liable to taxes.

October 7th, 1907—Trial Judge—His Honor Judge Morrison.

November 12th, 1907—Judges in appeal—Falconbridge, C.J.C.B., Britton, and Riddell, J.J.

C. J. Holman, K.C. for the appellant.

W. S. Morden for the respondent.

A toll bridge across the waters of the Bay of Quinte and its approaches, erected by a company incorporated by 50 and 51 Vict., Ch. 98, (d), and acquired by the Plaintiffs, who were incorporated by 62 and 63 Vict., Ch. 95 (d) was held to be liable to assessment, as regards the part situate in the Twp. of Ameliasburg, as real property, within the meaning of the Ontario Assessment Act, 4 Edw. VII, Ch. 23. The effect of the two Dominions Statutes referred to, is to confer a perpetual right in the nature of an easement to construct and maintain the Bridge across the navigable waters of the Bay of Quinte; the words "real property" in s. 2 (7) of the Assessment Act, by virtue of s. 2 (8) of the Municipal Act, 1903, includes an easement; and the bridge comes within some of the exemptions mentioned in the Assessment Act.

The interest of the Crown in any property is exempt, but that leaves the interest of any person else not holding for the Crown, or in trust for the Crown, liable under the general words of the Statute, and the Plaintiffs were not agents or trustees for the Crown.

Sect. 37 of the Act applies only to a bridge forming part of a toll road, and not to this bridge; nor is this bridge a public road, or way within the meaning of s. 5 (5) of the Assessment Act.

18. CRONK vs. CARMAN. 2 O.W.N. 1027. — Commission for Sale of "Ontario" newspaper.

Appeal Judges—Boyd, C., Latchford, and Middleton, J.J.

E. N. Armour for the Plaintiff.

C. Millar and F. E. O'Flynn for the Defendants.

April 12th, 1911—Appeal by the defendants from the judgment of the County Court of Hastings of 14th February, 1911. The Plaintiff, who was formerly foreman of the defendant sued to recover \$250 which he said the defendants agreed to pay him if he procured a purchaser for their printing business, whom he said he did procure, which assertion the defendants denied.

At the trial judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$250 and costs.

19. BELLEVILLE DRIVING AND ATHLETIC ASS'N, RE 31 O.L.R. 79—Transfer of Shares.

Motion heard by Lennox, J. in Chambers.

A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C. for the applicant.

M. L. Gordon for the Association.

Appeal Judges—Meredith, C.J.O., MacLaren, Magee, and Hodgins, J.J.A.

J. W. Bain and M. L. Gordon for the appellant association.

A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C., for the respondent.

Dec. 16, 1913—The letters patent under the Ontario Companies Act, issued in June, 1903 creating and constituting certain persons of whom W. was one, a corporation under the above name, contained no provision authorizing the directors of the association to restrict the right of a shareholder to transfer his shares, but the association asserted that such a restriction was imposed by an agreement entered into by the incorporators before the issue of the letters patent, by which it was agreed that none of the shares should be transferred without the consent of all the shareholders and the company and each shareholder with the others. after the issue of the letters patent; and that the association refused to register a transfer of a share from W. to A.

Held, that such agreements ought to be proved in the clearest and most satisfactory way and that the evidence as to the making of the agreements was not satisfactory. *Berkinshaw vs. Henderson*, 1909, 1 O. W. R., page 97; 14 O. W. R. page 833, followed; but assuming that the making of the agreements had been established, they afforded no valid ground for the refusal of the Association to register the transfer to A. There was no consideration for the agreement said to have been entered into between the shareholders and the association and the agreements of the shareholders did not attach to the shares, the incident of non-transferability without the consent of all the shareholders and the only remedy for breach on injunction to restrain it. The distinction between such an agreement as was here alleged and an agreement contained in a company's articles of association or deed of settlement pointed out.

The terms of the arrangement said to have made at the first meetings of the shareholders were not put into the form of a by-law or resolution and no record of the arrangement was made in the minute book of the association and every by-law of the directors would not have been effective. *Re Good & Jacob Y. Shantz & Co., Ltd.*, 1911, 23 O.L.R., page 544, followed.

The effect of sec. 54 of the Ontario Companies Act, 2 Geo. V., Ch. 31, was not considered; nor was the point decided in *Re McKain and Canadian Rirkbech Co.*, 1904, 7 O.L.R., page 241, that a purchaser of a share for value without notice of the supposed restriction was entitled to have his transfer entered on the books of the company.

It was ordered that the association should forthwith upon presentation of the transfer of one share standing in the name of W. from him to A. enter it in their proper book and issue to A. a certificate in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 52 of the Act 2, Geo. V., Ch. 31.

20. KNOX AND BELLEVILLE, RE, 5 O.W.N. 237 — Garbage Collection.

Trial Judge—Falconbridge, C.J.K.B.

E. G. Porter, K.C., for the applicant.

S. Masson, K.C. for the city Corporation.

November 5th, 1913—Motion to quash a city by-law. The learned Chief Justice said that the point on which *Re Jones and City of Ottawa*, 1907, 9 O.W.R., 323, 660, turned, was felt by the Divisional Court to be a very narrow and technical one; no costs were awarded and only the objectionable sections of the by-law were quashed. The present by-law was intended to be and would be of great benefit to the citizens from a sanitary point of view, and it ought to be upheld, unless it was contrary to the general law of the land. The Ottawa by-law assumed to prohibit householders from disposing of their productive refuse to dealers. The present by-law seemed only to contain a direction to the garbage collector as to his duties.

The alleged delegation of authority of the Sanitary Inspector and the Board of Health was to matters purely ministerial. Motion dismissed with costs.

21. SIMPSON vs. LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF BELLEVILLE, 13 O.W.N. 283 —

Right to costs—security to costs.

Trial Judge—Middleton, P., in Chambers.

W. Lawr, for the Plaintiffs.

R. H. Parmenter for the defendants.

This action was brought against the Local Board of Health and the Medical Officer of Health for alleged negligence resulting in the death of the Plaintiff's infant child. At the trial the action was dismissed without costs, and on appeal from the Judge was dismissed with costs. The Defendant's costs of the appeal were the subject of a taxation; and the ground of the appeal was that, as the offence was undertaken by the solicitor for the Corporation of the City of Belleville, the defendants had incurred no costs, and none could be taxed to them.

The decision upon a motion made before the trial, for security of costs, (see 38 O.L.R. 244) left the question of the right of the defendants to recover costs open.

22. SIMPSON vs. LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF BELLEVILLE. 38 O.L.R. 244.

Appeal Heard by Middleton, J., in chambers.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the plaintiff, A. A. McDonald, for the defendants.

October 13th, 1916—An action against a Local Board of Health and a Medical Officer of health for negligence in failing to discharge the duties imposed upon them by statute, and acting negligently in the discharge of their duties was held to be such an action as fell within the provisions of section 16 of the Public Authorities Protection Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 89, "Person" by the Interpretation Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 1, s. 29 (4) including "and body corporate or politic" and the defendants were entitled to security for costs, a proper case being made therefore under sec. 16.

The provisions of the section were held to be applicable to an action brought under the Fatal Accident Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 151.

The affidavits filed by the defendants being insufficient to show all that is required by sub-sec. (2) of sec. 16 leave to supplement them was given.

It appearing that the defendant's costs were likely to be small owing to the action of the municipal corporation in assuming the defence of the action sometime after it was brought under sec. 26 of the Public Health Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 218, and the corporation being excluded by sec. 17 from the benefit of sec. 16 of the Public Authorities Protection Act, the amount of security was reduced from \$400 to \$200, subject to the provisions of Rules 381 and 383.

23. **SIMPSON vs. LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH AT BELLEVILLE.** 40 O.L.R. 406.—Public Health Act—negligence—costs, security for.

Judge—Britton, J. with a Jury.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the plaintiffs.

S. Masson, K.C., for the defendants.

May 31st, 1917—There being no evidence that the death of the plaintiff's infant daughter, a diphtheria patient, was the result of the negligence of the defendants, the Local Board of Health and Medical Officer of Health of the city, the Judgment of Britton, J., the Trial Judge, dismissing the action, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, that the death was caused by negligence of the defendants, was affirmed.

The child was apparently recovering from diphtheria when paralysis of the heart intervened and caused her death.

The casual relation between the alleged negligence and the death must be made out by evidence, and not left to the conjecture of the jury.

The main purpose of sec. 58 of the Public Health Act, R.S.O. 1914, Ch. 218 is the protection of the public against the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, and quore, whether that enactment imposed upon the defendants a duty to the patient for a breach of which an action would be.

24. **SIMPSON vs. LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH AT BELLEVILLE,** 41 O.L.R. 320—

Judge—Middleton J., in Chambers.

W. Lawr, for the plaintiffs.

R. H. Parmenter, for the defendants.

Dec. 14, 1917 — In an action against the Local Board of Health and the Medical Officer of Health of a city the defence was undertaken by the city council and conducted by the regular solicitor for the corporation.

The action being dismissed with costs, it was held that the defence was in substance the defence of the corporation, the actual defendants, being public officers representing the defence were taxable against the Plaintiffs.

The Public Health Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 218, sec. 26, gave the council the right to appoint the solicitor to conduct the defence and this carried with it the right to costs duly incurred in the conduct of the defense. Re City of Berlin and the County Judge of the County of Waterloo, 1914, 33 O.L.R. 73, and Rex on the prosecution of Coleman vs. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1903, 1 K.B., page 289 followed.

In the general rule laid down in Jarvis vs. Grand Western Railway Company, 1859, 8 U.C.C.P. page 280, 285, that "if the client be not liable to pay costs to his attorney he cannot have judgment to recover those costs against opposite party" is undoubted, and inapplicable to this case. The application of that rule in Walker vs. Gurney Tilden Co. 1899, 19 P.R. 12 commented on. The Municipal Act, R.S.O., 1914, Ch. 192, sec. 245 (5) removes all difficulty as to the payment of the corporation-solicitor for salary.

25. **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY vs. BELLEVILLE.** 27 C.R.C. 372,

—Crossing signals.

Heard before Mr. Commissioner Boyce.

A. Fraser, K.C., for C.N.R.

John D. Spence, for the C.P.R.

March 10th, 1917—The Order of the Board, No. 25932 and all subsequent Orders relating thereto, will be discharged when the substantive signal protecting thereto will be discharged by bell and wig-wag thereby confirmed and allowed shall have been installed and in efficient operation to the satisfaction of an engineer of the Board.

26. **BELLEVILLE INTERCHANGE TRACKS, RE.** 23 C.R.C. 22—Sidings—Interswitching.

Heard before the Assistant Chief Commissioner.

E. Guss Porter and S. Masson for the City of Belleville.

Mayor H. F. Ketcheson, for the Board of Trade.

W. C. Chisholm, K.C., for the G.T.R. Co.

E. P. Flintoft, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

E. W. Oliver, for the Canadian National Railway Company.

R. J. Graham for the Graham Company.

W. N. Ponton, K.C., and J. W. Johnston, M.L.A. appeared in person.

Note: Mayor H. F. Ketcheson and R. J. Graham and J. W. Johnston are not lawyers.

March 26th, 1917—The carrier who obtains access to industries on the lines of other carriers should construct at its own expense tracks to be used for interchange of traffic. Where traffic moves between a certain point and a shipping point or destination common to

the carriers concerned, or any two of them, where interswitching facilities are provided, the carrier upon whose line, including private sidings tributary thereto, the traffic is loaded, is entitled to the line haul and the privilege of effecting the required delivery on the line of the other carrier by means of interswitching at destination, provided that the said carrier can afford facilities and privileges equal to those of the competing carrier at no greater charge.

27. SEAMES vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 12 O.W.N. 414 — Gross negligence—snow and ice.

Trial Judge—Kelly, J.

F. E. O'Flynn, for the plaintiff.

Stewart Masson, K.C., for defendants.

August 3, 1917—Action by Annie Seams a married woman to recover damages for injury sustained by her by a fall upon a cement walk forming part of a public highway in the City of Belleville by reason, as the Plaintiff alleged, for the gross negligence of the defendants, the city corporation, in permitting snow and ice to accumulate on the walk in such a way as to create a dangerous condition.

The action was tried without a jury at Belleville. Kelly, J., in a written judgment said that Plaintiff's fall was on the 27th December, 1916, on a public way constructed and maintained by the defendants. On the 22nd December, there was a heavy snowfall. Earlier in the winter snow had fallen, some of which remained on the walk. On the 24th of December some snow fell; on the 25th, and 26th the temperature was low and on the 27th the streets generally were slippery. Upon the whole evidence, the learned Judge found that there was a heavy daily traffic over this walk; that, following a snowfall, the constant heavy traffic packed the snow on the walk; that the defendant's men whose duty it was to shovel the snow and ice contented themselves with removing a part only; that the uneven surface this left formed into a ridge of such size and shape as to become dangerous especially following rain or sleet; that this continuing condition of things was known or should have been known to the defendants, and that this condition continued—indeed was knowingly permitted—for such a time as to make the defendant's failure to apply a remedy, gross negligence within the meaning of section 460 (3) of the Mun. Act., R.S.O. 1914, Ch. 192.

The defendants were on the findings, liable. The Plaintiffs damages were assessed at \$750.00. Judgment for the Plaintiff for that sum and her costs of the action.

28. SWAYNE vs. SYNOD OF DIOCESE OF ONTARIO. 18 O.W.N. 390. — Income — Church Lands — Christ Church.

Trial Judge—Rose, J.

E. G. Porter, K.C. and G. F. Ruttan, K.C. for the plaintiffs.

J. B. Walkem, K.C. for the Defendant Synod.

W. S. Herrington, K.C., for the defendant Beamish, the rector of Belleville.

July 7, 1920—Action by the rector and wardens of Christ Church, Belleville, against the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and the incumbent of the Church of St. Thomas (rector of Belleville) for an account of the rents, issues and profits of certain lands held for the benefit of the rectory of Belleville and of the income derived from the invested proceeds of the sale of certain lands, and for the payment to the incumbent of Christ Church, or to him and the incumbents of any Church of England in the township of Thurlow, of any amount by which such rents, issues, profits, and income have exceeded \$2,000 in any year since 1902.

Judgment declared that in arriving at the net rents, issues and profits of the lands unsold, there is no right to take credit for taxes paid in respect of lands occupied in the way stated and the defendant ought to account to the Synod for, and the Synod ought to collect from him and deal pursuant to the Act with, any sums which, upon the footing of the first-mentioned declaration, he has received or retained in excess of \$2,000 in any of the years 1912 and 1919, inclusive.

As between the plaintiffs and the defendant, there should be no orders as to costs. The defendant, Synod, being in the position of a trustee should have its costs out of the fund in its hands.

29. INCORPORATED SYNOD OF DIOCESE OF ONTARIO AND RECTORY

OF BELLEVILLE, RE 20 O.W.N. 331 — Power of Synod to apportion income from Church Lands.

Trial Judge—Orde, J.

J. B. Walkem, K.C., for the Synod.

G. F. Ruttan, K.C., for the Incumbent of Christ Church, Belleville.

The Reverend Philip C. Watson, the Missionary at Shannonville and Point Anne, appeared in person.

May 30th, 1921—Motion by the Synod (which was incorporated by 25 Vict., ch. 86) for the advice and direction of the Court as permitted by the Trustee Act, as to the power of the Synod to dispose of the surplus fund of the Rectory of Belleville.

Notice of the application was duly given to the clergy of St. Thomas' Church, Belleville (which was the church of the original rectory of Belleville), of Christ Church, Belleville, and of the Mission Churches at Shannonville and Point Anne.

The Motion was heard at the Napanee sitting for the trial of actions on the 16th May, 1921. Synod has power.

Costs paid.

30. REX ET REL, GARDINER vs. KETCHESON. 53 O.L.R. 525.

Trial Judge—Rose, J., in Chambers.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the relator.

Peter White, K.C., and C. A. Payne, for the respondent.

DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBER OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

March 23rd, 1922—The respondent's father was the agent of an insurance company and employed the respondent at a salary but not on commission as a canvasser. The father asked the city council to take a renewal of a policy and the respondent supported him in the request. The council decided to take the renewal and a policy was issued and was in force at the time of the municipal election in January 1923, at which the respondent was a successful candidate for the office of alderman.

Held, that the respondent had no interest in any contract with the City Corporation, and so was not ineligible as a candidate within the meaning of Section 53 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1922, 12 and 13, Geo. V., Ch. 72.

The respondent's name was on the assessment roll as co-tenant with his father and another part of a building. A value was stated which was sufficient if divided among the three tenants to give a qualification to each, and each therefore was apparently entitled to be entered on the voters' list, section 46 of the Act; and the respondent being so entered no question as to his right to vote could have been raised at the election; secs. 57 and 58.

Held, however, that the fact that a candidate's name is on the voters' list, and that his right to vote cannot be questioned is not enough to qualify him for election to the council; his name must be so entered, sec. 52, 1 b, and in addition he must be a householder or "rated on the last revised assessment roll for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list, sec. 52 1 a.

The respondent did not claim to be a joint occupant of the whole of the premises which was held under a lease and used by the respondent and two other persons as officers—he claimed to be the separate occupant of a part, one room, but he was not rated for the room. Sec. 22 1 e of the Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1914, Ch. 195 required that every parcel of land (even a portion of a building) which is in the separate occupation of any person be separately assessed; and no part of the building was assessed as being in the separate occupation of the respondent.

Held—that he was not rated on the roll for land which he held or claimed to hold.

Held also that the roll was not conclusive it was open to the relator to show that the respondent at the time he was rated on the roll did not in fact hold the property in respect of which he was rated; and that being shown the election of the respondent was invalid.

Discussion of the statute law as to the property qualification of candidates at municipal elections. The relator asked for a declaration that the respondent, if validly elected had become disqualified since his election by reason of the fact that on the 22nd of January 1923, after a consent in the council as to whether the insurance for that year should be placed through the respondent's father or through a rival agent, it was resolved by a majority of one (the respondent voting with the majority) that the tender of the respondent's father should be accepted.

Held, that the respondent did not become disqualified by reason of having an interest in the contract of insurance which was a contract between an insurance company and the city Corporation.

Quoere whether pending the delivery of the policy there was a contract between the respondent's father and the corporation in which the respondent as an employee of his father had an interest.

31. REX vs. GEORGE

REX vs. MARANOFF 52 O.L.R. 319 — Habeas corpus.

Police Magistrate S. Masson.

R. Meredith C.J.C.P. in single court.

Appeal Judges—Mulock, C.J., ex, Kelly, Masten, Rose and Logie, JJ.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the appellants.

F. P. Brennan for the Magistrate and prosecutor.

May 1, 1922—The combined effect of secs. 180 and 181 of the Inland Revenue Act, R.S.O. 1906, Ch. 51 is that conviction of an offence against sec. 180 assisting in unlicensed distilling subjects the offender a penalty of \$500 and to a forfeiture of the sum mentioned in sec. 181. By sec. 132 a penalty not exceeding \$500 may be enforced by summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code.

The defendants were summarily convicted by a police magistrate of an offence against sec. 180 and each fined \$200.

Held, that the magistrate had jurisdiction to convict and impose the penalty, although the amount of the forfeiture if it were to be enforced would be more than \$500.

The proper authorities had the right to sue for and recover or to enforce either the penalty or the forfeiture or both—in this case they elected to enforce the penalty, and were not to be taken to be thereby attempting to enforce the forfeiture. Rex. vs. Brennan, 1902, 6 C.C.C. 29, Fex. vs. Schmoke, 1919, 31 C. C. C. 371 and Rex. vs. Hartwell 1920. 35 C.C.C. 110, considered.

The convictions, however, were quashed, upon the ground that there was no evidence upon which the magistrate could act. Rex. vs. Hendrie 1905, 11 O.L.R. 202, referred to.

32. IRWIN vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 25 O.W.N. 270 — Liability admitted — damages assessed.

Trial Judge—Kelly, J.

E. G. Porter, K.C. and E. J. Butler, for the plaintiffs.

R. H. Greer, K.C., for the defendants.

November 16th, 1923—Action for damages for injury and loss suffered by the plaintiffs, who were husband and wife, in consequence of the wife, Pearl Irwin, falling upon a highway in the city. The plaintiffs alleged negligence and non-repair. The action was tried without a jury at Belleville. \$3,600 was allowed to the plaintiffs. They were also entitled to their costs in the action.

33. BELLEVILLE PAPER MILLS LTD., RE, 26 O.W.N. 464 — Bankruptcy.

Judge—Fisher, J., in Bankruptcy.

H. M. Finkle for the petitioner.

A. W. Holmsted, for the debtor-company.

34. COKERS vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 56 O.L.R. 451 — Gross negligence—ice and snow.

Trial Judge—Orde, J. A.

W. N. Ponton, K.C., and R. D. Ponton, for the plaintiff.

R. H. Greer, K.C., and R. Carman for the defendants.

Appeal Judges—Mulock, C.J.O., Magee, Hodgins, and Ferguson, JJ.A.

R. D. Ponton for the appellant.

J. R. Cartwright for the defendants.

March 25th, 1924—In February, 1923, the plaintiff slipped and fell when walking upon a sidewalk in the City of Belleville and was injured. The sidewalk had been slippery for five or six days. The city authorities knew this but made no attempt to remove the danger.

Held, that the defendants (city) were guilty of gross negligence within the meaning of section 460 (3) of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1922 and were liable to the Plaintiff in damages.

35. GLINTZ vs. BELLEVILLE. 29 O.W.N. 134 — Contractor's Liability.

Trial Judge—Rose, J.

Appeal Judges—Latchford, C. J., Riddell, Middleton and Masten, JJ.A.

E. J. Butler, for the appellant.

F. E. O'Flynn for the plaintiff, respondent.

November 6th, 1925—Appeal by the defendant Donahue from the judgment of Rose, J. at the trial in favour of the plaintiff by the negligence of the defendants with indemnity in favor of the city corporation over and against Donahue.

Appeal dismissed with costs to the corporation and without costs to the Plaintiff.

36. SCHUSTER COMPANY vs. BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LTD. 31 O.W.N. 409.

Trial Judge—Grant, J.

M. Wright, for the Plaintiffs.

R. D. Ponton, for the Defendants.

December 8, 1926—Action to recover \$1,143.75 for rent and \$5,500 for damages for alleged wrongful removal of certain buildings erected upon the demised premises.

Action dismissed with costs, and credit for \$81.25 given to the plaintiffs upon the costs when taxed.

37. PAUL vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 31 O.W.N. 259—gross negligence—snow and ice.

Trial Judge—Grant, J.

C. A. Payne, for the defendant city corporation.

December 11th, 1926—Action by a widow, about 61 years of age, for damages for injuries resulting from a fall on an icy sidewalk in the City of Belleville, on the 13th March, 1926.

Judgment was given the plaintiff for \$1,800, with costs.

PAUL vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 32 O. W. N. 305.

Appeal Judges—Latchford, C. J., Riddell, Middleton, Masten and Orde, J.J.A.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and C. A. Payne for the appellants.

E. D. O'Flynn and J. D. M. German for the plaintiff, respondent.

May 30th, 1927—Appeal by the defendants from the judgment of Grant, J. The court dismissed the appeal with costs.

38. STEPHEN-ADAMSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs. CANADIAN

NATIONAL RAILWAYS. 35 C.R.C. 365 — Freight Rates.

Before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Ernest C. McKell (Industrial Traffic Manager) Campbellford, Ont., for the complainant company.

Frank J. Watson, for the C.N.R.

April 16th, 1929—Complaint of Stephen-Adamson Manufacturing Co., Belleville, re rates on machinery shipped from Belleville to Noranda by C.N.R.

The Board has no power to make retroactive decisions as to the reasonableness of rates. It cannot order or direct a refund. It has power only to declare whether the rate charged was the rate legally in effect or not; and to declare what would be a just and reasonable rate for the future; any further remedy is to be sought in the ordinary courts.

(Jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commissioner compared and distinguished.)

(Canadian Shippers Traffic Bureau vs. C. N. Railways, 32 C. R. C. 3, referred to and followed.)

Application was dismissed.

39. DONOVAN vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 65 O.L.R. 246—Resolution not binding—by-law necessary.

Trial Judge—Logie, J.

E. J. Butler, A. C., and C. A. Payne, for the plaintiff.

A. Bernard Collins, for the defendant corporation.

March 12, 1930—In Ontario, when a municipal council is acting under the Municipal Act, its powers must be exercised by by-laws unless it is otherwise expressly authorized. John Mackay and Co. vs. Toronto Corporation (1920) A. C. 208 followed.

A resolution was passed by a city council on the 10th September 1929, recommending that the plaintiff's "tender be accepted for the paving of Cannifton Road at a cost of \$12,942." The city clerk advised the plaintiff by letter of the recommendation.

At a later hour on the same day, the council passed a by-law, under the Local Improvement Act, "to authorize the construction of "a pavement on C.—road, and authorizing the mayor and clerk "to cause a contract to be made and entered into with some person or persons, firm or corporation, subject to the approval of the council to be declared by resolution."

No formal contract was entered into with the plaintiff; and the council on the 30th September, 1929, passed a resolution purporting to rescind the former resolution and accepting another tender:

Held, that the resolution of the 10th Sept., by itself, did not create a contract between the plaintiff and city corporation—it must be construed as a mere expression of willingness to

enter into an agreement with the plaintiff that he should do the work at the price offered, or as an authority to the mayor and clerk to enter into a formal contract with the plaintiff at that price; and the plaintiff's action for breach of contract was dismissed.

DONOVAN vs. CITY OF BELLEVILLE. 1931. D.L.R., Vol. IV, page 268.

Appeal Judges—Mulock, C.J.O., Magee, Fisher, and Grant, J.J.A.

W. N. Tilley, K.C., for the appellant.

A. Bernard Collins, for the defendant Corporation, respondent.

July 2, 1931—Judgment of Logie, J., (1930) 65 O.L.R. 246 affirmed. Appeal dismissed with costs.

40 RUTTAN vs. THE KING. 66 O.L.R. page 133—Negligence while repairing highway.

Trial Judge—Raney, J.

R. D. Ponton, K.C., for the Plaintiffs.

R. D. Arnott, for the Defendant.

July 16, 1930—The Plaintiff's father and son were driving in the son's motor vehicle upon a government highway when they ran into an excavation that had been made in the Highway by B. a contractor with the Department of Highways. The son was driving, the father was his passenger. The father was injured and the vehicle damaged. When the work of excavation was begun a few days before the accident, B. placed two signs at the right hand side of the road "Drive Slowly, Men at Work" and "Closed to Traffic." These signs were at some distance from the excavation. On the day before the accident the road superintendent put up a kind of barricade with a red lantern and a detour sign at a place where the roads fork. The barricade consisted of a board extending about half way across the travelled portion of the highway supported at one end by a telephone pole and at the other by an iron rod set into the road.

Held in an action for damages for the injuries sustained that the barrier was not a substantial barricade within the meaning of the Highway Improvement Act, R.S.O. 1927, Ch. 54, and the effect of leaving part of the highway clear was an invitation to travellers to enter, with a warning to be careful; and therefore the conditions for making the closing of the road effective were not complied with and the action was not barred by section 81.

Held, also, that the son was negligent in driving past the barrier, such as it was. The fault was apportioned 50 per cent. to the contractor and 50 per cent. to the Plaintiffs.

The department was admittedly liable for the fault of the contractor, and the father as a passenger must share in his son's responsibility.

Gauley vs. C.P.R. Company, 1930, 65 O.L.R. 466, followed.

FLOODS

41. SULLIVAN vs. CANADIAN NORTHERN R. W. CO and CAMPBELLFORD LAKE ONTARIO AND WESTERN R. W. CO. 14 O.W.N. page 93. April 2nd, 1918.

Appeal by the Defendants from the judgment of the County Court of the County of Hastings in favor of the Plaintiff for the recovery of \$175 damages with costs.

The appeal was heard by Maclaren and Hodgins J.J.A. Latchford and Sutherland J.J. and Ferguson, J.A.

Angus MacMurchy, K.C., for the appellants.

E. J. Butler, for the Plaintiff, respondent.

The judgment of the Court was read by Latchford J., who said that the plaintiffs' claim was for damages resulting during the winter of 1916 from the flooding of a house in which he then occupied north of the defendants' railway embankment and west of the mouth of the Moira river in the City of Belleville, and from the flooding of a slip south of the railways in which lay two boats owned by the Plaintiff, and the freezing of the flood water around, in and over his boats.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

42. SMITH vs. THE CAMPBELLFORD, LAKE ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO., ET AL. 43 O.W.N. 649. December 16th, 1936.

Trial Judge—O'Connor, J.

Appeal Judges—Riddell, Fisher and Henderson, J.J.A.

Railways — Construction of bridge over river in accordance with plans and specifications approved by Board of Railway Commissioners pursuant to The Railway Act, R.S.C. 1927, ch. 170 — Flood of river waters due to extraordinary weather conditions and blocking of river by ice-blocks. Damage to plaintiff's property — Allegation that damage caused by bridge obstruction — Statutory authority — Absence of negligence.

An appeal by the defendants from the judgment of His Honor Judge O'Connor, of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, with a jury, whereby the plaintiff was awarded \$425.00 damages against the defendants, with costs.

The appeal was heard by Riddell, Fisher and Henderson, J.J.A.

W. N. Tilley, K.C., and J. Q. Maunsell, for The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Co., defendant, appellant.

W. N. Tilley, K.C., and A. D. McDonald, for The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co., defendant, appellant.

G. W. Mason, K.C., and C. A. Payne, K.C., for the plaintiff, respondent.

Appeal allowed with costs.

S.C.O. BANKEY v. BELLEVILLE.

Hope J. January 4th, 1941 2 D.L.R. 165.

C. A. Payne, K.C., for Plaintiff. B. V. Elliott for Defendant.

It is not misfeasance in the construction of a sidewalk amounting to non-repair for a municipality to permit the construction of a ramp 4½ feet wide with a slope of 6½ ins. in a sidewalk 9 ft. wide to provide an approach for vehicular traffic to an adjoining motor service station; and therefore a pedestrian who falls while crossing such ramp owing to the presence of ice and snow thereon cannot recover damages from the municipality on the ground that the ice and snow combined with the excessive slope of the ramp to cause the accident.

Appeal to Middleton, Fisher and McTague, J.J.A. by plaintiff dismissed with costs.

O.W.N. Nov. 13, 1942, P. 570. No. 34.

S.C.O.

MURRAY vs. THE BELLEVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

O.W.N. January 22, 1943, No. 3.

C. A. Payne, K.C. for Plaintiff. J. W. Thompson, K.C., for Defendant.

Chevrier J.

Action for damages resulting to a student of the Belleville Collegiate Institute sustained when engaging in athletic exercises known as pyramids, under direction of teacher. No negligence found. Action dismissed.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS

THE KING upon the relation of HARRY ROLLINS against DOUGLAS W. BEWS

A. B. Collins, K.C. for Relator. E. E. Pollwell for Respondent, Bews.

J. C. Reynolds, Judge.

Bews is a teacher in the Collegiate Institute at Belleville and was nominated and afterwards elected an alderman for Belleville, December 7th, 1942. Harry Rollins, the Relator, was elected Mayor at the same election,

Held, under Sect. 53, subsection 1 (o) Municipal Act 1937, R.S.O. C. 266, as amended by 1941 5 George VI, C. 35, Section 1, that Bews was not eligible for election and should be removed from office and the relator be entitled to costs and a new election was ordered.

Dated at Belleville this 17th day of February, 1943.

"On an appeal before the Honorable, Mr. Justice Roach, S.C.O. Osgoode Hall, after argument judgment was reserved and on March 26th, 1943, the appeal of Douglas W. Bews from the judgment of Judge Reynolds was dismissed and the appellant Bews ordered to pay the costs of the appeal."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

HENDERSON, J. A.

21st December, 1942

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE vs. THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF BELLEVILLE.

Public Utilities, Municipal Ownership, Powers of Municipal Public Utility Commission, Capital Expenditures, Issue of Debentures, The Public Utilities Act, R.S.O. 1937 c. 286, ss. 31, 33 (1), 35, 36 (1), (4), 44.

An action for an injunction and other relief, more fully set out below.

The defendant Commission was established under its present name in 1937 by a by-law which provided that from and after its establishment the control and management of "the Public Utility commonly known as The Belleville Water Works, including the entire system as owned and operated by The Corporation of the City of Belleville," should be entrusted to it.

On 24th March, 1942, the secretary of the Commission wrote to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, advising them that the Commission had obtained a report on the waterworks system, in which it was recommended, inter alia, that a new reservoir should be constructed,

at an estimated cost of \$36,000, and enquiring whether the City Council would be prepared, if requested, to issue the necessary debentures to pay for this work. The Council voted against the issue of these debentures, and the Commission was notified accordingly. On 2nd May, 1942 the secretary of the Commission forwarded a copy of minutes containing a resolution that the consulting engineers be instructed to prepare plans, call for tenders, analyze bids, and do whatever was necessary to proceed with the construction of the reservoir.

On 13th May the secretary of the Commission advised the Treasurer of the City that the Commission had on hand surplus revenue in the sum of \$15,000, in the form of bearer bonds, that the Commission proposed to erect a reservoir, for which these moneys would be required, and that the municipality was therefore to hold the securities, and any interest received therefrom, to the credit of the Commission, and that on no account must any part be transferred to the general funds of the City.

By this action, the writ in which was issued on 19th May 1942, the City claimed: (1) an injunction restraining the Commission and its officers, servants, etc., from constructing, erecting or purchasing a reservoir unless and until so authorized by the municipal council, and from entering into any contract for such construction, etc.; (2) an injunction restraining the Commission from using any of its surplus moneys derived from the operation of the waterworks system for such construction, etc., unless such approval was first obtained; (3) an order declaring that the bonds above referred to were the sole property of the plaintiff; (4) an order declaring that all surplus moneys derived by the defendant from the waterworks system, and paid to the plaintiff, were the sole property of the plaintiff; and (5) all necessary directions, etc. An interlocutory injunction was granted by Greene J., whose reasons are reported, (1942) O.W.N. 520, (1942) 4 D.L.R. 205.

The action was tried by Henderson J. A. without a jury at Belleville.

J. C. McRuer, K.C., A. B. Collins, K.C., and F. G. Cushing, for the plaintiff.

R. L. Kellock, K.C., and Charles Payne, K.C., for the defendant.

"This case to be fully reported in the Ontario reports.

Henderson, J. A., in a written judgment, after setting out the facts, reviewed the provisions of "The Public Utilities Act, R.S.O. 1937, c. 286, quoting ss 31, 33 (1), 35, 36 (1) and (4) and 44, and quoted from the reasons of Greene J., *supra*. His Lordship said that he was in general accord with these reasons, but was of opinion that no power existed in the Commission to raise money by the issue of debentures, or to incur an expenditure which it had no funds to meet, and, further, that once the Commission was constituted, it had all the powers conferred by the Act on such a commission, and was not limited by the words "control and management" in the by-law.

The governing provisions of the Act upon the issues raised here were, in his Lordship's opinion, to be found in s. 36. The right of the municipal council to provide moneys for a public utility, or to refuse to do so, in its discretion, was strictly preserved, and nowhere was there anything to authorize a public utility commission to embark upon the construction of a work, unless it had the money in hand to pay for it, or the undertaking of the municipal council to provide such moneys.

In this connection his Lordship drew attention to the limitations upon the power of the municipal council itself to authorize the expenditure of moneys unless they were to be provided by the issue of debentures authorized by by-law in accordance with The Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1937, c. 266, or, in the alternative, unless they were provided for in the estimates for the current year.

His Lordship referred to the judgment of Middleton J. in *Re City of Berlin and Breithaupt* (1914), 6 O.W.N. 423, and pointed out that it contained no reference to the subsection corresponding to the present s. 36 (4), which, however, did not at that time contain the concluding clause now to be found in the subsection, reserving to the Council its rights and powers under The Local Improvement Act, R.S.O. 1937, c. 269. In his Lordship's opinion a waterworks plant could not be constructed as a local improvement, and clauses (e) and (j) of s. 2 of that Act did not contemplate such a thing, and the Commission never had power to assess any part of the cost of waterworks as a local improvement. If the Commission had desired to have part of the cost of water mains assessed as a local improvement, the concluding words of s. 36 (4) of The Public Utilities Act would operate to prevent it from doing so, and to provide that only the council could make such an assessment.

As already indicated, in his Lordship's opinion, this subsection expressly limited the powers of the Commission as stated in the *Breithaupt* case, *supra*, and it had no right to incur debts or to authorize debentures for capital expenditures until the municipal council had undertaken to provide the money. This did not, however, deprive the Commission of the right to expend moneys in its hands, in full accord with the powers conferred upon it by subs. 1 of s. 36, read with subs. 2 of that section and with other sections conferring powers and author-

ities on the municipal corporation before the establishment of a commission. The public utility work was the property of the corporation, but all that concerned its management, maintenance, operation, improvement and extension was entirely in the discretion of the Commission, subject only to the limitation imposed by s. 36 (4).

For these reasons his Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff for the relief claimed in paras. 1 and 2 of its prayer (the claims for injunctions). He was, however, of opinion that no order could be made declaring that the bonds were the sole property of the plaintiff, or for the other declaration sought. On the contrary, he was of opinion that the defendant had a right, title and interest in these moneys, and the right to control them to the extent of its powers. Such moneys were past or future revenues of the Commission and had been or would be paid over to the municipal treasurer as such, and the Commission was entitled to have them stand to the credit of the account of the public utility until it, the Commission, had determined that they were not required for its purposes, by which was meant the purposes of the work under its control. It might well be that the present small surplus might be required by the Commission—new water mains might be required at any time, and there was no suggestion of want of good faith, present or anticipated. It was also to be remembered that instalments of principal and interest required to discharge debentures issued by the municipal corporation for waterworks purposes were to be paid out of revenues of the Commission, requiring, according to the evidence, an annual payment for principal of \$6,600, together with current interest.

No order need be made as to costs, since both parties represented the municipality.
Judgment accordingly.

1943 (1) O. W. N. p. 18.

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS AND REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1. MARMORA FOUNDRY COMPANY vs. MURNEY 1 I.C.C.P. 29—Procedure of Joint Stock Company.

Appeal Judges—McCauley C. J. McLean J.

Hagarty for the Plaintiffs Eccles for Defendant.

Trinity term, 1849—Action for calls under the statute 1 Wm. IV. Chap. 12 against the defendants as one of the stockholders;

Held that stockholders in the said corporation are admissible as witnesses for the plaintiffs under the statute 12 Vic. ch. 70. that proof of a conveyance of Hetherington's interest in the Marmora Iron Works was not required under any of the issues; that the said act is not obsolete for non use; that the clauses of the said act requiring the books of subscription to be opened within two months, is only directory; that the subscription books subsequently opened may be considered as in connection with the subscription books previously opened and that all the proceedings from the beginning may be taken together in connection with or relation to the object; that the omission of Hetherington's name in the new subscription books (he being dead) does not render the proceedings of the company invalid, nor is it fatal to the plaintiffs in this action; that the sanction for the opening of the new subscription books of the two surviving petitioners to parliament for the act of incorporation is sufficient; that the names of the petitioners in the said act named need not necessarily be signed to the new subscription books; that the defendant was not discharged from his liability by a minute made at a meeting of the directors and entered in their minute book declaring that the names of all stockholders who were in arrears should be erased from the subscription stock book of the company.

2. SIDNEY ROAD COMPANY vs. HOLMES AND DAVIS. 16 U.C.Q.B. 268.

Trial Judge—Richards, J.

O'Hare for the Plaintiff. Henderson for the defendant.

Robinson, C. J. delivered judgment of the Court.

Hilary Term—1857 — The Plaintiffs sued Defendants, Holmes and Davis as having jointly executed a bond to secure payment of rent by Holmes, which being set out in the plea it appeared that Taylor was also named in it as obligor, but had not executed it. It appeared that at the execution of the bond, Geo. Taylor conveniently attended but would sign it at any time. Taylor, however, afterwards on being applied to by the Plaintiffs refused to execute and no objection was made by Davis, although aware of the refusal.

Held, that the non-execution by Taylor was no defence under a plea of non est factum by Holmes, as showing a variance between the bond declared on and that set on.

Held, also that under the circumstances, Davis was not relieved from liability by Taylor not having executed the bond.

3. REGINA vs. THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTION 27 IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS. 20 U.C.Q.B. 528 —

Mandamus Against School Trustees

Trial Judge—Robinson, C. J.
Crombie for the Defendant Glass
O'Hare for Defendant Cross.

Hilary Term, 1861—A mandamus nisi having been issued to school trustees to levy the amount of judgment obtained against them no return was made and a rule nisi for an attachment issued. In answer to this one trustee swore that he had always been and was still desirous to obey the writ, and had repeatedly asked the others to join him in levying the rate but that they had refused. Another swore that owing to ill health with the consent of his co-trustees, and the local Superintendent he had resigned his office before the writ was granted. The Court under these circumstances discharged the rule nisi as against these two on payment of costs of the application and granted an attachment against the other trustee who had taken no notice either of the mandamus or rule.

4. RABIAN vs. SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW. 12 Grant's Chancery 115. Use of School for Religious Purposes.

Trial Judge—Spragge, V. C.
Mr. Bull for Plaintiff.
No one appeared for Defendants.

1865—A bill was filed by ratepayers seeking to restrain the trustees of a school from allowing the schoolhouse to be used for religious services, but the bill did not allege that it was filed on behalf of the Plaintiff and all other ratepayers, two of the three school trustees consented to an injunction being granted as asked.

The Court refused the application on the grounds, first, that the suit was improperly constituted and if it had been appearing that a majority of the trustees were in favor of the views of the Plaintiff they had themselves, the power to do that which they consented to the Court doing, and if the bill had been by the Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other ratepayers, whether then the suit would have been properly constituted, quoere.

5. THURLOW, CORPORATION OF, vs. BOGART. 15 U.C.C.P. 601—

Damage to Bridge by Logs at Latta's Mills.

Trial Judge—Mr. Justice Adam Wilson.
Holden obtained a rule nisi to enter a non-suit for the defendant.
A. Diamond shewed cause.
J. Bell—Contra.
Richards, C. J., gave judgment.

Trinity Term, 1865—The first count of the declaration alleged that Defendant had wrongfully and injuriously cut away, removed and destroyed a bridge belonging to the Plaintiffs.

The second alleged a highway between two townships intercepted by a river over which plaintiffs in performance of their duty had at large cost built and maintained a bridge which Defendant contriving to injure Plaintiffs, had wrongfully cut away, destroyed, removed and carried away, thereby obstructing said highway. Whereby Plaintiffs had become liable to rebuild, and had rebuilt the same at large cost to themselves.

Defendant pleaded to both counts, not guilty, and a denial that the said river was and had always been a navigable stream at the place, etc.; for conveyance of logs and timber, that during certain freshets, Defendant was, with others, had been accustomed to use it for such purpose; that during certain freshets, Defendant, was with others, so engaged, and was obliged to pass that part of the river crossed by the bridge which obstructed the navigation and prevented the passage of Defendant's timber; and whilst the bridge so obstructed the navigation and though Defendant used due care and skill, said timber ran against the same, and unavoidably cut, broke and destroyed the same, which were the injuries and trespasses complained of.

On these pleas Plaintiffs took issue. Defendant, in effect, succeeded upon his plea of justification, the jury having found a verdict for Plaintiff for \$20 for the mere removal by Defendant servants of a pier and stone belonging to the bridge, on a day subsequent to the destruction of the bridge by the timber, which had been justified.

Held, that Defendant having pleaded the general issue to the first and second counts, and a denial of plaintiff's property in the bridge, was not entitled to a nonsuit, as the issues on these pleas had been properly found for the Plaintiff.

Held, also, that it was not necessary to new-assign the injury to the pier, for that, there being two counts in the declaration and the injury in question not being part of one continuing to trespass but a distinct act done at another time after the destruction of the bridge, evidence thereof might be given under, and the verdict therefor sustained on, the second count of the declaration.

The evidence shewed that Defendant's servant cut away a portion of the bridge on the first day that the timber collided with it, while the only cutting justified by the plea was that caused by the timber;

Quoere, whether the plea justified the whole trespass charged in the first count, for if not, semble, that the verdict might be sustained on that count; but quoere, whether the first cutting away was so distinct an act of trespass as to have enabled Plaintiffs to recover on that count in the face of the finding of the jury as to the facts mentioned in the special plea.

6. LAWRENCE AND THE CORPORATION TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW, RE

33 UC.Q.B. —Mandamus to Open Highway

Trial Judge—Morrison, P.

McKenzie, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

Diamond for the defendant.

Hilary Term, 1873—On an application for a mandamus to open a highway alleged to have been established by the sessions in 1839 under 50 Geo. III, Ch. 1 a surveyor's report, dated July 5th, 1839 that he had laid out the road, was produced from the Clerk of the Peace on which was endorsed, but not dated, "allowed Isaac Fraser, Chairman, Quarter Session, M.D." but that report bore no date of filing or entry and there was no entry in the minutes of the July or October Session of any order referred to this report.

Held, that the application must fail for want of proof that the report was filed or presented to the Sessions next after its date or the road ordered to be opened.

Semble, that if there had been a minute in the proceedings of the then next Sessions, that the report was presented and the road ordered to be opened, the Court would presume that the Sessions had done all that was necessary to warrant such an entry or minute.

Semble, that a minute of the allowance of the report omitting to show that the road was ordered to be opened would not be sufficient.

7. GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY vs. THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS

25 Grant's Chancery 40. — By-law Necessary to Convey Lands.

Trial Judge—Proudfoot, V.C.

Mr. Moss for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. MacLennan, Q.C., for the Defendants, the County.

Mr. Ponton, for Defendant McIntosh.

Sept. 5, 1876—To give legal authority for the alienation of the property of a Municipal Corporation it is necessary that a by-law of the Corporation should be passed though the title thereto has been obtained originally in an informal manner.

8. EMERSON vs. CANNIF, 26 Grant's Chancery 149 —

Executors Right to Recover Over Payments.

• Trial Judge—Proudfoot, V.C.

Mr. G. Henderson, Q.C. and Mr. Fitzgerald, Q.C. for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hoskin, Q.C. for the infant defendants.

Mr. Boyd, Q.C., and Mr. Wells, for the other defendants.

1878—After the distribution of the personal estate, and the allotment to the devisees of the real estate of a testator, an action was brought against the executors on a covenant of the testator in which a judgment was recovered and the amount of which the executors paid out of their money.

Twenty-seven years afterwards, and after the greater number of the devisees had died, and all but one had sold their property to bona fide purchasers without notice the executors who eleven years previously had instituted proceedings in this court against the heirs of that one, brought on their cause for hearing, on further directions seeking to compel them to recoup the executors. The Court, under the circumstances, refused to make a decree against any one share of more than a proportionate share of the demand, leaving the executors to litigate the question owing to their delay in suing, the obstacles in the way of the Defendants recovering were quite as great as they were to the Plaintiff's enforcing the claim.

9. HASTINGS, COUNTY OF, vs. PONTON. 5 O.A.R. 543 — Registrar of Deeds — Fees.

Trial Judge—Armour, J.

Appeal Judges—Patterson, J. A. Moss, C.J.A., Burton and Morrison, J.J.A. concurred.

Bethune, Q.C. for the appellant.

McMichael, Q.C. for the respondent.

Sept. 13th, 1880—The Plaintiffs sued the Defendant for the proportion of fees received by the Defendants as Registrar to which they were entitled under R.S.O., ch. 111, secs. 98 to 103. The Defendant demurred to the declaration on the ground that these sections were ultra-vires of the Local Legislature as they imposed an indirect tax, and not a tax for raising a revenue for provincial purposes.

Held, affirming the Judgment of Armour, J. that having received the money in question under the above Act, the Defendant could not deny that he received it for the purposes therein provided. Held, also that if a tax at all, it was clearly a direct tax, and intra vires.

10. THURLOW, TOWNSHIP OF vs. SIDNEY, TOWNSHIP OF. 29 Grant's Chancery 497—Validity of Award.

Trial Judge—Proudfoot, V.C.

Mr. Blake, Q.C. and Mr. Holden for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. Wallbridge, Q.C., for the defendant.

1881—Semble, that the combined effects of sec. 277 and 280 of the Municipal Act is to enable the arbitrators in cases coming within these sections to extend the time for making their award within the month. The Plaintiff municipality sued upon an award whereby the Defendant Municipality was ordered to pay their portion of the cost of a drain construction by the Plaintiffs. It was shown that arbitrators met frequently and adjourned from time to time, counsel for the Defendants appearing before the arbitrators and raising no objection to such adjournments or that the month from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator as prescribed by sec. 277 of the Municipal Act had elapsed without any award, having been made.

Held, that an award made after the expiry of the month was valid.

11. COLE vs. HUBBLE. 26 O.R. 279 — Criminal proceedings—no bar to civil.

Trial Judge—Meredith, J.

Division Court Judges—Meredith, C. J., and MacMahon, J.

Clute, Q.C., Supported the motion.

Autumn Assizes, 1894—In an action for enticing away and having carnal knowledge of the plaintiff's daughter, the plaintiff was allowed at the close of the case to amend by setting up, as an alternative cause of action, the enticing away of the daughter and having connection with her by force and against her will, and consequent loss of service. No application was made that they were in any way prejudiced by the amendment:

Held, that the amendment was properly allowed.

Held, also, that the fact of the defendants having been previously acquitted on an indictment for rape on the plaintiff's daughter was not a bar to the action.

12. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY vs. BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY COMPANY. 3 O.W.R. 542.

Trial Judge—Teetzel, J.

Angus MacMurchy and Shirley Denison for Plaintiffs.

W. Cassels, K.C., and C. A. Masten, for Defendants.

April 25, 1904—Motion by Plaintiffs to continue injunction restraining Defendants from entering upon Plaintiff's land in the Village of Tweed.

Defendants allowed to proceed with crossing.

13. OLIVER AND BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY COMPANY, RE, 7 O.L.R. 567.

Motion heard by Boyd, C., in Chambers.

A. H. Marsh, K.C., for the Applicants.

W. E. Middleton for the Railway Company.

March 4th, 1904—Motion by the owner of the equity of redemption and the mortgagee of land by way of appeal from or for reconsideration of the taxing officer's ruling upon the taxation of the costs of the applicants, incurred in consequence of a notice of expropriation of the land given by the Railway Company, and subsequently abandoned, as was decided upon a former motion, 6 O.L.R. 543.

14. **DESERONTO IRON COMPANY vs. THE RATHBUN COMPANY AND THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LTD.,** Third Parties. 11 O.L.R. 433.

Trial Judge—Britton, J.

Aylesworth, K.C. and J. H. Moss for the Plaintiffs.

E. D. Armour, K.C., and Masten, for the Defendants.

James Bicknell, K.C., and James W. Gain for the third parties.

Appeal Judges—Moss, C.J.O., Osler, MacLennan, Garrow and MacLaren, J.J.A.

J. H. Moss for the appellant.

E. D. Armour, K.C. for the respondent.

Bicknell, K.C., for the third parties.

January 31, 1906—An order under Consolidated Rule 213 giving a third party the right to appear at the trial of an action, even though he be declared to be bound by the judgment, is not equivalent to an order giving him leave to defend. In an action where the third parties had no right to defend the action, but had obtained leave to appeal in the name of the defendants of which they had availed themselves.

Held—that an appeal in their own names was not competent. *Gaby vs. City of Toronto*, 1902, O.W.N. 635, considered and distinguished.

15. **REX. vs. H. CORBY DISTILLERY COMPANY.** 9 O.W.R. 762—

Violation of Alien Labour Act R. S. C. 1906, ch. 97.

Trial Judge—His Honour Judge Fraleek.

E. G. Porter, Belleville for Informant.

W. B. Northrup, K.C., for Defendants.

March 30th, 1907—Appeal by the Defendants for eleven convictions made by the Police Magistrate for the City of Belleville. Some of the appeals were allowed and some of them dismissed.

16. **HALLIWELL vs. ZWICK.** 13 O.W.R. 1.

Trial Judge—Deroche, Co. C.J.

W. N. Ponton, K.C. for Plaintiff.

F. E. O'Flynn, Belleville, and G. G. Thrasher, Stirling, for Defendant.

December 16th, 1908—Action by the executrix of John Earl Halliwell a deceased solicitor, against a physician to recover a balance alleged to be due for professional services, rendered by the deceased to the Defendant. The defence was payment by contra account and cash. The Defendant also brought into Court the sum of \$45.49. Judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the sum of \$157.14, including \$45.49 paid into Court by the Defendant, and the Plaintiff to have full costs of the action.

17. **BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY COMPANY vs. KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY COMPANY.** 8 C. Ry. C. 202.

Heard Before Chief Commissioner.

C. A. Masten, K.C., for the Applicant.

E. W. Beatty, for the Respondent.

Jan. 12, 1909—The Bay of Quinte Railway Company applied to the Board under s. 364 of the Railway Act, or any other pertinent section for an order directing the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company to ascertain and settle the compensation payable by the applicant to the respondent in respect to the running rights possessed by the applicant over a portion of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. By an agreement between the parties, validated by Statute, 52 Vict., Ch. 77, (d), such compensation in case of dispute was to be settled by arbitration.

Held, that the Board had no jurisdiction to entertain the application.

18. **NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY vs. BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY COMPANY.** 13 O.W.R. 275.

Trial Judge—Mulock, C. J.

A. B. Cunningham, Kingston, for Plaintiffs.

G. F. Shepley, K.C., and C. A. Masten, K.C. for Defendants.

January 18th, 1909—In this action the Plaintiffs claimed under the terms of two certain agreements, referred to in the judgment. The right to free transportation, by all the ordinary passenger trains running over the Defendant's railway, for their inspectors, linesmen, and repairers, when travelling for any purposes whatsoever, and they alleged that such transportation was refused them, whereby they were obliged to pay a large sum of money for railway fares for these employees, and this action was brought for its recovery. The defend-

ants denied the Plaintiffs' right to such unlimited transportation; admitted a limited right which they said they were at all times ready and willing to grant; and counter-claimed for certain relief.

The Plaintiffs' claim was dismissed with costs. Some items of the counter claim were allowed.

19. DEAN vs. CORBY DISTILLERY COMPANY. 18 O.W.R. 681. Failure to Feed Cattle.

Trial Judge—Hon. Sir John Boyd, C.

I. F. Hellmuth, K.C. and D. Urquhart, for the Plaintiff.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C. and Frank McCarthy, for the defendant company.

March 1st, 1911—An action for damages for breach of contract to supply slop-food sufficient for proper nourishment of 1,200 cattle during the period in question.

Held—that the plaintiff entitled to \$7,500 as damages for failure to supply the amount of slop engaged to be furnished, which resulted in deterioration of the stock in weight, and saleable value. Counter claim dismissed with costs. If either party dissatisfied it may be referred to the Master to take accounts with further evidence.

DEAN vs. CORBY DISTILLERY COMPANY. 20 O.W.R. 367.

Appeal Judges—Moss, C. J. O., Garrow, MacLaren, Meredith, and Magee, JJ.

I. F. Hellmuth, K.C. and D. Urquhart for the Appellant.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C. for the Respondent.

An action by the plaintiff claimant from Defendants \$15,000 damages for breach of contract to provide for cattle, during the period in question, a food known as slop, a product of distilling, and for the sum of \$255 claimed to be overpaid by Plaintiff to Defendants, or in the alternative for an account.

Held—18 O.W.N. 681; 2 O.W.N. 832, that plaintiff was entitled to \$666.04 in respect of rent, and for \$7,500 as damages for failure to supply the amount of slop engaged to be furnished, which resulted in the deterioration of the stock in weight and saleable value. Counter claim dismissed with costs. If either party dissatisfied, it may be referred to the Master to take accounts with further evidence.

Court of appeal held—that above judgment ought to be varied and judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for \$5,649.31 with costs of action. No costs of the counter claim or of the appeal.

20. KETCHESON AND CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY, RE.

29 O.L.R. 339. Expropriation of Lands.

Appeal Judges—Meredith, C. J. O., MacLaren, Magee, and Hodgins, JJ.A.

W. C. Mikel, for the Company.

I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and E. G. Porter, K.C., for the claimants.

September 25th, 1913—Upon an appeal from an award of arbitrators determining the compensation to be paid to the owners of lands taken for a railway and the damages caused by the taking of the lands and the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railway, under the Dominion Railway Act, R.S.C., 1906, Ch. 37, the Court has to consider all the evidence which was before the arbitrators in order to ascertain if the amount allowed was just. The Court is entitled and bound to come to its own conclusion upon all the evidence, to disregard the reasoning of the arbitrators if it does not agree with it, or to adopt it if it so desires, or to support the award on any ground sufficient in law, whether or not that ground is relied on by the arbitrators, provided the Court pays due regard to the award and findings and reviews them as it would those of a subordinate Court. *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company vs. Wood*, (1895) A.C. 257 and *James Bay Railway Company vs. Armstrong* (1909) A.C. 624, followed.

In this case the award of \$3,328, as compensation and damages for land taken and severance of a farm, was based upon exact figures—\$151.85 estimated annual loss by inconvenience, etc., capitalized at five per cent., \$3,037, "which total, added to the value of the land taken, \$216, and the cost of the bridge across a watercourse south of the railway, \$75, made up the amount of \$3,328. The arbitrators, in a memorandum added to these figures, said that there was ample evidence to support a finding of \$4,000 in favor of the land owners:

Semble, that the award could not be supported upon the figures given by the arbitrators. The elements represented by these figures might be proper to be considered, but only when shown to reduce the actual value of the land affected. *Idaho and Western Railway Company vs. Coey* (1913), 131 Pac. Repr. 810. specially referred to.

But held, that the award should be supported upon the uncontradicted evidence of the witnesses who gave their opinions as to the amount of depreciation, were the result of communication among themselves,

21. FITZGERALD vs. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY. 7 O.W.N. 321—Defendants Right to Remove Marl.

Trial Judge—Falconbridge, C.J.K.B.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the Plaintiff.

W. B. Northrup, K.C., for the Defendants.

November 26th, 1914—Action for damages for depriving the Plaintiff of a right of way over a marl deposit to water cattle at Dry Lake. The learned Chief Justice gave judgment for the Plaintiff for \$1,500—either party may take a reference to reduce or increase the damages.

- FITZGERALD vs. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY. 9 O.W.N. 79.

Appeal Judges—Meredith, C.J.O., Garrow, MacLaren, Magee, and Hodgins, J.J.A.

Strachan Johnston, K.C., for the appellant company.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the plaintiff, respondent.

October 12th, 1915—Appeal by the defendant company from the judgment of Falconbridge, C.J.K.B., 7 O.W.N. 321.

- FITZGERALD vs. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY. 53 S.C.R. 263.

Appeal Judges—In Supreme Court: Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, C.J., and Davis, Idington, Duff and Anglin, J.J.

Tilley, K.C., and Northrup, K.C., for the appellants.

Mikel, K.C., for the respondent.

February 25th, 1916—F. sold land to the Cement Company, reserving by the deed "the right to pass over for cattle, etc., for water going to and from Dry Lake." The company, in using the land for excavating the marl deposit, cut away the shelving bank of Dry Lake and rendered it inaccessible for cattle:

Held, that cutting away the bank at this place without providing another suitable watering place with a proper way leading thereto was an unwarranted interference with the rights of F., and the fact that the company purchased the land for the purpose of digging marl did not give them a right to extinguish F's easement of passage for his cattle.

22. WASYLISZAN vs. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY. 7 O.W.N. 270 — Judgment awarding damages.

Trial Judge—Lennox, J.

Appeal Judges—Meredith, C.J.O., MacLaren and Hodgins, J.J.A. and Clute, J.

W. N. Tilley, for the appellant company.

E. G. Porter, K.C. for the plaintiff, respondent.

November 27th, 1914—A respondent's action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while employed by the appellants as a laborer owing, as he alleged to the negligence of the appellant. He claims to recover both at common law, and under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Judgment affirmed and appeal dismissed costs.

23. REX vs. GAGE. 36 O.L.R. 183.

Habeas Corpus.

Trial Judge—Latchford, J. in Chambers.

J. B. Mackenzie, for the Defendant.

J. R. Cartwright, K.C., for the Crown.

Appeal Judges, Garrow, J. C., Riddell, Lennox and Masten, J.J.

J. B. Mackenzie for the Defendant.

J. R. Cartwright, K.C. for the Crown.

March 1916—The defendant was convicted of two offences against the Liquor License Act, R.S.O. 1914, Ch. 125, by a magistrate, described in the convictions as a "Police Magistrate in and for the City of Belleville and the southern part of the County of Hastings, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Hastings." The prisoner was not present at the hearing before the magistrate, but was represented by counsel who pleaded "not guilty" to both charges. The evidence showed that the defendant had sold intoxicating liquor in violation of the Act, but on a day different from that stated in the information; was made. Counsel for the defendant did not consent to the amendment nor did he shew cause why it should not be made except by saying that it might prejudice his client. He did not ask for an adjournment which the magistrate was bound to accord under section 92 of the Act, if the amendment really prejudiced the defendant—

Held that the Defendant had waived the right granted him by the Statute. The information, conviction and warrant stated that the offence was committed at the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings.

Held, that judicial notice might be taken of the fact that the Township of Thurlow is in the southern part of the County of Hastings, but at any rate, the magistrate as Police Magistrate for the City of Belleville was by virtue of section 24 of the Police Magistrates Act, R. S. O. 1914, Ch. 88, ex officio, a justice of the Peace for the whole county, and so acting, had under sec. 28 power to do alone whatever was authorized to be done by two justices; exercising that jurisdiction he had power to convict the Defendant, and his jurisdiction was manifested in the face of the proceedings.

Held, also that jurisdiction to commit in default of payment of the fine and costs, sec. 65 of the Liquor License Act, and although the magistrate was not justified in stating or estimating on the fact of the warrant of commitment the amount of the costs and charges of conveying the Defendant to gaol, yet as the warrant stated the conviction of the prisoner, and there was a good and valid conviction to sustain the commitment, the warrant was not void, and should be amended by striking out the objectionable words and figures. sec. 1121 of the Criminal Code, (incorporated in the Ontario Summary Convictions Act, R.S.O. 1914, ch. 90, by sec. 94 (2) of the Liquor License Act.)

Held, also, that the right of the Defendant to be discharged from custody under the warrant of commitment did not depend on the legality or illegality of the caption, but on the legality or illegality of the detention. (Rex. vs. Whitesides 1904, 8 O.L.R. page 622 followed.

These points were decided by Latchford, J. upon a motion in Chambers, upon the return of a habeas corpus for the discharge of the Defendant.

Held, by a Divisional Court of the Appellate Division that in the absence of a certificate from the Attorney General as provided in the Liquor License Act, Sec. 113, (1) an appeal from the order of Latchford, J. refusing to discharge the Defendant could not be entertained.

24. WANNAMAKER vs. LIVINGSTON. 43 O.L.R. 243 — Will — Deed — Competency.

Trial Judge—Kelly, J.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the Plaintiff.

E. G. Porter, K.C., and W. Carnew, for the Defendants Jane Livingstone, David B. Livingstone and Minnie Livingstone.

G. G. Thrasher, for the Defendant, Frankie Detlor.

August 13th, 1917—The plaintiff, a sister of E. S., an elderly spinster, who died in April, 1916, brought this action against J. L. another sister, and against the children of J. L., to set aside, on the grounds of want of consideration the mental incapacity of E. S., and undue influence of the defendants, a voluntary conveyance of land made to the defendant D.B.L. in 1911, and two gifts of money made respectively to the defendants, M.L. and J.L. in 1915.

The defendants, in their statement of defence, upheld the conveyance and gifts, and also set up as the last will and testament of E. S. a testamentary writing executed by her in July, 1913, whereby she devised all her real estate to the defendant D. B. L. and bequeathed her personal property to the defendants. The Plaintiff in reply, attacked the will, upon the same or similar grounds. The will had not been proved. Pending the action the plaintiff was appointed administratrix of the estate of E.S. and added as a party in that capacity:

Held, upon the evidence as to the relative positions of the deceased and the three defendants, and considering the mental and physical conditions and surroundings of the deceased, and that the three gifts attacked were obtained when the defendants occupied that position of influence; these transactions, therefore, fell within the rule that where donee is in a position of confidence or in a position to exercise influence over the donor, it is not necessary to the setting aside of the gift, on the ground of undue influence is presumed, and it is for the donee to rebut the presumption; and in this case the defendants had not only failed to rebut the presumption, but had against them the finding of the trial judge that undue influence was in fact exercised, and that these gifts were the result. Therefore, the gifts could not stand. Delong vs. Munford (1897), 25 Gr. 586, and Vansant vs. Coats (1917), 39 O.I.R. 658 followed.

Held (as to the will, that, although (1) mental capacity and (2) due execution were shewn, it was not shewn (3) that the document propounded was understood and appreciated by the testatrix and was in truth and fact the expression of her desire; and these three things must be shewn before the rule laid down in Baudains vs. Richardson, (1906) A. C. 169, 185, that those attacking the will must shew coercion or fraud, can be applied.

The defendants were in the position of influence; the will was prepared on their instructions, in their presence, and for their benefit; the solicitor who prepared the will—the only independent witness called to support it—did not satisfy himself thoroughly as to the violation and capacity of the testatrix; the circumstances in which the will was prepared and signed were such as to cause grave suspicion, which had been removed by the evidence, and the trial Judge had found that the evidence of undue influence was overwhelming. The defendants had, therefore, failed to establish the will.

25. SULLIVAN vs. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CAMPBELLFORD LAKE ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY. 14 O.W.N. 93. — Damages by Flooding.

Appeal Judges—MacLaren and Hodgins, JJ. A., Latchford and Sutherland JJ., and Ferguson, J. A.

Angus MacMurchy, K.C., for the Appellants.

E. J. Butler, for the plaintiff, respondent.

April 12th, 1918—Appeal by the defendants from the judgment of the County Court of Hastings in favor of the plaintiff for the recovery of \$175 damages with costs.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

26. CLINTON vs. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. 53 O.L.R. 266 — Defect in Highway.

Trial Judge—Mowat, J.

Appeal and cross-appeal Judges—Mulock, C. J. Ex., Kelly, Masten, and Rose, JJ.

T. J. Agar, K.C., for the defendants.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and F. E. O'Flynn, for the plaintiffs.

January 5th, 1923—The duty which sec. 460 (1) of the Municipal Act imposes upon municipalities is a duty to keep the road in such a reasonable state of repair that those requiring to use the roadway, using ordinary care, pass to and fro upon it in safety.

Foley vs. Township of East Flamborough (1898), 29 O.L.R. 139, Approved.

In the circumstances, of this case, set out below, the defendants, a county corporation, were held (Masten J., dissenting), liable to the plaintiffs for injuries sustained by them when the motor car in which they were travelling at dusk struck the end of a small bridge, forming part of a county road, and was overturned into the gully over which the bridge, passed. The via trita approaching the bridge was narrow and the plaintiff's view of the bridge was obscured by bushes. The plaintiffs were using ordinary care, and the overturning was not attributable to any fault of theirs nor to any other cause than the condition of the road—a condition of non-repair was found.

Review of the Decided Cases — Davis vs. Township of Osborne (1916) 31 O.L.R. 148, Specially Referred to.

Per Masten, J. — the recent cases — especially Raymond vs. Township of Bosanquet (1918-19), 43 O.L.R. 434, 45 O.L.R. 28, 59 Can. S. C. R. 452, Walker vs. Township of Southwold (1919), 46 O.L.R. 265, and Burk vs. Dominion Cannery and Townships of Harwich (1920-21) 19 O.W.N. 362, 20 O.W.N. 32, 58 D.L.R. 65 — shew that the statutory obligation imposed on municipal corporations in respect of rural highways is less onerous than it was considered to be in Davis vs. Township of Osborne. The correct inference to be drawn from the facts of the present case was that the plaintiffs had failed to establish that the defendants had neglected to maintain the highway and bridge in such repair as the statute demanded.

The damages assessed by the trial Judge were considered by the Court, and were not interfered with except in the case of one of the plaintiffs, whose injuries were such that she was debarred from pursuing the career of a professional musician, upon which she had entered. In that respect it was held, that damages for the loss of the physical ability to follow her chosen profession were not too remote, and were the proximate result of the accident; the amount allowed by the trial Judge was increased from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

27. CLINTON vs. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. 1924 C.L.R. 195 (Supreme Court).

Judges in Supreme Court—Sir Louis Davies, C.J., and Idington, Duff, Anglin and Mignault, JJ.

Tilley, K.C. and Mikel, K.C., for the appellants.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and O'Flynn for the respondents.

December 21st, 1923 — The failure of a municipal corporation to provide an adequate guard for the approach to a bridge at a place where the narrowing of the road and other conditions make such approach dangerous is a breach of its statutory duty to keep the highway in repair and makes it liable to compensate a person injured for want of such guard. Raymond vs. Bosanquet (59 Can. S. C. R. 452) dist.

Judgment of the Appellate Division (53 Ont. L. R. 266) affirmed.

28. CONNELL vs. BAY OF QUINTE COUNTRY CLUB. 24 O.W.N. 264.

Trial Judge—Lennox, J.

E. G. Porter, K.C. for plaintiff.

R. D. Ponton, for the Defendants.

April 27th, 1933—Action for damages for wrongful dismissal, tried with a jury at Belleville.

Judgment for the plaintiff for \$250 with County Court costs and with the ordinary right to the defendants to set off costs.

29. DULMAGE vs. THOMPSON. 39 O.W.N. 254—Automobile collision.

Trial Judge—McLean, Co. C. J.

R. D. Ponton, K.C., for the plaintiff.

R. D. Arnott, for the defendant.

November 1st, 1930—Action for damages arising out of a collision of the motor cars of the plaintiff and the defendant on Highway No. 14, about two and a half miles north of Belleville, on January 25th, 1930. The plaintiff claimed \$78.70 for damages from the defendant for negligence and reckless driving, and the defendant denied the plaintiff's claim and counter-claimed for \$43 for damage. There was no dispute as to the amount of damages for either party. The whole contention was as to liability.

The defendants counter claim was dismissed and the plaintiff was given costs of the action and of his defence to the counter-claim.

30. KING, THE, vs. FROST. 1931 C.L.R. 176. (Exchequer Court)—Expropriation — air camp.

Trial Judge—Hon. Mr. Justice Audette.

C. A. Payne, K.C., for Plaintiff.

A. M. Fulton and H. D. Graham for defendant.

May 6th, 1931—Held, that where, in expropriation cases, the Court is faced with conflicting evidence of its optimists on the one hand and the pessimists on the other, it must be guided, in arriving at the true market value of the property, by the reasons supporting each witness' views, bearing in mind the soundness of the same, and the balance of probabilities.

2. That whilst the evidence of the price paid for properties in the neighborhood is cogent evidence of value, such evidence must be approached with care and be regulated with reasonable judgment by the Court, and cannot be based on common rumour or from hearsay. That class of evidence is only helpful when all the circumstances of such sales are clearly and exhaustively disclosed. Otherwise, it introduces a multitude of collateral issues, as no two prices of land or property are ever exactly the same.

INDIANS

31. SERO vs. GAULT. 50 O.L.R. 27 — Fishing rights in the Bay of Quinte Opposite the Mohawk Reserve.

Action was tried by Riddell, J., without a jury at Belleville and Ottawa.

E. G. Porter, K.C., for the plaintiff.

William Carnew and Malcolm Wright, for the defendants.

Edward Bayly, K.C., for the Attorney-General for Ontario.

A. G. Chisholm, amicus curiae.

March 20th, 1921 — In an action by an Indian, living on an Indian Reserve, against a fishery inspector and a game and fishery overseer, in trover, to recover the value of a seine fishing net, the property of the plaintiff, seized by the defendants upon the Reserve, the defendants justified the seizure under the Dominion Fisheries Act, 1914, 4 and 5 Geo. V., ch. 8, and the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act, R.S.O. 1914 ch. 262, no license to fish having been taken out by the plaintiff or those who used the seine for fishing:

Held, that no notice of action was necessary: Public Authorities Protection Act, R.S.O. 1914, ch. 89 Venning vs. Steadman (1884) 9 Can. S.C.R. 206, distinguished.

2. A regulation made by order in council (Dominion) of the 29th October, 1915, pursuant to the power given by sec. 45 of the Dominion Fisheries Act, and adopted from a provincial regulation, to the effect that no one shall fish by means other than by angling and trolling except under licenses from a duly authorized officer of the Provincial Government, was not open to objection on the principle that the Parliament has no power to divest the Dominion in favor of the Province of a legislative power conferred on it by the British North America Act (St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Co. vs. the Queen 1877) 13, Can. S.C.R. 577, 637.

3. As the power of the Dominion and Province covered the whole field of legislation, there was quacunque via, valid legislation forbidding such fishing as was done by the plaintiff and the fishermen on the Reserve without a license; and the fishing as was done by the plaintiff and the fishermen on the Reserve without a license; and the fishing was unlawful.

4. Section 6 (5) of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act makes it the duty of every overseer to seize all nets used contrary to the regulations; and sec. 80 of the Dominion Act makes a similar provision; by sec. 5 of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is empowered to appoint fishery officers, and by the order in council above mentioned the Provincial officers are in substance made Dominion officers; and so the defendants in making the seizure were acting within the scope of their duty.

5. The Dominion and the Province have the power to pass such legislation as that referred to in respect of Indians, and Indians are not exempt from its operation.

6. The land of the band of Indians occupying the Reserve was the property of the King, and the only rights they have in the land came through royal grant—the "Simcoe deed" of 1793, a grant of land "to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages," with a proviso against alienation. "Customs and usages" are words of tenure, and not indicative of the manner in which the Indians are to use the land. Moreover, there was no evidence that fishing with a seine was one of the customs of the Indians in 1793. There is nothing in the grant suggesting exclusion from the ordinary laws of the land, and the Indians are subject to those laws.

The action was, therefore, dismissed.

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS AND REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD AND MUNICIPALITIES THEREIN

1. REX vs. PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. 19 U.C.C.P. 134 — Fire Insurance Loss.

Trial Judge—Hagarty, C.J., Gwynne, J., Wilson, J.

C. S. Patterson obtained a rule nisi.

S. Richards, Q.C., shewed cause.

Michaelmas Term, 1868—A policy insuring several different subjects of insurance at separate amounts and containing a provision that "the company shall be liable to pay to the insured two-thirds of all such loss or damage by fire as shall happen to the property amounting to no more to the whole than the aggregate of the amounts insured and to no more on any of the different properties than two-thirds of the actual cash value of each at the time treated as a separate insurance upon each subject of insurance, and therefore the company is liable for two-thirds of the loss on each subject, notwithstanding that on some of the subjects the loss is less than the amount for which those subjects are insured and notwithstanding that the whole loss is less than the aggregate amount insured.

2. MOTTASHED and THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, RE, 30 U.C.Q.B. 74—Seal necessary for a by-law.

Richards, C. J. delivered judgment.

Jellett obtained a rule nisi to quash by-law.

C. S. Patterson shewed cause.

Easter Term—1870—On application to quash a by-law passed on the 21st December, 1869, under the Temperance Act of 1864, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and submitted to the electors on the 2nd February, 1870, it appeared that no seal had been attached to the by-law until after the 2nd March, 1870.

Held, that it was no by-law, and therefore could not be quashed, but the rule to quash it was discharged without costs. Remarks as to the effect of the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, 32 Vict., Ch. 32, Ont., upon the Temperance Act of 1864.

3. CLINE vs. MOUNTAIN VIEW CHEESE FACTORY, 20 Grant's Chancery, 227.

Trial Judge—Blake, V.C.

Mr. Moss, Q.C., for plaintiff.

Mr. R. M. Wells for defendant, demurring.

1873—A bill was filed against a joint stock company limited to restrain the infringement of a patent to which certain officers of the company were made parties, and the bill alleged that the "Defendants were committing the acts complained of and prayer for relief against the Defendants." A demurrer on the ground that the officers were improperly made parties was overruled with costs; these officers being charged personally with committing the acts complained of and relief being prayed against them.

4. LAKE AND THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD. 26 U.C.C.P. 173 — Proceedings under Temp. Act of 1864.

Trial Judge—Hagarty, C. J.

Beatty, Q.C., and Allison for the Plaintiff.

Diamond and S. Burdett for the Defendant.

February 12th, 1876—A petition having been presented to Defendants under the Temperance Act of 1864, 27 and 28 Vict., Ch. 18, for the submission of a by-law under that Act for prohibiting the sale of liquors and the issue of licenses therefore on the 27th of June, 1875 was introduced, read three times and passed, and a resolution adopted for its submission to the ratepayers under the said Act. On the 30th of June, the Clerk published a notice under the Act that the voting would take place on the 6th of August, but on the 28th of July, the Clerk advertised that the by-law was again published and notice given that the voting would take

place on the 10th of September. It did not appear why the first notice was not acted upon but there was no charge of bad faith or that the change made any difference to the result or that the ratepayers were misled.

Held, that the Temperance Act of 1864 is still in force and had not been impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation and that the Defendants therefore, had not power to pass a by-law under it.

Held, also, that the by-law may be passed and the vote taken in the manner prescribed by that Act and that the machinery provided by section 231 of the Municipal Act of 1883 need not be resorted to.

Held, also, that there was a sufficient compliance with section 5 of the Act which directs that the Clerk shall forthwith cause the by-law to be published. The Assessment rolls used in this case were verified as required by 32 Vict., Ch. 2, sec. 48 (o) without the addition required by 36 Vict., Ch. 2, sec. 4 (o) stating that the ratepayers were not entered at too high or low a rate so as to give or deprive them of votes.

Held, no ground for quashing the by-law, the correctness of the roll or the right of any person to vote not being impugned. A polling booth was kept beyond the first day under the Act of 1864, on the ground of their being more than 400 voters.

Held, that even if this were illegal under the present mode of taking votes, the Court would not, under the circumstances, interfere with the by-law.

Held also, that the description of the Defendants as above, was sufficient.

Held, also, that a certificate of the returning officer under section 8 of the Act of 1864 was sufficient, and that it was not necessary to be under oath under the Municipal Act, the omission to comply with section 166 of that Act was also held immaterial.

5. LICENSE COMMISSIONERS OF PRINCE EDWARD vs. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, 26 Grant's Chancery, 452.

Trial Judge—Spragge, C.

Mr. Hodgins, Q.C., and Mr. Alcorn, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Diamond and Mr. Burdett for the defendants.

1879 — The Act 39 Vict., Ch. 26, in relation to the Temperance Act of 1864 not unconstitutional and the Provincial legislature has power to appoint commissioners for the purposes mentioned in the Act, and under 41 Victoria, Ch. 140 to provide for the charges attending the execution of their duties, even when previously incurred; and the provisions of the Act apply to a municipality in which the Temperance Act is in force. The audit of accounts against the municipalities is not final and binding on the municipalities, it being open to them to shew that charges have been allowed in such accounts for which they are not liable, although it would not be necessary or proper to require evidence of matters in detail where an audit has been had.

The auditing of such accounts need not appear to have been done by the Provincial Treasurer personally, it is sufficient if they have been audited by a subordinate officer in the Department whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

6. JELLETT vs. ANDERSON 27 G. C. 411. Right to second ferry.

Trial Judge—Spragge, C.

Mr. Boyd, Q.C. and Mr. Flint for Plaintiff.

Mr. Wallbridge, Q.C., and Mr. Hoyle for Defendants.

June 30, 1882—the license from the Crown of a right of ferry was "between the Town of Belleville to Ameliasburg." Held, that the phraseology though inaccurate, and not free from doubt, was sufficient to warrant the Court in assuming that between the one place and the other was meant. Under this license the Town of Belleville made a lease to the Plaintiff, the franchise being, license to "ferry to and from the Town of Belleville to Ameliasburg." Ameliasburg being a township opposite Belleville, running in a westerly direction to the head of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, a distance of ten or twelve miles; the lease providing for only one landing place on each side.

Held, that this, taken in connection with the act relating to the ferries, C.A.U.S. Ch. 43, section 10, was sufficient to grant to the Plaintiff of a right to ferriage to and from the two places named, and the Defendant having started a ferry some two miles west of Belleville, running to a point nearly opposite in the Township of Ameliasburg, was such a disturbance of the Plaintiff's franchise as entitled him to a declaration of the right to the exclusive use of the ferry together with an account of profits made by the Defendants and the costs of the suit.

JELLETT vs. ANDERSON 7 A.R. 341.

Appeal Judges; Patterson J. A., Morrison, J. A. Hagarty, C. J.

Same Counsel. Decision upheld.

7. DORLAND vs. JONES (Quakers) 7 O. R. 17.

Trial Judge—Proudfoot, J.

J. Bethune, Q.C., and Clute for the Plaintiffs.

MacLennan, Q.C., F. Arnoldi and G. Alcorn for Defendants.

January 9th, 1884—In an action brought by the trustees of the West Lake Monthly Meeting of Friends, claiming a declaration that they were entitled to certain lands in trust for the said Monthly Meeting, under a certain deed, the defendants contended that the Plaintiffs represented a faction which had seceded from the West Lake Monthly Meeting of Friends, and that they, the defendants were the true and only West Lake Monthly Meeting of Friends as it existed at the time of the deed and that their Meeting was intended by it.

Held, that, though it was no part of the duty of this or any civil court to determine which of the conflicting doctrines, etc., held by the respective parties were true, yet property being concerned it was necessary to ascertain who were entitled to it, and for that purpose, but for that purpose only, to inquire into their religious opinions, according to the rule laid down by Lord Eldon in *Craigdaillie vs. Aikman* L. Dow 1.

It is not correct to say that in case of a trust such as this, a majority can determine the devolution of the property. To determine the devolution of property there must be some certain rule to go by, and if such trust property as that in question here, could revolve upon a body, at variance in respect to many points of doctrine, from the original *cestui que trustent*, as were the plaintiffs here, it is requisite that the whole body should have changed.

Held, upon the evidence, that the defendants' Monthly Meeting continued to be the same body in doctrine, order, and discipline, as the West Lake Monthly Meeting was at the time the trust was created, and were entitled to a declaration accordingly.

Semble, that R.S.O., ch. 216, sec. 10, as to the appointment of trustees of lands by religious bodies does not require the mode of appointment to be determined at one meeting, and the appointment itself made at another. Both things may be done at the one meeting.

DORLAND vs. JONES. 12 A. R. 543.

Appeal Judges—Hagarty, C.J.O., Burton, Patterson, and Osler, J.J.A.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Clute for the appellants.

J. MacLennan, Q.C., and Arnoldi for the respondents.

February 25th, 1886 — In 1821 J. Bowerman and J. Bull joined in conveying certain lands to three persons, trustees of the West Lake Meeting of Friends, appointed by the monthly meeting to secure the titles of meeting house lots, and burying grounds. "To have and to hold said parcel of land thereby granted unto the aforesaid trustees of said Monthly Meeting for the time being, and for their successors in trust as said meeting shall from time to time see cause to appoint, for the only use and benefit of said meeting," and in 1835 Bowerman executed a further conveyance of a portion of those lands of which he had been the owner to two of the said trustees, "and to their successors in trust for said meeting so long as the members constituting it shall remain and be from time to time continued in religious unity with the Yearly Meeting of Friends (called Quakers) as now established in London, Old England, and no longer"; habendum "unto the aforesaid trustees of the said monthly meeting, and to their successors in trust for the time being as said meeting shall from time to time see cause to appoint, for the only use, behoof, and benefit of the said monthly meeting."

The defendants contended that the identity of the existing monthly meeting with that described in these deeds had been lost by reason of departures from the principles which governed the Society of Friends at the time the trusts were created, as well in matters of discipline and practice as in points of faith and doctrine, and that the plaintiffs were consequently no longer entitled to the use and possession of the lands.

Held, (reversing the judgment of Proudfoot, J., 7 O. R. 17,) that the criterion as to the Monthly Meeting was not the adherence to the doctrines and practices which prevailed at the time the trusts were created, but its continued existence as a Monthly Meeting of the organization of the Society of Friends, to which it belonged at those times, and possibly to its members continuing in religious unity with the London Yearly Meeting; and that the defendants, never having been recognized by or in connection with the Canada Yearly Meeting, had no rights as an organization which a court of law could recognize or enforce.

DORLAND vs. JONES. 14 S.C.R. 39.

Appeal Judges in Supreme Court—Sir W. J. Ritchie, C.J. and Strong, Fournier, Henry, Taschereau and Gwynne, JJ.

MacLennan, Q.C., and Arnoldi for the appellants.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Clarke for the respondents.

May 2nd, 1887—On appeal from the Court of Appeal for Ontario. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

8. PECK, AND THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF AMELIASBURG— 17 O.R. 54.

By-law to Subscribe for Stock Invalid.

Trial Judge—Street, J.

Marsh, for the Plaintiff.

G. H. Watson for the Township.

February 9th, 1889—Held, that subsection 11 of sec. 497 of the Municipal Act. R. S. O., ch. 184 providing that the council of a municipality may pass by-laws for taking stock, etc., in an incorporated company in respect of any bridge, etc., "under and subject to the respective statutes in that behalf" only authorizes the passing of by-laws to take such stock wherein any special or general Act under which a bridge, etc., company is incorporated—provision is contained authorizing the municipal council to hold such stock, etc.

Where, therefore, the act incorporating a bridge company did not profess to confer any power on the municipality to take stock in such company, no power was conferred under the Municipal Act to do so; and a by-law passed by the Municipal Council for such purpose was therefore held bad and directed to be quashed.

The by-law instead of, as required by sec. 340 of the Municipal Act, directing specific sums to be raised in each year by a special rate, sufficient therefore, leaving the amount of the rate to the determination to each year, directed that during the currency of the debentures a special rate of so much on the dollar specifying it, over and above all other rates, should be levied and collected in each year.

Held, this also rendered the by-law bad.

9. GREENLEAS vs. PICTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD. 2. O.L.R. 387 — Notice of Council Meeting Invalid.

Appeal Judges—Boyd, C., and Ferguson, J.

M. R. Allison for the plaintiff.

J. B. Clarke, K.C. for the defendants.

September 17th, 1901—An agreement between the school trustee and the Plaintiff, as teacher, gives either party a right to terminate it on one month's notice. The former notified the Plaintiff of its termination pursuant to a resolution passed at a board meeting, notice of which, however, had not stated that this matter would be considered, of which some of the trustees were unaware, and two of them did not attend;

Held, that this was not a proper exercise of the option to terminate, and had not that effect. The Plaintiff brought this action in the Division Court, claiming a balance of salary and had recovered judgment for \$132.03.

Held, that the matters of difference between the parties fell within R.S.O. 1897, Ch. 293, s. 77, sub-s. 7 and the Division Court had no jurisdiction.

10. AMELIASBURG, TOWNSHIP OF, vs. PITCHER. 13 O.L.R. 417 — When Prohibition Will Lie.

Trial Judge—His Honor Judge Morrison.

Judges in Appeal—Falconbridge, C.J.C.B., Britton, and Riddell, JJ.

C. J. Holman, K.C. for the appellant.

W. S. Morden for respondent.

Dec. 24, 1906—Where it is necessary to interpret a statute, in order to find out whether the Division Court should decide the rights of the parties at all, then if the Division Court Judge misinterprets the statute and so gives himself jurisdiction to decide such right, prohibition will lie, but if it be necessary to interpret a statute, simply to decide the rights of the parties, prohibition will not lie, however, far astray the Division Court may go.

11. **McINTOSH vs. WILSON.** 19 O.W.N. 256 — Lake on the Mountain Factory—
Malicious Prosecution.

Trial Judge—Lennox, J.

J. W. Curry, K.C., for the plaintiff.

C. A. Payne, for the defendant.

December 18th, 1920—An action for malicious prosecution and false arrest and imprisonment.

Tried at Picton with a jury.

In the judgment it was stated that at the trial the plaintiff limited his claim for damages to the malicious prosecution branch.

The jury found against the defendant, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at \$400.

Judgment for the plaintiff for \$400, with costs according to the tariff of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

12. **ANDERSON vs. TOWNSHIP OF AMELIASBURG.** 66 O.L.R. 583 — Obstruction of
alleged highway—res judicata.

Trial Judge—Rose, C. J.

Appeal Judges—Latchford, C.J., Riddell, Masten and Fisher, J.J.A.

H. W. Cavell, for the appellant.

R. S. Robertson, K.C., for the defendant corporation.

January 23, 1931—In this action the plaintiff claimed from the defendant corporation damages for permitting a road in the township to be obstructed, thereby preventing customers from going to and from his hotel, whereby he was prevented from operating his hotel and had suffered special damages.

Held, upon appeal from the order of a Judge summarily dismissing the action upon the ground that the issues therein had been determined by a court of concurrent jurisdiction in an earlier action between the same parties, that the identity of the issues in the two actions was not clear upon the material before the Court; and, therefore, the order should be set aside and the action allowed to proceed to trial, the question of res judicata being left open.

Per Riddell, J. A.—It was impossible to say that, if the allegations of the statement of claim were true, the plaintiff had not a right of action for this special damage, of a kind totally different from that (if any) suffered by the public at large; and the defendant corporations contention that no reasonable cause of action was disclosed should also be left open.

RE REID 17 O. W. N. 508

JOINT BANK ACCOUNTS

JURISDICTION OF THE SURROGATE COURT JUDGE

February 27th, 1920—An appeal by the executors of the will of R. H. Reid, deceased, from the order of a Surrogate Court Judge upon the passing of the appellants' accounts. By the order of the executors were charged with sums of money which came to their hands before the death of the testator, and which were said to be gifts. The executors were the father and brother of the testator. The appeal was heard in the Weekly Court, Toronto. Latchford, J., in a written judgment, said that the learned Judge of the Surrogate Court might have had ample grounds for the conclusions now the subject of attack; but what the grounds were did not clearly appear. The matters in the dispute could not be properly investigated on the passing of the executors' accounts; and, from circumstances disclosed, they should be fully investigated in a proper forum. The learned Judge suggested that they should be determined in an action against Andrew Reid and Philip Clayton Reid, brought by the residuary devisees and legatees, the children of the testator, by their next friend. The validity or invalidity of the alleged gifts of \$600 and \$2,690 obtained from the testator when he was slowly dying could be established satisfactorily no other way. In the meantime, or until advised that an action will not be begun, judgment upon the appeal will be withheld.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., for the executors.

E. J. Butler, for the widows and children of the testator. — March 26th, 1920—Latchford, J. gave judgment allowing appeal.

IN APPEAL 50 O.L.R. page 595.

March 26, 1921—If a man deposits money to the joint credit of himself and another who is neither his child, adopted child, nor wife, there is prima facie no gift, but a resulting trust for the person making the deposit; this presumption may, however be rebutted.

R., having made up his mind to give his father a sum of money to come into his possession after R's death, placed the amount on deposit in a bank to the credit of a joint account in his own name and that of his father. The terms on which the joint account was opened were evidenced by a document addressed to the bank and signed by R. and his father, reading: "All moneys deposited or that may be deposited by us and each of us to the credit of this account are our joint property, but they may be withdrawn by cheques made by either of us or the survivor of us." It was understood between them that the father was not to draw the money during R's lifetime, and that R. if he needed the money for himself, should be at liberty to draw what he required. R. was then ill of the disease of which he died about three weeks later:

HELD (Hodgins, J.A., dissenting) that there was a complete gift of the fund to the father.

Per Meredith, C.J.O. (Maclaren and Magee, J.J.A. concurring). Upon the death of R. the legal right to the fund became vested in the father, and there was no ground for enforcing the equitable right set up by the widow and children of R. it being clear that R's intention was that at his death the fund, or what remained of it should belong to his father.

Standing b. Bowring (1885) 31 Ch. D. 282 applied and followed.

Per Ferguson, J. A.—The document and evidence established a gift inter vivos of a joint interest, and the father acquired an absolute title as an accretion to the gift by operation of law and by the terms of the document.

Per Hodgins, J.A. — According to the evidence of the father himself, R., when the joint account was created, imposed the condition that during the lifetime of R. the father was not to draw the money out. This restriction involved the retention by R. of the exclusive control and disposition of the moneys during his lifetime; the father's title was not to be complete until the death of R.; and there was neither a good gift inter vivos nor mortis causa.

Review of the authorities:

Per Hodgins, J. A. — An appeal from the order of the Judge of the Surrogate Court on the taking of the accounts of the estate of R., joint account and another sum given by R. to his father, was properly brought before the High Court Division (a single Judge in Court):

Sec. 34 (5) of the Surrogate Courts Act, R.S.O. 1914, ch. 62; rules 205, 503; and from the decision of the High Court Division an appeal lay to a Divisional Court of the Appellate; Sec. 26 of the Judicature Act, R.S.O. 1914, ch. 56. The direct appeal from orders and judgments of the Surrogate Courts to a Divisional Court given by Sec. 34 (1) of the Surrogate Courts Act, is from orders and judgments not made on the taking of accounts.

The Surrogate Court Judge had jurisdiction to inquire into and charge the executors with assets said by them not to belong to the estate; sec. 71 (3) of the Surrogate Courts Act. Re Russell (1904) 8 O.L.R., page 481 distinguished.

Appeal was heard by Meredith, C.J.O., Maclaren, Magee, Hodgins and Ferguson, J.J.A. Butler for the appellant.

Mikel, K.C., for the executors, respondents.

L. Ramsey, for the Official Guardian.

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS AND REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS RELATING TO TRENTON

1. O'BRIEN vs. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF TRENTON 7 U.C.C.P. 246
Opening highway on plan of 1817.

Trial Judge—Hagarty, J.

Jellett for the plaintiff.

Wallbridge, Q.C. for the Defendants.

Michaelmas Term, 1857—On the trial of the question whether a certain street ought to be continued south of a certain point to the water's edge as a public highway, through land of the Plaintiff, who was admitted to be owner of the land on both sides, the main evidence in support of such claim was a map, alleged to be the original map by which the Village was laid out forty years ago; showing apparently such continuation, but not authenticated by any signature or date, and for upwards of twenty years before suit, another plan duly registered had been in general use, and no user was proved for the purpose of a highway.

The Court held that they were not bound by the 41st section of the above act to declare the street so marked to be a public highway.

2. UNITED BOARD OF GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF TRENTON and the CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF TRENTON. 26 U.C.Q.B. 353 — Right of School Board to Requisition Money From Council.

Morrison, J. — Delivered Judgment.

M. C. Cameron, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

D. B. Read, Q.C., for the defendant.

Hilary Term, 1867—The United Board of Grammar and Common School trustees of the Village of Trenton applied for a mandamus to the corporation of Trenton to levy a sum of money required by them for grammar school purposes as mentioned in the estimate; supporting the application by an affidavit of their Secretary who stated that the Trustees of the Village of Trenton county grammar school had united with the Board of School trustees of the Village of Trenton and the same became and had ever since been the United Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of the Village.

Held, that such Union of the two Boards was not authorized by the statutes. Con. Stat. U. C., ch. 63, sec. 25, sub-sec. 7, and ch. 64, sec. 79, sub-sec. 9 and the application was therefore refused.

3. TRENT VALLEY CANAL, RE. 11 O.R. 687 — Expropriation of Land.

Judge—Boyd, C.

McCarthy, Q.C., and Barren, for Smith.

Irving, Q.C., for the Ontario Government.

G. T. Blackstock, for the Village of Fenelon Falls.

Nelson, for the Dominion Government.

McMichael, Q.C., and Creelam, for mortgagees.

January 20, 1886—Certain lands on which two roads called "Water Street" and the "Road to the Wharf" being required for public works were expropriated by the Dominion Government and the compensation therefor was claimed by the Corporation of the Village in which the roads were and by one, Robert Charles Smith, through or over whose lands the roads ran. It appeared that the roads were established as public highways by the Municipal authority by by-laws in the year 1842 and 1845 respectively under 4 and 5 Vict., Ch. 20, sec. s 39 and 51 although no compensation was paid to the owner therefor.

Held, that although originally the soil and freehold of the road or streets have remained in the private owner subject to the public easement (the right of user) since the year 1853 at all events they became vested in the Crown as representing the Province of Ontario, by virtue of 22 Vict., Ch. 99, sec. 301, and that the compensation therefor was payable to the Attorney General of Ontario who was ordered to be made a party, in order to give protection to the Dominion Government in expropriating the land.

4. CELRICHS vs. TRENT VALLEY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 20 A.R. 673—Inspection of Goods.

Trial Judge—Falconbridge, J.

Appeal Judges—Hagarty, C.J.O., Boyd, C., and Osler, and MacLennan, J.J.A.

Osler, Q.C. for the appellants.

Clute, Q.C., and Aylesworth, Q.C., for the respondents.

November 14th, 1893—In a sale by sample of goods to be "laid down" at a certain place for the inspection if desired, must be made there, and if a proper opportunity of making inspection be afforded and the buyer refuses to inspect and demand that the goods be shipped to another place of inspection, the seller is justified in treating this as a breach of contract.

5. TRENTON, THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF, vs. DYER AND OTHERS.

24 S.C.R. 474—Obligation of Collector to Collect.

Trial Judge—Armour, J.

Appeal Judges—Sir Henry Strong, C.J., and Fournier, Taschereau, Sedgewick and King, J.J.

Marsh, Q.C. and Delaney for the appellant.

Clute, Q.C. and O'Rourke for the respondents.

April 1, 1895—By sec. 119 of the Ontario Assessment Act (55 Vict., Ch. 48) provision is made for the preparation every year by the clerk of each municipality of a "collector's roll" containing a statement of all assessments to be made for municipal purposes in the year, and

sec. 120 provides for a similar roll with respect to taxes payable to the treasurer of the province. At the end of s. 120 is the following: "The clerk shall deliver the roll, certified under his hand, to the collector on or before the first day of October."

Held, affirming the decision of the Court of Appeal, that the provision as to delivery of the roll to the collector was imperative and its non-delivery was a sufficient answer to a suit against the collector for failure to collect the taxes.

Held, also, that such delivery was necessary in the case of the toll for municipal taxes provided for in the previous section as well as to that for provincial taxes.

6. ABBOTT vs. TRENTON. 1 O.W.N. 218—Assent of Electors—Sale of Land.

Trial Judge—Mulock, C. J., ExD.

S. Massen, for plaintiff.

R. McKay, for the Town of Trenton.

W. C. Chisholm, K.C., for Trenton Electric Light Company.

December 2nd, 1909—An agreement between the town of Trenton and Defendant Company providing for the sale of certain water power privileges, and also a by-law authorizing the making of said agreement were set aside as invalid under Con. Mun. Act. s 565 (4) as the by-law had not been submitted to the ratepayers and it was not competent of the corporation to sell their interest in the said water privileges or to enter into a contract to sell the same without that being done. An injunction was granted restraining defendant company from erecting the works contemplated by the agreement, as they had not received the assent of the electors as required by 9 Edw. VII, Ch. 75, s. 2.(1).

7. HOOEY vs. TRIPP. 25 O.L.R. 57 — Half the Superficial Area.

Appeal Judges—Boyd, C., Latchford and Middleton, JJ.

W. C. Mikel, K. C. for the plaintiff.

E. G. Porter, K.C., for the defendant.

February 20th, 1912—The owner of a town lot, forming part of a triangular-shaped piece of land, sold the west half of the lot to the defendant in 1909, and the east half to the plaintiff in 1911. The lot was bounded on the south by D. street, the principal street of the town; it was not a parallelogram; but had a considerable slice taken off its north-east end by a diagonal trend of another street. The description in the conveyance to the defendant was, "the west half of lot 8 on the north side of D street—reserving the right to build on all the remaining part of the lot—according to E. and B's, registered plan." In the conveyance to the plaintiff the description was, "the east half of lot 8 on the north side of D. Street according to the plan. There was a dispute as to the right lines of division between the two half lots.

Held, that the equality which the two deeds contemplated would be best preserved by giving, as far as possible, an equal division, as to area, as to the main and controlling frontage, and as to comparative advantages; and this should be accomplished by running the dividing line, beginning from bisecting the lot so far in equal parts; and then, when this dividing line reaches the point opposite where the diagonal side of the lot lying to the east began, by defecting the line and making it trend west from the centre of the lot in the northern boundary so as to give an equal area of land in that part of the lot to each half owner.

8. BINGHAM vs. TOWN OF TRENTON. 17 O.W.N. 277 — Snow and Ice on Walk.

Trial Judge—Falconbridge, C.J.K.B.

W. J. McCallum, for the plaintiff.

A. Abbott for the Defendants.

December 18th, 1919—Action for damages for injury sustained by the plaintiff by a fall upon a slippery sidewalk. Judgment for \$800, and costs. Tried at Belleville without a jury.

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS AND REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS
RELATING TO NAPANEE

1. ALLEN AND TOWN OF NAPANEE, RE. 40 O.L.R. 582.

Trial Judge—Boyd, C.

C. R. W. Biggar, K.C., for the applicant.

W. E. Middleton, for the Town of Napanee.

September 26th, 1902—A town council passed a resolution that "the street committee have instructions to see that the street trees, where necessary, be properly trimmed."

Held, that under section 573, ss (4) of the Municipal Act, R.S.O., 1897, Ch. 223, Municipal Corporations have power to deal with the trimming of all trees, the branches of which extend over the streets of the municipality but that is a matter which should be dealt with not by resolution but by by-law, as indicated by sec. 575 of the Act.

CHAPTER XVIII

ALTITUDES

COUNTY OF HASTINGS

TAKEN from "Dictionary of Altitudes of Dominion of Canada" prepared by James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S., Deputy Head and Assistant to the Chairman, Commission of Conservation. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G., Chairman.

Constituted under "The Conservation Act," 8-9 Edward VII, Chap. 27, 1909, and amending Acts, 9-10 Edward VII, Chap. 42, 1910, and 3-4 George V. Chap. 12, 1913.

Pages 107 to 186 inclusive.

Town or Village	Altitude Above Sea Level	Town or Village	Altitude Above Sea Level
Actinolite	1,105 Ft.	Larkins	551
Allan	771	Lonsdale	391
Anson Station	396.9	Madoc Station	575
Bannockburn	827	Madoc Junction	503
Bancroft	1,072	Malone	716
Baptiste Lake Station	1,164	Marlbank	537
Baptiste Lake	1,157	Marmora Station	592
Bayside (Can. Pac. Station)	299	Marmora Junction	596
(Can. Nor. Station)	310	Marysville Station	335.8
Belleville (Wharf)	250	Maynooth	1,295
Belleville (C.N.R. N. Stn.)	286	McConnell	1,433
Bessemer Junction	1,086	Moir Lake	510
Bird Creek Station	1,112	Ormsby Station	1,144
Bogart	475	Ormsby Junction	1,168
Brinklow	1,150	Percy Reach	372
Bronson	1,075	Peterson	559
Buller	590	Point Anne Station	268
Central Ontario Junction	597	Queensboro	631
Coe Hill	1,053	Rawdon	447
Corbyville	334	St. Ola	1,096
Crookston, nearly	563	Shannonville:	
Deseronto	262	(Can. Pac. Station)	324
Egan Creek Station	1,093	(Grand Trunk Station)	334.8
Eldorado	786	(Can. Nor. Station)	252
Foxboro	349	Springbook	531
Frankford Station	369.8	Stoco	470
Halloway	467	Stoco Lake	458
Hay Lake, high water	1,333	Tiffin	643
Hungerford	555	Trenton (Can. Nor. track)	263.1
Hybla	1,340	Tweed	475
Ivanhoe	609	Turriff	1,096
Lake St. Peter Siding	1,318	White Lake	563
L'Amable	1,097	York River Station	1,102

It will be seen by the above that McConnell, 1433 feet is the highest point in the County of Hastings, and is 1183 feet higher than the Belleville Wharf.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Bloomfield	259	Picton	321
Consecon Station	254	Wellington	303

CHAPTER XIX

HASTINGS COUNTY INFORMATION

Wardens, Clerks, Treasurers

ON JULY 16th, 1792, a Proclamation of John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from what he describes as our Government House in the Town of Kingston divided the Province into Counties and apportioned representatives. The Proclamation is initialed by J. G. S. and signed by Wm. Jarvis, Secretary. It is stated to have been made in the absence of Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada.

Paragraph 11 of the Proclamation reads as follows:

"That the eleventh of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the County of Hastings; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the County of Lennox, on the south by the Bay of Quinte, until it meets a boundary on the easternmost line of the river Trent, thence along the said river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it intersects the river Ottawa or Grand River, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the County of Addington; and the said County of Hastings to comprehend all the



COURT HOUSE

Construction of which was completed in 1838. In 1910 there was one large addition constructed on the north end which includes the office of the Local Master, the County of Hastings Law Library, the office for the Local Registrar, County Crown Attorney, Judge's Chambers and Sheriff's Office. The Court House grounds comprise a block of land lying between Pinnacle Street on the west, Church street on the east, Patterson street on the north, Campbell street on the south. The land comprised in this block has been occupied for county purposes for over a hundred years but through some oversight the grant of the land from the Crown to the Corporation of the County of Hastings was not made until the 22nd day of May A.D. 1935. The room used for the sittings of courts is well equipped for that purpose and is situated in the old part of the building constructed in 1838, the Grand Jury room adjoins this in the south east corner, the Petit Jury room adjoins this in the north east corner and the Crown Prosecutor's room adjoins this in the south west corner. The Gaoler's residence, also constructed of stone, adjoins the Court House building. The Turnkey's residence and jail are in the main building.



SHIRE HALL

The building in which the County Council meets and the County Officials have their offices. It fronts on Church Street and is constructed on part of the same block of land upon which the Court House building stands and is a substantial red brick building.

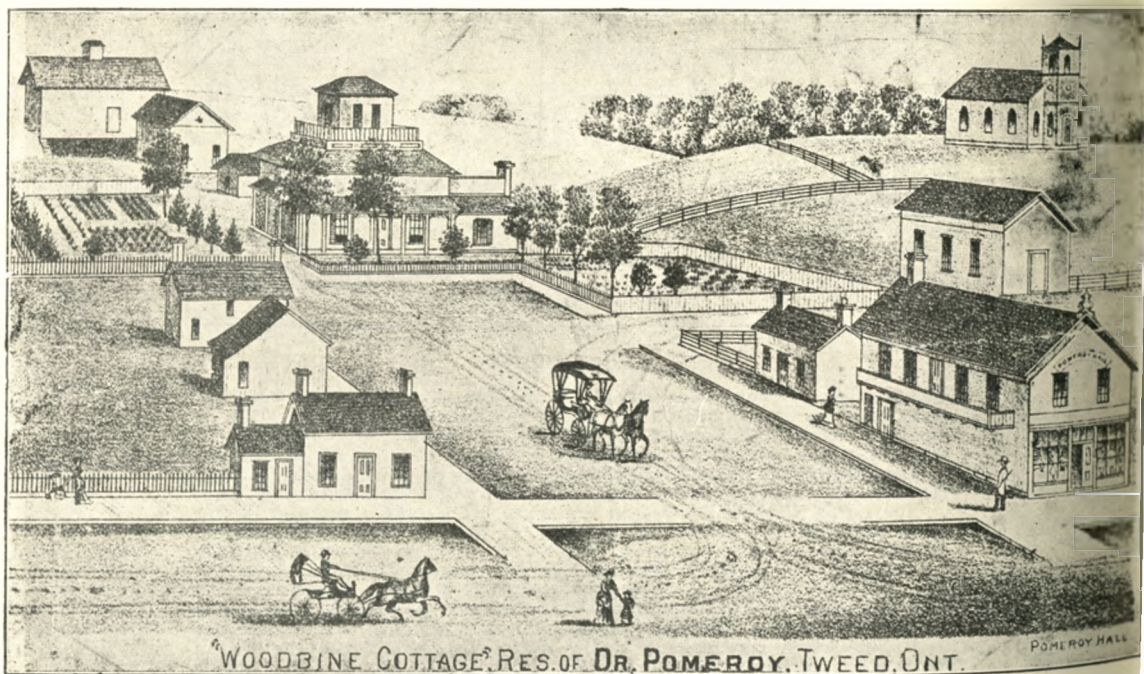
By a Statute passed by the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada on January 1st, 1800, it was enacted that Sydney, Thurlow, the tract of land occupied by the Mohawks (Tyendinaga), Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon to constitute and form the County of Hastings.

In 1858 the following Townships were constituted and annexed, to the County, namely, McClure, Herschel, Faraday, Wollaston, Wicklow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Limerick, Bangor, Carlow, Mayo and Cashel (22 Victoria, Chapter 14).

islands in the said Bay of Quinte and river Trent nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same."

The last paragraph of the Proclamation states that the County of Lennox, excepting the Township of Adolphus together with the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland should together send one representative to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

It will be noticed that by this Proclamation Hastings originally ran from the Bay of Quinte to the Ottawa River.



SCENE OF THE VILLAGE OF TWEED

The County of Hastings has been described as being about twice the size of the Province of Prince Edward Island and about three times the size of the State of Rhode Island, and if it were swung around to the west on Belleville as a pivot it would reach from Belleville to the eastern boundaries of Toronto.

The County of Hastings contains 24 Townships, being: Sidney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorpe, Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, Carlow, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor.

In early historical works we sometimes find the townships referred to by numbers instead of by names: Kingston Township, No. 1; Ernestown Township, No. 2; Fredericksburg Township, No. 3; Adolphustown Township, No. 4; Marysburgh Township, No. 5; Ameliasburg Township, No. 6; Sophiasburgh Township, No. 7; Sidney Township, No. 8; Thurlow Township, No. 9; Richmond Township, No. 10. These numbers have long since disappeared in making reference to these Townships but nevertheless may be useful when reading early histories.

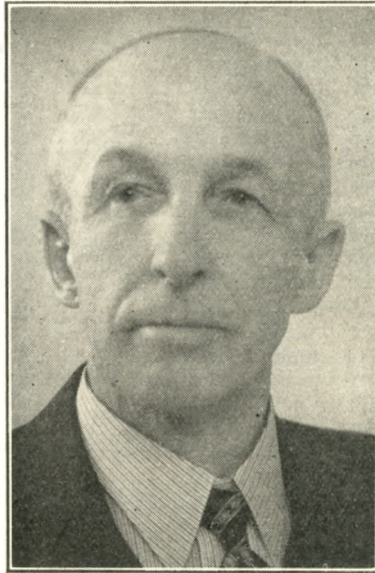
The County of Hastings contains one City (Belleville), two Towns (Trenton, Deseronto), seven incorporated Villages: Bancroft, Deloro, Frankford, Madoc, Marmora, Stirling, Tweed.

It also contains a number of active unincorporated Villages such as Maynooth, St. Ola, Gilmour, Millbridge, Bannockburn, Actinolite, Stoco, Sulphide, Thomasburg, Roslin, Glen Miller, Cannifton, Corbyville, Foxboro, Shannonville, Lonsdale, Point Anne, Read, Milltown, Bayside, Coe Hill, Bronson, L'Amable, Harold, Springbrook, Wallbridge, Eldorado, Fuller, Ivanhoe, West Huntington, Bogart, Marlbank.

The following information concerning the County of Hastings, apart from the City of Belleville and the Town of Trenton, has been furnished by James Haggerty, County Treasurer; Population, approximately 35,000; Assessed value, \$18,282,800.00; Tax Rate, 11¼ mills; Acreage of County, 1,490,023 acres.

WARDENS OF COUNTY OF HASTINGS—1850 to 1942 INCLUSIVE

1850	Edward Fidler	Rawdon	1874	A. F. Woods	Madoc
1851	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1875	Thos. Emo	Huntingdon
1852	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1876	B. Rose	Sidney
1853	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1877	Thos. Walker	Rawdon
1854	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1878	W. R. Aylesworth	Deseronto
1855	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1879	T. P. Pearce	Marmora
1856	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1880	Harford Ashley	Thurlow
1857	Nathaniel Appleby	Tyendinaga	1881	W. R. Aylesworth	Deseronto
1858	Nathaniel Appleby	Tyendinaga	1882	Robert Gordon	Hungerford
1859	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1883	E. D. O'Flynn	Madoc V.
1860	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1884	G. W. Faulkner	Stirling
1861	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1885	S. T. Wilmot	Sidney
1862	George Benjamin	Hungerford	1886	D. Kavanagh	Dungannon
1863	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1887	J. C. Hanley	Tyendinaga
1864	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1888	H. G. Bleeker	Sidney
1865	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1889	Mathew Robinson	Huntingdon
1866	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1890	N. Vermilyea	Thurlow
1867	G. H. Boulter	Stirling	1891	James Duncan	Rawdon
1868	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1892	Thomas Cross	Madoc V
1869	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1893	F. J. Thompson	Elzevir
1870	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1894	Jas. M. Farley	Sidney
1871	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1895	W. S. Martin	Stirling
1872	A. F. Woods	Madoc	1896	P. P. Clark	Limerick
1873	Billa Flint	Elzevir	1897	J. S. Dench	Sidney



GEORGE H. STOKES

Belleville, Clerk Township Hungerford, 1901-1915. Reeve Township Hungerford, 1927-1931. Sheriff of County of Hastings, 1931-1934. M.P. South Hastings, 1940.

1898	J. K. McCargan	Thurlow
1899	James English	Madoc Twp.
1900	James Clare	Hungerford
1901	J. W. Pearce	Marmora V.
1902	J. A. Holgate	Sidney
1903	W. J. Douglas	Mayo
1904	D. W. Faulkner	Thurlow
1905	T. A. McFarlane	Tyendinaga
1906	Robt. Lancaster	Dunannon
1907	Andrew Kirk	Hungerford
1908	W. C. Farley	Thurlow
1909	Wm. Rogers	Rawdon
1910	W. R. Mather	Stirling
1911	James Dryden	Deseronto
1912	Dennis Hanley	Tyendinaga
1913	Thos. H. Thompson	Madoc Village
1914	Wm. H. Hubbell	Marmora Village
1915	Chas. Ketcheson	Sidney
1916	Wm. H. Nugent	Wollaston
1917	Peter McLaren	Tyendinaga
1918	Thos. Montgomery	Rawdon
1919	Judson A. Gunter	Tudor
1920	J. G. Sills	Thurlow
1921	Dr. A. T. Embury	Bancroft
1922	W. H. Kells	Madoc Twp.
1923	James V. Walsh	Tyendinaga
1924	Chas. S. Rollins	Wollaston
1925	W. E. Wiggins	Paradise
1926	G. B. Althart	Marmora V.
1927	Henry Hartyett	Carlow
1928	S. B. Rollins	Tweed
1929	George A. Bailey	Rawdon
1930	Col. R. Vandewater	Sidney
1931	Chas. Thompson	Madoc Twp.



E. S. DENYES
Clerk of the County of Hastings,
Lieutenant, O.S. Forces, 1914, 1918.



THE LATE
ARTHUR MENCHEM CHAPMAN
Born Frankford, July 19th, 1870. Died 1917. Served as Clerk of the Council of the County of Hastings, also Clerk of the Council of the Village of Frankford, Vice President Ontario Municipal Association, Secy. Treas. Provincial Municipal Railway Tax Association. Vice Pres. Good Roads Association. Agent Bell Telephone Co., Frankford. Station Agent, C.O.R., Organizer of rural lines of Seymour Power Co., later Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, U.E.L. descent. Only surviving child, wife of George T. Cockshull, Brantford.

1932	R. M. Mitchell	Thurlow
1933	Walter Whylock	Madoc V.
1934	Geo. E. Jordan	Hungerford
1935	Jas. J. Bronson	Mayo
1936	Wm. C. West	Stirling V.
1937	Wesley Gray	Thurlow
1938	Henry Larkin	Tyendinaga
1939	Geo. E. Thompson	Rawdon
1940	J. L. Churcher	Dunannon
1941	W. J. Davis	Bancroft, Wicklow and McClure
1942	Charles Rush	Hungerford
1943	Dr. S. S. Lumb	Bancroft

COUNTY CLERKS OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, 1850 TO 1942, INCLUSIVE

Thos. Wills, 1850 to 1877; Jas. T. Bell, 1877 to 1893; Wm. R. Aylesworth, 1893 to 1909; A. M. Chapman, 1909 to 1917; Wm. H. Nugent, 1917 to 1934; E. S. Denyes, 1934.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, 1850 TO 1942 INCLUSIVE

F. McAnnaman, 1850 to 1877; Thos. Wills, 1877 to 1905; Burnham Mallory, 1905 to 1926; Jas. W. Haggerty, 1926.



MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, AND OFFICIALS 1939

Also are included E. S. Denyes, County Clerk, and J. W. Haggerty, County Treasurer. The following are the names of the members of the County Council. Back Row, left to right: E. Dafeo, W. L. Langlois, Geo. E. Jordan, G. B. Bedford, Dr. S. S. Lumb, W. J. Davis, Chas. Rush, Wm. R. Linn, Geo. MacDonald, John A. Bell, David Mawson, U. A. Hubbel, Geo. West, Jas. A. Nickle, A. A. Harvie.

Centre Row, left to right—J. W. Haggerty, Treasurer of the County of Hastings, C. S. Rollins, Mrs. J. W. Haggerty, Mrs. E. Sandercock, Jas. A. Moore, Miss F. Hill, Geo. E. Thompson (Warden), Miss R. Dunning, Jas. R. Sprackett, S. E. McWhirter, W. S. Dies, E. S. Denyes, Clerk of the County of Hastings.

Front row, left to right — S. M. Nicolson, S. H. Fox, Geo. N. Spencer, Thos. E. Fleming, E. Sandercock, C. H. Kerr, Wm. C. West, E. M. Roach, S. G. Sherman, Geo. W. Bush, Jos. H. Davis, J. L. Churcher, Roscoe Robson.

HASTINGS COUNTY PRODUCE — 1942

1. **CHEESE** — The cheese production of Hastings County for 1942 was approximately 10,500,000 pounds. Its value would be about \$2,310,000. This amount exceeds 1941 production by 1,000,000 pounds. Hastings County is the greatest cheese producing county of the Dominion of Canada. Comparative figures reveal that this county produced approximately one-twelfth of the total cheese output of the Dominion.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Butter, value, \$750,000. | 10. Hogs and products—54,000 hogs for which farmers received \$1,296,000. This does not take into account those slaughtered by local butchers but refers only to hogs marketed through regular abattoirs. |
| 3. Milk, value, \$325,000. | |
| 4. Apples, value, \$11,750. | |
| 5. Maple Syrup, value \$17,875 (6500 Gals.) | |
| 6. Honey, value, \$38,400, (160 tons). | |
| 7. Grain, value, \$2,000,000. | |
| 8. Eggs, value, \$490,000. | 11. Beef and products, value, \$1,260,000. This refers only to beef slaughtered in regular abattoirs. |
| 9. Fowl, value, \$300,000. | |

COUNTY TOWN

Belleville is the county town of the County of Hastings. The county was created by a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel John Grave Simcoe in 1792. Belleville was then known as Meyers Creek, and so continued until 1816 when the name Belleville was adopted. Belleville was incorporated as a police village in 1834 by a statute of the Legislature of Upper Canada and the incorporation was confirmed by a later statute in 1836.

Hastings county was separated from the Midland District in 1838 when the Court House was completed. Bengiman Douglas was appointed County Judge, and the Hon. Edmund Murney appointed County Crown Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace.

This is the date at which it may be said Belleville actually became the County Town although the business of the county had been conducted here from the time the county was created in 1792.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION OF AUGUST 4th, 1943

(The Following Should be Read as a Continuation of the Information Contained on Page 58)

HASTINGS EAST

Roscoe Robson (P.C.)	4,388
Edward Brown (L.)	3,110
John A. McIninch (C.C.F.)	927

HASTINGS WEST

R. D. Arnott, K.C. (P.C.)	6,297
Roscoe Vanderwater (L.)	3,926
Douglas Bews (C.C.F.)	2,934

CHAPTER XX

COUNTY, JUDICIAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS

**Judges, Local Masters, Magistrates, Crown Attorneys,
Court Clerks, Sheriffs.**

FROM the time of the conquest of Canada by the British in 1759, and the subsequent Treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763, when Canada was formally ceded by France to Great Britain, the Colony of Quebec included all of what is now Ontario and was governed until 1788 by Military law.

In 1788 the territory described as the "land upon the upper waters" (later Upper Canada) was divided by order-in-council into four districts, one of which was called Mecklenburgh and extended from what is now the Gananoque River to the Trent River. The Judge, with almost unlimited powers and a Sheriff were appointed for each of these districts. The first Judge of this district was Richard Cartwright of Kingston. Charles Stuart appears to have been the first Sheriff. (See Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada, page 543).

In 1792, the name Mecklenburgh was changed to Midland District by a statute passed in the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

In the year 1792 trial by jury was introduced and an act to abolish summary proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in actions under £10 sterling was introduced.

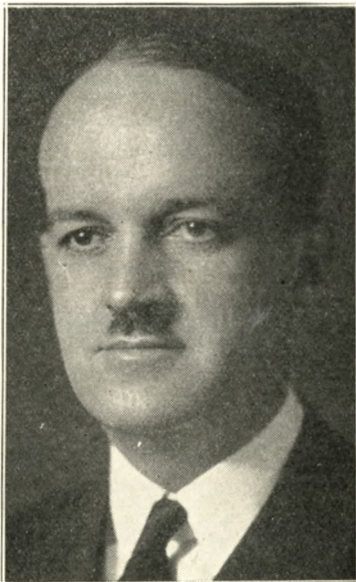
In 1793 Court of Probate was established; establishment of Quarter Sessions to be held at Kingston and Adolphustown.

In 1794 an act was passed authorizing the Government to appoint sixteen lawyers for Upper Canada. Allan McLean was appointed for Kingston and Christopher Hagerman of Adolphustown was appointed for the Bay of Quinte District.

After the formation of Upper Canada a number of Magistrates were appointed. Following the appointment of these magistrates, Richard Cartwright, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, became Chairman of the Quarter Session composed of the Magistrates. On the death of Richard Cartwright, Colonel Thompson was appointed Judge; in 1794 Thomas Fisher; Timothy Thompson, 1797; Alexander Fisher, 1800; John Ferguson, 1802; Alexander Fisher 1825; Jonas Jones, 1825; John S. Cartwright, 1834.

Among the first magistrates appointed for Hastings were Colonel Wm. Bell, Colonel Hazelton and James McNab (see Canniff's Settlement of Upper Canada, page 543).

In 1839 Hastings was separated from the Midland District, the first Judge being Benjamin Dougall; the first Sheriff, J. W. D. Moodie; Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, Edmund Murney. •



**HIS HONOR
CHARLES A. CAMERON**

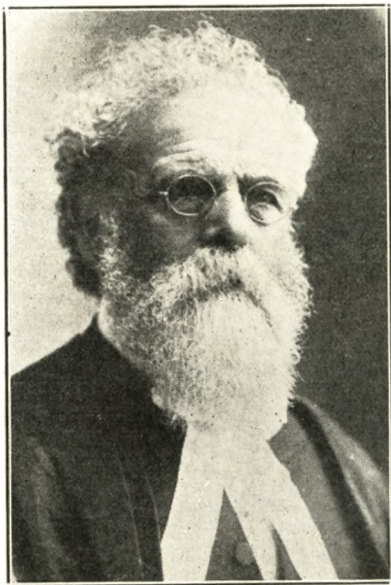
Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings. Before his appointment of the Bench he served as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Belleville. He was also created King's Council and was member of the House of Commons for South Hastings.

After Benjamin Dougall, His Honour Judge Smart was appointed and following him, His Honour George Sherwood, 1865 to 1881; Thomas Appleby Lazier, 1881 to 1906; Edison Baldwin Fraleck, 1881 to 1916 as Junior Judge; John Franklin Mills, 1916 to 1934 as Junior Judge; George Edward Deroche, 1906 to February 1940; Charles A. Cameron, K.C., February, 1940.

The first Master-in-Chancery was W. W. Dean, Q.C., who retired in 1874 and became County Judge at Lindsay and he was followed by Samuel Shaw Lazier. During his tenure of office the office was changed to that of Local Master of the Supreme Court and on his death July 4th, 1928, W. C. Mikel, K.C., was appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario on the 16th of October, 1928.

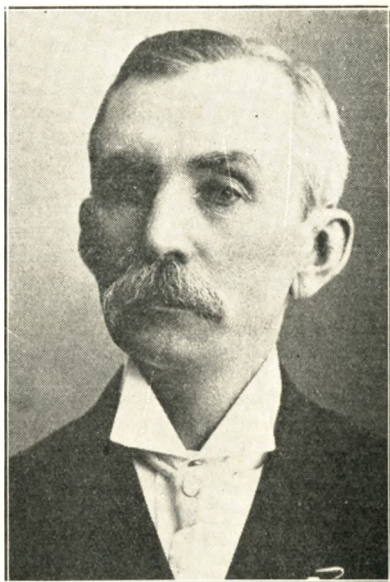
The first Police Magistrate was Smith Bartlett appointed in 1862 and he was followed by Abram Diamond in 1869; Thomas Holden, Q.C. in 1880; J. J. B. Flint in 1884; Stuart Masson, K.C., in 1907; W. C. Mikel, K.C., in 1926; and E. J. Butler, K.C., in 1934.

Other County Officials include the following: Lt.-Col. B. C. Donnan, K.C., Present County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, who succeeded William Carnew, K.C. Prior officials in this office being the Hon. Edmund Murney, William Smart, John O'Hare, Charles L. Coleman, George E. Henderson, Q.C., and P. J. M. Anderson. John D. O'Flynn,



**THE LATE W. W. DEAN,
QUEEN'S COUNSEL**

First Master in Chancery at Belleville. Retired 1874 and became Judge County of Victoria.



**THE LATE
LT. COL. S. S. LAZIER**

Local Master S. C. O. appointed 1874. Died July 4th, 1928.

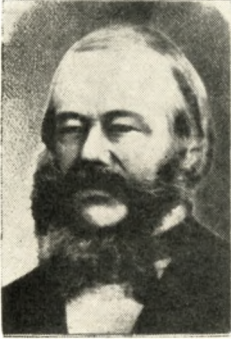
present Local Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, Clerk of the County Court, and Sheriff. Previous holders of the office included A. G. Northrup, who was styled Deputy Clerk of the Crown, 1883 to 1905. On the death of A. G. Northrup the office became Local Registrar and John Williams was appointed to that office from 1905 to 1923, and on the death of John Williams, John A. Kerr was appointed to the office, 1923 to 1934, when John D. O'Flynn was appointed as above stated.

Following is a list of the names of the previous Sheriffs of the County of Hastings from 1839—J. W. D. Moodie, 1839 to 1863; George Taylor, 1864 to 1880; William Hope, 1881 to 1894; G. F. Hope, 1894 to 1908; M. B. Morrison, 1908 to 1923; J. H. Clare, 1923 to 1930; G. H. Stokes, 1930 to 1934; J. D. O'Flynn, 1934.

Robert J. S. Dewar, present Registrar of Deeds; E. J. McQuaid, present Deputy Registrar of Deeds. The names of the Registrars, Deputy Registrars of Deeds appear in the Chapter on the Office of the Registrar of Deeds.

The present Clerk of the First Division Court at Belleville is H. B. Wilson. The following persons have also previously held that position—S. J. Fisher; F. M. Clarke; Harford Ashley; R. Croft Hulme; W. H. Ponton; A. G. Northrup.

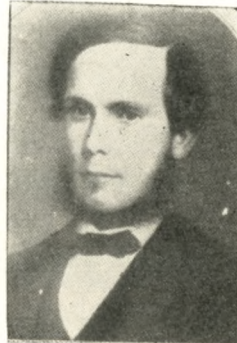
Six Former Magistrates of Belleville



Smith Bartlett
1862-1868



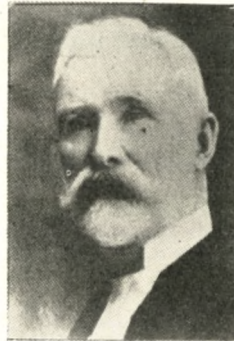
Abram Diamond
1869-1880



Thomas Holden, Q.C.
1880-1883



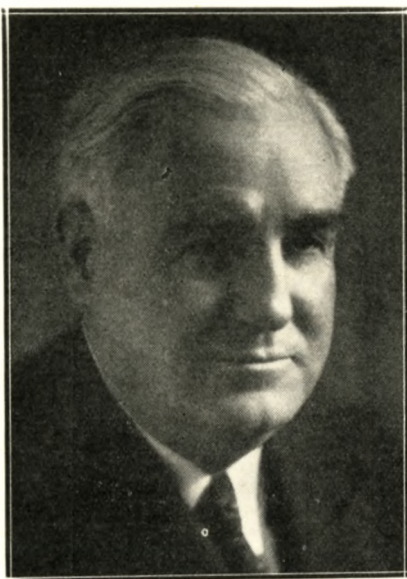
J. J. B. Flint
1884-1907



Stuart Masson, K.C.
1907- 1926

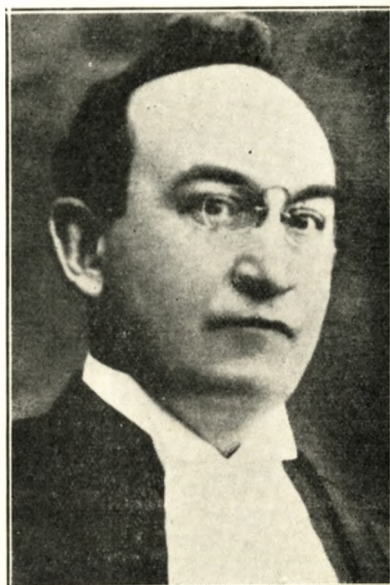


W. C. Mikel, K.C.
1926-1934



DR. J. J. ROBERTSON

Chief Coroner for the County of
Hastings.



W. C. MIKEL, K.C.

Local Master of Supreme Court of
Ontario, appointed October 16th,
1928.



LT. COL. B. C. DONNAN, K.C.

County Crown Attorney and Clerk
of the Peace. As. Col. Donnan is
in service during the present war,
Gordon Robertson, Barrister, has
been appointed Acting County
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the
Peace during Col. Donnan's
service.

CHAPTER XXI

REGISTRY OFFICE, DEEDS, ETC.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY R. J. S. DEWAR, REGISTRAR OF DEEDS FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS GIVEN BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB OF BELLEVILLE

“OUR office is designated the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Hastings, although we also have within our boundaries all that part of the Town of Trenton which was originally in the Township of Murray in the County of Northumberland. The boundary line between Hastings and Northumberland as originally laid down was what is known as Sidney Street in East Trenton so that practically all the area of the present bounds of Trenton was originally in Northumberland County, the transfer being made to this office in the year 1868. This change was made in order to have all the lands of the corporation of Trenton in one office.

There is at least one Registry Office for each County or where two small counties have been combined, one office for the combined counties. Eight counties in the Province have two offices and in the most of those, one office could very easily do the business of both. The City of Kingston and the County of Frontenac had separate offices but have been combined into one office.

The purpose of the Registry Office is to provide for the registration of Crown Grants, Orders-in-Council of the Dominion and of Ontario, every deed, conveyance, mortgage, assignment of mortgage, certificate of discharge of mortgage, assurance, lease, bond, release, discharge, power of attorney under which any such instrument is executed, every bond or agreement for the sale or purchase of land, will, probate of will, grant of administration, caution under the Devolution of Estates Act, or renewal thereof, municipal by-law, certificate of proceedings in any court, judgment or order of foreclosure and every other certificate of judgment or order of any court affecting any interest in or title to land, and certificate of amalgamation of loan companies, every certificate of payment of taxes, granted under the corporate seal of the county, city or town by the Treasurer, every Sheriff's and Treasurer's deed of land, sold by virtue of his office, every contract in writing every order and proceeding in lunacy, bankruptcy and insolvency, every plan of a survey or sub-division of land, and every other instrument whereby land may be transferred, disposed of, charged, incumbered, or affected in any wise, affecting land in Ontario.

Under the provisions of the Custody of Documents Act, we receive when accompanied by a requisition in proper form, any document, certificate, or statutory declaration, etc., referring to or relating to any land in the Registry Division. These are not registered but are deposited, the only reference to them in the Abstract Index, being an entry in the remarks column in red ink, referring to the number under which the deposit has been made.

We also receive and file under “The Partnership Registration Act” declarations as to partnership, and I am sorry to say it is almost unbelievable the number carrying on business as partners or individuals trading under a plural name, who have themselves liable by neglecting to file the necessary declaration within the six months of the formation of the partnership as prescribed by the Act, or when any change in the personnel of the partnership is made. A declaration of dissolution of partnership is also supposed to be filed when that takes place. The penalty for not filing a declaration within the prescribed time is fixed by the act at \$100.

Each day as the documents are presented for registration they are, if found in order, first entered in the Receiving book and the fee book, and are given their number or numbers, according to the municipality to which they relate. Each is then entered in the Abstract Index against the land to which it refers and after the entry having been checked with the description in the document the certificate of registration is affixed to the original and also the duplicate if it has been produced. Finally each document, with the exception of mortgages and Mechanics Liens are copied in full in the register of the municipality or municipalities in which the land is situate, and after having been carefully compared to make sure the copy is exact,

they are filed. This copying of the documents means a great deal of close work as it has to be done neatly, legibly and accurately. We have two copiests steadily engaged to keep up with the work.

The files of the Hastings office now contain over two hundred thousand instruments and the filing is such that any document or the copy in the register or both, can be produced for examination at once when asked for by anyone searching in the office. The books are open to the public for searching upon payment of a fee and under certain conditions.

Abstracts of title are prepared upon requisition. The number prepared in this office averaging about 450 a year. The most of these are quite simple but we do occasionally have a request for one which is very intricate, as for example when the requisition calls for a small parcel of say an acre or less in one of the front Townships and which is not shown on any plan. In some cases there may be 500 or 1000 or more entries shown on the abstract of the main lot and as the abstract reads, "I certify that the following are correct extracts from the only instruments recorded in this office which mention or refer to" then follows the description of the parcel, you can readily see that while the abstract in itself may only contain a few lines, it entails a great deal of careful reading of copies of instruments in the registers to be sure you do not put anything on that should not be there, or leave anything off that may refer to the land, which the abstract covers. Especially as the early registrations, and in fact until recent years, the remarks column contained very little information, very often no more than that it was a part of the lot.

While the Township of Thurlow was surveyed in the year 1787, the first record of a patent having issued for any land in the County was dated March 10th, 1797, issued to one Jacob Huffman, Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6 Thurlow. During the years 1797 and 1798 many patents were issued for lots in the Townships of Thurlow and Sidney but I have always understood that many of the patents issued about that time were to Military Officers, who probably in most cases never saw the land and sold it later for whatever they could get.

The first registration in the office was a deed of bargain and sale dated January 27th, 1800 from Andrew Embury of Fredericksburg, Yeoman, to Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, both of the Midland District, by which he conveyed Lot 12 in the Eighth Concession of Thurlow for the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, the acreage being given as 200. This was registered 10th February 1800. I understand that Richard Cartwright mentioned as the purchaser was the grandfather of the late Sir Richard Cartwright, who also claimed Kingston as his home City. He was a merchant in Kingston and owned a great many farms throughout the district.

This Province was, of course, at that time called the Province of Upper Canada, and was divided into Districts, the County of Hastings being in the Midland District.

Until about the year 1865 instead of the original deed or mortgage being filed in the Registry Office, a memorial of the deed or mortgage was registered by one of the subscribing witnesses, attending at the Registry Office and taking an oath as to the execution of the deed or mortgage and also the memorial to which it related. In the year 1868 this form which was far from satisfactory, was dispensed with and the original document only, registered. Why I say the old form was far from satisfactory is that in many cases the memorial did not give sufficient information, in many cases not even citing the amount of the consideration. I have also found one or two cases where the deed included a right of way as set out on plan attached, but giving no definite description of the right of way and no plan being attached to the memorial but probably left with the original deed.

The first memorial of a mortgage was registered November 9th, 1802, although the date of the mortgage is given as November 24th, 1786, and was on 400 acres in the Township of Thurlow. It does not give the amount of the mortgage or the rate of interest, which it would be interesting to know. The following certificate is attached;

"This mortgage was produced to us, the undersigned Commissioners under the authority of a certain act of the Provincial Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the last Session, entitled, an Act "the better to ascertain and secure the title of lands in this Province," and was by us allowed as a Mortgage on Lots, number Sixteen in the First and Second Concessions of the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District, and we do hereby require the same to be Enregistered accordingly. Given under our hands this Twenty-First day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two.

Signed by Three Commissioners."

In many of the earliest deeds and mortgages the wife does not appear to have been made a party to bar her dower, but it would appear that where she was made a party she had to appear before a General Quarterly Session of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District, as the following certificate is attached to a mortgage registered in 1803.

"At a General Quarterly Session for the District of New Castle held at Murray in the County of Northumberland, on the Twelfth day of April 1803, personally appeared the within named Nancy Chisholm and being openly examined in the presence of Timothy Thompson, John Bleecker, Elias Jones, Benjamin Richardson and Joseph Keller, his Majesties, Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, touching her consent thereto and did appear to this Court to give the same freely and voluntarily without any coercion on the part of her husband or any other person.

Signed, Timothy Thompson, Chairman."

Similar certificates appear on many of the early registrations and the Act referred to was apparently the first legislation passed to validate conveyances of land.

Under the provisions of the Land Transfer Tax Act passed in 1922, we are obliged to collect a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. of the consideration on every transfer of land. These Collections are remitted monthly to the Provincial Treasurer.

The Moira River was at the time of the early registrations, called Saganashkion.

Apparently the early settlers did not have to wait many years before they could purchase whiskey of local manufacture as I find what appears to be a very crude form of lien or mortgage signed by John Leslie, for and in consideration of the right title interest and claim of Hugh Cunningham to a certain Log Still House with two new additions thereto joined and the appurtenances thereto belonging, with one copper still containing one hundred and fifty gallons, one other copper still containing ninety gallons and one other still containing thirty gallons, with their heads and worms, tubs and kegs. There does not appear to be any land in the transaction as there is no description or location given. The consideration appears to be one hundred and one pounds three shillings and four pence for which he gave two promissory notes, which were to be paid for in good proof whiskey at three shillings and nine pence per gallon. This was in the year 1809.

The first Registrar was Allan McLean, then followed George Benjamin, Wm. H. Ponton, Dr. Day, Samuel Russell, Thos. N. Johnston and myself.

The first Deputy was Caleb Gilbert, a resident of Sidney, who was appointed in 1802 about two years after the office was opened. The next was Simon McNabb, who was also the first postmaster of Belleville. He was the patentee of the first lot in Belleville granted by the Crown. The date of this patent is November 27th, 1816.

The first reference to Belleville; was in January, 1817. All prior references having been made as to Thurlow, so it would appear as though the place had no legal designation until the plan had been prepared.

A copy of the original plan of Belleville is on record in the Registry Office. The date of this plan is unknown, but it shows that at the time it was made, there were forty-six houses ranging irregularly from Wharf Street to about where the upper bridge is now situate.

I omitted to give you the names of the other Deputy Registrars, after Simon McNabb came Robert Smith, then in order Benjamin Dougall, Thomas Wills, James Ponton, Addison Vandervoort and E. J. McQuaid.

Of course I am sure no one here would consider the purchase of a property without having his Solicitor make a thorough examination to be sure he is obtaining a clear title, but you would be surprised at the number who apparently believe all they require to do is call at the Registry Office and the Registrar, or his Deputy will give them all the information that is necessary. It is sometimes difficult to make some people believe that we are not put there for that purpose and in fact are not allowed to give an opinion as to title, and for which I am truly thankful.

Many instruments such as deed and discharges of mortgages and sometimes mortgages, are not registered until years after they have been executed. The oldest discharge I have any recollection of having been registered since I was appointed was 65 years old and I have often wondered how many of them escaped being destroyed for so many years as most of these old

documents come from the rural sections of the country. As a general rule it is when the property in question is changing hands and a Solicitor in searching the title finds a break in the line of title or an old mortgage undischarged that these old documents are registered. There are, of course, many transfers of real estate where no reference has been made to the Registry Office. This is more especially so of transactions in the back Townships of the County, and I don't need to tell you that in very many cases the title would have been seriously questioned if a Solicitor had been consulted.

The County of Hastings is made up of 34 Municipalities, as at present constituted. The City of Belleville, Towns of Trenton and Deseronto, Villages of Frankford, Stirling, Tweed, Madoc, Marmora, Bancroft and Delora. Townships of Sidney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorpe, Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, Carlow, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor; more municipalities than any other office.

The first mention made of Belleville in registered Deeds is October 29th, 1816.

All deeds then required two witnesses and often bore the names of Mary McNabb, James McNabb, Simon McNabb and Jane McNabb. Simon McNabb was the first Postmaster, and Deputy Registrar, and James McNabb, his brother was representative of this constituency at one time in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Before the above date deeds were executed at Thurlow, Adolphustown and Kingston, occasionally at York.

The first authenticated lawyer appears to have been James Hunter Sampson, who is shown by affidavits on documents in the Registry office to have been a resident of Kingston on February 25th, 1823, and a resident of Belleville on March 2nd, 1824.

At this time Belleville had about four hundred inhabitants.

In no deed is the place called Meyer's Creek so far as noticed.

Our oldest map shows forty-two houses in Belleville, and even in those days of large families the population would likely be about three hundred. There is no date on this map only the date of the copy 1846."

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORTATION, TRAVEL AND TELEPHONE

EARLY TRANSPORTATION

THE first means of travel in Upper Canada were by horseback and boat. In travelling on horseback it was usual to be accompanied by a guide who joined the traveller at Finkle's Tavern, Bath, and proceeded to "The Trent" where another guide was obtained who led the way along the trails through the native forest to York.

The batteaux were the first means of travel by waterway, and were flat bottomed boats, navigated by man power. Dr. Canniff in his "Settlement of Upper Canada" says that after 1809 a form of boat, came into use, known as the Durham boat. Both of these types were flat bottomed and varied in size. The Durham boat was designed to carry a larger quantity of freight.

The first steam boat to ply on the Bay of Quinte was the boat "Frontenac" built at the Finkle ship yards at Bath, and was followed by many steam boats for the carriage of both passengers and freight. The following is a list of some of the steamboats which plied in the Bay of Quinte and called at Belleville, "Utica," "Belleville," "Varuna," "Quinte," "North King," "Merritt," "Oswego Belle," "Kincardine," "Hero," "Alexander," "Spartan," "City of Belleville," "Brockville," "Niagara," "Nellie Cuthbert," "Mary Ethel," "Ella Ross," "Prince Edward," "Annie Lake," "Aletha," "Rochester," "Picton."

In addition to the steamboats, sailing boats were used principally for the carriage of freight. Following is a list of names of some of the schooners which called at Belleville, and carried freight: "A. J. Bennett," "Delaware," "Freeman," "Mary Foster," "Highland Beauty," "D. M. Foster," "J. N. Carter," "Lily Hamilton," "Trinidad of Oswego," "Marquis of Toronto," "Mary Everett."

Also the following sloops, a smaller type of sailing craft used for freight, which operated in and out of Belleville: "Glasgow," "Little Fanny," and "Saucy Tom," owned by Burke Brothers.

STAGES

As the Government commenced opening roads travel by stage coach was introduced. At first it was slow, tedious and uncomfortable, but gradually improved. It was not until the war of 1812 that a line of stages was commenced between Kingston and York. By an advertisement in The "Kingston Gazette," of June 1817, it appeared "A stage commenced running from Kingston to York, leaving Kingston every Monday morning at six o'clock, and York every Thursday morning, same hour."

"Persons wishing a passage will call at Mr. David Brown's Inn, Kingston, where the stage-books will be kept. From twenty to twenty-eight pounds baggage will be allowed to each passenger: over this, they must be charged for. All baggage sent by the stage will be forwarded with care, and delivered with punctuality, and all favors acknowledged by the public's humble servant (signed) Samuel Purdy, Kingston, January 23rd, 1817, N.B. Stage fare eighteen dollars."

In those early days the roads were rough with numerous swamps and mud holes to navigate, streams to cross and rugged hills to climb. The ordinary time for a trip from Toronto to Montreal at some seasons of the year took from five to six days.

E. C. Gillette in his history of "Upper Canada" makes reference to the following incident: William Weller, who resided in the Bay of Quinte District became one of the largest, (if not the largest) stage proprietors and had the reputation of being the best driver in the Province. He knew every inch of the road from Detroit to Montreal.

In 1840 Lord Sydenham (Poulett Thompson) was Governor General of Canada. In January of that year a man convicted of a crime was to be hanged at Montreal. It was decided to pardon him. There was no telephone, telegraph or railway in those days, the most rapid means of travel being the stage. Lord Sydenham had thirty-six hours in which to make the trip from York to Montreal to be in time to stop the hanging. He approached William

Weller to ascertain if he could personally make the trip. Weller undertook to make the trip within the thirty-six hours and secured his best stage and horses. Lord Sydenham was the only passenger. The opinion was general at Toronto that Weller could not make the trip in time to save the life of the prisoner.

Excitement ran high on the subject with the result that Weller offered to bet £1000 that he could make the trip within the thirty-six hours. The bet was accepted and Weller made the start. In the course of the journey Weller stopped long enough at Belleville to change horses. Horses were changed from time to time along the way.

William Weller performed the remarkable feat of landing his passenger in Montreal twenty minutes less than the thirty-six hours. The necessary documents were signed by Lord Sydenham and the man's life was saved. Lord Sydenham made a present to William Weller on that occasion of £100. No one but Weller could have done this. In his extensive business he had stables of horses at short intervals all along the line and could readily make the necessary changes to keep fresh horses.

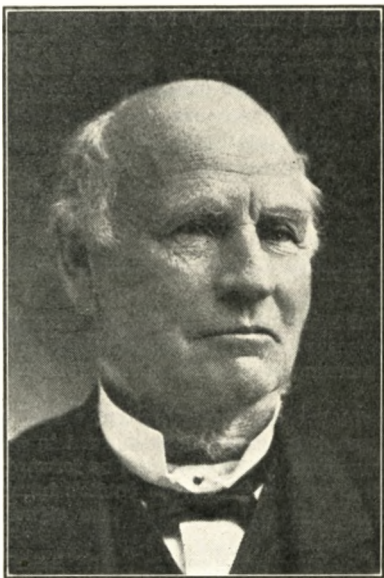
The Weller family were well known in the Province, one of William Weller's sons having become a County Judge, and another son Local Master at Cobourg.

In 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway was constructed between Montreal and Toronto, calling at Belleville, and from this time on the carriage of freight and passengers by either steam or sail was greatly diminished, and at the present time there is not a sailing vessel on the Bay of Quinte hauling any freight or carrying passengers.

A steam boat still continues to carry freight from the port of Belleville to Montreal consisting principally of apples and cheese, the return freight being merchandise of different kinds.

A class of steam barges haul a considerable amount of slow freight.

The auto truck has become one of the principal methods of freight carriage and the auto bus also has become a general mode of transporting passengers. Both of these form serious competitors to the Railway.



THE LATE JOHN BELL, Q.C.
First Solicitor, G.T.R.

G. T. R. RAILWAY

In 1852 a Statute was passed by the Parliament of Canada incorporating the Grand Trunk Railway. The application was made by Messrs. Jackson, Brassey, Peto and Betts, from England who had experience in railroad building in Europe. A. T. Galt and other Canadians had previously received a charter for the construction of a railway in Upper and Lower Canada. Their interests, however, were merged with the first mentioned Company.

The authorized capital was £3,000,000 which was increased to £12,000,000.

On October 27th, 1856 the first through train travelled from Toronto to Montreal. The trains did not then run on Sunday and the train leaving Toronto Saturday night stopped at Belleville, and the train leaving Montreal stopped at Brockville.

On November 12th and 13th, 1856 the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway was celebrated at Montreal by a banquet and ball which were attended by between seven and eight thousand persons.

In 1855 the Government of Canada made a loan to the company of £900,000 and later on, this sum was increased until it reached £3,000,000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways were taken over by the Government of Canada in 1919 and 1921 respectively, and these lines with the Canadian Northern, taken over in 1918, the Intercolonial, and some smaller roads were amalgamated into the Canadian National Railway system which was placed under the direction of an independent and non-political board.

Belleville is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway situated about 113 miles east of Toronto and 220 miles west of Montreal.

Belleville is also on the through line, from Ottawa west, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following advertisement appeared in the newspapers of Montreal and other places during the latter part of 1856 advertising the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto:

"GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The public are respectfully informed that the railway will be opened throughout to Toronto

On **MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th.**

Trains will run as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS

Stopping at Principal Stations.

Will leave Montreal every morning

(Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m.

Arriving at Toronto at 9.30 a.m.

Will leave Toronto at 7 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS

Stopping at Stations

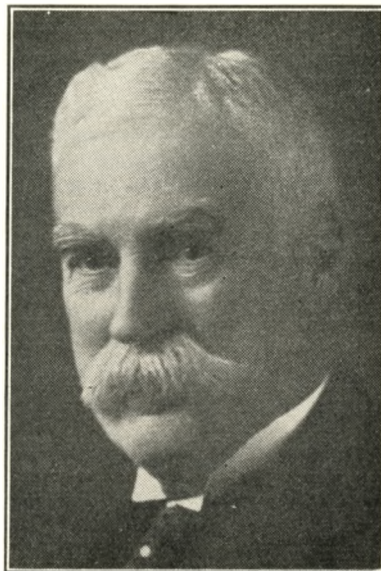
Will leave Brockville daily for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., returning from Montreal at 3.30 p.m.

Will leave Belleville daily for Brockville at 7 a.m., returning from Brockville at 3.15 p.m.

Will leave Cobourg daily for Toronto at 6.30 a.m., returning from Toronto at 4.45 p.m.

The trains will be run on Montreal time which is—

8½ mins. faster than Brockville time; 12 mins. faster than Kingston time; 14½ mins. faster than Belleville time; 23 mins. faster than Toronto time. Freight trains will not run between Brockville and Toronto during the first week."



THE LATE W. H. BIGGER, K.C.
Ex-Mayor, Belleville; Ex.-M.L.A.
West Hastings, Ex-Solicitor, G.
T.R., President G.T.R.



J. P. PRATT, K.C.

Born at Belleville. Solicitor C.N.R.,
Toronto.

BELLEVILLE'S RAILWAY HISTORY

On November 10th, 1852, a Statute was passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada incorporating the Grand Junction Railway Company to operate from Belleville to Peterborough, thence to Toronto and to connect with the proposed Grand Trunk Railway. The applicants for the incorporation were George Benjamin, Warden of the County of Hastings; W. H. Ponton, Mayor of the City of Belleville and James Ross. The first Directors of this railway were: George Benjamin, Edmund Murney, James Ross, Henry Bull of Belleville and Peter Robertson of Peterborough.

The Belleville and North Hastings Railroad was incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario by a Statute, March 24th, 1874. It was provided that it would run from a point on the Grand Junction Railway near Stirling to Madoc and northerly through the County of Hastings to what was described as the Free Grant Lands.

Belleville and North Hastings Railway and the Grand Junction Railway was amalgamated March 11th, 1879, and called the Grand Junction Railway.

Grand Junction Railway and five other railways were amalgamated into the Midland Railway, March 10th, 1882.

The Midland Railway was absorbed in the Grand Trunk.

Mr. J. P. Pratt, K.C., solicitor for the Canadian National Railways has supplied the following information as to the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

"The Canadian Northern became part of the Canadian National Railway Company by stock control, upon the incorporation of the latter in 1919. In January 1923, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada entered into amalgamation agreement with the Canadian National Railway Company so these two lines are now part of the Canadian National Railways."

Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway was incorporated March 21st, 1879, extending northerly from Napanee. It was to extend to the Bay of Quinte.

The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company was incorporated the 21st of March, 1881. It ran from a point on the waters of the Bay of Quinte near Mill Point (Deseronto) to a point on the Grand Trunk Railway Company as the Company thought best.

An Act passed on the 24th day of April, 1890, changed the name of Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company and the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway amalgamated on the 23rd of April, 1896, called the Bay of Quinte Railway, and this latter became a part of the Canadian Northern Railway which was merged into the Canadian National Railway.

The Central Ontario Railway which operated from Picton, northerly through Prince Edward County to Trenton, thence to Maynooth in the County of Hastings, became a part of the Canadian Northern Railway System which was later merged into the Canadian National Railway.



BELLEVILLE TO YUKON

A group of Belleville citizens on a trip from Belleville to the Yukon, comprising the following— Front row, left to right: Senator Harry Corby, C. J. Bowell; Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Back row, left to right: J. V. Jenkins; Major Fitz Horrigan, formerly of Picton, in Command of the North West Mounted Police.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway (C.P.R.)

When the question of the route of the C.N.R. through Belleville was being considered by the Council on the 26th of April, 1910, Alderman D. V. Sinclair made a motion, which carried, referring the question of selecting the route through Belleville, to a committee of four members of the City Council and six members of the Board of Trade of Belleville which were as follows: The Members of the Council were His Worship Mayor Marsh, Alderman H. E. Ackerman, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Alderman Lott, Chairman of Public Works; Alderman Albert Robinson, Chairman of the Railway Committee; The Members of the Board of Trade were W. B. Deacon; Ex-Alderman W. N. Ponton; P. J. Smith; Ex-Mayor, J. J. B. Flint; Ex-Mayor R. J. Graham; Col. S. S. Lazier, L.M.

The C.N.R. route through Belleville was approved on April 27th, 1910, by the above committee after consideration with the representative of the Railway Company, and the action of the Committee was adopted by the Council.

Following this the Canadian Northern Railway acquired the land through the City of Belleville and adjoining rural sections required in the right-of-way, proceeded with the construction of the railway and after operation for a time it was merged in the amalgamation of the Canadian National Railway, as stated above.

On September 19th, 1911, the route through Belleville of the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway, owned by the C.P.R., a distance from 100 to 250 feet south of the Canadian Northern Railway, was approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

Later in 1913, by arrangements between the Railways, with the approval of the City, the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, owned by the C.P.R., was authorized to of-way through Belleville and have a union depot.

In the above matters E. Gus Porter K.C., acted as Council for the City before the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

The agents for the Canadian National Railway at Belleville are: O. W. Duff, District Superintendent; Walter Douglas, City Passenger Agent; G. L. Kellett, Ticket Agent in charge of Depot.

The agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Belleville are: E. T. Truman, Depot Agent; J. W. Davison, City Passenger Agent.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

The business of carrying parcels by "express," as the term is understood, was in the early days by boat and stage.

In 1854 a group of Canadian businessmen formed the British and North American Express Company with a capital of \$200,000, to terminate in ten years from the first day of May, 1855. This Company operated through Ontario by steamboat during the summer time and by stage in the winter months.

In 1856 all express activities in Canada were merged in this Company with a capital of \$300,000. This Company served Belleville needs and no doubt the year 1855 was the date



D'ALTON C. COLEMAN

President Canadian Pacific Railway Co. of Canada, born at Carleton Place, Ontario. Served as reporter and writer on The Intelligencer Newspaper of Belleville, Ontario, later entered the service of the above railway. His talents and ability were soon recognized by the Company and after advancement in the service was, on the resignation of Sir Edward Beatty, elevated to the above important position. His advancement was due to his industry and integrity and his capacity to sell his talents to the best advantage. He had also been chairman of the Board of Lennoxville University, and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, and subsequently Chairman of the Executive Committee of Bishop's University.

use the Canadian Northern Railway right-

when the first Express Company office was opened in Belleville although parcels were likely carried to and from Belleville by the old Purdy stages and the Weller stages prior to 1855.

In 1856 the first railway train over the Grand Trunk Railway line commenced operation between Toronto and Montreal and likely marks the date express began to be carried over the railway.

In 1865 the Canadian Express Company took over the rights of the British and North American Express Company which is now a part of the Canadian National Express Company.

After the C.P.R. was constructed through Ontario at a much later date the C.P.R. Express Company established an office in Belleville and express parcels were taken by stage route from Belleville to Tweed from which Village the parcels were transported by the C.P.R. Since the construction of the C.P.R. line from Toronto to Ottawa through Belleville in 1913, express parcels have been carried by the C.P.R. over this latter line.

The C.N.R. and the C.P.R. Telegraph Companies have offices in the City of Belleville. Application has been made to the Companies but no information has been available as to when these Companies first opened offices respectively in Belleville.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN BELLEVILLE

Pioneers they were, those men who rode the dangerous trails of Hastings County back in the days of twenty-five and thirty years ago when the first "gas buggies" to make their appearance in this district were a novelty and a nuisance.

The driver had, in those early days, to stop his car half a mile away at the approach of a horse or a team of horses, shut the engine off, shed his white coat and then dismount and lead the wide-eyed, rearing animals past the still smoking auto. That was a job in itself.

At the approach to every intersection he had to pump vigorously on the bulb which operated the old fashioned horn, to warn whoever was approaching that he was coming.

He had to proceed slowly through villages and towns to make sure that some awe-struck individual who might have become rooted in the middle of the road at the approach of the strange apparition, did not suddenly recover his scattered wits and dash in front of the speeding machine. Cars were not so easy to stop in those days.

But, his slow driving was not confined only to the communities. He had to proceed with extreme caution on the county roads and even the highways. Cattle, hogs, chickens and other farm stock did not take kindly at first to these rip snorting monsters which cluttered up their peaceful countryside with their noise and smoke and fumes. They stared placidly at the approach of the machine, from a distance and then rumbled directly in front of it, to grunt querulously and examine at close range the funny looking contraption. Unlike horses, they did not attempt to beat all records for flight into the next township. They merely stood their ground, to impede the progress of a newer century.

Mr. Adolphus Burgoyne was the first man in Belleville to own a car. It was also the first automobile driven for hire in the regular run of taxi business.

Grouped around a strange looking contraption that resembled an oversized buggy, all dressed up with big brass headlamps and other shining accessories, in the freight shed yards of the old Grand Trunk Railway on that spring morning in 1904, stood a knot of curious citizens. Small boys pushed through the crowd to better observe the strange thing, and were repeatedly ordered away by the two men who were busy unwrapping the last few yards of cheese cloth and paper that had covered the machine on its journey from New York to Belleville.

One of those men was Harry Greenleaf, an ex-Mayor of Belleville, the other one was Mr. Adolphus Burgoyne, proud new owner of the machine.

Suddenly the wrappings came away. There in the bright sun, reflecting the rays in dazzling beams from its shiny wine colored paint and polished brass, stood the last word in automobiles. It was a one cylinder Packard, but new to the citizens, who backed away as if the machine without further effort was about to start.

Instead of entering the car from the side, as they do these days, there was a series of steps leading into the rear of the machine. Seats were grouped around in a solid square, one seat facing the other. The engine, popularly known as a "one lunger" was located directly under the seat, and cranked from the side.

Slowly and majestically the strange equipage, with Mr. Greenleaf driving, and the new owner, Mr. Burgoyne, sitting beside him, moved away from the yards in the direction of Pinnacle Street. A cloud of white smoke and evil smelling fumes floated in sulphurous haze behind them. Housewives opened doors and stood goggle-eyed at their passing. Small boys lined the walks and proceeded with measured pace alongside them, keeping up easily with the speed. Down Pinnacle Street, they proceeded without incident, other than scaring the wits out of number of weaker hearted citizens, and the daylights out of placid horses that had never before been known to shy even at a thunderstorm.

The biggest trouble was to stop the car. The trouble was solved by just running it into the corner of a house and stopping it.

Parts were not available around here and gas and oil had to be sent by the drum from Toronto.

Did the local folks take kindly to this new mode of travelling in a motorized hack? They did not, according to Mr. Burgoyne who then operated the horse drawn hacks, too. Horses were good enough for them. Horses might run away, they possibly figured, but you could pretty nearly tell in what direction a horse might take even if he did run away. Of course, all the young blades around the city thought it was quite an experience to sit in the machine while it roared around the down town street corners at ten and twelve miles an hour. There wasn't any muffler on the machine.

There was always the possibility of the car stopping for some reason not clear at that time, and it might take hours to get it started again.

AT TWEED

Arriving in Tweed one Sunday, Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Young, stopped in front of Huyck's Hotel and went in for dinner. When they came out there must have been about a hundred people of all ages gathered around the machine, pushing and pulling here and there on it, and examining it, and some of them even were testing the tires with their jackknives to see what the rubber really was. Even the motor under the seat was being examined.

Mr. Burgoyne tells as follows: "On the trip home we got as far as O'Brien's Bridge. At that time they had pulled the old wooden bridge down and were just replacing it with the iron one that is still there. All wagons and buggies were being ferried across the river at that point by a big raft, operated by a Mr. Latone of that neighborhood. We drove down.

"Can't come on here," said Mr. Latone as he stood on the big raft and scratched his head after giving us the once over. I guess it was the first car he had ever seen, too."

"But we've got to get on. We've got to get across the river. We're on our way home to Belleville," hallooed Mr. Burgoyne.

"Can't help it. Have to go around the way you came. You might set her on fire."

The party in the car pondered the question for a moment. Then Mr. Burgoyne happened to get an inspiration. He drove the car down to the water's edge. Mr. Latone, in charge of the ferry, promptly pulled out in the river a short distance. Mr. Burgoyne rummaged in one of the rear seats and produced something. He held it up.

"Have a drink" he suggested to the busy Mr. Latone, as he held the bottle up for him to see.

Few men in those days could resist the temptation of a free drink. Mr. Latone pulled the raft to shore and disappeared with Billy Young into the nearby bush. Mr. Burgoyne started the car up, drove onto the ferry and ferried himself across. Mr. Young and Mr. Latone walked over the bridge. Early car drivers were always diplomats as well as pioneers.

THEN CAME OTHERS

It was some time afterwards that Dr. Gibson got his car, which was an Oldsmobile, tiller-steered and much smaller than the Packard, although quite capable of making as much noise. Later Dr. Daniel Falkner, also got one, and then Mr. Chas. Leavens. Mr. J. B. Brintnell was the second cab driver in the city to add a car to his equipment. One of the first cars Mr. Brintnell got was a Stevens-Dureayea. The late John McGurn then joined the ranks of car owners in the city by getting a steam car, the first that had ever been seen. People prophesied that some day the steam car would blow up, and that would be the last that was ever seen of either car or driver.

Times and cars have changed since 1904.

BELLEVILLE STREET RAILWAYS

In 1876 a bylaw was passed by the City Council of Belleville authorizing a charter for a street railway. This provided for the laying of rails on Front Street and cars being drawn by horses upon the rails. This system was operated for a number of years and in June 1894 the City Council passed a by-law authorizing a charter for an electric railway on Front Street to S. A. Lazier and sons, which also operated for a number of years but was discontinued prior to the laying of the permanent asphalt pavement on Front Street.

In 1924 a charter was given to the late Mr. Rawson for the operation of motor vehicle busses on streets on the east and west sides of the river.

ROADS

The first permanent sidewalks in Belleville of which we have a record were constructed of large flat stones taken from the Moira River. This was in 1836, the first year that the Municipal Council of Belleville took place.



RURAL ROAD SCENE NEAR BELLEVILLE

Within the City of Belleville, there are 42 miles of roads, mostly asphalt pavement and 64 miles of cement sidewalks.

Belleville is situated in a position somewhat like the hub of a wheel with roads extending out in different directions like the spokes.

The bridge and roadway extending southerly across the Bay of Quinte to Prince Edward County, form part of Provincial Highway 14. The bridge also has a swing to accommodate navigation on the Bay of Quinte.

The King's Highway No. 2 extends east and west of the City of Belleville to Montreal and Toronto.

Highway No. 37, extends north easterly through the County passing through Cannifton, Corbyville, Tweed, Actinolite and other northern villages.

Highway No. 14 going north westerly through the County passes through Foxboro, Holloway and other northern portions of the County. There is a branch off from this road at Foxboro which runs north westerly through the villages of Stirling and Marmora, and another branch leads to Frankford.

There is also Provincial Highway No. 7 running through the centre of the County near the Village of Actinolite which extends easterly and westerly throughout the County connecting with Ottawa on the east and Toronto on the West.

The County of Hastings, of which Belleville is the County Town has 317 miles of roads under the jurisdiction of the county, in addition to many miles of roads under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government and under the jurisdiction of the townships.

The County of Prince Edward has 940 miles of roads of all classes.

THE BAY OF QUINTE

Samuel de Champlain was the first white man known to have discovered the Bay of Quinte. This occurred in 1615 when he traversed the Bay on his famous expedition with the Huron Indians to an encounter with the Iroquois Indians in what is now New York State. He was defeated, wounded and returned and passed up a river which may have been the Moira, to some small lakes which may have been Moira and Stoco Lakes and spent the fall hunting while recuperating from a wound received in the encounter.

The river which Champlain ascended on this occasion is, of course, not definitely known. Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., in his history of Lennox and Addington draws the conclusions that it was likely the Cataraqui river. Canniff, in his History of the Loyalists of Upper Canada, at p.373 does not appear to favor the opinion that Champlain ascended the Cataraqui river. Champlain had been wounded and if he felt it necessary to conceal the presence of himself and his Huron allies from his Iroquois enemies and to render pursuit more difficult he would likely have selected the Moira River rather than the Cataraqui river on account of the greater distance of the Moira River from the junction of Lake Ontario with the Cataraqui, being the route by which he returned.

The Bay of Quinte is a body of water separated from Lake Ontario by Prince Edward County extending from the Carrying Place on the West to a junction with the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario at Kingston on the east, a distance of between seventy and eighty miles. It is connected with Georgian Bay by the Trent Valley Canal and intervening waterways. On the east it is connected with the Ottawa river by the Rideau Canal and waterways. The Trent, Jones Creek, Moira, Salmon, Napanee and Cataraqui Rivers flow into it from the north. Some portion of the counties of Prince Edward, Northumberland, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Frontenac touch upon the Bay. These counties are sometimes referred to as Quinte District.

The Alnwick Indians who formerly resided on the Bay and later on Rice Lake claimed thirty-three islands in the Bay of Quinte, large and small. Only about nineteen islands now appear on the various maps which show the Bay of Quinte. Some of the islands originally claimed by the Alnwick Indians may have been of loose material and unable to resist action of water and ice and perhaps during years when the water in the Bay was unusually high might have had the surface washed away and later on perhaps been removed by dredging operations in the Bay. The names of the islands claimed by the Alnwick Indians are as follows:

Head of the Bay of Quinte — Fox Island, Wegrwaum Island, Two Whitefish Island, Mek-enauk Island, Indian Island.

Near Belleville—Zwick's Island, Elm Island and eight others; Mill Island, Salmon Island.

Between Weeks' and Cole's Point — Bass Island, Grape Island, Grove Island, Mississaga Island.

Big Bay—Sawgrwon Island, Snake Island, Hickory Island, Fox Island, Pike Island, Deer Island, Goose Island, Frozen Island.

Near Green Point—Captain John's Island.

Hay Bay—Catfish Island, Wabboozie Island, Napanee Island, Kewadenosh Island, Hickory Islands.

Near Base Cove—Hog Island.

At Entrance of Bay of Quinte—Leak Island, Chipmonk Island, Three Brothers Islands, Dress Island, Trout Island.

Some of these Islands have since been renamed by their respective owners.

The names of the islands in the Bay so far as they now appear on the various maps are as follows: Indian Island, Snake Island, Fox Island, Goose Island, Forester's Island in place of Captain John's Island; Hickory Islands, Glenora Island, Grape Island, Grove Island, Mill Islands, False Duck Islands, Barnharts Island, Franke's Island, Cow Island, Waupoos Island, Timber Island, Baker Island, Nigger Island, Amherst Island.

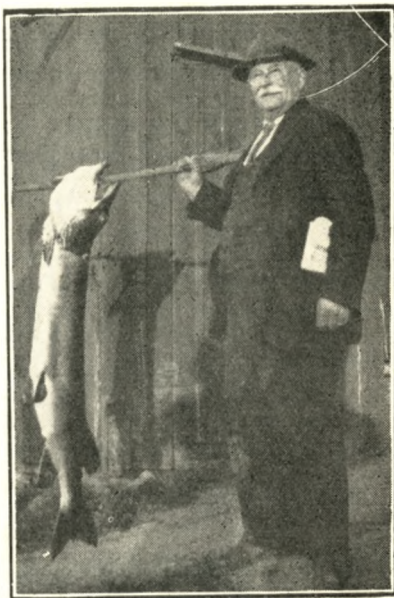
A map of the bottom of the Bay of Quinte from a survey by W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries made in 1893, shows the depth of the water in the Bay to vary greatly. At the eastern end the depth of the water is over one hundred feet in places and becomes shallower towards the west where it drops to about fourteen feet, the ordinary depth of the water in the Murray Canal which empties into it from Lake Ontario. There is a current easterly in the Bay of about four miles per hour. The width of the Bay varies, some places being not more than a mile and other places about four miles. There are several small bays off it, being Picton Bay or the Reach, Muscote Bay, Hay Bay and Collins Bay. Big Bay is a term applied to an enlargement of the Bay of Quinte below Massassaga Park.

An extract from a report of Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, Baronet, reads as follows: "There cannot be a finer basin in the world than the Bay of Quinte."

On the 5th of May, 1928, a vessel called the "Rien" proceeded from Glasgow, Scotland, on its own bottom—up the St. Lawrence River and up the Bay as far as the City of Belleville and discharged a cargo of Scotch Coal at Belleville and the same vessel has on other occasions taken loads of freight from the Belleville Wharf to ocean ports. Large shipments of cheese, apples, fruit and other merchandise are shipped from Belleville annually by boat down the Bay and transhipped into larger vessels at Montreal. Plans are now under way to have the Bay up as far as Belleville dredged to a depth that would permit any vessel to enter Belleville that could proceed up the St. Lawrence river when that river is made available for the larger ocean vessels.

The irregular indented shores of the Bay produce scenes of unusual beauty and attraction.

Fish, including small perch, the gamey bass, the pike and the big muskellunge of fifty pounds



The above picture shows a muskellunge caught by the late W. I. Cole in the River Moira near Corbyville on the 27th of September, 1940. Mr. Cole was a superannuated official of the Excise Department of the Dominion Government. The fish weighed 32½ pounds and measured four feet, two inches.



**MUSKELLUNGE AND OTHER FISH
CAUGHT IN THE BAY OF QUINTE
NEAR BELLEVILLE**

are readily caught by the patient angler who knows the gathering grounds of such fish. Tons of fish each year are taken from the Bay with nets for commercial purposes.

The origin of the name "Quinte" is uncertain. Some have thought it was of Indian origin and was formed from the last syllable of the word "Sagonaska," being the Indian name of the Bay. Others have suggested that the name has an illusion to five small Bays extending off the main body of water, others that it has an illusion to five attractive points of land extending into the Bay and was described by the French with the Cardinal numeral for five, "cinq" and in course of time took a form similar to the present name.

If the number of bays or points being five have anything to do with the name, this name might have come to us from the Latin word for the Cardinal numeral five, namely "quinque." The early French priests who carried on missionary work in the vicinity of the Bay might have used the word "quinque" in describing the bay and after the disappearance of these missionaries some of the Indians might have continued to use a sound which they believed resembled the Latin word "quinque."

The Bay is spanned by a splendid bridge, forming part of Highway No. 14 extending from Belleville to Rossmore in the Township of Ameliasburg, County of Prince Edward, which permits the passage of vessels.

BAY OF QUINTE AND MURRAY CANAL

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE MURRAY CANAL

Taken from Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada."

"The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of constructing a Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, usually called the "Murray Canal" and also to enquire and report whether any money or lands are applicable to that purpose, and if so, what may be the amount or value thereof, beg leave to report;

"That it appears a grant of land was made for the above purpose as early as the year 1796, and that said grant, which was then ascertained to contain some six thousand acres, was afterwards repeatedly acknowledged and confirmed;

"That a reservation of sixty-four acres has been made between Presqu'ile Harbour and Bay of Quinte, on which said Canal was intended to be constructed;

"That the value of the original reservation of six thousand acres was estimated by the Crown Lands Department in 1839 at three pounds per acre, or eighteen thousand pounds currency;

"That besides providing an admirable harbour of some seventy or eighty miles in length, capable of being made almost impregnable against attack, the great natural facilities for shipbuilding and for obtaining supplies of timber, would enable the Bay of Quinte to be used to great advantage for the repair or construction of ships of war;

"That on reference to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of 1845, Your Committee found the records of a letter dated 7th January 1840, signed by R. B. Sullivan, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, which was furnished as a report on the whole question of the Murray Canal for the information of the house, in reply to an address to His Excellency under date 17th January, 1845.

"That your Committee examined a work, composed in the year 1826, by Major General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, Baronet, entitled, *Precis of the Wars in Canada from 1775 to the Treaty of Ghent in 1814*, the said work having been published for the first time in 1862. by Sir James Carmichael, Baronet, son of the author.

"Our Harbour and Naval Establishment at Kingston are very good indeed, and infinitely beyond what the Americans possess at Sackett's Harbour. There cannot be a finer basin in the world than the Bay of Quinte. "In the event of the Americans having the temporary command of the Lake (Ontario) York (now Toronto) would be useful for the protection of small craft and coasting vessels sailing from the Bay of Quinte with supplies for the Niagara Frontier."

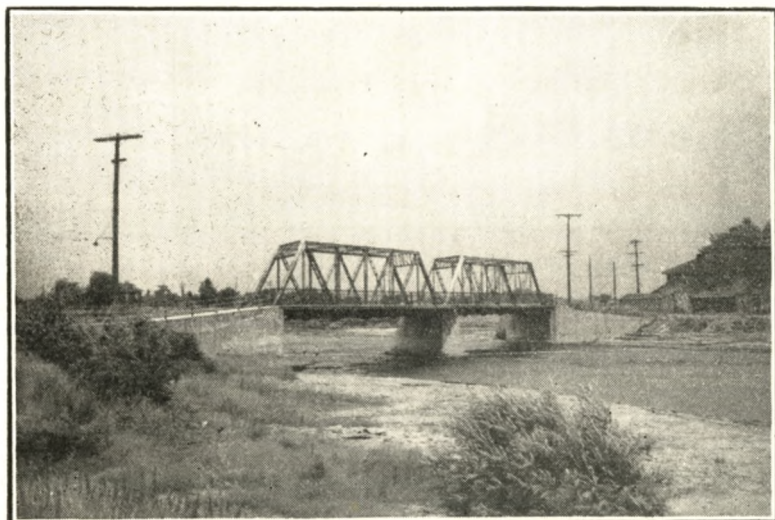
As early as 1831, it was suggested that there should be a canal from Wellington across Prince Edward to the Bay of Quinte. See page 613 Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada."

BELLEVILLE BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER MOIRA

Access across the river is now provided by three splendid fine appearing bridges of cement construction supported on piers for both foot and vehicle traffic and one suspension foot bridge of metal construction supporting a board walk.

The foot bridge connects Coleman Street at Catherine Street on the west with a lane along the side of the T. Eaton Company building connecting Front Street at the easterly end of the bridge. One of the vehicle travelled bridges at the extreme westerly limit of the City crosses the river at College Street. Another one of the vehicle travelled bridges connects Front Street with North Front Street and the third vehicle travelled bridge connects Bridge Street East and Bridge Street West.

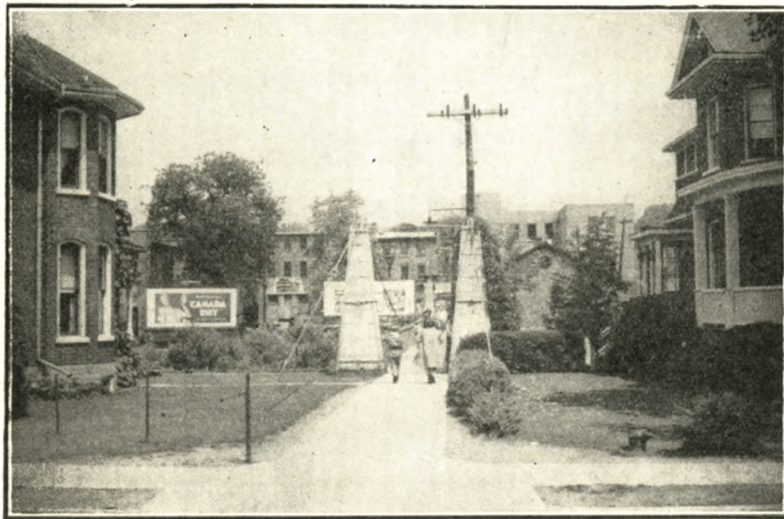
Following will be seen pictures of these four bridges.



COLLEGE STREET BRIDGE



UPPER OR FRONT STREET BRIDGE

**FOOT BRIDGE****LOWER BRIDGE AT BRIDGE STREET**

In addition to the above four bridges, a double track railway bridge at the northerly end of the City provides means for the C.N.R. trains to cross the river. A railway bridge near the southerly extremity of the City provides a means for the C.P.R. trains to cross the river.

THE BELL TELEPHONE

Alexander Graham Bell first succeeded in transmitting speech intelligibly over a wire on March 10th, 1876, nearly two years after he had first outlined the telephone idea at Brantford, Ontario. The following year, on October 12th, 1877, the infant telephone was tested over 60 miles of wire between Belleville and Picton from the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, to the Montreal Telegraph Office, Picton.

The first commercial telephones in Belleville were leased to W. H. and J. L. Biggar on January 24th, 1880. On April 29th, 1880, the Bell Telephone Company received its charter.

The first office was opened in 1881 on the north side of Bridge Street between Front and Pinnacle Streets in the insurance office of Samuel R. Balkwill, who was the first Bell Telephone agent at Belleville. Samuel R. Balkwill, was an Englishman residing in Belleville. Later the office was removed to Campbell Street. Balkwill was succeeded as agent by W. M. Wilde. In the early years the office was open for business from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sundays when it was open from 2 to 4 p.m. On Sunday evenings the employees in the offices all along the line, having no business, entertained each other over the wires by songs, banjo and guitar.

Charles W. Stringer, who died early in 1940, played a big part in the early development of the Belleville telephone system. Mr. Stringer was associated with the operation of the first switchboard in the British Empire, which was opened in Hamilton in 1878. The long distance line from Kingston to Belleville was built in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Stringer was appointed agent at Belleville and District Superintendent from Kingston to Bowmanville and remained at Belleville until June, 1900. The City has steadily resisted the erection of poles on Front Street.

Robert A. Choquette was the first operator in Belleville, and in later years built the Klondyke telephone system.

In the early days long distance messages had to be repeated by the operators from station to station. In 1883 there were more long distance lines in the Belleville section than in any other section in the Dominion. In 1883 there were 29 telephones in Belleville. In 1900 there were about 200 telephones in Belleville. In 1914 the Company built its present central office on the westerly side of Pinnacle Street near Bridge Street. In 1915 Belleville's 1,000th telephone was installed, the year that coast to coast telephony became possible. Radio-telephony was developed and in 1927 it became possible for conversations to be made across the Atlantic. As of April 1st, 1942, there are 3,660 telephones in Belleville. Belleville people can now talk with 40,000,000 telephones throughout the world.



THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA
Office on Pinnacle Street, West Side.

CHAPTER XXIII

CELEBRATIONS

Confederation; Belleville as a City; U.E.L. 1924; Old Boys' Reunion in 1905, 1910, 1925, 1930; Centennial, 1934.

ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA HELD IN THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, JULY 1st, 1867.

(Taken From Daily Intelligencer, July 3rd, 1867)

“THE Birthday of our new Dominion was not celebrated in Belleville with the spirit which should have been shown on the occasion. At 12 o'clock, in the morning the cannon on the Court House hill announced the opening of the day. At 9 o'clock the Moira Co. Band played for an hour and a half on the Court House steps. At 10 o'clock a.m. the Volunteers assembled at their Armories and at 11.30 they formed before the Pinnacle Street Armory in the following order: Belleville Rifles, Grand Trunk Companies, Stirling Infantry Company, and the 15th Battalion, and marched to the Court House, where they formed up in line. His Worship the Mayor, Henry Corby, Esq., (Father of the late Senator Corby) then proceeded to read the Queen's Proclamation, proclaiming the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The volunteers then fired a 'feu de joie', the Band of the 15th Battalion playing God Save the Queen, between the volleys. Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for our new Dominion, after which the procession was formed, and marched through Front Street, to the Hickory Grove, where a lunch was provided for the Volunteers. About 2 o'clock the various games and amusements commenced, and continued until 4 o'clock when the Assembly called to Volunteers to "fall in." They then went through a number of movements, skirmishings, etc., after which they marched to their Armories and dispersed. The remainder of the day passed off very quietly, there being no display of fireworks in the evening. We missed the usual turnout of the Firemen in the morning. A great number of them being in the Volunteers, and some having gone to Kingston, they did not attempt any display. For the amount of money appropriated by the Council, and the manner in which it was expended, amusement could not have been given to the public at large. However, the best was attempted that could be done, considering time and circumstances. The Council deserve great credit for their appreciation to the poor, so that on this, the first day of our new existence, none should suffer.”

CELEBRATION COMMEMORATING THE INCORPORATION OF BELLEVILLE AS A CITY

(Taken from "Daily Intelligencer" July 1st, 1878)

“The Town of Belleville was incorporated as a City by a Statute passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, assented to March 2nd, 1877.

The Statute declared that the Town should become a City on and after the 31st day of December, 1877. The celebration of this important event did not take place until the first of July, 1878 and consisted of a procession representing the various trades and other activities in the City of Belleville.

At 10 a.m. it formed on the Market Square, proceeding south on Front Street to Wall-bridge's Corner, east on Dundas Street to Church Street, North on Church Street to Bridge Street, east on Bridge Street to Charles Street, North on Charles Street to Hotel Street, (now Victoria Ave.), West on Hotel Street to Pinnacle Street, North on Pinnacle to Great St. James Street, around Brown's Foundry to Mill Street, south on Mill Street to Front Street, south on Front to the Lower Bridge, west on Bridge Street to the Agricultural Fair Grounds.

Races, Sports and Games of various kinds were held on the grounds in the afternoon.

At six o'clock a civic banquet was held at which addresses were delivered by prominent citizens and visitors representing other towns and cities.

In the evening a torch light procession was held forming on the Market Square, proceeding through the streets of the City to the Agricultural Grounds where a display of fire works was put on under the direction of Professor Hand.

James St. Charles was the Chairman of the procession in the forenoon. The Grand Marshal and Marshals of which were the following gentlemen:

Grand Marshal—John Taylor, Esq., (Later Deputy Sheriff and still later Postmaster). Marshals—R. C. Clute, (afterwards the Hon. Mr. Justice Clute, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court); U. E. Thompson (a private banker of Belleville); Richard Taylor, (a former street surveyor of the City of Belleville); J. W. Campion (a retired merchant); J. J. B. Flint (a prominent barrister); H. C. Lloyd (a mining promoter); H. E. Filliter (a prominent retired gentleman); Thomas C. Carman, (proprietor of The Ontario Newspaper; R. Read, Jr., (a retired farmer, later. Senator); W. C. Jones, (dry goods merchant); Major Gillum, (a retired British Officer); Stephen Garratt, (Divisional Court Bailiff); P. M. Nulty, (merchant); P. H. Fauquier, A. E. Denison, J. V. Jenkins (proprietor of the Hotel Quinte)."

**THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST
CELEBRATION JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18
and 19, 1924.**

The following Military organizations took part in the Celebration:

The Famous 48th Highlanders Batt. of Toronto, and their Three Bands over 700 strong; Princess of Wales Own Regiment from Kingston; Northumberland Regiment from Cobourg, Brighton and Norwood; Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment from Trenton, Stirling, Picton, Madoc, Marmora and Delora; Durham Regiment from Bowmanville, Newcastle, Port Hope and Millbrook; Brockville Rifles from Brockville; One Company of the Frontenac Regiment from Napanee; The Argyle Light Infantry and the 34th Battery of Belleville; High School and Public School Cadets.

His Worship Mayor Mikel sent an invitation to the late, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States to attend the Celebration.

The invitation was dispatched after the manner of the old pioneers by a messenger on horseback who rode all the way from Belleville to Washington, via New York and Philadelphia, a distance of about 800 miles. Miss Gwendolyn Lazier was the messenger and horse named "Tip" was owned by Alexander Moore, J. P., who kindly loaned same for this purpose without charge.

Miss Lazier left Belleville on April 24th, 1924, at 3 p.m. She was well received by the Mayors and Officials of the various Cities and towns through which she passed, and to the citizens of which she delivered invitations to attend the Celebration. The newspapers along the way gave front page publicity. She rode up the steps of the City Hall at New York to present the invitation to the Mayor and was photographed in this position. By arrangements with the President she met him on the White House lawn and was photographed with him, while she sat in the saddle and delivered the invitation to the President. This photograph appeared in many papers throughout the United States, Canada and other countries.

Miss Lazier returned by rail and the horse was shipped back by express.

Sunday—June 15th, Drumhead Service on Armouries Lawn. Band Concert.

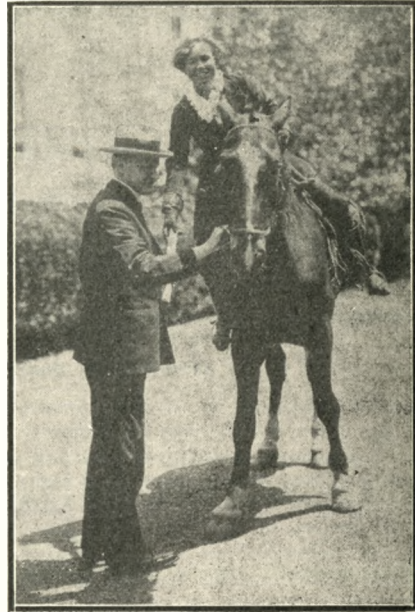
HIGHLANDERS CATCH FANCY OF THE CITY

(Taken from "The Daily Intelligencer" of June 16th, 1924)

"The 48th Highlanders have captured the city.

From the time the stalwart, upright soldiers swung into the city streets from the lower station on Saturday night until the present, they have been the centre of keen admiration, which had repeatedly found expression in cheers from Belleville people and visitors.

Large numbers were out to watch them pass through the city towards the Fair grounds on Saturday night and the streets were jammed yesterday afternoon when they joined with



MISS GWEN LAZIER

Seated on "Tip", handing the invitation to President Coolidge.

the Argyle Light Infantry and the 34th Field Battery in a drumhead service. In the evening when the famous band of the regiment came back to the Armouries' lawn to give a concert hundreds gathered around to listen. Windows of nearby buildings swarmed with people and three or four score even climbed to the roof of the General Post Office in order to see and hear well.

The precision of the marching, the proud bearing of officers and men, the bayonets glistening in the afternoon sun, the swirl of the kilts, the skirling of the bagpipes and the finished and inspiring music of the band, caught the fancy of Belleville.

Nothing but good words are to be heard of the conduct of the various members of the unit since their arrival and citizens generally have been making them feel at home.

Generous in Applause

At the band concert, under the direction of Captain John Slatter, listeners were generous in their applause and the bandsmen were generous in their offerings. No comment is needed on the work of the band. It was as good as the reputation which preceded the organization.

The Church service was taken by Major the Ven. Archdeacon G. A. Beamish, Chaplain of the Argyle Light Infantry, and Major Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Chaplain of the 48th. was the speaker. The lesson was read by Rev. A. L. Geen, G. W. V. A. Chaplain, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Lazier, former O. C. of the Argyle Light Infantry, and John Elliott stood at the rear of the piled drums.

The Sermon

After assuring the officers and men that he would not speak long because of the fact that the crowd out on the streets could not hear him, Major Brown commenced by saying that people were present for one purpose, to worship Him, in whom they lived, moved and had their being, to declare their faith in Him.

The one thought the preacher wished to impress on all was that the Lord of Hosts was present. That was the foundation of all, the assurance on which were based the achievements of the Empire, everyone loved so well.

"It is this faith that inspired the noble men and families whose memories we hold dear on this occasion and whose deeds stood for the love of the Empire we loved so well," he said. "This faith is the foundation stone of your life and mine, of all great peoples and great nations."

There were few today who declared that there was no God, though the world was not yet rid of atheists. But there were many nowadays who denied God in their daily lives.

"We believe in the God who is present on week days as well as Sunday?" he said, "Inspired by faith and hope to have every day sanctified. If we would be faithful and true to this heritage of ours, man must make his chief end in private and public life, in the militia, that of glorifying God?"

Monday, June 16th—Opening Ceremonies on Court House Lawn.

(The following is taken from The "Daily Intelligencer" of June 16th, 1924)

"After months of preparation, the stage is all set for the greatest epoch in the history of Canada," exclaimed Col. S. S. Lazier, veteran United Empire Loyalist, and chairman of the opening ceremonies, at the Court House lawn this morning, and with a triumphant wave of his silk hat, he introduced His Worship Mayor W. C. Mikel, K.C., who read an excellent address of welcome.

Warden Rollins of Hastings County, Lieut.-Col. Roscoe Vandewater, D.S.O., Adjutant General Edward W. Westcott of the forces of New York State, Hon. Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P. and General Ryerson gave excellent addresses and following the opening, three cheers were given for all who assisted in the opening, the King, and President Coolidge of the United States.

While the happy ceremony was in progress, throngs of patriotic citizens and guests crowded the beautiful Court House lawns, in the shade of the Canadian maples, upon whose foliage a beautiful June sunshine spreads its glory. The staid old Court House was gaily decorated for the occasion, and its historic grey walls re-echoed the resounding cheers and applause as the speakers reviewed the events of Canadian and American history.

Children who carried small flags demonstrated their early acquired patriotism, strong men and women co-mingled with youth in exuberant applause, and frail old ladies and gentlemen, not to be outdone, stood throughout the ceremonies, paying sincere and strict attention, applauding and joining in the ovations. They understood what the speakers meant when they told of undreamed hardships and sacrifices of the founders of Canada. Peering from every imaginable vantage point, photographers and movie machine operators vied for the

choicest stories of the great event, in picture. A shaky stepladder in the centre of a street was one "firing" station.

The smart band of the 15th Argyll Light Infantry battalion, in full uniform, and led by Lieut. Reg. Hinchey, delighted the throngs with patriotic airs and music, which drew rounds of applause. The khaki uniform of Canadian and American soldiers blended with the full dress attire, and bright colors of the prominent ladies who occupied chairs on the speakers' platform.

Commencing his address Mayor Mikel said:

"It is a great pleasure to welcome you to the City of Belleville on this occasion.

"It is my privilege to declare the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists officially opened.

"It is more than a celebration. It is a great ceremonial. History is being made today.

"On this occasion it will not be my duty to deal with the unhappy differences that preceded the war culminating in the Treaty of Paris, signed on the 3rd of September, 1783, by David Hartley for Great Britain and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay for the United States of America, by which the Independence of those States was admitted by Great Britain.

A Family Quarrel

"There were contestants on each side of that great controversy. Contestants who believed in the merits of the cause for which they contended. Many thousands laid down their lives on each side, in support of the cause in which they believed. It was a family quarrel largely between people of the same flesh and blood, in which was manifested all the bitterness that usually exists in family quarrels.

"Those who supported the cause of the Mother Country, Loyalists as they were called, lost out. At the end of the war many of those Loyalists desired to continue their adherence to the Mother Country. Some returned to Great Britain, some went to the West Indies, others came to various parts of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

"On the 18th of September 1783, seven shiploads of these Loyalists, convoyed by the Brig. "Hope" set sail from New York City on a two thousand mile journey to the Bay of Quinte District, in which is now situated the City of Belleville. That territory then formed part of the old colony of Quebec. After a wearisome and arduous voyage, they landed at their destination on the 16th of June 1784. The Government had in the meantime sent surveyors ahead to lay out the land surrounding the Bay of Quinte. Many other Loyalists, singly and in small groups, from time to time afterwards came over by other routes such as Lake Champlain, Niagara, Detroit and the Hudson River route to Oswego, thence across Lake Ontario.

Gave Up Everything

"They did not come for increased wages or for material advantages. They came to this country, not for what they could get out of it, but for what they could put into it. They came almost empty handed, but they put their very souls into the country.

"They had fought through an eight year war in which many gave up their lives. They broke the ties of friendship and family, gave up comfortable homes, forsook opportunities for business advancement, lost over a hundred million dollars worth of property owned by them before the war, and came to an uninhabited wilderness.

"Usually when the soldiers quit the battle field he returns to a comfortable home where he is greeted by welcoming voices. The home to which the Loyalists came was the native forest and the sounds which greeted him were the growl of the bear and the howl of the wolf. Even those who hold that the Loyalist took the wrong course must recognize that. This action constituted about as fine a piece of patriotism and loyalty as is disclosed in history.

"A country started by such unselfish noble men and women is indeed fortunate.

"A 'Mark of Honor' was conferred upon the United Empire Loyalists and their posterity, by the Canadian Government of the day by an Order-in-Council passed November 9th, 1789, when Lord Dorchester was Governor General. This is the only hereditary title ever conferred by the Canadian Government. It was not conferred because they had acquired wealth or political distinction, or basked in the sunshine of a Prince's favor, but because they had lost everything but their Loyalty and had served so well.

"It will not be my purpose in declaring the official opening of this important celebration to dwell upon the terrible hardships endured by those Loyalists. It is sufficient to say that while they lost the war, they succeeded in laying the foundations for a great country.

"The country that for years could yield them but a scanty sustenance now produces food for millions abroad. Last year the Province of Ontario alone had an output of its mines valued at \$63,000,000, of its forests \$102,000,000, of its fisheries, \$2,866,813.08, of its manufactures, \$1,737,543,996."

Peace Lesson

"But the greatest asset of Canada today is the good feeling that exists between this country and the United States of America. These two countries that commenced their respective careers as a result of a war with each other and are inhabited largely by the same kind of people that inhabit war torn Europe, exist side by side in peace and concord without a fort, gun or soldier between. Year after year Canadians have gone over to the United States of America to join with citizens of that country in celebrations held on the fourth of July, and today we have the representatives of the Military organizations of that country joining in this great celebration with the people of Canada. It constitutes a peace lesson which might well be followed by the rest of the world.

Canada is one of the few countries that has but one neighbor which fact still further emphasizes the strength of the good feelings existing between these two countries.

History has no record of a celebration such as is commenced here today. It has been approved by some of the most prominent persons in Great Britain, United States of America and Canada by representatives of Labor and by persons holding high office in the Governments of these countries. Those attending the celebration have come from nearly every Province and State on the North American continent, and while it may be vain to hope for peace there will be few buccaneers courageous enough to defy the united power and influence of these three great democracies.

A simple inexpensive monument will be erected at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park in the City of Belleville to the memory of the United Empire Loyalists, the corner stone of which will be laid on Tuesday, June 17th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada in Ontario. You are all invited to contribute towards the costs of this monument."

Not a Talking Nation

"I have always admired Canada, and have spent a part of my summers here for the past twenty years," said General Westcott in opening, when he expressed his regrets at Governor Smith's inability to be present. "America is not a nation of talkers, as they are sometimes reputed to be and ninety per cent. of them are silent thinkers, who mind their own business," he continued.

In speaking of the U.E.L.'s, the General stated that the pilgrimage might not have resulted had there been a better understanding on one side, and more tolerance on the other.

"The truth compels me to state that they were persecuted which is no credit to us and of which we are not proud," emphatically asserted the speaker, who believes that every true American should enter heartily into this Celebration. "There has been more than 100 years of harmony between the two nations, and there always would be," he said amid applause. Fisheries, boundaries and tariff has caused minor differences, but those differences between the nations of the same race had never been serious.

"It is our duty now to bind together not politically, but in friendship, truth and understanding," General Westcott closed by reciting a poem by Kipling.

Hon. Edmund Bristol, old Napanee boy and U.E.L. descendant, characterized the occasion as a "love feast and a family re-union," in sensible fashion and stated that such a feeling would exist for all time.

"We are here," said he, "to do honor and pay respect to our ancestors, whose determination despite difficulties and personal and financial losses, resulted in the foundation of the fairest Province in the Dominion. Three great things resulted from the American revolution. First the U.E.L.'s came to Canada. Secondly, their coming made possible the foundation of the finest race possible, and caused the greatest Dominion of the British Empire. Their coming helped Great Britain for after the Revolution no colony was taxed one cent. The Americans taught Great Britain to be careful when playing with her children, for after that time Canada enjoyed the protection of her fleet without (I am sorry to say) paying five cents towards that fleet."

Tuesday—June 17th, was Fraternal Day.

(The following is taken from The Daily Intelligencer of June 18th).

Corner Stone at Victoria Park is Truly Laid

"Nearly one thousand from all parts of Hastings county and leading Masonic officials from all over the Province attended the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone for the United Empire Loyalists Memorial, which is to be erected at the entrance to Victoria Park. The ceremony took place Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m., throngs of people who witnessed the impressive and interesting function, crowding the park and adjoining streets.

The speech of the afternoon was delivered by Right Hon. Sir George Foster, but the actual laying of the corner stone was done by Col. William N. Ponton, K.C., Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge, assisted by leading local Masons and others from other cities and towns.

In his typically, straight forward, clearly pointed address, Sir George Foster, himself a direct descendant of the United Empire Loyalists, and proud of it, made a distinct impression upon the minds of his attentive and intelligent audience. Urging that Canadians not allow themselves to become segregated from home life, as practiced in its purest form by the pioneer Loyalists but take half an hour regularly to ponder over vital problems of the day, the speaker entreated his hearers not to centre their lives in automobile rides and "dime" shows. The continuance of Canadian loyalty, the direct result of the inherent qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race as distinct from the French, Austrian or any other race, would ever manifest itself in Canada for the healthy development of the qualities which have continued to make the British Empire great and strong.

Family Life Suffering

"I am not an old fogey," exclaimed Sir George amid hearty laughter, "and I am the last approach to it, but as family life is suffering generously from the assault from without, and healthy family life is required as the seed of state and the guarantee of individual it is paramount that home life be not robbed of its influence in moulding the youth of our children."

That was the reason that auto pleasure driving, and continual picture shows were denounced when taken too seriously.

Pointing his remarks particularly to young men and young women, the speaker entreated the youth of Canada not to give way to the spirit of disdain, and to live for other reasons than that of merely seeing what they could get out of life.

"By the strict perseverance, character and self denial, typical of our forefathers, we should strive to honor our heritage through their sacrifices, by making full preparation for what we owe to present and future generations along the same lines. Then we may lay ourselves at rest and pass on a heritage built upon the strong foundation of home and family life," the speaker said.

Time to Think

The strong, purpose and virile lives lead by the United Empire Loyalists have supplied the pith and power to Canada, the speaker averred, those lives at the happy fireside, when the day's labors were ended. We should all take from the past what was regarded as worth while considering, talk it over, set the habit, and take half an hour now and again for reflection and thought on all these subjects which were brought to our attention.

In sketching briefly the history of the United Empire Loyalists Sir Geo. explained that four generations had lived through history since the commencing of the band of pilgrims of British stock in 1784. Describing the inherent qualities of the British race and the national character of our other nations. It had been this grand characteristic of the British race which had made the Empire what it was today, and continue to be the finest and surest guarantee of its permanence.

As we glorify in it, and feel its essence in our veins, it makes an impression upon our characteristics, and makes for the highest human development.

On June 16th, 1784, seven boatloads of Loyalists came up the St. Lawrence River to Adolphustown and finally to the Bay of Quinte district. A chain of settlement posts from Halifax to Detroit, were soon set up, furnishing lots and acres for the new comers to a strange land.

History of Struggle

Then came the struggles in which character found a prominent part, and where inscriptions found themselves planted, with room to grow, and soil in which to multiply. From the Atlantic to the Middle lakes, the old frontier kept the uninhabited background for the uses and the work of the British Empire. This background branched out until today there were nine millions of people to the Pacific and back. Canada had worked out its own happiness in the betterment of its own people, with that great conservatism, justice, and moral right which had steadied the world, and would continue to do so. And yet Canada continued to expand. Small islands of the far north are being inhabited and all over the world, outposts are being established, with the British flag flying. Forced justice, character and fibre had been the powers which have steadied the humanity of the world.

Commenting upon the thousand points of inquiry which have been made by young Canada recently who are putting up the question, "Who are those Loyalists anyway?" Sir George drew a lesson for Canadians, from nations like China, Japan and the ancient Romans.

"The peoples of those nations worship their brothers, a practice not popular in the British Empire, but a practice which after all supplies a lesson by which we might study the system of our brothers and forefathers, benefitting by their experiences. We might well benefit by learning the sternness, fibre and iron of the men of old, who were not flabby minded, which characteristic has made us conquerors as well," he said.

In watching the progress of the centuries, it might be seen that not much happened in this old world of ours by chance. There was a Hand above which made the change along which humanity guided itself. The Loyalists vindicated this.

Living Corner Stone

Amid deafening applause Sir George took his seat, and in his congratulatory remarks, Col. Ponton referred to him as "A living corner stone; well and truly laid."

Very W. B. W. S. Morden, K.C., President of the U.E.L. Association, in a short but pithy speech expressed his great pleasure at being present at this memorable celebration, and the happy event of the laying of the corner stone. Mr. Morden sketched briefly the salient events in Canadian history with which Loyalists were actively connected, from the time of their coming until Confederation, and told of the expansion of the Loyalists throughout various parts of Ontario, after their arrival in Canada in 1784.

Mr. Morden's address in full is as follows:

"Permit me in my capacity as President of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada composed of the descendants of the Loyalists of the American Revolution to voice the sincere appreciation of our Association for the signal honors conferred by the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario in acceding to the desire of the promoters of this memorial in summoning a meeting of Grand Lodge for the purpose of laying the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies.

We also wish, Most Worshipful Sir, to express our deep gratitude to you Grand Master and to the officers and members of Grand Lodge and the Masonic Craft generally, who have assisted and co-operated in the ceremonial.

Fitting Incident

It is most fitting that this stone should have been laid by the Fraternity as Sir John Johnston, the leader of the band of Loyalists, who came to the Bay of Quinte District in 1784, was himself a distinguished member of the Craft. When the treaty of peace was concluded in 1783 he was the official head of Capitular Masonry in the then Province of New York. There were many Masons among these Loyalists and in December, 1783, while wintering at Sorel, at their request, the Chaplain of the garrison at Quebec went down to Sorel and preached to them on St. John's Day.

On behalf of our Association I also wish to thank the members of the Committee and the citizens of the City of Belleville for the kindly thought which has prompted this memorial in honour of the pioneer Loyalists.

I would also congratulate them upon the wise selection of the site for the memorial. Tradition informs us that this was the first soil settled upon by the pioneers of this city. Just across the way to the south-east corner of Front and Dundas the first tavern was erected. Hugh Judge, a Quaker Missionary passed through here in 1799 and spent a night at that tavern. Although he writes with Quaker charity it is obvious from what he says that he did not like the accommodation. It is only fair to say that Hugh Judge was a teetotaler, and it may be that the strength and purity of the whiskey dispensed by the host, in the opinion of the early settlers, fully compensated for what the tavern lacked in the way of other comforts. Still after making all allowances the man would have been an optimist if he could have foreseen that from that humble beginning should have been evolved the splendid Hotel Quinte which is today the pride of this city.

Just across the way is the Wallbridge homestead which has also played a large part in its contribution to the development of this Province.

One may well adapt the words of Daniel Webster and say that the same Heaven is indeed over our head, the same river flows at our feet, but all else how changed.

Sense of Duty

The story of the U.E. Loyalists is known to you all. They acted throughout from a sense of duty and like all high and noble actions that spring from this source, the result has resounded to their honour and they have left behind them a glorious example for us to emulate.

What we say here today will not long be remembered but what they have done here will never be forgotten.

I would close by quoting the immortal words of Pericles, spoken in praise of the fallen heroes of Athens. These words were incorporated in an address given by Dr. J. Murray Clark,

K.C., of Toronto, Canada, at Annapolis Royal in 1921. They are as follows: "But each one, man to man, has won imperishable praise, each has gained a glorious grave—not that sepulchre of earth wherein they lie, but the living tomb of everlasting remembrance wherein their glory is enshrined, remembrance that will live on the lips, that will blossom in the deeds of their countrymen the world over. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes; monuments may arise and tablets be set up to them in their own land; but on far-off shores there is an abiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced; it is graven, not on stone or brass, but on the living heart of humanity. Take these men, then for your examples. Like them, remember that prosperity can be only for the free, that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have courage to defend it."

Impressive Ceremony

The ritualistic ceremony of laying the corner stone was exceedingly beautiful and deeply impressive. Most Wor. Bro. Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., immediate Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, acted as Grand Master and received from His Worship Mayor Mikel the silver trowel with which the corner stone was well and truly laid. R. W. Bro. G. Sterling Ryerson acted as Past Grand Master.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Col. S. S. Lazier acting as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. W. S. Herrington, K.C., Grand Senior Warden and V. Wor. Bro. W. S. Morden, K.C., acting as grand junior warden applied to the stone the Masonic working tools, the plumb-rule and pronounced the stone to be of the proper design and dimensions, "well made, truly laid, well proved, true and trusty."

Rt. Wor. Bro. F. E. O'Flynn, acting as grand treasurer, deposited in the cavity of the stone the several coins of the realm. Rt. Wor. Bro. W. M. Logan, Grand Secretary, deposited documents containing the names of the high officials, both civic and grand lodge.

Poured Wine

V. Wor. Bro. Ponton then poured over the stone the symbolic corn, wine and oil with Wor. Bro. W. E. Vick, of Bloomfield, V. Wor. Bro. J. O. Herity and Wor. Bro. Ainsworth, of Wellington, acting respectively as the bearers of the cornucopia and the ewers of wine and oil.

The other grand lodge officers or their representatives were Grand Pursuivant V.W.B., F. Y. Barraclough; Grand Director of Ceremonies, R.W. Bro. J. M. Empey; Grand Chaplain, Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. R. C. Blagrove, D.D.; Deputy Grand Chaplains, Bros. Rev. Dr. F. E. Malott and Rev. A. S. Kerr; Grand Organist, Bro. W. E. Wheatley; Grand Senior Deacon, Rt. Wor. Bro. W. O. Adams; Grand Stewards, W. Bros. Hall, J. Stevenson, H. Thompson.

The Hundredth Psalm and "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," were sung by the brethren during the progress of the ceremony with the Argyle Light Infantry band giving the musical accompaniment. Bro. Al. Stillman sang with fine expression as a vocal solo, "Open the Gates of the Temple." (Taken from "The Daily Intelligencer" of June 18th, 1924.)

MAJOR GRANT INSTILLS TRUE PATRIOTISM

"A high note in Canadian patriotism, and the patriotism of Belleville was struck here this morning at the Court House lawns, when eighteen hundred High School, Public School and Separate School children of the city neatly dressed, standing at attention and singing "The Maple Leaf," waved tiny flags which they carried amid deafening applause from hundreds of parents and celebration guests who jammed the spacious grounds.

The school children, carrying banners, marched to the lawns led by the 15th Argyle Band and their teachers, P. C. McLaurin, Principal of the B. H. S. leading.

W. D. Robb, Vice President of the C. N. R., presented Miss Margaret Blaind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blaind, with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for her bravery in rescuing from certain death, an innocent tot who sat on the C.N.R. tracks just west of the city, while a heavy train approached.

Major Dr. W. L. Grant, LL.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, delivered an address during the ceremonies, Chairman George Woodley, of the Board of Education extending greetings. Mayor Mikel presided, and introduced Mayor W. W. Hiltz of Toronto.

Patriotic songs by the children, school songs and "Yells" caused thrills and ripples of laughter respectively.

While making the presentation address, both Mr. Robb and Miss Blaind were targets for a battery of movie machines, and a panoramic photograph of the school children was taken while they sang "O Canada" and waved their flags.

Remember Always

In a neat and well worded address, Major Grant urged upon the children the importance of their continued commemoration of the United Empire Loyalists and what they stood for—British traditions.



In the Early Days the nearest Court Sitzings for what is now Belleville was Adolphustown.

"It is a noble thought to commemorate the Loyalists," said the speaker, whose mother was a descendant of the Loyalists. "For they set the mark in Canada." Now the question in our minds is, how best, in our lives, can we commemorate them. The answer is for us to perpetuate in Canada, the British traditions of law and order, and not the revolutionary traditions of the opponents of the United Empire Loyalists.

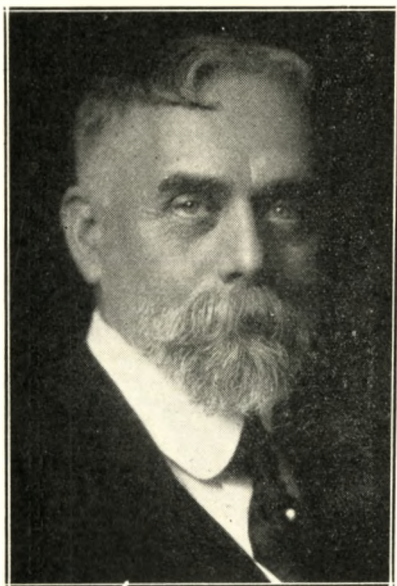
"It is a great thing to have loyalty in time of war, and the suffering, sacrifices and achievements of Canadian soldiers in the Great War will go down in history, on a par with the greatest military achievements in history. But to have loyalty in time of peace is also great, because it upholds British and U.E.L. traditions. Revolution is not freedom, law is freedom."

Continuing, Major Grant pointed out that it was not necessary for Canadians to copy everything English, but sound minded thinkers as they are, to believe in reform as did the Loyalists. It was wise, however, to fight for reform along peaceful and argumentative lines, and not be revolutionary.

Addressing his remarks to the boys particularly, the Major asked that they always be clean in speech, sportsmanship and life in its entirety, for they "showed" themselves each time they made a breach. They should always show respect for the lives of others, and freedom of speech should ever be strongly adhered to.

"Study the ways of other nations and gain by them," advised the educator. "Go out and work for Canada, and lay the spoils of your achievement at her feet. Always cultivate a love for law and a respect for education."

On Thursday, June 19th, a Pilgrimage was made to Adolphustown. A large number of people went by boat and a number of others went by motor vehicle. A dinner was served at noon and addresses were delivered by the Warden of the County of Lennox and Addington, the Reeve of Adolphustown, Jos. Allison, and others.



**THE LATE THE RT. HON.
SIR GILBERT PARKER, BART.**

Former author, former Member of the British Parliament and of the Late Lord Salisbury's Government. He and Lady Parker are buried in their private mausoleum in the Belleville cemetery. Son of the late Joseph Parker of Belleville.

ren with their bows and arrows. The squaws pitch the tents and squat before them while the men light the fire and hold a primitive dance. They included a chief, counsellors, scouts, braves, visiting bands (composed of true Mohawks, descendants of Chief Joseph Brant) Indian woman and children. This was most realistically portrayed.

BIG SPECTACLE IN FAIR GROUNDS IS MARVELLOUS

Taken from "The Daily Intelligencer." June 18, 1924.

Stupendous and beautiful was the Historical Pageant and Panorama of the early settlement and development of Upper Canada last night at the Fair Grounds, under the direction of Mr. Lehr M. Knowles.

In prologue, trumpeters announce the arrival of Miss Belleville (Miss Gwenn Lazier) and her eleven attendants and she makes an address of welcome. Enter Miss Canada (Miss Hilda McTear) and Provinces (Misses Bessie McCormick, Grace MacIntosh, Kathleen Simmons, Helen Sinclair, Laura Churchill, Doris Roe, Marian Chapman, Thyra Ketcheson, Sylvia Ross, Valeire Wrightmeyer, Helen Cooper, Helen Springer, Nora Wallbridge, and Evelyn McLaurin). A response to Miss Belleville's welcome was made by Miss Canada, after which they all retired.

Father time—(Mr. Herchimer Aylesworth) announced in sonorous tones the dawning of creation. Then followed "Creation girls" of uniform height in airy little frocks of pink and some in yellow followed by "flower girls" in similar attire again followed by "land and sky girls" in gowns of blue and green. They work to a rapid climax and run in confusion and hide under cover of the forest when the voice of men breaks the still harmony of nature.

The second episode depicts the arrival of the Red man. A typical Indian band with squaws carrying the load walk before the men and child-

Mark First Arrivals

Kente, now Belleville marked the place where 225 years ago two Sulpician priests, Frs. Fenelon (Frank Domenico) and Trouvé (A Donohue) conducted a mission among the Indians. Governor Denonville lured some of the Red men to capture in 1687 and nothing further is known of Kente until the Loyalists arrived, and this was ably portrayed by the surveyor (S. C. License) and his officers (Jas. Alexander and John Clark). Symbolic dances depicted the spirit of the wilderness with the powers of the river forest and mist.

The sufferings of the settlers, deprivations and the fight and final victory over Fever, Famine and Death was symbolized. The part of the settler was taken by Mr. F. E. O'Flynn.

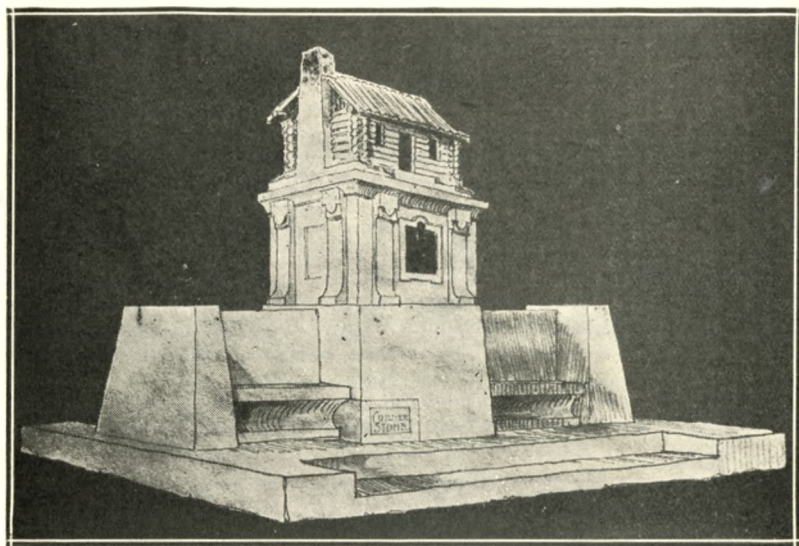
Then came the United Empire Loyalists to these shores—some in boats, others with their worldly possessions in bundles, drawn by a pair of oxen. This was an interesting feature.

The Celebration was carried on by an incorporated organization called the United Empire Loyalists Celebration, 1924. One of the Vice-Presidents of this organization was the late the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., U.E.L., whose picture appears on the previous page.

(Taken from The Daily Ontario of September 8th, 1924)

THOUSANDS ATTEND TODAY'S CEREMONY AT PARK ENTRANCE

At three o'clock this afternoon the log cabin at Victoria Park entrance commemorating the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the landing of the United Empire Loyalists, was unveiled by His Honor Colonel Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. The removal of the large Union Jack from the structure was witnessed by thousands of citizens and the students and pupils of all the city schools. Lowering skies threatening rain held many from the ceremonies.



U. E. L. MONUMENT AT BELLEVILLE

His Worship Mayor Mikel, who instituted the holding of the celebration here in June delivered the civic address. Col. S. S. Lazier, president of the "U.E.L. Celebration Corporation, 1924" which arranged for the erection of the memorial, was chairman of the proceedings.

On platform with the chairman were representatives of patriotic and military organizations, descendants of Loyalists, and members of the Committee. The Argyll Light Infantry Band led in the music.

On the platform were Col. S. S. Lazier, president; Mayor W. C. Mikel, K.C., Charles Hanna, Chairman of the United Empire Loyalist Citizens' Committee; Past Grand Master, Col. W. N. Ponton; W. S. Herrington, K.C.; J. Arnold Thomson; Archdeacon Beamish; Col. D. Barrager; R. H. Ketcheson; Judge Wills; Warden C. S. Rollins; Ex-Mayor Bennett; W. H. Ireland, M.P.P.; J. D. McMillan; Lt.-Col. R. Vanderwater, D.S.O., and others.

"The last stage in connection with the U.E.L. celebration of 1924 which marked an event, unequalled in history, the landing of the Loyalists," said the chairman, Col. Lazier.

"They builded better than they knew, their coming made Canada for all time safe to the British crown. They were not all British subjects originally, but when opportunity offered they took their stand for they had received just as fair treatment under the British flag."

"That week in June last will go down in history," the chairman remarked, referring to the incidents of the week of June 16th.

"You all know there are memorials at Adolphustown and other places and it is fitting we should have some memorial here, where so many of their descendants lived. So this unpretentious, inexpensive, memorial was designed and in passing let me say we are under a debt of gratitude to that talented architect, J. Arnold Thompson."

Col. Lazier said "we have forgotten too long that we have no memorial to our dead soldiers in Flanders Fields," and gave notice of a plan to erect shortly a war memorial on the Armouries lawn.

Lieut.-Governor Cockshutt was introduced as Ontario's most democratic Governor in history. His speech was brief, for rain was falling, and as he spoke the fall increased.

"The celebration did much to bring before the people of Ontario the historic work of the Loyalists. They were the men and women of yesterday," said he, "You are the men and women of today."

He urged that each one should do something for his and her country and remarked that it did not need to be anything that attracted great attention, even some little thing in the home. In that way each one would have something to do with the upbuilding of the nation. Addressing the boys and girls, he remarked that they were the men and women of tomorrow, for whom their parents were justly anxious that they should have correct ideals ever before them and find their correct place in life, that they should grow up in the fear of God. "If those old U.E. Loyalists could come back, I think they would say: 'Let our God be your God and do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.'"

"Boys and girls, remember your country, your home," said the Lieutenant-Governor as he drew aside the flag from the memorial. The band played the National Anthem.

Mrs. W. H. Gill, of Trenton, sang "O Canada" and at this juncture the meeting place was transferred to the armouries, where Mr. W. S. Herrington was to speak.

His Worship Mayor Mikel also delivered an address eulogizing the patriotism of the Loyalists.

The text of Mayor Mikel's address follows:

"Colonel, your Honor Henry Cockshutt, Lt.-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

As Mayor of the city of Belleville I have much pleasure in welcoming you to Belleville because of the importance of the office you hold, of the ceremony which occasions your visit and also because you have endeared yourself personally to so many of our citizens.

In 1816, 103 years ago, Sir Francis Gore, accompanied by his wife, Lady Bella Gore, honored this community with its first visit of a Lieutenant-Governor. Belleville was then Thurlow Village, sometimes called Meyers Creek, and had a population of about 150 persons. That visit had a far reaching effect, because at it Belleville received its name, chosen to commemorate the visit, by adopting the first syllable of Lady Bella Gore's name.

The territory comprising the City of Belleville was settled originally by United Empire Loyalists and Belleville is the first City in Canada to erect a monument to their memory. The monument is plain, simple, inexpensive and enduring, to typify the conditions of the early pioneer. The representation of the log cabin reminds us of their first home and suggests the sacrifices made, the services rendered and the hardships endured by these people to remain loyal to the Empire.

The Province of which Your Honor is the Executive Head was settled by the people whom the monument unveiled by you today is intended to commemorate. The late Honorable Sir Richard Cartwright, speaking of the settlement of Ontario by the United Empire Loyalists



COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT

Former Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, Brantford, Ontario.

said, "All other colonies have been formed by men who sought to better their condition, or were formed by the Government of Great Britain, or obtained by conquest, but Ontario stands alone as the colony formed by men making great sacrifices to maintain their allegiance to Great Britain."

The late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., said "Their feelings sprang from a pure source. Their loyalty was sincere, for it led to sacrifice of prosperity, of country, of kindred and friends."

That they were a liberty-loving people was shown by the fact that they threw open the doors of the New Province to the people of the new republic, the States of which had banished so many of the Loyalist leaders. That they were humane and peaceful is evidenced by the absence of wars with the Indians. That they were courageous fighters is established by the fact, that after having lost out in an eight-year war, undaunted they turned their faces northward to do battle with the native forests and the wild animals, for new homes.

The Eighth of September is an important anniversary in the history of the Province, because it was on the eighth of September, 1783, that seven ship loads of Loyalists set sail from New York City, convoyed by the brig "Hope" on a two thousand mile journey for the Bay of Quinte District, where they arrived on the 16th of June, 1784.

May your term of office continue to be one of advantage to the province and honor to yourself."

OLD BOYS' REUNION

In 1905, a committee of citizens decided to inaugurate a form of Celebration called an Old Boys' Reunion or Old Home Week to be held every five years, the object being to fix a definite period in the summer time when all former residents of Belleville and vicinity who should desire to visit Belleville might have a better opportunity of meeting former friends who perhaps like themselves have taken up other residence elsewhere.



GROUP OF CITIZENS AND FORMER CITIZENS PARTICIPATING IN
O.B.R. 1905

Back Row—Left to right: G. E. Connelly, Rochester, N.Y.; Geo. B. Newberry, St. Louis, Mo.; Alf. Gillen, Belleville; H. B. Hungerford, Chicago, Ill; Pierce Kingsley, Syracuse, N.Y.; R. E. Lazier, Belleville; W. C. Mikel, K.C., Belleville; A. M. Foster, Cleveland, Ohio.

Centre Row: Left to Right—D. Barragar, Belleville; W. H. Holton, Detroit, Mich; His Honour Judge J. F. Wills, Belleville; Dr. Coleman, Tacoma, Wash; Mayor C. N. Sulman, Belleville; Geo. E. Harris, New York City; Alex. D. Robertson, Findlay, O; D. Riechoff, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Geo. Morton, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Front Row: Left to Right: Owen M. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; Bert Diamond, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Frank Lewis, Vancouver, B.C.; I. H. Wallace, Niagara Falls; W. P. McMahon, Belleville; A. E. Fish, Belleville; S. L. R. Titus, St. Paul, Minn.

These celebrations were carried on in 1905, 1910, 1920, 1925 and 1930. There was no Celebration in 1915 owing to the fact that the great European war was then in progress in which some 2,000 men from Belleville and vicinity were engaged. The officers who carried on the Celebration during these years were as follows:

1905 — July 22, 23, 24, 25

Hon. Pres.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell
President—William Johnston

Secretary—Arthur McGinnis
Treasurer—J. W. Johnson

1910 — July 23, 24, 25, 26 — Officers of Reunion

Honorary President—Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
K.C.M.G.

Honorary Vice-Presidents — Wm. Johnson,
Arthur McGinnis, W. B. Northrup,
M.P., E. Guss Porter, M.P., J. W. John-
son, M.P.P.

President—D. V. Sinclair

Treasurer—Mayor L. W. Marsh

Secretary—Col. W. N. Ponton.

Chairman of Committees:

Entertainment—Dr. Horace A. Yeomans

Reception—W. J. Hudson

Finance—J. V. Jenkins

Decoration—W. Ross Ostrom

Transportation—Arthur McGie

Billeting and Accommodation — Ald. R. C.
Chown

Printing and Publicity—Harry J. Clarke

Parade—John J. B. Flint

President Board of Trade—W. B. Deacon

Chairman Board of Education—
W. S. Morden

Chairman Separate School Board—
P. J. Wimms.



**GROUP OF CITIZENS AND FORMER CITIZENS PARTICIPATING
IN O.B.R. 1910**

Back Row, left to right—Dr. Alex. McDonald, Birmingham, Ala.; Mark Dulmage, Guelph; Geo. A. Dame, New York; Wm. H. Johnston, New York; G. P. Bullen, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Lalond; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. P. Dempsey, Detroit, Mich.; John McGie, El Reno, Okla.; Harry Connors, Marmora.

Second Row, left to right—A. Vivian, Winnipeg, Man.; C. D. McCarty, Chicago; T. J. Chanks, Hamilton; F. W. Burrows, Toronto; Jas. Johnson, Boston; Jas. A. VanAllen, Rochester, N.Y.; C. M. Brennan, Bradford, Penn.; Geo. Good, Rochester, N.Y.; Ed. Doyle, Toronto.

Third Row, left to right—Arthur W. James, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. F. Lynch, Chicago, Ill.; Lt.-Col. S. S. Lazier, Belleville; Mayor L. W. Marsh, Belleville; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C., N.G., Belleville; Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville; D. V. Sinclair, Belleville; Col. M. J. Hendrick (U.S. Consul), Belleville; Geo. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Row, left to right—R. H. Connor, Buffalo, N.Y.; R. E. Lazier, Belleville; Owen M. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; Jas. Cunnings, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Mikel, K.C. (City Solicitor), Belleville; W. C. Keith, Wilmette, Ill.; Arthur T. Johnson, Boston, N.Y.; W. J. Embury, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Front Row, left to right—J. M. Beckett, Winnipeg, Man.; Bert Lennox, Winnipeg, Man.; P. J. Farrell, Rochester, N.Y.



**GROUP OF CITIZENS AND FORMER CITIZENS PARTICIPATING
IN THE O.B.R. 1920**

First Row (sitting)—W. B. Deacon, A. H. Ketcheson, Arthur Johnson, Chas. Hanna.
Second Row—Jas. Roy, E. Gus Porter, M.P., W. B. Riggs, Col. S. S. Lazier, Judge J. F. Wills, John W. Walker.
Third Row—D. V. Sinclair, Curtis Bogart, J. Hurley, M.P., Chief J. Newton, J. J. B. Flint, Alfred Gillen, B. L. Hyman.
Fourth Row (standing)—W. C. Mikel, K.C., J. V. C., Truaisch, Col. D. Barrager, Chas. Rosevear, Toronto.

1920—July 24, 25, 26, 27

Executive Officers:

Hon. President—Lieut. Col. S. S. Lazier
Hon. Vice-Presidents—Thomas Ritchie, Jas. A. Roy, E. Guss Porter, K.C.M.P., J. M. Hurley, R. J. Graham, Geo. Wallbridge, Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., D. V. Sinclair, J. J. B. Flint, C. N. Sulman, Curtis Bogart, John Newton, J. W. Walker, W. Jeffers Diamond, John McKeown, J. E. Walmsley.
President—His Honour Judge Wills
Vice-Presidents—W. C. Mikel, K.C., W. B. Deacon, H. W. Ackerman.

Secretary—Arthur L. Johnson
Assist. Secretary—P. H. Wills
Chairmen of Committees:
Finance—H. F. Ketcheson
Entertainment—Chas. Hanna
Decoration—A. C. McFee
Accommodation—J. V. C. Truaisch
Information—R. Ketcheson
Transportation—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Allen
Parades—Lieut. Col. D. Barragar
Reception—Alf. Gillen.

1925 — August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Executive Officers:

Hon. President—Col. S. S. Lazier.
Hon. Vice Presidents — H. W. Ackerman, Rev. Dr. E. N. Baker, Lt. Col. D. Barragar, Ven. Archdeacon George E. Beamish, S. Burrows, T. S. Carman, W. S. Cook, L. B. Cooper, Samuel Curry, W. B. Deacon, His Honor Judge G. E. Deroche, W. J. Diamond, J. J. B. Flint, His Honor Judge E. B. Fraleck, His Worship Mayor W. C. Mikel, K.C., Rev. A. L. Geen, R. J. Graham, Chas. Hanna, M.P., J. V. Jenkins, H. F. Ketcheson, Rev. Father Killeen, Lt.-Col. L. W. Marsh, S. Masson, K.C., E. F. Milburn,

Arthur McGie, John McKeown, J. D. McMillan, John Newton, W. H. Nugent, F. E. O'Flynn, Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., E. Guss Porter, K.C., James A. Roy, Charles N. Sulman, Robert Tannahill, L. Terwilligar, Addison Vandervoort, George Wallbridge, J. E. Walmsley, D. M. Waters, Capt. P. H. Wills.
President—His Honour Judge J. F. Wills.
Vice-Presidents—Donald Blecker, R. D. Macaulay, Major R. D. Ponton, George Dulmage, Lt. Col. E. D. O'Flynn.
Secretary—H. A. Fish.
Assist. Secretary—Hope McGinnis.
Treasurer—B. L. Hyman.

Committees:

Finance—H. W. Greenleaf, Chairman; C. Dier, Charles Dolan, J. Elliott, H. E. Fairfield, Ald. George Foster, A. D. Harper, A. Jones, George Ketcheson, Eugene LaRoche, W. A. Parker, W. E. Scott, A. Y. Snider, R. Sanders.

Entertainment—Chas. E. Hanna, M.P., Chairman; H. A. Thompson, Vice Chairman; W. Aselstine, Chief Brown (Fire Dept.), Col. G. B. Beggy, E. R. Hinchey, Ald. J. Manley, Leo Manley, T. P. J. Powers, King Rogers, C. St. Charles, George Tice, L. Walmsley.

Publicity Committee—Mayor W. C. Mikel, K.C., Chairman; E. T. Cherry, W. L. Doyle, A. Davis, S. B. Dawson, A. E. Donohue, F. W. Goodman, N. Glintz, J. O. Herity, Ald. P. Harrison, T. N. Little, H. W. Morton, N. McLeod, J. C. McCarthy, C. Tice.

Parade Committee—Leo Manley, Chairman; Lt.-Col. D. Barragar, W. J. Brown, Chief of Fire Dept.; Ald. Dawes, Major R. J. E. Graham, A. Kidd, Chief Constable, Ald. A. H. Ketcheson, P. C. McLaurin, Major McManus, M. W. Mott, Ald. W. H. Patterson, C. F. Simpkins, Lou Soule, Ald. Sam Treverton, Lt.-Col. R. Vanderwater, A. C. Wilkins, Leon Walmsley.

Decoration Committee—Robert Sills, Chairman; C. D. Campbell, (City Engineer); T. H. Coppin, S. E. Carman, J. Cook, Charles Dolan, Bert Findlay, Jack McIntosh, T. P. J. Powers, Ald. W. Parrish, Ald. C. Ruttan, O. H. Scott, G. Sinclair, W. C. Springer, F. W. Smythe, A. H. Stillman, Alf. Symons, C. J. Symons, W. Walshe, R. Wotten, H. Wolff.

Invitation Committee—J. A. Kerr, Chairman; R. E. Collins, J. D. McMillan, W. H. Nugent, J. C. Panter, M. Sprague, T. Y. Wills.

Printing and Stationery—Mark Sprague, Chairman; Ald. A. Robinson.

Reception—Alf. Gillen, Chairman; Mayor W. C. Mikel, H. W. Greenleaf and all officers of the Association.

Information—Lt.-Col. A. P. Allen, Chairman; J. V. Doyle.

Accommodation—J. V. C. Truaisch, Chairman.

**OFFICERS OF THE BELLEVILLE O.B.A. OF THE UNITED STATES**

Formed July 26th, 1920, at Belleville, with some of the officers of the 1920 Old Boys' Reunion. Group taken July 27th, 1920:

Front Row, left to right—John W. Covert, Rochester, N.Y.; W. B. Deacon, Belleville; Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Vice President, U.S. Ass'n, Nebraska.

Second Row, left to right—L. W. Clement, Vice President, U.S. Ass'n, Rochester; Capt. W. Robertson, Vice Pres. U.S. Ass'n, Chicago; James S. Johnson, Vice Pres. and Sec.-Treas. U.S. Ass'n, Boston; Col. S. S. Lazier, Belleville; W. H. Holden, Pres. U.S. Ass'n, Grosse Ile, Mich.; Chas. F. Holden, Vice Pres. U.S. Ass'n, Toledo.

Back Row, left to right—J. George Keyes, Rochester, N.Y.; W. C. Mikel, K.C., Belleville; Mark Dulmage, Guelph, Ont.; D. V. Sinclair, Belleville; A. D. E. Peterson, 2nd Vice Pres. U.S. Ass'n, Chicago; D. Adna Brown, Vice Pres. U.S. Ass'n, Philadelphia.



**GROUP OF CITIZENS AND FORMER CITIZENS PARTICIPATING
IN OLD BOYS' REUNION, 1925**

The following are the names of some of those included in the picture:
First Row (sitting)—Arthur Johnston; Chas. Hanna, Ex-Mavor, Ex.-M.P.
 Donald Campbell, C. D. Campbell, Herbert Fish, Joe Adamson, H. F.
 McMullen, His Worship Mavor W. C. Mikel, K.C., H. McGinnis, Blake
 Chown, Bert McCoy, Ernie Bullen, F. Flynn, Jas. Foley, Rev. Arch-
 deacon Beamish, Wm. Dawes, P. H. Tilley.
Second Row (kneeling)—Alf. Gillen, Postmaster; Walter Symons, W.
 Walker, Reg. Geen, J. A. Roy, J. V. C. Truaisch, Asst. Postmaster, J.
 J. B. Flint, J. G. Keys, Col. S. S. Lazier, Local Master, Cap. Robertson,
 Ed. Tickell.
Third Row (standing)—John Nelson, Fire Chief Brown, John Hinchley, Col.
 Barrager, Geo. Grills, Ex-Mavor, J. E. Walmslev, J. A. Kerr, Local
 Registrar; W. B. Deacon; Dr. Fones, T. P. J. Powers, P. J. O'Neil, John
 Covert, Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C.; Miles Wilkinson, Jos. Lessard, W.
 Parish, A. Tilley, Geo. Tilley.
Fourth Row (standing)—R. A. Carman, W. Greatrix, J. Tickell, Angus
 Dixon, H. B. Day, J. Nelson, H. L. Chown, Geo. Baker, Geo. Wall-
 bridge, Robert Tannahill, Jas. Barrett, J. Root, E. J. Butler, His Honour
 Judge J. A. Forin, Fred Baker, F. Johnson.

Transportation—J. D. MacMillan, Chairman; T. H. Coppin, S. R. Burrows, H. C. Thompson,
 W. Walshe.

Floral—A. R. Symons, Chairman; J. B. Frindlay, T. Blackburn, C. J. Symons, Geo. Bonisteel.

1930 — August 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th

Executive Officers—

Hon. Past President—His Honour Judge J. F. Wills.

Honorary Presidents—Ex-Mavor H. W. Ackerman, Lt.-Col. A. P. Allan, Rev. Dr. E. N. Baker,
 Lt.-Col. D. Barrager, Dr. C. W. Bishop, Ex-Mavor Geo. Bennett, Robt. Bogle, S. R. Burrows,
 Samuel Curry, W. B. Deacon, John Elliott, His Honor Judge G. E. Deroche, J. V. Doyle, His
 Honor Judge E. B. Fraleck, Rev. E. L. Geen, Alf. Gillen, R. J. Graham, Ex-Mavor R. J. E.
 Graham, Charles E. Hanna, Ex-M.P., Senator H. H. Horsey, W. J. Hume, W. H. Ireland,
 M.P., J. V. Jenkins, H. F. Ketcheson, Rev. Father Killeen, E. H. LaRoche, Arthur McGie,
 John McKeown, Ald. J. D. McMillan, W. H. Morton, John Newton, W. H. Nugent, Col. W.
 N. Ponton, K.C., Jas. A. Roy, Chas. N. Sulman, Robert Tannahill, W. E. Tummon, M.P.,
 Addison Vandervoort, Geo. Wallbridge, J. E. Walmsley, D. M. Waters, Capt. P. H. Wills,
 Ex-Mavor C. E. Wilmot, Fisher Wilmore.

President—W. C. Mikel, K.C.

Vice-Presidents—Major R. D. Ponton, K.C., Geo. Dulmage, His Worship Mayor G. A. Reid,
 Ex-Mavor H. Greenleaf, Leo. B. Biggs.

Secretary—C. C. Fraleck.

Assistant Secretaries—Hope McGinnis, Miss Jennie Hanna.

Treasurer—B. L. Hyman.

Assistant Treasurer—H. D. Bateman.

Committees:

Invitation—Hope McGinnis, Chairman; J. D. O'Flynn, E. A. Geen, R. Colling, J. A. Kerr, W.
 N. Belair, C. S. Walker, J. V. C. Truaisch, J. V. Doyle, B. Doctor, H. Johnson.

Information—J. O. Herity, Chairman, Ald. J. Fisher, F. Wiggins, J. D. Ryan, J. W. Holmes, R.
 E. Orr.

Transportation—T. H. Coppin, Chairman; J. Davidson, H. C. Thompson, W. A. Walsh, Ald.
 G. H. Griffin.

Decoration—F. W. Smyth, Chairman; Charles Mott, W. Embury, Ted. Esbough, Geo. Forrie, John Henderson, Ald. G. H. French, Ald. Chas. Hyde.

Accommodation—W. J. Carter, Chairman; H. A. Thompson, G. A. Kingsley, J. B. Ryan, Leon Walmsley, Gerald Jenkins

Entertainment—Chas. E. Hanna, Ex-M.P., Chairman; W. Aselstine, W. Turner, A. E. Zealley, E. R. Hinchey, Wm. Rogers, Ald. Geo. Tice, Ald. H. Armstrong, J. St. Louis, Alf. Lazier, Jos. Imlah, R. Philbin, H. Legate, J. Shortt, Ald. J. D. MacMillan, Richard Snell, Geo. H. Stokes, H. A. Thompson, Harry Walker, S. E. Burrows.

Reception Committee—Alf. Gillen, Chairman, Members of all Committees.

Finance—W. B. Deacon, Chairman; Mayor G. A. Reid, Ald. Woodley, Chas. T. Dolan, H. E. Fairfield, H. Saunders, B. L. Hyman, Lt.-Col. R. J. E. Graham, Mack Robertson, H. W. Ackerman, H. Stock, Rev. A. L. Geen, Chas. E. Hanna, Hope McGinnis, G. A. C. Weir, W. A. Parker, C. Waite, E. V. Ilsey.

Floral—David Farrell, Chairman; W. Harvey, Miss Helena Lynch, Miss Lorraine Bell, T. H. Coppin, Mrs. A. Salt, A. R. Symons, J. B. Findlay, P. G. Denike, Mrs. G. A. Bonisteel, H. Moore, W. C. Reid, R. Philbin, A. F. Wesley, C. J. Symons, Ald. F. Pinkston.



**GROUP OF CITIZENS AND FORMER CITIZENS PARTICIPATING
IN THE O. B. R. 1930**

Top Row, left to right—F. A. Beamish, Birmingham, Ala.; M. B. Dulmage, Owen Sound; G. B. Vanblaricom, Toronto; His Honor Judge, J. F. Wills, Hon. Pres.; J. R. Finkle, Los Angeles, Calif.; C. S. Hulme, Montreal; Rev. A. L. Geen, Belleville; James S. Johnson, Boston, Mass.

Second Row, left to right—Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Hon. Pres.; Chas. Hanna, Ex-M.P., Wm. (King) Rogers, Belleville; T. H. Coppin, Belleville; H. C. Thompson, Belleville; Wm. Andres, Minneapolis, Minn.

Third Row, left to right—B. L. Hyman, Treas. Belleville; W. B. Deacon, Ch. of Finance, Belleville; Mayor Geo. A. Reid, Belleville; President W. C. Mikel, K.C., Magistrate and Local Master, Belleville; C. C. Fra-leck, Sec. Belleville; Hope McGinnis, Asst. Sec., Belleville; His Honour Judge J. A. Forin, Vancouver, B.C.

Bottom Row, left to right—David Farrell, Belleville; W. J. Carter, Belleville; L. E. Walmsley, Belleville; F. W. Smythe, Belleville.



The above picture shows, among others, the following persons on the platform in front of the Court House, participating in the opening ceremonies; W. C. Mikel, K.C.; W. J. Stewart, Mayor of Toronto; George Tice, Mayor of Belleville; Wm. Ireland, M.P.P.; Piper Jas. Clarke; Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Hope McGinnis, Health Inspector; Harry Stock, City Treasurer, A. W. Laver, Commissioner of Welfare, Toronto; Rev. Dr. E. N. Baker; George Jordan, Warden of the County of Hastings.

CELEBRATION MARKING CENTENNIAL OF BELLEVILLE AS AN INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITY AND ALSO COMMEMORATING THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF UPPER CANADA BY THE U.E. LOYALISTS AT BELLEVILLE

JUNE 16 - 22nd, 1934

The following was the program of events at the Celebration:

1. Queen City Midway will be on Victoria Park each day and evening, first-class attractions.
2. Sunday—Special services in the churches, and in the evening after church a sacred concert.
3. Monday Morning—At 10 a.m. formal opening ceremonies at which His Worship Mayor Stewart of Toronto and Major H. H. Vanwart, President of the U.E.L. Association, of Toronto, and other speakers will address the gathering, on the Court House lawn. If the weather is unsatisfactory these ceremonies will be held in the Armouries.
4. Realistic scene by the Mohawk Indians at Victoria Park, Monday and Tuesday evening, illustrating the landing of the Loyalist Indians on the Tyendinaga Reserve after the close of the American Revolutionary War.
5. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the Collegiate Auditorium a magnificent pageant, illustrating the early settlement of Belleville, coupled with artistic dances and drills and beautiful scenic effects.
6. Trades parade, Wednesday afternoon, on Front and other Streets.
7. Boat races and swimming races at Victoria park each day.
8. Sports and games in the Arena, armouries.
9. Baseball games, tennis tournaments.
10. Indian Ladies' Baseball team.
11. Other attractions.

(The following account is an extract from The Ontario Intelligencer newspaper of June 18th, 1934):

PLANES ROAR OVER CITY AS MAYOR WM. STEWART OPENS CENTENNIAL HERE
Century of Growth is Symbolized by Squadron of Airships, and Painted in Glowing Words by Distinguished Visitors.

TRIBUTE PAID TO SPIRIT OF PAST

Mayor Stewart Joins Mayor Tice And City And County Dignitaries And Citizenry in Marking Centennial Opening

While a squadron of Royal Canadian Air Force planes roared and zoomed in royal welcome overhead, and citizens assembled in their hundreds on the historic court house lawn to assist in the ceremony, the official opening of Belleville's Centennial Celebration was carried out in colorful fashion by Mayor Stewart, of Toronto, shortly after ten o'clock this morning.

Members of the local city council, Hastings County councillors and representatives of the various churches, social organizations and fraternal societies turned out en masse to make the event one of the most picturesque and striking of the Celebration.

Assembled on the court house steps and lawn were Mayor Geo. O. Tice, aldermen of the city council, Warden of the County, Geo. Jordan, and several members of Hastings County Council, W. H. Ireland, county and public officials and representatives of the various churches. On one side were stationed members of the Belleville Municipal Band whose music had been especially selected for the occasion. In the interim, while awaiting the appearance of Mayor Stewart, Magistrate W. C. Mikel took the occasion to extend the greeting of the city to those present.

In his address, Mr. Mikel explained that they had assembled here for the express purpose of honoring the occasion of the completion of a century of progress from a hamlet in 1834 to a city in 1934. He asked every citizen to lend every support to the occasion.

From the centre of the court house steps, Mr. Mikel then introduced the various dignitaries in attendance and invited them to take part from the platform.

Guard of Honor

A slight delay was occasioned in the expected appearance of Mayor Stewart. Finally around Campbell Street corner swung a shiny new sedan, bearing license number A-5000. It pulled to a halt in front of the court house steps on Pinnacle Street and immediately Mayor Tice and attendants formed a guard of honor to escort the welcome visitor from the street to the court house door. A roll of applause broke from the massed ranks of those on the lawn and walks as Mayor Stewart and Commissioner of Welfare A. W. Laver made their way to the steps. Here the party halted. Magistrate Mikel then stepped forward and completed his introduction of Mayor Tice. Belleville's Mayor was introduced by Mr. Mikel as a descendant of Colonel Tice, U. E. L. who had settled in this country when it was still but a wilderness, and had carried on his life's work in true British tradition. Mayor Tice acknowledging the introduction in turn stated that the duty he had been called upon to perform in introducing Belleville's distinguished visitor was a happy and pleasurable one.

"Toronto has always expressed its willingness to assist Belleville in any manner in which it could, and Mayor Stewart in particular had always been more than willing."

The duties of the Mayor of a city the size of Toronto were onerous and constant, explained Mayor Tice. That Mayor Stewart could spare the time and effort necessary to visit Belleville was indeed a tribute to this city.

City's Freedom

To Mayor Stewart and Commissioner Laver, Mayor Tice extended the freedom of the city and the best wishes of its residents.

To the tune of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" which the band struck up as he stepped forward, cane and hat in hand Mayor Stewart acknowledged the introduction with a wordless bow. He apologized briefly for his lateness and stated that since the warm weather had arrived he had been living on the Island. He had started for Belleville at seven o'clock this morning.

"It was raining in Toronto when we left," said Mayor Stewart looking up at the blue skies here. "I hope that your city is graced with good weather during the whole week."

"Toronto has been often called self centred," continued Mayor Stewart. "It, however, has never been parochial in its views and we in Toronto have always been glad and willing at all times to assist in any manner we could the effort of our neighbors. On this happy occasion, Toronto, the capital city of the Province, extends in whole-hearted fashion its congratulations and best wishes for the success we hope will crown your efforts on this momentous occasion."

Story of Two Cities

Mayor Stewart reviewed the growth of Toronto and the corresponding growth of the city of Belleville, and the contribution both cities had made to their country. People of any city were the same, whether they came from a small one or a larger one. Belleville, in particular had contributed greatly to Toronto's growth. Many former Bellevillians were now prominent and well known citizens of the larger city. "Ex-Mayor Wemp's grandfather came from Belleville" added Mayor Stewart "And," he continued "while we have no desire to depopulate Belleville, any resident who leaves here to take up residence in the capital city is indeed entirely welcome."

"No nation or city is better or greater than the calibre of its residents, and your city of Belleville is well represented in this manner."

Mayor Stewart urged Belleville to reaffirm her loyalty and allegiance to the Crown on this great occasion, and to strive ever to uphold the traditions and institutions of the great British Empire. "British principles and justice have always and will ever triumph."

To the glorious war dead Toronto's Mayor paid special tribute.

"They died that we may live in peace and security. We remember."

To representatives of the churches the fraternal societies and orders, Mayor Stewart made special mention, calling attention to the moral and spiritual guidance that was always available. "In this they, too, do their part in the upholding of the principles of our country. It is here that the true and fundamental ground work of good citizenship begins. Citizens of Belleville, may you always continue to grow and enjoy these."

"The colors of our flag are not of red only, but of the glorious red and white and blue that we have known so well since our earliest conception of citizenship. Long may it continue to wave over us, and guard us in the memories of those who have served so nobly."

Welfare Commission

Commissioner of Welfare Laver spoke briefly, following the introduction by Mayor Tice. He paid a compliment to the growth of Belleville during the past 100 years and to the solidity and substantial qualities of the city and its residents. "We of Toronto can only hope that you will go much further along the road of progress so clearly marked before you."

As Warden of Hastings County, Geo. Jordan, appreciated the honor of being able to convey to the residents of Belleville, on behalf of the County Council, the best wishes of that body for success.

Col. W. N. Ponton said that he was half a citizen of Toronto. "Being identified with the crown of your city, the University of Toronto," said Col. Ponton, turning to Mayor Stewart, "it becomes necessary for me to be in Toronto a great deal. I feel as if I am part of your city."

Toronto's Growth

Colonel Ponton referred to the growth of Toronto. He spoke of the days when the judges themselves of Osgoode Hall found it necessary to build their own plank walk in front of that building "and some of the planks are around there yet, I believe," he added. As a second illustration of the growth of the city Col. Ponton referred to a little verse he had originated while serving as associate editor on a college paper many years ago. It ran:

"Come see what I've sawn
"Come see what I felt,
"Come walk along the Don
"And smell what I smelt."

"That was Toronto of the old days," recalled the speaker.

"This is Waterloo Day," reminded Col. Ponton. "It marked one of the turning points in British history. Even yet," he declared, "the saying, 'the paths of duty lead to glory,' was as true as ever."

Following the address by Col. Ponton, Mayor Stewart strode forward and shook hands with him in spontaneous fashion while waves of applause surged from the audience in front of the building.

Mr. W. H. Ireland, Conservative candidate for the riding of West Hastings said that he could only concur in all the nice things that had been said regarding Toronto's Mayor. "Toronto may be a bigger city than Belleville, but we take no second place even to her, in loyalty and pride of city," said Mr. Ireland.

Rev. Dr. E. N. Baker, declared all that had been left to say was "Amen." "But I can say that with all the sincerity and fervor that I feel upon this occasion." Slipping back to the side of Mayor Stewart, Dr. Baker grasped the hand of the Toronto Mayor and wrung it heart-

ily. "Mayor Stewart was one of my Sunday School Class. His example has been a noble one to the rest."

"Let us hope that those who attend the second Centennial, one hundred years from now will be as true to the traditions of our city and country as we are at present," he added.

Centennial Medals

Following the addresses, Mayor Tice called Mayor Stewart and Commissioner Laver to the centre of the steps where in a brief and simple ceremony, a presentation of Belleville's Centennial medals was made to the two distinguished visitors. The band struck up the opening bars of "God Save the King," and from the ranks of people which faced the building from the court house lawn, the strains of the song rolled in full harmony. The anthem finished and the last note of the band died off. Visitors pressed forward to shake the hand of the Toronto Mayor.

The Centennial was officially opened.

A Century Completed

In his official address of welcome to the visiting dignitaries and friends of the city who gathered on the Court House lawn today, Magistrate W. C. Mikel, K.C., president of the Celebration Association connected with Belleville's Centennial on the opening of the Centennial carried out by Mayor Stewart of Toronto called attention to the purpose of celebrating the hundred years' existence of Belleville as an incorporated municipality, having been incorporated by a statute passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada on the 6th of March 1834. At that time James Hunter Sampson, the first lawyer to practice in Belleville was the member of the legislature for the constituency of which Belleville formed a part.

"Human beings differ from the ordinary animal kingdom in that civilized human beings in every age throughout the world make a practice of celebrating important events in history.

"Belleville has now completed a century of progress, from a hamlet in 1834 to a city in 1934. In size it has increased in the century from one hundred acres sparsely settled until now it has over seventeen hundred acres within its borders. From a few streets without sidewalks it has increased to 42 miles of paved streets and 64 miles of sidewalks.

Evidences of Progress

"A century ago there were no properly lighted streets. Now the vast network of streets are lighted with the most approved electrical appliances. Roads that could not bear the weight of the smallest vehicle at some seasons of the year, now all the year round permit the use of heavy trucks. Expensive motor vehicles replace the ox cart and springless wagon. In the place of a few small shops now appear many business houses, with all the attractions of the largest cosmopolitan cities.

"The village tavern has disappeared and in its place are modern hotels. In the place of the pioneer homes are substantial and attractive residences of brick, stone, concrete and frame. The village pump and leaky cistern are gone and in their stead running water supplied in every home by electrical power. The few sawmills and blacksmith shops are replaced with some sixty industries, the little school house with five magnificent primary schools, a collegiate institute, a commercial college, an arts college and a school for the deaf. Churches of the latest architecture and sufficient for a large population, equipped with organs of the latest construction serve the religious needs of the community.

"Entertainment houses bring the best actors and the best theatrical productions of the world within the reach of all citizens.

Loyalist Anniversary

"One hundred and fifty years ago this month a band of hardy pioneers known today as the U.E. Loyalists came into the Bay of Quinte district and settled in the eastern end of the Bay of Quinte whence they gradually spread along the shores of the Bay until about the year 1789 a number of families reached the mouth of the river now known as the Moira.

"The celebration is also designed to commemorate the services and sacrifices of those early pioneers. The list of names of these patriotic men and women would be too long for enumeration. Among those who took part in the early settlement were Captain John Walden Meyers, who was born January 22, 1745 and died November 22, 1821. The river running through Belleville, and the little settlement at one time were named after him. He constructed the first industry in Belleville in 1790 being a sawmill and dam and also erected the first brick house in Upper Canada.

"Margaret Simpson and her husband, Sergt. Major John Simpson, were also prominent early settlers. They kept the first tavern, which was not only used as a place of social resort but also as a court, a centre for military activity and a Free Masons Lodge. Colonel William Bell, a school teacher was the first shop keeper.

"We have endeavored to provide attractions that will meet the desires of all persons

attending the celebration. There will be a pageant at the auditorium each evening at eight o'clock at which interesting scenes in the development of Belleville will be portrayed together with artistic dances and drills.

"At the midway at Victoria Park on Monday and Tuesday evenings, will be enacted a scene by the Mohawk Indians representing the coming of the Loyalist Indians after the close of the American Revolutionary War.

"Sports and games both on land and water in great variety have been arranged for on Victoria Park each day during the celebration and a splendid Trade Parade illustrating the commercial activities of Belleville, on Wednesday afternoon. Music will be provided by the various bands and during the celebration balls and other ceremonies will be held.

"Moses, that law giver, said "remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations." We are proud of the Quinte pioneers. Let us do what would make the Quinte Pioneers proud of us."

(Taken from Daily Ontario Intelligencer, June 21st, 1934)

HUGE PARADE IS MILE LONG

Centennial Procession is Best in Many Years

People lined Front street yesterday afternoon to see the Grand Centennial Parade, standing on cars, leaning out of windows, and flocking out to the edge of the street whenever some one of the excited children shouted, "Here they come!" After several such false alarms they did come, however, and the spectators witnessed one of the finest, if not the finest, parade that has ever been held in Belleville, and which was over a mile long.

First came two motorcycle police driving back the people who had rushed out into the middle of the street to see the oncoming parade, and they were followed by the Lindsay Boys' Band in their smart grey uniforms touched with scarlet led by their Band Master, John F. Shunk. In the parade that followed there were three other bands, the Pipe Band, the Citizens' Band, and the Argyll Band all of whom provided music under the leadership of Major Albert Johnstone, Band Master E. R. Hinchey, and Band Master Ross Hunter. The latter band, which is largely composed of students from the Belleville Collegiate was heartily applauded as it went up Front street.

In the parade that followed there were over forty-eight commercial entries, fifteen private entries, and twenty-five comic entries. The entries were beautifully decorated and prizes were awarded in the form of cups and medals to the Stewart-Warner entry, and to Mr. Stanley Wilbur, and the Boy Scouts as best three commercial entries. The Coronation Car received the prize as best private car entry, and Mr. Fred Bly, received the prize for the best comic entry. The prize for the best bicycle went to number thirteen, and the prize for the old car entries went to Trudeau Motor Sales for a car driven by Mr. T. Lynch and Miss J. Alford both employees of the Trudeau Motor Sales.

The entire parade was received with applause by the onlookers and great credit is due to the Parade Committee which consisted of Mr. P. Burd, Mr. Charles Mott, Chief William Lynch, Mr. F. Wier and Mr. R. Brown.

(Taken from Daily Ontario Intelligencer June 27th, 1934)

ALL THANKED BY PRESIDENT

Business of Centennial And U.E.L. Celebration is Concluded

At a meeting held in the Police Court room Tuesday evening to make arrangements for closing the business of the celebration, the President occupied the chair.

He stated, that the celebration was the most extensive and varied ever held in Belleville, and congratulated the Midway, Pageant, Aquatics, Sports and Games, Finance and other Committees on the splendid work performed.

Never before were there such interesting historical pageants put on in Belleville as that shown in the Collegiate Auditorium illustrating the various steps in the progress of Belleville, from an Indian village to a prosperous city, and the Indian pageant enacted on Queen Victoria park by the Mohawk Indians of the Tyendinaga Reserve under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, illustrating the arrival of the Loyalist Indians after the close of the American Revolutionary war.

200 Assisted on Committees

Over two hundred citizens assisted in the various committees and activities.

Over seventy different events constituted the program for the eight days of the celebration exceeding any record contained in the newspaper files of Belleville.

The President extended thanks to all those who had participated in the celebration and congratulated them upon the successful results.

OFFICIALS OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Honorary President and General Manager—
Mayor George O. Tice
President—W. C. Mikel, K.C.

Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Kinnear
Secretary—Hope McGinnis

COMMITTEES

Finance—Mayor George O. Tice, Dr. J. W. Kinnear (Chairman), Hope McGinnis, J. Norris, C. E. Argue.

Executive—Mayor George O. Tice, W. C. Mikel, K.C., Hope McGinnis, Dr. J. W. Kinnear, G. Ostrom, C. Argue, Fire Chief Lynch.

Nominating—Mayor George O. Tice, W. C. Mikel, K.C., J. Kerr, W. B. Deacon, Hope McGinnis.

Grounds—E. Finkle, R. Snell, G. O. Ostrom, Ex-Mayor G. A. Reid, C. A. Mott, William "King" Rogers.

Games and Sports—Allen Meagher (Chairman), H. Rollins, C. Meagher, F. Deacon, W. Vandervoort, J. Norris.

Publicity—E. Shapiro, R. Wotton, E. Logan, J. Dixon, P. S. Burd.

Parade—P. Burd, Charles Mott, Chief William Lynch, F. Wier, R. Brown.

Midway—C. E. Argue (Chairman), A. Meagher, Dr. Kinnear, E. Shapiro, W. McIntosh, Captain Watson.

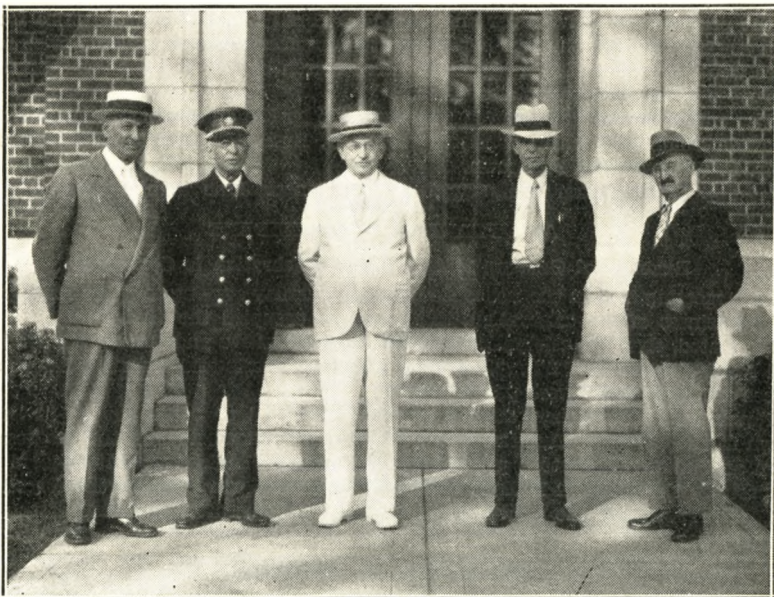
Aquatics—William "King" Rogers, Alderman Wills, Captain Brooks, Ralph Boulter, Reg. Stephenson, Walter Patterson, M. Callaghan, Captain J. Watson, J. A. Thomson, C. Jeffs, F. Weir.

Pageant—Wm. McIntosh (Chairman), O. Butler, L. Pearsall, H. Ross.

Music Committee—J. Dixon, P. S. Burd, E. Finkle, C. Argue.

Dance Committee—E. Logan, Chief W. Lynch, Maurice Callaghan, Clifford Barrager.

Reception—Mayor George O. Tice, Ex-Mayor W. C. Mikel, K.C. and Mrs. Mikel, Ex-Mayor Morley Duff and Mrs. Duff.



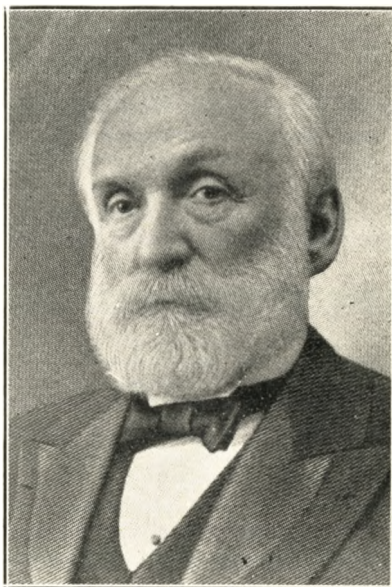
SOME OF THE OFFICIALS ASSISTING IN THE CELEBRATION

Dr. J. W. Kinnear, Wm. Lynch, Chief of Belleville Fire Dept., W. C. Mikel, K.C., Local Master, S.C.O., His Worship Mayor George Tice, Hope McGinnis, Inspector of Public Health, Belleville.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE PRESS

THE first newspaper published in Belleville was "The Anglo-Canadian" in February, 1831, by Alexander T. W. Williamson, editor, and W. A. Welles—terms \$4.00 a year. "The Phoenix" was the second journal, published by T. Slicer, editor and proprietor. It died July 3rd, 1832, aged one year. "The Hastings Times" succeeded "The Phoenix" with Rollin C. Benedict as proprietor. It also died young. In 1834 George Benjamin started "The Intelligencer." In 1847 Mr. Mackenzie Bowell became a partner in the business. Next year Messrs. Bowell & Moore became proprietors of the paper. The partnership lasted for three years and a quarter, when Mr. Moore retired and Mr. Bowell became sole proprietor. On the opening of the Montreal Telegraph line in 1848, a small daily sheet was issued called "The Diurnal" which continued but a few months. In 1867 "The Intelligencer" was merged into a daily. In 1875 The Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company purchased the paper, retaining Mr. Bowell, who was a large stockholder, as editor. "The Sun" was established in 1835 by Mr. Greenleaf. It lived only a short time. Mr. Hart started in 1836 "The Plain Speaker." It was friendly to the rebels, and the editor was put in the Kingston Penitentiary for attempting a raid on a bank at Cobourg. The soldiers (volunteers) afterwards marched to the office of "The Plain Speaker," upset the type-founts and trilled the manager in the snow and slush. This movement occurred because the paper appeared one morning with the British Coat of Arms turned upside down in its columns. "The Victoria Chronicle" was the next venture. It was started in 1841 by Washburn & Sutton. In 1849 E. Miles purchased the paper and ran it successfully until it became amalgamated with "The Ontario" in 1873. In 1841 "The Victoria Magazine" was placed on the market by Joseph Wilson, with Sheriff and Mrs. Moodie as editors, but it only lived one year. In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Washburn published a monthly magazine of miscellaneous pieces. Mr. Wilson then attempted various publications, "The Eclectic Magazine," "Wilson's Experiment," "Wilson's Canada Casket," etc., but none of them were of long or very robust life. Some other papers were started only to die after a few years' life. There were "The Tribune," "The Independent" which lived seven years, and some others. In 1870 Carman & Yeomans established "The Daily Ontario." In 1876 Messrs. McCullough & Hines established a small newspaper called "The Free Press" and lasted but for a short time. In 1894 "The Sun" newspaper was started by the late Cameron Brown and continued for a period of about eight years. On April 1st, 1930, "The Ontario" and "The Intelligencer" newspapers amalgamated into one paper called "The Ontario Intelligencer" now owned and published by W. H. Morton.



THE LATE HON.
SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL

Mackenzie Bowell, referred to in this article, was the late the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator, who had been a member of the Dominion Government headed by the late the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald for many years. Prior to being appointed to the Senate, he was a member of the House of Commons for North Hastings. After the death of the late the Rt. Hon. Sir John Abbott, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Premier of Canada for a short time and received the Order of Knighthood as a member of the Noble Order of St. Michael and St. George. He arose from the position of a humble chore boy in the office of

"The Intelligencer" newspaper to become Premier of Canada. He achieved this result not by reason of wealth or influential family but by industry and integrity. He was considered one of the ablest editorial writers in the Province of Ontario. One of his achievements that brought him into great prominence was his energetic efforts in securing the expulsion from Parliament of the Rebel, Louis Riel, who after the first Riel Rebellion in the North West had been elected as a member of the House of Commons for a Manitoba constituency and came to Ottawa for the purpose of taking his seat in the House of Commons, but was prevented through the efforts of Mackenzie Bowell. He took an active interest in military matters and held the rank of Colonel in the former Hastings Rifles 49th Battalion. He also held the position of Grand Master in the Orange Order.

CHAPTER XXV

BELLEVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY AND ST. JAMES R.C. CEMETERY

BELLEVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY

THE Belleville Cemetery Company was organized in 1872 under the procedure laid down in the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 67 which was an act respecting Cemetery Companies. That Act did not require incorporation by Letters Patent but Section 2 provided as follows:

- "2. When any number of persons, not less than twenty,
- (a) Subscribe stock to an amount adequate to the purchase of the ground required for such a Cemetery, and
 - (b) Execute an instrument according to the form in the next section contained, and
 - (c) Pay to the Treasurer of the intended Company twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock intended to be raised, and
 - (d) Register such instrument at full length, together with a receipt from the Treasurer for the first instalment of twenty-five per cent., with the Registrar of the County or other Registration Division in which the ground is situate—

The Company shall thenceforth become and be a body corporate by the name designated in the instrument so registered, and may take, hold and convey the land to be used exclusively as a Cemetery or place for the burial of the dead."

In accordance with the above Section, an instrument bearing date August 27th, 1872, was registered on October 10th, 1872, in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Hastings in Book A for Joint Stock Companies as Number 88. It provided that the capital of the Company should be \$10,000.00 divided into 500 shares of \$20.00 each, each holder of shares to be entitled to become the holder of a 100 superficial feet for each share held by him. This document was accompanied by certificate dated October 10th, 1872, signed by A. G. Northrup, Treasurer of the Belleville Cemetery Company to the effect that \$2,500.00 had been paid by the subscribers named in the Instrument under which the Company was organized.

The general provisions of Chapter 67 as to incorporation are carried through the Ontario Statutes in the year 1877 and 1887, but a substantial change was made by 60 Victoria Chapter 42 which provided for incorporation only by Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies Act.

It may also be pointed out that the provisions in regard to the number of directors disappeared in the revision of the Statutes in 1897, presumably leaving the Cemetery Company subject to the general provisions of The Ontario Companies Act in regard to number of directors.

By 3 and 4 Geo. V., c. 56, which is a completely new Cemetery Act, the previous Act, respecting Cemetery Companies (R.S.O. 1897, c. 213) was repealed, and no special provisions were made as to the incorporation of Cemetery Companies. The Ontario Companies Act at present has no provisions applying to the incorporation of Cemetery Companies only.

The capital structure of a Cemetery Company appears to have been upon a different basis from any other company as contemplated by C. S. U. C., Ch. 67, and the Statutes succeeding it.

Section 18 of C. S. U. C., Ch. 67, provides:

"Every proprietor of a lot in the Cemetery, containing not less than one hundred superficial feet, and who has paid twenty-five per cent. or more of the price of the lot, shall be deemed a shareholder in the Company, and every such lot shall be deemed a share in the Company."

And this Section is carried undisturbed throughout the succeeding Statutes appearing last in R.S.O. 1927, Ch. 213 as Sec. 23. It, of course, disappeared with the repeal of the whole chapter in 1913 and as no special provision is substituted for it there or elsewhere, it would appear that it still indicates the basis of the capital structure of the Belleville Cemetery Com-

pany. Upon the literal interpretation of this Section, it would thus seem that the capital of the Company consists solely of land as such, in addition to which must be considered any of the original subscribed and paid up capital which was not exchanged for land.

It appears quite clear from Section 15 of the present Cemetery Act (R.S.O. 1927, c. 317) and the predecessors of that Section that the moneys received for perpetual care are trust moneys and cannot be considered as being part of, or bearing any relation to, the capital of the Company.

(The above information was supplied by T. Y. Wills, Barrister, Belleville).

EXTRACTS

MEETINGS

By-law 3:

"(The word Company means the Belleville Cemetery Company and Board means the Board of Directors thereof).

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the third Monday in January, for the election of Directors and such other business as is proper to be transacted there at. There shall be a regular meeting of the Directors held on the first Monday of the month, and one immediately after election of Directors at the office of the Secretary or such other place as the President or, in his absence, the Chairman may direct, in the City of Belleville, of which proper notice shall be given by the Secretary. But it shall be lawful at any time for the President or a majority of the Board, by a circular from the Secretary to each member, to call a special meeting of the said Board, giving notice of the same, and in the said circulars the object for which such special meeting is called."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

"At the regular meeting of the said Board to be held in the month of January in each and every year, and immediately after their election at the annual meeting, the members present, or a majority of them, shall then and there, by separate ballot, from among the members of the said Board, elect a President, Secretary-Treasurer and a Grounds Committee of four members, who shall hold office until the regular annual meeting in January of the next year, or until they be removed from office, or from any cause their offices or any of them be vacated, under the provisions of any bylaw of the said Board. Provided that if the said elections shall not take place in January in every year, the said Board shall not thereby be dissolved, but such elections may be held at any meeting held thereafter, and the members of the said Board then in office shall remain in office until the elections be held; and no member shall be capable of being elected to the office of President, Secretary-Treasurer or Committeeman for the current year if he shall have been absent from more than one-half of the meetings held in the previous year without leave of absence obtained from the President.

TARIFF

THE BELLEVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY

1941

The following Tariff of charges has been adopted and all amounts are payable in cash in advance. Interest at six per cent. per annum is charged and payable on all accounts on which default in payment may have been or may be made.

Summer

Single Graves—Adult \$14.50, Child \$12.50, Infant \$10.50, under 1 year.
In Plot—Adult \$7.50, Child \$6.50, Infant \$3.00, under 1 year.
City Plot—Adult \$5.00, Child \$4.00, Infant, \$3.00, under 1 year.
Oversize Grave—\$10.00.
Single Grave with adjoining grave space reserved \$21.50.

Winter

Single Graves—Adult \$18.50, Child \$15.50, Infant \$13.50, under 1 year.

In Plot—Adult \$11.50, Child \$9.50, Infant \$5.00, under 1 year.
City Plot—Adult \$6.00, Child \$5.00.
Oversize Grave—\$14.00.
Single Grave with adjoining grave space reserved \$25.50.
Deep Grave—\$3.00 extra.
Reserve Grave—\$7.00.
Perpetual Care—1 lot, \$75.00; 2 lots, \$112.50, 3 lots, \$150.00, necessary on all lots, Each additional lot \$37.50.
Selling price of lots—\$45.00 and \$90.00, 144 superficial feet.

Deeds—\$1.00 each.
 Water Flowers on each grave,
 per season—\$1.00.
 Water on Lot only, per season—\$1.00.
 Foundations 50c per cu. ft.
 Vault—Adult \$4.00, Child \$3.00.
 Vault Removal—Adult \$8.00, Child \$6.00.
 Annual Tax — 1 lot \$3.00, each additional
 lot, \$2.00.
 Evergreen lining, \$2.00.
 Mausoleum Fee for Service in Chapel \$5.00
 All Vases, Urns, Erections of all kinds,
 Stone or Monuments on lots, Plots, or in
 Cemetery Grounds, are, have been and will
 be at risk of the owners.
 Charges on all other work done on Lots

will be made according to the amount of
 work required, and will be left to the dis-
 cretion of the Superintendent and Grounds
 Committee.

No erections or work of any kind to be
 made or done on any Lot or Lots in the
 Cemetery without permission in writing be
 first obtained from the Superintendent or
 Chairman of the Grounds Committee.

Trimming hedges, trees or shrubs, on lot
 50c per hour.

Winter is from 15th December to 15th
 April inclusive.

H. W. ACKERMAN, J. W. HAGGERTY,
 President Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICERS OF THE BELLEVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY

Presidents—F. McAnnany from 1872 to 1877, inclusive; M. Howell, 1878; John Bell from 1879
 to 1896 inclusive; J. Parker Thomas, 1897 to 1905 inclusive.

Secretary-Treasurers—A. G. Northrup 1872 to 1904.

Superintendents—Stephen Burton 1874 to 1887 inclusive; Alex Robertson, 1888 to 1900,
 inclusive; Jas. Macoun, 1900 to 1905, inclusive.

1905-1907—President, Geo. F. Hope; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Parker Thomas; Superintendent,
 James Macoun.

1908-1909—President, Stewart Masson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Parker Thomas; Superin-
 tendent, James Macoun.

1910-1912—President, Stewart Masson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Parker Thomas; Superintendent,
 Samuel J. Wedden.

1913-1917—President, Stewart Masson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Hudson; Superintendent,
 Samuel J. Wedden.

1917-1919—President, Stewart Masson; Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Hudson; Superintendent, A.
 W. Thomas.

1920-1925—President, Stewart Masson; Secretary-Treasurer, B. Mallory; Superintendent, A. W.
 Thomas.

1926-1933—President, R. J. Graham; Secretary-Treasurer, James W. Haggerty; Superintendent,
 A. W. Thomas.

1934-1941—President, H. W. Ackerman; Secretary-Treasurer, James W. Haggerty; Superintend-
 ent, A. W. Thomas.

DIRECTORS OF THE BELLEVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY FOR 1941

Leo B. Riggs, Alfred Gillen, J. S. McKeown, W. B. Deacon, S. R. Burrows, Jamieson
 Bone, Chas. N. Sulman, Arthur McGie.

ST. JAMES ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

This cemetery was established by the late the Rev. Father D. A. Twomey and
 adjoins the east limit of the Belleville Cemetery. Further reference to this cemetery appears
 in Chapter 6, pages 71 and 72.

CHAPTER XXVI

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

THE primary purpose of history is to deal with past events. In such a work as this, however, it may be permitted to take a glance at the possibilities of the future. As an organized country, Canada may be said to have started with the Confederation, constituted by the British North America Act of 1867. It contains within its borders about 3,500,000 square miles of land and water with an average of a little over three persons to the square mile, while in Europe there are hundreds of persons to the square mile. It is not in the interests of Canada to grow faster than the whole population coming from different nations can be thoroughly assimilated into one homogeneous whole. The future will, however, see a very much greater population residing in Canada.

BIGGER, BETTER BELLEVILLE; QUINTE CITY;

Many cities with large populations will come into existence. As a result of this growth there is likely to be at least one other large city between Toronto and Montreal. Belleville is situated about 110 miles east of Toronto and about 220 miles west of Montreal. It is on the main highway through the country, on the lines of the two Transcontinental railways and on the waterway from the head of navigation to the sea. It is surrounded by good arable land and has in close proximity mineral deposits of different kinds and also woodlands. The waters in this vicinity affords both commercial and sport fishing and also aquatic pleasures. The future may see a great city here, perhaps known as the name of Belleville, perhaps known by some other name.

PLAN SHOWING A DEVELOPMENT AT BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO CANADA

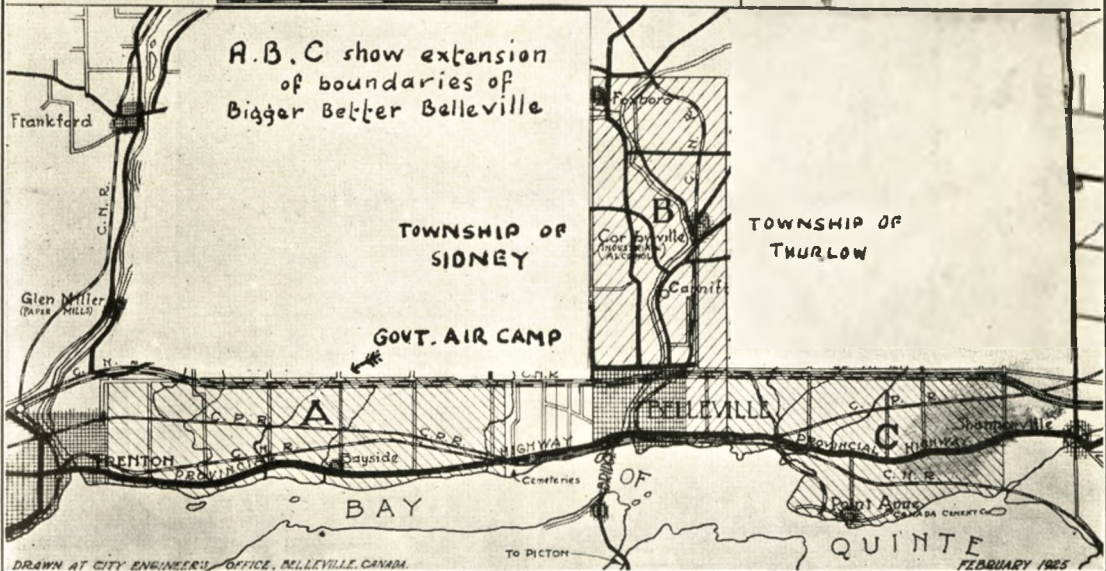
SUGGESTED BY
W.C. MIKEL K.C.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE

— LOCATION PLAN —



A.B.C show extension
of boundaries of
Bigger Better Belleville



DRAWN AT CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, CANADA.

TO PICTON

QUINTE

FEBRUARY 1925

The above cut indicates a city composed of Belleville, Cannifton, Corbyville, Foxboro, Frankford, Glen Miller, Trenton, Bayside, Point Anne and Shannonsville.

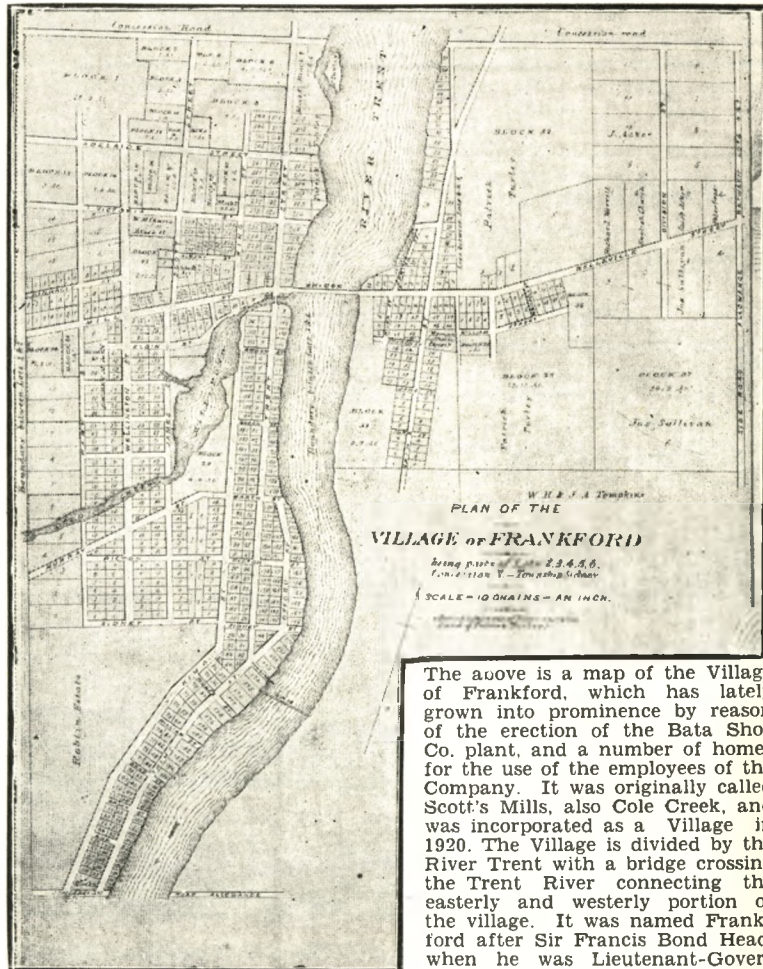
QUINTE CITY, ANOTHER URBAN DEVELOPMENT

All large cities have grown by the joining together of smaller municipalities. The cut shows a city formed of the following urban centres: Belleville, Cannifton, Corbyville, Foxboro, Trenton, Bayside, Carrying Place, Rednersville, Rossmore, Point Anne, together with intervening strips of rural municipalities. This territory surrounds the Bay of Quinte, it being connected at the westerly end with Lake Ontario, at the Carrying Place by the Murray Canal, and being connected with Georgian Bay by the Trent Valley Canal. It is on the main waterway between the head of navigation and the sea, on the main highway across Canada, and on the main trans-continental railway lines of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. The altitude of this area is about 260 feet above sea level. The area comprises about 8,300 acres. In comparison the area of the following cities is: Ottawa, 6,151.60 acres; Windsor, 8,969.58 acres; Hamilton, 9,272.60 acres; Toronto, 21,780.00 acres; Montreal, 32,354.07 acres.

The County of Hastings in which a portion of this area is situated is twice the size of Prince Edward Island and three times the size of the State of Rhode Island, and is drained by the Trent, Moira and York rivers, and a number of small streams. It contains about two hundred small lakes and has pulpwood, marble, granite, talc and other mineral deposits.

Educational Institutions in this area: Albert College; Ontario Business College, Belleville; Ontario School for the Deaf; Belleville Collegiate Institute and Vocational Training School; Four Public Schools of Belleville; One Separate School, Belleville; Trenton High School; two Public Schools of Trenton; one Separate School, Trenton; Point Anne Public School; Bayside Public School; Cannifton Public School.

This area contains about twenty churches.

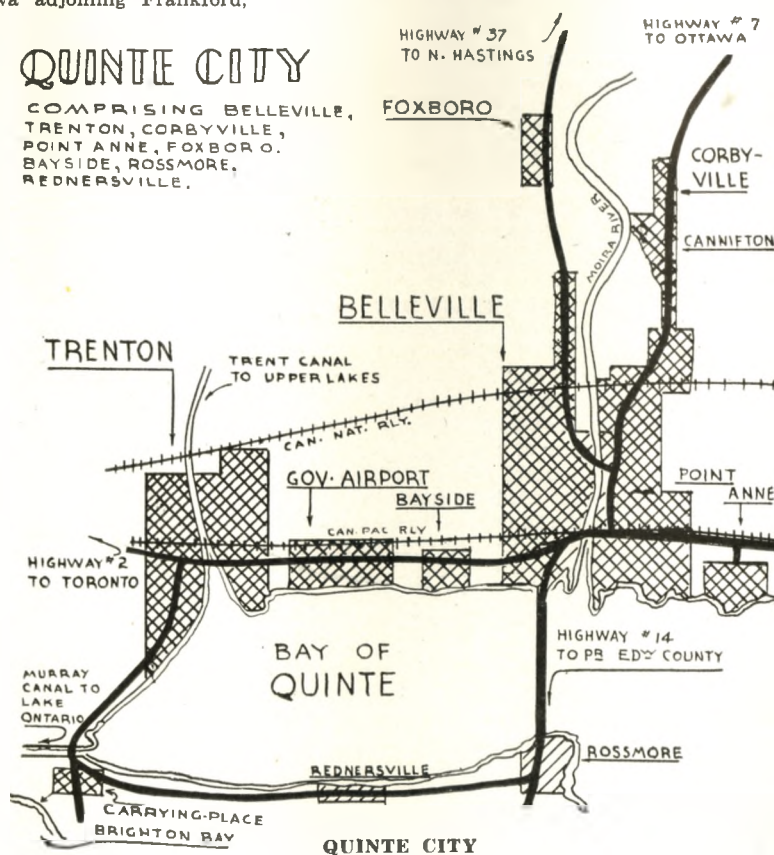




THOMAS J. BATA
Of the Bata Shoe Company of Canada, Limited, in the Village of Batawa adjoining Frankford,

Some industries in this area: Canada Cement Company; Stewart-Warner Company, Belleville; Swift Canadian Company; Corbin Lock Co. of Canada Ltd.; Belleville Canning Factory; Bell Shirt Company; Houston Sash and Door Factory; Mott's Sash and Door Factory; Belleville Gas Works; Belleville Water Works; C.N.R. Shops, Belleville; C.P.R. Shops, Trenton; Trenton Water Works; Trenton Silk Works; Mead-Johnston Baby Food Company, Belleville; Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co.; Stephens-Adamson Co., Belleville; Belleville Sargeant Co.; Consolidated Optical Company, Belleville; Deacon Brothers Company, Limited, Belleville; Montrose Dairy Company; Belleville Creameries; Tile Plant; St. Charles Motor Co.; Auto Repair Shops and Blacksmiths; Belleville Hydro Electric; Trenton Hydro Electric; Trenton Clothing Factory; Benedict-Proctor Co., Trenton; Hinde and Dauch Paper Co., Trenton; Dickens Ice Cream Factory, Belleville; Fruit Machinery Co., Belleville; Reliance Aircraft Co., Ltd., Belleville; the Belleville Foundry; Bristol Aircraft Co., Ltd., Sidney.

Banks in this District—Belleville: Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominion Bank. Trenton—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto.





CAIRN, ERECTED 1934 AT THE CARRYING PLACE

Between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to commemorate the signing of the Gun Shot Treaty, September 23rd, 1787. It was unveiled on October 17th, 1934, in the presence of Brig. Gen. Cruikshank, Chairman of the Board, and a large gathering of citizens from adjoining counties.

ing Bay into Lake Ontario and westward. The portaging of these boats and their contents as they passed up or down through the country made the Carrying Place one of the best known places in what is now Ontario. Stores, taverns and repair shops came into existence. Men were required to help in portaging the boats and their contents and these men built their log cabin homes in the vicinity and at one time the residents of the Carrying Place were ambitious to have it made the capitol of the Province but Muddy York won out.

In the early days the Indians claimed title to the land running from the Bay of Quinte west to the River Etobicoke. East of the Carrying Place satisfactory arrangements were made with the Indians to occupy the land known as the Township of Tyendinaga. On the 23rd of September, 1787, by prior arrangements, a meeting was held at the Carrying Place comprising representatives of the then Canadian Government and some six hundred Indians representing the Indians who claimed title to the land from the Carrying Place westerly to the River Etobicoke. A treaty was made which has sometimes been described as the Gun Shot Treaty by which the Indians released all their claim to that territory extending from the Carrying Place westerly to the River Etobicoke and northerly as far as gun shots were heard. This Treaty opened for settlement by the U.E. Loyalists and subsequent pioneers all that splendid stretch of territory that now embraces the City of Toronto, City of Oshawa, the Towns of Whitby, Port Hope and Cobourg and a number of villages and some of the finest arable land in the Province of Ontario. If gun shots were heard as far north as Lindsay, Peterborough and Campbellford it would have also no doubt included the land that now is comprised in these municipalities. The friendly settlement with the Indians in Tyendinaga and also by the Gun Shot Treaty illustrates the wisdom and fairness with which Canada has treated the Indians.

It is said that a man named Col. Yonge owned a large tract of land adjoining the Carrying Place. Yonge was a friend of the late Col. John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Simcoe suggested to Yonge that he surrender his title to the land at the Carrying Place and take in its stead a grant of land on what is now Yonge Street in the City of Toronto. Yonge was convinced that the natural and other advantages of the Carrying Place district were so much superior to the miserable surroundings at Muddy York that he declined his friend's offer.

No place can be any greater than its own people make it, and its own people, if sufficiently progressive, can triumph over difficulties and make any place as great as they will to make it. The result is that the Village of Muddy York, by the energy, ambition and progressiveness of its people in succeeding generations, has been converted into the great City of Toronto while "passed is all its greatness" at the Carrying Place.

Following the first settlement of what is now Ontario, then called the upper country, there were no roads, and travel and movement of furs, potash or other goods were carried on by flat bottomed boats called the batteaux and the Durham boats propelled by man power. These boats could be carried or rolled on logs over land where navigation by water was impossible or difficult. On the trip to and from Montreal the rapids in the St. Lawrence River occasioned this method. In going to the upper lakes these boats passed up the Bay of Quinte, which is really a continuation of the River St. Lawrence, and at the head of the Bay these boats were carried or rolled on logs across a narrow neck of land known as the Carrying Place. The Carrying Place adjoined the land in the Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Northumberland. After passing over this land on a western trip these boats passed through the waters of the adjoining

