

Ball's Falls Conservation Area

Scenic and Historic Heritage



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Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Manley Ball

PREFACE

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority is very pleased to present this booklet denoting the scenic and historic aspects of the Ball's Falls Conservation Area. While much is made of pioneer days in our elementary schools, comparatively few people have the opportunity to see and to touch anything of a pioneer nature.

The property at Ball's Falls was once the farm and contained the business enterprises of the Ball family. In the pages of this booklet you will read the story of what was done in early days to create industry and commerce when conditions were primitive according to modern ideas.

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority has commissioned Mr. Francis J. Petrie, the well known historian of Niagara Falls, to accumulate information and to write this condensed version of what were truly notable efforts. We trust that this recital will induce its readers to seek more information and be more appreciative of the struggles of our ancestors in a new land.

The people of Ontario are greatly indebted to the late Clarence Manley Ball, who desired that his ancestral property, should pass into public hands. This led directly to the creation of the Ball's Falls Conservation Area and its welcome is now extended to all.

Your interest and enjoyment will be a sufficient reward for Clarence Manley Ball and for the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.

Fonthill, Ontario
25th. August, 1972

Francis Goldring,
Chairman.

FOREWORD

The Ball's Falls Conservation Area consists of 179 acres of choice parkland on the Twenty Mile Creek atop, and below, the Niagara Escarpment, immediately west of Jordan. Acquired by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority from the Ball family in 1962, it is, without doubt, the most scenic, historic and recreational of all the Authority's properties scattered throughout the Niagara Peninsula. This parkland boasts two Ball's Falls — an upper and a lower cataract — which are very scenic in their natural surroundings. The water power provided by these two cataracts gave rise to an industrial complex here that vied with much larger nearby centres for decades. The following pages briefly describe, and illustrate, this romantic past; the rise and decline of Glen Elgin's industrial complex, and the Conservation Authority's efforts to reconstruct and preserve this outstanding example of our scenic and historic heritage.

Francis J. Petrie

By Francis J. Petrie of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

- *Director - Niagara Falls Museum Board*
- *Member of Advisory Board - John Graves Simcoe Memorial Foundation.*
- *Historian for newly combined Lincoln & Welland Historical Councils (now the Niagara Regional Historical Council)*
- *Official Historian, City of Niagara Falls since 1970*

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THE BALL'S FALLS CONSERVATION AREA ITS HISTORY

IN THE BEGINNING

Very few regions in all of Ontario can boast the historical heritage that is to be found at Ball's Falls. It owes its discovery and settlement indirectly to the American Revolution (1775-1783) in which the rebelling Thirteen Colonies won their independence from Great Britain and created the new nation of the United States. Those who had remained loyal to the British cause were compelled to seek new homes and many thousands of them migrated north and west into the wilderness of Upper Canada (now Ontario). These people were known as United Empire Loyalists. Among them were a particularly hardy, fighting group of men known as Butler's Rangers, — a corps of soldiers under Colonel John Butler, — who, during the Revolutionary War, had operated out of their base at old Fort Niagara, conducting raids on the Cherry and Wyoming valleys on the rebelling colonists. With the cessation of hostilities, these Rangers, for their heroic services, were, with their families, each allotted large acreages of land, primarily in the Niagara peninsula. The Crown, under a deed dated 25 June, 1803, gave 1500 acres of land, consisting of Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in concessions 5 and 6 in the newly created Township of Louth in the District of Niagara to Thomas Butler, the elder, Andrew Butler, Johnson Butler, and their sister Deborah (Butler) Muirhead. This was an area that took in the land on the escarpment from the present St. John's Church to Victoria Avenue, Vineland, and as far south as the old Gleneyrie School on the Twenty, and the entire Twenty Valley to the present Number 8 highway. This deed, signed by Peter Russell, the successor to John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, can still be seen today. The Butler's, however, did nothing with their land

grant and on October 13, 1807, sold 1200 acres of it to the brothers, John and George Ball, for the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling. These Ball brothers were the two sons of Jacob Ball, who was himself an United Empire Loyalist and a Captain in Butler's Rangers, and who settled on a large land grant in Niagara Township. Thus began the Ball tenure of these historic lands which was to last for more than a century and a half, into four generations of Balls and the giving of the Ball name to this region, by which it is still known today.

THE COMPLEX BEGINS

THE GRIST MILL APPEARS

Realizing the dire need of the inhabitants of Louth for a grist mill in which to grind their grain, and having at hand, an ample water supply and water fall, George, who was a miller by trade, and his brother John, erected a large 2 and a half storey grist mill on the east bank of the Twenty, adjacent to the lower falls. The nearest mill to this Ball mill was at Twelve Mile Creek to the east and on Thirty Mile Creek to the west. This grist mill was built entirely of wood completely hewn by hand during 1809 and was in operation in 1810. Water was diverted from the Twenty Creek to drive a large 32 foot overshot water wheel which in turn operated four sets of grinding stones that ground the grain into flour. The grain was brought to the mill in bags and emptied into a hopper above the millstone. The top millstone was raised just enough to let the grain flow slowly down onto the bottom, stationary, stone, then lowered, and revolved, to obtain the desired fineness of the flour. The ground flour was taken out onto a long silk reel (cotton could not be used as it would leave lint) where the fine flour passed through it into a trough and the bran and coarser particles could be separated. The finished product would then be put into either barrels or bags for shipment or distribution and the coarse material kept for feeding cattle. When the stones became dull after much use, they would be removed, cleaned, and sharpened with mill picks one of which can still be seen in the mill today. This 1809 mill as built by George and John Ball is the same one that stands today. Only today's mill is about one-third smaller than it originally was. Due to water shortages for the operation of the mill in the summer dry season when Twenty Creek practically dried up, the grinding operation of the mill was changed from water to steam power in the 1840's. Again, in the early 1890's when the mill was

further overhauled for greater efficiency, the western end of the mill was demolished, resulting in the shortened mill here we see today. At this same time, two sets of grinding stones were also removed as there had been a steady decline in business. The grist mill, which was the first operation in this early industrial complex, was also the last to function. It closed down in 1910 after sporadic operation and has sat idle ever since. In its heyday in the 1840's, it was a very busy operation. Records in the Ball family, which also can still be seen today, reveal that in the five year period between 1843 and 1847, inclusive, the number of barrels of flour made here and shipped from Jordan harbour rose from 1000 barrels to more than 8000. This mill also ground grain for the British and Canadian troops during the War of 1812-14, and was deemed important enough to warrant the stationing of two company's of the 104th Regiment, under the command of a Captain Brock (a nephew of the famous General, Sir Isaac Brock) for its protection during that conflict. Many reminders and mementoes, broadsides, mill tools, photographs, etc. may be seen in the mill today, bearing witness to its importance of yesteryear, and the Conservation Authority, which has partially restored it, hopes, in the foreseeable future, to place it once again in operating condition, though in a very limited capacity.



Grist Mill (1809) Ball's Falls As It Appears Today.



*The Ball Gristmill
And Log Yard
(Circa 1880)*

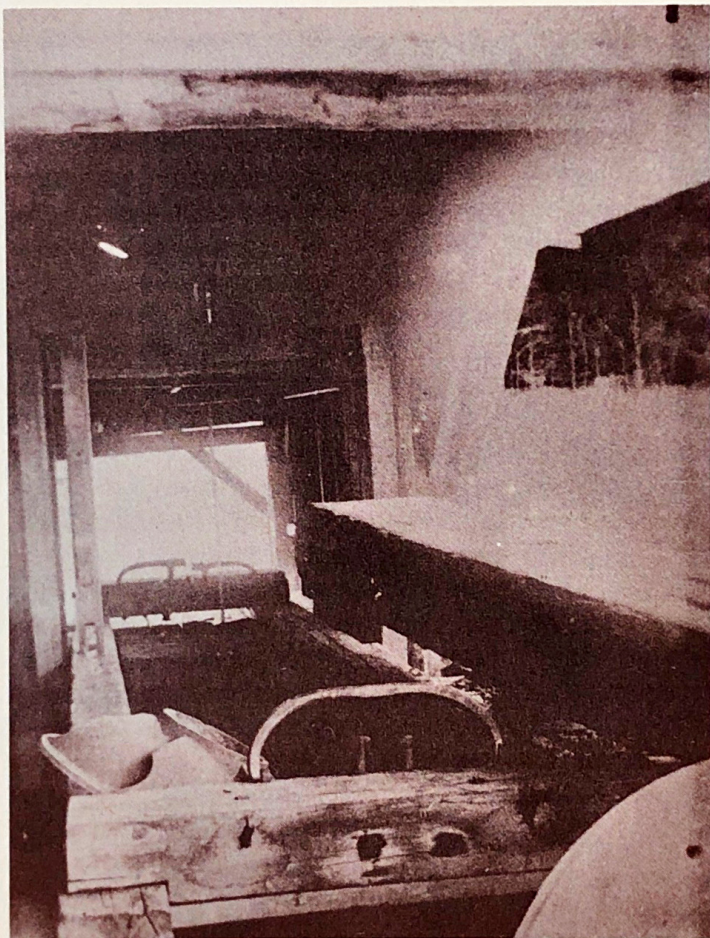


The Ball Mill In 1957

THE COMPLEX EXPANDS

THE SAWMILL IS BUILT

The back-breaking labour required to erect the grist mill by hand proved the dire necessity of a sawmill as soon as possible. So the Ball brothers next built a sawmill right on the edge of the cliff at the right hand side of the lower falls, a little to the west of the grist mill. It, too, was a frame building, housing a large metal saw blade operated by water power. This iron saw blade, made by the Ball's themselves, is currently on display in the grist mill. It cut into each log on its downward stroke as the log moved slowly forward on a rope-pulled carriage. This sawmill cut logs into lumber for many an early Louth homestead as well as processing the lumber required for the ever-expanding Glen Elgin industrial complex. It closed down in 1883, the same time as the woollen mill, and was dismantled shortly afterwards. Traces can still be seen of the water raceway leading to it and part of its headgate may still be seen to the left as you cross the bridge. A dam was erected across the Twenty Creek just above the lower falls to help control the water supply for these two mills and although now long gone, anchoring holes for it can still be seen across the creek bed.



*The Sawmill's Interior,
Showing A Log On The Carriage*

THE COOPER'S SHOP

Next came the cooper's shop in which the barrels were made for shipping the flour processed in the grist mill. This shop was located just south of the grist mill and as many as twelve men were employed here at one time making barrels for destinations as far away as Montreal, and even overseas, to London and Liverpool.



*The Dam Across
The Twenty Creek
Just Above The
Lower Falls.*

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

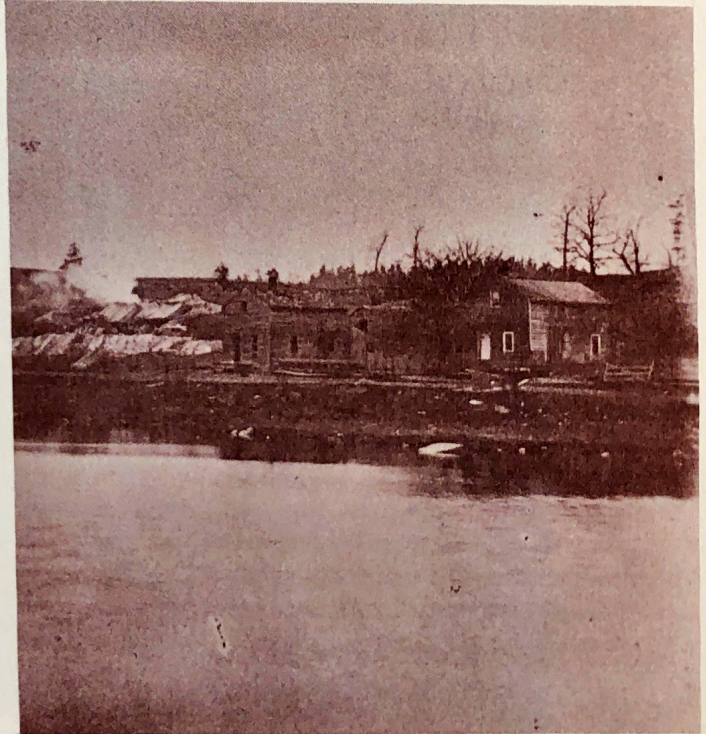
Then, on the west bank of the creek, close to the lower falls, was built a blacksmith's shop. In those early days, the blacksmith was, perhaps, the most important man in the community or settlement, for upon him rested the responsibility for creating the necessary ironware to keep things going. He made the shoes for the horses, the hoops for the cooper's barrels, the household metal items ranging from hinges to even nails, and the iron parts so vitally necessary for the operation of the many mills in the Glen Elgin industrial complex.

THE LIME KILNS THREE

Next came the lime kilns. Two of these were initially built in a row in the side of the hill on the bank of the Twenty, about 300 yards south of the present road. The limestone was quarried from the top of the ridge on the Ball farm which ran westerly near the Wills home.

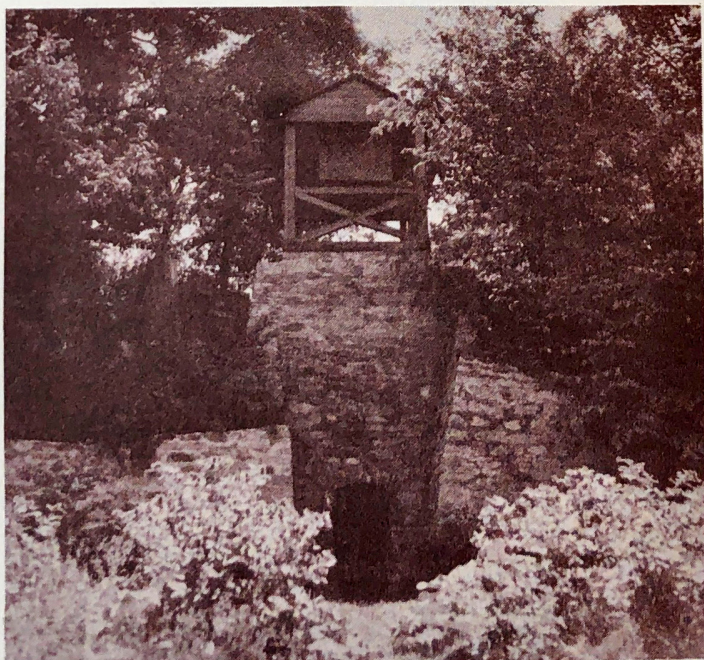
The limestone for the kilns was drilled by hand and the rock blasted loose with black powder. Huge chunks of quarried limestone were dumped into the kiln along with four foot lengths of wood until they were filled and then the fires would be lit. After three days and two nights of hard burning, the kilns were allowed to cool for 2 days and as it cooled the limestone would be changed into lime powder, which was drawn from the bottom of the kilns. The limestone would get white hot during the process and gradually change into lime. To check as to whether the lime was ready for withdrawing, men would go up on top of the kiln and poke down long metal rods into it. If all the limestone hadn't been converted, the stone would block the rod. When it extended through to the bottom, the lime was

*An 1880 View Of
The Two Early
Lime Kilns On
The West Side Of
The Twenty Creek
Opposite The Grist
Mill.*



ready. After cooling the clinkers and ashes were sifted from it, and dumped over the banks in front of the kilns. These banks can still be seen in front of the old sites. The good lime was measured by bushel and marketed. When the stone masons were ready to use the lime they would pour water over it (slaking it) and mix it thoroughly and use it the same as mortar is used for brick work today. Many hundreds of tons of lime were processed in these kilns for the building trade, for plastering and stone work. It was mainly sold in nearby St. Catharines and Louth Townships. Some 300 bushels of lime could be produced from each kiln with every batch made and it was chalk-like and of good quality. The Ball family possesses ledgers concerning lime sales from here and these reveal that in April of 1887, forty bushels of lime sold for only \$8.00.

Mortimer Ball built the kiln that can be seen close to the present Superintendent's house. It was built in the late 1880's to replace the earlier, smokier, two on the westside of the creek, and this new kiln was lined with brick from the 100 foot tall chimney of the woollen mill, after it closed down. This third kiln operated up until 1912 before it was closed down and it has now been restored by the Conservation Authority.



Today's Restored Lime Kiln.

THE COMPLEX AT ITS PEAK

THE WOOLLEN MILL

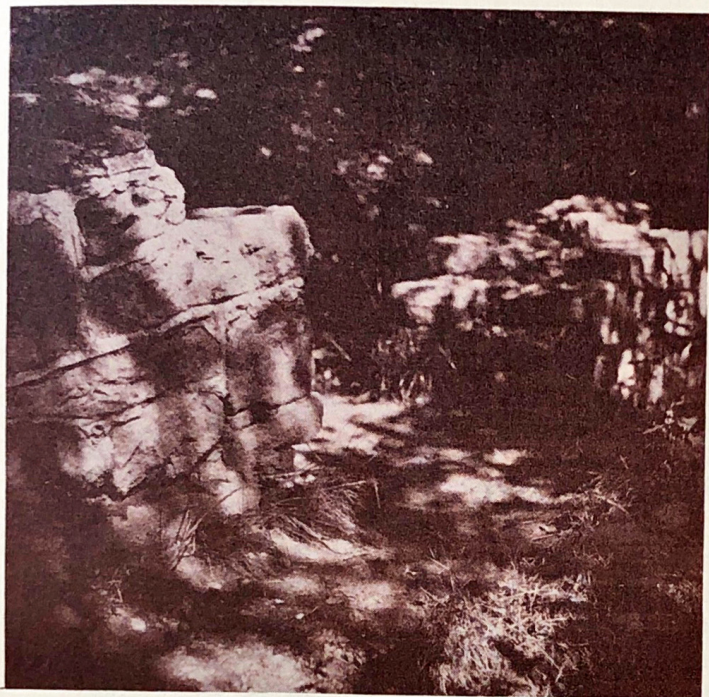
By far, the most important industry in this Glen Elgin complex was the five storey wooden woollen mill built in the early 1830's by George Ball, who on January 30, 1822, had bought out his brother John's half interest in the then 1100 jointly-held acreage for one thousand Pounds Sterling. Both brothers had retired to Niagara Township to live, John in 1818, and George in 1821, but George, after he bought out his brother, continued to travel to and from Ball's Falls and Niagara daily. The woollen mill was the largest venture at Ball's Falls. It employed a fair number of people who lived in



The Glen Elgin Woollen Mill (Circa 1880)

several houses erected nearby for their use. These houses were built on both sides of the creek, adjacent to the woollen mill, and on the land to the west of it. The woollen mill utilized the waters of the upper falls, which were deployed to it through a flume. Traces of this flume can be clearly seen today. The mill itself was quite an imposing structure and had dozens of windows. It also had a huge chimney, 100 feet tall, which towered over the five storey mill itself. This mill's machinery, like that of the grist mill, was water powered at first, but due to a failing water supply in the dry season, it became necessary to operate it with steam. In its water-powered days, water was channeled to the mill flume from a dam constructed a short distance above the upper falls.

Named the Glen Elgin Woollen Mills, it housed some eight looms that produced woollen cloth and yarns of exceptional quality for local and export markets. Here, too, the raw wool was carded, spun and dyed. In the late 1830's, George Peter Mann Ball took over the full operation of the industrial complex on the Twenty. In November of 1847 he was given official ownership of the complex, together with his brother Frederick, (as joint owner) by his father, then 82 years old, "for his natural love and affection" and the sum of five shillings. Frederick soon sold out to his brother and George became the sole owner. In the spring of 1848, George rented out the woollen mill to one Richard Banks, who, until his death in 1850 from Diptheria, widely advertised its fine quality products. It boasted "light and heavy kerseys, black and other cassimeres, satinets, plain, fancy or striped winter and summer tweeds, and white or various other coloured flannels." And if one didn't have cash, Mr. Banks said he would take "hides, skins, wool, or grain" in payment. Handbills extolling the mill and its products are on display in the grist mill, as is the hand press on which they were printed. When business began to decline for the woollen mill due to this area being by-passed, it was forced to close in 1883. It was a severe blow to Glen Elgin's future. Only its foundation remains today — a silent reminder of this early Louth industry.



*The Mill's Foundation And
Conservation Authority's Plaque*



GLEN ELGIN — A PROPOSED VILLAGE

About 1850, when activity was at its peak at Ball's Falls, George P. M. Ball engaged a surveyor to lay out a subdivision for his property. Streets were laid out and given names, lots surveyed and numbered, and a plan, (still in existence) was drawn up. It proposed 121 lots on the west bank of the Twenty and 36 on its eastern bank. It was an ambitious plan, considering that over one hundred persons were already in residence there. The new village was to be named Glen Elgin, after Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada at that time. George Ball had already given 4 acres of Lot 18 to the Anglican Diocese of Toronto for the erection of an Anglican Church and this was done in 1841 when St. John's Anglican Church was constructed by Newton Perry. This church still stands today exactly as when it was built, proudly overlooking the Jordan Valley. In 1846, George Ball had this same Newton Perry build him a fine red brick Georgian style residence adjacent to the bridge, crossing the Twenty. It was to replace the original homestead — a log dwelling — that had been erected some forty years earlier on a site immediately east of the grist mill. The bricks, some 87,000 of them which went into its construction came from the old Orth-Moyer farm on the Fly Road about one and a half miles farther west. The front of this house was used as a General Store for the complex from 1850 until 1870. The white frame house which the Conservation Authority plans to make into a schoolhouse was built in 1856. However, the great plans for the community of Glen Elgin failed to materialize. The thriving industrial complex, which at that time could equally vie with St. Catharines and other larger centres, went into a gradual decline because Ball's Falls was by-passed by the Great Western Railroad, when the latter built its tracks below the escarpment in the 1850's. And then, later still, when the

old Indian Trail from Stoney Creek to Queenston gradually evolved into Number 8 Highway, the proposed village was dealt another blow. Thus its location atop the escarpment which caused its rapid growth, also contributed to its decline. George P. M. Ball became the Treasurer of Lincoln County in 1860 so he sold part of his land, including the woollen mill, and moved to St. Catharines. He had previously served some 16 years on Louth Township council and even held the office of Reeve for that Township as well. He died in 1883 at the age of 68 and is buried in Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines. His property at Ball's Falls was divided among his two sons, Mortimer and George, and his four daughters. Mortimer and George Ball continued to operate the grist and sawmills and the newer lime kiln. Mortimer graduated as a lawyer from Osgoode Hall in 1875 and at the time of his death in 1933, was the peninsula's oldest practising barrister. Mortimer retained 110 acres of the Ball property on which was located the grist mill and Ball homestead. For many years he had his law office in the 1850 Ball house. His sign still exists today and his old office has been restored just this year (1972) in the family home.



*The Early Bridge
Across The Twenty
Creek, With The
1850 Ball House On
The Right.*

He had three sons and two daughters, three of which lived to see the property taken over by the Conservation Authority for posterity. Mortimer's son, Manley Ball; was the last of the four generations of Balls to live on this historic property, and it was he who sold it to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority in 1962. Manley and his wife lived on the Ball homestead until the former's demise in 1967 at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Ball then sold the contents of the Ball home to the Conservation Authority and now resides in Albright Manor, Beamsville.

A NEW LIFE BEGINS

BALL'S FALLS SINCE 1962

After the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority took over the Ball's Falls property, extensive plans were made for its renovation and restoration as a prime scenic, historic, and recreational area. Protective railings were erected along the gorge, nature trails were built throughout the property and extensive playing fields and picnic grounds were laid out. To further recreate the area's historical past, considerable work was undertaken to restore the old grist mill and lime kiln. Living in Louth Township at this time, was an elderly, retired farmer and historian, W. E. Troup, who had on his property near Sixteen Mile Creek Pond, an old log cabin. It had been built in 1777 by the Secord brothers, both lieutenants in Butler's Rangers, in what is now Jordan Station, on land squatted on by them from 1777 until 1803. This log cabin is a storey and a half affair, all hand hewn from logs cut down on the site and there is not a sawn cut in it whatsoever. These Secord brothers were the sole survivors of a large family that were massacred by Iroquois Indians and these two only escaped death by being away hunting at the time the Indians attacked. Mr. Troup had bought the cabin several years previously and had it removed to his farm. Now, he offered it to the Conservation Authority, which readily accepted it, and which had it moved overland to its present site at Ball's Falls in October, 1963. Since then, the cabin has been completely restored and furnished and is an outstanding example of a pioneer settler's cabin. During the restoration work, in which the later-date plaster was all removed by careful wire brushing, two Indian arrowheads were found, inbedded in the timbers. The cabin is referred to as the Troup-Secord cabin after its builders and the man chiefly responsible for its preservation.



*The Old Secord Cabin, Donated By W. E. Troup As
It Was To The Conservation Authority*

A short distance further east from the Troup-Secord cabin stands a smaller, one room log house, equally as old. This is the old lime-burner's house, so named because of its proximity to the restored lime kiln. It was given to the Conservation Authority by Law Brothers Quarries, Pt. Colborne, and was discovered while demolishing an old dwelling on their quarry property in Wainfleet, near Morgan's Point. Apparently it had been added to, and built around, in later years but it now too, has been restored to its original condition. It has a unique mud and small log outside chimney and is surrounded by a quaint fence made up from the stumps of trees. This was one of the earliest pioneer types of fencing. Just recently, another building of historic interest has been added to the Ball's Falls Conservation Area. This is the old fruit-drying house, adjacent to the old smoke house at the south-east corner of the Ball homestead. This unique building, perhaps the only surviving one of its kind in the Niagara peninsula, was recently moved to this site from a farm in Louth Township. Its removal was necessitated to

make way for the new service roads along the Queen Elizabeth Way. As more historic buildings are acquired by the Authority, these will be set up at Ball's Falls to create a "prior to 1850" community right here in the Niagara Peninsula.



Restored Secord Cabin

BALL'S FALLS CONSERVATION AREA

ITS SCENIC BEAUTY

The Ball's Falls Conservation area is not only historic; it has immense scenic beauty as well. Here are located two waterfalls — an Upper Falls and a Lower Falls — that are about 3/4 of a mile apart. The upper falls is only 35 feet high but it is very picturesque. The lower, or main falls, has a sheer drop of 90 feet, and is quite breath-taking, especially in the Spring, when a veritable torrent rushes down the Twenty Mile Creek and over the escarpment. Unfortunately, this creek is reduced to a mere trickle by summer, and sometimes dries up completely. Both falls are extremely beautiful in mid-winter, too, presenting quite a panorama of ice and snow.

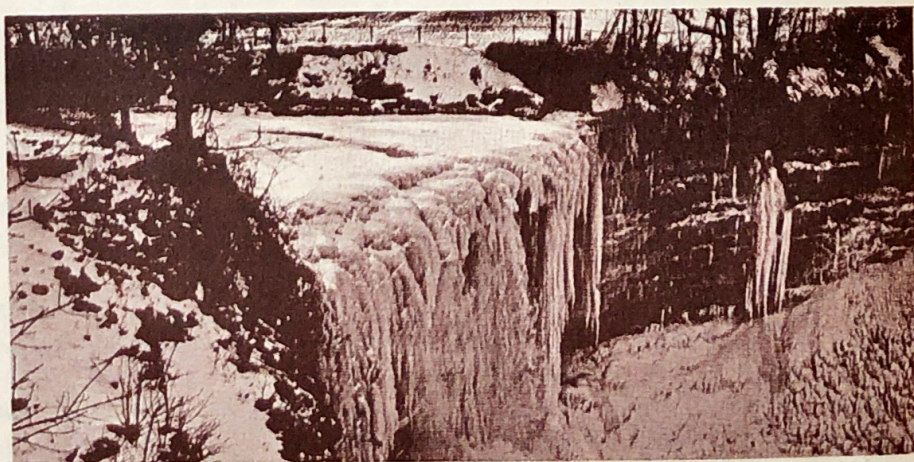
Nature lovers will find much to their liking in the miles of nature trails which wind through this 179 acre Conservation area. Here can be seen the many varieties of trees and plantlife for which our Peninsula is noted. Add to this, the rock strata that are plainly visible in the banks of the gorge, beneath, and behind, each falls, and you have the answer to an amateur geologist's dreams. Here one can see just how the Niagara escarpment is composed and thrill at the huge boulders left behind by the forces of erosion.

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority acquired 110 acres of this unique area from the Ball family in 1962. Since then it has added an additional 69 acres to it. After considerable expense and much hard work, the area was ready for opening in 1964. The Ball's Falls Conservation Area was formally opened on June 18th of that year by the then

minister of the Ontario Department of Energy and Resources, the Honourable John R. Simonett. It was the second venture entered into by this Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority since its initial creation in April, 1959 and which has since been extended, at the time of this writing in 1971, to include some 12 properties, numbering almost 3100 acres.



Upper Falls On 20, Near Jordan, Ont.



Lower Ball's Falls 1966

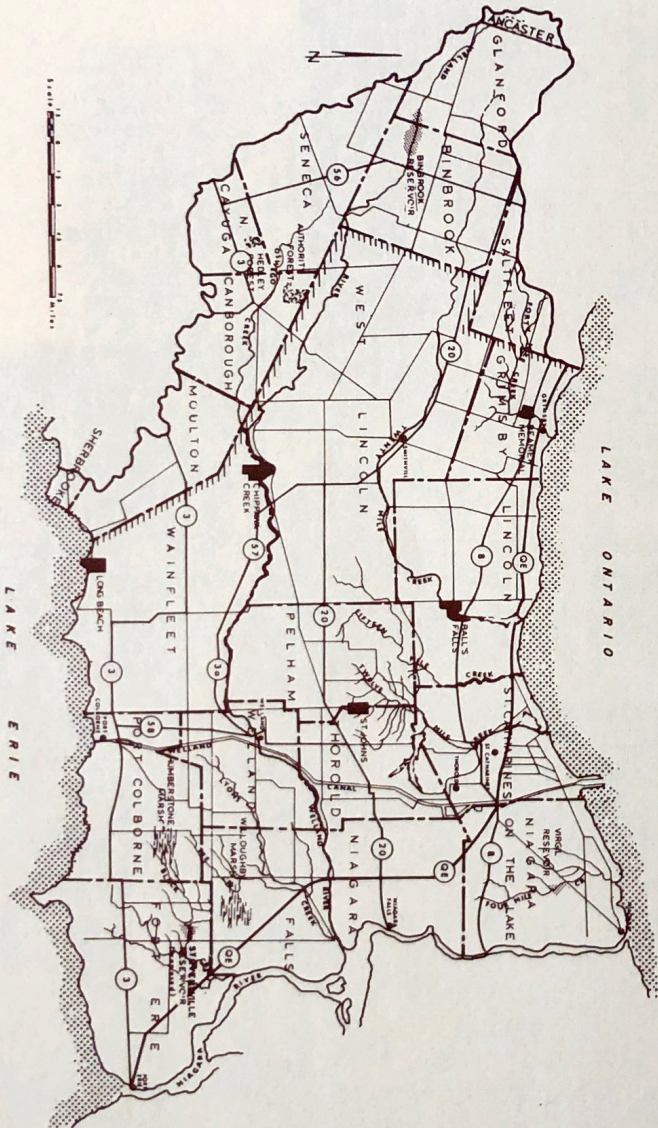


*Upper Falls
In The
Springtime*



*Lower Falls In
The Springtime*

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY



THE NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY ITS CREATION AND PURPOSE

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority was formed in April 1959, after several years of vigorous campaigning by a few local people who saw the potential of the Niagara Region for recreation and who also saw the need to preserve or restore certain areas for use by this and future generations. The aim of this group in founding the Authority was to establish and undertake programs designed to further the conservation, development and management of the renewable natural resources of the 936 square miles of watersheds seen on the map in this folder. That is, the Authority was designed with your interests in mind. The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority is people oriented. We want you to enjoy the natural heritage that is yours.

Major programs of the Authority include the Conservation of: areas of public use, woodlands, fish, wildlife and matters of historic interest along with a program designed to make young and old aware of conservation in their community and Country.

The Authority has now acquired over 3000 acres of conservation lands. These lands are being managed and developed for you so that each of the 350,000 people in the region, as well as our many tourist visitors, may derive optimum returns from these resources. These returns, in the form of recreational enjoyment, water control, improved land use, preservation and beautification of the natural environment, are for you, your children, and your children's children.

The water Conservation program includes reservoirs to improve and sustain water flow and provide adequate irrigation water, bank erosion control, and flood and pollution abatement.

Most water management programs are multipurpose and include the recreational use of areas wherever possible.

Five major Conservation areas are maintained for public use. These areas: Long Beach, Ball's Falls, Chippawa Creek, St. Johns and Beamer Memorial. Other lands, which the Authority owns are open for those who wish to use them. These areas are also located on the map.

Reforestation, land use and fish and wildlife developments are applied to both Authority and private lands. Through the Conservation Assistance Program, the Authority assists rural landowners in forestry, tree planting, and in any other project where their assistance is required. In co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests the Authority has, for a number of years, stocked a pond in St. Johns Conservation Area with game fish. As a result, this area provides improved fishing, and is being used and enjoyed by all who know it.

The program of historic interests has been centered at Ball's Falls, near Vineland, where, during the early 1800's the pioneer village of Glen Elgin prospered. Here is located the Ball Grist Mill, two furnished log cabins, a restored apple drying shed, lime kilns and other evidence of several early industrial activities of the pioneer Niagara community. The Authority has acquired the beginnings of a collection of early furniture and artifacts which are on display in the buildings. The Ball's Falls area is richly endowed with Canadian history and typically represents the scenic beauty of the Niagara Escarpment.

Most everyone enjoys the outdoors. It is our endeavour to encourage people to enjoy wisely, that future generations may also enjoy their heritage.

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY MEMBERS - 1972

MUNICIPALITY	NAME
Ancaster Twp.	G. Smith
Binbrook Twp.	G. Martin
Canborough Twp.	W. Hart
Cayuga N. Twp.	R. Hedley
Glanford Twp.	D. Weylie
Moulton Twp.	* F. Goldring
Regional Niagara	
Fort Erie	E. Beam
Fort Erie	D. Young
Grimsby	R. S. Arkell
Grimsby	K. Higson
Lincoln	E. Cosby
Lincoln	C. Fretz
Niagara Falls	Mrs. E. Bearss
Niagara Falls	C. G. Swayze
Niagara Falls	* J. W. Dominski
Niagara-on-the-Lake	F. S. Goring
Niagara-on-the-Lake	H. H. Clement
Port Colborne	† C. Flynn
Port Colborne	E. J. Corey
Pelham	A. V. Boddy
St. Catharines	* K. W. Phelps
St. Catharines	
St. Catharines	* K. D. Walker
St. Catharines	
Thorold	* L. J. Leo
Thorold	R. H. Bell
Wainfleet	* D. E. Elliott
Welland	F. Campbell
Welland	* L. W. Emerson
West Lincoln	† * J. D. Watt
Saltfleet Twp.	* J. Hagar
Seneca Twp.	* O. F. Ellis
Sherbrooke Twp.	* L. Thomas
Province of Ontario	C. Smith
Province of Ontario	G. Martin
Province of Ontario	D. A. Elliott
	V. Minor
	C. M. Coulter

* denotes Executive Member

† deceased

