

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

A. F. Scott, County Judge; Robert Broddy, Sheriff; J. E. Starr, Deputy Sheriff; George Green, County Attorney and Court of the Peace; J. A. Austin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, etc.; George Graham, County Treasurer; David Kirkwood, County Clerk; T. A. Agan, Clerk Division Court; D. F. Campbell, Registrar; John Hurst, Chief Constable.

LICENSE COMMISSION.

George Graham, Chairman; William Marshall, J. C. Snell, George Blain, Inspector of Licenses, Collectors, &c. R. A. Hartley, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue for Halton and Peel. Thomas Smith, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Counties of Peel and Halton.

GRANGERS.

In giving the history of the County we must not forget the Grange institutions, which have become so popular with the farmers. This organization, which at one time threatened to do considerable damage to the merchants, has settled down to its legitimate business, and is proving a source of great help to young farmers. They have their regular meetings; and questions as to how to best raise certain articles and the different modes of farming are thoroughly discussed. There is a general Lodge for the County, of which James H. Newlove, Esq., is County Master, and Luther Cheyne, Esq., Secretary. Besides the County Lodge there are seventeen subordinate Granges. The following are the names, numbers, &c.

NAMES OF MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN THE COUNTY OF PEEL FOR THE YEAR 1877.

GRANGE NAME.	NO.		POST-OFFICE.
Credit Valley...	80	W.M.—Nathaniel Steen.... Secy.—Thomas Ballinger....	Streetsville.
Thorn Grove....	93	W.M.—Guy Bell..... Secy.—David Lawrence....	Brampton.
Gore Grange....	121	W.M.—Francis Slightholm.... Secy.—William Foster....	Humber.
Derry West....	122	W.M.—William J. Oliver.... Secy.—Luther Cheyne....	Derry West.
Mount Horeb...	123	W.M.—Eli Crawford.... Secy.—John Sinclair....	Brampton.
Edmonton....	130	W.M.—John Wray.... Secy.—John Cation....	Edmonton.
Mountain....	149	W.M.—Richard Dick.... Secy.—Noah Herring....	Cheltenham.
Nor'western....	150	W.M.—William Frazer.... Secy.—Alex. Frazer....	Belfountain.
Woodhill....	158	W.M.—John Hooper.... Secy.—Geo. T. Ward....	Glen Williams.
Dublin....	175	W.M.—Robert Griffin.... Secy.—R. W. Copeland....	Woodhill.
Mono Road....	177	W.M.—Joseph Elliott.... Secy.—Robert Shields....	Campbell's Cross.
Cheltenham....	187	W.M.—William Shipley.... Secy.—William McKechnie....	Mono Road.
Elmbank....	223	W.M.—Thomas Potter.... Secy.—Morris Rowland....	Cheltenham.
Macville....	225	W.M.—Robert Clarkson.... Secy.—James H. Newlove....	Elmbank.
Venus Star....	293	W.M.—James McClure.... Secy.—John M. Douglass....	Malton.
Tullamore....	386	W.M.—George Corkett.... Secy.—Richard Thompson....	Macville.
Mount Hurst...	493	W.M.—George Jones.... Secy.—David Maber....	Churchville.
			Tullamore.
			Castle Derg.
			Mount Wolf.

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

One of the most popular institutions in the County is the "Peel Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company." This is a purely local company, and is calculated to do a large amount of good to the farming community. The company was organized in the winter of 1876, and issued its first policy on the 24th of June of the same year. It is managed by fifteen directors, elected by the stockholders. The business is increasing rapidly, and bids fair to do an extensive business. The directors for 1877 are D. H. Garbutt, W. J. Oliver, James Jackson, Eli Crawford, John S. Leslie, Robert Young, John Nixon, Thos. Hamton, Arch. Frank, R. Clarkson, Geo. Cankett, Francis Slightholm, W. Porter, Tobias Mason, Wm. Frazer; D. H. Garbutt, President; R. Young, Vice President; Luther Cheyne, Secretary; and John S. Leslie, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

The County of Peel can boast of one of the finest volunteer battalions in Ontario, and one that is always ready to turn out whenever called on. The officers are efficient and energetic men, and well qualified to fill the honorable positions they hold. The 36th Battalion contains nine companies, with an established strength for each company of three commissioned and fifty-nine non-commissioned officers and men. Total strength: 8 staff officers, 27 company officers, 495 rank and file, being a total of 530. The following are the names of the staff and captains of each company, giving their post-office address:

STAFF.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Lieut.-Col. H. Tracey.....	Weston.
Senior Major George Evans.....	Albion.
Junior Major.....	
Surgeon..... John Knight Riddall....	Orangeville.
Capt. and Adjt. David Lynch Scott.....	Orangeville.
Paymaster..... Francis G. Dunbar.....	Orangeville.
Assistant Surgeon... John Turner Mullen.....	Brampton.
Quartermaster.....	
No. 1 Company..... Captain William Millar....	Brampton.
2 do Captain William Parsons.....	Orangeville.
3 do Captain George Tye.....	Brampton.
4 do Lieut. James Wolfe.....	Bolton.
5 do Captain Hugh Brewster.....	Alton.
6 do Captain Charles Smith.....	Elba.
7 do Captain James Allen.....	Mono Mills.
8 do Captain Peter McCollum.....	Campbell's Cross.
9 do Captain Edward Leslie.....	Charleston.

The reserve militia officers for the Electoral Division of Peel are: Samuel Price, Lieut.-Col.; Peter Turquand McCollum, Major; Seth Campbell, Major.

No. 1 Company—Robert Cotton, Captain; James Hamilton, Lieutenant; and Charles Cameron, Ensign.

No. 2 Company—Wm. Elliott, Captain; Robt. Barber, Jr., Lieutenant; and Wm. McCracken, Ensign.

No. 3 Company—Royal Grafton, Captain; Francis Lunday, Lieutenant; and Johnston Golding, Ensign.

No. 4 Company—Wm. Hawkins, Captain; John C. Price, Lieutenant; and Alex. Griffith, Ensign.

No. 5 Company—Wm. Kent, Lieutenant; and E. Watson, Ensign.

No. 6 Company—J. C. Snell, Captain; Peter Archdeacon, Lieutenant; and S. D. Curry, Ensign.

No. 7 Company—Peter H. McCollum, Captain; Henry Purdue, Lieutenant; and Charles Haines, Ensign.

No. 8 Company—Isaac Lawrence, Captain; James Berry, Lieutenant; and Alexander McDonald, Ensign.

THE PRESS.

Although there were at different times newspapers in the several villages in the County of Peel, at present the whole press of the County is confined to the Town of Brampton. There are three papers, the *Times*, *Conservator*, and *Banner*.

The *Times* is a Reform paper, has been established for twenty years, and has a large circulation. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

The *Peel Banner* was established in 1868 by Alexander Dick, who still continues to be the publisher and editor. The *Banner* is also a Reform paper, and for the past seven years has been steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. Subscription, \$1.00 a year.

For many years the Conservatives felt the necessity of having a newspaper in the County, and after several attempts, Mr. A. F. Campbell finally started the *Conservator*, which has continued to prosper ever since its organization, and the venture has proved a success. The circulation is increasing rapidly. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

The Township of Toronto is situated in the south-east of the County of Peel, and contains 64,777 acres of assessed land, valued at \$2,043,302, the equalized value of both real and personal property being \$2,526,300. The Township is divided into the Old and New Survey. The Old Survey was surveyed in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor, one mile on each side of the River Credit being reserved for the Indians, with special privileges respecting the fishery, no white person being allowed to fish in the river without the consent of the Indians. They subsequently sold out all their lands and privileges, and removed to the Saugeen River. The first settler in this Township, and also the County of Peel, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll, who kept the Government House and Ferry at Port Credit, previous to the year 1806. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families, being those of John Silverthorn, Joseph Silverthorn, Philip Cody, Daniel Harris, Allen Robinett, Wm. Barber, and Absolom Wilcox. Those families were scattered along Dundas Street, in the Old Survey. The first white children born in the County were Elias Cody, Johanna Silverthorn, and Allen Wilcox. After the Government Survey of the Old Survey, in 1806, the number of inhabitants kept gradually increasing, and things went on smoothly until the war broke out in 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress; but when the war was over it revived, and in 1819 the rear part of the Township was surveyed and called the "New Survey." The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish from the City of New York. The immediate cause of their removal from New York was the effects of the war of 1812. Quite a number of Irish families emigrated there just before the war, and the Americans gave them the choice of three things: to take up arms against Great Britain, give sufficient security that they would hold no communication with the enemy during the war, or remove forty miles inland. Most of them were able to give the security, and they lived there until after the war, when they were subjected to persecution by taunts and jeers, and finally they determined to remain there no longer than they could help, and those interested held nightly meetings to consider the best course to adopt. They applied to the British Consul at New York to locate land in Canada. They first sent two gentlemen, Joseph Graham and Thomas Reid, to Canada to "spy out the land," and on their return they gave such glowing accounts of the country that they concluded to emigrate. Consequently about twenty-six families joined together, and after each one had received his grant from the British Consul they started for Canada, or what was called the "Lone Land, habited by Indians and wild beasts," on the 1st day of May, 1819. The train consisted of twenty-six waggons, each containing a family, with the necessary provisions, &c., for the long journey. After a tedious journey the cavalcade arrived at Niagara and crossed over to Canada, and finally arrived at Little York (Toronto). The next thing was to penetrate into what was called the "Bush." This was done by making their way along Dundas Street to Islington, and striking north-west for what was called the New Survey of Toronto. It appears the party separated when they arrived near the end of their journey, one party taking the River Credit near Meadowvale, and the other on the Town Line between the Centre Road and the Sixth Line. Prominent among those who came in were the Beatys, Grahams, and Reids. It was quite evident that the party, or at least some of them, had no idea of the hardship they had to undergo, as Mr. Thomas Graham and his brother each brought a covered carriage with them. One of them got his as far as Toronto, and sold it to the late W. B. Robertson, brother of the late Chief Justice. The other brother succeeded in bringing his to the end of the journey; and as there were no roads to run it on, he turned it to some account, it making a capital hen house. Those were the first covered carriages in Upper Canada. Those early pioneers went to work with strong arms and stout hearts, and overcame difficulties that would appear insurmountable in our day. Now were dense wildernesses and the howling of the wild beasts are now beautifully cultivated farms and almost palatial residences. Toronto Township contains a large portion of arable land, the greater portion of which is rolling. The soil varies in quality, some portions of it being sandy loam, while others are stiff loam and clay. The timber consists of a general mixture of hardwood, pine, &c. The River Credit runs through the western portion of the Township, and has proved a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as it is not only a good watering stream, but there are endless mill privileges the whole length of the river, which has been largely utilized in this Township, and it is thoroughly believed that when this part of the country is more thoroughly opened up with railroads it will be one of the largest manufacturing districts in the country. The principal and only incorporated village in the Township of Toronto is

STREETSVILLE.

This village is very pleasantly situated on the River Credit, in the Township of Toronto, and was at one time a very flourishing town and the inhabitants are looking forward to the completion of the Credit Valley Railway to restore it, not only to its former greatness, but to its being one of the smartest towns in the country. Although not being as busy a place as it was some years ago, still a large amount of traffic is done, both in mercantile business and manufacturing. Streetsville can boast of having one of the most extensive woollen factories in the Province, that of Messrs. Barber Bros., full particulars of which are given on another page. Messrs. Gooderham and Worts have a large grist mill in active operation and buy great quantities of grain. R. R. Beatty also has a good grist mill, with two run of stones constantly doing custom work and manufacturing flour for foreign markets. Isaac Staton has a hosiery factory, where all kinds of knit goods are manufactured, which find a ready sale. There are from eighteen to twenty men employed in this mill.

Streetsville is the oldest settled village in the County of Peel. James Glendenning was the first settler, Frank Lighthouse the second and John Barnhart the third. The latter in 1821 opened a small store for the accommodation of the few settlers around there, and also traded with the Indians, who at that time were very numerous. About the same time Timothy Street, Esq. built a saw mill, and shortly after a grist mill. He then resided at St. Davids, but in 1825 he came and settled in Streetsville. Up to the time that Street's grist mill was in operation the inhabitants were obliged to carry their flour from Gooderham's Wind Mill, near the Don, Little York, there being none nearer. Besides the names mentioned, the Tervises, Embletons, Rutledges, Hydes, Bennetts and Ransoms were among the earliest settlers. At a very early date a few enterprising Americans came in and did considerable in the manufacturing line. Clustered around the grist mill of Timothy Street were several houses, on one of them might be seen a very conspicuous sign "T. Cartwright, Hatter," where very fashionable "plugs" were turned out, which were the admiration of the country. A cabinet warehouse and shop was started for the manufacture of side-boards, tables and other furniture, all made from birdseye maple, which grew on the banks of the Credit. The side-boards were really handsome and solid, and many of them can still be seen in the houses of the oldest families, and are kept as heirlooms. This establishment was owned by Smith & Co. A broom factory was then started by Mr. Street; then a tub and pail factory, which did a good business. Hazleton's chair and paint shop could also be dimly seen through the trees. It stood at the head of what is now Main street. The Misses Sovereign kept a millinery shop. Bennett's blacksmith shop is deserving remembrance, considering the great amount of good it did the farmers of that early period. The only stores for miles around were kept by Israel Ransom and John Barnhart, who also dealt in lumber, and gave employment to everyone seeking it. Gangs of Lower Canadians were also brought up every autumn to assist in the lumbering business. W. H. Patterson commenced business, which was on such an extensive scale that it reached nearly all the surrounding townships, and it may be stated that he was the first merchant who shipped Upper Canadian wheat to Montreal. The mails about this time were brought once a week on horseback, by one Sightbeat, the postage ranging from fourpence halfpenny to three and ninepence. Oxen were to be seen on the streets at all times, and in the muddy season these dove-eyed creatures could be seen drawing a room house to house ladies of the different families intent on returning visits and calls. The village continued to improve until 1858 when it was incorporated, the first council being John Street, Reeve, Messrs. Henry Rutledge, James Anderson, Thomas Patterson and Henry Kerr, Councillors. The following gentlemen have held the position of reeve since that time: Dr. John Barnhart for the years 1858-9; Dr. John Barnhart 1860-1; S. J. Barnhart 1862; Chas. Dingwall part of 1862; William Cunningham 1863; John Embleton 1864; Dr. John Barnhart 1865-6-7-8; James Gooderham 1869-70-1-2-3-4-5-6. The present council is composed of John Graydon, Reeve; Messrs. M. Cunningham, Geo. Howard, J. C. Rutledge and J. G. Cooper, Councillors. The total assessed value of the village in 1876 was \$119,910, the population being 678. The village possesses a fine large brick school house, where three teachers are employed, viz.: W. S. Westney, headmaster, George McAuley and Miss Woodington. There are four large brick churches, the Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Breckemedge; Canada Methodist, Rev. Mr. Burns; Church of England, Rev. Mr. Wesley; Roman Catholic, Rev. Father McIntie. A short time ago the Oddfellows erected a beautiful edifice at a cost of \$5,000, and established a lodge in the village, which has become a popular institution. It is called Streetsville Lodge, No. 122. They have now a membership of about sixty, Bro. W. H. May being the present N. G. A lodge of Masons was also established in March, 1877, the officers installed were Robert Barber, W. M.; Dr. Wood, S. W.; J. G. Owen, J. W.; W. Webb, Sec. The mercantile business is represented by Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, who do an extensive trade in groceries, dry goods, &c., Mr. Wm. Webb, manager; R. K. Beatty, grocery and liquor store; A. C. Irwin, general store; Goodson & Graydon, general store, Post and Telegraph Office, besides several smaller establishments. Drs. Wood and Patterson attend to the health of the village and surrounding country.

MESSRS. BARBER BROS.

STREETSVILLE AND GEORGETOWN.

The brothers, William, James, Joseph and Robert Barber, were born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and came to Canada with their father in 1822. After living two years at the old town of Niagara, the family removed to "Crooks'" Hollow, which was at that time (1824) the greatest manufacturing centre in the Western Province. At this place the Hon. James Crooks, father of the present Provincial Treasurer, carried on ten different manufactories. In 1826 he erected the first paper mill in Canada and received from the Government \$500 for the first sheet manufactured in Canada. At these works the brothers remained, William and Robert going into the woollen factory, James into the paper factory, and Joseph the millwright and building business. Thirteen years of close application to their different businesses enabled them to realize sufficient capital to go to Georgetown and start a custom and carding mill, and to which place they removed in 1837. In 1853 the building of the Grand Trunk Railway showed that a paper mill might be carried on successfully, and the first one was erected by them, the second followed in 1858, and since that time other erections for bleaching and working straw and wood papers, &c.