

THE GEORGETOWN PAPER MILLS.

The mills are built of stone, the first mill being 60 x 100, two floors; second mill 84 x 85, three floors; bleaching mills 145 x 65, two and three floors. The machinery consists of one seventy-six, one sixty-two and one fifty-four inch Fordrinier paper machine, with all the necessary complicated machinery. The number of hands employed is about sixty, the consumption of rags is 2½ tons per day, and of chemicals two hundred tons per year, with about 2500 cords of wood annually. The machinery is driven by four immense water wheels and four steam engines, the whole force being estimated at 200 horse power. In connection with the establishment are complete wood pulp and straw pulp works, both wood and straw being used more or less in the manufacture of every variety of paper. The firm established in 1837 was dissolved in 1869, William and Robert retaining the woollen mills in Streetsville, and James the paper mills in Georgetown, Joseph Barber retiring. No change, however, was made in the name of the firm.

TORONTO WOOLLEN MILLS, STREETSVILLE.

In 1843 the Barbers Brothers and Mr. B. Franklin (since dead) started a woollen mill in Streetsville, of about the same proportions as the one at Georgetown, at that time. As the country grew, so did each factory, until the Georgetown one had too much machinery for its water power, and the one in Streetsville too much for its buildings, a new building was consequently erected at the latter place in 1852, and the machinery from both mills placed into it, very much being also added, until now it is one of the most extensive manufactories in the Province of Ontario, a view of which may be seen among our illustrations. In 1861 the manufactory was destroyed by fire, and a more extensive factory was built. The present mills are built of stone, comprise several buildings, the main building being 125 x 50, four storeys; the mule and warping room 30 x 84, three storeys; adjoining the mule room is the dye house, also built of stone, 30 x 50; then comes the boiler house and dry room, built of stone and brick, 18 x 96, 1½ storeys high. The wool house, which is of stone and brick, 30 x 56, is where the wool is stored and sorted. It is then conveyed to the dye house, scoured and dried, then taken to the top storey or garret of the main building, by means of machinery, where it is put through the pickers and dusters, when it is conveyed to the card room on the fourth storey. There are in this room eight sets of cards, comprising twenty-four machines, with all the latest attachments and improvements. After the wool is properly carded it is then taken to the spinning room, which is situated on the third flat, the machinery of which consists of seven jacks and two mules and a double and twister, all of the most improved manufacture. It is there made into yarn and taken to the second flat or weaving room. Here will be seen scores of men, women and children busily engaged in weaving the yarn into all kinds of Canadian tweeds. The cloth is then taken to the first flat, which is used for the finishing room, where it is washed, scoured, examined and fulled, and finished ready for shipping. The mill is lit up with gas, manufactured on the premises from gas oil. It is also heated by steam pipes, and it has a complete system of water works so that in case of fire each flat can be flooded with water in five minutes, by means of a force pump. The whole machinery is driven by an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter, with a fall of twenty feet head. There are two very large boilers which are only used for heating and drying purposes. The whole machinery and buildings cost about \$200,000, and there are employed from 150 to 200 hands. They finish, ready for market, about 900 yards of tweed per day, amounting to about \$120,000 per year.

They have also a saw mill, machine shop, blacksmith shop and carpenter's shop in connection with the factory.

The whole works are beautifully situated on the banks of the River Credit, and are well calculated to promote the health of those connected with the works. The place is almost a village, comprising, besides the residences of the proprietors and the works, forty-three dwellings, which were built for the comfort and convenience of the workmen.

There is also, in connection with the mills, an extensive store, built of brick, two storeys. A general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., is continually kept on hand, and a business done of from \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year, the establishment being under the management of Mr. J. G. Owen. A large business is also done in the tailoring department, which is ably presided over by Mr. Richard Augustus Redding.

MEADOWVALE.

Meadowvale, a very pretty village in the Township of Toronto is situated on the River Credit, having fine water privileges, which are to a certain extent utilized. Although the village is not quite so prosperous nor so populous as it was in days of yore, still, those who do business here are very enterprising, and run their businesses to their fullest capacities. The first starting of the village was the building of a saw mill by Mr. John Crawford in 1831. He was followed by Mr. John Simpson, who built another one in 1836. By this time quite a number of settlers had gathered around, and for several years found it very difficult to obtain the necessities of life, being obliged to trudge to Toronto, and carry their provisions home on their backs. In 1847, however, James Ward started the first store and kept a general stock, suitable for the wants of the pioneers. In 1856 Francis Silverthorn built a grist mill, which made it still better for the inhabitants. He carried on a large business, until the property was purchased by the firm of Gooderham & Worts in 1860, who have since greatly added to its proportions. The flouring mill at the present time has five run of stones, and grinds 250 barrels of flour a day. They purchased last year 130,000 bushels of grain which was all manufactured at the mill, besides doing 14,000 bushels of gisting. They have, in connection with the mill, a heading and stave factory, for the purpose of manufacturing barrels for themselves as well as for their customers. The store of Gooderham & Worts is an extensive affair, which does a business of over \$40,000 per year, one year going over \$45,000. They also own 500 acres of land adjoining Meadowvale, which is under a high state of cultivation, and is under the supervision of Mr. George E. Gooderham. Thomas Shaughnessy owns a lumber, lath and shingle factory, John Simpson also has a saw mill, both of which are kept constantly running. William Elliott does a very extensive wholesale and retail business in groceries, crockery, boots, shoes, etc. He does not only a good business around his own neighborhood, but his trade extends into Halton and surrounding counties. He also has a farm of 200 acres where he raises large quantities of the latest varieties, which he sends to all parts of Canada. Matthew Laidlaw, one of the earliest settlers, also keeps a general store.

CHURCHVILLE.

Twenty years ago the above village was one of the most flourishing in the county, it having one of the best water privileges on the Credit, and being in the center of the county, nearly all the wealth of the manufacturers of the county centered there. There were several grist mills, saw mills and factories of different kinds, but the advent of railroads to the county completely, for the present, put a stop to its prosperity, but it is to be hoped that in a very few years the Credit Valley Railroad, which has a station near, will lift it up, not only to its former position but to something greater, as it deserves to be. There are a couple of small stores in the place, and a good hotel, kept by John Atkinson.

DERRY WEST

Is situated on the centre road, 4 miles south of Brampton, and 1½ miles from Meadowvale, in the Township of Toronto. It possesses two churches, one school house, temperance and orange halls, post office, &c. At present there are no places of business. The Derry West Hotel, which is a good stopping place, is kept by Charles Weslev Armstrong.

DIXIE.

A small village on Dundas street, 14 miles from Toronto, 11½ miles from Brampton, has a population of about 150. John Kennedy owns a first-class general store and does an extensive business; he is also post master. There are two carpenter shops, a blacksmith shop, three churches, a large brick school house, and a hotel kept by Charles Strong, which is well patronized.

SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield is a very romantic village, situated on the banks of the River Credit, on Dundas street, in the Township of Toronto, 14 miles from Brampton and 19 miles from the City of Toronto, and contains about 200 inhabitants. The land that the village is on formed, at one time, part of the estate belonging to Thomas Racey, Esq. The water power at this place is equal to any of the others on the Credit and the same as other villages was, before the building of the railroads, a very flourishing place, it being one of the main stopping places on the road between Toronto and Hamilton. A tremendous travel passed through the village, but since the building of the Toronto branch of the G. W. R. that traffic has been almost entirely cut off. The Credit Valley will have a station at this point, which will no doubt restore the village to its original prosperity. The village at present possesses a large grist mill, belonging to William Hall, which contains three runs of stones; he has also a saw mill. Both mills are continually running and give employment to a number of hands. There are two hosiery factories, belonging to Edwin Turner and Thomas Despond, respectively. They manufacture knit goods, such as drawers, undershirts, socks, &c. They together employ from 50 to 60 hands. There is at present only one church, the Episcopal, in the village (Rev. Mr. Walker, Incumbent), but the Methodists have one in course of erection, which will be finished some time this summer. There is one blacksmith shop, three stores and shoe shop. There is only one hotel, which is kept by Mr. Emerson Taylor, who is widely known by the travelling public, and has the reputation of keeping the model hotel of the County of Peel.

BRITANNIA

Is a small hamlet on the centre road, 4 miles from Cooksville and 6 from Brampton. It has a post office, waggon shop and blacksmith shop, a large brick school house and a fine brick church. Population 100.

PORT CREDIT.

This is a village at the mouth of the Credit River, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and a station of the Great Western Railway, being 13 miles from Toronto and 14 miles from Brampton, the county town. Population about 450. It was at this place where the Government built a station in about the year 1804, for the accommodation of emigrants to that section of the country.

Col. Ingersoll is generally acknowledged as being the founder of the village, he having had a trading store there in about 1804 or 5. This being the only harbor or port in the County of Peel, and one of the best on Lake Ontario, great quantities of grain and other farm produce are shipped from this point. The principal grain buyers are James Hamilton, K. Chisholm & Co., and R. Clarkson. They together bought 100,000 bushels last year. There are twenty vessels, of different dimensions, owned by the residents. The strawberry industry has already reached large dimensions and bids fair to rival other points of longer standing. There are at present at least 100 acres under cultivation, with every prospect of the acreage being largely increased in a few years. To form some idea of the quantity shipped from this point, it is only necessary to say, that during the season last summer a steamboat made two trips per day to Toronto loaded with the luscious fruit. There are two stores in the village, one kept by James Hamilton, who is also post master, the other by Jas. R. Shaw. There are three churches, the Episcopal, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic; one large stone school house, employing two teachers. There is a temperance hall and a new Orange hall, lately built by Mr. James Hamilton, which is in a flourishing condition. There are also three hotels.

Port Credit is a good place for fishing and shooting, and is a favorite resort for sporting men from Toronto and other places. The water power is of the very best and it is hoped that manufactories will soon spring up and make the village the brisk business place it is destined to be.

COOKSVILLE.

Cooksville is a very neat and trim village, situated a little south of the centre of the Township of Toronto. At this point the centre road crosses Dundas street, sixteen miles from Toronto and ten miles from Brampton, and contains a population of about 300. The village was named in honor of Jacob Cook, Esq., grandfather of Washington Cook, Esq., who at present resides in the village. In the year 1814 he owned 100 acres of land next to where the village is at present situated. His son, Jacob Cook, father of Mr. Washington Cook, purchased the greater part of the land on which the village is now situated. The manner in which he came to buy it was as follows: He was travelling from the

Township of Toronto to Ancaster with a scythe on his back, when he met near Palermo an old man who owned a hundred acres of land, and Mr. Cook was persuaded to purchase it, and he was given a long time to pay for it. This proved to be the very land on which the village is now built. Mr. Cook was the first man to carry the mails through from Toronto to Niagara, sometimes he was obliged to carry them on his back, but most generally he travelled on horseback. Finally, he for a number of years ran a line of stages through. He amassed during his lifetime a considerable fortune.

Cooksville was at one time one of the liveliest villages west of Toronto, being on the main travelled road between Toronto and Hamilton, and business of all kinds was flourishing until 1852, when the village suffered from a fearful fire, from which it never fully recovered. The fire swept the whole village, leaving only a very few houses in it. That, together with the building of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, has diverted a large portion of its trade. However, the land around the village is of the richest and the farmers, as a general thing, wealthy, and it is hoped that by the building of the Credit Valley Railroad that the business will again assume the magnitude that it did in days of yore. The celebrated Canada Vine Growers Association is situated in this village and adds very much to the prosperity of the place. This company was first organized by J. M. DeCourtenay, in 1864, and obtained a charter by special Act of Parliament in 1866, by which it was granted certain exemptions and privileges, in order to encourage the vine growing interests of Canada and the production of native wines. Thirty acres of grapes are grown by the company, from which they manufacture 50,000 gallons per year. Messrs. Parker and Gordon have a large oil refinery about a mile from the village, which does an extensive business. They also make gas oil, which is becoming generally used for the manufacture of gas. It is used at Messrs. Barber Brothers' factory in Streetsville. Mr. James Payne has a steam saw mill which is kept constantly running. There is only one church, the Canada Methodist, in the immediate village. There is a fine large two storey brick school, employing two teachers. The principal stores are kept by T. G. Golding, John Galbraith and Wm. Peaker, the latter being the post master. Chas. Caldwell has a carriage factory, Wm. Cox, baker, Robert Wilson and Lewis Waterhouse, blacksmiths. There are two hotels, "The Cooksville House," by Francis Morley, and the "Walter House."

SUMMERVILLE.

This village is situated on Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, at its eastern boundary. The River Etobicoke crosses Dundas Street at this point, and forms the boundary line between the old survey of Toronto and the Township of Etobicoke. Distant from Brampton, 14 miles, and from Toronto, 12 miles. Population about 100. The village contains a store, post office, waggon shop, blacksmith's shop, &c.

SHERIDAN

Is a small village and post office on the town line, between the Township of Trafalgar and Toronto, containing about 100 population. It is 18 miles from Brampton, and 6 miles from Port Credit.

BURNHAMTHORP

Is a small village in the Township of Toronto, containing a population of about 100. 12 miles from Brampton, and 14 miles from Toronto. It contains a school, post office, blacksmith and waggon shops, shoe store, &c.

BRAMPTON.

Brampton is the county town of Peel, and is situated in the Township of Chinguacousy, having an acreage of 1,288, with a population of 2,551. It was incorporated as a village in 1852, and as a town in 1873. It is pleasantly situated almost in the centre of the county, and is a good live town. In 1832 there was not so much as a house in what is now the town of Brampton, all the business of the people of Chinguacousy was done at a small tavern at Salisbury, one mile from Brampton. In this place the magistrates dispensed law, and the people did their trading, as there was a small store attached. Mr. Wm. Buffy is generally credited with being the father of the town, he having built a tavern, which was the first building of any pretensions in the place, and in fact it is said that it was the first building of any kind. The late Judge Scott commenced the first business in the settlement, he built a small store, a pot ashery and distillery. He also built a mill about the same time for grinding and chopping grain, and got his power from the Etobicoke, a small stream running through the village. About the year 1834, Mr. John Elliott laid out the village in lots for sale, and first applied the name of Brampton to the place, which name soon became generally adopted. Brampton being the centre of a good agricultural district induced several mechanics and a few merchants to locate, Mr. A. Lewis, then of Cooksville, established a store, which was afterwards owned and occupied by Mr. Peleg Howland, who carried on business for many years with great success. Mr. George Wright soon after opened a store and carried on business successfully. According to Mr. Walton's Directory for 1837, the number on the assessment roll for the limits of Brampton, was ~~eighteen~~ Brampton has kept on increasing in wealth and population until it is now a smart town, with a population, according to the last count, of 2,551. It contains a large number of merchants and is justly celebrated as a first-class grain market. The principal buyers are Messrs. K. Chisholm, M.P.P., T. Millner, and J. W. Main. Brampton is also always a good market for all kinds of country produce. There is a station of the Grand Trunk, and the proposed Credit Valley Railway, will run through the town. The Agricultural Fairs are held here, and they add very much to the prosperity of the place. Brampton is also noted for its beautiful residences. The taste displayed in the laying out of some of the grounds reflects great credit on the proprietors and the beautiful buildings show that the town possesses some first-class architects. The town is growing in wealth from year to year very rapidly, this is perhaps owing in some degree to the number of farmers who have retired bought property and settled in the place. The total assessed value of the town in 1876 was \$606,757. It would seem by the appearance of the churches that the inhabitants are a church-going people and that they like good buildings to worship in. The churches are all beautiful structures and reflect credit on the town. There are six in all, viz: