

Church of England—Rev. Isaac Middleton.

Canada Methodist—Rev. John Leroyd ; Rev. Samuel Salton.

Primitive Methodist—Rev. W. Read ; Rev. W. Rodwell.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Mr. Curtz.

Baptist—Rev. E. J. Stobo.

The Roman Catholics have no resident clergyman, but have preaching once a month. The people of Brampton are entitled to much credit for the liberal support they have given the cause of education. Since its first establishment as a separate municipality in 1853, the public schools have been entirely free. Teachers salaries and all other expenses being paid by the rate-payers, except the portion received from government. A large and commodious school was built in 1856, which has since been considerably enlarged, but it being still found insufficient for the accommodation required, other schools were opened. The following is a list of the public schools with the names of the teachers and situations:

Central Grammar School—Mr. C. Fessenden, Head Master ; Mr. Galton, Classical Master.

Public School—Adam Morton, Principal ; Miss Boyle, 3d division ; Miss Brown, 2nd division ; Miss McDonald, 1st division.

Queen Street School—Miss Armstrong, 2nd division ; Miss Ashby, 1st division.

John Street School—Miss Campbell, junior 3rd, and senior 2nd divisions ; Miss Thompson, 1st division.

Brampton has two bank agencies, the Merchant's and the Dominion, each doing a good business. There are two telegraph offices, the Montreal and Dominion. Five good hotels, viz., Revere House, Mr. S. Beck ; Queen's, by Mr. E. Walsh ; the Graham House, by Mr. G. Cushman ; Western, Mr. J. Gilkinson ; Railroad House, by Mr. D. McKinnon. The legal profession is represented by John W. Beynon, Barrister ; Messrs. Fleming & Morphy, Barristers ; Messrs. White & Fletcher, Barristers ; E. Stonehouse, Barrister ; and Messrs. Greene & Milligan, Barristers. The medical profession by Dr. Pettulo, Dr. Haggie, Dr. Mullin and Dr. Moore. The town possesses a first-class covered curling and skating rink, being 140 feet long. Brampton has a splendid curling club, and who this year won the medal from the Scarborough club. There are not a great many factories but there are some very good ones. The grist mill of Mr. J. W. Main does a good business, and besides doing custom work large quantities of flour are ground and shipped to other parts. He buys wheat and other grain. Mr. McCulla and Mr. Mason have each a steam sash and door factory and planing mill, each of them doing an extensive business. Mr. Burnett carries on a steam cabinet factory. Messrs. Bryant & Son also carry on a heavy cabinet business. The carriage factories are something extra, those of Messrs. Cushing Brothers, R. H. Lewis, and Wm. Mahaffy's being very extensive establishments. There are three marble works, Messrs. T. Wilson, W. W. Price and J. Martin, who do some very fine work indeed. The only saw mill in the town is owned by Mr. Robert Aikins. He does a large business in lumber, lath, and shingles. The firm which deserves special mention, however, is the agricultural works of

MESSRS. HAGGERT BROTHERS.

The Haggert Brothers' Agricultural Works, was established in 1849, by Mr. John Haggert, the present senior proprietor, under the name of Haggert Brothers. When the business was first started they used horses for motive power, and employed from eight to ten hands. In two years, however, business having so largely increased, steam was introduced, with a corresponding increase of workmen. The business, at that time, was principally the manufacture of threshing machines, ploughs, stoves, etc. The business was not large until the reputation of their manufactures created such a demand, as compelled a steady and continued increase, until, at the present time, they occupy the very front rank amongst the agricultural implement manufacturers of the Dominion, in proof of which they point to the fact of having taken prizes at every provincial and county exhibition for the last fifteen years. Their factory is situated on Main street, Brampton, the county town of Peel, and covers nearly two acres of land. The buildings occupy nearly four sides of the square, leaving commodious yard room in the centre. The front or main building, for architectural beauty and convenience, is unsurpassed in its class, by any in the Dominion. It is four stories high, built of brick, with cut stone facings, and white brick arches over the windows, indeed, nearly all their workshops are built of brick, which coupled with the fact that all their machinery is of the very latest and most approved patterns, many of those we saw at work costing, we understand, over one thousand dollars each, thus giving the whole premises an air of comfort and stability not always found in such establishments. Their lumber yard covers five acres and is stocked with over one million feet of lumber of the different kinds used in the manufacture of their machines. They employ at the present time 140 men, the bulk of their manufactures being threshing machines, both for horse and steam power, and reaping and mowing machines. They expect to manufacture this year about 100 threshing, and 1,400 reaping and mowing machines. These goods are sent all over the Dominion, from Quebec to Manitoba. They claim to have sent in 1871 the first threshing machine to the latter Province, costing over \$350 for carriage alone, since which time they have done a large trade with that distant Province. They last year exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, one of the most beautifully finished threshing machines that was to be seen at that great exhibition, and for which they received the highest award from the *International Jury*, as well as the Canadian Government Medal. This machine was considered of such merit that it was selected by the Canadian Government for exhibition at Sydney. In December, 1870, Mr. John Haggert took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. R. Cochrane, of Fingal, who has charge of the financial and office departments, still continuing the business under the old name of Haggert Bros. The building and plant of the whole establishment cost upwards of \$90,000 and they pay yearly to men in this mammoth establishment over sixty thousand dollars. The same firm have this year purchased the extensive iron foundry in St. Thomas, and intend carrying on the business on an extensive scale. The following article which we clip from the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, shows how highly the Haggert Horse-Power Separator, was appreciated at the Centennial : " It seems to be the characteristic of the American soil to develop mechanical genius. This is abundantly evidenced not only in our own country but in Canada, whence many remarkably ingenious machines were sent to the late Exhibition. Of these there were none that attracted more attention from those of the farming community, who were able to appreciate substantial im-

provements, than the patent horse-power grain separator shown by the Haggert Brothers, of the Brampton Agricultural Works, Brampton, Ontario. These were pronounced by experts who examined them to be the most perfect machines for threshing and cleaning grain which they had ever seen, and even to an un instructed eye it seemed to work like a charm. The machine was elegantly gotten up of various Canadian woods, and had received an exquisite finish equal to any cabinet work. The elegant exterior of the machine was, however, only the index of its interior perfection. The cylinder—the chief working part—was composed of steel, and had double bars to receive the teeth, the latter being arranged in such a way that there was no strain on the neck of the tooth. The gearing of the machine was outwardly, all the gears being beveled. The shafting was covered with loose cases and the whole securely protected to avoid accident. The whole machine is run by means of a shaft-attachment to the tumbling rod of the horse-power and running through the cylinder gear to the canvas or big rake-shaft. On the opposite end are driven the elevators, beaters and back rakes, thus effecting a great saving of power, so that with two horses this machine will thresh and clean grain ready for market at the rate of from 100 to 150 bushels per hour. The whole machine is entirely enclosed from cylinder to straw carrier, hence there is comparatively no dust in the barn, and the working with it is almost a pleasure. The Jury of Award at the Exhibition was highly pleased with this machine, which is really of great merit, not only mechanically but as a specimen of highly-finished woodwork. The report to the Commission was highly favorable and the latter thereupon awarded a diploma of the highest merit, with the Centennial medal of honor. The address of this fortunate firm is Haggart Brothers, Brampton, Ontario.

COUNTY OF CARDWELL.

The County of Cardwell consists of four Townships, Albion, Caledon, Mono and Adjala. The county was only made for political purposes and does not interfere with the workings of the different counties to which the townships composing the constituency of Cardwell belongs. It became a separate riding for the purpose of electing members to the Parliaments of Canada in 1867, the date of the confederation of the provinces. At the first general election after Confederation, Thomas Ferguson defeated Dr. Phillips for the Commons and Thomas Swinarton, of Albion, defeated Geo. McManus, of Mono, for the Legislature of Ontario. At the next local election in 1871, George McManus defeated F. W. Cumberland, manager of the Northern Railway. At the general election in 1872 for the Commons, the late Hon. J. H. Cameron defeated L. R. Bolton, reeve of Bolton. In 1874, in consequence of the resignation of the Macdonald ministry and the elevation of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, another general election took place, when Hon. J. H. Cameron was again successful, defeating Thomas Bowles, reeve of the Township of Chinguacousy. In 1875 John Flesher, of Orangeville, defeated Thomas Bowles, Esq. In 1876, in consequence of the lamented death of the Hon. J. H. Cameron there was another election in which D'Alton McCarthy defeated L. R. Bolton, Esq.

CLAIREVILLE.

This is a village situated on the corners of the Townships of the Gore, Etobicoke, and Vaughan, a portion of the village being in each, and contains about 175 inhabitants. The founder of this village was J. P. De La Hay, Esq., who originally owned the property on which it is situated, and the name Claireville was given it in honor of his eldest daughter, Claire. The first house was built in 1832, and was occupied as a public hotel by Mr. John Dark. The next building was the Congregational church, with Rev. Mr. Harris for minister. The first store was built by Mr. John Donaldson and occupied by Messrs. Mason & Tisdale, who only had it a short time ; they were followed by several others, among whom was Mr. John Guardhouse, who did business there for a number of years, finally the present occupants, Messrs. Linten & Patterson, started business and are now doing a good trade. The village contains, besides one store, a blacksmith shop, saddler's shop, temperance lodge, a Primitive Methodist church, and a hotel. The name of the post office is Humber, and is one of the oldest post offices in the country. Robert Bowman was the first Postmaster.

TOWNSHIP OF THE GORE OF TORONTO.

This Township derives its name from its peculiar shape, it being like a wedge introduced between the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, Vaughan and Etobicoke. It was first settled in the year 1819, having only been surveyed the year previous. The first settler in the township was Mr. Archibald McVean, who went there in the early part of 1819. Among the earliest settlers we might mention the Grahams, Bells, Lawrences, &c. At a very early date Messrs. G. & T. Graham kept a small store at Grahamsville. The early settlers were principally from the old country, and were men of the right stamp to hew out homes in the new country. Of the trials and privations of those early pioneers, those of their successors who have reaped the benefit of their labors can form little conception. Notwithstanding, all these, they boldly persevered and laid the foundation of a prosperous and wealthy community. The township contains an assessed acreage of 19,040 acres of land, with an assessed value of \$783,413. It was united to Chinguacousy until 1831, and in 1821 the population of Chinguacousy and the Gore together was only 412. In 1841 the Gore alone contained a population of 1145, which has increased according to the last census to 1559. The soil is generally of a loamy clay and is perhaps the richest in the county. The inhabitants are noted for their industry and thrift, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. There are no villages of any size in the township, but the county is thickly settled, and the inhabitants take great pride, not only in building fine commodious dwellings, but also in beautifying their grounds, giving the farms an appearance of comfort and taste. In the early settlement, not only of this township but most of the others, almost every farmer cultivated a small field of flax, which invariably produced a good crop, and furnished the family with a good supply of linen. The manner of its manufacture was as follows :—The men and boys would cultivate, harvest and dress the flax during business hours, or when resting themselves after dinner, and the wife and girls would spin it while they were doing nothing else. The weaver was paid by " changing work " under the reciprocity system, and

thus the family were annually supplied with any quantity of good linen. This branch of industry however, has almost entirely been abandoned. The boys now-a-days as they grow up fancy this home made linen too coarse and strong for them, and the girls—well they do not seem to fancy playing on the spinning-wheel as much as their ancestors did before them. The township is watered by the River Humber, but the stream is now very largely utilized for manufacturing purposes. There being only a few grist and saw mills in the township. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through one corner of the township. The largest village is

MALTON,

which is a thriving village on the sixth or town line, between the Townships of Toronto and the Gore. It has a station of the Grand Trunk, and is six miles from Brampton and eighteen miles from Toronto, and contains about 350 inhabitants. Malton at one time promised to be a very enterprising place, and came very near being the County Town of Peel. There is generally a good wheat market in this place, and the business is very fair. It was first settled about the year 1820. The village contains a Methodist and a Presbyterian church, and a good school employing two teachers. Mr. T. B. Allen, keeps a store and post office ; Hugh McCourt, a general store and blacksmith shop ; Joseph Foster, a waggon and blacksmith shop ; Mr. Pratt, harness maker ; John Robertson, and John Baitman, boots and shoes ; B. McMillan, station agent and telegraph operator. There is only one hotel in the village, the " Agricultural Hotel," kept by Wm. Hale.

WOODHILL,

is a small village on the town line, between the Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore, a part being in each. This village was settled by Peter McIntee in the year 1819. It now contains a store and post office, kept by Thos. Ward ; a fine large school with churches convenient, and a lodge of Grangers. There is only one hotel, kept by Mr. Joseph Lawson.

GRAHAMSVILLE.

This is a small village on the sixth line, between the Townships of Gore and Toronto, a part of it is also situated in Chinguacousy. The village was named after the Graham family, who settled in that neighborhood in the year 1819, and who owned the ground on which the village now stands. The first store was kept at an early date by Messrs. G. & T. Graham. The village now contains two churches, Methodist and English, with good schools convenient. It has one store and post office, kept by Peter Lauphien ; a blacksmith shop, John Cook ; and a hotel called the " Magnet," by Wm. Hunwick.

CASTLEMORE,

is a small village on the Gore road, ten miles from Brampton, in the Township of Toronto Gore. The post office and store is kept by Mrs. Hazzard ; shoe store, by Patrick Flemming. There is also a blacksmith shop and hotel, an English church, and a good school house. Population about 100.

COLERAINE

is situated on the town line, between the Townships of Toronto Gore and Vaughan, 12½ miles from Brampton. It contains a post office and store, kept by Joseph Street ; D. McGahae, blacksmith shop ; J. Downs and M. McFarlane, wagon manufacturers ; Joseph Allen, hotel keeper ; and W. Parr, Temperance House. Population about 100.

TORMORE,

is a village on the town line, between the Gore and Vaughan, 15 miles from Brampton. There is a store and post office, kept by Thomas Doyle ; there is also a Temperance House and a blacksmith shop.

GRIBBIN

is a new settlement, containing a Roman Catholic church and school, Rev. Father Kane, incumbent. It has also a blacksmith shop, a store and post office. It is on the Gore road, 13 miles from Brampton. Population about 75.

THE GORE MILLS.

A small settlement in the Township of Gore, near the sixth line. Containing a grist mill, owned by Christopher Burwell and occupied by Joseph Thurston.

STANLEY MILLS,

is a smart village on the sixth line, containing a store, post office, waggon and carriage factory, blacksmith shop, hotel, and grist mill. The principal business of the place being the grist mill, owned by William Alderson, Esq., who employs a number of hands. The village is nine miles from Brampton, and contains a population of about 100.

RICHVIEW,

is a small settlement on the sixth line, partly in the Township of Toronto, and partly in the Gore, eight miles from Brampton and two from Malton. It contains a post office, tavern, school, church, &c.