

grand, you have the Credit River, hundreds of feet beneath wending its way south, lined on both sides for miles with precipitous slopes, clad in forest green, away towards the classic village of Belfountain, around which the scenery is not only romantically picturesque, but more wild even than at the falls.

BELFOUNTAIN.

This is a small vally about a mile from the intended railway bridge of the C. V. R. which will cross the Credit at an immense height, the structure being some 900 feet long and 89 feet high, and will be quite close to that famed locality for pic-nics called the "Devil's Pulpit." The rocks being at this point almost perpendicular to the extent of several hundreds of feet. If ever the railroad is completed through this place, the passengers who may travel on it will enjoy a rare treat, as there is hardly such a view of wild scenery to be found in Canada. The traveller will have magnificent natural scenery, wild and romantic, both beneath and on each side of him, once he enters the Glen near Belfountain, the whole way up through Church's Falls to Alton. The trout fishing along this river is very good, and every year large quantities are carried away by anglers. Belfountain has a population of about 300, and contains a tannery, a saw and grist mill, one hotel, and a couple of stores.

CHARLESTON.

Charleston is a nicely situated village in the centre of the Township of Caledon, having a station of the T. G. & B. Railway, containing a population of about 350. There are no factories or mills at this point, the business of the place being confined to local trade. Here the Division Court and the sittings of the Township Council are held. The Agricultural Society have also extensive grounds, and hold their annual fairs in this place. The first settlers in this part of the country were George Bell and Wm. Stubbs, who located in the year 1821. The first house in the immediate village was built in 1826. George Wright built and occupied the first store. The first church was the Presbyterian, which was built about the year 1829. The first settled minister was the Rev. Mr. McWilliams. In 1838 the village received a post office, and Mr. George Bell was appointed post master, and continued in that position until 1876, when on account of ill-health he resigned, and his son William was appointed. Charleston lies on Hurontario Street, and is 16 miles from Brampton, and at present contains three general stores, occupied by Isaac Harris, John Harris, and Samuel Smith. John Raburn has a waggon establishment; Wm. Coats, blacksmith shop; Messrs. Joseph Vogan and John Dynes, harness shops; E. Fuller is the agent of the Telegraph Company. There are three well kept hotels. The village also contains three churches, viz.: English, Rev. Mr. Spragg; Presbyterian, Rev. A. McFale; Methodist, Rev. Mr. Gould. There is a large and commodious school with three departments, two Orange lodges, one Good Templars lodge, brass band, etc. A short distance from Charleston is the village of

SILVER CREEK,

which is situated in the eastern part of the Township, on a branch of the Credit, from which it derives its name. At this place there is a grist mill and a general store. On the hill just south of the village, commandingly situated, is the Roman Catholic church with towering spire, close to which is the residence of the popular Parish Priest, Rev. Father Egan. The population of the place is about 150. Going easterly we approach in about a mile and a half the celebrated horse shoe curve on the Grey & Bruce Railway as it ascends the Caledon incline. The road making at this point a perfect letter "S" curve in the small space of fifty acres. The top of the incline is 1400 feet above Lake Ontario by actual measurement. The grade of the Grey & Bruce in this township commences about a mile west of Mono Road Station, and in the short distance of three miles reaches an elevation of over 600 feet. After leaving this engineering curiosity and glancing down towards where the Hamilton & Northwestern crosses the Grey & Bruce in this township, we drop down on a small village in the eastern limits of the township, called

CALEDON EAST,

where it is intended the H. & N. W. R. will have a station. This is a lively and enterprising village situated one mile from Mono Road, and distant from Brampton 17 miles. It is on the sixth line between the Townships of Caledon and Albion, and has a population of about 250. The earliest settler in this village was Mr. Elisha Tarbox, whose wife was a U. E. Loyalist, and drew the land on which the village is now built. The next were the Youngs, Greers, Higgenses, and Flannaghans, who settled about the year 1834. Mr. Wm. Stone started the first store in this vicinity, though not in the immediate village, and did a very lucrative business. The first store in the village proper was built by Mr. Carter, who also built the first blacksmith shop and several other houses. The settlement was first called Paisley, and was known by several other names, but when the post office was established in 1857, the name of "Caledon East" was permanently given to it. The first post master appointed was Mr. James Munsie, who held the position until two years ago, when he resigned, and Mr. Cranston was appointed, who holds it still. The village had always held its own in point of business, according to its size, and quite a lot of money has been made by the different merchants, who have been engaged in business from time to time. Since the Toronto, Grey & Bruce has been built, however, part of its trade has been transferred to Mono Road, but now that the Hamilton & North Western Railway will have a station in the village, business is looking up and property advancing in price, and the inhabitants look forward to a season of prosperity. The only mill in the vicinity is the saw mill belonging to Alexander Cranston, Esq., it has a circular saw and is kept constantly running. Geo. Peacock has a waggon and carriage factory; J. F. Scott, manufacturer first-class harness and saddles; Thomas Cranston and T. C. Campbell have large general stores; Thomas Glassford, a blacksmith shop; David Lougheed, cabinet factory; James Murphy and James Riddle, boot and shoe stores. There are three churches in the vicinity, the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. There is also an Orange lodge, and two hotels.

MONO MILLS.

Is a smart village with about 200 inhabitants, 24 miles from Brampton. It is partly in three townships, Albion Caledon and Mono. This village was first settled by Wm. Frank, who located there in 1819. The

oldest settlers in this part of the county were principally Dutch. In 1819 or 1820 Mr. McLaughlin built a small grist mill, which was the only one for a great many miles. The settlement soon became popular, and as the mill was situated in that part of the village in Mono Township, it became known as Mono Mills, which name it still bears. The first building in the village was a log hut which was built by Mr. Wm. Franks; the first store was opened by Mr. John Gilmore; the post office was established in the year 1839. The first church was built five lots from the immediate village and Rev. Mr. Lewis, Presbyterian, was the first minister. The grist mill which was built in 1820 has been rebuilt three times to suit the advancing trade. It is now a large three-storey frame building, with good stone foundation, having three run of stones. An extensive business is done and large quantities of wheat are bought at this mill. The next business of importance is the carriage factory and blacksmith shop of Mr. Isaac Simpson, who does a lucrative business and employs quite a number of hands. There are three general stores, kept by Messrs. John Allen, James McLaughlin and Henry Allen. There are also harness shops, blacksmith and waggon shops, shoe stores, four hotels, three churches and a good school.

MONO ROAD.

The village of Mono Road is situated partly in the Townships of Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel, thirty-two miles from Toronto and sixteen miles from Brampton, the county town, containing about 300 inhabitants. This village is very young and has only been laid out in lots since the opening of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, of which there is a station at this place. Mr. Robert Shields was the first settler in the immediate village and built a saw mill and his house, which were the first buildings erected. The village seemed to spring up all at once, and still it is increasing and a large amount of business is being done. Great quantities of grain and timber are shipped at this station, more than at any station between Orangeville and Toronto. The residents of the village believe in erecting good buildings, as many of the stores and residences are built of brick. Messrs. Judge & Parsons built their store and commenced business in 1873. Messrs. Cesar and Mitchell built and opened up business in 1876. Mr. Shieles has a steam saw mill; Wm. Maw manufactures waggons and carriages; Charles Bowles, blacksmith shop; John Lanford, tailor shop. Thomas Bowles and Thos. Parsons are the most extensive wheat buyers. The inhabitants of this village are confident, and with some reason, that the village will grow rapidly and that soon it will be a separate municipality. There are several other small villages in this township, that of

BUCKSTOWN

being the next largest. This village is situated on the 7th line of Albion, 6½ miles from Bolton, the post office for the village being named Palgrave, and contains about 150 inhabitants. Robert Campbell, Esq., does an extensive lumber business, having a splendid large saw mill which cuts large quantities of lumber, &c. There are two stores, those of F. Morrow and James McCauly; blacksmith shop by D. Walker. There are two hotels, R. Robb and John O'Connor being the respective landlords. Buckstown, since it was finally known that it was to be a station of the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway, has improved very rapidly and business is looking up wonderfully.

MACKVILLE

is a small settlement on the 4th line of Albion, 16 miles from Brampton containing a post office. John Macdougald was the original settler on this lot, he having located in the year 1829. His son still owns the land on which the village is now built. There is a store kept by Mr. George Newlove, who has carried on the business for five years. A general blacksmith shop is owned by Andrew Hope. There is also a church, school, and a tavern kept by Mr. McNeice.

LOCKTON.

Lockton is a small village, situated on the 4th line of Albion, 22 miles from Brampton, containing about 50 inhabitants. It has a store, post office, and a hotel kept by Barney McCann.

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

The Township of Chinguacousy is the largest township in the county, and contains 130 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Caledon, on the east by Albion and Toronto Gore, south by Toronto Township, and west by the County of Halton. It was settled about the same time as the new survey of the Township of Toronto, viz., 1818. In fact the party or caravan, as they called themselves, that drew their land while in New York City, and emigrated to the County of Peel, separated, and a part of them settled in Chinguacousy. The majority of the first settlers were from New Brunswick, United States and parts of Upper Canada. A large portion of them were the children of the U. E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American war, and settled near Niagara. There were, however, many settlers from other parts. In the year 1821 the Township of Chinguacousy had only a population of 412, with 230 acres of cultivated land. The total assessed acreage of the Township is 80,271 acres, and contains a population according to the last census 6,129. Chinguacousy is divided by Hurontario street running through its centre, the concessions numbering east and west from it. It is a first-class agricultural township and the farmers as a general thing have been very successful in their undertakings, many of them having amassed quite a fortune. The township is noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns. The farms also are generally in the highest state of cultivation, while the grounds in front of the residences are for the most part tastefully arranged with beautiful flowers and shade trees, giving each place and the country generally a handsome appearance. Chinguacousy, which is perhaps the richest tract of land in the county, is the least favored with water privileges. The Credit, almost immediately after entering the township from Caledon, makes an eccentric curve, and runs away into Halton, where after supplying the good people of the Township of Esquering, with many valuable mill sites, returns to Chinguacousy in the lower part of the township. There is, however, the Etobicoke running through the centre of the township, and here are also several small streams, branches of the Humber and Mimico. There are several small villages in this township and it also has the honor of having Brampton, the County Town, within its limits, a full report of which will be found in another column. The largest and most enterprising village in the township is that of

CHELTENHAM,

which is situated on the River Credit in the western corner of the township and is 12 miles from the Town of Brampton, and has a population of about 350. This place was settled first by Charles Haynes, who was a millwright, and emigrated from England in the year 1816. He came to Little York in the following spring, and not being able to find anything to do to his liking, he drew land at a venture from a map showed to him of the Township of Chinguacousy. Seeing the River Credit marked at this point he thought at some time he might be able to build a mill, which conjecture proved true, consequently he drew the land on which Cheltenham now stands, and settled there in the year 1820. When he and his son (who is still living) went to locate their land in that year, the only marks they had to guide them were the blaze marks of the surveyors on the trees. In 1827 Mr. Haines built a small log grist mill, with one run of stones, which served a good purpose to the early settlers who had by this time began to settle that part of the township. Some years after he built the present large grist mill, and christened it the Cheltenham Mill. From that time began the building of the village. The first store was built in 1842 by Mr. F. Haines, the second was also built by Mr. F. Haines and rented to Mr. J. Neiland. The first tavern was built by C. Spence in 1845, the second by Mr. W. Henry, the present occupant, in 1848. The first regular minister was the Rev. James Campbell. There were, however, several itinerants before him. Cheltenham is destined at no distant time to be a place of considerable importance, as it will have two railroad stations, the Hamilton & Northwestern and Credit Valley, and with its splendid water privileges and good surrounding country, there is, apparently, nothing to hinder it from being a prosperous town. The village contains two churches, the Baptist and Presbyterian. There is a fine large brick school house, a lodge of Good Templars, and one of Orangemen. There are several mills, the largest being the grist and flouring mills of the Messrs. Haines Brothers, containing three run of stones and turning out about 10,000 barrels of flour a year, besides doing a large custom business in gristing and chopping. Messrs. E. Haines & Son have a large saw mill with circular saw, with lath and planing mills attached. They are also contractors and builders. Messrs. Robert and John Keys have an old established steam tannery, where they manufacture all kinds of leather. A good carriage and waggon factory is run by Matthew Anderson, cabinet factory by M. Williamson, and blacksmith shop by Chenny & Frazer. There are several stores, boot and shoe shops, &c. &c. Two hotels by Wm. Henry and Mr. Tracey.

EDMONTON.

Edmonton is a lively village on the Centre Road, 4½ miles from Brampton, and has a population of about 200. This village was settled at very early date and at present contains five large churches, brick school house, Temperance and Orange Halls, a Post Office with R. Campbell postmaster. There are two stores, kept respectively by R. Campbell and George Doak; a carriage factory by Albert Thompson; blacksmith shops by R. Campbell and R. Quinn; J. Orngey has a harness shop and J. Huxley boots and shoes. The only licensed hotel is kept by Mr. Hugh Johnson. There is a temperance hotel by J. Gilkinson. The township hall is situated in this village, and all the business of the township transacted. Samuel Gray, Esq., the Clerk, visits the village every Monday for the purpose of attending to this business. The municipal officers for the township consist of the following gentlemen:—Thomas Bowles, Esq., Reeve; J. P. Hutton, Esq., 1st Deputy Reeve; Richard Hewson, 2nd Deputy Reeve; Messrs. Gray, Bell and Robt. Kee, Councillors; W. P. Cesar, Treasurer. The auditors for the year 1877 are Messrs. John Cooney and John Smith; the collectors, E. Little, John Armstrong, Thomas Sparrow, William Hunter and Hiram Castor; the Assessors being Messrs. John Cooney and Stephen Craig.

SAND HILL.

Is a small village on the sixth line Chinguacousy, or town line between Chinguacousy and Albion, containing about 200 inhabitants. By its name one would imagine that there was considerable sand about the village, but on the contrary the soil is a heavy clay. The village was first named Newton Hewitt, after the first settler, Mr. John Hewitt. The reason of the change of name to Sand Hill was the removal of the Sand Hill post office from the sixth line. Robert Finch occupied the position of Post master until his death, when Mr. Yeoman was appointed. It was removed in 1844 and Robert Dwyer received the appointment of first post master for the present village of Sand Hill. Held the position for 26 years, when he resigned and John Orr was appointed, and finally the present P. M. The earliest settlers were John McConnell and John Hewitt. In 1839 Francis Logan built and opened the first store; Alex McKee built the first frame house, and James Porter the second. The first church was built by the Methodists about the year 1837. It was destroyed by fire in 1843 and was rebuilt with brick. There is not, at present, quite as much business done in this village as formerly, owing to the advent of railroads and the springing up of rival villages, but still there is a considerable amount of money changing hands. The largest factory in the place is the carriage factory of J. B. Burbidge, who established his works two years ago, and although the position is not as central as he could wish, still he has succeeded in turning out a large number of carriages and waggons, which are pronounced by excellent judges to be first-class. Messrs. W. C. Hughes and W. Deen keep the only general stores; Robert Hodgins, Thos. Scott and W. Mitchell have blacksmith shops; W. G. Coleman a saddler shop; Joseph Elliott, shoe store; Jas. Elliott builder and contractor. The only hotel in the village is kept by Geo. Lougheed. There are three churches, Church of England, Rev. W. H. Clark; Methodist, Rev. J. A. McClung, and the Presbyterian Church is at present supplied by students from Knox's College, Toronto. There are two fine brick schools in the vicinity, an Orange Hall, &c.

HUTTONVILLE.

An enterprising village, situated on the River Credit, on the fourth line west, Chinguacousy, with a population of about 150. The principal business is the celebrated mills of J. P. Hutton, Esq. The first starting of the village was the building of the mills by Mr. Brown in 1848. At that time the place was a dense forest and the hollow was generally known as the "Wolf Den," and there was actually a den of them in that vicinity. The mill at that time contained only an old gate saw, and a very small business was done. Mr. Brown, however, kept the mill going until 1855, when Mr. J. P. Hutton purchased it, and among other improvements put