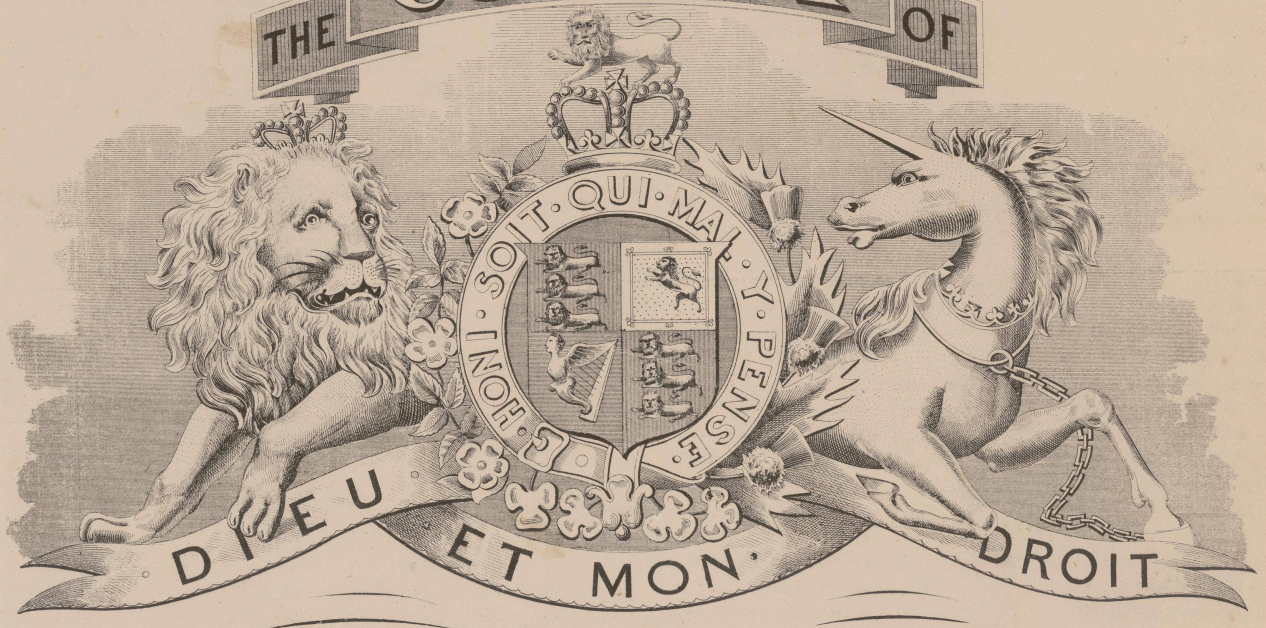
ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF THE COUNTY OF



PEEL
ONT

Compiled and drawn from official plans and special surveys by

J. H. POPE, Esq.

Published by

WALKER & MILES

TORONTO.

1877.

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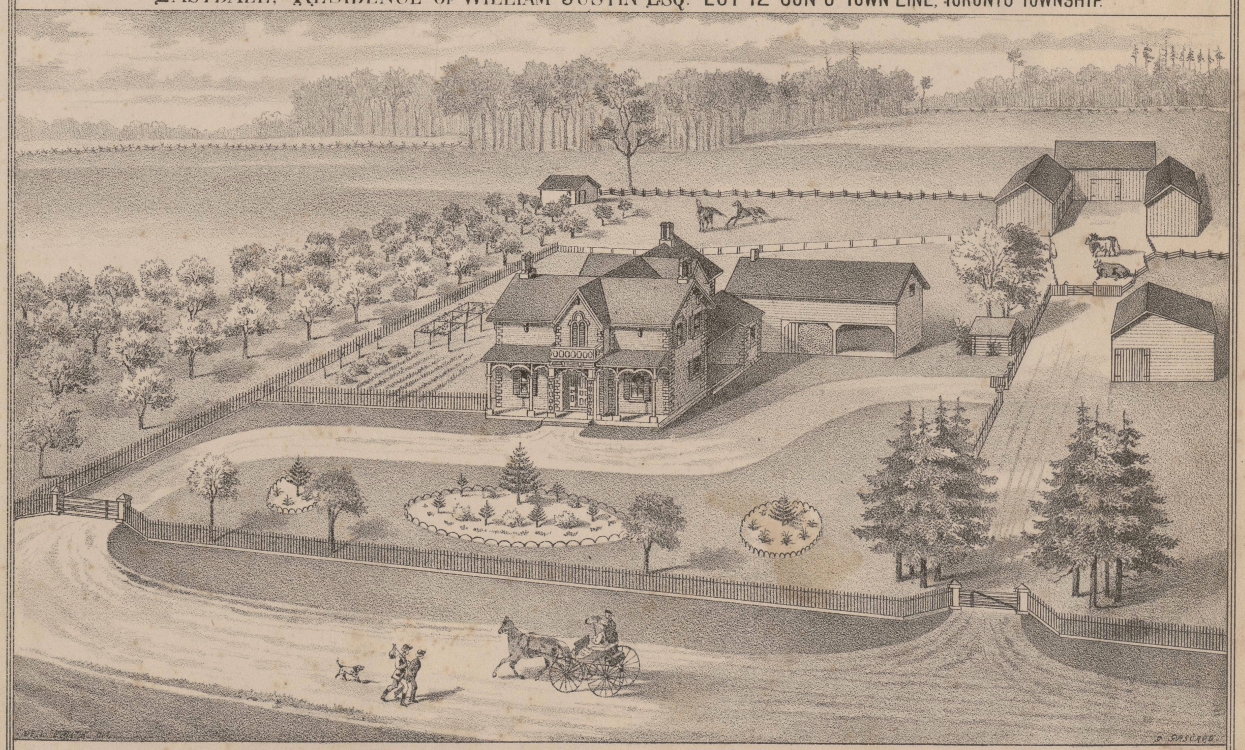
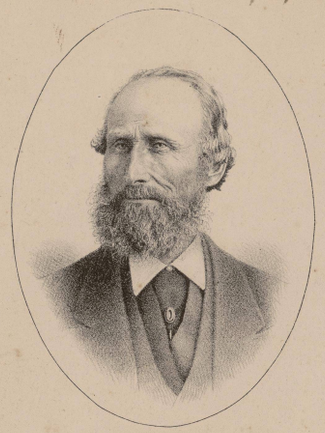
EASYDALE.- RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM JUSTIN ESQE LOT 12 CON 6 TOWN LINE, TORONTO TOWNSHIP



RESIDENCE OF M. J. JUSTIN ESQE 6. CON. W. LOT 13, TOWN LINE, TORONTO TOWNSHIP

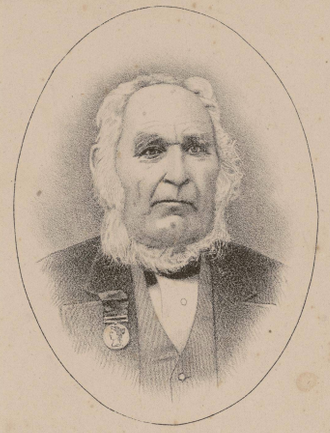
ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO



Yours truly
Francis Shightelhalm



Yours truly
Allen Willcox



Yours truly
Amos Willcox



Yours Truely
G. S. Fuller

MAP OF THE

County of Peel

Scale 130 Chains to One Inch.



COUNTY OF
HALTON, ONTARIO

COMPILED & DRAWN BY H.A.CROSS

SCALE 140 CHAINS PER INCH.

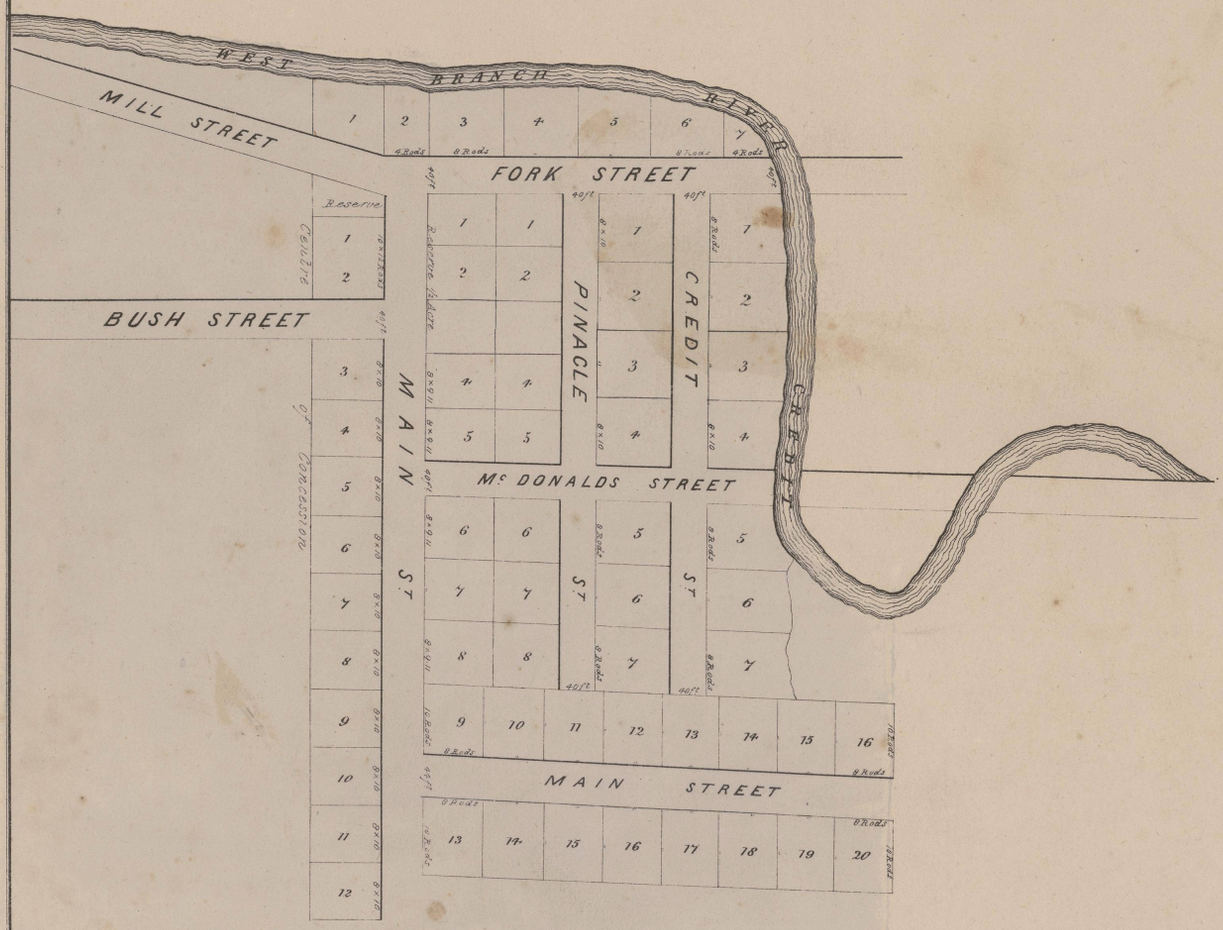


PLAN OF

BELFOUNTAIN,

Situated in LOT 10 Con 5, West.

TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON.

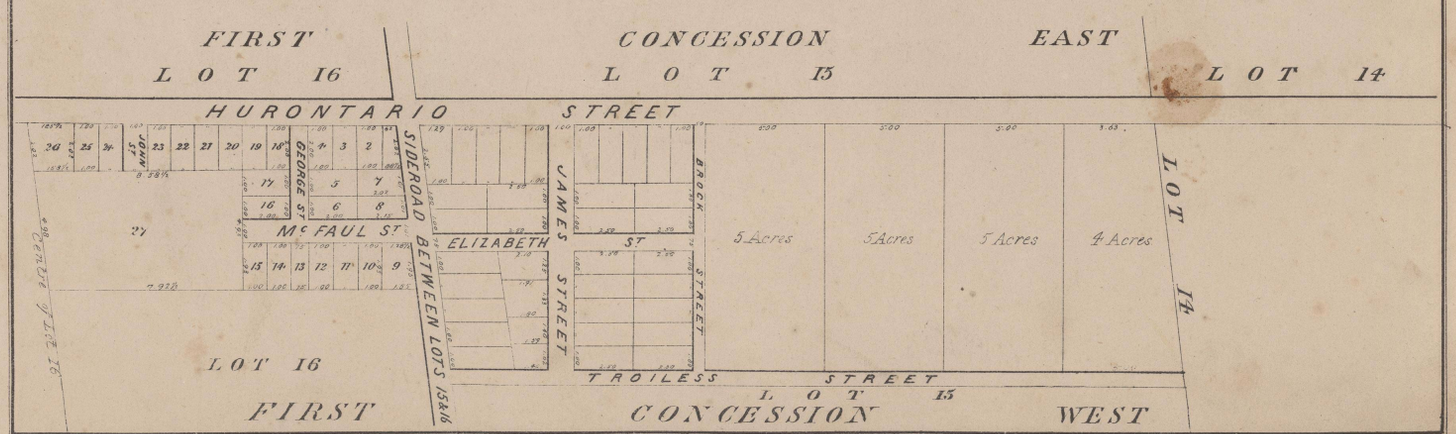


PLAN OF

CHARLESTON,

CALEDON TOWNSHIP.

Scale - 5 Chains to 1 Inch.



REFERENCES.

Roads		Rivers	
Springs	SP.	Residences	Barns
Railways completed		Railways proposed	
Churches		School Houses	
Mills		Blacksmiths' Shops	
Orchards		Lime Kilns	
Stone Quarries		Post Office Addresses are shewn by the Numbers in brackets. Thus (23)	
Cemeteries		Cheese Factories	
Flowing Wells	F.W.		

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

1	Brampton	35	Macville
2	Albion	36	Mono Mills
3	Alton	37	Mount Wolfe
4	Alloa	38	Mayfield
5	Bellfountain	39	Mono Road Station
6	Britannia	40	Port Credit
7	Burnhamthorpe	41	Belgrave
8	Caventry	42	Richview
9	Castlederg	43	Rockside
10	Churchville	44	Streetsville
11	Clarkrow	45	Summerville
12	Cooksville	46	Salmonville
13	Credit	47	Sandhill
14	Campbells Cross	48	Stanley Mills
15	Cheltenham	49	Sleswick
16	Claude	50	Sligo
17	Castlemore	51	Tullamore
18	Coleraine	52	Tormore
19	Caldwell	53	Woodhill
20	Caledon	54	Ballycroy
21	Caledon East	55	Lloydstown
22	Cataract	56	Shoemberg
23	Derry West	57	Tottenham
24	Dixie	58	Humber
25	Elmbank	59	Highfield
26	Edmonton	60	Grange
27	Grahamsville	61	Erin
28	Gubbin	62	Orangeville
29	Huttonsville	63	Norval
30	Kilmanagh	64	Ashgrove
31	Lockton	65	Georgetown
32	Malton	66	Glenwilliam
33	Meadowvale	67	Sheridan
34	Mount Charles		

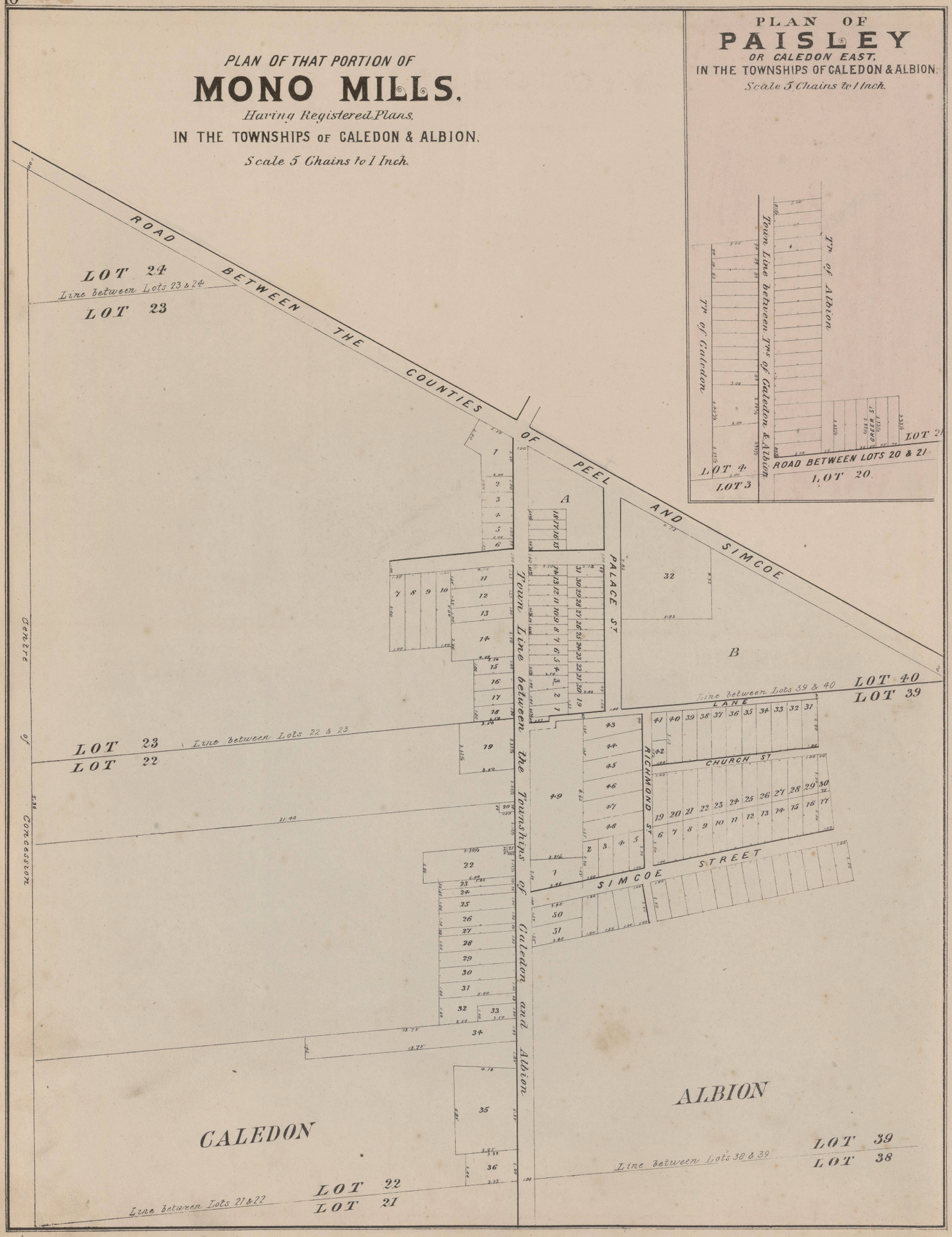
CALEDON.

SCALE 50 CHAINS TO ONE INCH.

Ralph, Smith & Co. Toronto.

PAISLEY

MONO MILLS


PLAN OF THAT PORTION OF
MONO MILLS,
Having Registered Plans,
IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF CALEDON & ALBION.
Scale 5 Chains to 1 Inch.
PLAN OF
PAISLEY
OR CALEDON EAST,
IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF CALEDON & ALBION.
Scale 5 Chains to 1 Inch.
ROAD BETWEEN THE COUNTIES OF PEEL AND SIMCOE
LOT 24
Line between Lots 23 & 24
LOT 23
Town Line between Tns of Caledon & Albion
Tn of Caledon
Tn of Albion
LOT 4
LOT 3
ROAD BETWEEN LOTS 20 & 21
LOT 20
PALACE ST
Line between Lots 39 & 40
LOT 40
LOT 39
LANE
CHURCH ST
RICHMOND ST
SIMCOE STREET
LOT 23
LOT 22
Line between Lots 22 & 23
Centre of Concession
Town Line between the Townships of Caledon and Albion
CALEDON
ALBION
Line between Lots 38 & 39
LOT 39
LOT 38
Line between Lots 21 & 22
LOT 22
LOT 21

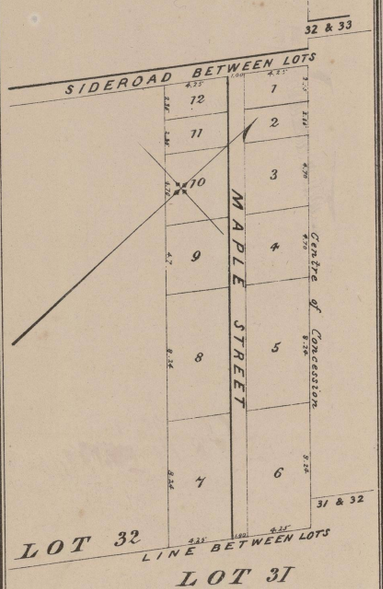
PLAN OF PART OF

WEST HALF

OF LOT 32 CON 5 W.H.S.

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

SCALE 8 CHAINS TO 1 INCH



PLAN OF

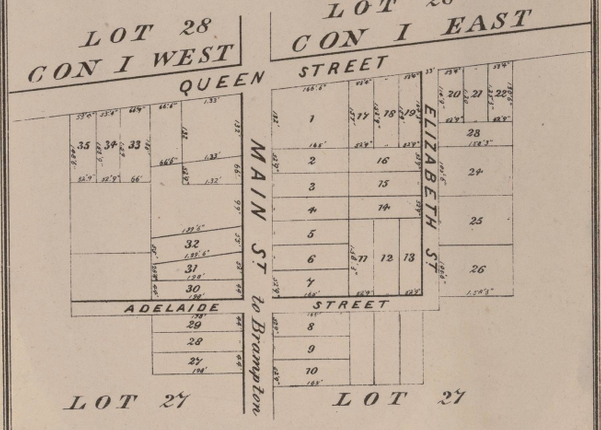
VICTORIA,

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

Scale 264 Feet to 1 Inch.

NOTE

1. DASH (') INDICATES FEET.
2. DASHES (") - INCHES.

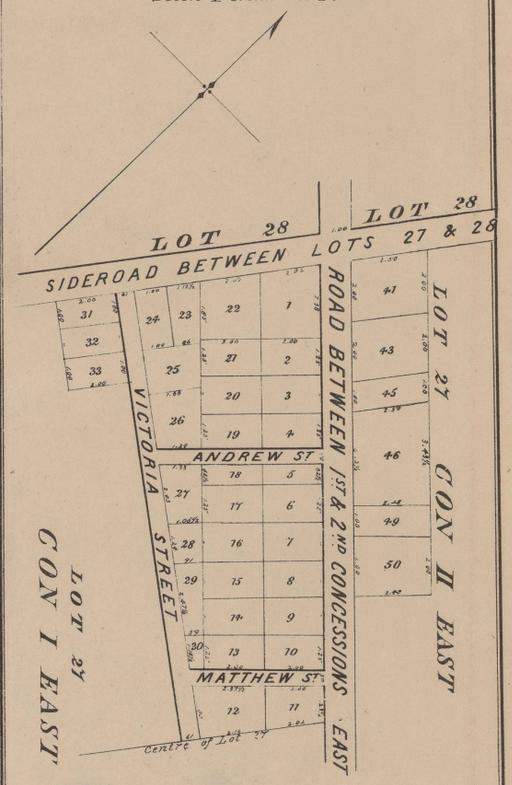


PLAN OF

CAMPBELLS CROSS,

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

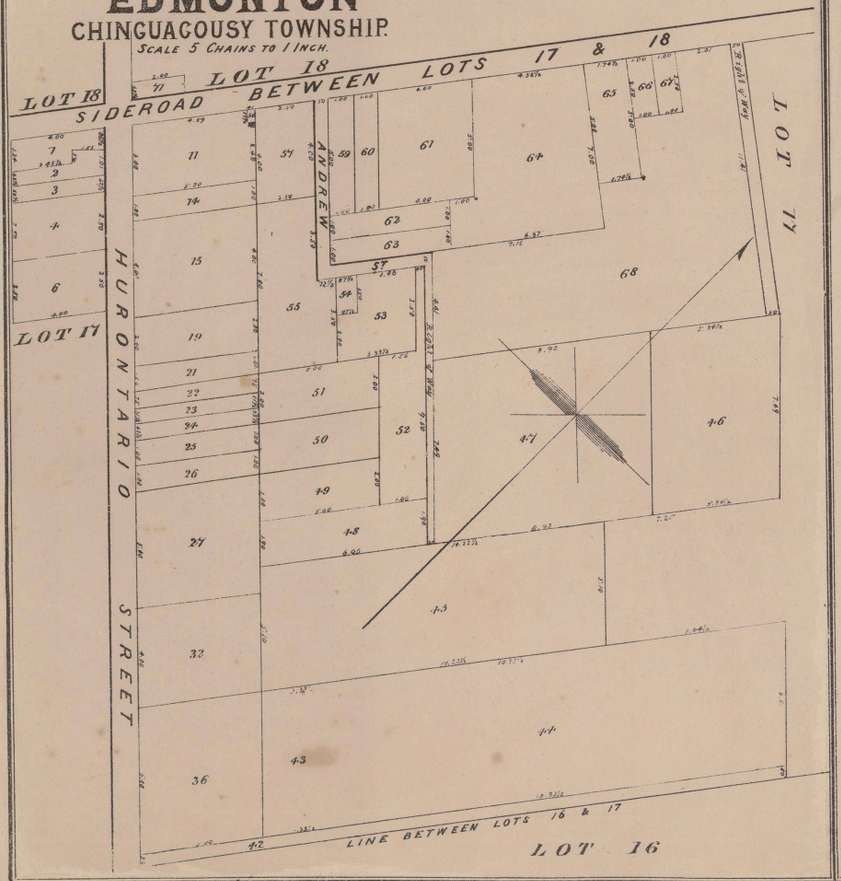
Scale 4 Chains to 1 Inch.



EDMONTON

CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP.

Scale 5 Chains to 1 Inch.



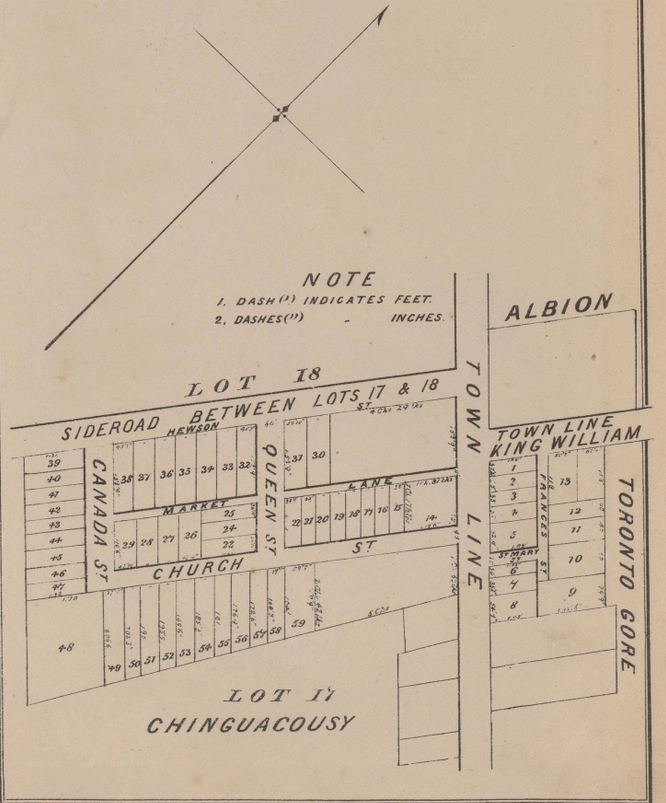
PLAN OF

TULLAMORE

Scale 4 Chains to 1 Inch.

NOTE

1. DASH (') INDICATES FEET.
2. DASHES (") - INCHES.



NORTHERN PART OF
CHINGUACOUSY.

SCALE, 40 CHS. PER INCH.



REFERENCES.

Roads		Rivers	
Springs	SP.	Residences	Barns
Railways completed		Railways proposed	
Churches		School Houses	
Mills		Blacksmiths' Shops	
Orchards		Lime Kilns	
Stone Quarries		Post Office Addresses are shewn by the Numbers in brackets: thus (23)	
Cemeteries			
Flowing Wells	F.W.	Cheese Factories	

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

1	Brampton	35	Macville
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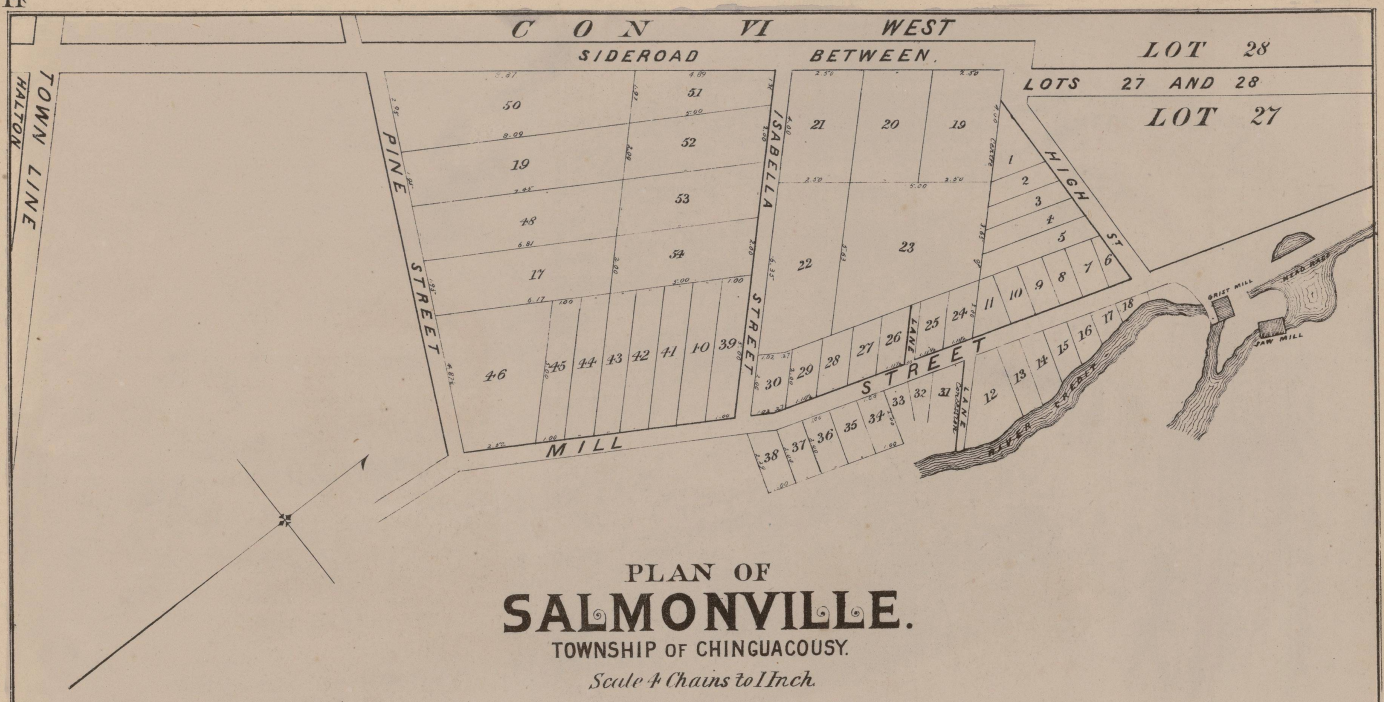
15	Cheltenham	49	Steswick
16	Claude	50	Sligo
17	Castlemore	51	Tullamore
18	Coleraine	52	Tormore
19	Caldwell	53	Woodhill
20	Caledon	54	Ballycroy
21	Caledon East	55	Lloydstown
22	Cataract	56	Shoemberg
23	Derry West	57	Tottenham
24	Dixie	58	Humber
25	Elmbank	59	Highfield
26	Edmonton	60	Grange
27	Grahamsville	61	Erin
28	Gubbin	62	Orangeville
29	Huttonsville	63	Norval
30	Kilmanagh	64	Ashgrove
31	Lockton	65	Georgetown
32	Malton	66	Glenwilliam
33	Meadowvale	67	Sheridan
34	Mount Charles		

Rolph Smith & Co Toronto

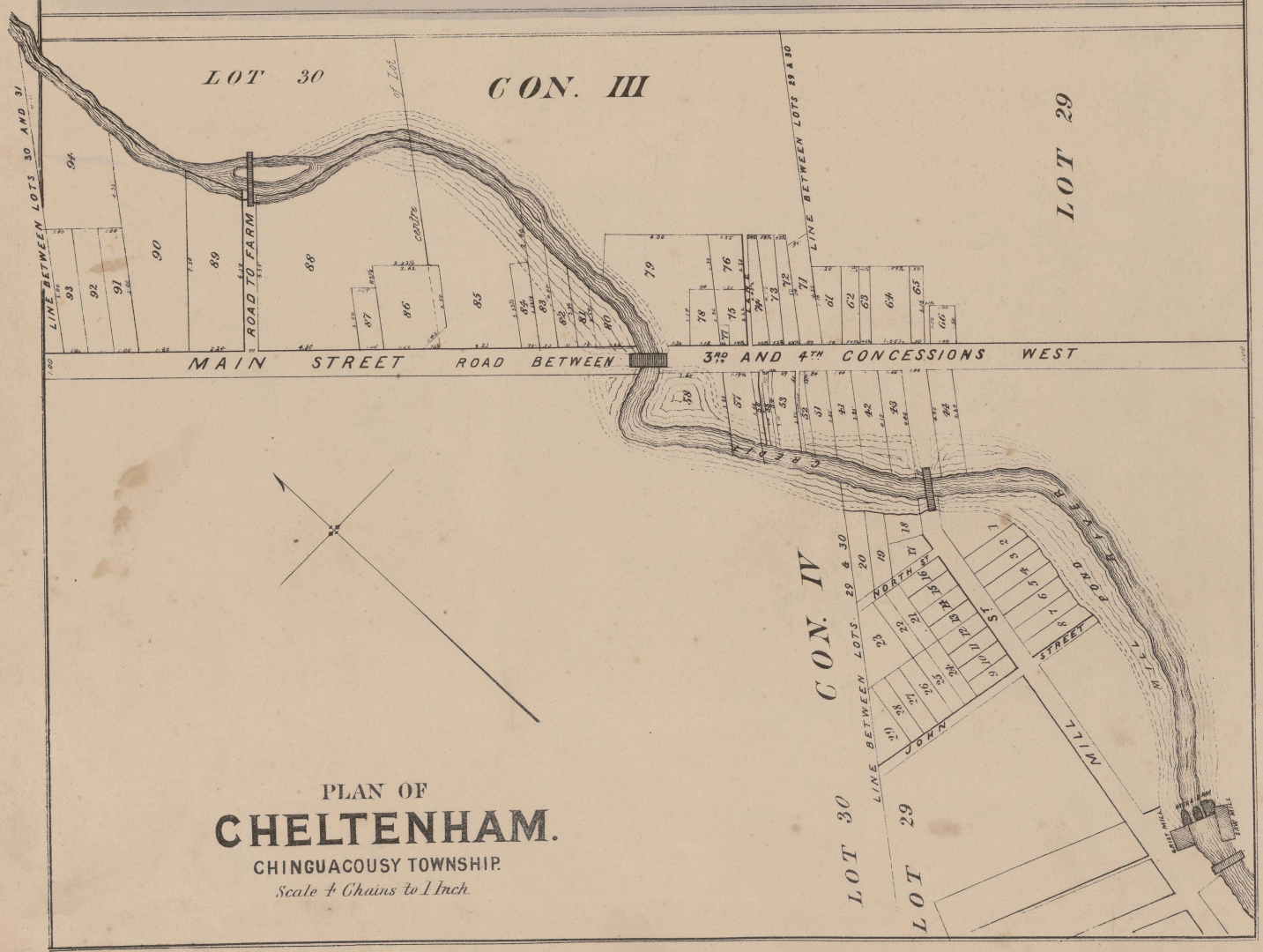


PLAN OF

SALMONVILLE.

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

Scale 4 Chains to 1 Inch.



PLAN OF

CHELTENHAM.

CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP.

Scale 4 Chains to 1 Inch.



Yours Respectfully
Charles Haines



Yours Truly
D. Bowles



Yours Truly
W. H. Bull

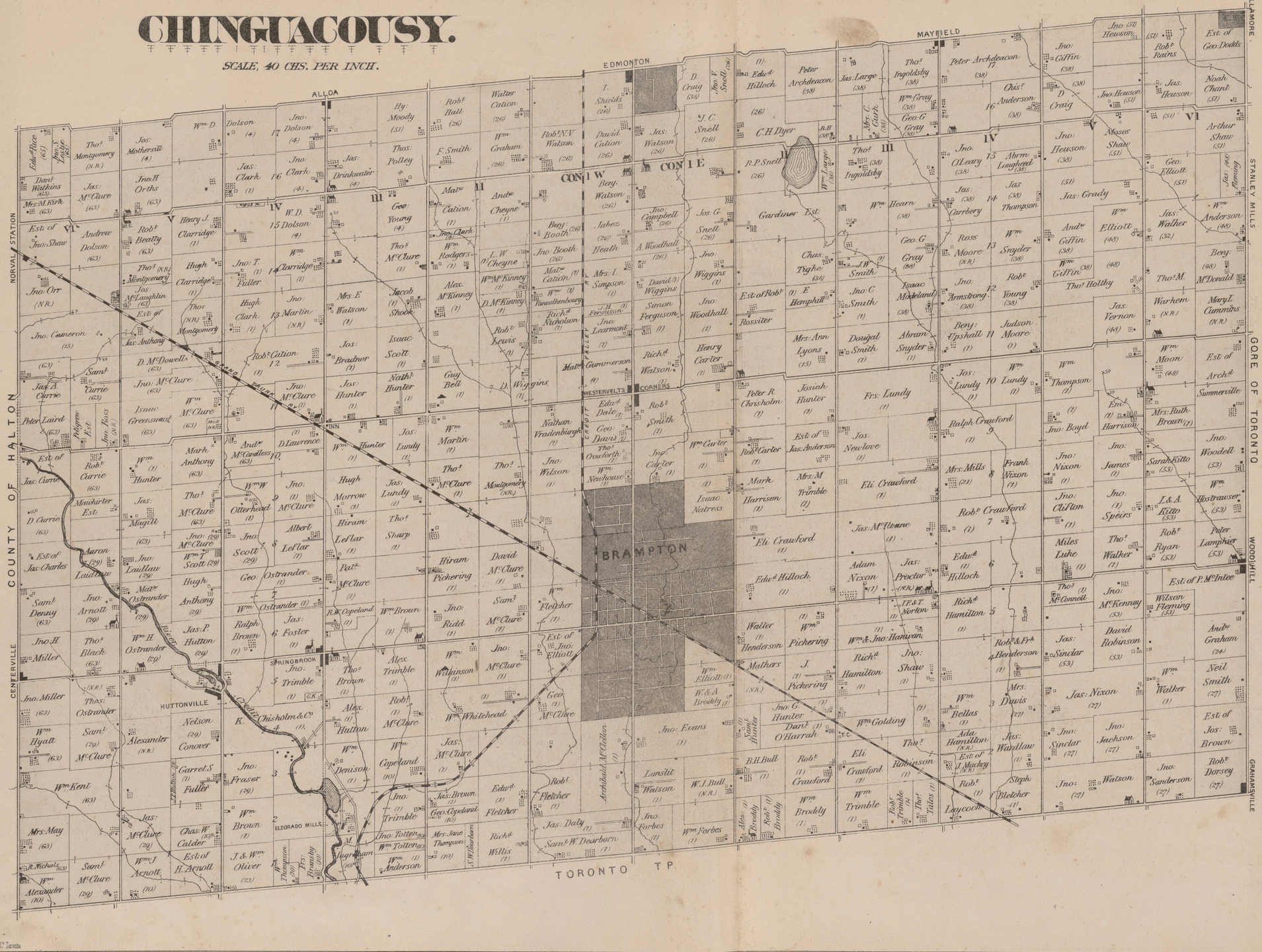


James O Carry

WOODWARD, GRANT & Co TORONTO.

SOUTHERN PART OF
CHINGUACOUSY.

SCALE, 40 CHS. PER INCH.



REFERENCES.

Roads		Rivers	
Springs	SP.	Residences	Barns
Railways completed		Railways proposed	
Churches		School Houses	
Mills		Blacksmiths' Shops	
Orchards		Lime Kilns	
Stone Quarries		Post Office Addresses are shewn by the Numbers in brackets thus (23)	
Cemeteries		Cheese Factories	
Flowing Wells	F.W.		

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24	Dixie	58	Humber
25	Elmbank	59	Highfield
26	Edmonton	60	Grange
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28	Gubbin	62	Orangeville
29	Huttonsville	63	Norval
30	Kilmanagh	64	Ashgrove
31	Lochton	65	Georgetown
32	Malton	66	Glenwilliam
33	Meadowvale	67	Sheridan
34	Mount Charles		

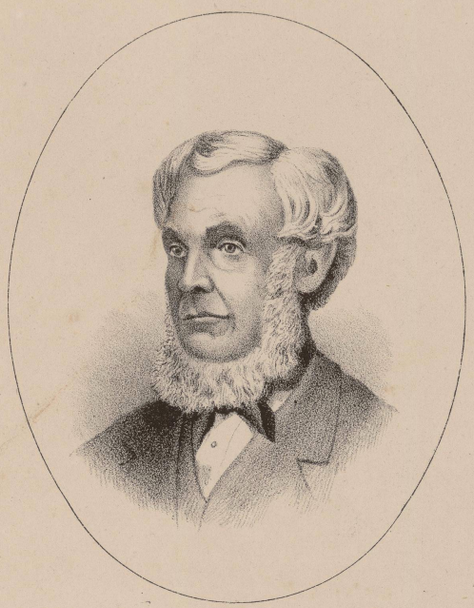
Rolph Smith & Co. Toronto



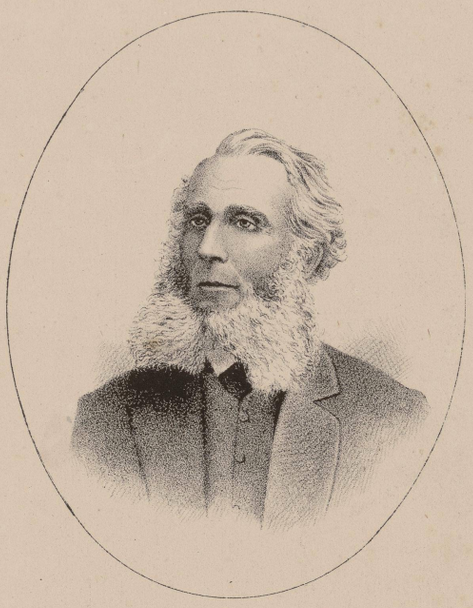
yours Truly
C. W. Calder



Yours Truly
Peter Laird

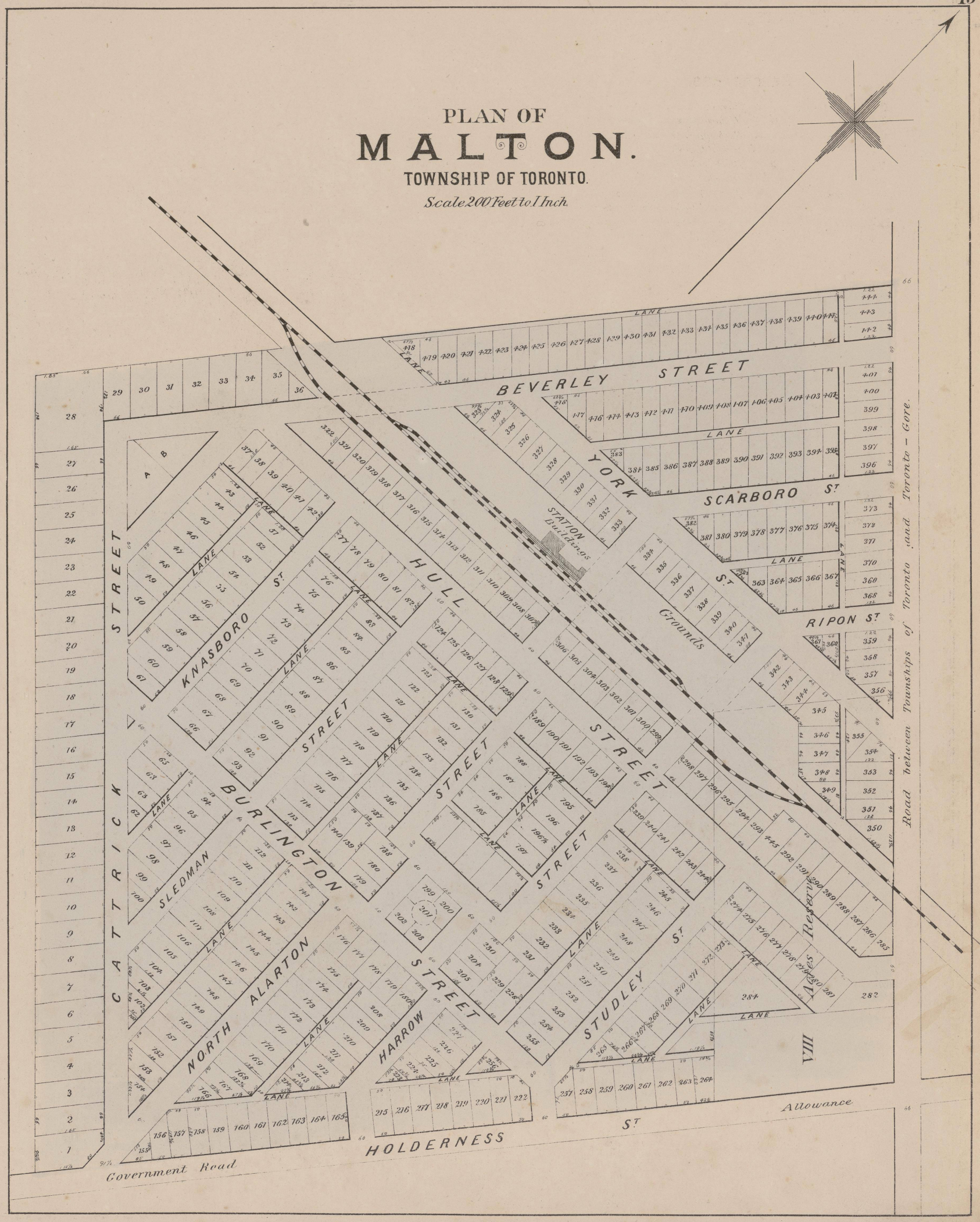


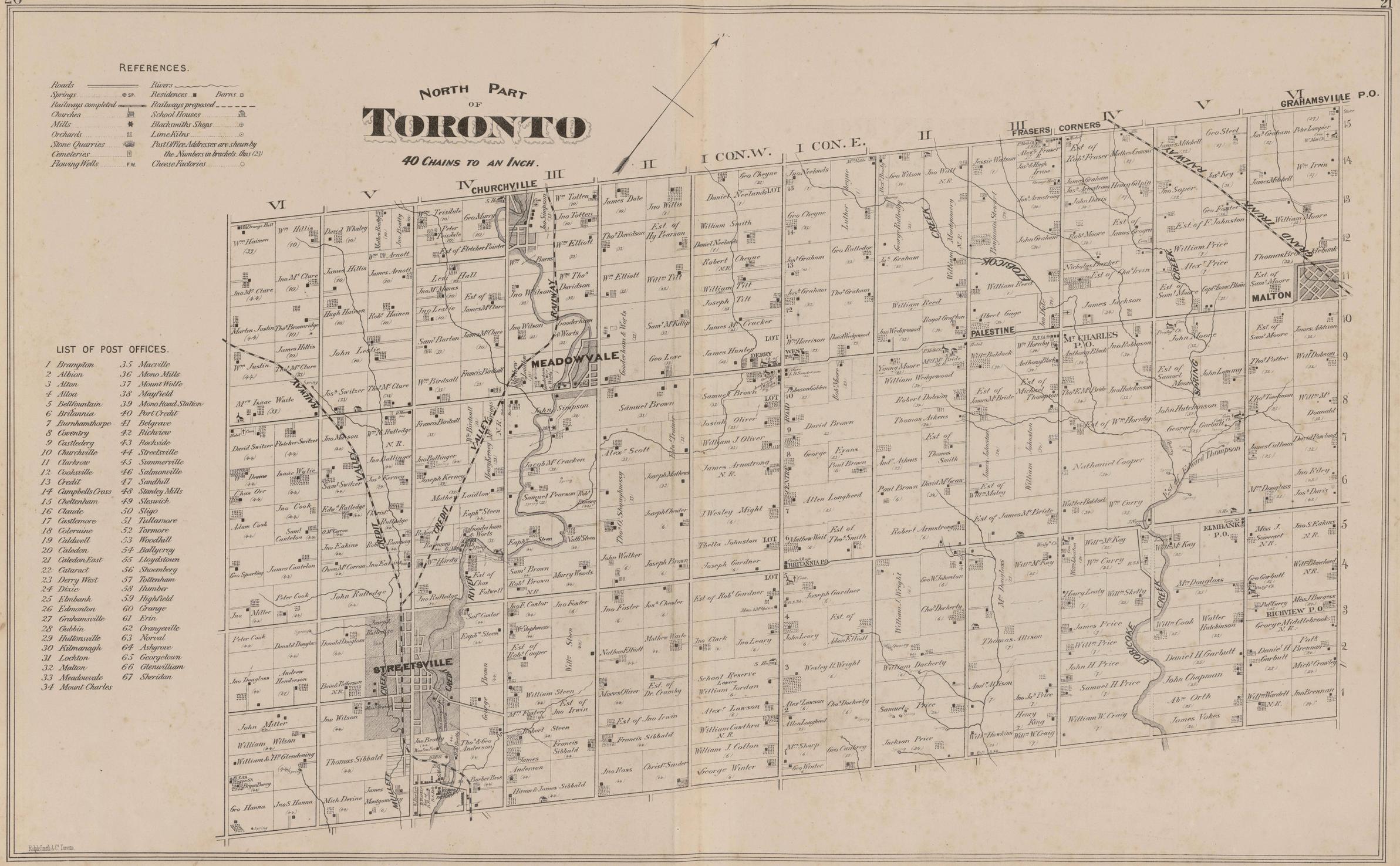
yours Truly
George Leslie



R. C. McCollum

WOODWARD, GRANT & Co TORONTO.


PLAN OF
MALTON.
TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.
Scale 200 Feet to 1 Inch.
BEVERLEY STREET
YORK ST
SCARBORO ST
RIPON ST
STATION Buildings
Grounds
HULL STREET
KNASBORO ST
BURLINGTON STREET
SLEDMAN STREET
NORTH ALARTON STREET
HARROW STREET
STUDLEY ST
CATTRICK STREET
HOLDERNESS ST
Allowance
Government Road
Road between Townships of Toronto and Toronto - Gore.
Ares Reserve
VIII
LANE


NORTH PART OF TORONTO
40 CHAINS TO AN INCH.
REFERENCES.
Roads
Springs
Railways completed
Churches
Mills
Orchards
Stone Quarries
Cemeteries
Flowing Wells
Rivers
Residences
Barns
Railways proposed
School Houses
Blacksmiths Shops
Lime Kilns
Post Office Addresses are shewn by the Numbers in brackets thus (23)
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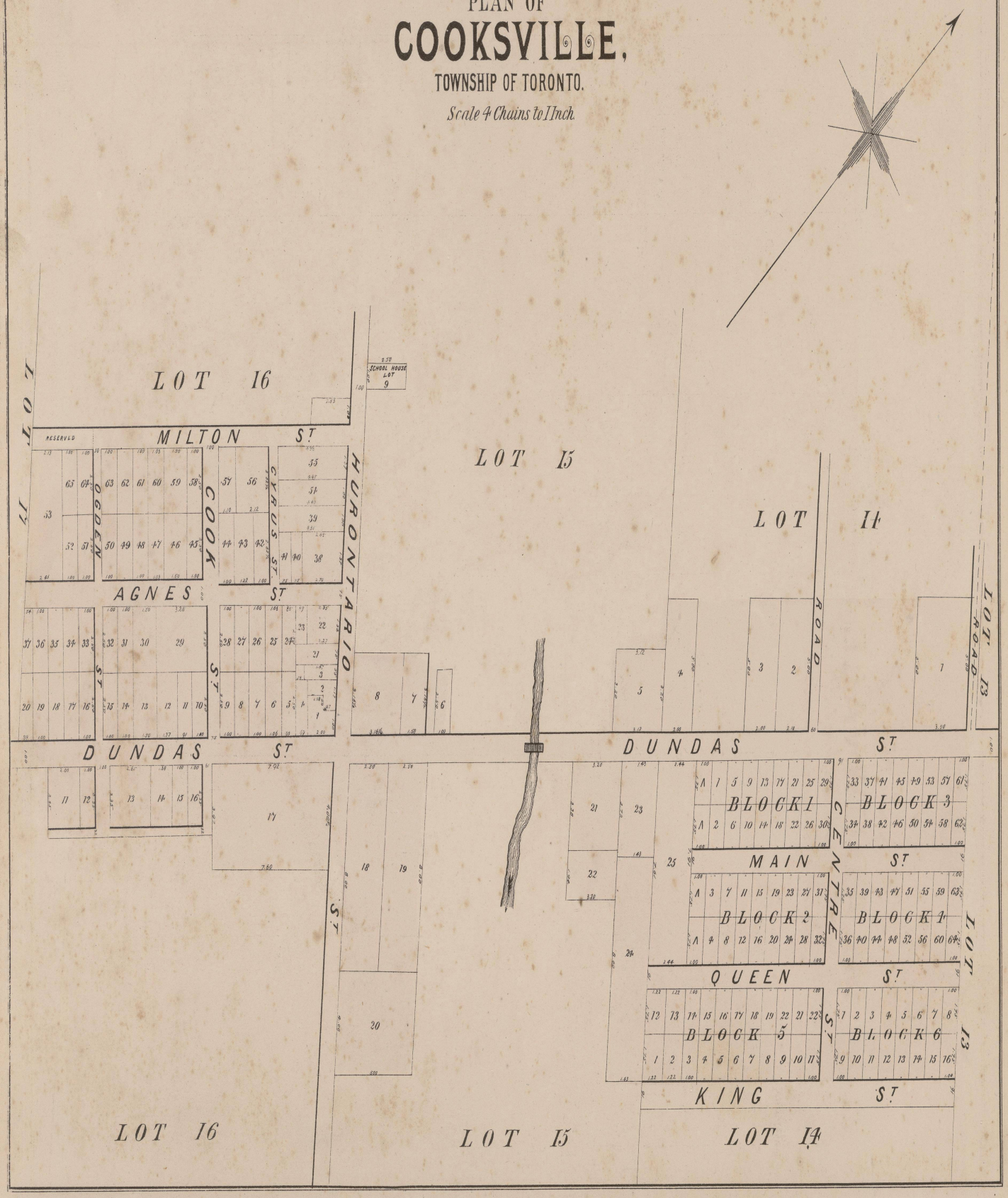
10 Churchville
11 Clarkrow
12 Cooksville
13 Credit
14 Campbells Cross
15 Cheltenham
16 Claude
17 Castlemore
18 Coleraine
19 Caldwell
20 Caledon
21 Caledon East
22 Cataract
23 Derry West
24 Dixie
25 Elmbank
26 Edmonton
27 Grahamsville
28 Gubbin
29 Huttonsville
30 Kilmanagh
31 Lockton
32 Malton
33 Meadowvale
34 Mount Charles
35 Macville
36 Mono Mills
37 Mount Wolfe
38 Mayfield
39 Mono Road Station
40 Port Credit
41 Belgrave
42 Richview
43 Rockside
44 Streetsville
45 Summerville
46 Salmonville
47 Sandhill
48 Stanley Mills
49 Steswick
50 Sligo
51 Tullamore
52 Tormore
53 Woodhill
54 Ballycroy
55 Lloydstown
56 Shoemberg
57 Tottenham
58 Humber
59 Highfield
60 Grange
61 Erin
62 Orangeville
63 Norval
64 Ashgrove
65 Georgetown
66 Glenwilliam
67 Sheridan
CHURCHVILLE
MEADOWVALE
STREETSVILLE
FRASERS CORNERS
PALESTINE
MT CHARLES P.O.
GRAHAMSVILLE P.O.
MALTON
ELMBANK P.O.
RICHVIEW P.O.
BRITANNIA P.O.
DERRY WEST P.O.
CREDIT RIVER
ETOBICOKE CREEK
SPRING CREEK
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Ralph Smith & Co. Toronto.

PLAN OF COOKSVILLE,

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

Scale 4 Chains to 1 Inch.

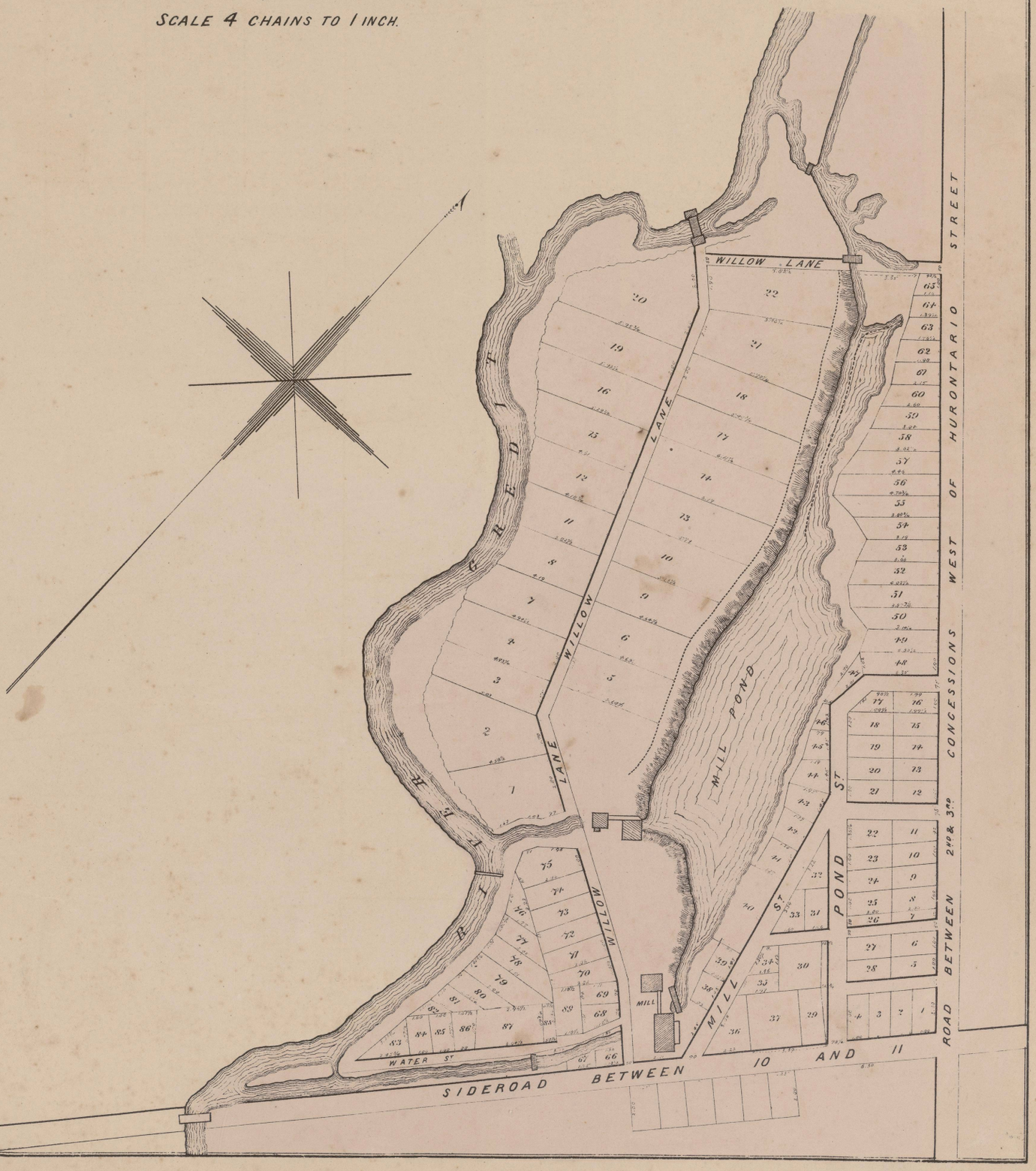


PLAN OF

MEADOWVALE

Township of Toronto.

SCALE 4 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.

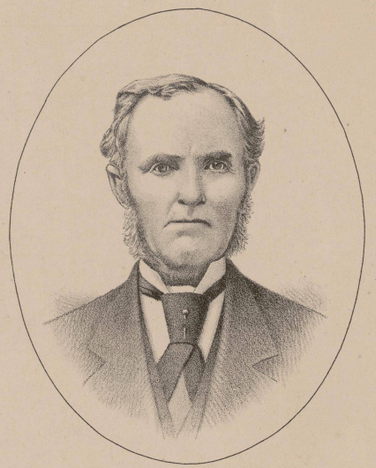


SOUTHERN HALF

TORONTO TOWNSHIP

SCALE 40 CHAINS TO AN INCH.



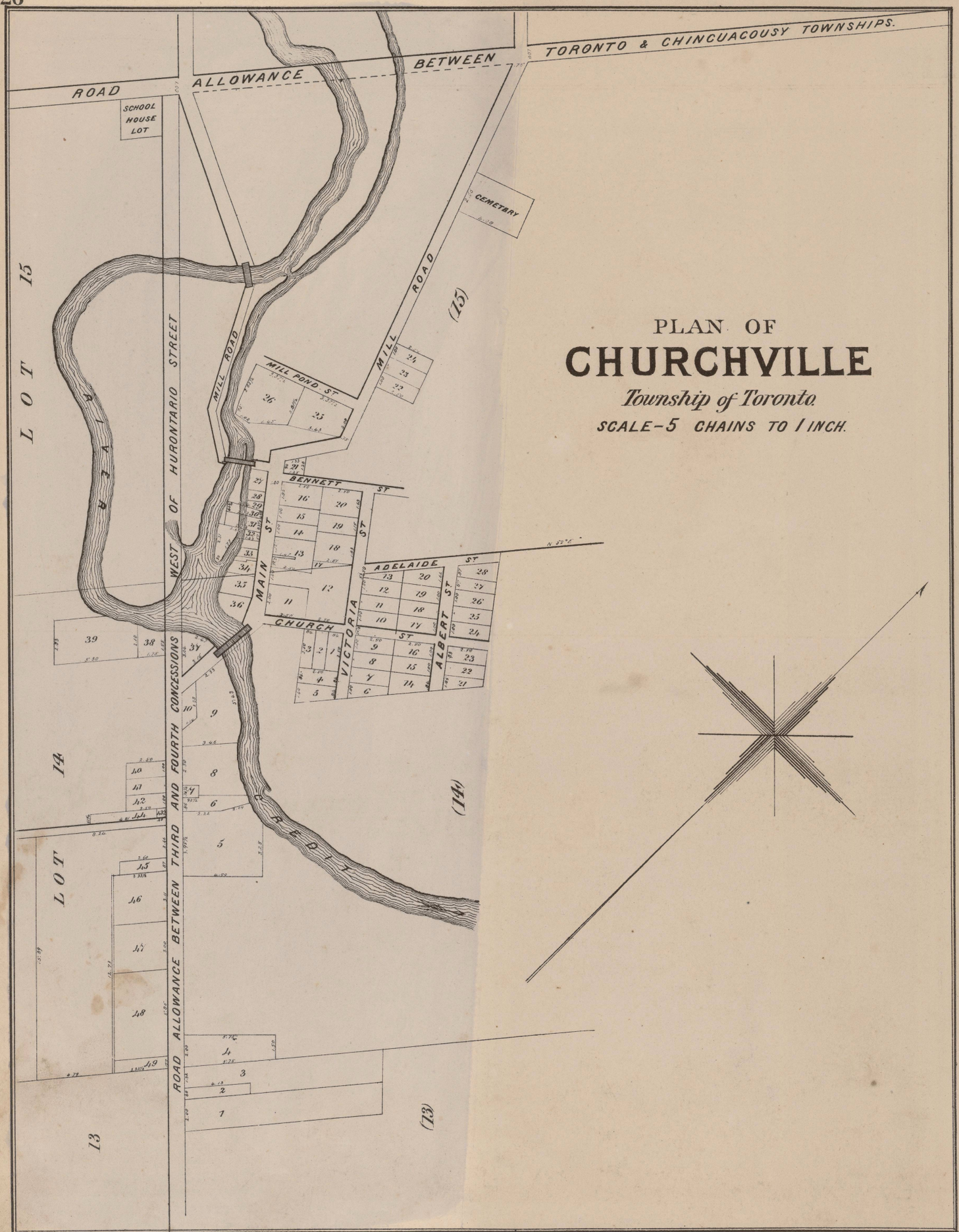


Yours Truly
Oliver Hammond



Yours Respectfully
Jacob Cook

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.



PLAN OF CHURCHVILLE

Township of Toronto

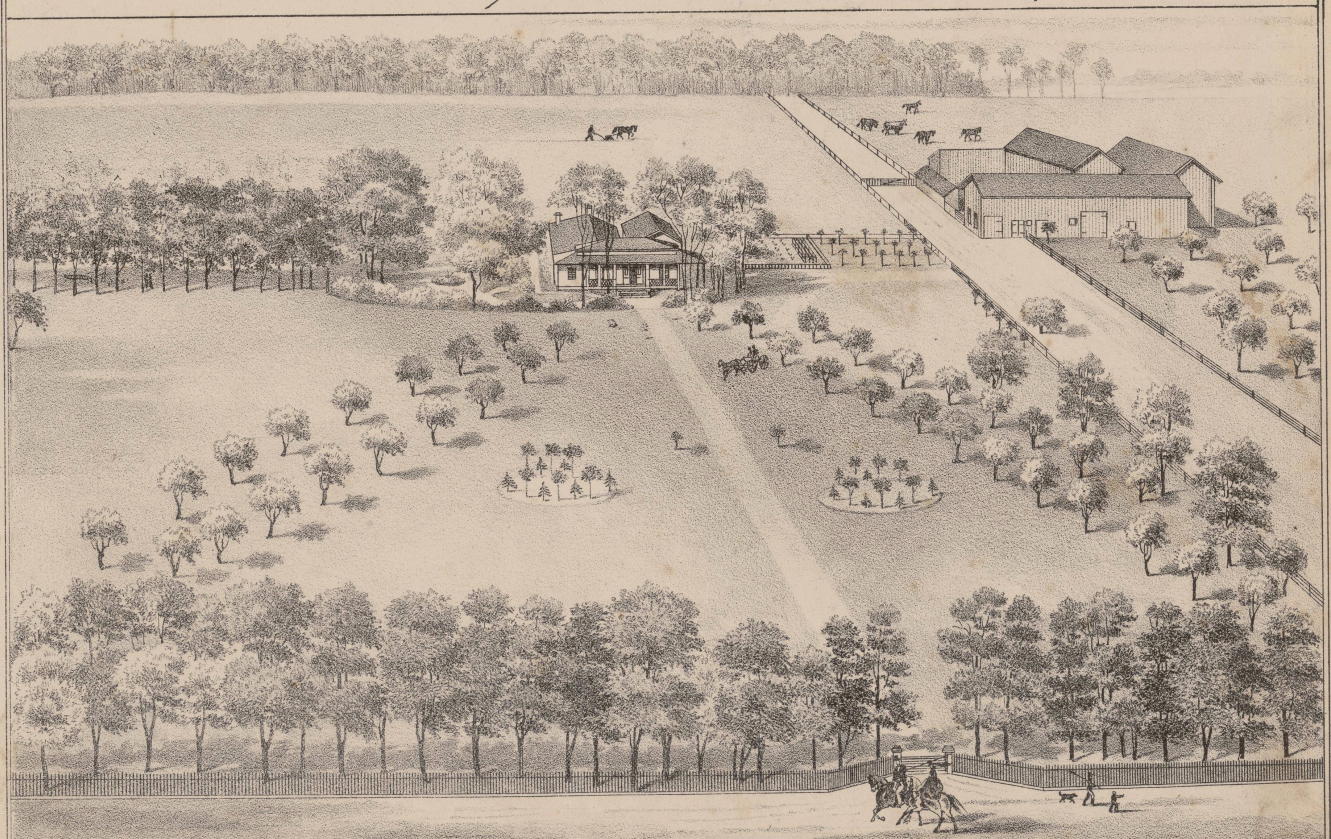
SCALE–5 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.



Yours Truly
Thos Holtby



S. L. Holtby



LOCUST GROVE.- RESIDENCE OF THOS HOLTBY ESQE LOT 12, CON 5, EAST, CHINGUACOUSY.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO



Yours truly
Janas Donoghey

ALBION.

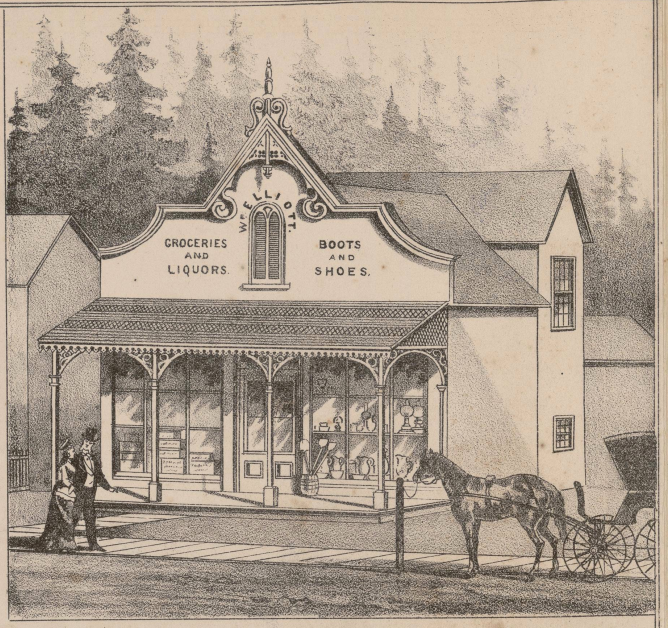
Scale - 50 Ch^s per Inch.



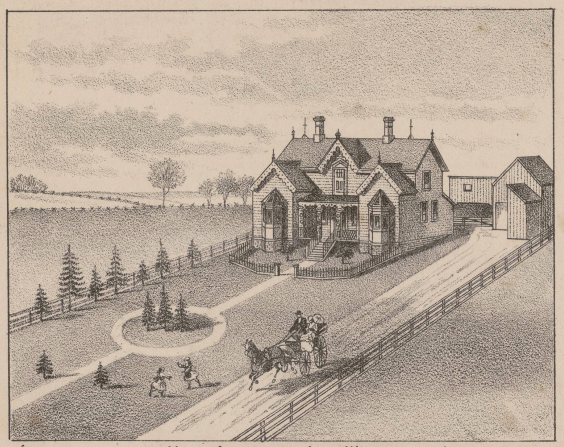
Yours truly
Joseph Elliott.



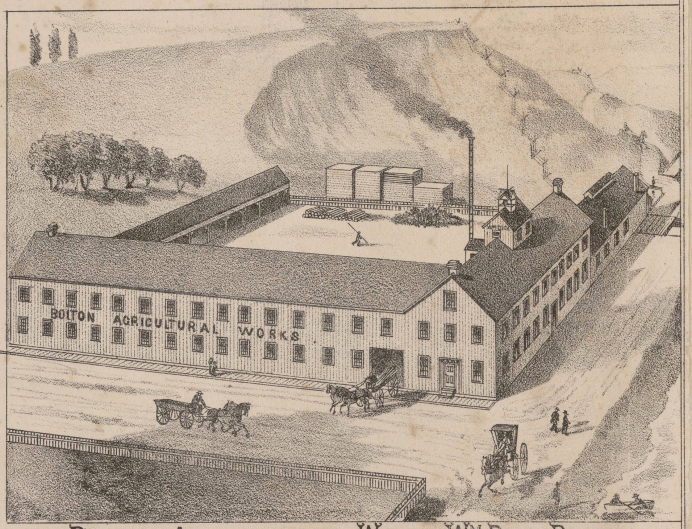
Yours truly
Wm Elliott



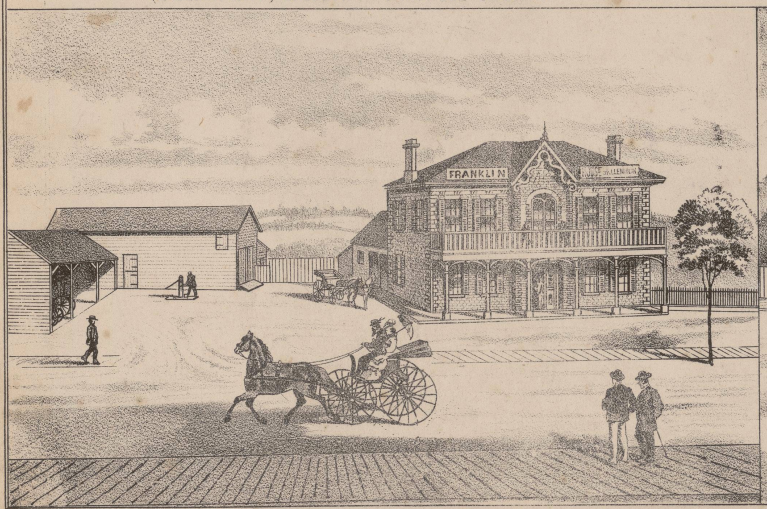
Wm Elliott's Store, Meadowvale.



Residence of John Parsons Esq. Village of Paisley.
(Caledon East.) Caledon Tp Cardwell County.



Bolton Agricultural Works, Wm Dick Propr

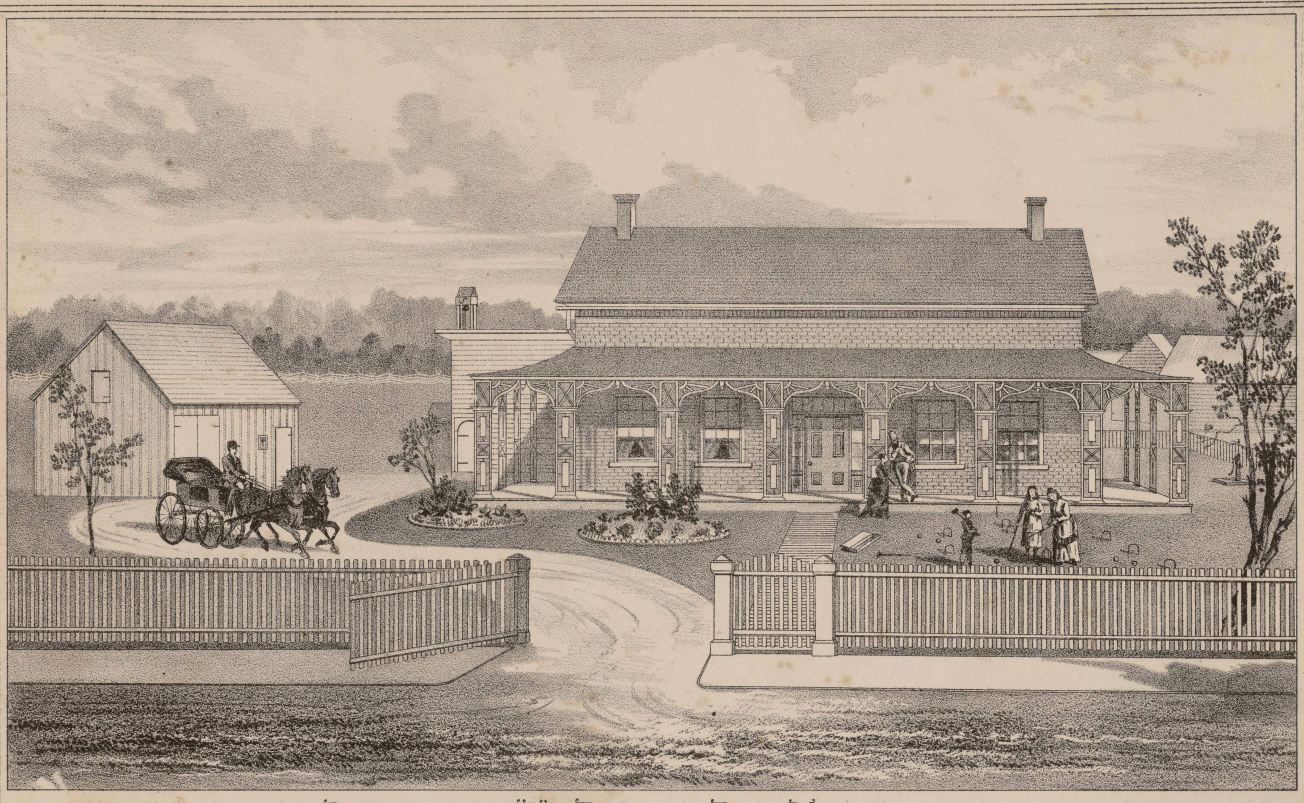


Franklin House, Streetsville, John Lennon, Propr

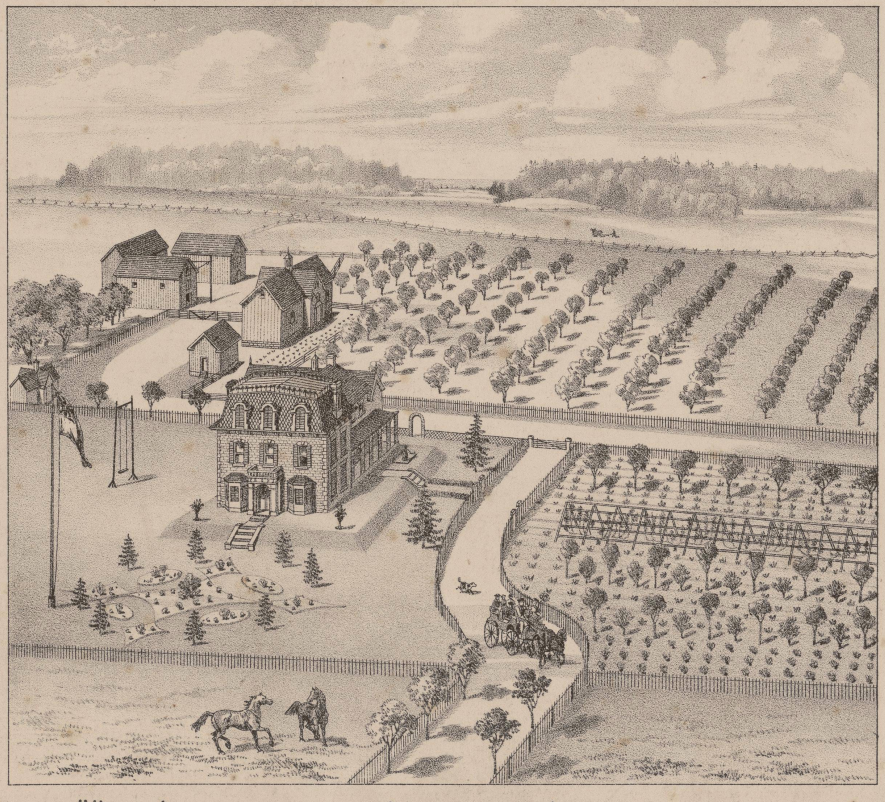


Ontario House, Cheltenham J.S Tracy Propr

ROLPH, SMITH & Co. TORONTO



RESIDENCE OF WM ELLIOTT ESQE MEADOWVALE.



DULLA VILLA; RESIDENCE OF A.C.ECCLESTONE ESQE (LOT 21, 2ND CON N.D.S. T.T.)

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO



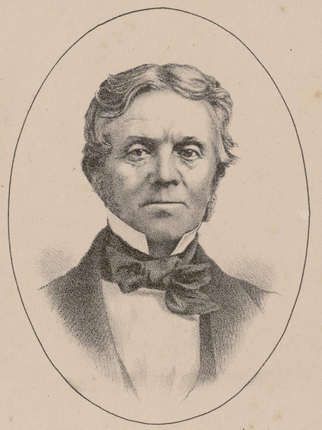
Charles Robinson M.P.

GORE OF TORONTO

SCALE. 40 CHS. PER INCH.



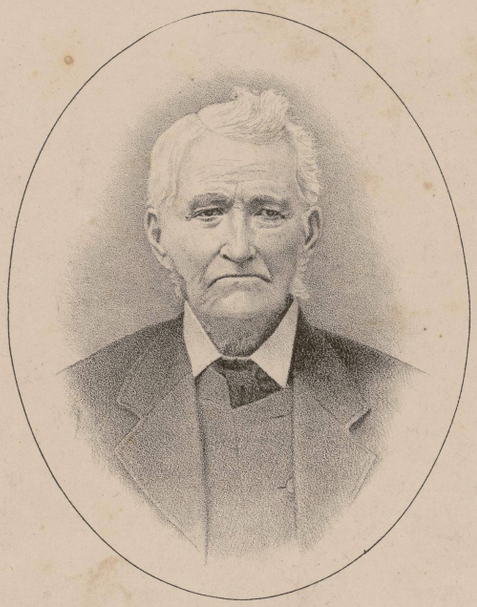
Jam. Yours truly
Emerson Taylor



Yours truly
Chas Crewe



Yours Truly
William Roadhouse



Joseph Silverthorn



Jane Silverthorn



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SILVERTHORN, CHERRY HILL, COOKSVILLE.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO.



COURT HOUSE FOR THE COUNTY OF PEEL, BRAMPTON, ONT.



PROPERTY OF C.D.SPALDING ESQE CHINGUACOUSY TP AT BOSTON MILLS.

MOLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN OF

BRAMPTON.

Compiled from Registered Plans

SCALE 8 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.



WEST WARD

NORTH WARD

EAST WARD

SOUTH WARD

LOT 8

LOT 7

LOT 6

LOT 5

LOT 4

LOT 3

LOT 7&8

LOTS 6&7

LOTS 4&5

LOTS 3&4

LOTS 3 and 6

LINE BETWEEN LOTS 7&8

LINE BETWEEN LOTS 6&7

LINE BETWEEN LOTS 4&5

LINE BETWEEN

ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN LOTS 5 and 6 OF FIRST CONCESSION WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET

Concession

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY

HURON

ONTARIO

ETOBICOKE

MAIN

ARCHIBALD STREET

MURRAY STREET

ENGLISH STREET

VODDEN STREET

NOORE STREET

ISABELLA ST.

WILLIAM ST.

DAVID ST.

ELLEN ST.

ALEXANDER STREET

JOSEPH STREET

MARKET ST.

CHURCH STREET

STATION GROUNDS

RAILROAD ST.

WELLINGTON ST.

MILL ST.

NELSON STREET

QUEEN STREET

JOHN STREET

UNION ST.

JESSIE ST.

SOUTH ST.

FREDERICK ST.

HAROLD ST.

ELIZABETH ST.

GEORGE ST.

ELLIOTT STREET

CLARENCE ST.

CENTRAL

SCOTT ST.

OAK ST.

BEECH ST.

WELLINGTON ST.

JAMES ST.

MARY ST.

WEST ST.

Block M

Block L

Block H

Block G

Block F

Block E

Block D

Block C

Block B

Block A

COUNTY GROUNDS

Fair Ground LOT A



ALDER LEA; RESIDENCE OF KENNETH CHISHOLM ESQE M.P. BRAMPTON.

RALPH SMITH & CO TORONTO



TORONTO WOOLLEN MILLS, STREETSVILLE, ONT. BARBER BROS. PROPRIETORS.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.

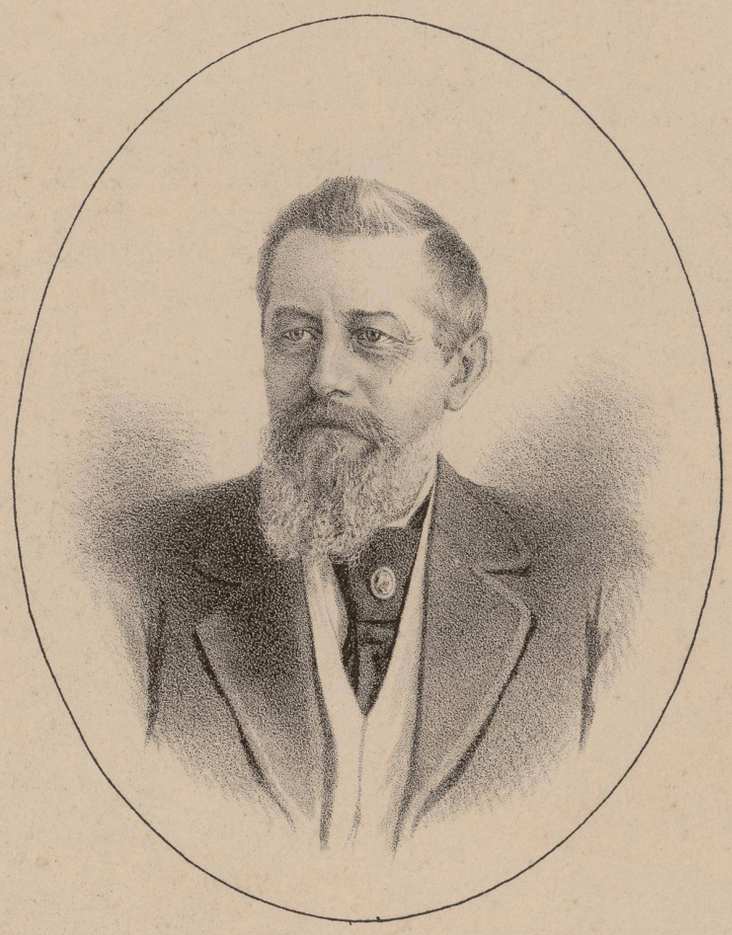
NORTHERN PART
STREETSVILLE
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF
TORONTO.

Scale 5 Chains to 1 Inch.





Yours Respectfully
Wm Barber



Yours truly
W Barber



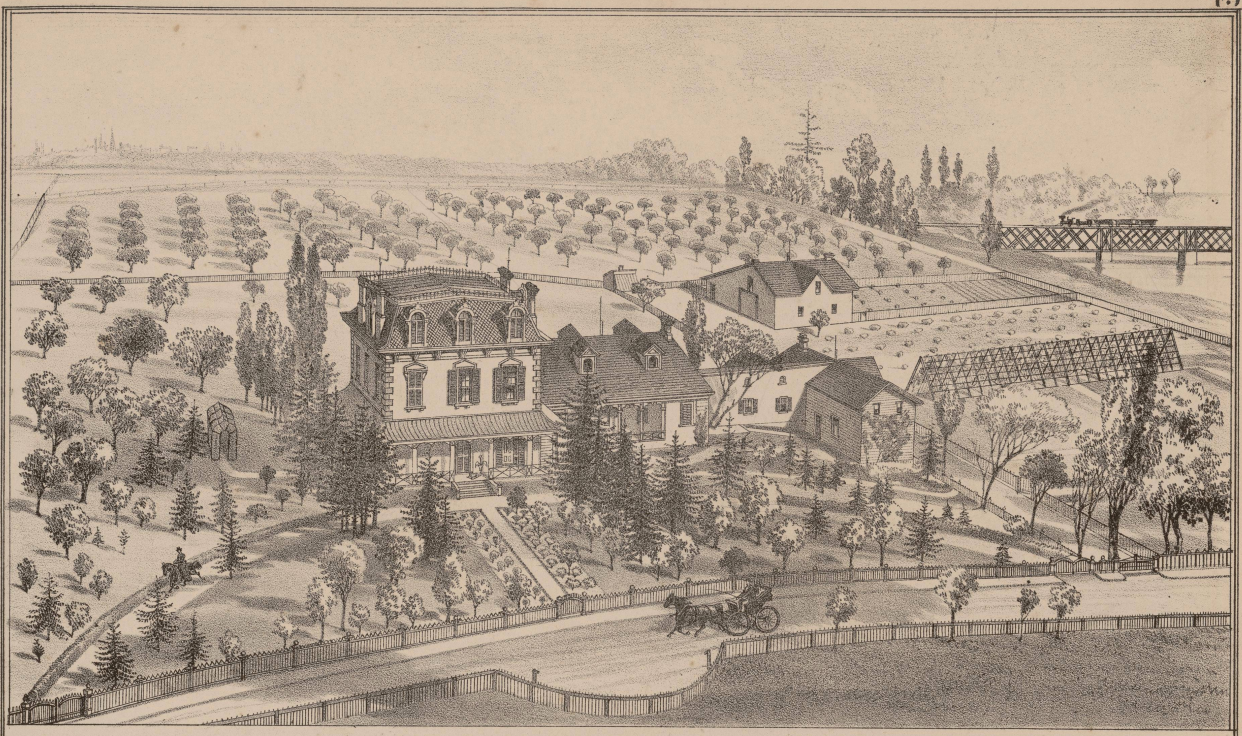
Yours Truly
Wm McLeod

OF THE FIRM OF Mc LEOD, ANDERSON & Co MAMMOTH HOUSE, GEORGETOWN.
THE POPULAR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS OF HALTON.

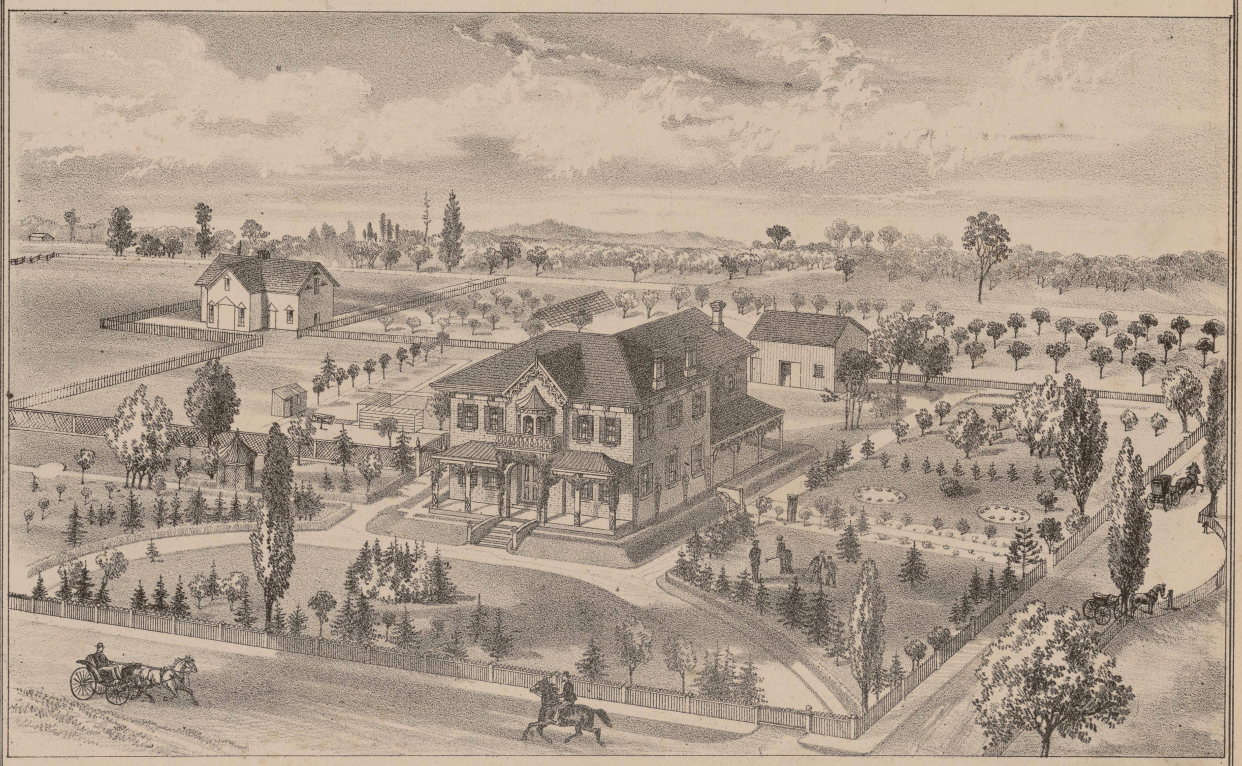


Yours Truly
S. White

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO



RESIDENCE OF ROBT BARBER ESQE STREETSVILLE.



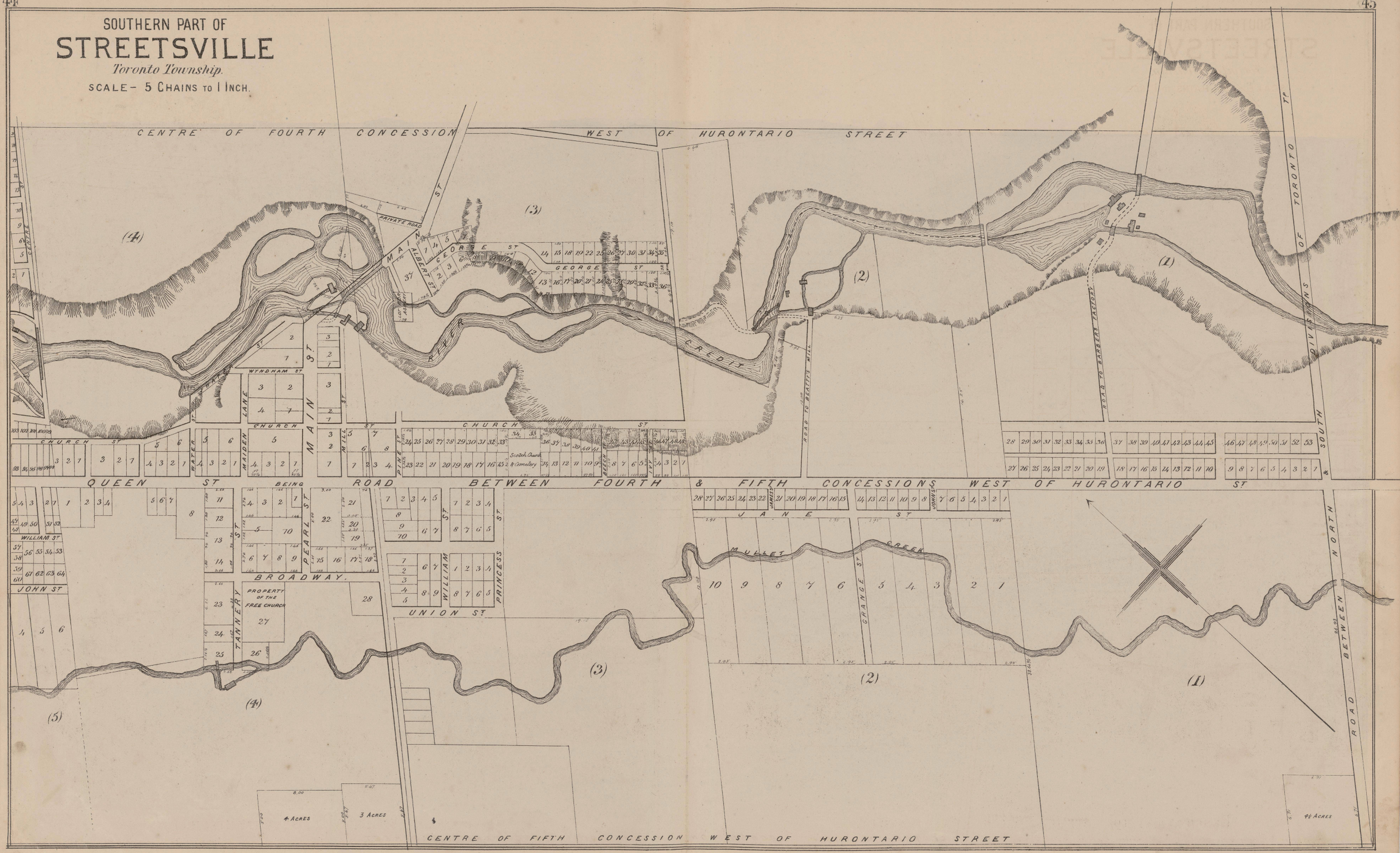
RESIDENCE OF WM BARBER ESQE STREETSVILLE.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO

SOUTHERN PART OF STREETSVILLE

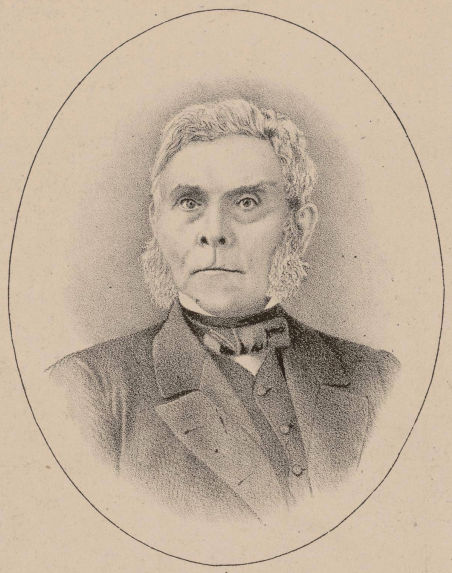
Toronto Township.

SCALE – 5 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.





Yours Sincerely
Mary Crumbie



yours truly
John Crumbie



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR J. CRUMBIE. STREETSVILLE.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO



OCEAN HOUSE, THE "LONG BRANCH" OF CANADA.

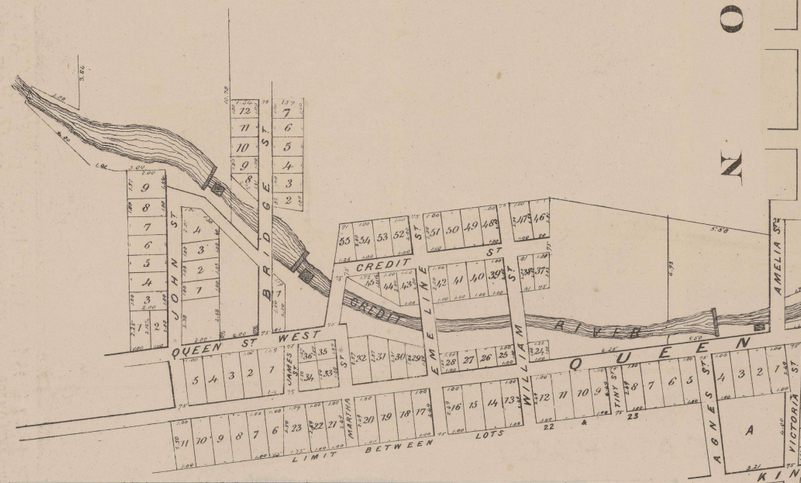
SITUATED ON BURLINGTON BEACH BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO, ACCESS TO HAMILTON BY RAIL AND BOAT HOURLY-THE COOLEST & HEALTHIEST RESORT ON THE CONTINENT.

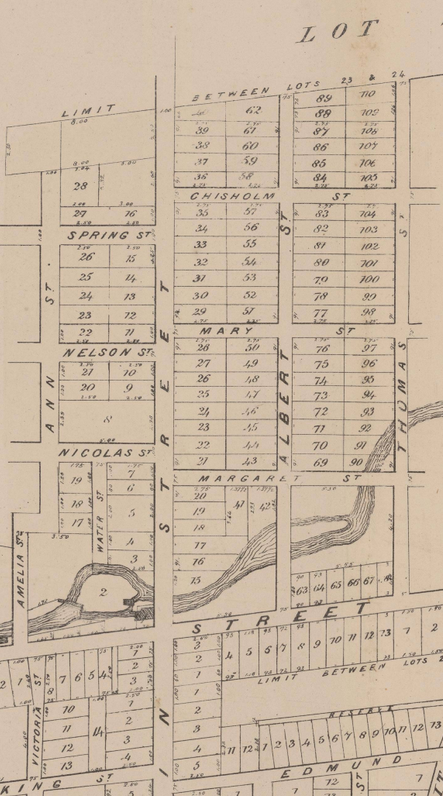
ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO

PLAN OF ALTON

Caledon Township.

SCALE - 5 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.



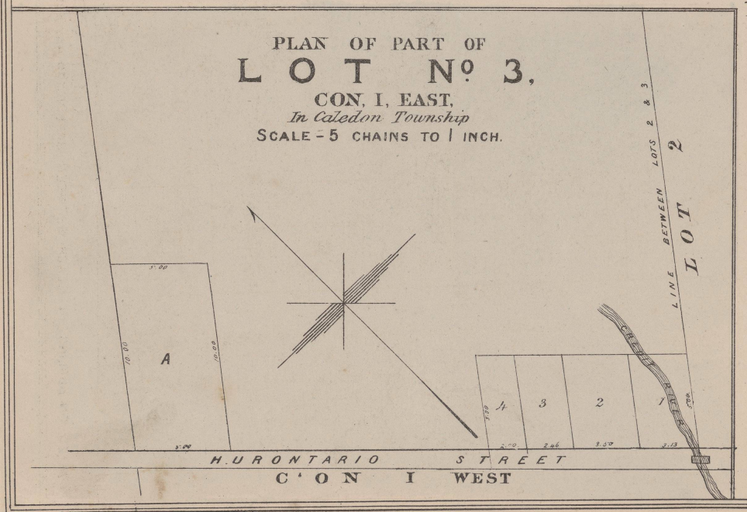


PLAN OF PART OF LOT Nº 3,

CON. I. EAST,

In Caledon Township

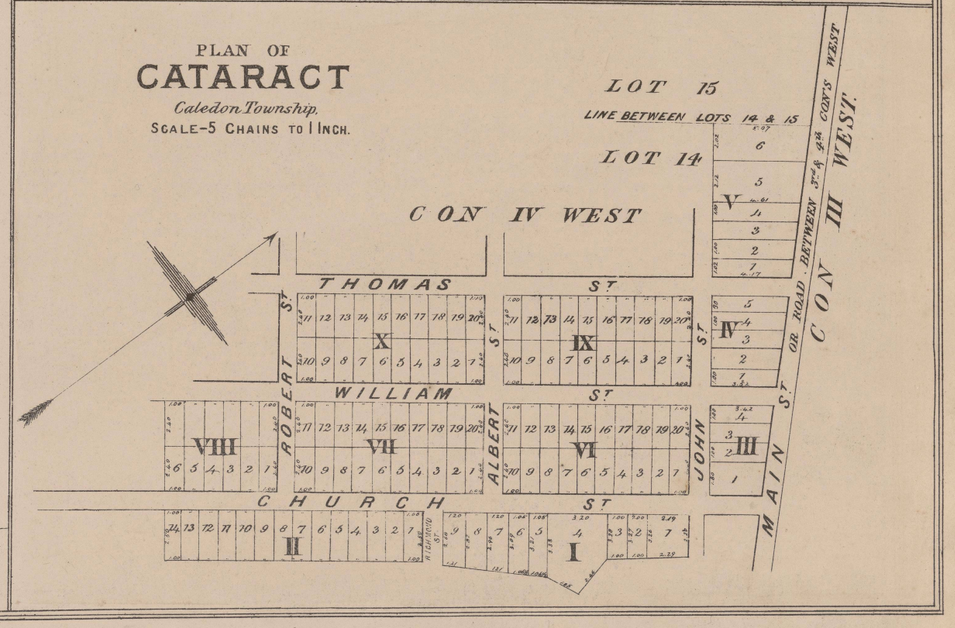
SCALE - 5 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.

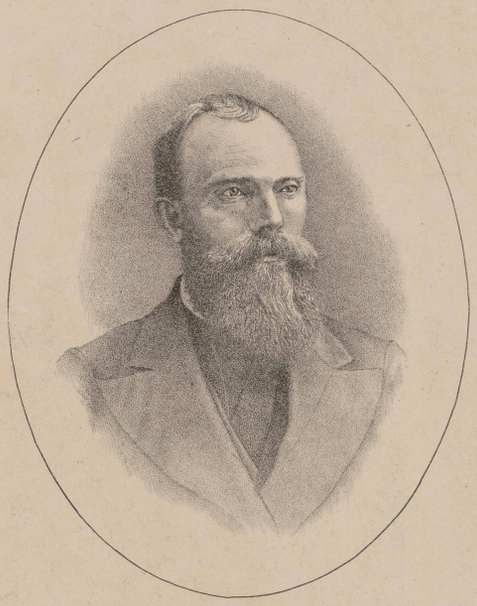


PLAN OF CATARACT

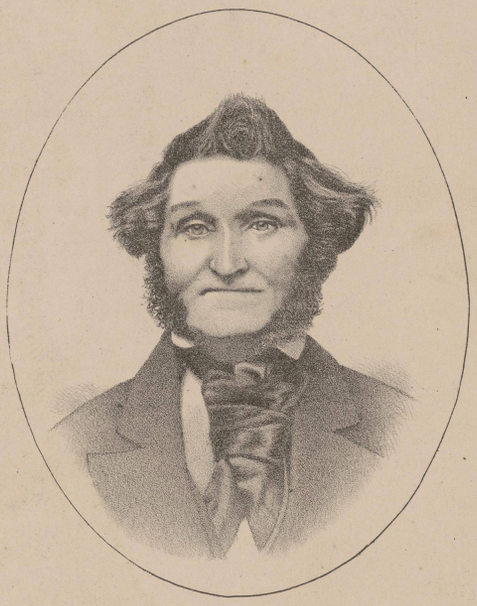
Caledon Township.

SCALE - 5 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.





Yours truly
R Lawrence



Yours truly
Elisha Lawrence



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC H. LAWRENCE, CHERRY WOOD FARM. [HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE ELISHA LAWRENCE; RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. & ISAAC H. LAWRENCE.] CLAIREVILLE, TORONTO, GORE, LOT 2, N. CON 9. RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. LAWRENCE.

ARMY & SMITH & CO. TORONTO



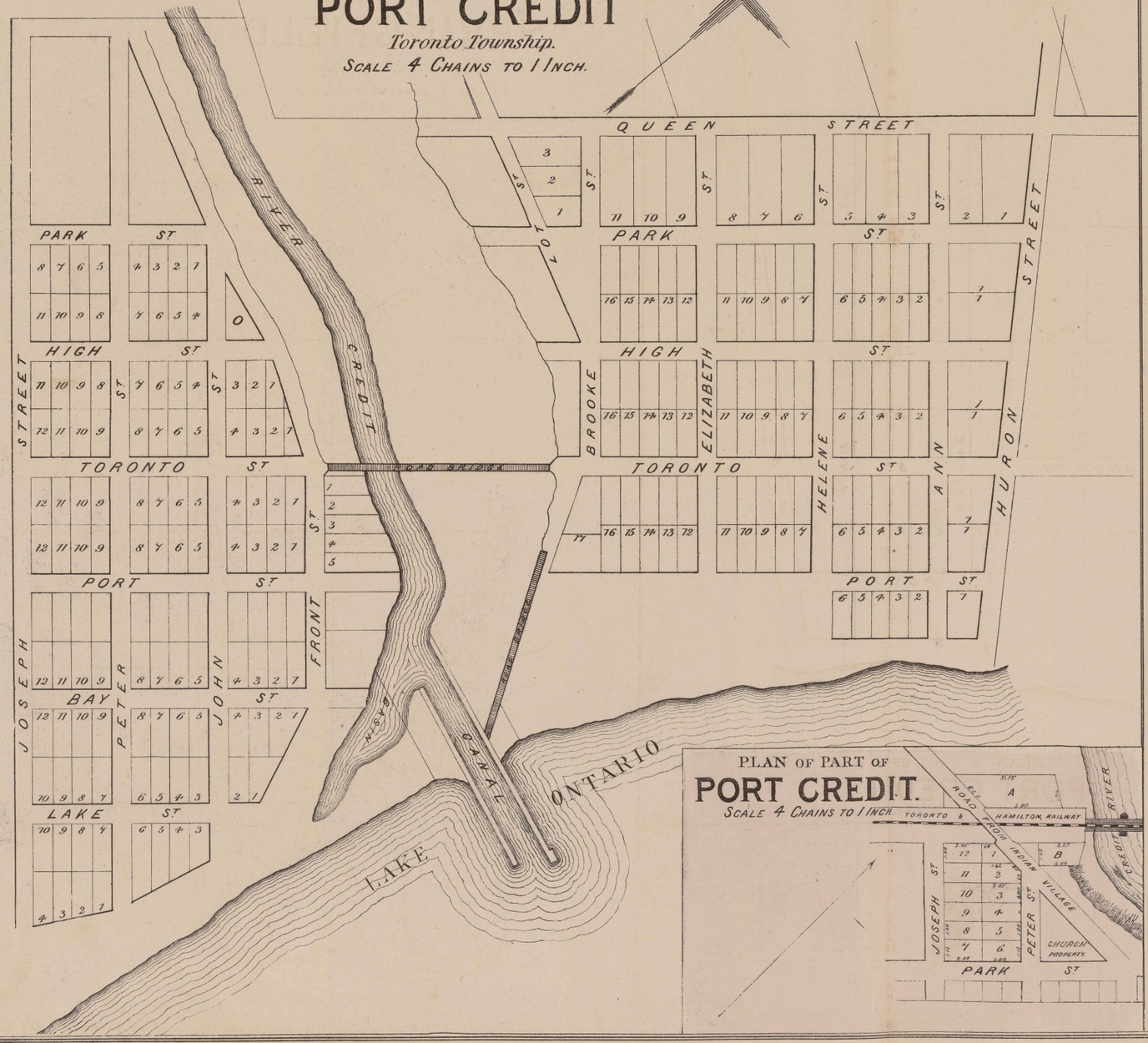
RESIDENCE & MILLS OF ROBERT CAMPBELL ESQE LOT 27, CON 7 ALBION TP.

RALPH SMITH & CO TORONTO

PLAN OF PORT CREDIT

Toronto Township.

SCALE 4 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.



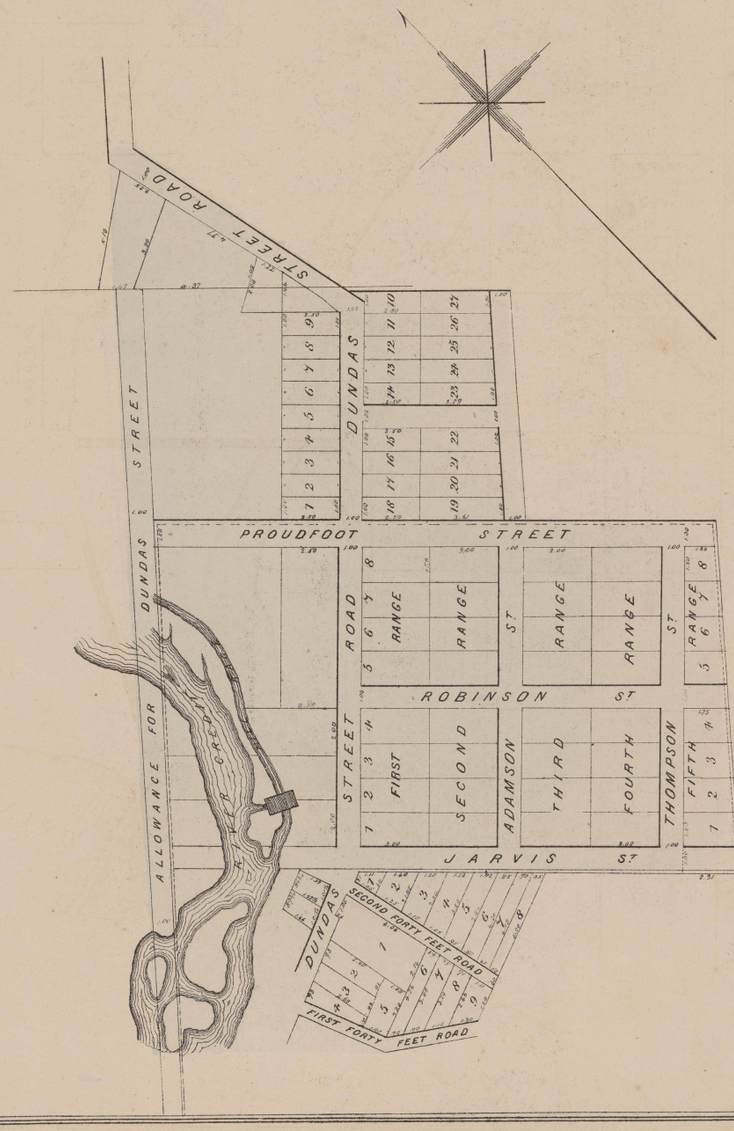
PLAN OF PART OF PORT CREDIT.

SCALE 4 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

PLAN OF SPRINGFIELD

Toronto Township.

SCALE 4 CHAINS TO 1 INCH.



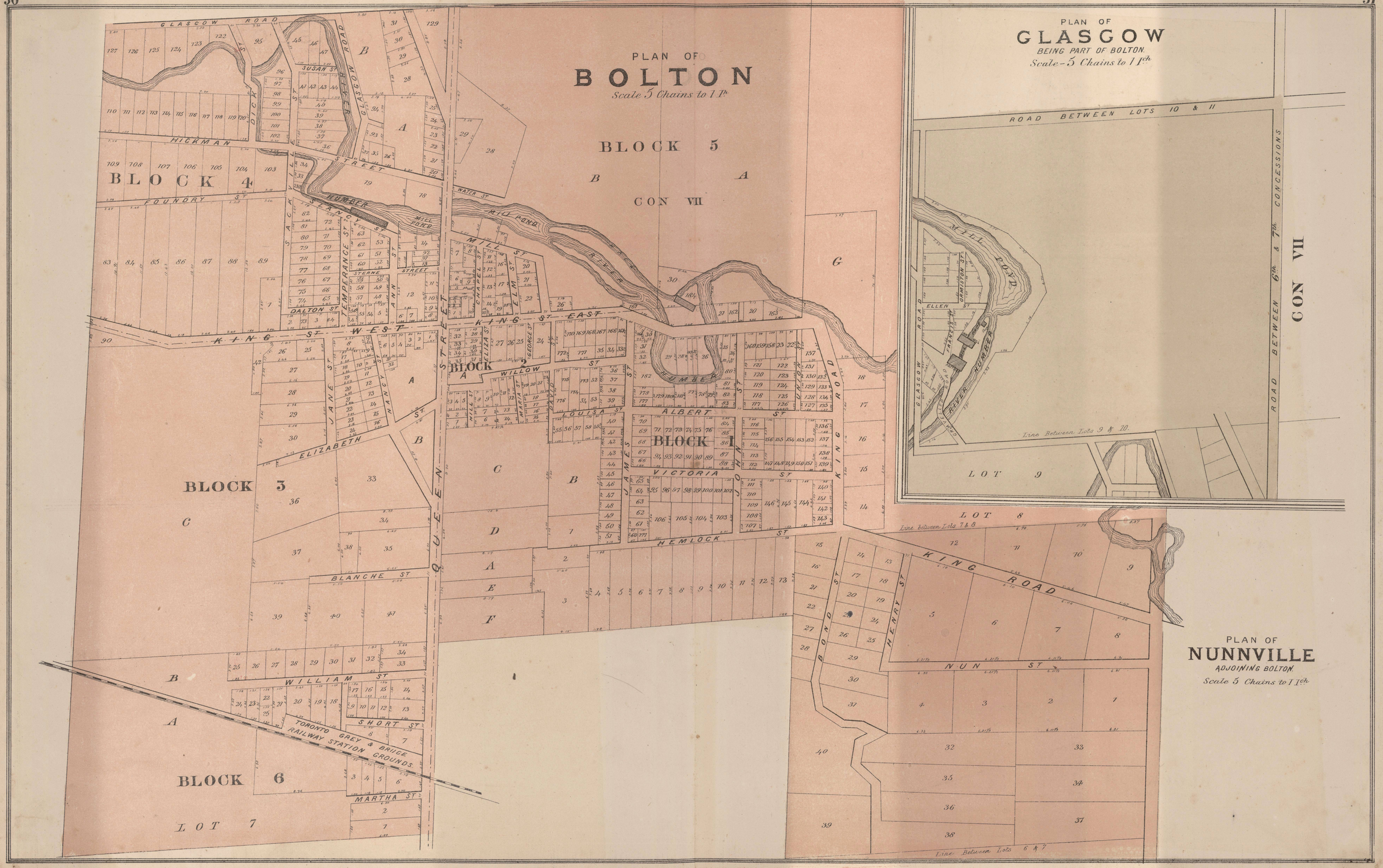


RESIDENCE OF GEORGE BROWN ESQE - LOTS 3 & 4 CON 4 WEST, TORONTO TP.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co. TORONTO

ORANGEVILLE.



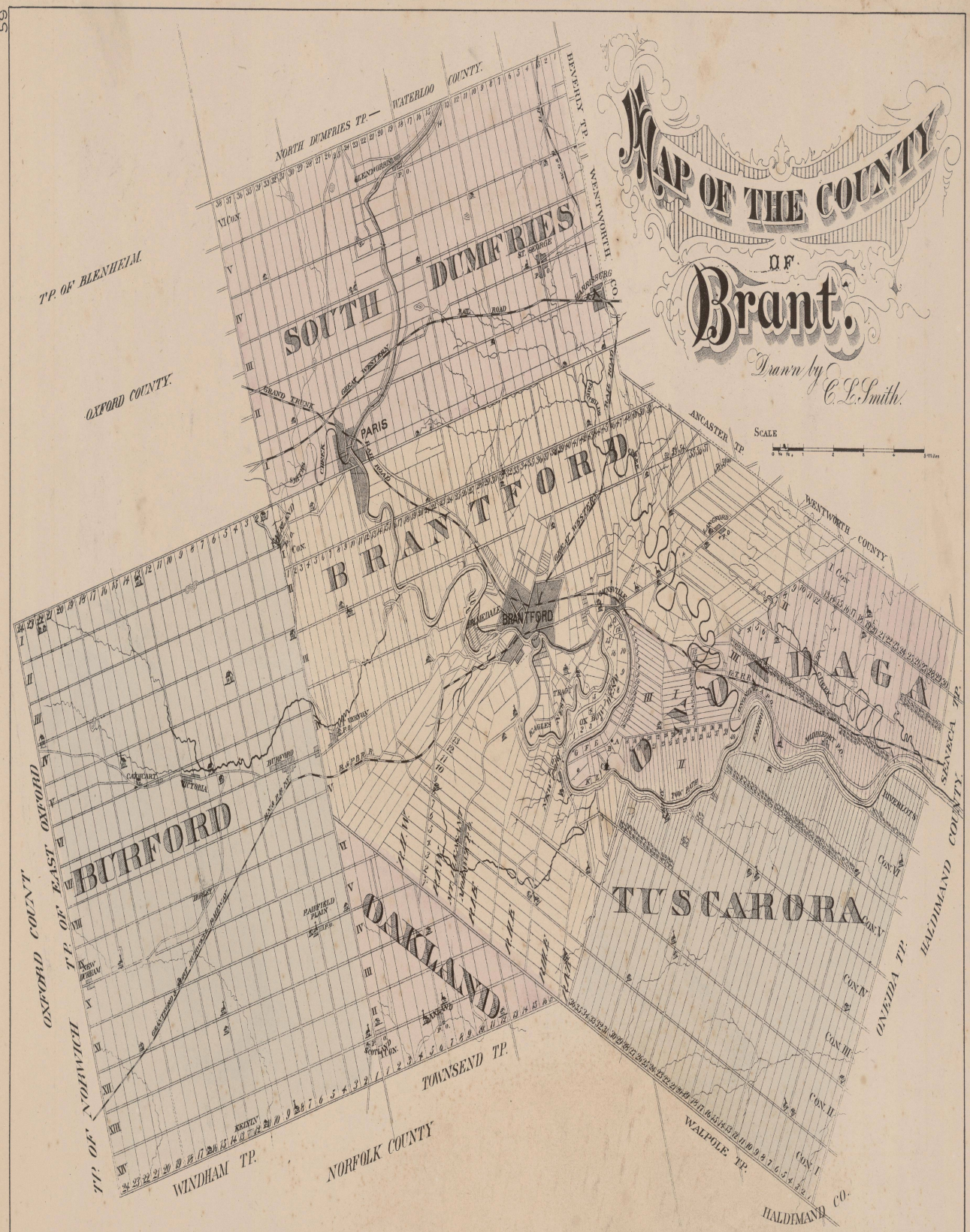

PLAN OF
BOLTON
Scale 5 Chains to 1 Ch
BLOCK 5
CON VII
BLOCK 4
BLOCK 3
BLOCK 2
BLOCK 1
BLOCK 6
LOT 7
LOT 8
LOT 9
GLASGOW ROAD
HICKMAN STREET
FOUNDRY ST
KING ST WEST
KING ST EAST
QUEEN STREET
MILL POND
RIVER HUMBER
WILLOW ST
ALBERT ST
VICTORIA ST
HEMLOCK ST
ELIZABETH ST
BLANCHE ST
WILLIAM ST
SHORT ST
MARTHA ST
TORONTO GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY STATION GROUNDS
KING ROAD
NUN ST
BOND ST
HENRY ST
ROAD BETWEEN LOTS 10 & 11
ROAD BETWEEN 6th & 7th CONCESSIONS
CON VII
Line Between Lots 9 & 10
Line between Lots 7 & 8
Line Between Lots 6 & 7
PLAN OF
GLASGOW
BEING PART OF BOLTON
Scale - 5 Chains to 1 Ch
PLAN OF
NUNNVILLE
ADJOINING BOLTON
Scale 5 Chains to 1 Ch

COUNTY OF

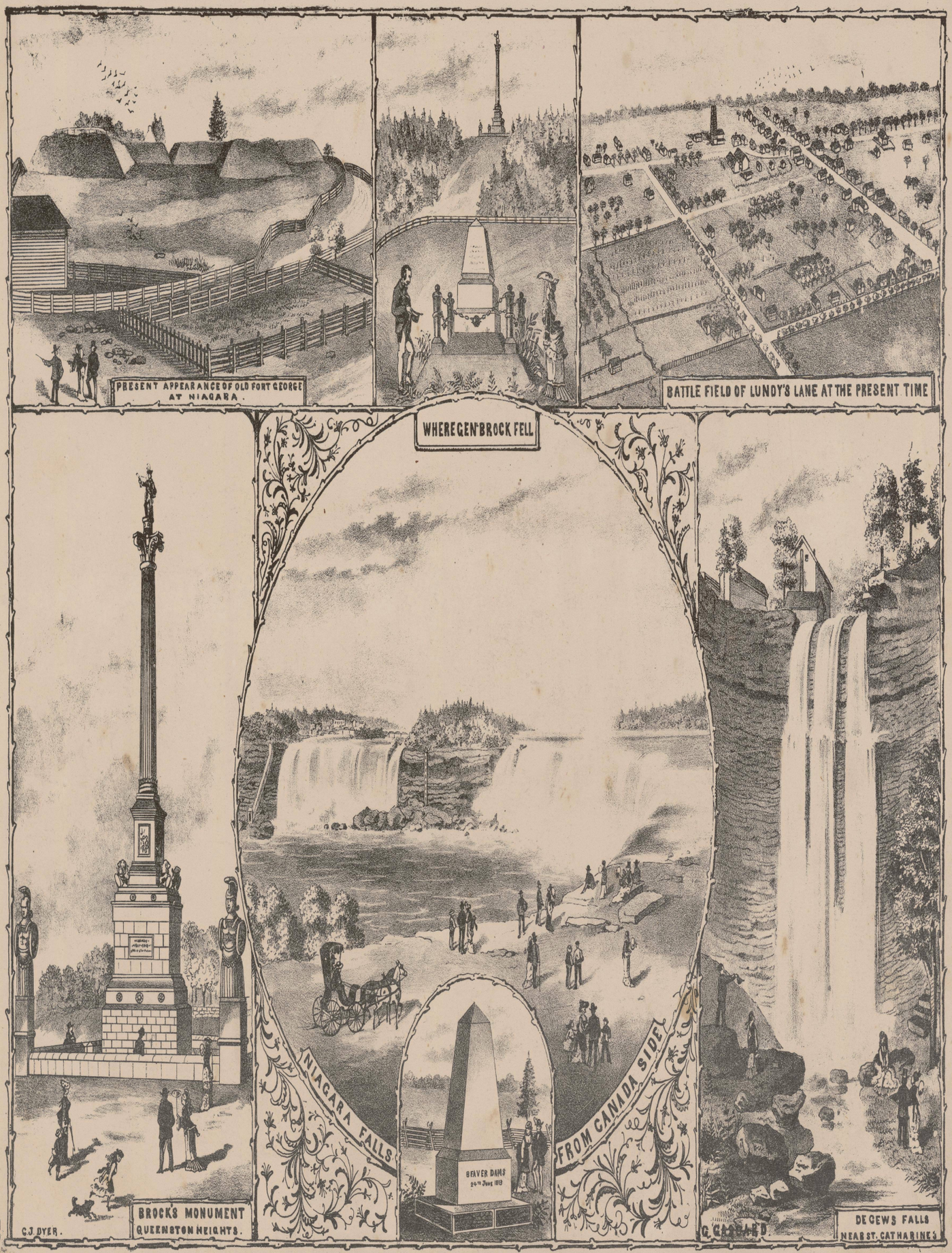
WENTWORTH, ONTARIO.

SCALE, 2½ MILES PER INCH.




MAP OF THE COUNTY
OF
Brant.
Drawn by C. L. Smith.
SCALE
SOUTH DUMFRIES
BRANTFORD
ONONDAGA
TUSCARORA
OAKLAND
BURFORD
PARIS
BRANTFORD
NORTH DUMFRIES TP.
WATERLOO COUNTY
BEVERLY TP.
WENTWORTH CO.
TP. OF BLENHEIM.
OXFORD COUNTY.
ANCASTER TP.
WENTWORTH COUNTY
SENECA TP.
HALDIMAND COUNTY
ONEIDA TP.
WALPOLE TP.
HALDIMAND CO.
NORFOLK COUNTY
WINDHAM TP.
TOWNSEND TP.
TP. OF NORWICH
TP. OF EAST OXFORD
OXFORD COUNT
GRAND TRUNK
GREAT WESTERN
RAIL ROAD
ST. GEORGE
HARRISBURG
BLENHEIM
CARTICART
VICTORIA
BURFORD
NEW DURHAM
FAIRFIELD PLAIN
KEININ
SCOTLAND
OX BOW
EAGLES
TRACT
TOW PATH
RIVERLOTS
MIDDLEPORT P.O.
LANGFORD
CON. I
CON. II
CON. III
CON. IV
CON. V
CON. VI
CON. VII
CON. VIII
CON. IX
CON. X
CON. XI
CON. XII
CON. XIII
CON. XIV
CON. XV
CON. XVI


MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF
LINCOLN AND WELLAND
ONTARIO
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK STATE
GRAND ISLAND
ANCASTER
HAMILTON CITY
BARTON
SALTFLEET
CLANFORD
BINBROOK
CLISTOR
GRIMSBY
CLINTON
LOUTH
GRANTHAM
NIAGARA
THOROLD
STAMFORD
PELHAM
GAINSBORO
CROWLAND
WILLOUGHBY
WAINFLEET
HUMBERSTONE
BERTIE
SENECA
CANBORO
CAYUGA
ONEIDA
GRAND RIVER
CHIPPEWA RIVER
ST CATHERINES
HOMER
MERRITTON
THOROLD
MONTROSE POST OFFICE
JUNCTION
WELLAND JUNCTION
STEVENSVILLE
PETERSBURG
WAINFLEET STATION
GRAND TRUNK OR BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY
CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY
AIR LINE RAILWAY
FORT NIAGARA
FORT ERIE
FORT MISSISSAGUA
FORT DALHOUSIE
BARTONVILLE
ALBION
ELFRIDA
RENTONVILLE
WOODBURN
SINCLAIRVILLE
BLACK BEATH
CAMPDEN
FENNER
CHIPPEWA
VICTORIA


PRESENT APPEARANCE OF OLD FORT GEORGE AT NIAGARA.
BATTLE FIELD OF LUNDY'S LANE AT THE PRESENT TIME
WHERE GEN. BROCK FELL
NIAGARA FALLS FROM CANADA SIDE
BEAVER DAMS 24TH JUNE 1813
BROCK'S MONUMENT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.
C.J. DYER.
DE CEWS FALLS NEAR ST. CATHARINES



ROSE VILLA,– RESIDENCE OF JAMES COOKE ESQE, LOT 11. 7TH CON EAST, TORONTO GORE.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO.

MAP
OF THE
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF
KEEWATIN
AND
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
SHEWING
THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEY & REPORTS
FOR
"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"
Scale 17½ Miles to the Inch
1876
A.G.E. Westmacott Del.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
Shewing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Each Township is 6 Miles Square
" Section 1
" Contains 640 acres

References
Mounted Police Stations marked thus
Roads, Trails &c
Post Offices
Churches
Mills
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

Dotted Line Represents Bounary between Canada and the United States.



ELLIOTT PLACE.-RESIDENCE OF WM ELLIOTT ESQE. LOT 13, CON 5, EAST, HURONTARIO ST CHINGUACOUSY TP



RESIDENCE & CARRIAGE WORKS OF JOSEPH FOSTER, MALTON.

ROLPH SMITH & CO TORONTO.



JOSEPH BROTHERS' RESIDENCE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS; MILTON, HALTON Co.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co. TORONTO.

DOMINION OF CANADA

(WESTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE HURON

LAKE ERIE

LAKE ONTARIO

GEORGIAN BAY

GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS

MANITOULIN ISLAND

ALGOMA

NIPISSING

FREE GRANT LANDS

MUSKOKA

PARRY SOUND

PONTIAC

TEMISCAMINGUE

TIMAGAMI

NIPISSING

ALGOMA

MANITOULIN

SUDBURY

MANITOU

THE CHANNEL

Sowgwaminicaw

Michipicoten

Cape Gargantua

Montreal R.

Copper Mine

Ketcheewauang B.

Portage

Lac les Quinzes

Lac Temiscamigue

Hudson's Bay Co. Trading Post

Canoe Route

Portage

Timagami Lake

Nipissing

Lake Nipissing

Mattawa R.

Ottawa R.

Beauchêne L.

Lake Nipissing

Sturgeon R.

Sturgeon L.

Cedar L.

Lake Simcoe

Lake Couchiching

Lake Scugog

Lake Ontario

Lake Erie

Lake Huron

Georgian Bay

Presque Isle

Alpena

Fremont

Alcona

Harrisonville

Au Sable

Tawas City

Au Gres

Saginaw Bay

Port Elizabeth

Sebewaing

Midland

Wenona

Bay City

Saginaw

E. Saginaw

Tuscola

Sand Beach

Huron

Port Hope

Cobourg

Peterborough

Lindsay

Bobcaygeon

Fenelon Falls

Orillia

Gravenhurst

Parry Sound

Owen Sound

Collingwood

Meaford

Thornbury

Wiarton

Southampton

Kincardine

Goderich

Port Elgin

Walkerton

Durham

Hanover

Paisley

Chesley

Port Albert

Port Stanley

St. Thomas

Aylmer

Tillsonburg

Simcoe

Port Dover

Dunnville

Welland

Port Colborne

Fort Erie

Niagara

Lockport

Rochester

Batavia

Genesee

Wyoming

Livingston

Ontario

Yates

Steuben

Allegany

Cattaraugus

Chautauqua

Erie

Warren

Jamestown

Olean

Corning

Painted Post

Hornellsville

Dansville

Portage

Angola

Dunkirk

Buffalo

Wilson

Orleans

Albion

Monroe

Wayne

Seneca

Cayuga

Tompkins

Schuyler

Chemung

Elmira

Owego

Broome

Binghamton

Delaware

Greene

Catskill

Albany

Schoharie

Schenectady

Saratoga

Fulton

Montgomery

Herkimer

Oneida

Utica

Oswego

Onondaga

Cortland

Madison

Chenango

Otsego

Lewis

Jefferson

Watertown

Sackett's Harbor

Cape Vincent

Clayton

Alexandria Bay

Gananoque

Kingston

Prince Edward

Belleville

Trenton

Picton

Napanee

Brockville

Prescott

Ogdensburgh

Potsdam

Canton

Malone

Plattsburgh

Clinton

Franklin

St. Lawrence

Essex

Addison

Orleans

Caledonia

Orange

Washington

Montpelier

Windham

Cheshire

Hillsborough

Rockingham

Strafford

Belknap

Merrimack

Grafton

Coos

Essex

Franklin

Hampden

Worcester

Hampshire

Middlesex

Norfolk

Bristol

Plymouth

Barnstable

Dukes

Nantucket

Suffolk

Boston

Lowell

Lawrence

Andover

Haverhill

Newburyport

Salem

Gloucester

Cape Ann

Plymouth

Taunton

New Bedford

Fall River

Nantucket

Martha's Vineyard

Cape Cod

Provincetown

Hyannis

Falmouth

Wood's Holl

Vineyard Sound

Nantucket Sound

Buzzard's Bay

Cape Cod Bay

Massachusetts Bay

Boston Harbor

Hingham

Quincy

Dedham

Medway

Milford

Worcester

Leicester

Spencer

Brookfield

Palmer

Ware

Amherst

Northampton

Springfield

Chicopee

Holyoke

Greenfield

Deerfield

Shelburne Falls

Williamstown

North Adams

Pittsfield

Lenox

Stockbridge

Great Barrington

Sheffield

Berkshire

Hoosac Tunnel

Connecticut R.

Merrimack R.

Androscoggin R.

Kennebec R.

Penobscot R.

Saco R.

Presumpscot R.

Casco Bay

Portland

Biddeford

Saco

Kennebunk

Sanford

Alfred

York

Wells

Ogunquit

Kittery

Eliot

Berwick

South Berwick

Lebanon

Rochester

Dover

Somersworth

Great Falls

Portsmouth

Newmarket

Exeter

Hampton

Seabrook

Salisbury

Amesbury

Newburyport

Merrimac

Haverhill

Plaistow

Atkinson

Hampstead

Kingston

Newton

Epping

Nottingham

Deerfield

Candia

Raymond

Chester

Auburn

Manchester

Goffstown

Bedford

Merrimack

Amherst

Hollis

Nashua

Hudson

Litchfield

Pelham

Windham

Londonderry

Derry

Salem

Hampstead

Plaistow

Atkinson

Sandown

Danville

Fremont

Brentwood

Exeter

Stratham

Greenland

Newington

Rye

New Castle

Portsmouth

Kittery

Eliot

York

Wells

Ogunquit

Biddeford

Saco

Old Orchard

Scarborough

Cape Elizabeth

Portland

Falmouth

Westbrook

Gorham

Windham

Raymond

Casco

Naples

Otisfield

Harrison

Bridgton

Sebago

Sebago Lake

Long Lake

Songo R.

Songo Pond

Crooked R.

Bay of Islands

Humber R.

Corner Brook

Deer Lake

Grand Lake

Sandy Lake

Red Indian Lake

Exploits R.

Exploits

Notre Dame Bay

Twillingate

Fogo

Bonavista

Bonavista Bay

Trinity Bay

Trinity

Conception Bay

Harbour Grace

Carbonear

Port de Grave

Bay de Verde

Cape St. Francis

Cape Race

St. John's

Torbay

Petty Harbour

Placentia

Placentia Bay

Fortune Bay

Hermitage Bay

Burin

Burin Peninsula

St. Pierre

Miquelon

Langley

Green Island

Great Codroy

Port aux Basques

Cape Ray

Cape Anguille

Bay St. George

St. George's

Flat Bay

Port au Port

Port au Port Bay

Bay of Islands

Humber R.

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Cape Race

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Placentia Bay

Fortune Bay

Hermitage Bay

Burin

Burin Peninsula

St. Pierre

Miquelon

Langley

Green Island

Great Codroy

Port aux Basques

Cape Ray

Cape Anguille

Bay St. George

St. George's

Flat Bay

Port au Port

Port au Port Bay

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Georgian Bay

Manitoulin Island

Algoma

Nipissing

Free Grant Lands

Muskoka

Parry Sound

Pontiac

Temiscamingue

Timagami

Sudbury

Manitou

The Channel

Sowgwaminicaw

Michipicoten

Cape Gargantua

Montreal R.

Copper Mine

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Lake Couchiching

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Lake Ontario

Lake Erie

Lake Huron

Georgian Bay

Presque Isle

Alpena

Fremont

Alcona

Harrisonville

Au Sable

Tawas City

Au Gres

Saginaw Bay

Port Elizabeth

Sebewaing

Midland

Wenona

Bay City

Saginaw

E. Saginaw

Tuscola

Sand Beach

Huron

Port Hope

Cobourg

Peterborough

Lindsay

Bobcaygeon

Fenelon Falls

Orillia

Gravenhurst

Parry Sound

Owen Sound

Collingwood

Meaford

Thornbury

Wiarton

Southampton

Kincardine

Goderich

Port Elgin

Walkerton

Durham

Hanover

Paisley

Chesley

Port Albert

Port Stanley

St. Thomas

Aylmer

Tillsonburg

Simcoe

Port Dover

Dunnville

Welland

Port Colborne

Fort Erie

Niagara

Lockport

Rochester

Batavia

Genesee

Wyoming

Livingston

Ontario

Yates

Steuben

Allegany

Cattaraugus

Chautauqua

Erie

Warren

Jamestown

Olean

Corning

Painted Post

Hornellsville

Dansville

Portage

Angola

Dunkirk

Buffalo

Wilson

Orleans

Albion

Monroe

Wayne

Seneca

Cayuga

Tompkins

Schuyler

Chemung

Elmira

Owego

Broome

Binghamton

Delaware

Greene

Catskill

Albany

Schoharie

Schenectady

Saratoga

Fulton

Montgomery

Herkimer

Oneida

Utica

Oswego

Onondaga

Cortland

Madison

Chenango

Otsego

Lewis

Jefferson

Watertown

Sackett's Harbor

Cape Vincent

Clayton

Alexandria Bay

Gananoque

Kingston

Prince Edward

Belleville

Trenton

Picton

Napanee

Brockville

Prescott

Ogdensburgh

Potsdam

Canton

Malone

Plattsburgh

Clinton

Franklin

St. Lawrence

Essex

Addison

Orleans

Caledonia

Orange

Washington

Montpelier

Windham

Cheshire

Hillsborough

Rockingham

Strafford

Belknap

Merrimack

Grafton

Coos

Essex

Franklin

Hampden

Worcester

Hampshire

Middlesex

Norfolk

Bristol

Plymouth

Barnstable

Dukes

Nantucket

Suffolk

Boston

Lowell

Lawrence

Andover

Haverhill

Newburyport

Salem

Gloucester

Cape Ann

Plymouth

Taunton

New Bedford

Fall River

Nantucket

Martha's Vineyard

Cape Cod

Provincetown

Hyannis

Falmouth

Wood's Holl

Vineyard Sound

Nantucket Sound

Buzzard's Bay

Cape Cod Bay

Massachusetts Bay

Boston Harbor

Hingham

Quincy

Dedham

Medway

Milford

Worcester

Leicester

Spencer

Brookfield

Palmer

Ware

Amherst

Northampton

Springfield

Chicopee

Holyoke

Greenfield

Deerfield

Shelburne Falls

Williamstown

North Adams

Pittsfield

Lenox

Stockbridge

Great Barrington

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Berkshire

Hoosac Tunnel

Connecticut R.

Merrimack R.

Androscoggin R.

Kennebec R.

Penobscot R.

Saco R.

Presumpscot R.

Casco Bay

Portland

Biddeford

Saco

Kennebunk

Sanford

Alfred

York

Wells

Ogunquit

Kittery

Eliot

Berwick

South Berwick

Lebanon

Rochester

Dover

Somersworth

Great Falls

Portsmouth

Newmarket

Exeter

Hampton

Seabrook

Salisbury

Amesbury

Newburyport

Merrimac

Haverhill

Plaistow

Atkinson

Hampstead

Kingston

Newton

Epping

Nottingham

Deerfield

Candia

Raymond

Chester

Auburn

Manchester

Goffstown

Bedford

Merrimack

Amherst

Hollis

Nashua

Hudson

Litchfield

Pelham

Windham

Londonderry

Derry

Salem

Hampstead

Plaistow

Atkinson

Sandown

Danville

Fremont

Brentwood

Exeter

Stratham

Greenland

Newington

Rye

New Castle

Portsmouth

Kittery

Eliot

York

Wells

Ogunquit

Biddeford

Saco

Old Orchard

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Falmouth

Westbrook

Gorham

Windham

Raymond

Casco

Naples

Otisfield

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Exploits R.

Exploits

Notre Dame Bay

Twillingate

Fogo

Bonavista

Bonavista Bay

Trinity Bay

Trinity

Conception Bay

Harbour Grace

Carbonear

Port de Grave

Bay de Verde

Cape St. Francis

Cape Race

St. John's

Torbay

Petty Harbour

Placentia

Placentia Bay

Fortune Bay

Hermitage Bay

Burin

Burin Peninsula

St. Pierre

Miquelon

Langley

Green Island

Great Codroy

Port aux Basques

Cape Ray

Cape Anguille

Bay St. George

St. George's

Flat Bay

Port au Port

Port au Port Bay

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Georgian Bay

Manitoulin Island

Algoma

Nipissing

Free Grant Lands

Muskoka

Parry Sound

Pontiac

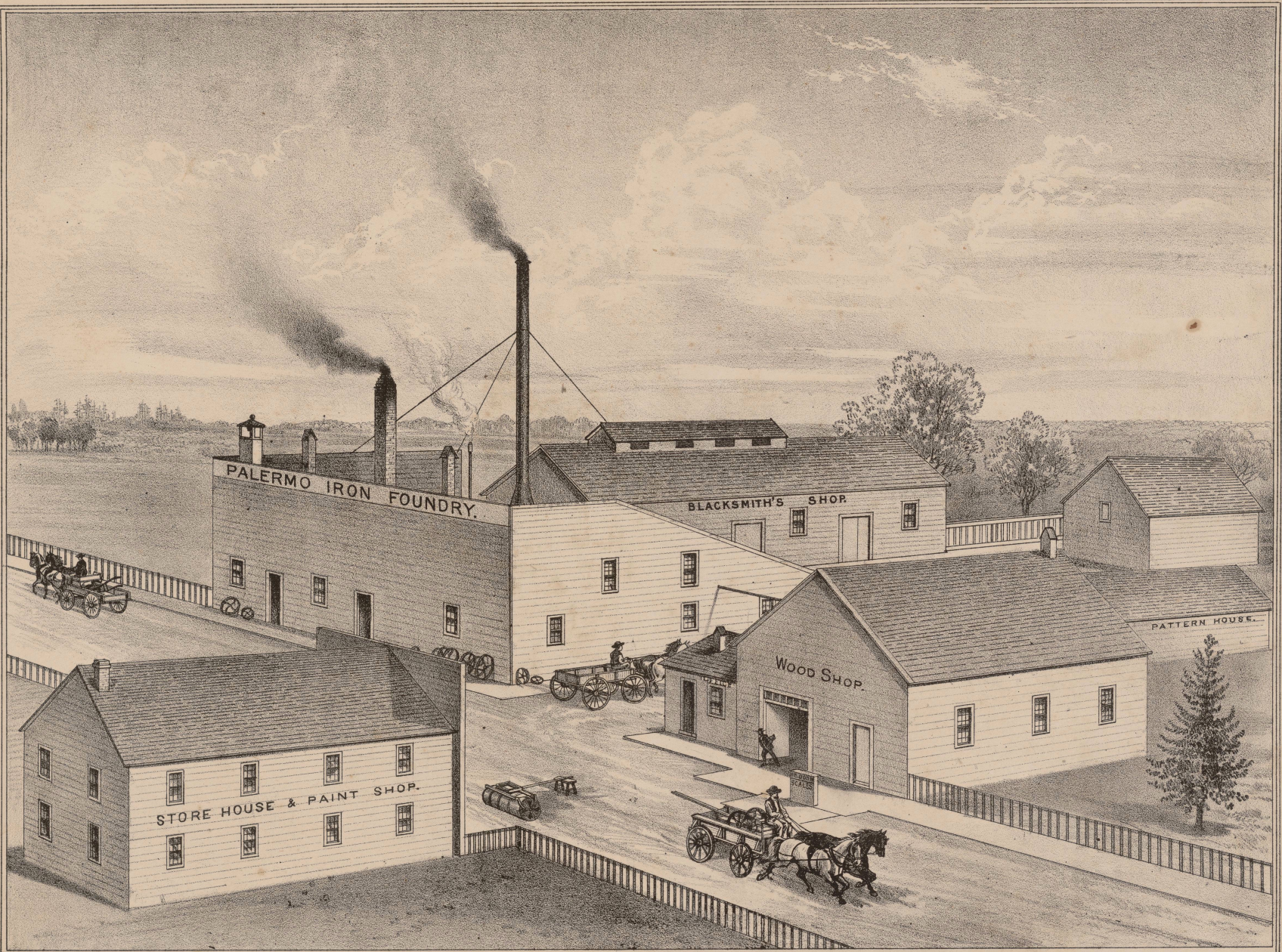
Temiscamingue

Timagami

Sudbury

Manitou

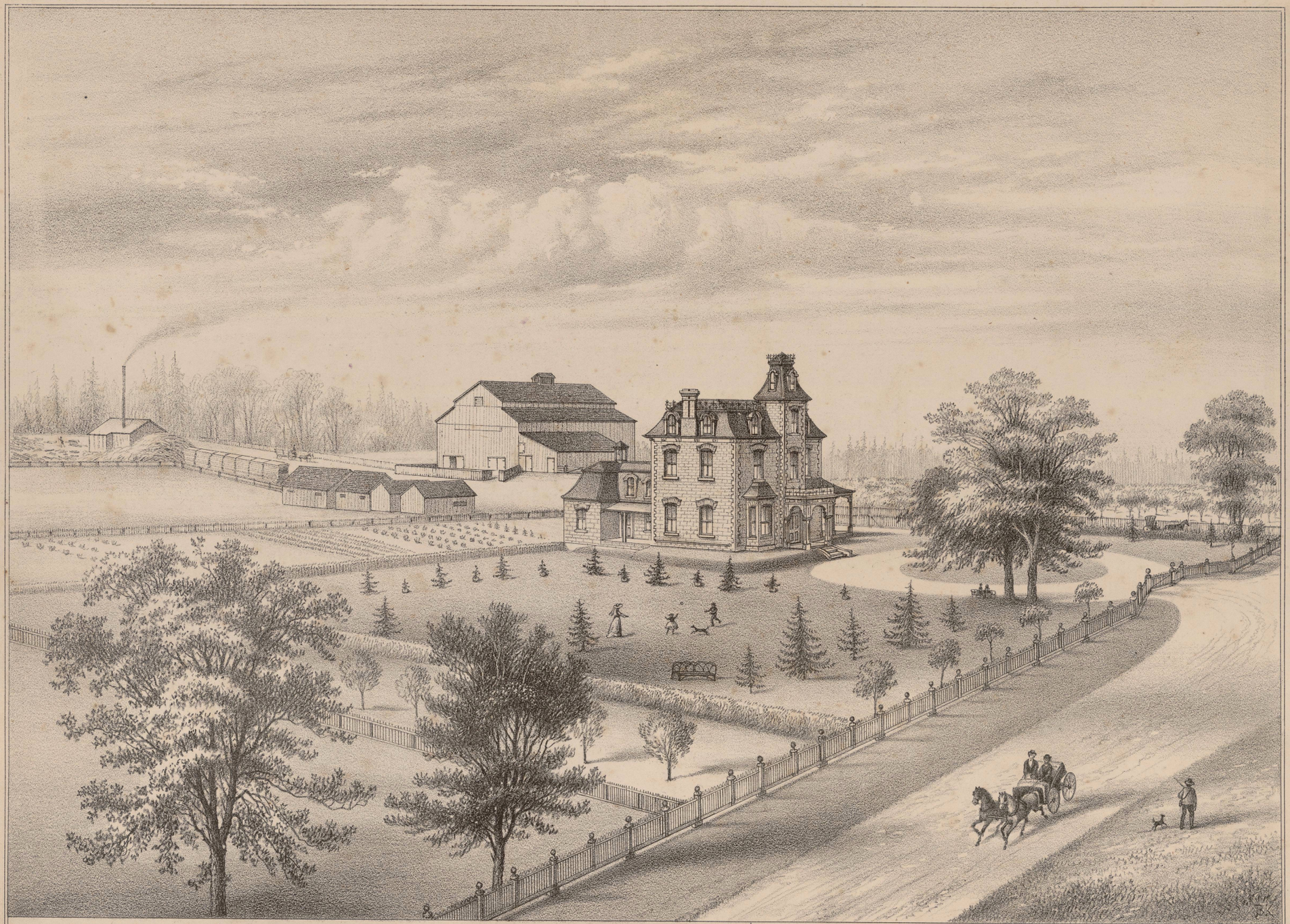
The Channel



THE PALERMO AGRICULTURAL WORKS, - W. A. LAWRENCE PROP.R - PALERMO, ONT.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co. TORONTO

70



EVERGREEN,-RESIDENCE & MILLS OF G.S. FULLER ESQ, CON 5, 4TH LINE WEST LOT 3. T.T.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO

DOMINION OF CANADA

(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

CANADIAN CHANNEL

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

ST LAWRENCE RIVER

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

QUEBEC

CHICOUTIMI

LAKE ST JOHN

REMOUSKI

RESTIGOUCHE

GASPE

NEW BRUNSWICK

PRINCE EDWARD I.P

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

NOVA SCOTIA

BAY OF FUNDY

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

ST GEORGE BAY

NEWFOUNDLAND

MONTMORENCY

PORTNEUF

CHARLEVOIX

TEMISCOUATA

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

ARTHABASKA

MEGANTIC

RICHMOND

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

BROME

MISSISQUOI

ST HYACINTHE

ROUVILLE

IBERVILLE

ST JOHNS

NAPIERVILLE

CHAMBLY

VERCHERES

MONTMAGNY

L'ISLET

KAMOURASKA

RIMOUSKI

TEMISCOUATA

BONAVENTURE

NEW CARLISLE

GLOUCESTER

NORTHUMBERLAND

KENT

WESTMORLAND

ALBERT

QUEENS

SUNBURY

YORK

CARLETON

VICTORIA

RESTIGOUCHE

CUMBERLAND

KINGS

HANTS

COLCHESTER

PICTOU

ANTIGONISH

GUYSBOROUGH

INVERNESS

RICHMOND

VICTORIA

CAPE BRETON

ARICHAT

DIGBY

ANNAPOLIS

QUEENS

LUNENBURG

SHELBURNE

YARMOUTH

HALIFAX

COLCHESTER

CUMBERLAND

FRANKLIN

CLINTON

ESSEX

ORLEANS

ADDISON

WASHINGTON

ORANGE

CALEDONIA

WINDSOR

WINDHAM

GRAFTON

CHESHIRE

SULLIVAN

HILLSBOROUGH

ROCKINGHAM

STRAFFORD

BELKNAP

CARROLL

COOS

SAGADAHOC

LINCOLN

KENNEBEC

AUGUSTA

ANDROSCOGGIN

OXFORD

PARIS

OXFORD

FRANKLIN

PENOBSCOT

HANCOCK

WASHINGTON

WALDO

BELFAST

PISCATAQUIS

PENOBSCOT

CASTINE

MACHIAS

PORTLAND

WARREN

WOODSTOCK

Cape Sable

West from Greenwich

E. from Washington



RESIDENCE & MILLS OF J.P. HUTTON ESQ. HUTTONVILLE; TORONTO TOWNSHIP.

ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO

74



Yours truly
J P Hutton



Yours Truly Mrs J. P Hutton.

JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hamilton, the subject of this sketch was born 1830 in Doonin, near Tempo, County Termanagh, and whose forefathers settled in Creivehill, near Fivemiletown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1690. He is a descendant of Colonel John Hamilton, who was killed at the battle of Aughrim, and was brother to General Richard Hamilton, commander of King James' forces at the siege of Londonderry, and whose estates were confiscated and given to their nephew, Capt. James Hamilton, by King William, who was created Baron of Mountcastle, and Viscount Strabane, and whose descendant is now Marquis of Abercorn, County Tyrone (see Lodges Peerage vol. 3, page 151, for particulars respecting the branch of this family). Mr. Hamilton came to this county in 1850, and settled in the Township of Toronto; he lived two years in Streetsville, where he clerked in Mr. Switzer's store; he then came to Port Credit and clerked for Robt. Cotton, Esq., until 1860, when he bought out Mr. Cotton's business, and has since carried it on himself very successfully. It consists of general merchandise; he also buys grain. He was married in 1863 to Miss Alicia Perry, third daughter of John Griffith, Esq., and have had three children—one daughter and two sons. He has always taken an active part in politics in the Conservative interest. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1867, and has also a Lieutenant's commission in the militia. He was brought up a Presbyterian and still adheres to it.



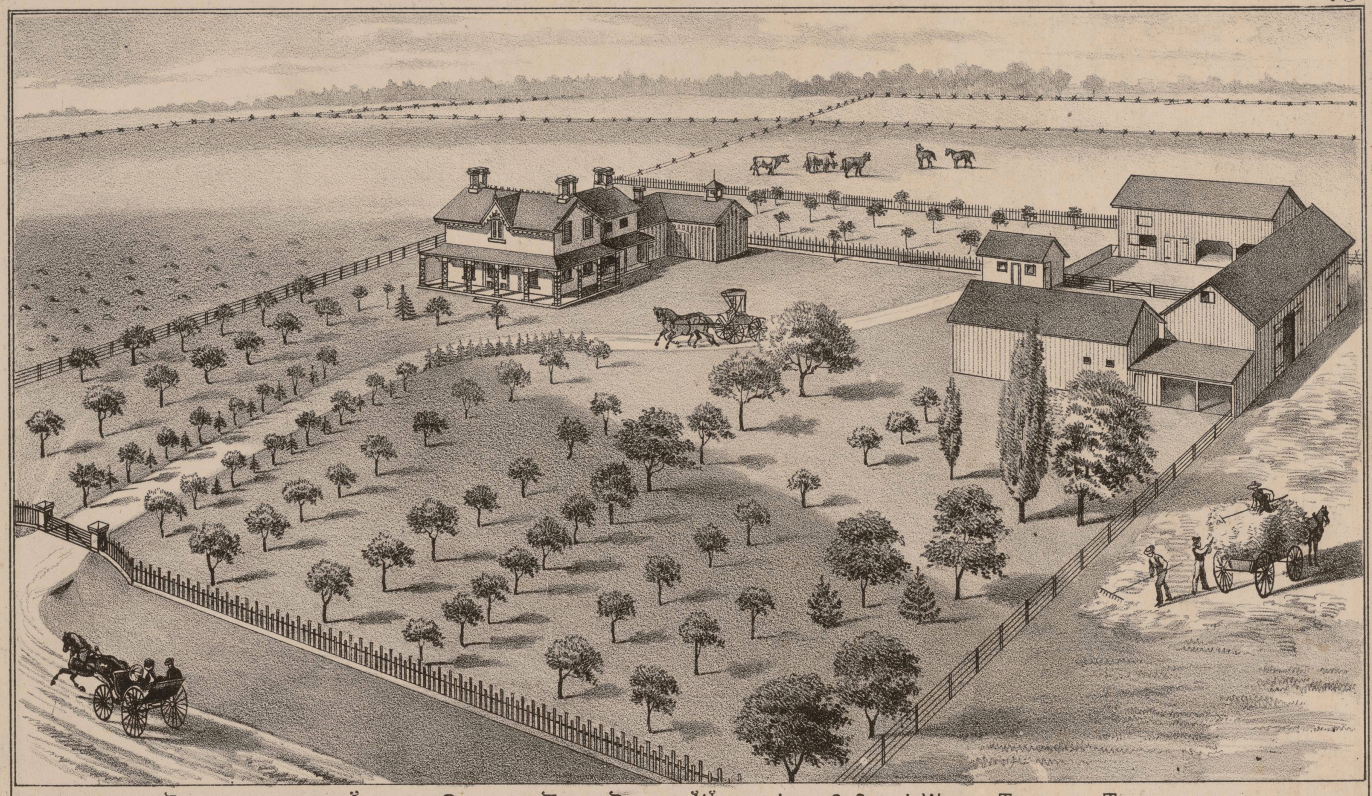
Yours Truly
Jas Hamilton


RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES
Blackfeet Indians
MANITOBA
RAINY LAKE
MOOSE
CANADA
QUEBEC
MAINE
L. SUPERIOR
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ONTARIO
OREGON
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
TEXAS
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
MEXICO
LOWER CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Bahama Islands

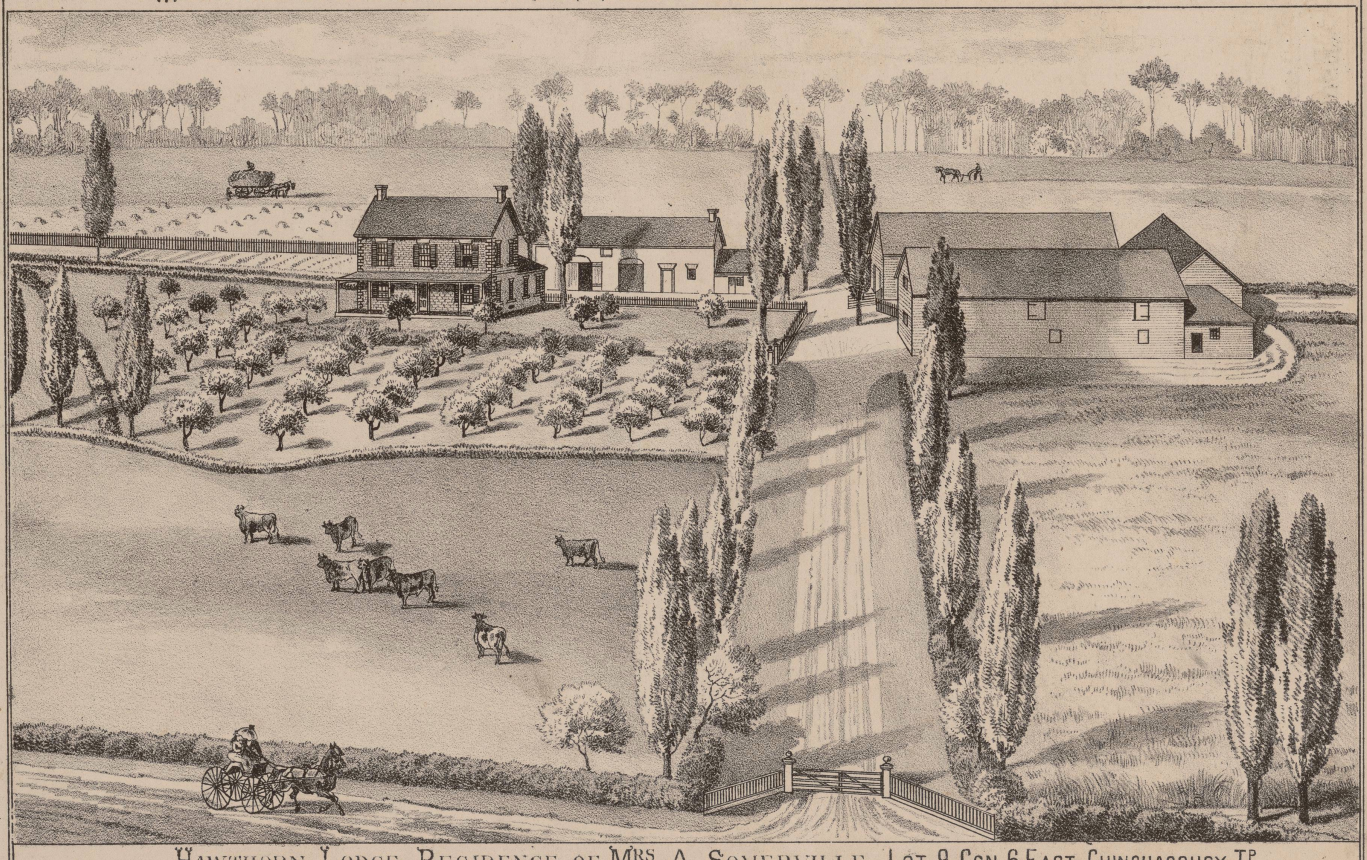


RESIDENCE OF THE LATE OLIVER HAMMOND ESQE CREDIT, ONT.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO TORONTO



RESIDENCE OF JOSIAH OLIVER ESQE DERRY WEST,- LOT 9, CON 1, WEST. TORONTO TOWNSHIP.



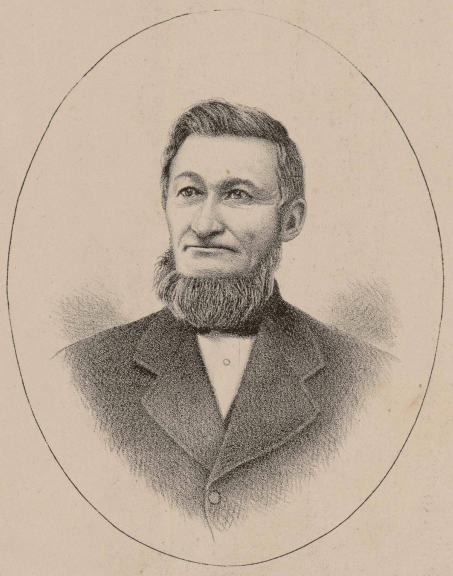
HAWTHORN LODGE RESIDENCE OF MRS A. SOMERVILLE, LOT 9, CON 6, EAST, CHINGUACOUSY TP.

RALPH SMITH & Co TORONTO



RESIDENCE & MILLS OF JOHN SIMPSON ESQE MEADOWVALE, TORONTO TOWNSHIP.

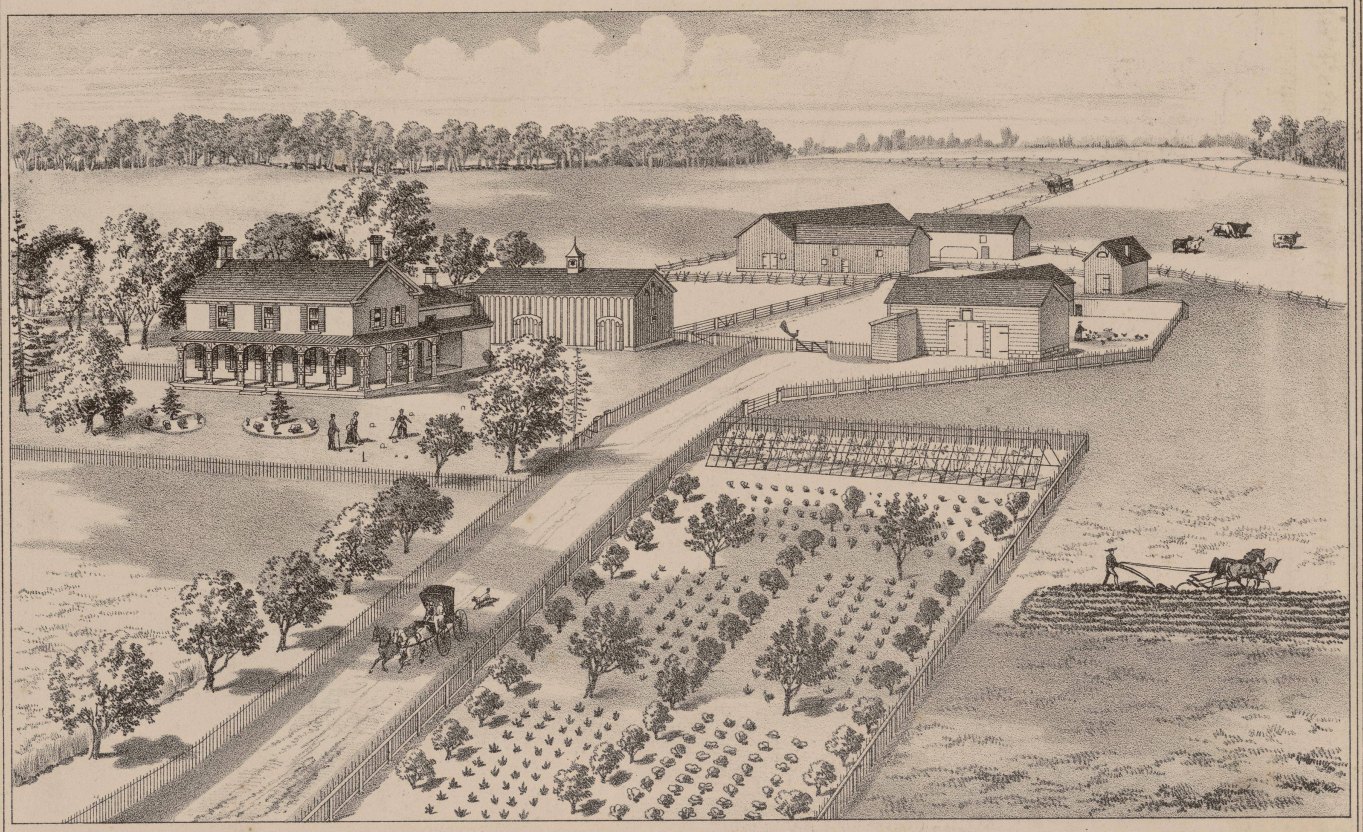
ROLPH, SMITH & CO TORONTO.



Yours Truly
J. Gardner

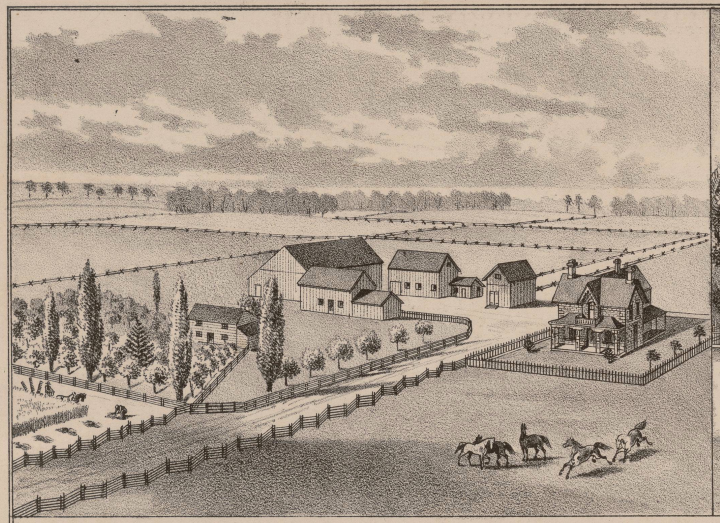


Yours Truly
Melville Parker

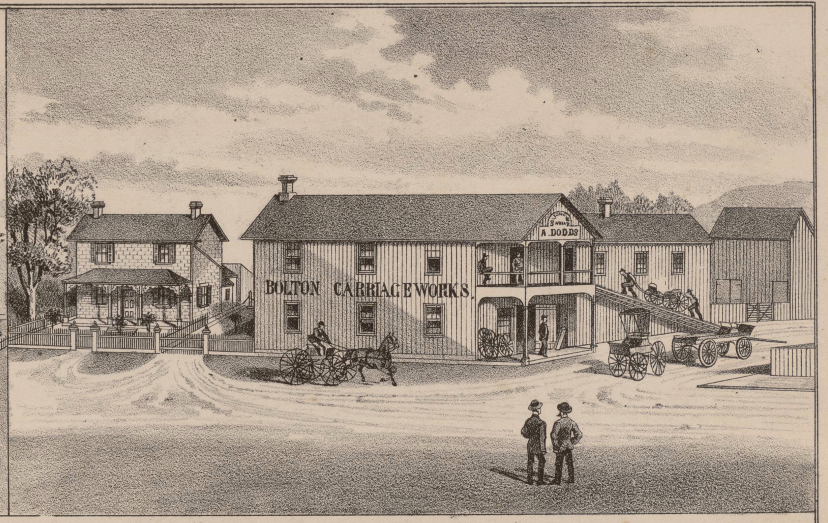


PROSPECT HOUSE,-RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH GARDNER ESQE, LOT 5, I. CON, E. HURONTARIO ST T.T.

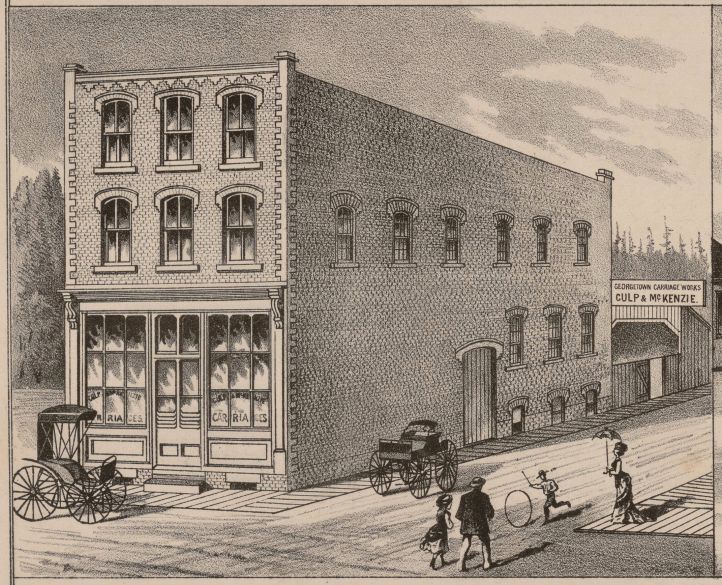
ROLPH SMITH & CO TORONTO



FARM RESIDENCE OF GEO BLAND ESQE LOT 7, CON 10, TORONTO GORE.



BOLTON CARRIAGE WORKS, A. DODDS PROPR BOLTON, ALBION, P.O.



GEORGETOWN CARRIAGE WORKS, CULP & McKENZIE PROPRS



WELLINGTON HOTEL, MONO ROAD, DAVID ROWNTREE PROPR



HAGERTLEA TERRACE.- RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAGGERT ESQ^E BRAMPTON.

WOODWARD GRANT & Co LITH, TORONTO.

F.M. BELL-SMITH, DEL.

and imports; the completion of the system of canals for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, railways and other public works; the postal system; settlement of the clergy reserve and seigneurial tenure questions; the establishment of universities, colleges and normal schools, and the better division of the country for judicial and municipal purposes. Though all these matters were debated with more or less acrimony, yet the violence of old times did not take place. The difficulty of working the constitution of 1841 had become so serious that it became clear to Canadian statesmen that some change would have to be made. The majority of the representatives from Upper Canada were often hindered in obtaining laws useful for their province by the minority, through the aid of the Lower Canada majority, who also experienced similar obstacles to good legislation in their section. Both provinces were dissatisfied with each other, and it was found impossible for any ministry to obtain a working majority in the Assembly. No less than five changes of Government occurred between May 1862 and June 1864. The credit of the country became seriously impaired, and party feeling ran very high. The party leaders, with great patriotism and wise statesmanship, appreciated the dangers of the situation, laid aside their political differences, and settled upon a united plan of action. Recourse was again had to the Imperial Parliament, and the great scheme of the confederation of the British North American Provinces was passed into law. The scheme was not a new one, having had its advocates from a very early period in our history, but it was not until the conference of 1864 that the scheme assumed its present shape. In March 1865 an address to the Queen was voted by the Canadian Parliament, and in 1866 delegates were sent to England to see the scheme passed into law. In February 1867 the Imperial Parliament passed the British North America Act. It abolished the constitution of 1841, and established the Dominion of Canada, to consist of the provinces already united, and such others as might choose thereafter to join the Confederacy. The new constitution aimed to place the several provinces, as respected their common objects, under one general Government, while leaving to each the control of its local affairs. The general Government is conducted by the Governor-General, with the advice of his Privy Council, the House of Commons elected by the people, and the Senate appointed for life by the Crown. Ontario is governed by the Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by his Ministry, and the Legislative Assembly elected by the people. The events since Confederation are too recent for a work of this kind. Suffice it to say that the country is still progressing with wonderful rapidity, and though Canada has suffered, and still bears the marks of the financial crisis which has passed over both Europe and America, yet it has been affected much less than many other countries, and bids fair to become, in the near future, the home of a great nation.

CENSUS OF ONTARIO BY COUNTIES.

	Population.		Population.
Addington	21,312	Manitoulin (District)	2,011
Algoma (District)	5,007	Northumberland	39,086
Bruce	48,515	Norfolk	30,760
Brant	32,259	Nipissing (District)	1,791
Carleton	43,284	Oxford	48,237
Durham	37,380	Ontario	45,890
Dundas	18,777	Perth	46,536
Elgin	33,666	Peterborough	30,473
Essex	32,697	Peel	26,011
Frontenac	28,717	Prince Edward	20,336
Grey	59,395	Prescott	17,647
Glengarry	20,524	Parry Sound	1,519
Huron	66,165	Renfrew	27,977
Hastings	48,364	Russell	18,344
Haldimand	24,851	Simcoe	64,247
Halton	22,606	Stormont	18,987
Kent	40,634	Victoria	30,200
Lambton	38,897	Wellington	63,289
Lanark	33,020	Waterloo	40,251
Lincoln	29,547	Wentworth	57,599
Lennox	16,396	Welland	25,760
Leeds and Grenville	57,918	York	115,974
Middlesex	82,595		
Muskoka (District)	5,400	Total	1,620,851

THE GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

Here we give a list of the Governors, Presidents and Administrators of Upper Canada, until the Union of the Provinces in 1841:—

NAMES.	TITLES.	TIME OF ACC.	
Colonel John Graves Simcoe,	Lieut.-Gov.	July 8,	1792
Hon. Peter Russell,	President,	July 21,	1796
Lieut.-General Peter Hunter,	Lieut.-Gov.	Aug. 17,	1799
Hon. Alexander Grant,	President.	Sept. 11,	1805
His Excellency F. Gore,	Lieut.-Gov.	Aug. 25,	1806
Maj.-General Sir Isaac Brock	President,	Sept. 30,	1811
Maj.-General Sir R. Haleshfaff.	President,	Oct. 20,	1812
Maj.-General F. Baron De Rottenburgh,	President,	June 19,	1813
Lieut.-General Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., Pro.	Lieut.-Gov.	Dec. 13,	1813
Lieut.-General Sir G. Murray, Bart, "	"	April 25,	1815
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, K.C.B. "	"	July 1,	1815
His Excellency Francis Gore,	Lieut.-Gov.	Sept. 25,	1815
Hon. Samuel Smith,	Adminis'tor,	June 11,	1817
Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B.	Lieut.-Gov.	Aug. 13,	1818
Hon. Samuel Smith,	Adminis'tor.	March 8,	1820
Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B.,	Lieut.-Gov.	June 30,	1820
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B.,	Lieut.-Gov.	Nov. 5,	1828
Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.B.,	Lieut.-Gov.	Jan. 25,	1836
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B.,	Adminis'tor.	Feb. 27,	1838
Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Arthur, K.C.B., H.G.C.,	Lieut.-Gov.	March 23,	1838
Baron Sydenham and Toronto, Lower Canada.	Gov.-Gen.	Oct. 23,	1839
Baron Sydenham and Toronto, United Canada.	Gov.-Gen.	Feb. 10,	1841

VETERANS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15.

From a book which has lately been published in regard to the war of 1812-15, the following information is compiled:—

In the year of 1875 parliament voted $50,000 to be distributed among the surviving militiamen of 1812-15; the applicants numbered 3,824, of whom 2,500, at the rate of $20 per head, on satisfactory proof being offered of their identity, some who were entitled to their allowance did not receive it, owing to the amount voted by parliament having been exhausted. In Upper Canada the population able to bear arms in 1812-15 did not exceed 10,000. The number embodied were 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry; total, 5,455. In Lower Canada the force consisted of embodied militia, 5,012; voltigeurs, 567; chasseurs, 538; Col. Deschambeault's militia, 5,00; total, 6,617. For a few months there were, in Lower Canada, besides this force, other battalions numbering 3,638 men. There were about 12,600 out for short periods varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 23,525 militiamen of Lower Canada out for some period more or less during the war. The regular troops serving in Canada during the war numbered about 13,000, comprising one battalion of the 1st Foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans; one battalion 13th, 40th, 41st, 49th, 89th, 100th, 103rd, 104th New Brunswick Regiments, besides the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Meurons, the Fencibles, the Glengarry Regiments, 19th Light Dragoons, about 800 Marines and Seamen, and 500 Artillery and Engineers. The whole period of the war embraced 42 months.

The following were the operations, so far as fighting is concerned, the name of the successful party given in each case:—

1812—

June 1st—Attack upon Isle-aux-Noix; won by the English.
July 1st—Raid on Plattsburgh; won by the English.
July 3rd—Naval engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.
July 17th—Capture of Fort Mackinaw; won by the English.
July 29th—Engagement near Amherstburgh; won by the English.
August 7th—Double attack on Amherstburg; won by the English.
August 9th—Stores captured near Detroit; won by the English.
August 16th—Taking of Detroit by the English.
September 9th—Raid on Gananoque; won by the Americans.
October 4th—Attack on Ogdensburg; won by the Americans.
October 9th—Brigs Detroit and Caledonia taken on the lake by the Americans.
October 13th—Battle of Queenston; won by the English.
October 23rd—St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.
November 20th—Bombardment of Kingston; won by the Americans.
November 20th—Battle of Lacelle; won by the English.
November 23rd—Taking of Salmon River Post; won by the English.
November 27th—Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.

1813—

January 19th—Skirmishing on River Basin; won by the English.
January 22nd—Battle at Frenchtown; won by the English.
February 6th—Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.
February 22nd—Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.
April 27th—Destruction of Toronto, no resistance; won by the Americans.
May 5th—Attack on Fort Meigs, repulsed; won by the Americans.
May 27th—Fort George taken; won by the Americans.
May 17th—Attack on Sackett Harbor; won by the English.
June 8th—Taking of an American provision depot near Stoney Creek; won by the English.
June 19th—Taking of an American provision depot at Great Sodus; won by the English.
June 24th—Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.
July 4th—Taking a post near Chippewa; won by the English.
July 11th—Taking a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English
July 21st—Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.
July 25th—Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.
July 31st—Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.
September 10th—Naval battle off Put-in Bay; won by the Americans.
September 29th—Attack on Odeltown; won by the English.
October 5th—Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.
October 13th—Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.
October 26th—Battle of Chateauguay; won by the English.
November 11th—Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.
December 12th—Burning of Niagara Village; won by the Americans.
December 18th—Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.
December 29th—Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.

1814—

March 15th—Attack on Burtonville; won by the English.
May 6th—Taking of Oswego; won by the English.
May 31st—Attack on Sackett's Harbour; won by the Americans.
July 3rd—Taking of Fort Erie; won by the Americans.
July 5th—Attack on Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
July 19th—Taking of Fort La Prairie Duchene; won by the English.
July 25th—Burning of St. David's Village; won by the Americans.
July 25th—Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.
August 4th—Attack of Fort Michillimackinac; won by the English.
August 14th—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.
September 5th—Capture of the Tigress, near Michillimackinac; won by the English.
September 5th—Capture of the Scorpion near Michillimackinac; won by the English.
September 11th—Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.
September 17—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.

THE COUNTY OF PEEL.

Passing from the general history of Canada we come now to speak more particularly of the County of Peel. While we find little of "moving incidents by field and flood" to embellish the narrative of the early settlement of this county, yet it has not been entirely destitute of heroes, or men who, when duty called, were ready to step into the breach. In fact, the early pioneers in their own humble way acted the heroic part and filled perhaps quite as useful a part in the world's history, as though they had won their honors on the tented field, and the troubles that Canada has passed through has demonstrated to the world that her sons are no less fit to take up the sword than to pursue the more quiet but no less honorable duties of the field, the forest, or the counting house.

The County of Peel, in 1788, formed a part of the extensive district known as the "Nassau District," afterwards called the "Home District." It extended "so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie." In the year 1793, an Act was passed fixing the place for holding the court for this district in Newark, now called Niagara.

In 1792, after the Province of Quebec had been divided into Upper and Lower Canada, Governor Simcoe issued a proclamation dated at Kingston laying out the Province into nineteen counties, of which the County of York was one, divided into two ridings, east and west, the east riding extending from the County of Durham to the eastern boundary of what is now the County of Peel. The Townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Beverly and Flamborough, and other parts of the County of Wentworth, were united and formed part of the west riding of York until the year 1816, when the Gore District was formed, taking in all the Townships of the Home District west of Toronto Township. The Home District remained in that condition until 1852, when the institution of districts was abolished, and the late Home Districts were represented by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. In a very short time the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation soon became the popular subject of discussion in Peel. A large number of the inhabitants being in favor of separation and having an independent county, while almost an equal number were opposed to it, and the question caused considerable excitement for a number of years. However, in 1865, a Provisional Council for Peel was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

	Reeve.	Deputy Reeves
For the Township of Albion,	Thomas Mills,	John Vance,
" " Caledon,	Thomas Russell,	Samuel Stubbs,
" " Chinguacousy,	R. A. Hartley,	John Henderson,
" " Toronto,	Samuel Price,	Melville Parker.
" " Toronto Gore,	Thomas Graham,	
" Village of Brampton,	Christopher Stork,	
" " Streetsville,	Dr. J. Barnhard.	

This Council met in the Chambers of the United Councils of York and Peel, in Toronto, on the 19th of April, 1865, and by the authority and provisions contained in the Act, a by-law was passed by the corporations of the United Counties of York and Peel, and submitted to the electors of the County of Peel, by which they were to vote for separation or no separation.

The first vote was taken in October, 1866, and was carried, but no place was chosen for the County Town, and the Provisional Council refused supplies. Another vote was taken and Malton was selected as the site for the county buildings, but the council still refused supplies. Streetsville was also ambitious of being the capital of the new county, and the interests were exceedingly conflicting and threatened, at one time, to completely thwart the scheme. However, through some influence and by a straight vote, the village of Brampton was selected and the county buildings were erected there at a cost of over $40,000. Consequently the first council for the County of Peel met in the Court House, Brampton, on the 22nd day of January, 1867, as follows:

	Reeve.	Deputy Reeves.
For the Township of Toronto,	Col. Price,	Wm. Elliott,
" " Chinguacousy,	Robt. Smith,	R. Hamilton, J. P. Hutton,
" " Caledon,	Thos. Russell,	R. Allen,
" " Albion,	Thos. Swinarton,	J. F. Warbrick,
" " Toronto Gore	Thomas Graham,	
" Town of Brampton,	K. Chisholm,	
" Village of Streetsville,	Dr. J. Barnhard, Warden.	

WARDENS SINCE 1865.

The following is a list of gentlemen who have occupied the position of Warden of the County of Peel since the vear 1865:

Dr. J. Barnhard, 1865-1867.
Kenneth Chisholm, 1868-1870.
Thomas Bowles, 1871-1872.
Robert Cotton, 1873-1874.
Wm. Porter, 1875-1876.
Henry Braken, 1876-1877.

POPULATION.

The first regular organization of all the townships now composing the County of Peel, was in 1821, and shows the following population, assessment, &c.:

	Population.	Acres Cleared	Value in Property.
Township Toronto	803	2,924	£11,348
" Chinguacousy and Gore	412	230	5,110
" Albion	110	62	1,631
" Caledon	100	not	given
Total population	1,425		

The following table will show the progress in population of each decade up to the time of the last census:

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Township of Albion	2,015	4,281	5,078	4,857
Town of Brampton			1,627	2,090
Township of Caledon	1,511	3,707	4,583	4,785
" Chinguacousy	3,721	7,469	6,897	6,129
" Gore	1,145	1,820	1,728	1,559
Village of Streetsville			730	617
Township of Toronto	4,601	7,539	6,572	5,974
Total	12,993	24,816	27,240	26,011

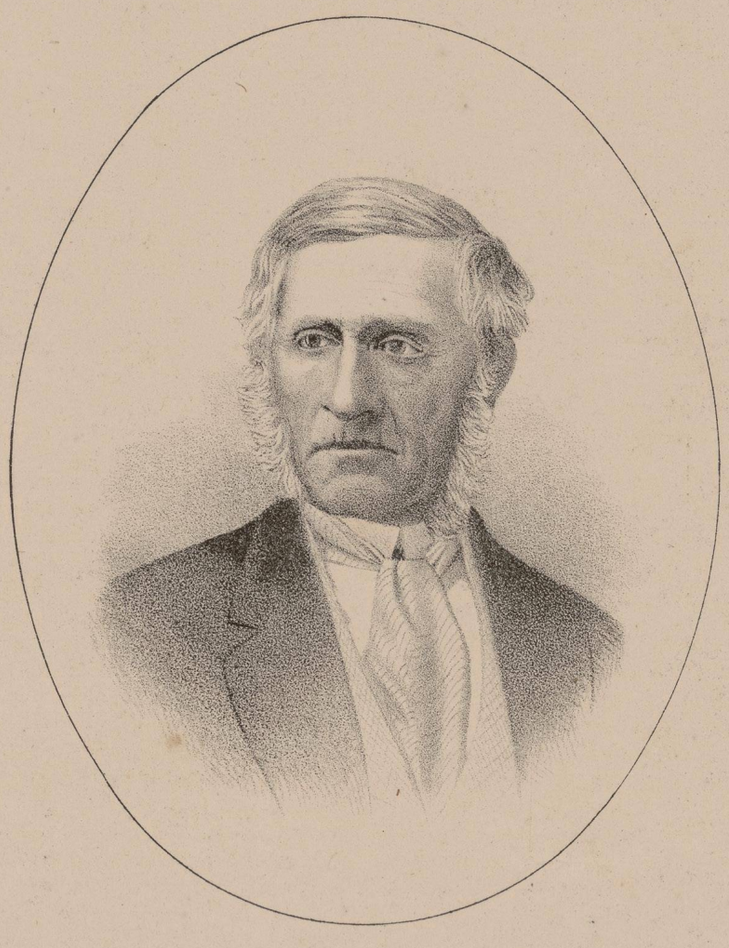
ASSESSMENT.

The following schedule shows the assessors' value of lands in the several municipalities of the County of Peel for the year 1866, also the equalized value:

MUNICIPALITIES.	ASSESSED VALUE.	EQUALIZED VALUE.
Toronto	$1,999,076	$1,861,654
Chinguacousy	2,075,601	2,213,822
Caledon	592,495	927,957
Albion	900,619	866,858
Gore	533,767	525,518
Brampton	355,148	355,148
Streetsville	136,731	136,731
Total	$6,653,437	$6,887,688



Yours most
respectfully
L. Cheyne



Yours Truly
Robert Cox.

WOODWARD GRANT & Co LITH, TORONTO

AN HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE COUNTY OF PEEL,

Including Lists of the County and Town Officers, the Agricultural Production, Educational Statistics, Population, and a description of some of the Principal Towns and Villages of the County.

Although this history is intended to give a full and detailed account of the early settlement, progress and present industry, sketches of prominent men of Peel, and the Pioneers of the County of Peel, still it is necessary that every person should be familiar with the history of their own country, consequently a brief synopsis of the History of Canada, and more particularly of the Province of Ontario, will not be considered out of place. More than the outlines of that history could not be expected from the limited space allowed to the letter-press accompanying this work, and the reader is referred for fuller details to the numerous excellent works which have been written on this subject. We shall, therefore, only briefly set forth the most salient features of the general history, and not deal in the details until we reach that part more especially connected with the County of Peel.

Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, and from that time until the treaty of 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain, belonged to France. Samuel de Champlain was the first French Governor of Canada (then called New France), and died in 1635, after having conducted several important exploratory expeditions. At that time and down to the year 1663, a company chartered by the French Government under the designation of "The Society of 100 Associates" exercised supreme control over the affairs of the colony. This company was bound to provide for the settlement of the country and for the religious care of the colonists, as well as the conversion of the savages; but the company did little to further the settlement of the country, for in 1648 the population of the colony did not exceed 800, and in 1662 less than 2,000, very many of whom had been brought out by associations of pious persons or religious orders. About the last mentioned period, in order to supply the colonists with wives, young women of good character, principally selected from among orphan girls, were brought out from France under the auspices of religious persons of their own sex. After the suppression of the "Company of Associates" in 1663 the increase in the population was more rapid, and in 1763 we find that it had reached 70,000, principally settled in the lower part of what is now the Province of Quebec. Under French dominion Canada was more of a military than an agricultural colony, and the various settlements were little more than a chain of barracks, presenting in this a striking contrast to the then British colonies on the other side of the St. Lawrence.

The most bitter animosity existed between the British colonists who occupied territories lying east of the Alleghanies and the French inhabitants of Quebec, and, even when the parent countries were at peace, war raged between their respective subjects on the question of disputed boundaries.

On the breaking out of the seven years' war in Europe, both England and France sent reinforcements to their troops in America. In 1751 the Marquis de Montcalm arrived in Canada with a large force. After various sieges and battles, lasting over several years, finally Niagara was captured by the British in 1758; and about the middle of February, 1759, a squadron, having on board an army of nearly 8,000 men under the command of General Wolfe, sailed for the St. Lawrence. On the 26th June the fleet anchored off the Isle of Orleans, and Wolfe published an address to the Canadian people, in which he promised them safety in person and property, and freedom in religion, if they remained neutral. But this appeal had little effect on the brave peasantry, who adhered loyally to their valiant commander. While the British fleet had been slowly ascending the river, Montcalm and his followers were busily preparing to receive it. They labored unceasingly to add to the great natural strength of the country about Quebec, and above all no efforts were spared to organize the peasantry. Great reliance was placed by the Canadians on the supposed difficulty of navigating the river, and they were filled with disappointment when the preconcerted signal announced that the British fleet had passed the "narrows" in safety. Many weeks were spent by the invading force before the apparently impregnable fortifications without any decisive advantage being gained. At length it was determined to make a night attack and approach the city by the Plains of Abraham. On the evening of the 12th September the movement was commenced, and on the succeeding day a desperate battle was fought, in which both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. The British troops gained a decisive victory, which was followed in a few days by the surrender of Quebec.

A vigorous but unsuccessful attempt was made in the spring of the following year to regain possession of Quebec, but finally Montreal and all Canada capitulated, and by the treaty of 1763 the country was formally ceded to the British Crown. The inhabitants, being all Roman Catholics, were guaranteed the free exercise of their religion.

At this time nearly the whole region was a wilderness, the principal settlements being along the St. Lawrence and its chief tributaries, and from 1760 until 1763 was governed by councils composed of military officers. In 1763 General James Murray was appointed Governor General, with instructions as far as practicable to introduce the laws of England. Much discontent was produced by the attempt to introduce English laws, and finally a compromise was adopted. In criminal cases trial by jury and English legal forms were established. As regarded property and civil rights the ancient laws of the colony were allowed to have force. But upwards of fourteen years elapsed before any settled mode of administering the laws can be said to have been introduced.

In 1774, Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester) being Governor, the Quebec Act was passed, by which some of the principal grievances complained of by the French Canadians were removed. The English inhabitants were greatly dissatisfied with the provisions of this Act. In the meantime, notwithstanding the errors connected with their government, and the administration of the law, the country had recovered from the condition in which it was left on the cessation of the war. Exports of wheat, fish and other products were made, and the population had increased to over 80,000.

In 1775 and 1776, on the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonies and the mother country, Canada became involved again in the miseries of war. General Richard Montgomery, commander of the colonial forces, advanced with a considerable body of men toward the River St. Lawrence and Montreal, and forced Governor Carleton to make a retreat to Quebec, which he effected with great difficulty. Obtaining control of the navigation of the river, Montgomery proceeded to effect a junction with the notorious General Benedict Arnold, who had already begun to besiege Quebec. This undertaking, however, failed. Arnold was badly wounded and Montgomery was killed on the night of the 31st December, 1775. Early in the ensuing spring the Americans retired, all the places which they had captured were abandoned by them, and finally they retreated from the country. In spite of the endeavors of the Americans, the French Canadian population, under the guidance of the priests, remained loyal to the British Crown, and cheerfully seconded the efforts of the English troops.

When hostilities ceased in 1782, and the independence of the United States was recognized, many persons in the States who had refused to join in the revolt, and had remained faithful to their allegiance, found themselves discarded by their fellow-colonists and their property confiscated. Upwards of 10,000 of these, known by the name of United Empire Loyalists, removed from their homes and came to settle in Upper Canada, now Ontario. The addition of so large a number of intelligent and loyal settlers was a great advantage to the country, and they rendered material aid in after years in preserving this country to the old land. Many of their descendants still hold prominent positions in Canada, and no body of men are more deservedly held in high esteem than the brave U. E. Loyalists.

In 1791 the Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada and representative institutions granted. This lasted until 1841, when the two provinces were again united under one parliament, with equal representation in both houses—the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The first Legislature for the Province of Upper Canada met in the fall of 1792, at Niagara (then called Newark,) under Governor Simcoe. For a while the new constitution of 1791 worked comparatively well, but it did not altogether do away with the former causes of dissension, and finally introduced new elements of discord. In each province there was created an irresponsible body, which the Governor was empowered to create, under the title of an Executive Council. In Lower Canada the Roman Catholics were not fairly represented, and the chief Protestant ecclesiastic was honored with a seat, while in both paid public officials formed the great majority of the Executive Council. The most unseemly disputes occurred between the Council, almost entirely composed of persons of British origin, and the Assembly, principally French, and the feeling continued to increase in intensity. Matters were not much better in Upper Canada, and only the breaking out of war with the United States in 1812, prevented open rupture. However, in defence of the provinces all parties united, and for the time laid aside their disagreements. The war lasted until nearly the close of the year 1814, and the Canadians exhibited a great amount of patriotism and bravery. Five successive invasions were made by the Americans with very little result. For further details of this interesting struggle, upheld with such stubborn valor by Canada, with but little assistance from home, the reader is referred elsewhere. Suffice it to say that unshrinking fidelity to the old flag prevailed, and the invaders were compelled to retire. A treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent on December 24, 1814. After the cessation of hostilities the former internal dissensions were renewed with increased bitterness, and finally culminated in the rebellion of 1837–8.

During this period from 1814 to 1837, many Governors of distinction and ability had been sent out from England, but they discharged their duties under instructions from the Home Government, which, while it doubtless was desirous of promoting the welfare of Canada, was ignorant of the requirements of the people. But the task of reconciling the differences between the contending parties was no light one, and it is questionable if any amount of tact in the administrators would have accomplished it. In 1831 the House of Assembly presented a long list of grievances to the Governor, some of which were remedied by the Imperial Parliament, which passed an act giving the Colonial Assembly full power over the colonial revenues. In 1832 the cholera first appeared in Canada, and was very fatal in most of the towns and villages. The breach between the House of Assembly and the Imperial Government began to widen, until in 1834 the Assembly refused to vote the supplies, and sent Mr. Viger to England to lay before the Government a statement of grievances. By this time the population of the provinces had increased to 300,000 and 500,000 respectively, and the people demanded an Elective Legislative Council instead of the appointed one. In the Legislative Councils of the two provinces, consisting of 23 and 17 members, respectively, no less than 12 and 10, respectively, were public officers in receipt of pay, of whom the majority held seats also in the Executive Councils. In 1834 in Lower Canada the Assembly passed a series of resolutions, 92 in number, and passed addresses to the King, setting forth their grievances. In 1835 a commission was appointed to enquire into the alleged grievances and their remedy. The Commissioners reported at great length, and the report was discussed at great length in the House of Commons. Resolutions were passed which virtually suspended the Canadian constitution of 1791. On the arrival of the news in Canada in April 1837, the opponents of the Government held "indignation" meetings and finally broke out into insurrection. The movement was renewed in 1838, but never had much chance of success. It is not our purpose to enter into an account of this unfortunate affair. Lives were lost in several risings that took place, but finally the Government succeeded in crushing out the rebellion. A few of the unfortunate rebels were captured, tried and executed, others were banished from the country; most of them were, however, restored to their civil rights, and many of them still remain among us, holding positions of trust, honored and loyal citizens, and respected by those who formerly opposed them. The causes which led to this unhappy struggle being all now removed, their removal being no doubt greatly accelerated by it, let us hope that our country may never again be placed in such an unfortunate position. In 1841 the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united, the total population being about 1,000,000, that of Upper Canada being estimated at 465,000; of Lower Canada at 625,000. By the Act of Union there was to be one Legislature framed after the model of Great Britain, an equal number (42) of elected representatives for each of the old provinces in the House of Assembly, and also a Legislative Council to consist of life members, not less than 20 in number, and appointed by the Crown, and the powers of the Legislature were defined. In 1856 a modification of the constitution, as regarded the Legislative Council, was made. The province was divided into 48 electoral districts, and that body was made elective, excepting as to the life members already appointed. The constitution of 1841 existed until it gave way for the more comprehensive constitution which now exists, and which came into force on July 1st, 1867. By this system the different scattered provinces belonging to Britain, in North America, have, with the exception of Newfoundland, been united into one solid confederacy, the Dominion of Canada. The period from 1841 to 1867 was an era of continued progress in legislative reforms, in population and in wealth. The principal measures and improvements were the passing of laws for the establishment of systems of municipal government to enable the people to manage their own local affairs; also of systems of public education; the introduction of responsible government; regulation of the finances and currency, and of the tariff

The following is the report for 1876, which gives a large increase :

MUNICIPALITIES.	ASSESSED VALUE.	EQUALIZED VALUE.
Albion	$ 851,540	$1,175,700
Caledon	1,010,185	1,437,300
Chinguacousy	3,028,615	3,291,100
Gore	783,413	780,600
Toronto	2,208,222	2,526,300
Brampton	611,518	433,300
Streetsville	124,283	90,000
Bolton	155,870	90,000
Total	$8,773,646	$9,824,300

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The County of Peel comprises the Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, the incorporated town of Bramp ton and the incorporated villages of Streetsville and Bolton.

It lies on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and has for its harbor Port Credit, situated in the centre of its front. With Lake Ontario in its front, the County is bounded on the east by the County of York, on the north by the Counties of Simcoe and Wellington, and on the west by the Counties of Wellington and Halton.

Though in extent Peel is one of the smallest counties in the Province, it is not inferior to many in natural advantages, or in wealth and population. It contains 293,300 acres of land and is thirty-seven miles in length, by an average breadth of about fifteen miles. The county is divided into two distinct sections by the chain of ridges running through it, entering about the south-west angle of Caledon and passing out of the county about midway, on the eastern boundary of Albion. There is a very marked difference in the character of the soil and climate, as well as in the general appearance of the country above and below this mountain. The land in the front part of the county, which may be called the lower region, is gently undulating, with a gradual but continual ascent, from the lake to the base of the mountain, where it rises more or less abruptly several hundred feet. In some parts this rise is nearly perpendicular, and in others it is broken for some miles, with hills over hills, so that it is difficult to ascertain when you have actually ascended the mountain. The mountain is about nine hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

ROADS.

Dundas street, one of the leading roads in the Province, passes through the front part of Toronto Township. In the year 1836 it was partly gravelled and macadamized by grants of money from the Legislature. There is a tremendous amount of travel on this road, and the country along this line is more thickly settled than any other part of the county. Another road very much travelled is the lake shore road, which was at one time planked by a private company, but now is pretty much gravelled. The leading road through the length of the county is Hurontario Street, which runs from Port Credit north-west, through the centre of Toronto, Chinguacousy and Caledon, and thence through to Collingwood. Another road much travelled is the sixth line, which extends from Dundas street north-west to Mono Mills in Mono, on the west, and the Gore and Albion on the east. The roads, generally, in Peel, are good and are nearly all open and more or less travelled, between every two concessions in the county, and "side roads" every five lots. In railroads Peel is not behind it's sister counties, having the Grand Trunk and the Toronto Grey & Bruce running through it, besides having the Credit Valley graded through the county, which will likely be in running order in a few years.

SOIL, &C.

The soil of the lower region of the county is generally loamy clay, in some places approaching to a sandy loam, with a good coating of vegetable mould. As you ascend the mountain you come upon a country differing widely from the lower part of the county, both in soil and climate, and in general appearance. The soil here is generally a rich sandy loam and in some places inclining rather much to pure sand. The air is clearer, the climate colder and perhaps more healthy than below the mountain—though all parts of Peel is noted for the general good health of its inhabitants—much more snow falls in the winter and remains longer on the ground. The face of the country is more hilly and broken, and the timber of a larger and more thrifty growth. The lower portion, and in fact the whole of the county, is not excelled for wheat growing in any part of Canada. The other crops, such as peas, barley, oats, rye, corn and all root crops, grow abundantly and prove remunerative to the farmers.

STOCK, &C.

Cattle and sheep thrive well in all parts of the county, some parts especially being well calculated for the breeding of stock. Much attention has of late been given to the raising and improving of the different breeds. As far back as 1848 the returns showed the number of sheep in the county to be 29,232, which produced 84,120 pounds of wool. There are no large dairies in the county, but the census returns of 1851 report 484,418 lbs. butter and 51,055 lbs. cheese, which amount has been largely increased since that time.

WATER POWER, &C.

The whole of the County is well supplied with running streams, some large and some small, and good sweet water may generally be obtained from digging from twelve to twenty-five feet. The Credit, the principal River, is an excellent stream for water, and runs through the western part of the county. The advantages of this stream are numerous to the people, but are mostly made use of in the Township of Toronto, Springfield, Meadowvale, Streetsville, Churchville, and a large number of other places make use of this stream and its branches, and it has proved a source of wealth to the community, Caledon is well supplied with water power by branches of the Credit, while Albion is supplied by the Humber and its tributaries. In each of these townships are several mills which will receive due notice in their own locality.

SETTLEMENT.

The greater part of the county was settled about the year 1819 and following years, although the old survey of Toronto was thinly settled some years previously. The first settlers, as far as can be ascertained, came from New Brunswick, the States, and parts of upper Canada. They settled in front of Toronto Township, known as the "Old Survey," in about 1808 or 1810. The greater part of the New Survey was settled by a colony of Irish from the city of New York, who removed to, and settled upon their grants in the year 1819, under the superintendence of Messrs. Beaty & Graham. Chinguacousy was chiefly settled by U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and other inhabitants of Upper Canada, while the other townships were mostly made up by emigrants from the old country. At this point we do not purpose taking up the history of the early settlers as we intend to give a separate account of each municipality in the county, when we will endeavour to give each place that notice which it deserves, not only in reference to its earliest history, but its present enterprises.

AGRICULTURAL.

The County of Peel Agricultural Society was organized on the 1st day of February, 1853. An Act having been passed previous which required a certain number of names before any County would be entitled to the Government grants, consequently a few persons who were interested in the Agricultural interests of the County, headed a petition as follows :—

"We, whose names are subscribed hereto, agree to form ourselves into a Society, under the provisions of the Act of Legislature, entitled, 'An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, and to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to agriculture,' to be called, 'The County Agricultural Society of the County of Peel,' and we hereby severally agree to pay the Treasurer yearly, while we continue members of the Society, the sums opposite our respective names, and we further agree to conform with the rules and by-laws of the said Society." Seventy eight men signed the petition and met on the 1st of February 1853, and formed themselves into the Society, and appointed the following officers : Peleg Howland, Brampton, President ; Jas. Hamilton, Chinguacousy 1st Vice ; Andrew Sterrat, Chinguacousy, 2nd Vice.

DIRECTORS.—John Holmes, Brampton ; R. A. Heartley, Chinguacousy ; Matthew Smith, Chinguacousy ; James Young, Chinguacousy ; John Elliott, Brampton ; John Clark, Brampton ; Wesley Todd, Chingnacousy ; John Lynch, Sec-Trea.

The Society has continued to prosper and on that small beginning, through the energy and perseverance of its Directors, it has assumed immense proportions. The exhibitions have of late years been thrown open to the Province, and large numbers from all parts attend the annual Fairs. From a membership of seventy-eight it has increased to 402. Last year there were taken in at the gate $923.91, the total receipts of the year being $2849.51, and after everything was paid a balance was left on hand of $844.00. The grounds owned by the Society contain seven acres, and the whole property is valued at $4000, free from all incumbrance. We give below the names of the gentlemen who have occupied the positions of President and Secretary from its organization.

	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1853	Peleg Howland	John Lynch
1854	Robert C. Smith	"
1855	John Vodden	"
1856	"	"
1857	"	"
1858	John Tilt	"
1859	Jas. Patterson	"
1860	"	"
1861	John Tilt	"
1862	"	"
1863	"	"
1864	R. A. Hartley	"
1865	"	"
1866	Emerson Taylor	"
1867	"	"
1868	M. Perdue	"
1869	"	"
1870	J. P. Hutton	D. L. Scott.
1871	"	"
1872	"	"
1873	Wm. Elliott	"
1874	John C. Snell	"
1875	"	J. P. Clark.
1876	Richard Hamilton	A. Armour.
1877	"	"

POLITICAL.

There has always been a hard struggle in the County of Peel for Parliamentary honors. The County being so evenly divided in politics that each party entered into the contests under the full conviction that they would be successful, several times the winning candidate has been elected by the very narrowest majorities. The following is the report of the Elections since the year 1854.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. J. C. Aikens defeated Geo. Wright in 1854 ; Hon. J. H. Cameron defeated Aikens in 1861 and represented the County until Confederation, when he was again elected and sat until 1872, when he was defeated by Mr. Robert Smith, by a majority of 16. Mr. Smith still represents the County, this being his second term.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

At the first general election of the Local House, Mr. John Coyne was elected over Mr. Robert Smith, by a majority of 46. He was again elected in 1871, defeating Mr. Thomas Boles, by 59 votes. Mr. Coyne dying before his second term expired. Mr. Kenneth Chisholm was elected over Mr. S. White. Mr. Chisholm was again elected, defeating Mr. Beynon in 1875. He at present represents the County.

DIVISION COURTS.

The boundaries of the Division Courts are as follows :

DIVISION NO. 1.—Embraces the Town of Brampton, the Township of Chinguacousy, and the Northern Division of the Township of Toronto Gore.

Clerk.—T. A. AGAN, Brampton, P.O.

Bailiff.—WILLIAM BRODDY.

DIVISION NO. 2.—The village of Streetsville, the Township of Toronto, and the Southern division of the Township of Gore.

Clerk—ADAM SIMPSON, Streetsville P.O.

Bailiff—GEORGE HAWKINS.

DIVISION NO. 3.—The Township of Caledon.

Clerk—JOHN HARRIS, Caledon P. O.

Bailiff—WILLIAM STUBBS.

DIVISION NO. 4.—The village of Bolton, and the Township of Albion.

Clerk—L. R. BOLTON, Bolton P. O.

Bailiff—JOHN C. SWITZER.

COUNTY COURTS.

There are two annual sittings of the County Court fixed by Statute, the first one is on the second Tuesday in the month of June, the second on the second Tuesday in December. There are two regular Courts held each year by the County Judge for the trial of issues without juries, viz : On the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October. There are other sittings of this Court held through the year at the discretion of the Judge.

MAGISTERIAL.

The following is a complete list, alphebetically arranged, of the Magistrates of the County of Peel, also giving other Post Offices.

NAME.	P. O.	NAME.	P. O.
Anderson, W. J.	Brampton	Kennedy, Emery	Alton
Anderson, Chris.	Mayfield	Kennedy, John	Dixie
Alexander, Jas.	Brampton	Kennedy, Johnston	Tullamore
Armstrong, Jno.	do	King, T. D.	Cooksville
Armstrong, Jos.	do	Kirkwood, John	Rockside
Anthony, John	do	Lawrence, J. B.	Humber
Allan, Richard	Mono Mills	Leison, M.	Orangeville
Arnoth, James	Churchville	Leffar, John	Caledon
Aikens, John	Richview	Lipsett, Hugh	Campbell's Cross
Bellas, William	Brampton	Lundy, Francis	Derry West
Burnett, Henry	do	Lyons, John	Cheltenham
Ballinger, John	Streetsville	Lyons, Thomas	do
Barber, Wm.	do	Lynch, John	Brampton
Barber, Robert	do	Little, Thomas	Sandhill
Bailey, Joseph	Castlemore	Lawrence, David	Brampton
Brown, John	Caledon	Lowes, Robert	do
Beatty, John	Campbell's Cross	McCollum, R. C.	Campbell's Cross
Bell, Robert,	Grahamsville	McCollum, P. H.	do
Bible, John	Sleswick	McCollum, P. T.	Georgetown
Birdsall, Wm.	Meadowville	McCollum, W. F.	Claude
Bolton, L. R.	Bolton	McCulla, W. A.	Brampton
Bradley, John	Campbell's Cross	McClure, Samuel	Huttonville
Bransby, Francis	Churchville	McKeown, Robert	Orangeville
Burrell, Christopher	Stanley Mills	McKinnon, Archibald	Sleswick
Bowles, Thos. Sr.	Mono Road	McCean, Archibald	Woodhall
Campbell, A.	Campbell's Cross	McCabe, Alexander	Mount Hurst
Campbell, R. P.	Brampton	McManus, George	Sleswick
Campbell, Seth	Campbell's Cross	Mahaffy, Wm.	Brampton
Campbell, P. C.	Caledon East	Moore, C. Y.	do
Colton, Robert	Port Credit	Milburn, Joseph	Caledon East
Caisor, James	Mono Road	Moffat, John	Sleswick
Cox, Robert	Credit	Mulholland, Thomas	Humber
Crauston, Alex.	Sleswick	Munsie, James	Albion
Curry, Jas. A.	Norval	Murphy, Michael	Castlemore
Caven, James	Coleraine	Mitchell, Alexander	Orangeville
Curless, Thomas	Albion	Monkman, D.	Mount Hurst
Crawford, Eli	Brampton	Nixon, John	Brampton
Cheyne, Luther	do	Nixon, Adam	do
Cheyne, George	Cooksville	Nixon, William	do
Clark, John	Albion	Natrass, Thomas	Albion
Dion, Mitchell	Tullamore	Newlove, J. W.	Macville
Dodds, George	do	O'Reilly, John	Tullamore
Duggan, William	Brampton	Orr, Joseph	Port Credit
Dawson, George	Grahamsville	Ovens, James	Allva
Eakins, John	Streetsville	Patterson, Samuel	Brampton
Egan, Phillip	Castlemore	Peaker, Wm.	do
Elliott, Wm.	Meadowvale	Patterson, James	Albion
Emmett, W. K.	Sandhill	Pinnery, W. J.	Streetsville
Evans, George	Bolton	Perdue, Micheal.	Campbell's Cross
Evans, John	Sleswick	Pollard, Joshua	Sheridan
Evans, Richard	do	Price, Samuel	Dixie
Ellis, James A.	Tullamore	Price, John J.	Burnhamthorp
Archibald, Frank	Cheltenham	Pattullo, W. F.	Albion
Foster, William	Brampton	Parker, Melville	Cooksville
Golding, William	do	Quinn, Robt.	Edmonton
Graham, George	do	Robb, George	Mount Wolf
Graham, Thomas	Derry West	Robinson, Thos.	Campbell's Cross
Graham, W. K.	Brampton	Ross, Henry	Norval
Graham, Joseph	do	Runians, E. O.	Brampton
Gradon, John	Streetsville	Russell, Thomas	Alton
Hamilton, John	Brampton	Rutledge, George	Brampton
Hamilton, Jas.	Port Credit	Scott, James	do
Hammond, Oliver	Credit	Snider, Wm.	do
Hauton, Thos.	Caledon East	Slightholm, James	Humber
Hurst, Wm.	Brampton	Smith, John	Claude
Harris, Isaac	Caledon	Sparrow, Wm.	Melville
Harte, John	Tromore	Stokes, Wm.	Cheltenham
Haggert, John	Brampton	Stubbs, Samuel	Caledon
Hearn, Wm.	Mayfield	Scott, John	Caledon Eas
Henry, William	Cheltenham	Swinarton, Thos.	Columbia
Hogg, Alexander	Edmonton	Shields, Robert	Mono Roads
Holtby, Thomas	Brampton	Shore, Henry	Albion
Hutton, J. P.	Huttonville	Strong, Henry	Tullamore
Harper, Henry	Albion	Shaver, W. T.	Summerville
Henderson, Jno.	Cheltenham	Stizen, Edmun	Claude
Haines, Chas.	do	Taylor, Emerson	Credit
Henry, Robert	Sleswick	Taylor, William	Castlemore
Hanna, Wm.	Mono Road	Thornton, Wm.	Mayfield
Hamilton, Richard	Brampton	Verner, George	Albion
Johnston, David	Coleraine	Walker, James	Caledon East
Johnston, James	Mount Charles	Walker, W. W.	Cheltenham
Johnston, James	Albion	Wiggins, John	Claude
Jaffray, Wyatt	Albion	Wolf, James	Albion
Jull, Thomas	Orangeville	Wolf, Thomas	Mount Wolf
Justin, Wm.	Streetsville	Wright, W. R.	Britania
Jackson, James	Mount Charles	Wallace, John	Mount Hurst

CORONERS.

NAME.	P. O.	NAME.	P. O.
Dr. Stewart,	Grahamsville	Dr. Chrs. Douglass,	Streetsville.
Dr. J. H. Riddall	Alton.	Dr. David Bonnar,	Bolton.
Dr. T.G. Phillipps	Grahamsville	Dr. John Hickman,	Bolton.
Dr. J. Mullin	Brampton.	Dr. D. Heggie	Brampton
Dr. Wood	Streetsville.	Dr. Allison	Coldwell.
Dr. Chas. Robinson,	Claude.	Dr. B. W. Dixie	Dixie.

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.....	Streetsville.
		Secy.—Thomas Ballinger...	"
Thorngrove....	93	W.M.—Guy Bell.....	Brampton.
		Secy.—David Lawrence....	"
Gore Grange...	121	W.M.—Francis Slightholm..	Humber.
		Secy.—William Foster.....	"
Derry West.....	122	W.M.—William J. Oliver....	Derry West.
		Secy.—Luther Cheyne.....	Brampton.
Mount Horeb ..	123	W.M.—Eli Crawford.....	Brampton.
		Secy.—John Sinclair.....	"
Edmonton.....	130	W.M.—John Wray.....	Edmonton.
		Secy.—John Cation.....	"
Mountain.....	149	W.M.—Richard Dick.....	Cheltenham.
		Secy.—Noah Herring.....	Belfountain.
Nor'western.....	150	W.M.—William Frazer. ...	Glen Williams.
		Secy.—Alex. Frazer.....	"
Woodhill.....	158	W.M.—John Hooper.....	Woodhill.
		Secy.—Geo. T. Ward.....	"
Dublin.....	175	W.M.—Robert Griffin.....	Campbell's Cross.
		Secy.—R. W. Copeland....	"
Mono Road....	177	W.M.—Joseph Elliott.....	Mono Road.
		Secy.—Robert Shields.....	"
Cheltenham.....	187	W.M.—William Shipley....	Cheltenham.
		Secy.—William McKechnie	"
Elmbank.....	223	W.M.—Thomas Potter.....	Elmbank.
		Secy.—Morris Rowland....	Malton.
Macville.....	225	W.M.—Robert Clarkson.....	Macville.
		Secy.—James H. Newlove..	"
Venus Star.....	293	W.M.—James McClure.....	Churchville.
		Secy.—John M. Douglass..	"
Tullamore.....	386	W.M.—George Corkett.....	Tullamore.
		Secy.—Richard Thompson..	"
Mount Hurst...	493	W.M.—George Jones.....	Castle Derg.
		Secy.—David Maber.....	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. Olliver, 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-offlce 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. McCrachen, 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. Where 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 Lightheart the second and John Barnhart the third. The latter in 1821 opened a small store for the accomodation 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. Hazzleton'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 from 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. Wesney; 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. Beaty, 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.

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 necessaries 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 gristing. 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 Episcopalian, 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 lucious 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 Episcopalian, 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 livliest 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 :

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 Scarboro 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 improvements, 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 uninstructed eye it seemed to work like a charm. The machlne 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 fo 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 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 chureh, 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 offlce 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.

TOWNSHIP OF ALBION.

The Township of Albion comprises the north-east portion of the County of Peel, being bounded on the south by the northern division of the Gore of Toronto, on the east by the County of York, on the north by the County of Simcoe, and on the west by the Township of Chinguacousy. Albion is a township of good land, well supplied with water by the River Humber, which runs with many windings and many branches entirely through the whole length of the township, giving good mill privileges in different parts of the township. The population of Albion in 1821 was only 110, with only 62 acres of land cultivated. In 1848 the population had increased to 3,567, and according to the last census in 1871 was 4,857. Previous to the year 1819 there was no white settler in the township. In the fall of 1818 and the year 1819, Albion was surveyed by the Government, after which settlers commenced coming in. Mr. Wm. Downey, a bachelor, was the first to succeed in reaching his land in the township, where he built a house in 1819. In October, 1819, the Roadhouses and several others who had drawn land in the township started from the County of York through the Township of Vaughan, in search of their lands in Albion. They had with them about a week's provisions, and after tramping over the ridges, with which the township abounds, and through the wild and almost impassable country for several days, they were obliged to return, unsuccessful, to York. In December of the same year Wm. Downey, Joseph Hudson, Wm. Roadhouse, sr., and Wm. Roadhouse, jr., hired an engineer to pilot them, and after a weary pilgrimage they succeeded in locating their lands. From all accounts these four gentlemen were the first white settlers who ever slept in the Township of Albion. Among the first settlers besides the gentlemen already mentioned were George Bolton, Thomas Coats, John Grant, and others. About the same time James Bolton came in and settled near what is now called the village of Bolton, while on the other side of the township Messrs. Wilson, Squires and Shevins also settled at that time. Those early pioneers, although met at every turn with trouble, hardships and disappointments, persevered, the thought of making a home for themselves cheered them on and helped to drive away despondency, and although for many days their food consisted of boiled potatoes for breakfast, potatoes baked in a Dutch oven for dinner, and potatoes roasted in hot coals for supper, with an occasional piece of corn bread, the corn of which had been pounded in a large stump, they were generally a happy and contented people. When we consider what those pioneers deprived themselves of in order to settle a new country, we cannot help but regard them with admiration and profound respect. They left civilization with all its conveniences, such as railroads, post offices, the mighty telegraph, steamboats, schools, and almost deprived themselves of the worship of God for a time. Happily, however, there were ministers who delighted in hardships in serving their Master, who were not long in following those pioneers and cheering them with the ever welcome truths of that Book of Books. In passing we must not forget to mention Mr. George Taylor, the celebrated pioneer mail carrier for this part of the country. He has carried the mail regularly through the Township of Albion for the last forty-five years. He first commenced by carrying it on his back, and now he sometimes goes on horseback, gig, sled, &c. In all that time he was only assaulted once and that was during the rebellion. There are several villages in this township, the only incorporated one being

BOLTON VILLAGE.

Bolton village, formerly called Bolton Mills, is a picturesque looking village, being situated in a valley, with the Humber River flowing through it; and so completely surrounded with hills that from whatever side you approach you can see nothing of the village till you crown the heights above it. It is twenty seven miles from Toronto, and 19 from Bronte. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad has a station there. It also has an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The early settlers in this village and surrounding country were principally from England, and they brought with them from the old country a fondness for horticulture; consequently the grounds about the village are well cultivated and present a beautiful appearance, which shows that many a spare moment has been devoted to their favorite pursuits. Mr. James Bolton was about the earliest settler in this vicinity, he having emigrated from England and settled within three miles of the present village in the year 1819. The first start of the village, however, was the coming to it of Mr. George Bolton in about 1824, who, with the help of James Bolton, Esq., built a small frame grist mill, which had one run of stones. The mill, after it was in operation, proved a great boon to the few settlers in the vicinity, as previously they were obliged to take their wheat to Weston, a distance of seventeen miles, frequently carrying it on their backs. There being no regular road, all they had to guide them was the "blaze" marks on the trees, and they were liable at any time to be devoured by wild beasts, which were numerous at that time. Previous to 1840 Geo. Bolton started a store in a small log house. He kept it a short time and sold it to Captain Wm. Stearn, who continued the business for some years, and the necessaries of life were sold and produce taken in exchange, or those who had nothing to trade were given a year's credit. At the same time he built a distillery, which was in operation for some years. Mr. Stearn was the first post master and held the position until a few years ago, when George Evans, Esq., was appointed. In the year 1840 there were only fourteen buildings of any kind that had roofs on. Mr. Thomas Rodgers had a small log blacksmith shop, and also kept a small hotel. At this time there were no churches, but a Church of England minister frequently held services in an old barn belonging to Mr. Stearn. The first school was opened in 1842, and was taught by Samuel Walford, Esq., the present clerk of the village; with those from the country and the settlement, there were from twenty to twenty-five children in attendance. The small salary which the school master received was partly paid by Government and the balance by a tax of twenty-five cents for each scholar. The school underwent various changes both as to teachers and buildings, until in 1874 the present beautiful brick structure was erected at a cost of over $5,000. The present average attendance of scholars is 142, employing three teachers, Mr. E. Ward, head master, Miss Lizzie Starrett and Miss E. J. Alexander, assistants. The trustees are Messrs. J. Stork, T. Curtiss, W. J. Dixon, D. Morton, Dr. Bonner, S. A. Walford, secretary. The first church was built by the Congregationalists in 1843, of mud brick, which has given place to the commodious rough-cast church which they at present occupy. The next church was the English, which was also built of mud brick, but has recently been taken down and a large brick edifice built in its place. Shortly after the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists built churches, which as the town grew larger were also pulled down and beautiful ones built in their places, that of the Wesleyans costing over $6,000. The village from 1840 kept growing by degrees and steadily increasing in business and population, until 1872 when it found it was large enough to take care of itself, consequently it severed its connection from the Township of Albion, and became a separate municipallty. Although the village is named Bolton the post office still retains the name of Albion. Every exertion has been used to have the name of the post office changed, but as yet without success. The first election for the municipal offices of the village took place in Jan'y, 1873, when the following officers were elected:—L. R. Bolton, reeve; Messrs. W. Taylor, J. Stork, J. Guardhouse and G. Smith, councillors; J. F. Warbrick, Treasurer, and S. A. Walford, Clerk. The reeve, clerk and treasurer still hold the positions, being elected by acclamation each year. There are 500 acres of land in the village, with a total assessed value of $160,264. The population exceeds 900. Bolton is a good commercial and manufacturing town, the latter increasing very rapidly of late years. First comes the Agricultural Works of Mr. Wm. Dick. These works, which will be more fully explained on another page, are situated in the centre of the village, and were started on a small scale by Mr. Dick in 1869, since which time they have been steadily increasing in growth and popularity, until now they can be ranked among the first manufactories of the county, which shows that energy and perseverance, with a thorough knowledge of the business, is all that is necessary for ultimate success. Mr. Dick first commenced the manufacture of plows, and has since, from time to time as the business grew, added the manufacture of one implement after another, until now there is scarcely an agricultural implement that he does not manufacture. Next in importance is Mr. Buist's woollen factory, where is manufactured all kinds of woollen goods, such as cloths, blankets, &c., besides doing a large custom business. Mr. Buist also has a good saw mill with circular saw, which cuts quite a quantity of lumber annually. He employs from eight to ten hands. The grist mill belonging to Mr. Guardhouse is an extensive affair, having three run of stones, which are worked to their fullest capacity, grinding from 100 to 120 barrels of flour a day, besides doing an extensive custom trade. Mr. Guardhouse also has a large general store, and the business done by him altogether amounts to about half a million annually. Mr. Albert Dodds started a carriage and waggon factory in 1873, which has been in active operation ever since, and has grown into public favor on account of the splendid work it turns out. For style, durability and finish his buggies are not surpassed. Mr. F. McDonald has a large brick cooper factory which, besides supplying Mr. Guardhouse with all the barrels necessary, ships large numbers, and employs from eight to ten hands constantly. Messrs. Walford & Son carry on a soap and candle factory and do a good trade, and their soap is considered superior to that made in some of the larger city factories. The tannery, which was built in 1840 by Mr. Pexman, was purchased in 1848 by Mr. J. F. Warbrick, who has carried on an extensive business since that time. He employs constantly six hands and manufactures upper and harness leather. Mr. Graham has a factory where he makes those celebrated wooden pumps. Robert Alexander manufactures and imports furniture of all kinds. The stores in the village as a general thing keep a mixture of goods and there are some very extensive establishments, and nearly every merchant is in a good sound position, many of them being wealthy. The principal general stores are those of Mr. John Guardhouse, Thomas Fisher & Co., John Shields, F. Morrow, and Wyatt and Jeffery; James Stork has a very large drug store and does a good business, not only in drugs but in fancy goods, seeds, &c. D. Pearcy has the harness shop of the village and he is deservedly well patronized. There are four resident ministers, Revds. W. H. Clark, Church of England; Joseph Wheeler, Congregational; Henry Matthews, Primitive Methodist and John Glover, Canada Methodist. Drs. Bonner and Sanderson are the only resident doctors. There are five hotels, Ontario House, W. J. Dixon; Exchange, George Evans; Masonic Arms, Wm. Curliss; Albion, Thomas Curliss, and Railroad House, John Corless. There are in the village fine Town, Masonic and Orange Halls, the Masonic and Orange Societies being very strong and in a healthy state. There is also a Temperance Lodge, but they have no building of their own Two miles from Bolton village is that of COLUMBIA, which is situated on the 8th line. There is a stream called "Cold Creek" runs through the village and empties into the Humber, and has sufficient power to drive several mills. There are in the place a grist mill, blacksmith shop, store and post office, tannery, &c.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON.

The Township of Caledon forms the north-west portion of the County of Peel, being bounded on the east by Albion, on the north by Mono, in the County of Simcoe, on the north-west by Garafraxa, in the County of Wellington, on the west by Erin and on the south by Chinguacousy. It is divided by Hurontario street running through its centre. The concessions are numbered each way, east and west from Hurontario street, there being six on each side of the street. The Township Council meets in the village of Charleston and is composed of the following gentlemen:—D. McKinnon, reeve; A. McLaren, deputy reeve; James Bacon, James McQuarry, and Mr. Dick, councillors; David Kirkwood, clerk, and John Harris, treasurer. For the most part the township is quite hilly, but the greater part of the land is arable and well settled, and it has been growing in favor as good farming land for several years. Caledon was the last Township in Peel to be settled, as the early pioneers thought it would be impossible to live so far away from civilization. However, about the years 1819 and 1820 a number of hardy men ventured into the then wilderness and shortly after a large number followed, forming the nuclus of a wealthy community. The township is thickly dotted with thriving villages, the principal of which are Alton, Cateract, Belfountain, Charleston and Silver Creek. The village of Mono Mills embraces part of the extreme northerly point of the township and the town of Orangeville, the north-westerly point. Each of the above places are surrounded by most beautiful and romantic scenery.

ALTON.

Is situated in a valley, on the main branch of the River Credit, and is about a mile and a half from the widely-famed Shaw's Lakes, the origin of the celebrated River Credit. Those lakes are three in number and are almost circular in form. The water is pure spring, clear as crystal, the largest lake is about two hundred acres in extent, so large that a small yacht might be easily handled on it. All these lakes abound in speckled trout and are annually the resort of disciples of Isaac Walton, from all parts of the continent. A large hotel is proposed being erected close to their borders, which will be a great convenience to the many visitors who flock to this beautiful pic-nicing place. Alton was first settled by Thomas Russell, Esq., who located in 1834 and he and his family were the only inhabitants of the immediate village for nearly three years. He also owned the land on which the village now stands. In 1837 several more families came in and in 1851 Messrs. Shrigley and Farr built a grist mill, Mr. Robert Meek opened a store, and things commenced to open up lively. It was about this time that the inhabitants thought of applying for a post office. A public meeting was called for this purpose and for giving a name to the village. After considerable discussion and a different variety of names suggested it was finally decided to call it Alton. The post office was established in the year 1855 and John Meek, Esq., was appointed post-master, who kept the position until his death, and his widow succeeded him and now holds the position. The first church in the settlement was the Congregational, which was erected about the year 1846 and is still standing, and has been used till this year, the congregation have erected a fine brick edifice which is a credit to the inhabitants of the village. There are two other churches in the town, the Canada Methodist and Presbyterian. The pride of the village is the beautiful school house, which certainly is a very commodious building and an ornament to the place. There are five stores in the village kept respectively by Robert Meek, Mrs. Haddington, E. A. Morse, Nelson Smith, and G. F. Holden; besides tin shop, harness shop, shoe stores, blacksmith and waggon shops, etc. Close to the village are situated two very large patent lime kilns, the property of Messrs. Jamison & Carroll, giving constant employment to a large number of hands. The firm does a large business with Toronto, where the lime is eagerly sought after in consequence of its beautiful whiteness; we were shown over the premises by the local manager, Wm. Hawkins, Esq The Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway, which has a station at Alton, runs several switches to these works. There are three large grist and flour mills, that of D. & L. McKinnon being the largest and contains four run of stones. This mill does no custom work but is kept constantly grinding flour for foreign markets. Walter McClelland's mill has two run of stones and does both gristing and flouring business, as does also Mr. George Alanham in his mill. Mr. Alanham has also a large saw mill attached which is constantly running. These mills together make a fine wheat market and do much towards the property of the place. The Messrs. King Brothers have started a steam furniture factory, which will no doubt reach large proportions. Their show room is in Orangeville, which is five miles from Alton. James Steel carries on the tanning business in all its branches. A. Dick has a large foundry which manufactures plows, saw mills, cultivators, and a general jobbing business is done. There are two hotels in the village. The "Dixie House" is a three story brick building with mansard roof, and every accommodation for their numerous guests, Mr. E. Gastley is the enterprising and obliging proprietor. The proposed Credit Valley Railroad is already graded through Alton, and when in operation, must rapidly increase the prosperity of the place. Most of the early settlers of the village has passed away, but their mantles have not unworthily descended on the shoulders of such men as Messrs. John Clarke, Robert Meek, James McClelland, Walter McClelland, and our obliging friend Doctor Riddall, whose names will descend to posterity for their liberality and zeal, in promoting the prosperity of the village, it being now one of the smartest villages of its size in the County of Peel.

CATARACT,

commonly called Churches' Falls, is about 3½ miles from Alton and is romantically situated on the banks of the River Credit. It is destined to be a junction of the northern branches of the Credit Valley Railway, *i.e.*, to Fergus and Orangeville. There is something of a romance connected with this place, which many of the older settlers will remember. In the year 1818 when the territory now forming this county and the county of Halton was a dense wilderness, except a few concessions along the lake shore which were thinly settled. These few settlers were suddenly attacked with a most violent gold fever. By some means it came to be understood that the mountain running behind the settlement was full of gold, and immediately a large portion of the male population abandoned all other work, and marched to the backwoods where they spent weeks and months in search of the yellow nuggets, but without success. One of the keenest of these gold hunters was an active young Scotchman by the name of Grant. He was a clerk in the store of Matthew Crooks of Flamboro' West, when hearing of the wealth that was to be found in the wilderness, he started in pursuit, and spent many days and nights in fruitless search for gold. He paid particular attention to the hills and valleys of the Credit, and doubtless spent some time in examining the holes and crevices about the "Devil's Pulpit," but no gold was to be found. He found the Credit Falls, however, and in the immediate neighborhood a spring of salt or brackish water, which he concluded could be turned into gold. The territory was surveyed during the next year, and the lands brought into the market, when Mr. Grant prevailed on Mr. Crooks to purchase the lands which contained the falls and the salt spring, and to furnish him (Grant) with authority and money to develope the riches of the premises. Men were set to work digging and boring for salt, and others employed in the erection of a saw mill, to supply lumber for the splendid town that was thought would be speedily erected, and that was going to be called Glenniffer. The utter failure of the whole plan, however, is pretty well known; no salt of any consequence could be obtained; and the saw mill after being used for a few years, to very little advantage, was finally deserted and allowed to rot in peace, and the place for years afterwards was a desolate wilderness until purchased by Mr. R. Church, in the year 1858, who moved there from the neighborhood of Cooksville, and certainly from all appearances his task must have been almost hurculean. He must have spent almost a fortune in clearing up and making roads in a locality once so very wild; for from the views we had of the river, winding its tortuous course some hundreds of feet almost in immediately below us where we stood, and the difficulty the C. V. R. evidently had in its construction through this part of the country. Mr. Churchs' task, as a first settler, must have been prodidiously difficult. Mr. Church built a brewery which he ran for some time, but at present is closed. There is a large flour mill situated a couple of hundred yards above the celebrated water fall, which is about thirty feet in height, viewing which, from a point farther down the glen, you get a most charming piece of natural scenery, which on account of its beauty has been photographed and sketched by many visitors from a great distance. At the village in addition to the mills already enumerated, there is a large general store and post office, presided over by John Howard, Esq., who is also the Montreal Telegraph agent. There is a large woollen factory, a saw mill, and two hotels, besides several handsome residences. The view at early morning, just as "Old Sol" is peeping above the horison, from Mr. Howard's residence, is magnificently

grand, you have the Credit River, hundreds of feet beneath wending its way south, lined on both sides for miles with precipitious 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 vallage 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 Churchs' 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 Come pany. 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 a 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 offlce 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 Esquesing, 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 millright, 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

in a circular saw, a lath and shingle mill. The mill since that time has been cutting from ten to twenty thousand feet of lumber per day, giving employment to a large number of men. He has also in connection a planing mill for matching, planing, &c. The shingle mill last year made in the neighborhood of two million shingles, and the lath mill cut about 400-000 feet of lumber. The whole machinery is driven by a Leffell wheel, with a power of 7½ feet head of water. The only store in the place is kept by Mr. Shawcross, who is deputy post-master. Mr. Whiting has a waggon shop; Richard Howell, a blacksmith shop. There is also a temperance hotel.

CAMPBELL'S CROSS.

This village is situated on the first line east of the centre road, 9 miles from Brampton. It is an old settled place, the Campbells and McCollums being the earliest settlers. The village at present contains only one general store, kept by Mr. E. Cameron, who is also post-master; John Cesar has a blacksmith shop; Robert McCollum a waggon shop, &c.; J. Johnson, boots and shoes. There is a Primitive Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Campbell, minister. There are also Temperance and Orange Lodges. The "Dublin Castle" hotel has lately been leased by Mr. P. Walsh, who keeps a good house. There is a small settlement called Victoria one concession west of Campbell's Cross, on the Centre road. There are no stores, and the people of that section get their mails at Campbell's Cross.

SPRINGBROOK.

A village 2½ miles from Brampton, on the 31d line Chinguacousy west, contains one brick school, two churches, a temperance hotel and a waggon factory, population about 50.

CLAUDE.

This village is on Hurontario Street, 10 miles from Brampton, and contains about 150 inhabitants. It consists of one hotel, one store and post office, blacksmith shop and carpenter shop. There are two very fine churches and a brick school house. Mr. Robinson bought the property on which the village now stands in 1832 and was among the early settlers in that place. Among the others were the Olivers, Wilkinsons, Standings, Clunis', Davises and Wilsons, who settled about the same time.

BOSTON MILLS

is a small settlement about a mile from Claude and two miles from Cheltenham. It is situated on the River Credit and contains about 75 inhabitants. The business of the place consists principally of the large grist and saw mills belonging to C. D. Spalding, Esq. The grist mill is a three storey and a half frame building, with a good stone foundation. It was first built in 1860 by Henry Castor, Esq., who sold it to the present owner four years ago. It has three run of stones, and besides grinding about 5,000 barrels of flour, does 25,000 bushels of gristing annually. The saw mill when first built contained an old upright saw, but was refitted about five years ago with circular saw and now cuts about 8,000 feet of lumber per day. This village will have a station of the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway, which will be a great convenience. N. Clark, one of the oldest settlers, still carries on the tailoring business. For a view of those popular mills see illustrated columns on page 35.

TULAMORE.

This village is situated on the town line between Chinguacousy and Albion, and is ten miles from Brampton and seven miles from Mono Road station. This village, although doing a fair business at present, was at one time an extremely lively place, and it was expected at that time that it would have grown to be a large place, but unfortunately for it the railroads cut off a large amount of its trade. However, of late years the village has held its own. Among the early settlers in this neighborhood we might mention the names of Messrs. John Lindsay, Wm. Sargent, Thomas Curberry, James Robinson and Henry Hendycot. The village contains a large school house, employing two teachers, one Church of England which has been built for fourteen years, Rev. W. Grant, incumbent; a cabinet factory, formerly occupied by Richard Dynes, is now run by Charles Bullock. There are several stores, kept by John Lindsay, Jos. Lindsay, and Jos. Lougheed; blacksmith shop, Donald C. McDonald; waggon shop, Wm. Jordan; harness shop, Geo Hodgins. The only hotel in the place is kept by George Lougheed.

MAYFIELD.

A small settlement on the third line, east of the Centre road, seven miles from Brampton, contains about 50 inhabitants. There are no churches in the immediate village, but there are two adjacent. There is a good brick school house, a general store and post office, a blacksmith shop and hotel.

SALMONVILLE

is a rising village in the western part of the township, on the banks of the Credit, 14 miles from Brampton. There is a magnificent water privilege at this place and is well utilized by the flouring mills belonging to the late Simon Plewis, Esq., who for many years carried on the business successfully, and bought large quantities of grain. In the death of Mr. Plewis not only the village, but the surrounding country, suffered a great loss, for he was a most active, energetic and talented gentleman, and one whose advice was eagerly sought after. There is also a post office, store, cooper shop, &c. &., in the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS BRANSBY, Esq.

John and Ann Bransby, parents of the above, were natives of Yorkshire, England, and both died in the old country. Francis Bransby was born and brought up in Yorkshire, and remained there until 23 years of age, when he married on Saturday, April 5th, 1851, and left for Canada the Monday following. He rented a farm in the Township of Vaughan, County of York, where he remained twelve years, when he purchased one hundred acres on the the River Credit, in the Township of Chinguacousy; where he removed and still resides. In 1872, he received his commission as magistrate. He is a great lover of Canada and Canadian people. In 1871, he went back to England, but had been there but a short time when he got home-sick and returned to his Canadian home. Mr. Bransby is a man, who by adhering to strict integrity and good honest upright principles, has gained for himself a large number of staunch friends, and sufficient of this world's goods to support him in his old days.

ROBT. BRODDY, Esq.

SHERIFF.

Mr. Alexander Broddy, the father of Robert Broddy, was born in Ireland in 1801. He, with three brothers, Robert, James and William, emigrated to this county in 1820, and settled in the Township of Toronto. In 1825 he married Miss Eleanor Todd, daughter of the late John Todd, Esq., and sister of the late Dr. Todd. They were also natives of Ireland, and came to this country about the same time. These families were among the earliest settlers in this county. When they bought their lands, the county was almost a dense wildernesss, and remained so for a number of years after, but the continual stream of emigration soon made clearings in settlements, and some grist mills and villages sprang up; Streetsville being the first. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Broddy are still living, and celebrated their golden wedding, being fifty years married, in the fall of 1876, on which occasion, there were present, four sons and two daughters, and a large number of grandchildren, and among a large number of other friends was the Rev. John Carrol, who was acquainted with the aged couple before they were married. Mr. Carrol was one of the first Methodist pioneers, and travelled through this country at a very early period of its history.

Robert Broddy, Esq. was born in the Township of Toronto, County of Peel, on the 24th of April, 1828. He remained at home on the farm until the age of seventeen, taking what advantages were to be obtained from common schools. In 1856 he was appointed bailiff of the 11th Division Court of the County of Peel, by late Judge Harrison, and served in that position for ten years, after which he was appointed sheriff of Peel by the Macdonald Administration, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been for a number of years.

THOMAS BOWLES, Esq.,

REEVE OF CHINGUACOUSY.

Charles Bowles, Esq., father of the above, was born in Tiperary, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada, and settled in Toronto in 1826, and remained there one year, after which he purchased land in the Township Chinguacousy, and took up his residence in the Township, where he still lives. His journey from Toronto to his farm was a very severe one, and occupied several days. He hired a team and waggon thinking he could get through with them, but was compelled to leave them before arriving at the end of his destination, and make the best of his way on foot through the trackless forest. The farm presents a very different appearance now to what it did then, as it is now in a high state of cultivation, and the residence and out-buildings are very fine. He and his wife are still living and enjoying excellent health. In 1875 they celebrated their goldeh wedding and besides a large number of friends and relations, there were present three sons and twenty-one grandchildren. Interesting stories relating to the hardships of the early pioneers were related that evening, and a pleasant time generally was spent. Long may they live.

Thomas Bowles, Esq., reeve of Chinguacousy, was born in 1830 in Chinguacousy, and has lived there all his life, his whole interests being centred in the county and especially in the Township in which he lives, and the people show their appreciation of his worth by having him elected to a seat at the council board for the last fifteen years, ten years of which time he has held the important position of reeve, being warden two years of that time, he is also county director for the Credit Valley Railway; He followed farming, exclusively, until the last three years he has been extensively engaged in the grain business at Mono Road Station. He has since reaching manhood supported the Reform party, and has been more or less inentified with the Reform societies of the county. He was three times chosen as candidate for Parliamentary honors by his party, but unfortunately suffered defeat each time. He has been an active member of the Methodist Church for the last fifteen years, and is a local preacher; his two brothers, John and George hold the same positions in the church. In 1857 he married Jane, second daughter of Isaac Leslie, Esq., of Albion, and has had seven children, four sons and three daughters, all living.

THE BOLTON FAMILY.

James Bolton, the founder of the family of this name in the Township of Albion and village of Bolton, removed from the county of Suffolk, England, to Upper Canada in 1818. His occupation was that of builder and carpenter. He settled in the Township of Albion in the year 1819. He erected the first gristing mills at Weston; the mills at Newmarket of W. B. Robinson, afterwards chief justice; Lloyd's Mills at Lloydtown; also Hughes' saw mill in Tecumseh, besides a number of buildings in Toronto and neighborhood. He took a very active part with voice and pen in the politics of the day, opposing the Family Compact which ruled at that time up to the outbreak in 1837, in which he refused to take any part, and, in company with Jessie Lloyd, Esq., of King, removed to the United States in 1837, where he died the following year. He was a member of the Church of England. He left the following sons:

1. Charles Bolton, born in England in 1804, married Catharine, daughter of Wm. Parker, of Albion, in 1827, and settled on the east part of Lot 7, Con. 7, of Albion. The same year he bought the farm now a part of Bolton, where he lived until 1831, was away one year, when he returned again. He never took a very active part in politics, and took no part in the troubles of 1837. In 1848, in consequence of losses by going security for a business man, he was induced to go into the mercantile business, through which he lost the whole of his property. The troubles and difficulties therefrom brought about illness, from which he died in 1863. He was a member of the Congregational Church, Bolton, and for many years one of the deacons of the church, was a School Commissioner under the old law, and several times a trustee of the School Sections, always taking an active part in the educational interests of the country.

2. George Bolton, residing at Fordwich, county of Huron, was born in 1808. He married a daughter of the late Samuel Fuller, Esq., of Albion, in 1831, and in that year started the first store ever in the village of Bolton; he was also the first postmaster there. He was an active politician, and a sympathizer with the Mackenzie Party in opposition to the Family Compact, and acted as an organizer and leader in the political campaigns of Mackenzie, but never took up arms against the government. He was afterwards prosecuted for the part he had taken, and after remaining in hiding from the officers in search of him, and having had several hair-breadth escapes, he finally succeeded in reaching the State of New York the following year. He lived for some years near Rochester in that State, and returned to Canada about 1844, since which time he has taken very little part in politics, but has been occupied more particularly with agricultural pursuits. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Huron in 1863.

3. Henry Bolton was born in 1810. He married Jane Wilson in 1835, and settled on the east part of Lot 8, Con. 7, Township of Albion in the same year. He followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1845. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

4. James C. Bolton was born in 1812, and married his cousin, Ellen Godbolt, daughter of George Godbolt (who purchased the old homestead farm in 1837), in the year 1838. He settled on Lot 15, in the 9th Concession of Albion, in 1839, and followed farming. About 1842 he purchased the Bolton Gristing Mills from George Bolton, and erected a saw mill and improved the grist mill the following year, and erected the present flouring mills in 1846, and continued the business of flouring and gristing, as well as a general store, until 1854, when he sold out the whole property and removed to the Township of Wallace, in the County of Perth, where he purchased several hundred acres of Land and worked a farm until 1864, when he exchanged his farm with Amos Doan, of the Township of King, where he now resides. He never took any active part in politics, nor had any connection with tne rebellion of 1837; was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of York in 1848, and for the County of Perth in 1855; was the first and for several years Reeve of the Township of Wallace, and has frequently served as School Trustee.

5. Samuel Bolton was born in 1816, and was married to Sophia Nunn, daughter of Joshua Nunn. He took an active part in the outbreak of 1837 against the Government. He escaped to the United States in 1838, and resided in the State of Indiana, following his trade of carpenter there, until 1846, when he returned to Canada and settled in Bolton, where he still resides and carries on the business of undertaking and house carpenter in partnership with his youngest son, James H. Bolton. He belongs to the Congregational Church.

6. William Bolton was born in 1819 and married Mary, a daughter of Thos. Brett, Esq., of the Township of Caledon, in 1847. He followed his trade of carpenter in the United States until 1842, when he settled in Bolton. In 1864 he again removed to the States, and died in the State of Indiana in 1865. His son Thomas is now a student of McGill College, Montreal. He was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church.

GEORGE BOLTON, ESQ.,

the founder of the village of Bolton was born in the county of Suffolk, England, in 1799, and emigrated to the State of New York in 1816, where he resided until 1822, when he removed to the place now called the village of Bolton. The old grist mill was erected by him in 1822 and 1823, and was the first mill erected on the Humber river north of Weston, and was patronized extensively by the first settlers in Albion, King, Tecumseh, Adjula, Caledon, Gore of Toronto, and Vaughan. Many people are still living who can speak of the old times when they brought a grist of one, two, or three bags of wheat to his mill, and waited a day or two to get the flour home with them, in the mean time being hospitably entertained by the bachelor miller of the Bolton Mills. Mr. George Bolton never married; he was noted for his precise and methodical habits and his extensive and generous hospitality by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He died at the residence of James Bolton, Esq., at Glenvale, in 1870. He sold the mill proper to James Bolton, as aforesaid, in 1842, and retired from business.

LAMBERT ROBERT BOLTON, ESQ.,

REEVE OF BOLTON,

L. R. Bolton, Esq., is the eldest son of Charles Bolton, and grandson of James Bolton, Esq. He was born in the Township of Albion, in the year 1831. He received his education in the old district school at Bolton, and by strict industry and steady habits he finally received a good sound education. He was appointed Notary Public, and in connection with that he does conveyancing, &c. He was married to Marie Warbrick, daughter of James Warbrick, Esq., in 1862, and has four children, all living. He has always supported the Reform Party, and been an active member of the Reform associations of the county. He was appointed commissioner for taking affidavits in 1853, a Justice of the Peace in 1862, a Notary Public in 1863, Clerk of the Township of Albion in 1865, Reeve of Bolton in 1873, which position he still holds, always being elected by acclamation. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1852, and he has taken an active part in the welfare of the church.

GEORGE BLAND, ESQ.

The father of the above was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to Canada in 1832 and settled in the Township of Toronto Gore, on Lot 7, Con. 10, County of Peel, where he still lives, being in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He enjoys remarkably good health and is a hale hearty old gentleman. He occupied a number of positions of trust in the Gore, among which were clerk and treasurer of the Township of Gore, which he held for several years. He always took a great interest in the educational affairs of his neighborhood, and has been trustee for a number of years. George Bland, Esq., his second son, was born in 1830, in Yorkshire, and came to this country in 1832. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-eight years old, when he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Dobson, and has eight children, all living. He was a member of the Gore Council for some years, school trustee, &c. He and his father both support the Conservative party and belong to the English Church. The farm on which his residence now stands, a view of which will be seen among our illustrations, contains one hundred acres of good farming land, the soil being a heavy black loam, and under a high state of cultivation. His father owns 475 acres in the neighborhood. Everything he has taken hold of has prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations.

MILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

JOSEPH BROTHERS, PROPRIETOR.

The leading Manufacturing business in the Town of Milton, is the Extensive Agricultural, Implement and Iron Foundry of Joseph Brothers. This foundry was established in 1855, and has been for the past ten years conducted by the present owner with marked success. The original foundry was a stone building, 185x60 feet in size and two storeys high. Mr. Brothers has since added a Blacksmith Shop, 24x30 feet, and frame workshop 160x30 feet, two storeys in height. The principle articles manufactured are Threshing Machines, Combined Reapers and Mowers, and in fact everything in the Implement line, Tho machines are not only sold to farmers in the immediate counties, but have gained a Provincial reputation, and the business is rapidly increasing in growth and popularity, there being at least a business of $40,000 done yearly.

BARTLE H. BULL

lives on Lot 2, 1st Concession East, Chinguacousy. His parents were born in the county of York. His father, J. P. Bull, Esq., still resides in that county, his mother being dead. Bartle Bull, Esq., the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the oldest settlers in the county of York, and is well known throughout the whole Province. He followed farming on the Davenport road for a great many years, and in the early period of our country's history he filled the position of local preacher, and still continues to do so when necessary. He had five sons and four daughters. There are only two of the daughters living ; one is the wife of Dr Pettallo, of Brampton; the other of James Good, Esq., of Toronto. He has three sons living—T. H. Bull, Clerk of the Peace, Toronto ; Dr. Edward Bull, of Toronto ; and J. P. Bull, Esq., of York. The latter holds the positions of Deputy Reeve for the Township of York, Treasurer of the Dominion Grange, and acting magistrate. Bartle H. Bull was born in the Township of York, in 1845, and lived there until 1875, when he came to Chinguacousy and purchased the farm on which he now resides. In 1867 he married Sarah Duncan, eldest daughter of Wm. Duncan, J.P., one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most highly respected settlers in the County of York. He has had five children, all living. In politics he is a Conservative ; in religion, Canada Methodist. He received his first education from the common schools of the county, afterwards going three years to Victoria College. He has followed farming all his life, together with speculating in land and city property, at which he has made a great amount of money. He at present owns three farms in different places, and four houses and lots in the City of Toronto ; and he is at all times open to buy or sell.

CHARLES CALDER, ESQ.

Mr. Charles Calder's father was born in England, and his grandfather in Scotland. His father emigrated to the States when he was a lad of sixteen years old, and before the American War of 1812. Charles Calder was born in the State of New Hampshire, in December, 1804, and came to Canada in 1816, remaining at Niagara until 1820, when he moved with his parents to the Township of Chinguacousy. They settled on the land they drew from Government, and on the death of the elder Mr. Calder, which event happened in 1857, the property was willed to Mr. Charles Calder, where he still lives, being in his 73rd year, but still hale and hearty. In 1827 he married Miss Marian Hall, who is also living and enjoying good health. In March last they celebrated their "golden wedding," and there were present on that occasion, besides their friends and relations, eight of their children and twenty-one grandchildren. The evening spent was a pleasant one, and the visitors departed at a late hour, all wishing that the "good old couple" might live for another fifty years. The Calder family were almost the first white settlers in that part of Chinguacousy. The place was altogether a dense forest, and was noted as "the great wolf country." Here was where the Indians came up from the Credit to shoot and fish. There were large numbers of deer, and the streams abounded with salmon. There was no grist mill nearer than the Sixteen-Mile Creek, and for some years they were obliged to carry their wheat that distance. In politics he has always taken the Reform side, and his sons, without an exception, follow the footsteps of their father. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-one years. Alexander and Trueman Calder, sons of the above, carry on very extensive marble works on this place, which is Lot 2, 4th Line West, and five miles from Brampton. They formerly had a shop in Brampton, but, finding they could do as well and at less expense, they removed to their present premises, and the last year they have done a larger business than ever. Their work is scattered all over the country, and is justly celebrated for its excellence and skill of workmanship. Their monuments are excelled by none, and their charges are moderate.

KENNETH CHISHOLM, ESQ., M.PP.

Kenneth Chisholm, Esq., was born in the County of Peel, in the year 1829. His parents were natives of Glengarry, and emigrated to Canada and settled in Peel in the year 1818, they being among the very earliest settlers and did much towards the settlement and prosperity of the county. After receiving a good sound education, the subject of our sketch was apprenticed to mercantile pursuits, and for many years was in the employ of Mr. Peleg Howland, of Lambton Mills He commenced business on his own account in Brampton in 1854, and by close attention to its demands finally established himself on the road to ultimate prosperity. In 1864 he started a branch business in Orangeville, which proved an exceedingly fortunate venture, it being now the leading business in that enterprising town. Both at Orangeville and Brampton the firm are large dealers in all kinds of produce, the volume of trade transacted at the two establishmeuts exceeding a half-million yearly. The Brampton firm are also interested in a wholesale grocery house in Toronto. Mr. Chisholm's partner is Mr. M. M. Elliott, a son of one of the old pioneers of the County of Peel, and founder of the town of Brampton. The career of Mr. Chisholm is an edifying one ; it is an admirable illustration of what energy, sobriety, and integrity will accomplish Industry has been the habit of his life ; accident has not been his helpmate ; but the representative position he occupies to-day has been attained by persistent labor and the influence of an attentive mind, ever ready to seize an opportunity and turn it to good account. As a convincing proof of Mr. Chisholm's popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors, it is only necessary to add that he has been Reeve of Brampton nine years ; was Warden of the County three years in succession ; was elected to the Legislative Assembly in December, 1873, and was re-elected by a handsome majority at the General Election in 1875. While thus acknowledging the success that has attended Mr. Chisholm's efforts and congratulating him over the results, we also congratulate the County of Peel on the creditable record we are able to chronicle in connection with one of her sons, educated within her borders, and whose career thus far has been worked out in the neighborhood of his birth.

THE LATE JACOB COOK, ESQ.

The father of the above was the late Andrew Cook, Senr., of Toronto Township, who was of English parentage. He brought his family from the State of Pennsylvania in 1804 and settled on Ancaster Plains, his occupation being that of a farmer. As a settler he drew Lot No. 33 in the First Concession north of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto—200 acres—and received a deed for the same dated January 11th, 1808. He did not, however, remove from Ancaster to Toronto Township until about 1816. He married Miss Anna Christina Palmer, who was also of English parentage.

Jacob Cook, the subject of this memoir, was born April 26, 1776, in Lancaster County, State of Pennsylvania, and was consequently only eight years old when he came to Canada. In 1815 he came to Toronto Township, and on August 30th, 1819, purchased Lot No. 16 in the First Concession south of Dundas Street, on which a good part of the village of Cooksville now stands, giving $30 for it, this being his first land purchase.

In the year 1819 he married Anna Ogden, of Toronto Township, and settled on this lot ; and although in after years he bought and sold many farms, dealing in land largely, yet he never parted with his first purchase, nor did he remove from it until within a few years of his decease. He was the father of twelve children, of whom only four daughters and one son survive him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the early days of the County of Peel, and when on a few magistrates devolved not only the duty of maintaining the peace, but of transacting business now committed to the County Council, he received a commission, which was continued to him ever after. In the days of *training* he was appointed Lieutenant of Militia, but other duties prevented him from taking a very active part.

In 1820 he contracted with the Government to carry Her Majesty's mail once a week from York (Toronto) to Ancaster and back. This mail he carried himself on horseback, in many cases finding it necessary to wade streams, and often being unable to dismount until the ice had been broken which united his boots to the stirrups. From this date he was never without a Government contract for carrying the mail until he sold his interest in the last one on the 24th of January, 1848. From this humble beginning of 1820 his business in this line increased, until Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, Niagara, Brantford, Galt, Preston, London, Goderich, and the intermediate points were all on the routes over which he held contracts ; and many of the older residents of the County of Peel can well remember when his mail stages from Cheltenham to Georgetown united every morning at Cooksville in one train for Toronto to return again in the evening. During the later years of his life he lived wholly retired, giving only a little attention to agriculture, in which he delighted.

On the 3rd day of March, 1873, he died in the village which honored him by adopting his name, and where he made his first home.

ROBERT COX, ESQ.

William Henry Cox, father of the above, was born in Ireland. He was a private gentleman and magistrate for the two counties of Deprairie and Clair. Robert Cox was born in Ireland in 1823, and emigrated to this country and settled in the State of Ohio in 1834. He lived there for seven years and followed agricultural pursuits. He now owns 400 acres in the States, worth $50,000, in which his mother has a life interest. In 1836 he came to the Township of Toronto and purchased a farm of 100 acres, but, renting his farm, he again returned to the States, where he remained for six years longer, when he returned to Canada and became a permanent resident on the farm which he now occupies, Lots 8 and 9 First Concession, Dundas Street, formerly part of the Racey block. He received a good English and classical education, his advantages being of the very best. In 1857 he married Miss Helen Creive, second daughter of Henry Creive, Esq., M.D. He has been acting magistrate for about five years, having been appointed in 1872. He has been connected with the Church of England since childhood ; his family are also members of that church. He supports the Conservative Party.

THE LATE WM. CREWE, M.D.

Dr. William Crewe, the subject of this memoir, was born in Staffordshire, England, September 10th, 1797, and departed this life on the 25th of May, 1861. His father, John Crewe, practiced his profession as a surgeon in Staffordshire for many years and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. His son William succeeded him, and kept the practice for several years. Being desirous, however, of extending his sphere of usefulness, he emigrated to Canada in 1834, at the time the cholera visited this country. He first settled in Etobicoke, removing to Cooksville in 1837, where he resided until his death. Those who were acquainted with this country forty years back will be fully aware of the difficulties which beset the medical practitioner while in pursuit of his professional duties. Dr. Crewe, though of a small and delicate frame of body, was full of energy and enthusiasm. In all weathers, at all times, and at all seasons, he was prompt to respond to the call of the sick or maimed. Kind and unwearied in his attendance, he was beloved by all. His skill as an operator as well as a physician soon obtained for him an extensive connection, and his practice may be said to have extended from the shores of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. His time was so taken up, and his energies so completely devoted to the science of his profession, that he took but little heed of the emoluments arising from it ; and hundreds can bear witness to the liberality and kindness of heart, and his total disregard of self. For some weeks before his death he was unable to follow his professional duties ; and the short respite from an arduous occupation was spent in preparing himself for that final resting place, to which he was followed by many of his sorrowing friends on the 27th of May, 1861. Dr. Crewe was a Free Mason of long standing, and was for many years a member of St. John's Lodge, of Toronto. He was also surgeon of the local militia and a Justice of the Peace. He left a widow to lament his untimely end, whose faithful assistance through his life and unremitting attention to her domestic duties alone enabled the subject of this memoir to realize that moderate independence he had hardly earned, but which, after all, by the wisdom of Providence, he was not permitted to enjoy. His widow still lives in the old homestead—"Stafford House," Cooksville, Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel.

THE LATE DR. JOHN CROMBIE.

Dr. John Crombie, the subject of this memoir (whose portrait will be found on another page of this work), was born in Stonykirk, County of Wigton, Scotland, in the year 1794. He proved himself during his life to be one of the most useful and highly respected citizens of the country. The following sketch of his life was written shortly after his death, and published in the local papers :—

"Another pioneer has passed away. One by one the first settlers of the County of Peel are disappearing from amongst us. In the death of the late Dr. Crombie the County of Peel has lost a good citizen, and the inhabitants of Streetsville and neighborhood a true and faithful friend, whose place will be hard to fill. Dr. Crombie was born in the County of Wigton, Scotland, in the year 1794, where he received part of his education, and taught for a time in the parish school. In the year 1819 he emigrated to Canada with his father's family. His father settled in Chinguacousy, on Lot No. 21, 3rd Concession East, where he lived for many years, and died at the ripe age of 86 years, highly respected by all who knew him. Dr. Crombie commenced his life in Canada by teaching school in the Niagara District, having obtained a certificate from the late Bishop Strachan. After teaching a private school for a short time with success, he was engaged by the late Colonel Street to teach his family, in whose employ he remained four and a half years, having during this time for his pupils some who afterwards held very prominent places in Canada, among whom we may mention the late T. C. Street, Bishop Fuller, Walter Dixon, and the late Judge Burns. He then went to study medicine at Fairfield College, New York, (there being no medical college in Canada at that time,) where he graduated in 1829. He then returned to Canada, when he obtained his license in the same year, and commenced to practice his profession in Streetsville, where he remained until his death. At the time of his settlement in this place the surrounding country was almost a wilderness, with few roads, and very many of them only sleigh paths through the bush. At that time the inhabitants were nearly all very poor, and many a time has the familiar form of the 'Old Doctor' been seen on horseback, with a basket of provisions on his arm and saddlebags behind him, wending his way through the woods to the relief of some poor family in distress by sickness and poverty, where, instead of claiming a fee, he has left them the wherewith not only to relieve their suffering but to supply the want of necessaries of life. Being blessed with a sound and vigorous constitution, which he husbanded by a life of constant activity and very temperate habits, he was enabled to endure an amount of hardship which few now-a-days have any idea of, often being called thirty or forty miles away through a comparative wilderness, when he would be several days away at a time, going from house to house, relieving suffering wherever he found it. Having by constant and persevering exertion accumulated a considerable amount of wealth, he was enabled to assist many of his neighbours, and was never known to send the needy away empty. By his frank, noble, and generous disposition he has endeared himself to all who knew him, and by whom he will long be remembered with the kindliest feelings of friendship, reverence, and esteem. As an example, we may here be allowed to quote the expression of an eminent scholar in his letter of sympathy, which has just been received. He says : "Though his life is lost, his lifetime has not been lost. A more prolonged career of usefulness, uprightness, and honor it would be difficult to find. His walk through life is a noble example to young men. His courageous frankness is as rare as the diamond, and shone from his cheeful face with a brilliancy which smote all dissemblers. I never knew so noble a specimen of moral fearlessness as the Old Doctor. I doubt if from his cradle he ever told a lie.'"

In addition to his professional duties, being a thorough scholar himself, he always took an active interest in the educational interests of the county. He was for many years one of the County Examiners, and used all his influence in supporting the schools of the neighborhood. He was also one of the oldest magistrates in the County, for which position his sterling honesty well qualified him. In 1831 he married Miss Waite, who was born in Fairfield, N.Y., April 24th, 1815, and is now in her sixty-second year, with whom he had become acquainted during his college course. Although they had a number of children, all died in infancy. His wife still survives him, to mourn his untimely removal. Dr. Crombie, having no children of his own, adopted his neice, Mary Crombie, who was married to J. G. Cooper, Esq., formerly of Nelson, in 1870. They now live in the family mansion at Streetsville, a view of which adorns the pages of this Atlas.

THE LATE JAMES CURRY.

The parents of the late much esteemed James Curry, Esq , were natives of Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1818. Mr. James Curry was born in Ireland in 1788, and came to this country two years in advance of his parents and relations, 1816. He travelled over a good deal of Canada and lived in Port Hope and other places, and although he had been in the County of Peel previously, he did not settle there until his father and family came from the old country, which was August of 1820, when he settled on lot 12, 6th concession Township of Chinguacousy, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 3rd, 1872. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church for a great many years and did what laid in his power for the advancement of the cause. He married Miss Ann Morrow, daughter of Andrew Morrow, Esq., formerly from the County Down, Ireland. He had a family of eight children, four of whom only are living at the present time. He was always loyal to the British Government and supported the Conservative party. His son, Captain James A. Curry, occupies the old homestead where he also follows agricultural pursuits. The late Mr. Curry has only one surviving brother, Samuel Curry, Esq., who resides on the adjoining farm, lot 12, in the 5th concession Township of Chinguacousy.

WILLIAM DICK, ESQ.

BOLTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Mr. William Dick's father was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Canada and settled in Toronto, and in 1835 removed to the Township of Albion, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1873. Wm. Dick, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Township of Albion, County of Peel, in 1840, and remained on the farm with his parents until the age of 18, when he apprenticed himself to the blacksmithing. After learning the business he carried on a general blacksmith shop in Cliueburgh for seven years. In 1869 he removed to Bolton and started the present well known and celebrated "Bolton Agricultural Works." The new establishment when completed will be composed of one main building 130 x 30, with a wing of 70 feet running back from each end, with a shed across the back. The first flat of the main building consists of a complete machine shop for turning iron, boring, fitting, &c., with all the latest improved machinery. The second flat is used for painting and finishing the agricultural machines. One of the wings contains the moulding and blacksmith shops, where all the mouldings necessary for the machines are cast. The other wing and shed are used as storehouses for finished work. The principal machines manufactured at present are sawing machines, hand and power straw cutters, threshing machines, sulky horse rakes, 10 and 4 horse powers, wrought and cast iron plows of different kinds, root cutters and cultivators, gang plows, machine jacks, iron road scrapers, fire platforms, grain drills, sugar kettles, reaping and mowing machines. Jobbing of all kinds is also done on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. They have given special attention to the manufacture of plows and straw cutters, and have taken prizes for them wherever exhibited. When Mr. Dick first started business in Bolton he only manufactured plows, next he added sawing machines and straw cutters, and he has since added one machine after another until his business had become so large that he was compelled to build more commodious buildings. The business has gone on, steadily increasing from year to year until the present year doubles any previous one. The works have grown to be a necessity to the community, and large numbers who formermly went a distance to buy their new machines or their old ones repaired, now find that they can do as well, if not better, at home. Mr. Dick has held several positions of trust and is at present a member of the village council. He is liberal in politics and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALBERT DODDS, ESQ.

Mr. Albert Dodds' father was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1824, and settled in the Township of Caledon. When he was 17 years old he left his home and went to live in the Township of King, in the County of York, where he still resides. He has had nine children, seven of whom are still living, five girls and two boys.

Albert Dodds, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Township of King, in 1847, and lived with his parents until the age of twenty, when he went to the Village of Kettleby to learn the carriage-making business. After getting a thorough knowledge of it and working at the business for some years, he came to Bolton in 1873 and started what is known throughout the county as the "Bolton Carriage Works." His factory is a commodious building situated in the centre of the town, a view of which will be seen on another page. The establishment, since its commencement, has been kept in active operation, and has become justly celebrated throughout the Counties of Peel and York, as a place where first-class buggies and waggons can be bought at the lowest living prices. He has several times exhibited his carriages at the different Township and County Fairs, and has invariably received prizes. He was two years ago elected Villag Councillor, which position he still holds. In politics he has always taken the Liberal side. He is also a member of the Methodist Church of Canada.

JAMES DONAGHY.

The parents of the above were named Joseph and Jane Donaghy, and were born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. They emigrated to the County of Peel in 1849, and the country not agreeing well with them, they only remained one year when they left and returned to their old farm in Ireland. They

went from there to the City of Belfast, and only remained one year when they again emigrated to Canada, and permanently took up their residence in this county. Joseph Donaghy, Esq., died January 21st, 1877, in the 78th year of his age, leaving two sons, James and Joseph.

James Donaghy, Esq., the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1837. He settled in the County of Peel in 1852. His advantages for education were not as good as the young men have at the present day, for the school system in Ireland cannot be compared to that of Canada, but still he received what might be called an average school training. He has been engaged principally through life in farming. In 1865 he married Miss Jane Reaburn, of the Township of Caledon, who has had five children, all living. He has occupied no political positions higher than municipal, being elected as Councillor for the Township of Albion in 1874. In 1876 he had a hard contest for the Deputy Reeveship, and was returned by a large majority ; and in 1877 he was returned by acclamation. His ancestors were all members of the Church of England, and he and his family follow in their footsteps.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, ESQ.

The father of the above was John Elliott, who was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. His mother, Eliza Johnson, was a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland. They emigrated to this country about the same time, 1850, and were married in this country, and settled in the Township of Chinguacousy. By trade Mr. John Elliott was a shoemaker, but was obliged to leave that business on account of his eyesight. He tried thirteen physicians, but they were unable to do him any good. He bought 200 acres of land in the Township of Albion, being lots 14 and 15 in the first concession, just across from where he worked at his trade. He had three children, and the whole family belonged to the Wesleyan Church.

Joseph Elliott, Esq., was born in the Township of Chinguacousy, in 1844, at the old residence of his father. He removed to his present residence when about five years of age. He never occupied any political position. He is Worshipful Master of the Mono Road Grange Society, No. 177. He was married to Miss Letitia Brooks, daughter of Rev. James Brooks, Baptist Minister, near Weston, Township of York.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, ESQ.

William Elliott and Francis Hamilton, parents of the above, were born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland. They were married in Toronto the 29th of November, 1829, and settled on Lot 13, 2nd Con., N. S., Township of Toronto, where they lived until their death. They followed farming, and had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. John H., the youngest son, studied medicine and practised in Fort Erie, where he died in 1871. The eldest daughter married Wm. Beattie, Esq., and lives in the County of Durham. The second daughter married James M. Bussel, Esq., of Trafalgar. William Elliott, Esq., the eldest son was born at the old homestead in the township where he still resides with his wife and family. He married Miss Ann Jane Jackson, eldest daughter of John H. Jackson, Esq., of the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. Mr. Elliott was first elected a member of the Toronto Township Council in 1866, and continued to be a member for seven years, four years of which time he was Deputy-Reeve, and one year Reeve. He was nominated for the Commons by the Conservative Party in 1874, and although not returned, he made a good run, being defeated by only 14 votes. He has always taken a great pride in Agriculture, and has been a Director of the County Society, part of the time occupying the position of President. Although he at present carries on a successful mercantile business in Meadowvale, he still farms 300 acres of land, and he has done much towards supplying the farmers of the county and others as well, with the latest varieties of seed wheat, barley, and all other kinds of coarse grain, as he makes the raising of seed wheat a great specialty, risking large quantities of money in that business. He is continually importing from the United States and other parts of Canada, and any new variety he tries himself before putting it on the market for sale, by which means he has gained the confidence of the public in that particular branch of his business. A view of his residence and store will be found among our illustrations.

GARRET S. FULLER, ESQ.

The father of the above was born at the Bay of Quinte and was a mason and farmer. He afterwards removed to the Township of Chinguacousy. Garret S. Fuller, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Township of Chinguacousy in the year year 1849, and has lived there ever since. His advantages for education were limited, but he succeeded in getting a good English Education. In the year 1871 he married Emma, youngest daughter of Robert Copeland, Esq., of Springbrook. The farm he lives on, which is Lot No. 3, on the 4th Line, was willed to him by his father and he has since added fifty acres to it which he bought himself. He followed farming entirely, until five years ago he built a steam saw-mill on his own place, which he has kept constantly running ever since, averaging about 8000 feet per day. There is also a lath and shingle mill attached. His residence is a beautiful large brick with mansard roof, which he has built this year at a cost of $5000. He also erected a new barn at a cost of $2000. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and is considered very valuable land. (See view of his residence on page 71). In politics Mr. Fuller has supported the Reform party.

JOSEPH GARDNER, ESQ.

Joseph and Catharine Gardner, the parents of the above, were born in Northumberland, England. The family emigrated to Canada, three months being occupied in the voyage across the Atlantic. They settled in Little York, in a little house, on the ground of which is erected the new Post Office in Toronto. They settled in the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, in the year 1822. Joseph Gardner, the subject of this sketch, was born in England in 1817. He, of course, came to this country with his parents, and in 1822 settled in Toronto Township, a mile and a half from where he at present resides. Elizabeth Houston Reeve was born near London, England, in 1816, and emigrated to this country about the same time as the Gardners. She married Joseph Gardner on the 3rd of May, 1843, their issue being nine children, seven of whom are living, four boys and three girls. Two of the daughters and one son are married. Since boyhood Mr. Gardner has been connected with the Methodist Church, and has always taken an active part in the welfare of the Society, and has held the office of Steward for a number of years. His family, also, are all members of the same church. He was one of the few who, by energy and perseverance, succeeded in building the beautiful brick church at Britannia, which cost about $6000. He is a Liberal in politics, and strenuously supports the Reform Government. He is a magistrate and the Post Master of Britannia. His farm is situated on Lot 5, 1st Concession east of Hurontario Street, and is a very beautiful place, the residence being very fine, and the outbuildings being on an extensive scale. The grounds, also, are beautifully laid out.

JAMES GOLDING, ESQ.

The parents of the above gentlemen, William and Ann Golding, were born in England, emigrated to Canada and settled in Hamilton in 1842, where they lived until 1851, when they removed to the County of Peel, and settled in the town of Brampton, where they carried on the Baker and Confectionery business until 1865, when he retired and left the business with his son, the subject of this sketch.

James Golding, Esq., was born in Liverpool, England, on the 16th of June, 1841. He, of course, came to Canada with his parents and learned his trade as confectioner with his father and finally succeeded him in the business, which he still carries on very successfully, the business having increased of late years very rapidly. He received a good English education, which he has put to good use. He was elected to the first Council for Brampton after it became a town, and acted in that capacity for a number of years. He at present occupies the position of Mayor of the town, having been elected for 1877. His residence and place of business are situated on the corner of Main and Queen Streets.

THOMAS GRAHAM, ESQ.

Thomas and Ann Graham, parents of the above, were natives of the County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated to America in the spring of 1812, and landed in New York just three days before the declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. They remained in the City of New York until the spring of 1819, when they removed to Canada.

Thos. Graham, Jr., Treasurer of the County of Peel, was born in the City of Toronto in 1820, and has remained in Canada until the present time. He did not have the educational advantages which the youth of the present time enjoy. The only schools then available were the Central School in Toronto and the common schools of the county. From these he gathered what he could and coupled with what he obtained by his own exertion since leaving school, gave him a good English education. He has been twice married, first in 1847 to Miss Jane Neelands, and second to Miss Mary McFadden, daughter of the Rev. Wm. McFadden, Wesleyan minister. He has had eight children, four of them are dead ; the living are two sons and two daughters. He was brought up a farmer and pursued that calling until the year 1865, when he was appointed Treasurer of the County of Peel. He was elected member of the Agricultural and Arts Association in 1869, and was appointed Treasurer of that institution the same year and has held the office up to the present time, having been five times elected as a member of the Board and nine times re-appointed as Treasurer. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1837, so far as one of his age might be expected to do seeing that he was only 17 or 18 years of age at the time. However he felt that young as he was he would do all in his power to put down the rising against the Government. He at once made his way along with others to Toronto to offer his services to the Government in the defence of his country. His offer was accepted and he was identified with what was then called the North York regiment of militia. He received a commission as ensign about the year 1841, was gazetted lieutenant in 1846, and afterwards captain in the same regiment. His religious associations have been from his youth up identified with the Wesleyan Methodists, of which church he has been a member for the last thirty-eight years. The Graham family were among, if not actually, the first settlers of the new survey of the Township of Toronto, mention of which will be found elsewhere in this work.

JOHN HAGGERT, ESQ.

Mr. John Haggert, head of the well-known firm of Haggert Brothers, manufacturers of all descriptions of Agricultural Implements, was born near Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and in the year 1839, when a mere boy, emigrated in company with an elder brother to the United States. The two settled in New York, where John was apprenticed to learn the business of engineering in the establishment of Dunham & Co. After a few years his parents decided on leaving Auld Scotia to settle in Canada, and John, shortly after their arrival, decided to join them in this country. Before attaining the age of twenty-one he was appointed to the position of Engineer on one of the St. Lawrence Steamers. He continued at this business for two years, when he removed to Hamilton, and for a short time worked at his trade in that city. He then located in Beamsville, from where, in 1849, he removed to Brampton, and entered on the manufacture of Agricultural Implements. Soon after starting he was joined by his two brothers and the three conducted the business successfully, under the name and style of Haggert Brothers, until January 1866, when a dissolution took place, and Mr. Haggert, with increased success, continued to carry on the manufactory until 1870, when the business becoming too great for one man to manage, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. R. Cochrane, of Fingal, County of Elgin who in connection with Mr. Haggart are the sole proprietors of the firm of Haggert Brothers. Mr. Haggert was elected in 1874, and the three following years Mayor of Brampton, but having in February of 1877, purchased the St. Thomas Agricultural Works, he found that the increased demand upon his time precluded the possibility of his attending to Municipal duties ; he therefore to the regret of a majority of the people of the town, resigned his position in the Council.

The establishment gives employment to about 150 hands, and linked with the branch at St. Thomas which is almost identical in size, style and outfit to the parent factory in Brampton, the firm may be justly ranked one of the representative establishments of the Dominion.

John Haggert, thus far, has had a busy life, industry has been his watchword and the success he has so far achieved adds still another proof that it is not to the possessor of brilliant abilities who achieves the greatest results, but rather to the man possessed of ordinary talents, who exercises what he does possess with the greatest diligence. The rapid growth of the Town of Brampton is largely indebted to the energy and perseverence of Mr. Jno. Haggert.

JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hamilton and Mary Cowan parents of the above, were born in Ireland and emigrated to Canada in 1823. They remained in Montreal during the summer and left in the fall for Lewiston, N. Y., where they remained for three years, after which they sold out and came back to Canada and settled in the Township of Toronto, lived there for three or four years when they removed to Lot 4, 4th Concession east Chinguacousy. James Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm on which he now lives in 1831, and has always been a resident of the County. He received a common school education, his advantages being limited. He was elected Municipal Councillor in 1863 and also Deputy Reeve for that year to the County Council of York and Peel and continued to represent the Township until 1867, was also elected Deputy Reeve for that year to the Council of Peel, and at the end of that time he retired and has not since offered himself for re-election. He has been Director of the County of Peel Agricultural Society for a number of years, last year he was elected president and still holds the position.

JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.

Jas. Hamilton the subject of this sketch was born 1830 in Doonin, near Tempo, County Termanagh, and whose forefathers settled in Crewehill, near Fivemiletown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1690. He is a descendant of Colonel John Hamilton, who was killed at the battle of Aughrim, and was brother to General Richard Hamilton, commander of King James' forces at the siege of Londonderry, and whose estates were confiscated and given to their nephew, Capt. Jas. Hamilton, by King William, who was created Baron of Mountcastle, and Viscount Strabane, and whose descendant is now Marquis of Abercorn, County Tyrone (see Lodges Peerage vol. 3, page 151, for particulars respecting the branch of this family). Mr. Hamilton came to this county in 1850, and settled in the Township of Toronto ; he lived two years in Streetsville, where he clerked in Mr. Switzer's store ; he then came to Port Credit and clerked for Robt. Cotton, Esq., until 1860, when he bought out Mr. Cotton's business, and has since carried it on himself very successfully. It consists of general merchandise ; he also buys grain. He was married in 1863 to Miss Alicia Perry, third daughter of John Griffith, Esq., and have had three children—one daughter and two sons. He has always taken an active part in politics in the Conservative interest. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1867, and has also a Lieutenant's commission in the militia. He was brought up a Presbyterian and still adheres to it.

CHARLES HAINES, ESQ.

The father of the above early pioneer was a native of England, and emigrated to this country in 1816. He was a mill-wright, and after arriving in New York City, worked at his trade until the following spring, when he removed to Little York, May 1817. When he arrived at this little place he found only a small settlement with a log gaol in the centre, and nearly opposite was a piece of ground with a picket fence around called a pound for the purpose of locking up breechy cattle. He thought it was a strange country, and he found it impossible to get work at his trade. After looking around for a few days he succeeded in getting a job at splitting rails, but after trying that for one day, he concluded that it was quite enough of that kind of business and threw the job up. In looking over the newly surveyed map for Peel, he saw a point where the River Credit runs through (Cheltenham) and at a venture, drew it from the Government, which proved that he was a man of great judgment, as it proved to him and his family after him, a source of wealth. In the year 1820, he and his son, the subject of this sketch, travelled through the Township of Chinguacousy that he had taken up, and the only thing they had to guide them was the surveyor's blaze on the trees. After a weary search Lot No. 2 was found, and when they found that was their place they were inclined to return, for it seemed a place only fit for bears and wolves to dwell in, of which at that time there were plenty. That same year Mr. Haines did his settlement duties, viz., built a shanty and cleared so much land after which he returned to Little York. The following year, 1821, he went from Little York to his land and took a yoke of oxen with him and was obliged to chop a road through the bush for them for the last seven miles, so that they could get through with the sled. The first night in the woods they were obliged to chain the oxen to a tree and leave them all night with nothing to eat,—the only provisions the oxen at any time could get was brousing trees. He remained on his land this second time for five weeks and again returned to Little York and settled permanently on his property in the following year, 1822. At that time there were a few but very few settlers, and it was not till some years after that the settlers began to come in, but those that were there acted as brokers, helping each other in every way possible. The nearest grist mill at that time was at Weston, and many a bag has been carried over rough roads on tired shoulders to cheer the family on reaching home. Every year there were fresh arrivals of settlers, and in 1847 Mr. Haines built a small log grist mill which was considered a tremendous undertaking at that early day ; however, the mill prospered, and finally assumed large proportions, and from this circumstance no doubt can be attributed the settlement of the present village of Cheltenham. The subject of our memoir, Charles Haines, Esq., Jr., was born in England in 1810, and as has been mentioned before, came out with his parents and was with them and took part in all the hardships of early settling. He bought the lot on which he now resides in the year 1830. In 1836 he married, the result of which was five boys and one girl. In 1847 his wife died, and he married again, but had no more family. He lost by death his only daughter and two sons. His second wife died in 1868. His advantages for an education were such as every early pioneer had to put up with, being very limited. He has followed principally farming, but has worked a good deal at carpentering and the mill-wright business. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1863, in 1865 a commissioner, in 1871 issuer of marriage licenses. His interests have been entirely with the Reform party of Canada.

THOS. HOLTBY, ESQ.

The name of the father of the above is Mathias Holtby. He is a minister of the Canada Methodist Church. He was born in England, and came to this country, with his wife, Elizabeth, in 1830. He settled in Little York (now Toronto), where his wife died in March 1833. The subject of our sketch was born in England, March 1813, and came to this country in 1833. His advantages for education were very limited as the schools in his neighborhood in these days were taught by persons entirely unfit for the position, and the schools were few and far between. He was married to Miss S. L. Baywell, daughter of John Baywell, Esq., one of the first J. P's. in the County of Peel, having received his commission in 1844. Mr. Holtby had nine children, three of whom are dead. He has occupied no political position. He has been a member of the Canada Methodist Church since 1847, and has been a local preacher in that Church since 1849.

ROBERT LAWRENCE, M.D.

Robert Lawrence, Esq., was born in the village of Springfield, Township of Toronto, on the third of December, 1842. His parents were natives of Wittshire, England, and came to Canada and settled in the Township of Toronto, County of Peel, in 1832, where they lived and followed farming until 1852, when they removed to the County of Simcoe, where they at present reside. Dr. Lawrence lived on his father's farm in the Toronto Township and attended common school until the age of twenty, when he received a certificate and commenced teaching school in the Township of Mulmur, where he taught for two years and a-half, during which time he was studiously preparparing himself for College. After this time he entered into commercial business at a place called Honeywood in Mulmur, and continued at it for some time. In 1867 he entered the Victoria College, which he attended for four years, when he graduated and passed his examinations before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada, and was admitted a member. He then settled in the village of Mono Mills, County of Peel, where he has continued to practice his profession up to the present time. He has a large practice which is steadily increasing. He has always taken sides with the liberal Conservative Party, and is at present president of the Liberal Conservative Association for the County of Cardwell, and his name has several times been mentioned as a candidate in the interests of that party.

J. P. HUTTON, Esq.

The father of the above was born in Perthshire, Scotland. He came to this Country in 1819, and lived in Quebec for a couple of years, then came to Niagara, was married and lived there ten years and in 1831 he came to Township of Chinguacousy where he settled and lived until 1875 when he died at the good old age of 82 years, leaving nine children, eight boys and one girl, and 33 or 34 grand-children.

J. P. Hutton was born in Niagara in the year 1821. Settled in this County in 1831. In 1855 he married Miss Jemima Worts of Chinguacousy. In politics grit and taken an active part. He has been engaged in farming and lumbering most of his life, owning three hundred acres of land in a block, about a hundred of which are cleared; was President and Director of the Peel Ag. Society (see notes); was appointed Magistrate in 1857; is captain of the militia; has been a member of the Chinguacousy Council for about ten years, holding the position of Deputy Reeve all the time.

PETER LAIRD, Esq.

Peter Laird, Esq., one of the old settlers of the County rivers, on Lot 11, 6th concession, west of Centre Road, Township of Chinguacousy. He was born in the State of Vermont in 1807, where he remained until he was 21 years old, when he removed to Canada. He first went to Niagara District where he followed his trade, carpenter and joiner, for three years, after which he purchased his present property at a cost of $1,000, and has remained on it ever since and followed the Agricultural business. His farm is now one of the best in the country, with a handsome brick residence and fine commodious barns. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Andrew Millen Esq., in 1837, and has had ten children, eight of whom are still living. He has always taken the Reform side in politics, working heartily for his party. He is a member of the Christian Disciple Church, and is also a strong advocate of the temperance cause. His father, Peter Laird, was born in Scotland and emigrated to the State of Vermont where he resided until his death. Mr. Laird is very highly esteemed and highly respected by all whe know him as being a stirling honest and upright man.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, ESQ.

John Lawrence, son of William and Margaret Lawrence, was born the 10th of April, 1754, in New Brunswick.

Mary Lawrence, daughter of Peter and Mary Regean, was born 22nd of March, 1766.

Elisha Lawrence, the subject of this memoir, was born in New Brunswick, on the 18th day of December, 1799. He settled on lot 2, concession 9, in the Township of the Gore of Toronto, County of Peel, in the year 1821. He had previously made the contract of making the Gore road which was to part pay for his land, and a short time after he settled he completed the job, which proved highly satisfactory to all concerned. When he first settled in the Township he had to carry his grist fifteen miles to Richmond Hill. He was married on the 18th of December, 1823, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary Devens, they having six children, four of whom are still living. He never took any very active part in politics; he was several times offered political positions but would never accept any of them.

John Regean Lawrence, son of the above gentleman, was born the 6th of December, 1830, and was married to Annie Kersey, the 20th of April, 1865. They have had six children—three sons and three daughters.

Isaac Lawrence, son of Elisha and Mary Lawrence, was born the third of June, 1836, and was married to Mary Kersey, daughter of William and Margaret Kersey, the 13th of December, 1860. They have had eight children—four sons and four daughters.

GEORGE LESLIE, ESQ.

Mr. George Leslie's parents were named John and Lillie Ann Leslie, and were born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and removed from there to England where they remained a short time. It was while there the subject of our sketch was born on the 30th of January, 1799. He with his parents came to New York in 1819, and remained at that place for two years. While there they met with Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, and his father and his three sons received an order from him to get land in Chinguacousy, from the Canadian Government, amounting to three hundred acres. On receiving this order they left the States and came to Canada and arrived in the County of Peel in 1823, where he remained until his death. Mr. George Leslie drew the land on which he now lives, where he has continually followed farming up to the present time. He has been extremely successful in his undertakings, having amassed a large lot of property. He was married to Elizabeth Standish, daughter of Joseph Standish, Esq., on the 4th of April, 1826, who have had ten children—six sons and four daughters. On the 4th of April last they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, and there were present, besides a number of friends and relations, their children and grandchildren to the number of thirty-seven. In 1837 he shouldered his musket under Capt. McNabb and went to Toronto but was not in any actual engagement. He has been member and elder in the Presbyterian Church for about thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. George Leslie still live on the old homestead and are both enjoying good health and bid fair to be long spared to their numerous friends and relations.

WM. McLEOD, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was born in Caithneshire, Scotland, in 1838. At an early age, and having a great idea of the dry goods business, he went to learn it at Wick, and afterwards going to Glasgow where he remained until thinking that America offered greater inducements to young men, he emigrated to Canada in 1857. He first went to Oakville, where he clerked for a short time, afterwards going to the United States where he remained until 1863, when he came to Georgetown and entered into the dry goods business. After forming several partnerships at different times, he now stands at the head of the firm of McLeod, Anderson & Co., the celebrated "Mammoth House." The establishment being such a popular one, and being one in which every person takes such an interest, it was thought that a brief description of the premises would be of interest to our readers. The establishment is situated on Main Street, Georgetown, is built of brick, two stories high, with basement; it is 100 feet long and 34 feet wide, and from 30 to 40 hands are constantly employed. The basement is crammed full of all kinds of reserve stock, and looks more like a wholesale warehouse than a retail dry goods store. On entering the store on the left side will be found all kinds of haberdashery, fancy goods and small wares, rich dress goods from all climes, silks of all patterns and colors, prints, piles of black and colored lustres, paramattas, French merinos, Persian cords, &c. On the right hand side there is first a complete stock of boots and shoes from the smallest and cheapest to the largest, most expensive and stylish; a special clerk attends to this department. Further on will be seen immense quantities of flannels, including both Canadian and foreign manufacturies, staple goods consisting of tickings, towellings, table damasks, plain, check and fancy shirtings, denims, brown, white and striped duck, piled together reaching to the ceiling. Ascending a few steps we come to the gentlemens' department, where we find the whole center occupied with tables on which are piled immense quantities of ready-made clothing available to the wants of the general public. In this line of goods the firm makes a specialty, ordering most of their clothing from European manufacturers some time in advance, so that goods are made particularly suitable for the trade done in this part of the country. These goods are generally bought for cash and consequently can be sold at the very lowest prices, which is one reason why the Mammoth's ready-made clothing business has besome such a popular institution. The greatest pride of this department, however, and that which has made the Mammoth House so famous, not only in Halton, but in surrounding counties, is their fashionable ordered clothing. The most intelligent and expert cutter that money can procure is always secured, and from the stacks of West of England broadcloths, doeskins, venetians, coatings, worsted coatings and trowserings, Scotch, English, French, German and Canadian Tweeds, fancy vestings, &c., no gentleman can fail to be suited either in style or price. In this department there is also a complete assortment of gents' furnishings, including hats and caps of every description and latest designs. From this we ascend to the upper flat where is the celebrated millinery and mantle show room of the country. This room is filled with shawls from India, the latest novelties in millinery from Paris and New York, pattern mantles from London and Paris, flowers from France, feathers from the wilds of Africa, parasols and silk umbrellas to protect from rain and to preserve the complexion of the fair ladies from the sunny summer, and furs from all regions to shield them from the cold blasts of a Canadian winter. This is where the "happy couples" may procure their wedding trousseaus, not only in millinery and dress goods, but in carpets, of which one of the most complete stocks is kept west of Toronto, together with all kinds of house furnishings pertaining thereto. The whole establishment is a model of neatness, a special manager being appointed for each department. It has been the wonder of the country that such a large business could be carried on so successfully in such a small town as George town, and that it would make such rapid strides each year, but there is only one answer for this, that is a thorough knowledge of the business, and any amount of energy and perseverance.

ARCHIBALD McVEAN.

The parents of the above were natives of Scotland and came to Canada in 1818, and settled in the Gore of Toronto, in the year 1819, they being the first white settlers in the Township, the survey of the Township not being completed at that time. Archibald McVean, Esq., was born in Scotland in 1804, and emigrated with his parents in 1818, being then a lad of 14 years. He came into the Township when it was nothing but a wilderness, with not even a road to travel on, and consequently hard work became very familiar with him, but he proved himself equal to the task, and has been instrumental in the clearing up of a good quantity of land, and has also been elosely identified with the interests of the Gore, having served them in the Township Council for twenty-five years, and as Director of the Township and County Agricultural Societies. In 1836 he married Miss Helen Gordon, and they have had eleven children, ten of whom are still living.

ROBERT C. McCOLLUM, Esq.

Peter McCollum, father of the above, was born in New York State in 1784, and came to Canada with his parents in 1793, and first settled in Grimsby. In 1820 Peter McCollum settled in Esquesing, near the present village of Georgetown, and built a grist and saw mill, and lived there four years when he and his family removed to the County of Peel, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1840. He was in active service all through the war of 1812-15, and was in the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, and nearly all the others, and received a commission. In 1837 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Gore militia, and although his force was not called on to go to battle, they kept themselves in readiness to do honor to their country. His eldest son, Robert C. McCollum, the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Catharines, in 1809, and came to the County of Peel, with his parents, in 1825. He was married to Miss Jane Stevenson, of Little York (Toronto), in 1834, and has had nine children, eight of whom are still living, six sons and two daughters. He was a volunteer in the Government troops in 1837. He was at Navy Island and assisted to drive Mackenzie and his followers from our shores. Mr. McCollum has held many positions of trust from his fellow men. During the agitation about the separation of Peel from York, he held, besides other offices, that of Clerk and Treasurer of the Township of Chinguacousy for nineteen years up to 1873, when he resigned. He was acting magistrate and commissioner and devoted a large amount of time to the settling of disputes between neighbors in the early years when lawyers were not so plentiful as now. He has been deputy returning officer for twenty-five years and was the first postmaster in the Township of Chinguacousy, with the exception of Brampton. In all he has held eleven commissions from the Crown at different times. In his younger days he followed the mercantile line, and was for three years in the lumber business, with those exceptions he has followed agriculture. He has always been a Conservative in politics, and been very decided in his opinions, but his position of deputy returning officer prevented him taking that active part that he no doubt would, had he been otherwise situated. He has been a member of the Church of England for many years, and supported that Church to the best of his ability.

MR JOHN PARSONS.

Isaac Parsons, Esq., was born in Lincolnshire, England, and emigrated to Canada and settled in Chinguacousy in the year 1836. After living in that township for five years he came to Caledon East, where he remained until his death which occurred in 1867, deeply regretted by all. John Parsons, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of Isaac Parsons, was born near the village of Caledon East, and owns the farm on which he was born, but at present rents it to another party. He at present lives in the village of Caledon East, a view of his premises will be found among our illustrations. On the 11th of November, 1874, he married Mary, daughter of Henry Proctor, Esq., of Albion, who have had two children. Mr. Parsons is a builder and contractor, having commenced the business at the age of nineteen years. He has erected a large number of buildings, making a specialty of the "Denis Patent Barns," of which he has built a great many, and on account of their growing popularity he expects to be fully employed at them for some to come. Mr. Parsons commenced life with no capital, but by diligent attention to his business and a thorough knowledge of it, he has succeeded in paying for all he has and several thousand dollars besides.

PALERMO AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

W. A. LAWRENCE, PROPRIETOR.

This extensive foundry is situated in the Village of Palermo, in the County of Halton, and is noted for its excellent machines. It was built by the late Jacob Lawrence, Esq., father of the present proprietor, in 1842, and from that small beginning has attained its present large proportions. Their reaping machines and farming implements have generally obtained a wide and favourable reputation, and through the enterprise of Mr. Lawrence the business is yearly increasing.

MELVILLE PARKER, ESQ.

Mr. Melville Parker, of Cooksville, the present Warden of Peel, is the second surviving son of the late Admiral Sir William Parker Bart, and was born at Weymouth, in the County of Dorsetshire, England, in the year 1824. He is heir presumptive to the Baronetcy, presently held by his brother, Sir Henry Parker, of Toronto. He came to this country in 1841, and in 1848 married Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hector, Esq., of London, England. He has one child, a daughter, married to Lieut. Andrew R. Gordon, R.N., who has settled in Cooksville. Mr. Parker has been in the different Councils, township and county, for the past 18 years. He was a member of the County Council during the struggle for separation between York and Peel, and took a determined part against separation Peel, however, was separated from York in 1866, and since that time Mr. Parker has been most active in building up his county. And it may here be said that Peel is one of the lowest assessed counties in the Province, when at the same time it has given bonuses to three railways, viz.: T. G. & B., C. V. R., and the H. & N. W. Mr. Parker has been a consistent supporter of the Conservative party. He is a member of the Church of England.

WM. PORTER, ESQ.

Mr. Porter's father was born in Yorkshire, England, and his mother in Derbyshire, England. They emigrated to this country about the year 1819 with their parents. The father first settled in Philadelphia and was an extensive contractor, first on the Erie, then on the Welland and Rideau canals, at which he was actively engaged for 10 or 12 years, after which he went to the Township of Vaughan where he permanently settled, after marrying Miss Eliza Hughes who at that time lived in Niagara. He died in 1866, but Mrs. Porter still lives and enjoys extremely good health. Although living in the Township of Vaughan he owned property in the Gore and was among the earliest settlers of that neighborhood. Wm. Porter, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Township of Vaughan, in 1835. He lived with his parents until the age of twenty-five, when he settled on the farm on which he now resides and which was willed to him by his father. In 1861 he married Mary Peton, of the Township of Markham and has had eight children, all living. He has been largely identified with the agricultural industry of his county, having occupied the positions of President of the Gore Society for four years, and Director of the County Agricultural Society for a great many years. He has been a member of the Gore Council for eight years, four of which he was Reeve, and held the honor of Warden of the County for one year. He is a member of the Church of England. In politics he supports the Reform cause.

CHARLES ROBINSON, M.D.

The father of the above was born in England, his mother was a native of Scotland. They emigrated to Canada in the year 1830, and settled in the Township of Chinguacousy in the year 1832. They purchased the property on which the village of Claude now stands and were among the earliest settlers in the neghborhood. The subject of our sketch, Dr. Robinson, was born in 1835 in the village of Claude. He farmed and went to the common school alternately until the year 1821, when receiving a certificate from the school board, he was appointed teacher of a school near Brampton. In 1859 he attended the Toronto High School, and in 1860 matriculated in the University and obtained a license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada to practice medicine. In 1862 he came back to his native place, Claude, and commenced practice as a physician, where he remained during the summer months of that year, when he left to attend a course in the Jefferson Medical College and graduated with honors the following year. He again returned to Claude and resumed his practice and kept steadily to it until 1872, when he left for Europe, where he attended the hospitals at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Vienna, Austria and Paris, when he returned and again resumed his practice in Claude, where he has built up for himself an exceedingly lucrative practice. His practice having increased to such an extent, he has associated with him Dr. Tremble, who has lately passed his examination with credit to himself. In 1869 Dr. Robinson married Miss Ellen Standing, daughter of John Standing, Esq., of Claude, who have had six children. He has always been associated with the Reform party, and has been several times invited to be a candidate for Parliamentary honors by his party. He has three brothers—William, George, and Andrew; Andrew practices medicine in New York City, while William and George follow agricultural pursuits.

WILLIAM ROADHOUSE, ESQ.

The father of the above was born at Monkfrystone, West Yorkshire, January 23rd, 1774. He was a stone mason and engraver on stone. His mother, Elizabeth Cressey, was born at Emingbrough, near Selby, July 27th, 1774. They were married January 31st, 1795. Wm. Roadhouse, Esq., the subject of this sketch, was born at Monkfrystone, March 21st, 1796. At eleven years of age his father took him into his business, so that his education in consequence was very limited, although he made considerable improvement afterwards. His father was very strict with him while under his control, but he thought it was for his good. At 19 years of age his father gave him his liberty to go and work for himself, which he did, and he got work at Leeds, where he worked through the summer. From there he went to Rochdale, Lancashire, where he remained three years. On the 2nd of May, 1819, he married Miss Sarah Cass, native of Rochdale, met his father's family at Liverpool on the 14th and sailed on the 26th of the same month for Canada in the ship Evergreen, Capt. Rathburn, bound for New York, where they arrived after seven weeks and three days sail. From thence they travelled to Albany, and arrived in York on the 12th of August, 1819. They remained there three months, then moved to where Aurora now stands, where they spent the first winter. While there they met with many kind friends. They drew their land from the Government and in December a few of them engaged Mr. Grohount, a surveyor, to go with them and run a line across the Township of King to Albion, and find out their land. After leaving Yonge street three miles there was no more road, and for several weeks Mr. Roadhouse, his father and brother, travelled with a week's provision on their backs. They were obliged to camp out at nights and had to suffer many hardships and privations, but the prospect of a home cheered them on. In April, 1820, after much trouble and hard labor, they got their families moved. They succeeded in raising a nice patch of corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and several other small roots, so that by the fall they had plenty of provisions, such as they were, to last them through the winter. They took two cows with them, so they had plenty of butter and milk. Neighbors were few and far between. For two years after going to Albion they never saw the face of a white woman at their house except themselves. In January, 1830, Mrs. Roadhouse died and left four children, three of whom are still living. Mr. Roadhouse married the second time to Miss Sarah Knott, of Toronto, July 17th, 1832. Her father, Mr. Knott, was born at Birmingham, England, came to Canada the time that Governor Simcoe came. He belonged to the Queen's Rangers and landed at Fort George in the year 1793, afterwards moved to the garrison at York. His first son was born at York in 1794, being the first European child born where Toronto now stands. From the two familics there are thirty-two grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. In the year 1824 Mr. Roadhouse was appointed collector for the Township of Albion, for which he received the amount of £15.17s. A few years after the rebellion he was appointed magistrate. The family together drew 400 acres of land from the Government. Mr. William Roadhouse still lives on his 100 acres with his youngest son, who is postmaster of Mount Wolfe. The remainder of the land is in strange hands. They got their first milling done and their supplies from Newmarket. The family throughout have always been loyal to the British Government.

MR. DAVID ROWNTREE.

David Rowntree's parents were born in England and emigrated to this country in 1834, and first settled in Etobicoke Township. David Rowntree, the subject of this sketch, was born in Etobicoke Township, Aug. 7th, 1842. His first experience from home was the clearing of a bush farm in Walpool, which injured his constitution so much that he was unfit for that kind of business. After living in several places he at last, in 1874, bought that splendid hotel in the village of Mono Road, directly opposite the railway station, and the only one in the village that received a license this year. In the year 1865 he married Amanda Wien, who have had six children. This hotel is a very commodious one and travellers are always sure of a hearty welcome, good meals and clean beds, and at very moderate prices.

THE SILVERTHORN FAMILY.

John Chisholm, Esq., lived at Queenston Heights, and was married to Catharine Fletcher, July 15th, 1790 ; he came from Inverness, she from Argyleshire, Scotland ; their daughter Jane was born April 11th, 1791.

John Silverthorn, Esq., lived in New Jersey, near the old "Meadows," and was married to Esther Corwine, Jan. 12th, 1783, both of English extraction.

Joseph Silverthorn, Esq., was born in December 7th, 1785, in Jersey. His parents came to Canada in 1786 and lived on a farm two miles and a half north of Lundy's Lane until 1810, when he removed to Lot No. 4, south of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto.

Joseph Silverthorn and Jane Chisholm were married at the residence of her father John Chisholm, Queenston Heights, March 17, 1807. They had twelve children—nine girls and three boys. At the present time, 1877, they have three of their daughters still living with them at the old homestead. They have also a goodly number of grand-children and great-great-grand-children.

In the year 1807, Joseph Silverthorn, wife and father, left Niagara on the morning of April 18th, in a vessel named the *Hunter*, owned and sailed by one Joseph Kendrick, Hiram Kendrick as mate, and a man called *Pete*, sailor. There was a gale that brought them across the lake in two hours and a half, and when they reached the bay at Little York (now Toronto) they found so much ice the captain was afraid he could not get through, but he did not like to give up beat, or stay outside the bay all night, so he forced his way through the ice to the landing, injuring his vessel very much. The only tavern in Toronto at that time was kept by Dr. Stiles, where they staid all night. The next day the captain sent the open boat and Pete to take them to the mouth of the Etobicoke ; when near the mouth of the Humber, a squall arose with hail, so it was with great difficulty they could make their way into the Humber, where they remained all night. The next day (Sunday, April 20th) they reached the Etobicoke, where his father staid to take care of the things while he and his wife started on foot through the woods which was so rough that sometimes they felt so discouraged that it required all their strength of mind to enable them to proceed ; however after a great deal of trouble and weariness, they reached their future home on lot 11, north of Dundas Street, where they have lived ever since. They remained with Mr. Phillips Cody, until they built a shanty 18 by 20 feet where they lived until about the year 1816, when they moved into a house they had built a little larger and not far from the first one. They lived in this house until 1822 when they erected the building in which they at present reside.

Mr. Silverthorn has always been a farmer, although he had a saw mill for several years. He brought with him two cows, but the bears killed one and wounded the other so that it died. They got another and it got its horns fast under a log in the stable and died, so they were obliged to get four or five before they succeeded in keeping one. They also had great difficulty in keeping pigs and sheep.

He served as a militiaman during the war of 1812-15 ; during the war they were obliged to make a pen for their cattle to prevent them from being stolen. The first winter they lived in the Township of Toronto there were thirteen camps of Indians all near his house. When the snow came Mr. Silverthorn had to go back to Queenston for supplies and was gone for six weeks, but his wife felt very safe with such a guard around, as the Indians were very friendly and exchanged venison for turnips and other things they wanted.

His eldest son, George, was the first to take up arms and assist in putting down the rebellion of 1837, and continued in the service until the end of it. In 1815, Charles Nichols boarded with them and taught a school, which was the first one in the vicinity.

At the present writing, April 7th, 1877, the aged couple are both remarkably smart, and last month passed the 70th anniversary of their marriage.

FRANCIS SLEIGHTHOLM, ESQ.

The parents of the above, James and Ann Sleightholm, were natives of England, emigrated to Canada and arrived in Little York (Toronto) on the 1st of August, 1829. They moved up to Yonge Street, near Montgomery's tavern, and remained there until 1830. During their stay there Mr. Sleightholm purchased lot No. 6, 10th concession Toronto Gore, then County of York, and removed on said lot on the above date where he still resides ; his wife has been dead for 22 years

Mr. Francis Sleightholm was born in England in 1824, and came to Canada with his parents. His facilities for receiving an education were very limited and his whole attention during life has been given to agriculture at which he has been very successful. He was married to Miss Sarah Allison, daughter of John Allison, Esq., on the 8th of June, 1847, having 9 children.

EMERSON TAYLOR, ESQ.

Israel and Theresa Taylor, the parents of the above gentleman, were natives of New York State, and were born in the years 1789 and 1793 respectively. Mrs. Thersea Taylor is still living. Mr. Emerson Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 1st of August, 1814, in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he came to Canada and settled in the Township of Markham where he resided three years, when he finally settled in the village of Springfield, where he still resides. When he arrived at Springfield it was a busy and stirring village, being on the through road between Toronto and Hamilton, but when the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads were built it cut off most of that traffic and left the village duller than before. However, the water power is the very best there, and it is expected that when the Credit Valley Railroad is built, the village will again improve. Mr. Taylor married Miss Bolina Bull, daughter of John Bull, Esq., of Pennsylvania, in 1838. In politics he has always supported the Reform party. He has occupied and still holds many positions of trust. He was appointed magistrate in 1858, and has been acting magistrate for the village ever since. He was a member of the Township Council for five years. He was appointed postmaster in 1864 and still retains that position. He keeps the only hotel in the village and has done so for the last twenty-six years. It is one of the finest hotels for travellers to stop at in the country : the stranger always finds good clean lodgings and the very best of meals. The house is deservedly called the model house of Peel. Mr. Taylor belongs to the Methodist Church, and has done much towards the advancement of religion in his neighborhood, frequently opening his house for the services of the church. He is well known throughout Peel and other counties and highly respected by all as an honest and upright man.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

Robert Williamson was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1816, and emigrated to this country in 1842, and first settled in Newmarket. He remained there until 1862, when he bought the farm he is now living on, being lot six in the 7th concession Township of Albion. He married Miss Robinson in the year 1864, six children being the issue. all living. He is a prominent member of the English Church and has been connected with it all his life. He has followed the agricultural business and expects to do so as long as he lives.

AMOS WILCOX.

Isaac Wilcox, the father of the above, was born in the United States, where he served in the revolutionary war in 1776. He with his family emigrated to Canada in 1796, and settled at Chippeway. After remaining there a short time they moved to the Fifty Mile Creek, but on account of the Indians being so troublesome, they were obliged to leave, when after a very difficult journey, they removed to the Humber in York County, where they lived for several years, and after stopping a short time in Etobicoke Township, they finally sold out and went to the State of Indiana. Amos Wilcox, the subject of this sketch, was born in York State in 1793. He lived with his father for fifteen years, when he left home and worked for himself in different parts of Canada. When he was twenty-six years old he purchased the farm on which he is now living, it being lot 16, in the 12nd concession north of Dundas street, Township of Toronto, County of Peel. In the war of 1812-14, he took an active part, and was in four engagements, Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Detroit and Black Rock and was presented with a medal for being one of the party who stormed and took the Fort at Detroit. He remained in the army and followed the privations of a soldier's life until the close of the war. He volunteered and went into the Government troops during the Mackenzie rebellion and was ordered to Port Credit, where he remained for some time, but was not in any actual engagements. He was several times offered a commission but always declined. He has followed farming all his life, and is considered one of the most successful farmers in the neighborhood. In 1820 he married Miss Annie Papps, and has had ten children, seven of whom are still living. Charles the youngest son is living on the old homestead, conducting the farm, it having been willed to him by his father. The farm consists of 200 acres, and was first purchased by them for the small sum of $800, there is now on it a fine residence and the best of outbuildings, and is a most valuable property.

ALLAN WILCOX, Esq.

His parents, Absolem and Barbara Wilcox, were of English extraction, and born in the State of New Jersey. They came with their family to Canada and settled near Grimsby in 1801. They removed to the Township of Toronto and settled on Lot 3, 1st concession Dundas Street, in the year 1808. At that time there were only half a dozen families in the County of Peel. They died in 1841 and 1856, respectively.

Mr. Allan Wilcox was born in the Township of Toronto in 1809, on the old homestead on which he at present resides. He has followed farming all his life and made a specialty of fruit growing, which has proved remunerative. In 1837 he married Miss Elizabeth Harris, and had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. In the rebellion of 1837 he followed the fortunes of Mackenzie, his leader, and served him all through the unpleasantness. He first joined Mackenzie at Toronto and was with him at Navy Island, and was one of the chief ones to assist him out of the country. He took up arms against the Government because he thought they were interfering with the rights of the people, and thought and believed yet that although they were not successful, a good thing was accomplished for the country. After the war he remained a year in the States, after which he returned, and has since resided on his farm.

JOHN WATSON, Esq.

John Watson, Esq., was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1800, and settled in this country in 1824. He received a common school education and has followed farming all his life. He married Miss Rook, and eleven children were born to them, eight are still living. In 1844 Mrs. Watson had triplets (daughters), two of them died at the age of eight months, the third one is still living and is married to Stephen Smithers, of Mount Forest. Mr. Watson was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1858. Although a reformer he was identified with the Government party during the rebellion of 1837. He volunteered as a member of the Local Guards, but was not in active service. He was educated in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, but became connected with the Wesleyan Church in 1832 ; was appointed local preacher in 1850 ; has been class leader and circuit steward since the year 1837 ; was the principal person concerned in the establishment of the church in the vicinity in which he resides ; has always been a consistent Christian man, and has by his own exertion accumulated a fine property. His residence, a fine substantial brick dwelling, is situated on lot No. 1, concession 4, Chinguacousy. In the contest between Malton and Brampton as to which should be the county town, he used his influence and gave his vote in favor of the Town of Brampton. In 1835 he took a very active part in the advancement of the temperance cause in his vicinity. He assisted in forming what was called the Total Abstinence Society, the rules of which prohibited the use of liquors on their farms or places of business. The first buildings raised without the use of liquor were raised on his property, contrary to the predictions of many who supposed that there could not be a sufficient number of men gathered together without the use of whiskey. This society was the first organization of its kind in the county. There were, however, temperance societies which allowed the use of beer and wine. Mr. Watson, at the time of this writing, although in his 76th year, is of a remarkably clear intellect and active habits, highly respected by his neighbors and the community generally.



THE PRINCIPAL

Official, Professional, Business Men and Citizens

OF THE

COUNTY OF PEEL.

TOWN OF BRAMPTON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Armour, Alex.	Brampton	1844	Scotland.	Brampton	Insurance Agent, &c.
Anderson, James	Main street	1870	Ireland	"	Merchant.
Bannister, Edward	"	1869	England	"	Druggist.
Bryant, William	"	18?2	"	"	Cabinet Maker, &c.
Barnecott, T.	Queen street	1875	"	"	Marble Worker.
Broddy, Robert	Main street	1829	Canada	"	Sheriff Co. Peel.
Beynon, John W.	"	1867	"	"	Barrister, &c.
Burnett, Henry	Cor. John & Main streets	1851	Ireland	"	Furniture Factory.
Beck, John S.	Main street	1864	Canada	"	Merchant.
Cole, J. W.	Queen street	1858	England	"	Photographer.
Campbell, D. F					
Cochrane R.	Main street	1870	Scotland.	"	Brampton Manufacturing Co.
Cresswell, F	"	1875	England	"	Manager Merchants' Bank.
Clarke, John	Queen street	1851	Canada	"	Grocery and Liquors.
Clark, Wm	Main street	1873	"	"	Merchant Tailor.
Cushman, George	"	1876	"	"	Hotel Keeper. [Halton.
Campbell, D. W.	Milton		"	Milton	Official Assignee of the Co. of
Campbell, A. F.	Main street	1846	"	Brampton	Public Conservator.
Chisholm, K., M.P.P.	"	1829	"	"	Merchant, &c.
Dale, Henry	"	1861	England	"	Nurseryman and Florist.
Dick, Alexander	"	1855	Scotland.	"	Publisher *Peel Banner*.
Dafoe, William	Brampton	1873	Canada	"	Gentleman.
Ewart, W. J.	Main street	1874	Ireland	"	Mammoth Boot & Shoe Store.
Elliott, M. M.					
Fletcher, James	Scott street	1850	Canada	"	Barrister, &c.
Flemming, P.	Queen street	1850	Scotland.	"	Harness Maker.
Flemming, James	Main street	1866	Canada	"	Barrister, &c.
Graham, W. R.	Queen street	1860	"	"	Dentist.
Graham, George	Elizabeth street.	1820	"	"	Treas. Co. of Peel.
Green, George	Main street	1860	"	"	County Crown Attorney.
Golding, James	"	1850	England	"	Baker and Confectioner, Mayor
Graham, W. T.	"	1851	Canada	"	Fruit and Confectionery.
Hodson, R. H	"	1873	"	"	Druggist.
Hanham, Edward	Queen street	1875	"	"	Livery Stable.
Holliss, Edward	Main street	1869	England	"	Clothier.
Holland, W. H	"	1876	Canada	"	Manager Dominion Bank.
Hartley, R. A.	Wellington street	1832	Scotland.	"	Inland Revenue.
Jancowski, C.	Queen street	1869	England	"	Machinist.
Morton, Robert E.	"	1862	Scotland.	"	Marble Dealer.
Main, J. W.	Main street	1866	England	"	Proprietor Steam Mills.
Moore, C. Y.	"	1871	Canada	"	Physician.
Mahaffy, William	"	1856	Ireland	"	Carriage Builder.
Mereness, O. H.	"	1872	U. States	"	Fruits, &c.
Mullin, J. T.	Main and Church	1856	Canada	"	Physician.
Mason, Josiah	"	1866	England	"	Planing Mills.
McCandless, James	Queen street	1876	Canada	"	Harness Maker.
McConnell, N.	"	1841	Ireland	"	
McKinnon, D. J.	Brampton	1871	Canada	"	School Inspector.
McClure, Joseph	Railway street	1849	"	"	
Price, W. W.	Queen street	1871	"	"	Marble Dealer.
Packham, James	James street	1851	"	"	Brick and Tile Manufacturer.
Stonehouse, E.	Main street	1875	England	"	Barrister, &c.
Stewart, Sames	"	1861	Ireland	"	Gentleman.
Scott, A. F.	Brampton	1828	Canada	"	County Judge.
Slack, C. E.	Main street	1869	"	"	Dominion Telegraph Company.
Stead, J. G.	"	1870	"	"	Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.
Stewart, John	"	1836	"	"	Carpenter.
Stork, Edward T.	"		"	"	Druggist
Scott, James	"	1870	"	"	Dry Goods.
Taylor. D. S.	"	1871	Ireland	"	Glove Maker.
Troughton, Stafford	"	1875	Canada	"	Pump and Fanning Mill Maker.
Tye, George	Queen street	1857	England	"	Publisher of *Brampton Times*.
Wilson, Thomas	Brampton	1862	"	"	Marble Cutter.
Walsh, E. J.	Queen street	1866	Ireland	"	Hotel Keeper.
Wood, John E.	"	1864	Canada	"	Barber.
Wilson, William	"	1863	Ireland	"	Dry Goods, &c.
Williamson, R. J.	Main street	1852	Canada	"	Butcher.
Warne, E. S.	"	1875	"	"	General Fancy Goods.
Waldo, Lue	"	1876	U. States	"	Fruit and Confectionery.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Allen, T. B.	Con. 6, E.C. Road, lot 11.	1856	England	Malton	Merchant, Issuer of Marriage
Arnott, James	Con. 5, West, lot 14	1821	Ireland	Churchville	Farmer. [Licenses.
Armstrong, Charles	Con. 1, C.R., lot 10	1852	Canada	Derry West	Hotel Keeper.
Aikins, M. H., M.D.	Con. 2, N.D.S., lot 3		"	Burnhamthorp	Doctor of Medicine.
Andrew, William	Con. 2, 2 D.S., Trafalgar	1845	"	Sheridan	Farmer.
Anderson, John	Dixie	1861	Ireland	Dixie	School Teacher, S.S. No. 1.
Brooks, F. A.	Cooksville	1871	U. States	Cooksville	Gentleman.
Brown, George	Con. 4, N.D.S., lot 3	1825	Canada	Streetsville	"
Bennett, Sarah	Streetsville	1825	Ireland	"	
Birdsell, William	Con. 4, West, lot 10	1819	England	Meadowvale	Gentleman.
Birdsell, William, Jr.	Con. 4, " lot 11	1831	Canada	"	Farmer.
Burton, Joseph	Con. 4, " lot 12	1851	"	Churchville	"
Bredin, Charles	Con. 1, N.D.S	1869	Ireland	Credit	"
Beaty, R. K.	Streetsville	1834	England	Streetsville	Merchant.
Barber, Robert	Con. 1, N.D.S.	1844	Ireland	"	Woollen Mills.
Barber Brothers	Con. 1, "	1844	"	"	Merchants and Woollen Mills.
Cordingley, Charles	Con. 3, S.D.S., lots 33-4	1852	England	Sheridan	Farmer.
Cooper, J. G.	Streetsville	1872	Canada	Streetsville	"
Cheyne, Luther	Con. 1, Centre, 14x15	1831	"	Brampton	Sec. Co. Peel Insurance Co.
Crombie, Thomas	Con. 3, lot 13	1857	Ireland	Mount Charles	Farmer.
Carr, W. P.	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 4	1856	England	Burnhamthorp	"
Coates, Edward C.	Con. 2, " lot 2	1870	Canada	"	"

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Craig, John R. & Bros.	Con. 4, N.S., lot 1	1845	Canada	Burnhamthorp	Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle.
Craig, Allen	Con. 2, " lot 5	1845	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Cook, Mrs. S. C	Con. 1, S.D.S, lot 13	1835	England	"	
Caven, Hugh M.	Con. 2, N.D.S., lot 29	1841	Canada	Credit	Farmer.
Culham, James	Con. 6, E.C.R., lot 7	1838	South Wales	Elmbank	"
Coulter, George	Con. 6, " lot 6	1861	Canada	"	"
Colwell, C. R.	Cooksville	1844	England	Cooksville	Carriage Maker, &c.
Congdon, Richard	Streetsville	1849	Canada	Streetsville	Mason.
Church, George	Con. 1, S.D.S., lot 12	1840	"	Cooksville	Farmer.
Crawford, M. J.	Con. 1, S D.S.	1863	"	Credit	"
Cox, Robert, J.P.	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 8x9	1836	Ireland	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Caslor, John	Con. 4, West, lot 5	1853	Canada	Streetsville	Farmer.
Dixon, James B.	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 8	1873	"	Malton	"
Danger, Thomas	Malton	1871	England	"	Salesman.
Davey, Ann	Con. 1, S.D.S., lot 9	1873	"	Dixie	Farmer.
Donnelly, James	Springfield	1842	Ireland	Credit	Teacher S.S. No. 4.
Dunn, Richard R.	Con. 2, N.D.S., lots 31-32	1859	England	"	Farmer.
Dixie, R. W. B.	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 5-6	1843	South Wales	"	Physician, &c.
Dawson, Abraham	Port Credit	1848	England	Port Credit	Prop. Commercial Hotel.
Doherty, Charles	Con. 2, East, lot 4	1892	Ireland	Britannia	Farmer.
Eccleston, Alfred	Con. 2, West, lot 21	1863	Canada	Streetsville	Farmer and School Trustee.
Eakins, J	Con. 5, West, lot 5	1836	Ireland	"	Clerk and Treas. of Toronto Tp.
Elliott, Thomas	Meadowvale	1866	Canada	Meadowvale	Blacksmith.
Elliott, William	Con. 2, lot 13	1835	"	"	Farmer and Merchant.
Folwell, J. Hamilton	Meadowvale	1846	"	"	Mgr. Gooderham & Worts Store
Foster, John	Con. 2, West, lot 5	1828	England	Britannia	Farmer.
Foster, Joseph	Con. 6, E.C.R., lot 11	1843	Canada	Malton	Blacksmith and Waggon Maker
Golding, Thomas G	Con. 1, S.D.S., lot 15	1856	"	Cooksville	Merchant.
Gowland, Thomas	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 9	1869	New York	Malton	Farmer.
Garbutt, D. H.	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 2	1835	Canada	Elmbank	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Graham, Thomas	Con. 1, S.D.S, lot 9	1838	"	Dixie	Farmer.
Golden, Robert	Con. 2, West, lot 13	1847	"	Meadowvale	"
Graydon, Robert	Streetsville	1846	"	Streetsville	Merchant and P.M.
Glassbrook, M. G.	Con. 1, N.D.S., lots 16-17	1877	England	Cooksville	Prop. Vine Growers' Associat'n
Graydon, John	Streetsville	1842	Ireland	Streetsville	Contractor and Builder.
Gardner, Joseph	Con. 1, East, lot 5	1821	England	Britannia	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Gooderham & Worts	Meadowvale	1857	Canada	Meadowvale	Millers, Merchants, &c.
Greevins & Arthur	Con. 2, lot 5	1850	"	Britannia	General Blacksmith.
Gilleece, John	Con. 2, lot 9	1846	"	Derry	Hotel Keeper.
Gooderham, George	Con 2, West, lot 14	1833	England	Meadowvale	Farmer.
Golder, Johnson	Con. 1, East, lot 10	1837	Canada	Derry West	"
Henry, John	Con. 3, West, lot 10	1875	"	Meadowvale	Carriage Manufacturer, &c.
Halladay, Adam	Con. 11, Tp Trafalgar, lot 8	1846	"	Streetsville	Farmer.
Hornby, W. H.	Con. 3, N.S., lot 1	1852	"	Burnhamthorp	"
Hodge, Samuel	Con. 2, East, lot 2	1857	England	Dixie	"
Howard, Henry H.	Streetsville	1845	Quebec	Streetsville	Waggon Maker and Blacksmith
Hunter, W. D.	Con. 1, W., lot 11	1851	Canada	Derry West	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Harris, Thomas	Streetsville	1840	"	Streetsville	Royal Hotel.
Hamilton, James	Port Credit	1850	Ireland	Port Credit	Merchant.
Hopkins, W. B.	Con. 2, W.C.R., lot 20	1842	Canada	Cooksville	Farmer.
Hisey, J. & W.	Con. 1, N.D.S.	1876	"	Credit	Millers.
Hawkins, Wm.	Con. 2, N.D.S., lot 8	1824	"	Dixie	Gentleman.
Hutchinson, Walter	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 3	1842	"	Elm Bank	Farmer.
Hall, Wm.	Con. 6, E.C.R., lot 11	1859	"	Malton	Hotel Keeper.
Hurburt, Mrs. Sarah	Con. 5, W., lot 15	1847	Virginia	Meadowvale	
Hickey, Lawrence	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 1	1844	Canada	Credit	Farmer.
Hammond, Thomas M.	Con. 1, S.D.S., lot 2	1841	"	"	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Haines, Jehoiada	Con. 1, N.D.S., lots 9 & 10	1831	"	Streetsville	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Hall, William	Con. 1, N.D.S., lots 5, 6, 7	1863	England	Credit	Farmer.
Irvine, A. C.	Streetsville	1846	Ireland	Streetsville	Merchant.
Joyce, Maurice	Con. 3, West, lots 14-15	1847	Canada	Churchville	Blacksmith.
Justin, William	Con. 6, W.C.R., lot 12	1824	"	Streetsville	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Justin, Martin J.	Con. 6, W.C.R, lot 13	1827	"	"	"
Jarvis, S. M.	Port Credit	1854	"	Port Credit	Clerk, Clarkson's Warehouse.
Johnson, David	Con. 2, N.D.S., lot 5	1846	"	Burnhamthorp	Blacksmith.
Johnson, James	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 1	1870	"	Credit	Farmer and School Trustee.
Johnson, W. E.	Con. 3, E.C.R., lot 8	1829	New York	Mount Charles	Farmer.
Jardine, John	Con. 1, West, lot 1	1853	Scotland.	Britannia	"
Johnson, G. W.	Con. 2, East, lot 5	1847	Canada	"	"
Irvin, Hamilton	Con. 6, E.C.R., lot 3	1857	"	Elmbank	"
King, Obediah	Cooksville	1875	"	Cooksville	"
Kennedy, John	Con. 1, N.D.S., lots 8-9	1844	"	"	Merchant and P.M.
Kyle, James	Con. 2, —— lot 9	1876	"	Mount Charles	Blacksmith.
Lynch, John	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 5	1854	Ireland	Dixie	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Lunday, Francis	Con. 1, Centre, lot 9	1823	"	Derry West	Farmer, Breeder Durham Cattle
Love, George	Con. 2, West, lot 11	1867	"	Meadowvale	Farmer.
Lougheed, Allen	Con. 1, —— lot 7	1867	Canada	Derry West	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Lamphier, Joseph	Con. 2, N.D.S., lot 4	1865	Ireland	Burnhamthorp	Farmer.
Lenty, H. G.	Con. 4, E.C.R., lot 4	1856	England	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Leary, John S., J.P.	Con. 1, West, lot 4	1828	Canada	Britannia	Farmer.
Lampier, Peter	Grahamsville	1851	Ireland	Grahamsville	Merchant.
Moore, John	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 10	1844	Canada	Malton	Farmer, Raiser Cotswold Sheep
Mason, Louis	Con. 6, West, lot 10	1845	Canada	Streetsville	Black Horse Hotel.
Mason, John	Con. 5, " lot 11	1854	"	Meadowvale	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Merrigold, Adolphus	Con. 3, S.D.S., lots 29-30	1822	"	Clarksville	Farmer.
Morley, W. F.	Cooksville	1843	"	Cooksville	Hotel Keeper.
McClelland, Samuel	Con. 1, West, lot 2	1831	Ireland	Britannia	Farmer.
McCollum, Chas. E.	Meadowvale	1847	Canada	Meadowvale	Salesman.
McCullough, W. H.	"	1871	Ireland	"	"
McClure James	Con. 4, West, E. ½, lot 13	1826	"	Churchville	Farmer.
McLennon, John	Con. 4, " lot 4	1852	"	Streetsville	Franklyn Hotel.
McAuley, John	Con. 2, N.D.S., lots 14-15	1864	"	Britannia	Farmer.
McCarter, Robert	Con. 2, " lot 8	1859	Canada	Dixie	"
McInhenry, —	Con. 3, " lot 7	1841	Ireland	Burnhamthorp	"
McKinney, Samuel	Con. 2, " lot 9	1849	Canada	Dixie	Carpenter and Painter.
McGill, Henry	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 3-4-5	1833	England	Credit	Gentleman.
McClelland, Robert	Con. 2, West, lot 17	1872	Ireland	Cooksville	Farmer.
Newman, Thomas	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 12	1862	England	Credit	Farmer.
Olephant, James	Con. 2, "	1820	Canada	Pt. Credit	"
Owen, J. G.	Streetsville	1847	"	Streetsville	Manager Barber Bros. Store.
Oliphant, Phillip	Con. 2, S.D.S., lot 27	1816	"	Oakville	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Oliver, Josiah	Con. 1, West, lot 9	1841	"	Derry West	Farmer.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Oliver, W. J	Con. 1, Center, lot 9	1848	Canada	Derry West	Farmer, Master of Grange 122.
O'Shaughnessy, T.	Con. 3, West, lot 10	1839	"	Meadowvale	Lumber Merchant.
Price, Samuel, Lt.-Col.	Con. 2, E.C.R., lot 2	1820	Ireland	Dixie	Farmer.
Peaker, Hannah	Cooksville	1849	Canada	Cooksville	Grocery and P. M.
Parker & Gordon	"	1841	England	"	Oil Refiners.
Pollard, R. F	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 30-31	1849	Canada	Sheridan	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Redding, R. A	Streetsville	1872	England	Streetsville	Merchant Cutter.
Ross, George W	Con. 2, lot 12	1834	Virginia	Cooksville	Farmer.
Robinson, T W	Streetsville	1846	Canada	Streetsville	Butcher and Livery.
Robinson, W. C	"	1871	"	"	Butcher.
Ross, John	Con. 2, West, lot 1	1839	"	"	Farmer.
Rutledge, Christopher B	Meadowvale	1874	"	Meadowvale	Commercial Hotel.
Scollen, Wm	Con. 2, lot 9	1849	"	Mount Charles	Blacksmith.
Simpson, John	Con. 3, West, lots 9x10	1837	England	Meadowvale	Farmer and Mill Owner.
Shand, James	Con. 9, Trafalgar, lot 15		Scotland	Hornby	Blacksmith and Wagon-maker.
Savage, George	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 5	1847	England	Burnhamthorp	Blacksmith, &c.
Silverthorn, Joseph	Con. 1, N,D.S., lot 11	1807	New Jersey	Cooksville	Farmer.
Soady, James	Con. 14, S.D.S., lot 33				"
Sibbald, Frank	Con. 2, West, lot 2	1841	Canada	Streetsville	"
Stearn, Robert	Con. 3, " lot 1	1835	"	"	"
Sanderson, L. D	Con. 1, East, lot 10	1846	"	Derry West	Insurance Agent.
Strong, Moses	Port Credit	1850	Cape Breton	Pt. Credit	Western Hotel.
Savage, George J	Dixie	1841	England	Dixie	General Blacksmith.
Smith, James	Con. 1, West, 14	1875	Canada	Brampton	Farmer.
Switzer, George J	Con. 6, W.C.R., lot 9	1839	"	Streetsville	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Sprowl, Ellet	Con. 1, N,D.S., lot 4	1871	"	Credit	Farmer and School Trustee.
Skynner, John	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 32x35	1840	England	Sheridan	Farmer.
Shay, Donald M	Port Credit	1835	Canada	Pt. Credit	Mariner.
Switzer, Frank	Con. 6, West, lot 10	1851	"	Meadowvale	Farmer.
Sham, Erson	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 34	1847	"	Credit	"
Strong, Charles	Con. 1, " lot 9	1852	"	Dixie	Hotel Keeper.
Speers, Robert	Con. 5, E.C.R., lot 5	1876	"	Elmbank	Carriage Maker, &c.
Sanderson, John	Con. 5, " lot 2	1850	England	"	Farmer.
Soper, John	Con. 4, " lot 14	1861	"	Malton	"
Sanderson, John	Malton	1834	"	"	"
Smith, Isaac	Cooksville	1852	"	Cooksville	Builder, &c.
Street, Horatio	Streetsville	1851	Canada	Streetsville	Mason.
Siddall, Joseph	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 5	1848	England	Burnhamthorp	Waggon Maker, &c.
Stephens, William	Con. 3, lot 5	1852	Canada	Srreetsville	Farmer.
Sibbald, James	Con. 3, West, lot 1	1850	"	"	"
Tilt, William	Con. 1, West, lot 13	1838	Ireland	Derry West	Farmer.
Teeter, James	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 11 & 12	1823	Canada	Credit	"
Tilt, Joseph	Con. 1, lot 12	1843	"	Derry West	"
Taylor, Emerson	Springfield	1837	Pennsylvania	Credit	Exchange Hotel.
Willson, S. A	Con. 1, S.D.S., lot 9			Dixie	Farmer.
White, Solomon	Cooksville	1868	Canada	Cooksville	Barrister, &c.
Wilcox, Charles	Con. 2, N.D.S	1830	"	"	Farmer.
Wilcox, Allen	Con. 1, N.D.S, lot 3	1809	"	Summerville	"
Wright, W. R., J.P	Con. 1, East, lot 3	1844	"	Britannia	"
Watson, John	Con. 1, N.D.S., lot 6	1822	"	Dixie	"
Wedgewood, David	Con. 1, E.C.R., lot 11	1851	"	Derry West	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Willson, John	Con. 5, N.D.S., lot 35	1844	"	Streetsville	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Willson, John	Con. 1, S.D.S., lots 5, 6, 7	1832	England	Credit	Fruit Grower.
Willson, John	Con. 3, West, lots 12 & 13	1853	"	Meadowvale	Farmer.
Wedgewood, William	Con. 3, lot 10	1835	Canada	Mount Charles	"
Webb, William	Streetsville	1863	England	Streetsville	Manager Gooderham & Worts.

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Archdeacon, Peter	Con. 5, E., lot 17	1835	Canada	Mayfield	Farmer.
Alderson, William	Stanley Mills	1832	"	Stanley Mills	Farmer and Miller.
Armstrong, Alexander	Con. 1, E., lot 25	1844	Ireland	Campbell's Cross	Farmer.
Beaty, Robert	Con. 5, lot 15	1832	"	Norval	"
Bransby, Francis	Con. 3, lot 1	1865	England	Churchville	"
Bowles, George	Con. 5, lot 31	1832	Canada	Mono Road	"
Brown, Thomas	Con. 3, lot 5	1863	"	Brampton	"
Bletcher, Stephen	Con. 4, E., lot 1	1873	"	"	"
Brown, James	Con 2, lot 2	1876	"	"	"
Bull, B. H	Con. 2, E., lot 2	1874	"	"	Tanner.
Burkholder, Miss Maggie	Con. 3, E., lot 10	1859	"	"	
Bull, W. J	Con. 1, E., lots 1 & 2	1876	"	"	Farmer.
Bowley, George	Con. 2, W., lot 5	1845	Ireland	"	"
Baskerville, Harry	Con. 3, W., lot 2	1845	"	"	"
Brown, William	Con. 2, W., lot 6	1830	England	"	"
Bowles, Thomas	Con. 6, E., lot 31	1830	Canada	Mono Road	Farmer and Grain Merchant.
Calder, A. R. & Brother	Con. 5, lot 2	1874	"	Churchville	Marble Dealers, &c.
Copeland, Joshua	Con. 3, E., W. ½ lot 2	1871	"	Brampton	Farmer.
Copeland, R. W	Con. 3, W., lot 6	1844	"	"	"
Cowton, Wm	Con. 6, lots 11 & 12	1871	"	"	"
Chisholm, Peter	Con. 2, E., lot 10	1835	"	"	"
Campbell, John	Con. 1, E., lot 14	1834	"	"	"
Clarridge, Alphens	Con. 2, W., lot 18	1822	"	Edmonton	Carpenter and Joiner.
Cooney, John	Con. 2, W., lot 23	1842	"	"	Farmer.
Carter, Robert	Con. 2, E., lot 9	1846	Ireland	Brampton	"
Currie, Capt. J. A	Con. 6, lot 12	1834	Canada	Norval	"
Cation, David	Con. 1, W., lot 16	1850	"	Edmonton	"
Cation, Walter	Con. 2, W., lot 17	1833	"	"	"
Campbell, James	Con. 2, lot 26	1822	Scotland	Campbell's Cross	"
Craig, Stephen	Con. 3, lot 21	1820	Canada	Mayfield	"
Cunnington, James	Con. 2, lot 24	1831	"	Campbell's Cross	"
Caven, John C	Salmonville	1862	"	Salmonville	Builder and Contractor.
Cesar, William	Con. 6, E., 34	1842	"	Mono Road	Merchant.
Dennison, Francis	Con. 2, lot 20	1850	Peel	Edmonton	Farmer.
Dunsmore, Robert	Con. 1, lot 21	1837	Scotland	"	"
Dixon, Michael	Con. 6, E., lot 22	1818	England	Tullamore	"
Davis, George	Con. 1, W., lot 10	1874	Canada	Brampton	"
Elliott, William	Con. 5, lot 13	1872	"	Stanley Mills	"
Foster, James W	Con. 4, lot 6	1870	"	Brampton	"
Fuller, G. S	Con. 5, lot 3	1870	"	"	Mill Owner and Farme.
Frazer, T. B	Con. 3, W., lot 30	1875	U. States	Chettenham	Merchant.
Grimshaw, George	Con. 2, lot 4	1849	Canada	Brampton	Farmer.
Gilkinson, J	Edmonton	1860	Ireland	Edmonton	Temperance Hotel.
Giffin, Andrew	Con. 5, E., lot 13	1846	Canada	Mayfield	Farmer.
Giffin, Robert				Salmonville	
Hewson, Richard	Con. 6, E., lot 16	1838	Canada	Tullamore	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.
Hearnee, William	Con. 4, E., lot 18	1822	"	Mayfield	Farmer.
Hindle, John	Con. 1, lot 14	1862	England	Brampton	"
Haines, Ebenezer	Con. 4, — lot 29½	1824	Toronto	Cheltenham	Mill Owner & Cabinet Maker.
Hall, Robert	Con. 2, W., lot 7	1842	Scotland	Edmonton	Farmer.
Haines, Charles, J.P	Con. 3, W., lot 28	1822	England	Cheltenham	"
Hutton, Alexander	Con. 3, W., lot 4	1820	Canada	Brampton	"
Hutton, J. P	Huttonville	1848	"	Huttonville	Mill Owner.
Hillock, E	Con. 2, E, lot 6	1828	Ireland	Brampton	Farmer.
Harrison, Emanuel	Con. 5, E., 9, ½ 8 in 6th	1861	Canada	"	"
Holtby, Thomas	Con. 5, lot 12	1836	England	"	"
Hamilton, Richard	Con. 4, E., lot 4	1831	Canada	"	"
Hunter, Stewart	Con. 2, lot 3	1841	"	"	"
Henderson, Walter	Con. 2, E., lot 5	1868	"	"	"
Ingram, Matthias	Churchville	1833	England	Churchville	Miller.
James, John	Con. 5, E., lot 8	1873	Canada	Brampton	Farmer.
Johnson, Jacob	Con. 2, lot 27	1874	"	Campbell's Cross	Shoemaker.
Kirkwood, David	Salmonville	1876	"	Salmonville	Miller, &c.
Kirkwood & Smith	"	1876	"	"	"
Lacock, Robert	Con. 4, E., lot 1	1871	England	Brampton	Farmer.
Laird, Peter	Con. 6, W., lot 11	1831	Vermont	Norval	"
Lundy, George E	Con. 4, E., lot 10	1869	Canada	Brampton	Blacksmith.
Luke, Miles	Con. 4, E., lot 6	1871	"	"	Farmer.
Lyons, Thomas	Con. 5, W., lot 29	1832	Ireland	Cheltenham	"
Lamb, John	Con. 4, E., lot 18	1844	England	Tullamore	Carpenter.
Lyons, George	Con. 4, lot 25	1833	Ireland	Cheltenham	Farmer.
Leslie, John S	Con. 6, lot 18	1863	Canada	Georgetown	"
Leslie, George	Con. 6, lot 20	1823	England	"	"
Lindsay, John	Tullamore	1851	Canada	Tullamore	Merchant.
Moore, Joseph	Con. 5, lot 3	1856	"	Huttonville	Farmer.
Mothersill, Joseph	Con. 5, W., lot 20	1835	"	Alton	"
Martin, William	Con. 2, W., lot 10	1846	England	Brampton	"
Mino, John L	Huttonville	1855	Canada	Huttonville	Saw Mill.
Middleton, James	Stanley Mills	1870	"	Stanley Mills	Farmer.

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Mitchell, John	Con. 6, lot 34	1875	"	Mono Road	Merchant.
McArthur, Peter	Con. 2, E., lot 21	1830	Scotland	Mayfield	Farmer.
McKee, Alexander	Con. 6, lot 26	1825	Ireland	Sandhill	"
McClure, Samuel	Con. 6, lots 1-2-3	1827	"	Huttonville	"
McKechnie, Archibald	Con. 1, E., lot 32	1850	Canada	Claude	Teacher.
Nellis, Alexander	Con. 6	1873	"	Norval	"
Newhouse, Mary	Con. 1, lot 23	1856	"	Campbell's Cross	"
Ollerhead, William	Con. 4, lot 9	1875	England	Brampton	Farmer.
Pearen, Joseph	Con. 2, W., lot 5	1834	"	"	Blacksmith.
Petch, Benjamin	Con. 6, lot 22	1823	Canada	Glenwilliams	Farmer.
Plewis, Janet	Salmonville	1859	England	Salmonville	Prop. Salmonville Mills & P.M.
Patteson, William	Con. 2, E., lot 18	1874	Canada	Edmonton	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Pickering, Harland	Con. 2, W., lot 7	1861	England	Brampton	Farmer.
Pickering, Jeremish	Con. 2, E., lot 4	1850	Canada	"	"
Raine Robert	Con. 6, E., lot 17	1834	England	Tullamore	"
Robinson, Charles	Con. 1, W., lot 3	1835	Canada	Claude	Physician.
Ridd, John	Con. 6, W., lot 2	1876	England	Brampton	Farmer.
Stephens, Thomas	Con. 1, lot 26	1853	Canada	Campbell's Cross	"
Sommerville, Robert	Con. 6, lot 9	1866	Scotland	Stanley's Mills	"
Smith, Ellen	Con. 1, lot 3	1876	Canada	Woodhill	"
Spiers, Peter	Con. 4, E., lot 18	1847	"	Mayfield	"
Sinclair, Neil	Cheltenham	1857	"	Cheltenham	Merchant.
Spiers, Adam	Con, 4, lot 19	1834	Scotland	Mayfield	Farmer.
Spiers, Robert	Con. 3, lot 20	1834	"	"	"
Smith, Donald	Con. 1, lot 32	1839	Canada	Claude	"
Sanderson, John	Con. 1, W., lot 29	1838	"	"	Butcher.
Smith, John	Con. 1, E., lot 31	1832	Scotland	"	Farmer.
Sharp, Thomas	Con. 2, W., lot 8	1828	"	Brampton	[Sheep, &c.
Snell, Jos. G	Con. 1, E., lot 14	1849	Canada	Edmonton	Farmer, Raiser of Blood Hogs,
Snell, J. C	Con. 1, E., lot 15	1840	"	"	" " "
Spalding, Charles D	Con. 2, lot 32	1873	"	Claude	Miller.
Standing, Robert	Con. 2, lot 34	1853	"	"	Farmer.
Tracey, J. S	Cheltenham	1832	Ireland	Cheltenham	Hotel Keeper.
Trimble, George	Con. 1, lot 28	1849	Canada	Campbell's Cross	"
Vernon, J	Con. 5, E., lot 10	1831	"	Stanley Mills	Farmer.
Watson, John	Con. 5, E., lot 1	1826	Scotland	Grahamsville	"
Wiggins, John	Con. 1, E., lot 13	1809	Ireland	Brampton	"
Watson, Richard	Con. 1, E., lot 11	1848	Canada	"	"
Watson, Benjamin	Con. 1, E., lot 15	1830	"	Edmonton	"
Whitehead, Wm, J.P	Con. 2, W., lot 4	1831	Scotland	Brampton	"
Watson, Alex	Con. 5, E., lot 1	1840	Canada	Grahamsville	"
Watson, Nicholas	Con. 2, W., lot 16	1841	"	Edmonton	"
Ward, William	Con. 4, W., lot 34	1852	England	Kilmannagh	"
Walker, T. C	Con. 1, W., lot 25	1842	Canada	Claude	Teacher.
Wilson, George	Con. 4, W., lot 34	1839	"	Cheltenham	Farmer.
Willis, Richard	Con. 2, W., lot 1	1832	Ireland	Brampton	"

TOWNSHIP OF ALBION.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Anderson, John	Con. 2, lot 10	1876	Canada	Sand Hill	Farmer.
Armstrong, Ebenezer	Con. 10, lot 18	1851	Scotland	Castledery	"
Arthur, John	Bolton	1876	Canada	Albion	Photographer.
Burton, Robert	Con. 5, lot 15	1852	"	"	Farmer.
Bolton, L. R	James Street	1831	"	"	Notary Public, Reeve, &c.
Bolton, J. N	King Street	1846	Indianna	"	Printer.
Brooks, Charles	Con. 8, lot 12	1873	Canada	Coventry	Builder.
Bowes, George	Con. 8, lot 12	1854	"	"	Farmer.
Brandon, Ebenezer	Con. 9, lot 14	1876	"	Castledery	"
Bowes, John	Con 8, lot 13	1865	"	Coventry	"
Bowes, William	Con. 9, lot 16	1854	"	Castledery	"
Bolton, Angus	Con. 8, lot 15	1845	England	Coventry	"
Buist, William S	Bolton	1865	Canada	Albion	Woolen and Lumber Mills.
Coats, George	Bolton	1850	England	"	Blacksmith.
Clarkson, Robert	Con. 4, lot 11	1847	"	Macville	Farmer.
Campbell, Robert	Con. 6, lot 27	1873	United States	Palgrave	Farmer amd Saw Mills.
Colley, John	Con. 8, lot 16	1839	England	Castledery	Farmer.
Callaghan, Daniel	Con. 4, lot 18		Canada	Albion	"
Copeland Thomas	Con. 3, lot 16	1875	"	Mackville	"
Caldwell, William	Con. 5, lot 3	1867	"	Albion	"
Devins, William	Con. 4, lot 1	1868	"	Gribbin	"
Dean, Francis	Con. 3, lot 7	1876	"	Macville	"
Dixon, W. J	Queen Street	1870	"	Albion	Proprietor Ontario Hotel.
Dick, William	Foundry Street	1868	"	"	Bolton Agricultural Works.
Dodds, Albert	King and Eliza Street	1872	"	"	Carriage Mnnufacturer.
Donaghy, James	Con. 2, lot 15	1850	Ireland	Mono Road	Farmer.
Downey, William	Con. 8, lot 16	1869	Canada	Castledery	"
Downey, Henry, Jr	Con. 9, lot 15	1867	"	"	"
Davidson, Piercy	Con. 2, lot 6	1856	England	Tullamore	"
Dalziel, Adam	Con. 2, lot 5	1874	Canada	"	"
Duggan, Reid	Mono Mills	1844	"	Mono Mills	Proprietor Commercial Hotel.
Elliott, Joseph	Con. 1, lot 14	1843	"	Mono Road	Farmer.
Edwards, William	Con 4, lot 7	1836	Ireland	Albion	"
Evans, George T	Bolton	1854	Canada	"	Deputy Post Master.
Fisher, Thomas	Queen Street	1871	"	"	General Merchant.
Graham, Archibald	King Street	1876	"	"	Pump Maker.
Gowen, William	Con. 7, lot 27	1835	England	Palgrave	Farmer.
Garbutt David	Con. 7, lot 20	1857	"	Castledery	"
Goodfellow, William	Con. 4, lot 10	1832	Scotland	Macville	"
Godbolt, Robert	Con. 7, lot 9	1852	Canada	Castledery	"
Harper, James	Bolton	1858	"	Albion	Laborer.
Harper, Henry	Con. 7, lot 13	1834	Ireland	"	Farmer.
Hull, Thomas	Con. 2, lot 9	1869	Canada	Macville	"
Harper, Thomas	Con. 5, lot 9	1840	Ireland	"	"
Hull, William	Con. 3, lot 9	1875	Canada	"	"
Henry, Jarvis	Con. 3, lot 5	1832	Ireland	"	"
Harrison, —	Con. 3, lot 17	1847	England	"	"
Jameson, William F	Con. 8, lot 13	1831	Ireland	Castledery	"
Jones, George, Sr	Con. 7. lot 16	1849	England	"	Blacksmith and Farmer.
Jessop, William	Con. 9, lot 21	1876	Canada	Mount Wolfe	Farmer.
Logan, William	Con. 9, lot 23	1862	Ireland	"	"
Lougheed, George	Con. 5, lot 18	1876	Canada	Albion	Farmer and Hoop Maker.
Laughlin, William	Con. 4, lot 3	1835	"	Gribbin	Farmer.
Lawrence, R	Mono Mills	1842	"	Mono Mills	Physician, &c.
Mellow, John	Con. 5, lot 17	1846	"	Castledery	Farmer and Lumberman.
Munsie, Alexander	Con. 4, lot 10	1841	Scotland	Mackvllle	Farmer.
Moore, William R	Con. 6, lot 10	1874	Ireland	Albion	"
Morrison, William	Con. 7, lot 10	1866	"	"	"
Monkman, James	Con. 8, lot 17	1834	Canada	Castledery	"
Martin, C. A	Bolton	1861	Isle of Man	Albion	Cutter and Tailor.
Monkman, William	Con. 8, lot 18	1875	Canada	Castledery	Framer and Builder.
McCabe, Alexander	Con. 6, lot 15	1834	Ireland	"	Farmer and Stock raiser.
McCabe, Henry F	Con. 11, lot 23	1837	"	Mount Wolf	Farmer.
McGilveray, Peter	Con. 4, lot 22	1871	Scotland	Locktown	Miller.
McBride, James	Con. 1, lot 27	1834	"	Caledon East	Farmer.
Nattress, Jonathan W	Con. 5, lot 10		Canana	Mackville	"
Nixon, Henry	Con. 1, lot 13	1824	England	Mono Road	"
Noble, William	Con. 7, lot 15	1836	Ireland	Castledery	"
Noble, Chistopher	Con. 7, lot 15	1858	"	"	"
Norris, Charles	Con. 8, lot 21	1856	England	"	"
O'Reily, John	Con. 4, lot 1	1857	Canada	Albion	"
Pearcy, David	Queen Street	1872	"	"	Harness Maker.
Phillips, William	Con. 7, lot 9	1856	Ireland	"	Farmer and Carpenter.
Peacock, George	Caledon East	1872	Canada	Caledon East	Carriage Maker, Painter, Trmr.
Robb, Thomas	Con. 7, lot 24	1871	"	Castledery	Farmer and Agent.
Riddell, James	Con. 5, E½ lot 13	1854	Ireland	"	Farmer.
Rustor, James	Con. 10, lot 18	1837	England	"	"
Rustor, George	Con. 9, lot 20	1870	Canada	Mount Wolf	"
Robinson, John	Con. 9, lot 21	1857	"	"	"
Robb, Samuel	Con. 7, lot 20	1852	Ireland	Albion	"
Rutherford, Jr., J	Con. 4, lot 18	1869	United States	Mackville	"
Rowntree, David	Mono Road	1875	Etobicoke	Mono Road	Hotel Keeper.
Rutherford, S. D	Con. 7, lots 18, 19	1871	United States	Castledery	Farmer.
Robb, Robert	Con. 7, lot 21	1868	Canada	Palgrave	"
Roadhouse, Silas T	Con. 6, lot 22	1868	"	"	"
Rowlley, John	Con. 7, lot 22	1837	England	"	"
Rutherford, Henry A	Con. 8, lot 13	1854	Canada	Castledery	"
Roadhouse, Eli	Con. 8, lot 15	1865	"	"	Blacksmith and Farmer.
Roadhouse, J. N	Con. 8, lot 19	1876	"	"	Farmer.
Regner, John	Con. 8, lot 10	1839	Ireland	Coventry	Post Master.

TOWNSHIP OF ALBION.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Robinson, George	Con. 9, lot 16	1855	Canada	Castledery	Farmer.
Roadhouse, W. C.	Con. 9, lot 22	1862	"	Mount Wolf	"
Shore, Richard	Con. 4, lot 13	1837	"	Mackville	Farmer, Reeve, &c.
Swinerton, Samuel	Con. 8, lot 11	1831	Ireland	Coventry	Farmer, Magistrate, &c.
Stewart, Samuel	Con. 7, lot 10	1868	Canada	Albion	Farmer.
Steel, John	Con. 8, lot 22	1871	England	Mount Wolf	"
Shaw, David	Con. 5, lot 5	1875	Canada	Albion	"
Sparrow, Wm	Con. 3, lot 16	1848	Ireland	Mackville	"
Smith, George	King Street	1857	Scotland	Albion	Painter.
Switzer, John C	King & Nancy Streets	1838	Canada	"	Bailiff, Auctioneers, &c.
Stork, James	King & James Streets	1854	England	"	Druggist, and Treas. S. Board.
Strong, Henry, J. P.	Con. 2, lot 5	1850	Ireland	Tullamore	Farmer.
Stewart, James	Con. 5, lot 10	1854	"	Albion	"
Taylor, Joseph	Con. 7, lot 11	1834	"	"	"
Taylor, Frank	Con. 4, lot 9	1871	Canada	Mackville	"
Trimble, John	Con. 7, lot 16	1876	"	Castledery	Framer and Builder.
Verner, George	Con. 6, lot 20	1852	Ireland	Albion	Farmer.
Wandley, Samuel	Con. 9, lot 17	1841	England	Castledery	"
Williamson Robert, P.S.	Con. 7, lot 6	1856	"	Albion	"
Westerville, Samuel B.	James Street	1837	Canada	"	Teacher.
Wylie, Robert	Con. 7, lot 26	1872	England	Palgrave	Blacksmith and Farmer.
Wallace, John	Con. 7, lot 15	1856	Ireland	Castledery	Merchant.
Wilson, Henry	Con 9, lot 12 and 13	1843	"	Coventry	Farmer.
Watson, George C.	Nancy Street	1854	Canada	Albion	Grain Dealer and Contractor.
Wadsworth, John A.	Queen Street	1874	"	"	Tailor.

TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Atkinson, George	Con. 3, lot 20	1841	Ireland	Caledon	Farmer.
Allison, Samuel	Con. 6, lot 4	1862	Canada	Caledon East	Physician.
Barber, P. M.	Orangeville	1869	"	Orangeville	Barrister, &c.
Bell, D.	Con. 3, lot 16	1828	"	Caledon	Lumber Merchant.
Burnett, John.	Con. 4, lot 8	1855	"	Belfountain	Farmer.
Bush, T. J	Con. 5, lot 10	1849	"	"	"
Barber, William	Bellfountain	1854	"	"	"
Blair, Peter	Con. 5, lot 9	1850	United States.	"	"
Bracken, Henry	Con. 8, lot 5	1848	Canada	Caledon East	"
Clark, William	Con. 1, lot 18	1831	"	Caledon	"
Coals, F. D.	Alton	1872	"	Alton	Cooper.
Cunnington, Jacob	Con. 4, lot 4	1852	Co. of Peel	Caledon East	Farmer.
Dodds, John L.	Caledon	1842	Canada	Alton	Hotel Keeper, Farmer, Bailiff,
Dick, A.	Alton	1839	"	Caledon	Gentleman. [Constable.
Egan, Rev. John J.	Con. 2, lot 7	1862	Ireland	Caldwell	R. C. Clergyman.
Fead, J. S.	Orangeville	1856	Canada	Orangeville	Solicitor, &c.
Faulkner, George	Con. 1 West, lot 18x19	1831	Ireland	Caledon	Farmer.
Green, Charles	Con. 1, lot 7	1842	Canada	Caldwell	"
Gertley E.	Alton	1875	"	Alton	Hotel Keeper.
Graham, James	Con. 2, lot 2	1863	Ireland	Claude	Farmer.
Graham, David	Con. 1 West, lot 1	1856	"	"	Manufacturer.
Hillock, George	Charleston	1862	"	Caledon	Agent.
Hogg, James M.	"	1870	Canada	"	Contractor, &c.
Hunter, William	Con. 4, lot 12	1837	"	Cateract	Farmer.
Herring, Noah	Con. 5, lot 10	1856	United States.	Belfountain	Teacher S. S. No. 4.
Harris, Isaac, J. P	Con. 1 West, lot 15	1829	Ireland	Caledon	Merchant & Farmer.
Harris, T. S.	Alton	1871	Canada	Alton	Cooper.
Harkies, George	Con. 8, West ½ lot 1	1857	"	Mono Mills	Farmer.
Jackes, C.	Orangeville	1869	"	Orangeville	Solicitor, &c.
Jackson, Robert	Con. 6, lot 16	1863	"	Mono Mills	Farmer.
Lee, William F	Con. 5, lot 7	1820	"	Caledon East	"
Lennox, Donald	Con. 2, lot 14	1834	"	Caledon	"
Middleton, W. J.	Orangeville	1836	"	Orangeville	Hotel Keeper.
Munroe & Townsend	"			"	Publishers *Advertiser*.
McQuarrie, James	Con. 4, lots 15, 16, 17	1837	"	Caledon	Farmer.
McKinnon, Archibald	Con 5, 11x12	1820	United States.	Caledon East	"
McKinnon, D. C.	Charleston	1830	Canada	Caledon	Hotel Keeper.
McKinnon, A.	"	1871	"	"	Physician.
McKitrick Brothers	Orangeville			Orangeville	
McLaren, Alexander	Con. 4, lot 5	1820	Canada	Grange	Farmer.
McFaul, Rev. Alexander	Charleston	1858	Ireland	Caledon	Minister.

TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON.—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
McKinnon, D.	Alton	1869	Canada	Alton	Prop. McKinnon's Mills.
McHugh, Thomas M.	Con. 6, East lot 2	1855	Co. Peel	Caledon East	Teacher.
McCarthy, M.	Orangeville	1861	Ireland	Orangeville	Solicitor, &c.
Nixon, Jacob	Con. 5, lot 2	1865	Co. Peel	Caledon East	Farmer.
Pattulo & Scott	Orangeville	1863 8	Canada	Orangeville	Barristers, &c.
Parsons, John	Con. 6, lot 3	1847	"	Caledon East	Builder & Contractor.
Pearen, Henry	Caledon East	1842	England	"	Insurance Agent.
Riddell, James.	Con. 6, lot 4	1850	Canada	"	Boot & Shoe Maker.
Richardson, Wm.	Con. 5, Lot 15	1876	England	Alton	Farmer.
Ryan, Michell.	Brampton	1872	Canada	Brampton	Blacksmith.
Speers, Alexander	Con. 3, East Lot 21	1841	Ireland	Mono Mills	Farmer.
Shannon, William	Con. 5, lot 15	1845	Canada	"	Teacher.
Scott, John	Con. 2, lot 8	1842	"	Caldwell	Miller.
Stubbs, Wm.	Charleston	1848	"	Caledon	Vet. Surgeon.
Tate, George	Orangeville	1870	"	Orangeville	Livery Stables.
Vogan, Joseph	Caledon	1862	Ireland	Caledon	Hotel Keeper & Blacksmith.

GORE OF TORONTO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Armstrong, Adam	Con. 7, lot 13	1841	England	Malton	Farmer.
Andrews, Robert	Con. 7, lot 6	1869	"	Richview	"
Bland, John, Jr.	Con. 8, lot 9	1833	"	Castlemore	"
Bland, George	Con. 10, lot 7	1858	"	"	"
Bowman, James	Con. 9, lot 1	1859	Canada	Humber	"
Burrell, R. W.	Con. 7, lot 11	1853	United States.	Stanley Mills	Miller and Farmer.
Burrell, Austin	Con. 8, lot 11	1845	England	"	"
Craven, James, J.P.	Con. 11, lot 16	1843	"	Coleraine	Farmer.
Clarkson, William	Con. 8, lot 5	1858	"	Woodhill	"
Cooke, James	Con. 7, lots 11 and 12	1862	Canada	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Duck, Peter	Clareville	1849	"	Humber	Hotel Keeper.
Dobson, Thomas	Cons. 9 and 10, lot 3	1833	England	"	Farmer.
Devins, Isaac	Con. 11, lot 14	1868	Canada	"	"
Davis, John	Con. 7, lot 5	1845	"	Richview	"
Elcoat, William	Con. 9, lot 7	1863	"	Humber	"
Figg, Joseph	Con. 7, lot 8	1842	England	Woodhill	"
Foster, William	Con. 9, lot 6	1867	Canada	Humber	"
Foster, Thomas	Con. 9, lot 6	1869	"	"	"
Gardam, William	Con. 7, lot 3	1866	Scotland	Grahamsville	"
Grant, Alexander	Con. 9, lot 15	1833	"	Gribbin	Merchant.
Graham, Thomas	Con. 7, lot 4	1862	Canada	Richview	Farmer.
Hart, John	Con. 12, lot 17	1852	"	Tormore	"
Hewgill, David	Con. 10, lot 5	1832	England	Humber	Farmer and Builder.
Hunweck, William	Con. 7, lot 15	1868	"	Grahamsville	Hotel Keeper.
Kersey, William	Con. 11, lot 13	1871	Canada	Coleraine	Farmer.
Kelley, Margaret	Con. 10, lot 17	1844	Ireland	Gribbin	"
Lawson, Joseph	Con. 8, lot 4	1837	Canada	Woodhill	"
Lansdell, Alfred R.	Con. 9, lot 4	1838	England	Humber	"
Lawrence, John R.	Con. 9, lot 2	1855	Canada	"	"
Lawrence, Isaac W.	Con. 9, lot 2	1861	"	"	"
Mair, James, Jr.	Con. 10, lot 16	1853	England	Castlemore	"
Mason, William	Con. 8, lot 6	1851	"	Woodhill	"
McVean, Archibald	Con. 8, lot 7	1820	Scotland	"	"
McAdams, —	Con. 9, lot 13	1846	East Indies	Castlemore	"
Nattress, Thomas	Con. 10, lot 4	1831	England	Humber	"
Pearin, Thomas	Con. 7, lot 8	1851	Canada	Stanley Mills	"
Porter, William	Con. 9, lot 14	1860	"	Humber	"
Pyke, Thomas	Con. 8, lot 5	1864	England	Woodhill	"
Peacock, William	Con. 7, lot 15	1851	"	Grahamsville	"
Robinson, Robert	Con. 7, lot 1	1837	Ireland	Tormore	Vet. Surgeon.
Robinson, Abel	Con. 10, lot 7	1874	Canada	Humber	Farmer and Builder.
Splane, Joseph	Con. 12, lot 16	1841	Ireland	Coleraine	Farmer.
Smith, John	Con. 7, lot 10	1871	Scotland	Stanley Mills	"
Sleightholm, Francis	Con. 9, lot 5	1829	England	Humber	"
Shields, Alexander	Con. 7, lot 7	1855	Scotland	Malton	"
Shaw, James	Con. 7, lot 14	1830	United States	Tullamore	"
Taylor, William	Con. 9, lot 12	1829	Ireland	Castlemore	"
Tomlinson, David	Con. 7, lot 10	1820	Canada	Malton	"
Tindall, John	Con. 7, lot 1	1850	England	Grahamsville	"
Taylor, John	Con. 7, N.D., lot 12	1854	"	Stanley Mills	Reeve of the Gore, Farmer.
Wall, Frank W.	Con. 7, lot 9	1874	Canada	Stanley Mills	Farmer.



The historic Quebec Conference of representative Statesmen from the various Provinces of British North America, gathered together to formulate the principles upon which the British North America Act was founded. This Act resulted in a united Dominion of Canada on July 1st, 1867.

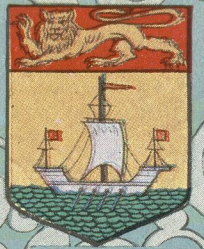
See Key to names of Statesmen on page 1A

SPRING AND SUMMER 1927







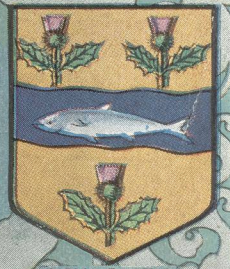






THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** EASTERN LIMITED

TORONTO



stylish model of transparent mohair braid. Wide drooping brim turns up at back, and is edged with soft silk velvet. Around the crown is a narrow fold of the velvet, and at the side are three silk rosettes in floral effect, with leaves of crushed velvet. This trimming is lovely—the coloring of the rosettes harmonizes perfectly with the hat, and the crushed leaves are soft and pretty. **Oakwood brown, Copen blue, sand, crabapple, black. Head size 22 inches. Price delivered..... $3.35**





braid, and draped sectional crown of faille silk. Brim is cut short at back and bound with ribbon at the edge. Around the crown is a band of wide grosgrain ribbon, finished with short streamers at side. A youthful and becoming style—one of the very prettiest—and certain to be a favorite everywhere. **Comes in two-tone colorings: phantom red with black; wild honey with sand; Copen blue with grey; and also in solid black. Head size 21¾ inches. Price del'd... $3.98**

Lovely Hat with Ostrich

33-105 Fashion favors this type of hat for wear with the new Spring styles in suits, dresses or coats. It is one of the popular close-fitting models—the fancy creased crown of azure straw braid, and the narrow soft-roll brim of faille silk. Nothing could be more effective than the scroll trimming of faille silk, appliqued with floss stitching across front of crown. At side is a fluffy ostrich mount in color to match the silk. **Sand crown with Copen blue brim and trimming; rosewood with black; wild honey with sand; black with Copen blue. Head size 21 inches. Price del'd... $3.98**

See Pages 48 to 57 for other Styles in Millinery



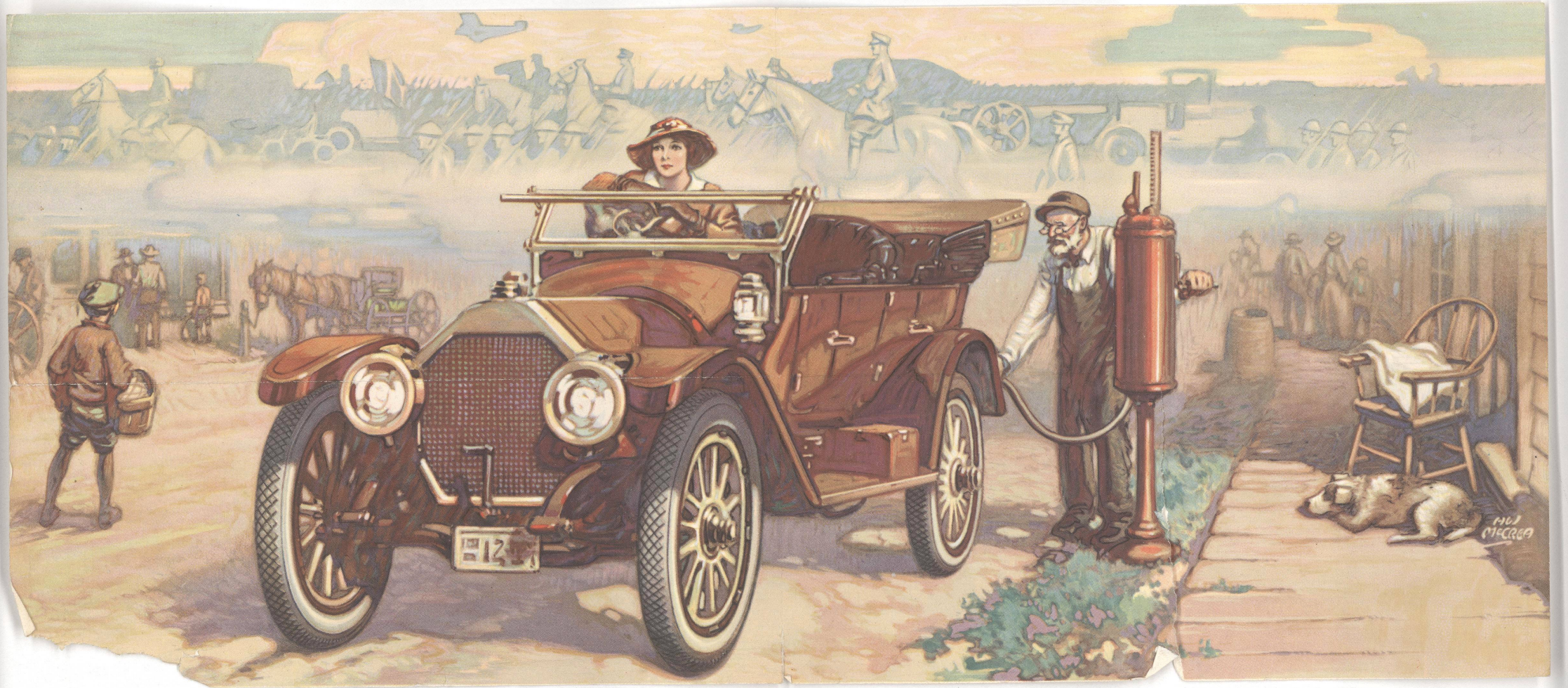


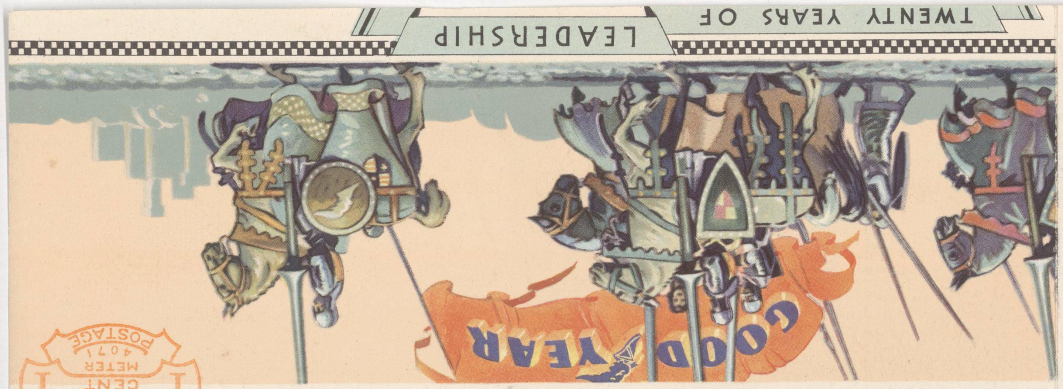
Tailored Hat with Ribbon

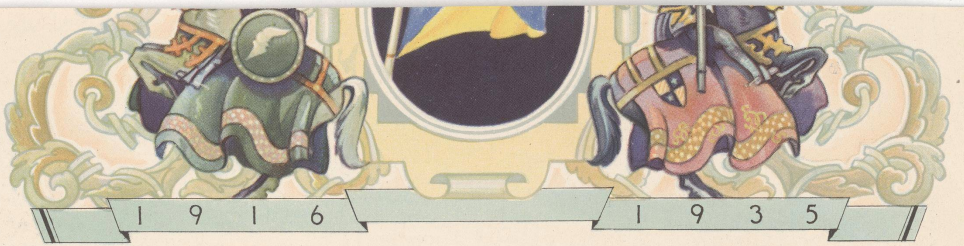
33-106 Smartest New York style is shown in this tailored hat—a simple model intended for everyday and for Sport wear. It is made from Milan hemp straw braid—the high crown in the new creased style, and the narrow brim turned up at back and down in front. Trimmed with band and tailored bow of grosgrain ribbon, and has ribbon binding around edge of brim. Any young woman will like this hat—its becoming lines and good quality will appeal. **Rosewood, Copen blue, wild honey, sand, black. Head size 22 inches. Price del'd... $2.75**

See Pages 48 to 57 for other Styles in Millinery

Turn to Page 244 for Handy Index







TWENTY YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

Leadership in itself doesn't mean much to you when you are buying something.

You are more concerned with ***the reasons back of that leadership.*** Those reasons make you buy because you know that they have made thousands of people before you buy that same article and that they must be good reasons.

This is the 20th year of leadership for Goodyear Tires. Beginning with 1916 it has been true each year that More People Ride On Goodyear Tires Than On Any Other Kind.

The reasons for this are simple and clear.

Away back in 1916 . . . in the midst of the world war . . . car owners discovered that Goodyears gave them in greatest measure the three things they sought in tires . . . (1) Long mileage, (2) Safety, and (3) Freedom from road-trouble.

With each succeeding year those Goodyear qualities have become even more pronounced until to-day Goodyears not only are giving extremely long mileage but they are having amazingly little road-trouble and they are helping people to drive with maximum safety to themselves and others.

The reasons that have given Goodyears 20 years of leadership are the very best reasons you could have for buying them. And you'll find our Goodyears priced at popular levels . . . in fact, as low as any tire you would consider using.