

brought people to the village occasionally, for letters and newspapers did not come with any great frequency. Postage was high in those days and not prepaid. Often it took all the available money in Bon Accord to pay the postage on a letter from Scotland.

The Scotch settlers of North Nichol, like many of the better class of English speaking emigrants elsewhere, kept up the good old country custom of giving names to their farms. Thus Tbos. Mair's place was called Bellfield, Wm. Mackie's Beech Hill, John Brockie's Irvineside, A. D. Fordyce's Leseraigie, David Henderson's Delacher, Chas. Michie's Curry Howell, Alex. Smith's, Glenlammond, Chas. Allan's Strathallan, Wm. Buist's Beechwood, Wm. Clark's Woodcot, James Perry's Woodside, and so on. Wherever such names have been bestowed they should be preserved: they give or help to give, individuality and local color to the homes of the people, much more so than do numbered lots and concessions, though these may be more convenient from a business standpoint.

Fergus and Vicinity

I.

Survey of Wellington

(An interesting sketch of the County Base Line by Col. David McRae, of Guelph.)

Wellington is a strangely shaped county—with some rectangular and some irregular townships. The story of the making of our county is one yet to be told, but the special intention of this article is to give the reader a general idea of the way the townships came to be in their present shape and the reasons annexed thereto. The Indians were the original owners, and the bargains the Indians made with our Canadian people determined the angle at which most of our farms and fences run. Parkman tells that this peninsula between the great Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario was occupied by two distinct peoples; the Hurons or Wyandots, including the Dionondadies or Tobacco Nation and the Neutral Nation who occupied the northern shores of Lake Erie and the Niagara peninsula. The Hurons were the allies of the French and the enemies of the Iroquois or Six Nations, who lived