

connects Petrolia with the main line of the Sarnia Branch of the G.W.R. at Wyoming. The northern townships of this County are more settled than those previously described, and contain some very fine farms, the soil being sandy, clay loam, and gravelly.

THE SCOTCH FARMERS IN CANADA.

(From the "Chatham Banner.")

We are indebted to J. G. Charteris, Esq., for a copy of a Dumfries paper, containing a full report of the speech of Mr. Robert W. Gordon, one of the Scotch Tenant Farmers who visited our County in October, 1880. Mr. Gordon's report to his friends in Dumfries is very full, and contains much information—in this respect being the best we have seen. We make a few extracts:—

"From London we passed through Bothwell to Chatham, then along Lake Erie shore to Blenheim and Thamesville, and thence to Ingersoll. *Soil of almost any quality* can be got on this route, from forest lands at £2, to magnificent deep clay and sand loams worth from £15 to £25 per acre. The Indian corn grows here luxuriantly, yielding from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Fall (or autumn) wheat, clover for seed, and roots are the principal crops. The farmers are making experiments in growing sugar beet, which if successful will return them £40 per acre. They are promised by a company £1 per ton for the roots delivered at drying kilns erected from five to ten miles apart. The pulp when dried is forwarded to the sugar factory; and as they estimate they can grow on this land from 40 to 50 tons per acre, the success of the experiment is looked for anxiously. Orchards are also a feature of this district, particularly along Lake Erie shore. Making Ingersoll and Woodstock our headquarters, we drove to Paris, Brantford, East Zorra, Norwich, Durham and Simcoe. *This is a great dairy district*, the cows being almost entirely of the native breed, although some have a dash of shorthorn in them. Well-managed cheese factories stud the district, which collect the milk night and morning with their own carts. They are owned generally by a company of the farmers themselves, who put in a manager and remunerate him either in cheese or a percentage on the year's sales in money. The expenses are deducted at balancing time, and each farmer gets an equivalent of money in proportion to the quantity of milk he supplied to the factory. In this way a much more uniform make for the whole district is secured, and consequently a higher price. One factory was making one ton per day, and another 15 cwt. Unfortunately some of the managers had sold their season's make of cheese at 3½d. per pound, a very unremunerative price, but before we left it had risen to 5½d. This will encourage dealers to give a good price for next season's make. *Fruit is grown here also in abundance*; the soil is very variable and suited to all kinds of crops. We came across an Osage orange fence when near Lake Erie, which grows so close so quickly, and is of such a prickly nature, that all further difficulty in the matter of permanent