

and ashes. I am giving you these facts to put before you a birds-eye-view of the development of this section in which we are meeting to show what wonderful strides we have been making. That first thirty years belongs to the farmers as the producers of those two marketable articles, timber and ashes. The ashes were sent across the line, sometimes they were more or less reduced to potashes and so on and the timber floated down these streams to Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. After the war of 1812-14 we come to the next thirty years of the agricultural development of this section — to 1844. Now, they had cleared around this Bay sufficient land to enable them to grow grain, and in place of solid forests we had extensive fields where wheat and oats and other grain crops were grown. The farmers had taken quite a decided move forward and they were beginning to ship from along the bay and along the St. Lawrence large quantities of grain; and wheat was then the great marketable article. Those were days when wheat was king here in Ontario just as wheat is king to-day in Manitoba and the North West. Now from the crude forest products to grain was quite a step in advance. Then we move on to the next generation from 1844 to 1874 and perhaps this period will appeal to a great many of you who come from other sections. It was during that period that the great movement set in from England from Scotland and Ireland. After the close of the great Napoleonic wars in the Old Country the regiments in the Old Country were disbanded and sent home and homes had to be found for a great many of them and large numbers of these soldiers were sent to this country, and following in their track came a steady stream; Scotchmen, Irishmen

and Englishmen came across the ocean in small sailing vessels, and up the St. Lawrence, around the Bay of Quinte and along beyond and began the settlements to the north and west of the old original settlements. The coming in of these old country settlers made quite an important change in the agriculture of this Province. The Old Countryman as a rule is very fond of stock. I don't know whether the thought has struck you or not but if you go to London in England as a centre and draw a circle of say two or three hundred miles from that you will surround practically all of the original homes of the best cattle, sheep, swine, and horses that we know to-day. In the northern part of France and Germany, in England and Scotland and part of Ireland, in that little north western section of the European Continent we have the original homes of nearly all the best pure bred strains of live stock. So, as these old country settlers began to come over in a steady stream from the Old Land they brought with them into our agriculture a new element, that is a love for fine high class stock. To that period we date back the beginning of our short horn industry, our best breeds of horses, our best sheep, our best breeds of swine. So coming up to the third generation we have advanced from the grain growing condition to the live stock condition. That brings us down to 1874. Then from there on to 1904 to the thirty years we have just passed through we have added a further development; we have had the development of our dairying industry, the wonderful development of our fruit industry and I think we have had a fairly good development of our honey industry. If it belongs anywhere it belongs to that last generation. We have been raising step by step in the