

in Upper Canada (now Ontario), preferring to remain under the Royal Standard. They settled along the rivers and lakes of the southern portion. They brought little with them beyond a love for British law and British institutions; but while they were able to develop an agricultural wealth very slowly, they laid the foundations of what is to-day perhaps the most loyal section of the whole British Empire. At the close of the Continental wars some 30 years later, in 1816, there began a trek of British colonists that sent a steady stream into Ontario for 50 years and more—English, Scottish, Irish—forming settlements which for many years maintained their identity and reproduced the customs, manners, dress, and language of the old lands. Of recent years, however, these distinctions have largely disappeared, and the people of the province have become more homogeneous. The introduction of live stock came with these over-sea immigrants. Nature has done much to assist the rearing of live stock. Clear air, clean water, and rich pasture grasses are to be found there. The result is that there has grown up on the farms of Ontario the most successful lot of stock breeders to be found in any one section of the Continent. You will find there all the British breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and, in addition, some Continental varieties. Ontario is the ideal home for the British stockman who is seeking a home elsewhere. Our breeders have the home market, all the other provinces and also many of the large States of the Union to which to send their surplus product. And many of the most successful and well-to-do breeders of Ontario got their training on the farms of the British Isles. British breeders of live stock are well acquainted with Ontario breeders, some of whom are amongst the largest importers of stock to North America.

Dairying, which has been developed to so great an extent, and which is peculiarly suited to Eastern Ontario, traces back to the Scottish farmers and the Ayrshire cows which they brought out in the early days.

A glance at the map of Ontario will lead to the conclusion that it must be varied in soil and climate—it has a long irregular coast line, and also has a variation in surface elevation. The result is that it is adapted to all sorts of field production. All kinds of live stock flourish; grains and grasses can be grown to perfection; but perhaps fruit indicates this variety of production better than anything else. Apples of first quality grow everywhere over the southern part, while peaches can be grown in the open air anywhere along the lake fronts from Toronto on the east to a point well up along the east shore line of Lake Huron, a distance of over 300 miles. Plums, cherries, grapes, and small fruits are grown in large quantities in different sections. Even tobacco has become a staple crop in two or three counties. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a wide choice