of Haldimand, Norfolk, Wentworth, and Welland were largely settled by Americans from New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania."
"The influx of immigrants," says a writer, "took place across the Niagara River even up to the London District." It is declared that " the Quakers, Mennonites and Tunkers and such settlers from the United States, while a pacific and desirable element, yet held principles entirely at variance with those of the Loyalists."
"The Pennsylvania Dutch opened up Waterloo district and were joined by Mennonites."
"The eastern townships in the Province of Quebec were occupied by an industrious and intelligent class of Americans."

Even later, a much less desirable class of Americans came to Ontario. These were squatters, frequenters of the wayside taverns, with children unclad, and their parents utterly illiterate. They were profane, dishonest and irreligious. They are strongly spoken of by Talbot, Me'Taggart, Bennycastle, Mrs. Moodie and other writers; and yet from such materials, by the aid of the school and the church, were some parts of the Dominion built up.

We rely in western Canada on the same intensity of conviction on the part of loyal Canadians as there was in the days of yore. We have advantages of education and religion that the early Canadians had not. We have now an immensely stronger Canadianism than ever existed before. The foreigners are attracted now as never before by the strong Canadian sentiment in all parts of the country and want to be with us.

If Ontario with much greater early disadvantages has become so loyal, and so true, shall not we as a nation lift up our hanners and stand as steadfast British Canadians from Sydney to Victoria? Hear the words of our late Laureate, and we may read into them any kind of Imperialism we wish:-


