

grades of Agricultural work. First of all it was a very crude condition, then we got onto the higher level of grain growing, then a step higher into a line of the production of pure breeds of stock and later we have gone into those specialities of butter, cheese, fruit and honey, so that now we have become, so far as agriculture is concerned, a community producing these specialities, and hence it is that we have to-day not simply the old agricultural society of forty or sixty years ago which was a comprehensive society taking in everything and looking after everything, but we have found it advisable and in fact necessary that all these lines of special work require their organizations to help and assist; and so we have developed the Fruit Growers Association, and so we have developed these various Live Stock Associations and so you have developed also the Bee-Keepers' Association with which you are interested; and the question of course that would next naturally propound itself to one considering this, is, what will the next thirty years do? Are we going to specialize still further or make still more rapid progress in development in the lines we are following out? We are on longer a grain producing country. It would be very foolish on our part to think the agriculturalist should be made to depend in any particular on the production of grain. Grain growing now is an important feature of our work simply as it helps to build up one of the higher industries. I suppose we shall always continue to be one of the choice live stock breeding sections of the North American Continent. You have read in the paper in the last day or two perhaps that our Ontario breeders have been practically sweeping the board at Chicago this week with their lines of livestock. (Applause)

It is in this line in which they excel. We go over every year and we open the eyes of the Americans. In fact I suppose we open the eyes of our own people to quite as great an extent. They say, Isn't it wonderful that the Ontario live stock breeders go over there and capture the majority of prizes along certain lines, short horns, sheep and so on. The matter is very easily understood if you go back to the foundation of it. We have to start with, a country which is eminently adapted to the raising of livestock.

We have here a good soil. We have a good climate and we have good water. Now, I do not know that you can find any other section of the North American continent that has those three elements so beautifully united as we have right here in the Province of Ontario. Take one of the Western States, people say why can't they grow out there just as fine stock as they do in the Province of Ontario? They have just as good air, good soil, perhaps as good as we have, but they haven't the third element, they haven't the water. Go somewhere else, they may have the water, but they haven't the soil. Then, add to that the fact that the foundation of our work here, has been brought from the original homes in the Old Land, from England, Ireland and Scotland, and we have got the soil, the climate, the air, the stock to begin with, and then we have imported from the Old Land the men who have been trained and brought up to it for generations. So that I think we may safely look to it that this Province, all things considered, is likely to continue to specialize along that line of high-class stock; and we have shown that in our dairy work we have gradually built up a very fine industry. There is no reason why we should not continue to