

cured their first cattle. In that year a herd of 300 were driven up from the States and disposed of to the Red River settlers.

According to Hudson Bay records, some cows were kept at the posts in Northern British Columbia, which was then known as New Caledonia, as early as 1837.

In 1846 the Hudson's Bay Company had two dairy farms, with 70 cows on each, established at what was first known as Camosun, the site of which is now occupied by the beautiful city of Victoria, B.C. The Company had previously maintained large herds at their establishments on the Columbia River at Fort Vancouver and also at Nisqually on Puget Sound. These cows were originally obtained from the Mission Fathers in California, and were undoubtedly of Spanish origin.

Lord Dalhousie, who while Governor of Canada embraced every opportunity of bettering agricultural conditions in the country, arranged for the importation of bulls and cows from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1821, for the purpose of improving the breed of cows then in use. About this period, it was the practice of Scottish ship-



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masters to carry one or more cows for the use of the passengers during voyages to Quebec or Montreal. These cows were disposed of on this side, and enterprising farmers being attracted by their superior qualities, began to arrange for special importations in this way.

This, in brief, is the history of the introduction of dairy cattle into Canada. It follows that the common cow of this country comes from very mixed ancestry. In Eastern Canada there is a strain of French blood along with various English and Scotch mixtures, and also a trace of Dutch brought in by some of the Loyalists from New York State. In the Western Provinces there is reason to believe that many of the cattle which have come from the South were of Spanish origin.

During the seventeenth century, Nova Scotia possessed a larger number of cattle than any of the other territorial divisions now known as provinces of Canada, but after 1800 Lower Canada took the lead and continued to hold it until about 1850 when the rapid development of Upper Canada gave that province first place in cow population, a position which it still maintains.

In 1871 the number of milch cows had increased in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to 1,251,209 head, and the census of 1901 shows that the number had practically doubled in Canada during the intervening years. The total number of milch cows in Canada, according to the census of 1911, was 2,594,179, distributed as follows:—

Milch Cows in Canada.
(Fifth Census of Canada.)

	1901	1911
Ontario.....	1,065,763	1,032,979
Quebec.....	767,825	753,134
New Brunswick.....	111,084	108,532
Nova Scotia.....	138,817	129,302
P.E. Island.....	56,437	52,109
Manitoba.....	141,481	155,337
British Columbia.....	24,535	33,953
Saskatchewan.....	56,634	181,146
Alberta.....	46,101	147,687

Totals for Canada..... 2,408,677 2,594,179

The foregoing figures show that while there was a decrease in the number of cows in Eastern Canada during the past decade, the increase in Western Canada during the same period was much larger, the net increase for the Dominion being 185,502 cows. There should have been a greater increase but we must take the figures as they are.

The increase in milk production between 1900 and 1910 has been relatively greater than the number of cows, owing to the marked improvement in the breeding and care of the animals as the following table will show:

Value of Dairy Products in 1910 as compared with 1900

(Fifth Census of Canada)

NOTE.—The Census was taken in 1901 and 1911. The number of cows are for those years, but figures of production are for the years previous.

	1900	1910	Increase
	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	34,776,330	43,332,047	8,555,717
Quebec.....	20,207,826	31,663,220	11,455,394
New Brunswick.....	2,260,537	3,998,742	1,738,205
Nova Scotia.....	2,885,997	4,618,108	1,732,111
P. E. Island.....	1,111,614	1,607,672	496,058
Manitoba.....	2,792,606	6,077,982	3,285,376
British Columbia.....	1,159,993	2,620,495	1,460,502
Saskatchewan.....	729,574	7,566,007	6,836,433
Alberta.....	546,476	7,855,751	7,309,275

Totals for Canada \$66,470,953 \$109,340,024 \$42,868,981

The increase in the number of cows during the decade was only 7 per cent., while the value of the total product, that is milk used for direct consumption, together with what was used in the manufacture of cheese, butter, condensed milk, etc., shows an increase of 60 per cent.

In Ontario with an actual decrease in the number of cows of 3 per cent., the value of the product increased by 18 per cent. In Quebec with a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. in the number of cows, there was an increase of 35 per cent. in the value of the total product. In other words, in 1900 the value of the total product was \$27 per cow while in 1910 it has risen to \$42 per cow. Part of this increase must be attributed to slightly higher prices in the latter year, and to the fact that a larger proportion of the total product was sold as market milk, but even after these allowances are made, the showing is very satisfactory. Prices in 1900 were less than 10 per cent. below those of 1910. This increase in the yield per cow, resulting from better management of the herds, is almost clear profit, and it is only fair to say that much of it is due to the cow testing propaganda which has been carried on for the last eight or ten years by the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The farmers are encouraged to test and weigh the milk from individual cows, in order to determine

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