

### The Ayrshire.

The Ayrshire breed came next, but it is impossible to determine exactly when the first animals of this breed were brought to Canada. Lord Dalhousie, who seems to have been very active in matters pertaining to the improvement of agriculture, both as Governor of Nova Scotia and afterwards as Governor of Canada, imported Ayrshire cattle into the latter province in 1821, for the purpose of improving the breed of cows. The secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association states that there are Ayrshires recorded in the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book that can be traced to the importations by Lord Dalhousie. In very early days Scotch shipmasters brought out Ayrshire cows for the use of the passengers on the voyage, and sold them at Quebec and Montreal. So popular did these cows become that farmers frequently induced the captains to bring several cows on a voyage, in order that they might secure them for breeding purposes. In 1850, importations of Ayrshires were made by John Dodds and John MacKenzie, of Montreal, followed by James Logan of the same place in 1853. The Montreal Agricultural Society and the Beauharnois Agricultural Society also made importations in the latter year. Mr. J. B. Ewart, of Dundas, Ontario, made an importation of Ayrshire cattle in 1845. After that, large numbers of Ayrshire cattle were imported into Ontario and Quebec.

### The Jersey.

In 1868, Mr. Harrison Stephens, of Montreal, wishing to establish his two sons on stock farms, arranged for the importation of a herd of Jerseys. Mr. Andrew Allan, of Montreal, made further importations in 1871, and these were added to the Stephens' herd. Thus was founded the well known St. Lambert family of Jerseys. It was from this herd in 1881 that Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, secured the famous Mary Anne, of St. Lambert, for whom he refused \$26,000 within three years. The Jersey became the fashion, and higher prices were paid for this breed during the early eighties than have been paid since. The Jersey has probably suffered some from the natural reaction which followed an unhealthy boom.

### The Guernsey.

The late Hon. Sir John Abbott imported Guernseys in 1878, 1881 and 1883. His was probably the first direct importation. William Duffus, of Halifax, N.S., imported a few animals via the United States about the same time. Mr. E. R. Brown, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., made an importation in 1886.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher was one of the earliest breeders of the Guernsey in Canada. His herd was started in 1886.

The Guernsey has never been boomed to the extent that some other breeds have, but many well informed dairymen look upon her with very much favour.

### The Holstein.

The breed commonly known in Canada as the Holstein, although officially recognized as the Holstein-Fresian, would in the author's opinion, be more correctly designated as the 'Dutch' breed. This was the last of the typical dairy breeds to be brought into Canada. Mr. A. C. Hallam, writing in the *Canadian Dairyman* in 1907, made the following statement:—

'Being fully convinced of the superior quality of Holsteins, and believing that they would make a desirable breed for this country, five progressive Canadian farmers ventured across the line in 1882 and 1883 to secure some of these celebrated cattle. A very peculiar part of this was that four or five men from different parts of the province started to import just about the same time, neither being aware of the others importation until they reached the quarantine station at Point Edward, where all cattle had to remain for three months at the owner's