

family were quite as well off as Pierre, and in fact they were all in good circumstances. These figures will serve to show the prosperous character of the people of Mines at the time of their removal from Acadia. The 482 families in Winslow's list, numbering in all 2,743 persons, were the owners of 5,007 cattle, 8,690 sheep, 4,197 hogs and 493 horses. It would be difficult to find anywhere a community of farmers so prosperous and wealthy.

The name Boudrot, in its ancient form, does not now exist in New Brunswick, but there are about 150 families of that name in the counties of Inverness and Richmond, Cape Breton. In this province, however, there are 350 families who spell their name Boudreau, and these people, I have no doubt, are descendants of Michael Boudrot, judge at Port Royal. About 150 families named Boudreau reside in Gloucester, and the same number in Westmorland. There are 70 families of the name in Digby and Yarmouth and 50 in the Magdalen Islands. Assuming Boudreau to be the same name as Boudrot, there are now upwards of 800 families in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who are descended from the old Acadian judge.

Jacob Bourgeois, whose name stands first on the census list of 1671, was then 50 years old. From his profession of a surgeon he would naturally be the most important secular person in the settlement, after the governor and the judge. His wife was Jeanne Trahan, whom we may safely assume to have been a sister of William Trahan, the farrier, who in 1671 was 60 years old. Both Jacob Bourgeois and his wife must have been natives of France, and the former must have been educated there to qualify him for his profession. He was doubtless the son of Jacques Bourgeois, who has been already referred to as the brother-in-law of LaVerdure, and who in 1654 became a hostage with