

TABLE II.—Milch cows in British North America, from the end of the French Regime to Confederation.

Year.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Assiniboia (Manitoba.)
1765.....		22,748				
1784.....		44,291				
1808.....				56,972*		
1827.....	66,878	290,015		110,818*	22,925*	
1831.....	84,373					1,194†
1838.....	129,711					3,633†
1840.....	148,483	469,851*	90,260*		41,915*	4,045†
1851.....	296,875	295,552	50,955	86,856		6,463†
1861.....	451,640	328,370	69,437	110,504	60,012*	

* Horned cattle. Probably about one-third milch cows.

† Cows and calves.

It will be observed that Lower Canada led Upper Canada in the number of cows until about 1850; after that date Upper Canada forged ahead more rapidly.

TABLE III.—Showing the number of milch cows in Canada, by provinces, in the years 1871 to 1901.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
1871.....	638,759	406,542	83,220	122,688
1881.....	782,243	490,977	103,965	137,639
1891.....	876,167	549,544	106,649	141,684
1901.....	1,065,763	767,825	111,084	138,817

Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	N. W. Territories
1871.....				
1881.....	45,895	20,355	10,878	3,848
1891.....	45,849	82,712	17,504	37,003
1901.....	56,437	141,481	24,535	102,735

In Canada—*1871..... 1,251,209
 1881..... 1,595,800
 1891..... 1,857,112
 1901..... 2,408,677

*Includes only Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE.

The French Canadian.

We have already seen that the progenitors of the French Canadian cow were brought to this country in the early days of the French regime. They have been bred with very little intermixture of other blood in some localities, and since 1837, when the French Canadian herd book was established, they have been recognized as pure-bred.