

It is stated that there were 1,557 cows and over 5,000 young cattle at the Basin of Minas alone at the time of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. Many of the cattle in those early days were undoubtedly used for draft purposes, so that the number of 'horned cattle'—the expression frequently used in old records—is large in proportion to the number of milch cows kept.

In 1713 when Acadia was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, a number of the Acadian families migrated to Prince Edward Island, or as it was then called, the Island of St. John, which still remained under French rule. These were the first settlers in the island province, and it is quite possible that they took some cattle with them. There was a further migration of Acadians at the time of the expulsion from Nova Scotia. When Captain Holland surveyed the island in 1764, he reported that the number of cattle at that time was inconsiderable.

### Cattle from New England.

After the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia the fertile lands which they had occupied tempted many settlers from New England, who brought live stock with them to the various districts in which they settled. The first German settlers in British North America came to Lunenburg, N.S., in 1750-53. In 1754, the government supplied them with '74 cows, 867 sheep, 114 pigs, 164 goats, besides poultry.' By 1760 they had 600 cows, and were exporting both butter and cheese from the district.

In 1761 a company of 53 families from New Hampshire, of Irish descent, settled at Truro. They brought 117 head of cattle with them. During the same year a number of Puritans from Connecticut landed at Yarmouth, and they had 267 cattle in 1763, which number was increased to 954 in 1784.

When the United Empire Loyalists came to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in those memorable years of 1783-84 and 85, there were further additions made to the live stock of these provinces.

It was through the coming of the United Empire Loyalists that live stock was introduced into the Eastern Townships. The government of the day made a distribution of cows, implements, &c., to the new settlers in that district.

The extreme western portion of the Province of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence, including the county of Huntingdon and the Seigniories of Chateauguay and Beauharnois was settled between 1800 and 1830. There were a few French Canadians, and some Loyalists who moved westward from Lacolle, but the principal settlers were Scotch families direct from the Old Country and Americans who drifted in from the neighbouring states. Many of the Americans recrossed the line when the war of 1812 broke out. The cattle for this district were procured from the States and from the older settled country around Montreal. The district of Beauharnois as it is now called, has developed into one of the best dairying and pure bred stock centres in Canada.

### First Cows in Upper Canada.

When La Motte Cadillac made his way to the Detroit river in 1701, and there established a post, he took with him some young 'calves' the descendants of which were probably the first cows seen in Upper Canada. It was some years, however, after the settlement was planted before land was occupied on what is now the Canadian side of the river. It is safe to say that the real introduction of domestic cattle into Upper Canada was co-incidental with the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783-1785. The government distributed cows among these settlers as it did in the Eastern Townships. The cows were procured from Lower Canada and from the States. The Loyalists settled along the St. Lawrence, and in the Bay of Quinte and Niagara districts. The Western 'peninsula' of Ontario was not settled until some years later. One of the first dairymen of record in this district was the celebrated Col. Talbot, who established himself on the shore of Lake Erie at what has since been