

CIRCUIT COURTS.

JURISDICTION FOR SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$200.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.—Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.—Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.—Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27th March, June, September and December.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.—Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County (2nd), Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit. Held at Buckingham, 19th and 20th January, May and September.

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE.—*The short-horns*, while they are the largest of all the bovine races, are sometimes the greatest milkers. Certain families, that have long been grown for beef purposes only, produce so little milk that it is sometimes difficult to give calves a fair headway by feeding them on the milk of their dams alone. Other families again, which are known as great milkers, give larger yields than almost any other breed with which we are familiar, and they have the great advantage that, when their usefulness for milking is ended, they may be rapidly fattened to a great size and sold to the butcher at high prices.

Dutch cattle, which are supposed to have entered largely into the formation of the short-horn breed, are very large milkers, and probably the milking qualities of the short-horns are inherited from this side of their ancestry. The pure race (many of which have been recently imported into this country, although they are by no means generally disseminated, nor yet within the reach of common farmers) promises to the milk producer perhaps as good results as can be obtained from the consumption of his crops by the aid of any other. The black and white cattle which are so common in this country are mainly Dutch in their origin; and they are, as a rule, great milkers and excellent cows.

Devons and Herefords, although most valuable for the production of beef and as working oxen, are less conspicuous than some of the other breeds as good dairy cattle.

The Ayrshire is, *par excellence*, the milkman's cow. She is rather small perfectly formed, well developed in every point that tends to the production of large quantities of milk, and of that delicacy of organization which invariably accompanies the production of rich milk; and whether the business be the sale of milk or the manufacture of cheese, she leads the list of the pure breeds, while for butter she is hardly, if at all, inferior to any other in the quantity produced. Were it required that we should lose from our dairy farms all but one breed of our cattle, the Ayrshire should by all means be the one retained; for, although a large eater, she converts her food into milk more completely than does any other animal.

The Jersey (often misnamed the Alderney) is, essentially, a butter cow. The quantity of milk given is very much less than that of the Ayrshires, Short-horns, and Dutch cattle, and the production of a large quantity of milk is by many breeders of Jerseys considered by no means an advantage. The proportion of cream contained in the milk, the richness of the cream itself, and the completeness with which the butter-forming elements of the food are converted, mark the Jersey as the most profitable, and in all respects the most satisfactory animal for butter farms. While the average production of cream from the milk of ordinary cows is about 12 1-2 per cent., that of the Jersey's produces generally about 20, and sometimes even 25 per cent.,—the cream at the same time producing more ounces of butter to the quart.