

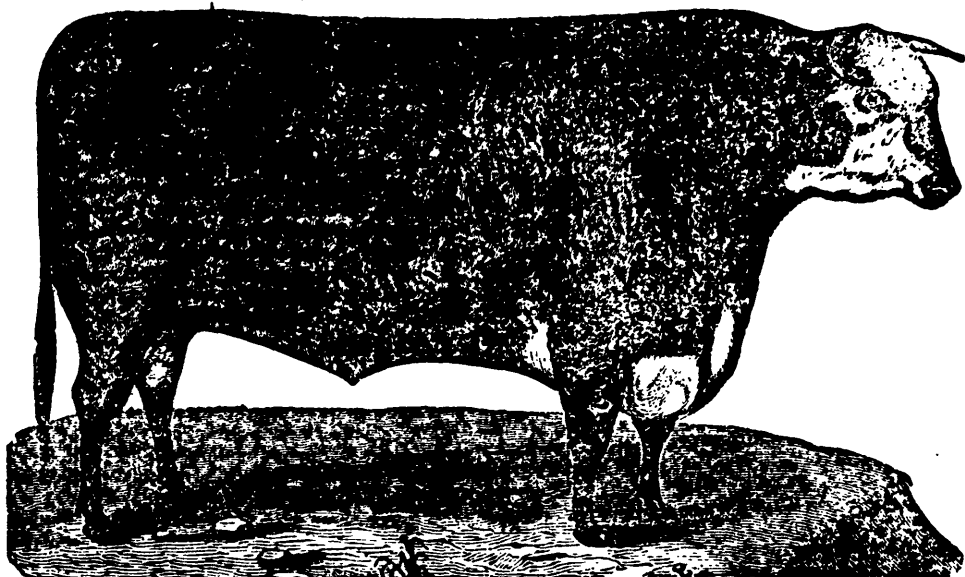
duction over consumption is yearly decreasing in the United States, the agricultural horizon of Canada looms before us like a great reality, with a degree of prosperity which shall justify and encourage all the energies and resources within her reach for advancing her cultivation to the highest point of practical excellence. Let it not be in the power of the historian to record of her that prosperity induced apathy, and that with half the world looking up to her for sustenance she failed to seize the proffered reward; but rather

let her be able nationally and individually to exclaim, with Tusser, in an hour of conscious exultation:

"I have no labor wanted
To prune this tree thus planted,
Whose fruit to none is scant;
In house, or yet in field;
Which fruit the more ye taste of,
The more to eat ye haste of,
The less this fruit ye waste of,
Such fruit this tree doth yield."

J. H. CHARNOCK.

Hamilton, August, 1854.



A MODERN SHORT-HORN BULL.

THE OX.—HISTORY, MANAGEMENT, &c.

THE SHORT-HORNS.

This account of the Short-horns is by the Rev. Henry Berry, than whom there were few more zealous breeders of cattle.

It must be admitted that the short-horns present themselves to notice under circumstances of peculiar interest. Possessing in an eminent degree qualities which have generally been considered incompatible, and attractive to the eye by their splendid frames and beautifully varied colors, it is not surprising that they have become objects of public curiosity; that they have realized for their breeders enormous sums; and that, in our own island, and in every foreign country where agriculture is attended to, they are in increasing demand.

It might tend to throw much light on the science of breeding, could these animals be traced, in their improvement, to an earlier period than has been found possible.

From the earliest periods as to which we have any accounts of our breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally, in the first instance, on account of their reputation as ex-

traordinary milkers.* It may be asserted, on the best evidence, that, as a breed, they have never in this particular been equaled. They were generally of large size, thin-skinned, sleek-haired, bad handlers, rather delicate in constitution, coarse in the osal, and strikingly defective in girth in the forequarters. As milkers, they were most excellent; but when put to fatten, were found slow feeders; producing an inferior meat, not marbled or mixed fat and lean, and in some cases the lean was found of a particularly dark hue.

A period of more than one hundred years has now elapsed since the short-horns, on the banks of the river Tees, hence called the Teeswater breed, had assumed a very different character to the foregoing description. In color, they resembled the short-horns of the present day, being occasionally red, red and white, and roan,

*Before this a large and valuable description of cattle had existed on the western coast of the continent of Europe, and extending from Denmark to the confines of France. They were celebrated for the great qualities of milk which they yielded, and some of them exhibited an extraordinary aptitude to fatten. At what particular time they found their way to England, or by whom they were imported, is unknown; but there is a tradition that, towards the close of the seventeenth century, a bull and some cows were introduced into Holderness.—Yomall.