

THE OX.—BREEDS.

Of the Ox kind, eight species are enumerated—they are the Aurochs, the Bison, the Musk ox, the Gayal, the Grunting ox, the Cape Buffalo, and the Domestic ox.

Loue says that four of these kinds have not been domesticated. The Gayal and the Grunting ox are cultivated only in Asia. Species, however, of the Buffalo and Domestic ox, have been introduced into Europe, and thence brought to America. The Buffalo breed is a native of Asia, and was introduced into Italy about Twelve hundred years ago, and is an important animal in the rural economy of that Country, at the present day.—He is also cultivated and used as a domestic animal in Greece and Hungary.

The Domestic Ox, is by far the most widely diffused over the Country, and decidedly the most valuable. At this time to determine his origin is impossible, because his domesticated state extends backward beyond all history or traditional account. His size and quality depend greatly on the kind and quantity of his food. We find him where food is poor and scanty, not but little above the size of the deer, but where it is rich and plenty, he attains a wonderful size. This species of the ox may be found in almost every latitude. He may be found from the burning plains of Equatorial regions, to the northern limits of Perennial Negitations, in all places subservient to convenience and wants of man. This breed has been crossed and recrossed, times without number, until the

varieties of this species are extremely numerous. The Shetland Islands possess a race of a character peculiar to that country, but appear to have strong resemblance to the ancient stock which inhabited Britain in its early settlements. A specimen of which may be seen at Chillingham and Lanash. The Shetland stock is good, but small; they are round, of good form, short horns, soft skin, and their flesh is finely marbled—they are remarkable for their early maturity, and form fine breeds by crossing. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, have breeds peculiar to mountainous Countries,—they are strong and hardy, but of inferior size, especially those of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.—When these are brought to the low-lands, improved by crops and fattened, they present fine specimens of the Domestic Ox. Among the varieties in Eng'and, we notice Lancashire, Conley, Daley, Durham, York, and Lincolnshire. The Teeswater, Holderness, or Dutch breeds, and also the Suffolk Downs and the Herefords. The breeds which chiefly abound in England are the Mountain breeds; The Longhorned breeds; The Short Horned breeds, the Devon, the Alderny, and the Herefords. In consequence of the importations of several of the latter breeds into this country, we have obtained an engraving of the Hereford Ox at considerable expense, expressly for this number of our paper which we give below, following which is an account of his origin, stock and general qualifications, by Mr. Loue.

ern breed; and this opinion is strengthened by the remark of a Herefordshire breeder, who says, about 80 years ago, a Mr. Gallier, of the Grange, procured a bull from Yorkshire with a white face, and wild horns, and bred from him: the produce became fashionable, and actually laid the foundation of the present famous breed—and hence the bald face of the Herefords, a breed which, conjoining beef and labor, stand on the summit, they fatten speedily at an early age, and will live and grow fat where others would scarcely subsist. It is however, universally admitted, that as milkers they are inferior to the Devons and many other breeds, while compared with these, they are shorter in the leg, higher and broader and heavier in the chine, wider and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders larger and coarser."

The weight of Mr. Westcar's Herefordshire prize Ox, 2192 lbs. the four quarters.

THE CANADIAN FARMER AND MECHANIC.

We learn from our partner Mr. Gould, that some people in the vicinity of Hamilton who he requested to become patrons of our paper, and who acknowledged they liked the paper much, dare not take it, or become subscribers, because they were afraid it might turn out to be a "Yankee humbug"—alleging that they had subscribed for a book to be published in some part of the U. States and paid in advance, and the Book never was printed. Poor souls! How wily they have grown. We should like to know what a "Yankee Book,"—a "Yankee humbug,"—"pay and no Book," has to do with our work? A paper published in the British Dominions, under British patronage, having a native born Englishman for its proprietor, not having a single subscriber in "Uncle Sam's" territories. Besides, there was *prima facie* evidence that the paper was published;—and we will assure our "friends in the West" that unless our establishment is destroyed by the "yankees in the taking of Canada," it will continue to be published throughout the year,—speculations to the contrary notwithstanding. If any one does not wish to patronize our paper, let them say so boldly, and refuse, then we will respect them, but we do not wish, because others have deceived them, to have the blame.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

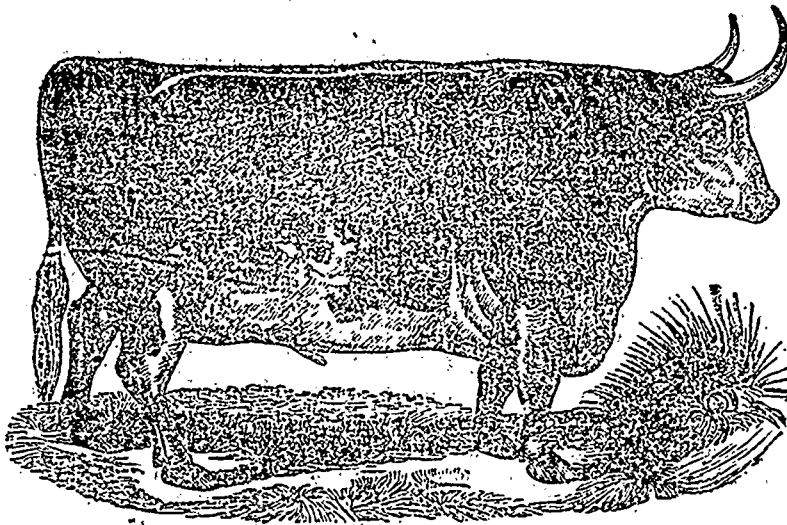
We intended to furnish our patrons with a beautifully engraved head, for the Farmer and Mechanic in the next No. We accordingly had one executed at the cost of 20 dollars, and to our great mortification and disappointment it did not fit—it was too large. We shall content ourselves with a plain heading for this volume, and make up the deficiency in other useful engravings.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by some unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less, the public will always discover where merit is due.

Avoid display. Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one, but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.



Mr. MARSHALL's description of this famous breed of cattle, is as follows:

"The countenance, pleasant and open; the forehead broad; eye, full and lively; horns, bright, tapering, and spreading; chest, deep; bosom, broad and projecting forwards; shoulder bone, thin, flat, and no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh; loin, broad; hips, wide and level with the spine; quarters long and wide; rump, even with the general level of the back; tail, slender; barrel, roomy, with carcass throughout deep and well spread; ribs, broad and standing close and flat on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large, and of full length; round bone, small and snug, and not prominent; thigh, clean and regularly tapering; legs, upright and short, with bone below the knee small; flank, large; twist, round and full; flesh, everywhere, mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, shoulder, and

haired, bright and silky; color, a middle red, with bald face.

"The breeders of these cattle would do well to preserve the old blood in as great a state of purity as possible, for they possess one of the most valuable breeds of cattle in the world. The distinguishing qualities of the Hereford Ox are, the great produce of beef, quick feeding in proportion to their growth and size, with immense strength and speed in labor. With respect to the most profitable return in quantity of beef, it may be presumed that no breed in England can stand in competition with them, and they have accordingly been most successful at the annual prize cattle shows, commanding the first prize, alive or dead. A writer observes; "This breed, so celebrated for producing quantity of beef, seems to combine all other desirable qualities—length, depth, substance, rotundity, fineness, yet sufficiency of bone. The origin is supposed to have been a cross of the old Hereford and the North-