

thrifty, or to cut every tree as we go, is a point about which woodmen dispute. Those who advise the latter, say that as the new trees start up, all have an equal chance, and make a handsome growth, and will be many more in number than when only the young and vigorous are left. In that case, they must shade the ground to the discouragement of any new growth; and on the whole it would seem the wiser way to "cut clear" year after year as we go, and, if course rotation extends for fifteen or twenty years, we shall find as good a crop on that first cut as it formerly yielded. Of course all browsing stock, fires, and prowling timber thieves must be kept away.

Most of our present farm wood lots may be increased in value by planting the openings to young trees, and by encouraging new growths, which heretofore in most instances, have been destroyed by permitting cattle and sheep to browse the forest pastures. There are also on many farms some acres of broken ground, difficult of cultivation on that account, which ought always to be kept in wood. Where they have been cleared they may be planted again to such trees as the soil seems best adapted to produce. Many New-England hills, in the long settled neighborhoods, have thus been clothed in verdure, and instead of being barren and worthless to the owner, they now bear a crop worth hundreds of dollars the acre, and yearly increasing in value.

Grazier and Breeder.

WHAT IS PERFECTION IN CATTLE.

We doubt whether there is any person living—man, woman, or child however ignorant or learned, or whatever may be his profession—who has not established in his own mind the *beau ideal* of a bull, an ox, and a cow. But call upon persons to define this *beau ideal*—this perfect animal—and not one in a million can do it, and then that one in the million will in all probability be oftener wrong than right. Why? Because, however many cattle the said person may have handled and bred, he has, after all, no *exact scientific notions* on the subject—no rule, or in other words, no *scale of points* by which to be guided in judging of the perfections or imperfections of an animal. We have long felt that until a *scale of points* could be established to guide judges at Cattle Shows in their decisions, there would not only invariably be great dissatisfaction on the part of the Exhibitors in the decisions of the judges, but it would be utterly impossible for breeders themselves to make the improvements in their animals, which otherwise they would be enabled to accomplish. They are now like a fleet of vessels on the broad ocean—without quadrant or compass, and under orders for the *best port* in the country, and no instructions what that "best port" may be, but every Captain allowed to decide the port for himself.

We have hoped for several years past, the Agricultural Society would take up this subject and establish a *scale of points*; and we have endeavoured repeatedly to get those breeders abroad with whom we are acquainted to move in the matter; but as yet we have met with no success. If England, however, be not willing to do so, it is no reason that America should stand still. We, therefore, after much hesitancy, and consulting with some of the best breeders, give the following rude outlines for the formation of a scale of points, which shall be the criteria to judge of and regulate the breeding of Cattle. We hope it may have the happy tendency to set breeders thinking on the subject, trusting