

sheep, would be in superior excellence, where no selections are made for breeding, but all the females are allowed to breed, and at any age that they may do so. There may not be any objection that heifers of good size, and well kept, should breed, or have their first calf at two years old, but to allow those of small size to breed at that age is very objectionable, and completely checks their growth. With sheep it is the same case, they should not be allowed to breed until their second year, unless of good size, and well kept. Sheep at one year old, are not able to feed their lambs, if they are not of good size, and well fed. Farmers in the old countries, who are desirous of having good sheep, seldom allow the ewes to breed until after their first shearing. When this plan is found necessary in the British Isles, where sheep are much better fed, in winter and Spring, than in Canada, it may be imagined how much more necessary it is here, if we desire to have fine stock. It may be answered that it would not be profitable to allow sheep to remain the first year without breeding—but we would observe, that when lambs are allowed to breed the first year, they will not produce so large a fleece of wool, their growth may be checked, and they may not raise a lamb after all. The lambs or calves of young cattle, or sheep of one year old, are seldom of good quality, or fit for raising. Some farmers may so keep their stock at all seasons, that it might be quite proper to deviate from the plan we submit. For the generality of farmers, however, we conceive it would be their interest to adopt the plan we suggest, in breeding cattle and sheep. There is nothing to prevent us having a useful and profitable stock of cattle and sheep here, without incurring any great expense, except the observance of rules that are manifestly required in every country in the management of

cattle and sheep, to have them of good quality and profitable.

We have frequently been told that it would be better that we should copy more for this Journal from American Agricultural periodicals, than from Agricultural periodicals published in the British Isles. We, however, are fully persuaded that we cannot find in any Agricultural publications, better, and more practical information on every branch of improved husbandry, than is to be found in those published in the British Isles. We make this statement advisedly, and as a practical farmer of long experience. We say now and we have always said, that the more closely we follow and adopt the best and most approved practice of British husbandry, the better, and more profitable will be our farming. We do not say that we should follow them in every thing, but we certainly may do so in most things with advantage and profit. There is not an Agricultural publication of North America that can teach us better systems of husbandry than we can find in British publications, and than what we have learned by practical experience all our life. We should hope that this Journal would be one to copy from on Agricultural subjects, rather than be a copy from other publications. We possess the very best means of information on the subject of improved Agriculture, we have had a long practical experience, and therefore, if we are capable of employing these advantages properly, this Journal should not be second to any published on the same subject in North America, and we trust it is not, and shall not. The farmers of Canada will find as good farming in their own country, as they can find in North America, we can assure them of that. The general state of our Agriculture is defective, and very much behind the improved system of the British Isles, but we certainly can receive as