

ches the shoulder. The dewlap should be small; the breast, if not so wide as in some that have an unusual disposition to fatten, yet very far from being narrow, and it should project before the legs; the chine to a certain degree fleshy and even inclined to fullness; the girth behind the shoulder should be deeper than it is usually found in the short-horn; the ribs should spread out wide, so as to give as round a form as possible to the carcass, and each should project further than the preceding one to the very loins, giving, if after all the milk-cow must be a little wider below than above, as much breadth as can possibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump, and with greater length there than the milker generally possesses, or a little short, not heavy. If she stands a little long on the legs, it must not be too long. The thighs somewhat thin with a slight tendency to crookedness in the hock, or being sickle-hammed behind; the tail thick at the upper part but tapering below, and she should have a melow hide and but little coarse hair. The last essential in a milk-cow is the udder, rather large in proportion to the size of the animal, but not too large. It must be sufficiently capacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, but not too bulky, lest it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The skin of the udder should be thin and free from lumps of fat in every part of it. The teats should be of moderate size, at equal distances from each other every way and of equal size from the udder to nearly the end, where they should run to a kind of point." The above, if to it be added a beautiful, soft, gloss-pied coat, a mild and placid expression, and a gentle yet lively air, is a perfect picture of the improved Yorkshire dairy-cow, the best animal in the world for the pail, and

scarcely second to any for feeding when dry.

We have been more particular in describing this breed from the fact that a family of cattle, known as Yorkshires, are said to be coming into vogue in some parts of the State of New-York, which certainly are *not* Yorkshires, and to which we shall refer in our next and last paper on the breeds of British cattle.

THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF DRAINAGE.

We are sometimes told that farmers ought to leave their habits and prejudices at home, and come to the discussion of an agricultural subject exactly as a lobster would if divested of its shell. Let us see how much a meeting conducted on such terms would be worth. The cultivation of a dark, strong, homogeneous clay, affected entirely by water on its way from the heavens downwards to the sea, and where the principle has been to remove this as quickly as could be effected by open parallel furrows on the surface, a few feet distance only apart, and intersected by parallel open drains, in a cross-direction, some 20 or 30 yards asunder, such a system with one man is the only drainage that he requires to effect his object.

The cultivator from another district (probably the oolitic), where the soil is a dark tenacious clay at top, and an open, porous, or absorbent soil below, is satisfied with any depth of drain, provided it is deep enough to penetrate the retentive soil lying above, so as to give the water free admission to the porous subsoil below. Another, who lives in a district of greatly undulating surface—with a porous subsoil on extensive or dislocated portions, and intersected at all angles with beds of tenacious clay lying at various