

quality of the milk. Animals of any variety that are short legged will be easy to feed, provided the carcass is well shaped; and on the contrary, we have a great objection to long legged animals, whatever be the shape of the carcass. Length of leg, although it may add to the height of the animal, will not increase the weight or beauty much, and it is not a mark of any good quality in them that have long legs. Coarse head, horns, neck, and legs, are very objectionable points in neat cattle, and we never found any that had these characteristics prove profitable to their owners. Cattle with fine heads, horns, neck, and legs, with a well-shaped carcass, will be best for all purposes on a farm, and yield the most valuable returns for what they consume, if properly attended to.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS EXHIBITED IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

WE copy the following extract from a communication which appeared in a late number of the Mark Lane Express on Agricultural Implements at the great London Exposition. We are not surprised at this statement, because we were previously convinced that the implements used for agricultural purposes in England, were superior to those of any other country. We have often been surprised at the mistaken ideas that exist with regard to ploughs. Some parties imagine that because a plough is short in the beam and handles, that it must be lighter upon the horses when ploughing, than ploughs with beams and handles of double the length. We however maintain that those short ploughs are more difficult of draught, taking the same width and depth of furrow slice than the ploughs with long beams and handles, and with the short ploughs no man can make a perfectly straight furrow, or handsome ploughing. It is that part of the plough which opens and turns the soil that makes the draught heavy or light, and not the length of the beam and handles, and

any man of judgment must perceive at once that some of those short ploughs cannot but be difficult of draught. A well constructed plough will cleave and pass through the soil much more easily than one of those short stumpy ploughs with very wide shears will do. We say without hesitation, that in fair competition in the field those short ploughs would have no chance of executing work equal to a well constructed English wheel plough or Scotch swing plough. We make this statement to induce farmers to make a fair trial of the comparative excellence of implements before they give their money for those of inferior description.

But the question may be asked, what has this to do with the Exhibition, so far as it relates to agricultural produce and machinery? We reply, it has had much to do with the progress of agricultural improvement in other nations, as an examination of the very few instances in which foreigners have ventured to exhibit their implements will show; from which it may fairly be stated that agricultural *machinery* is not yet in use in foreign countries, and that their *hand tools* are of a coarse and inferior description. This difference is mainly owing to the right which every person in England possesses of choosing and varying his occupation, and of free and mutual discussion, by which the ideas of one class improve those of another, if not directly, yet by exciting a spirit of emulation—as, for example, in the case of Mr. Mechi and his Tiptree farm, and other amateur scientific agriculturists: and thus the public, taken generally, going by every real improvement, and individuals alone suffer in case of the failure of an experiment.

But there is another reason why improved agricultural machinery is nearly confined to England; and this is, the English system of holding farms. In Belgium and France, the cottage farming may lead to a greater attention to minutiae, but it also tends to a waste instead of a saving of labor, and to the use of simple tools, with which it is impossible to exercise that economy of working which is obtained by the machinery and implements of a large farm.

The system of lord and vassal in Russia,