

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.

Doctor Rogers, of Rochester, the author of a Scientific Treatise on Agriculture, is now, it appears, in England, and is contributing a series of letters to our excellent contemporary, "*Morse's Rural New Yorker*."

Referring to the last Smithfield Cattle Show the Doctor observes.

"There were exhibited a large number of agricultural implements, some of which were of very good patterns and fine workmanship, while others were heavy, unwieldy and clumsy. One thing worthy of remark was the fact that many which have been in use for many years in England, are now just being patented in the United States, and supposed to be new inventions. The patent two wheeled plough, I have seen both in England and France, and have been informed it has been in use many years. I noticed among hundreds of articles, only two worthy of special remark, viz., glass milk pails and other dairy furniture, and a new machine for making hollow bricks and tiles and pipes for draining. The bricks made by this machine are perforated longitudinally by a square opening in the centre from one to two inches in diameter, so that they are laid in the wall in such manner as to allow of a free circulation of air; they have also the advantage of being lighter, quicker burnt, and requiring less material than solid bricks."

[The writer must have been particularly unfortunate in his opportunities of tasting butter;—an article which it is notorious the British Islands produce unsurpassed both in quantity and quality, by any other portion of the world.]—Ed.

"The dairy was also largely represented,—the department devoted to cheese, fully sustained the reputation which it has long enjoyed abroad. The Cheshire cheese is, in reality, rich and deliciously flavored, beyond the conception of one who has never tasted it; this is owing partly to the skill employed in its manufacture, and partly to the food of the cows, being composed of such nutritious roots, and the rich tender pasture which a mild moist climate produces. The butter, however, is far inferior to that made by our best dairymen in New York; it is adhesive, tasteless, too fresh, and nearly all more or less tainted: this latter quality is attributed to the season of the year,—but a dairy conducted on scientific principles, ought to produce butter which will keep through a winter, and if necessary, through one or more whole years. But whatever the explanation may be, I have not seen or tasted a particle of good butter as yet, in England or France."

BEAT THIS WHO CAN—A GIGANTIC HOG.

Mr. John Tindale of the Village of Bolton, in Albion, bred during the past year one of the largest pigs we remember to have seen an account of.—The pig is 2½ years old—was fed on peas and oatmeal—of the common Canadian breed of hogs.—His weight when in Toronto was 930 lbs., color white, height 3 feet seven inches, length from nose to tail six feet 3 inches, girth six feet 7 inches round the breast, girth round his loins seven feet. Mr. Tindale sold this hog to Mr. Ewart of Montreal pork dealer, for \$15, having exhibited it for several days in Toronto. Mr. Ewart has since been offered he says three times the amount given for it. He has taken it alive to Montreal, whence he is going to ship it alive to London to exhibit at the Great Exhibition of this year.

HOW TO MAKE HORSES SURE-FOOTED.

A singular account of the manners of the ancients in the matter of breaking in their horses and rendering them sure footed when galloping over the most irregular and dangerous grounds, is related by Vegetius. The Parthian horses were lighter and harder than those of the Cappadocians or Medes, and were the best war horses.—A spot of dry level ground was selected, on which various troughs or boxes, filled with chalk or clay, were placed at irregular distances, and with much irregularity of surface and height.—Here the horses were taken for exercise, and they had many a stumble and many a fall as they galloped over this strangely uneven course; but they gradually learned to lift their feet higher and to bend their knees better, and to step sometimes shorter, and sometimes longer, as the ground required, until they could carry their riders with ease and safety over the most irregular and dangerous places. Then it was that the Parthians could fully practice their favorite manœuvre, and turn upon and destroy their unsuspecting foes. They were as formidable in flight as in attack and would often turn on the back of the animal and pour on their pursuers a cloud of arrows that at once changed the fortune of the day.

(Concluded from our last.)

OBSERVATIONS and REMARKS on the METEOROLOGY and CLIMATE of UPPER and of LOWER CANADA; by WILLIAM WINDER, Esquire, M.D., Librarian to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

The vegetable kingdom in America has reigned under two great aspects, those of forests and prairies. The forests extend from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, over plains, declivities, and mountains. A European can form no idea of the magnitude and beauty of the American primeval forests and trees; and while in France there are said to be only thirty-seven kinds of trees that grow to the height of thirty