

led them. We were so astonished at their size and richness that we sought out Mr. Moore and made enquiries as to his mode of culture, that all our readers might be in a position to grow his choice fruit. He informs us that the secret of the non success of peach growing in Canada is that farmers do not understand their culture, and entertain the mistaken idea that the young trees require great care and a rich soil.—The consequence is that the trees grow too fast and do not mature. In 1860 he raised 200 bushels of splendid peaches. His mode of culture is to plant on gravel soil—the most barren that can be found. The trees grow very slowly and become domesticated to the soil and hardened against the climate. Where farmers have no suitable soil a good plan is to dig a hole for the trees, fill it with gravel, drawn from gravel pits, and plant the trees on it. No care should be expended upon them. They will grow best to be let alone. Would it not be a good idea for our farmers to take a note of Mr. Moore's mode of cultivating the peach?"

New York State Fair—1861.

Held at Watertown, September 17–20.

THE EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

The Exhibition of Cattle was good, and included fine animals of Durhams, Ayrshires, Devons, Herefords, and Alderneys. Several of the great Durham herds of the State were not represented, but the great number of smaller contributors shows the extensive dissemination of these fine animals; and the excellent grades from them, on the grounds, indicate the great improvement which they have effected of late years. Among the Ayrshires were several very fine animals from S. D. Hungerford, and by James Thompson of Milton, Saratoga county; Brodie, Campbell & Co., had fourteen head on the grounds, one cow of which had given 84 lbs. of Milk in 24 hours; George Morton of Canada West, brought sixteen head, eleven of which took prizes; and Simon Beattie of Scarborough, C. W., exhibited a fine imported cow.

The Holland cattle of H. Holbert, Goshen, N. Y., remarkable for their singular markings of black and white, and claimed to be excellent milkers, were also upon the grounds.

Among the Herefords, were animals from the herd of H. Bowen of Sennett, Cayuga, Co., who exhibited 8 head; M. C. Remington of the same place, who had 9 head; and E. Corning, Jr., of Albany, who had 13 head, all of which took premiums. A. Stevens of Batavia, had 5 head of fine Devons; and A. B. Conger of Rockland, a large herd of Devons, Ayrshires, Durhams, and Alderneys.

The exhibition of Sheep was large and excel-

lent. Mr. Chamberlain exhibited a large herd of Silesian, an George Campbell, Spanish Merinos. The chief exhibitors of South Downs were Samuel Thorne, Green & Mather, Thomas Ayer, of Passaic, N. J., and R. H. Avery, of Wampsville, N. Y., who presented 20 head. Fine Cotswolds and Leicesters came from our Canada neighbors—some, of great excellence. Among these exhibitors were S. Beattie and J. Snell, who had about 15 head each. Brodie, Campbell & Co., had 23 Leicester, and 3 Scotch Mountain Sheep—the latter newly imported, long wooled like the Leicesters, and handsomely mottled with black and white on the face. They are curiosities, and have great hardiness to commend them.

The display of Swine was perhaps the best ever made at a State fair. There were large numbers of the Suffolk, Essex, and Yorkshire breeds. Elibu Griffin and A. M. Underhill of Duchess Co., showed several fine specimens of Essex; F. B. Benham, of Dryden, Tomkins Co., Yorkshires; and V. W. Smiley, of Watertown, a number of handsome young animals of a cross between the Yorkshire and Suffolks—an excellent cross, of which we have before seen excellent specimens. There were many other exhibitors of excellent swine, among them J. F. Converse, James Thompson, Hungerford and Heustis, and A. C. Clarke.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The collection of Agricultural Implements was excellent, but not so extensive as in some years. Nearly all the principal mowers and reapers of established reputation were on the grounds, such as Wood's, Ketchum's, Kirby's, Hullenbeck's, the Ohio, Cayuga Chief, the Buckeye and others. The mower and reaper made by J. & G. Lord & Co., of Watertown, called the Young America, and which has been mostly confined in its use to Jefferson county, appeared to be among the best. The gearing is mostly shielded from dust and scattered hay, by an iron cover. Russell and Tremain's screw mower, which has now been in use a year or two, and has been tried and approved by some excellent farmers, has no cog-machinery, the motion being obtained by means of friction rollers acting on an endless screw. The rollers are 21 in number and are placed on the inner face of a driving wheel. The screw is about six inches in diameter. As the onward motion causes the driving wheel to revolve, the rollers one after another run on the flange of the screw and turn it. The only complete test of a machine is obtained by wearing it out, and more time is needed to prove the ultimate value of this mower.

Wood's self-raker, attached to his reaping machine, is one of the most simple contrivances for this purpose, that gives any promise of being useful. Johnson's cornstalk cutter is a simple attachment to a mowing machine, and was exhibited in connexion with Ketchum's one-horse