

**GUELPH AUGUST CATTLE FAIR.**—The Monthly Fair for the sale of cattle took place on Wednesday last; on which occasion there was a large quantity of excellent stock on the market grounds, and a fair proportion of buyers. The best of the stock was picked out and purchased rapidly during the forenoon, and all that was left unsold was quite unfit for the butcher. The fat stock brought from \$4 to \$5 per cwt., live weight—being an advance over the prices for similar stock at the fair in July. We heard of one person who bought a large quantity of cattle at the July Fair, and re-sold the whole of it on Wednesday last, obtaining a clear gain of 25 per cent. Good milch cows also sold readily, at fair prices; indeed all the stock left on the ground at the close of the fair was scarcely worth purchase at any price.—*Wellington Mercury, Aug. 6.*

**"WEEDS IN THE CORN."**—A western cotemporary speaks of a cornfield seeming to have been left by the owner to take care of itself. "The weeds have invaded the field, and the only good they are possibly doing, is that they act as a mulch to plant, which would otherwise suffer from the dry weather." Rather questionable "good," the mulch of living weeds. We find the soil far drier in the cornfield, where covered with weeds, than where cleanly cultivated, and believe such is always the case.

**SURPRISING YIELD OF WHEAT IN REACH.**—On Tuesday last we were informed that a farmer in Reach had a field of about 15 acres of wheat, which did not, whilst standing, appear to be unusually heavy; but after thrashing, he was surprised and delighted to find it yield 57 bushels to the acre! Neither is this a solitary instance; for we understand the average yield of fall wheat in this township will be from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre.—*Ontario Observer.*

**PRAIRIE FARMING IN AMERICA, WITH NOTES ON CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES**—by James Caird, M. P., Author of *English Agriculture, &c.*—We took up this work, expecting, from the reputation of the author, to find a capital work on American Agriculture—but were very much disappointed. New-York and Canada were very summarily disposed of. The notable crops in New York were the *corn fields* on the railroad between Albany and Troy. When the Prairies were reached, and the Illinois Central Railroad, we found a full and excellent description of the prairie region, with full details for the English emigrant—and we surmised that Mr. C. was writing a work, as one of his predecessors had done, for money. A late Mark Lane Express, June 13th, contains an advertisement, "PRAIRIE LANDS IN AMERICA FOR SALE: 1,300,000 acres lying along 700 miles of railway, and, apply to *James Caird, Esq., M. P.* (who has the sole agency in the United Kingdom for the sale of these lands), at 6 Sergeant's-inn, Fleet street, London." We think the English farmers emigrating to this country would consult their interests by reading some other work besides this before they settle down to farming.—*Journal New York State Agricultural Society.*

## Horticultural.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME FOR TREES.**—Phosphoric acid has a mysterious influence on the development of roots, causing plants to throw them out vigorously. The most convenient way of employing this substance is in the form of superphosphate of lime—that is, a mixture of oil of vitrol and burnt bones. This compound, rich in the acid in a soluble state, mixed with a little dry mold, will be found a fertiliser of great use in transplanting trees. But it must be used in moderation, for plants, like animals, may be injured as much by overfeeding as by starvation.

**CHERRIES.**—Cherries were first planted in Britain 100 years before Christ; and afterwards brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent with such success that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced, in the year 1540, 1,000lb! Cherries were cried about the streets of London, and sold, tied upon sticks, as at the present day, two centuries and a half since:—

"Cherry-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry,  
Full and fair ones; come and buy."—*Herrick.*

Peacham, author of the "Complete Gentleman," published in the reign of James I., who was reduced to poverty in his old age, and chiefly subsisted by writing little penny books for children, says—"July 1 would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating