

**THE MONTH.**

The weather has been most favourable for harvesting. The crop is the best we have had for many years. The midge-proof varieties are thrashing well. In some localities the spring-wheat has been struck with a blast, rust, insect, or something that we are unable to describe. Perhaps some of our readers have observed, more closely than we have, and can give us the cause and the remedy. Our own crops are good; the oats, peas, and barley are excellent; the root-crops, on the whole, will be good, but the dry weather will tend to lighten these crops. To some extent, there has been an insect, or disease, affecting some of the apples. A few kinds are more affected than others; their color turn to a dark brown, in spots, which stop their growth, and cause these spots, cracks, and, consequently, the fruit to be of an inferior quality. Some of our fruiters may, perhaps, be able to oblige us with further information, on this subject. — The prices of produce are now good; we would recommend selling as early as possible. We hear of good crops in many places, and, by storing grain, losses are often incurred from various causes.

We beg to remind those of our readers who have not paid for this paper, that, when they do sell, their subscriptions are due, and that printers' work costs cash. They would also find an Emporium Note or two would not be the worst investment they will make with their money; nor would they be losers by purchasing a few bushels of the best seed they can procure.

Since writing the foregoing, we have taken a trip east and west and find that the drowth has done much more damage than we were aware of at the time of writing the above. All the root crops will be a short crop. The potatoes in some places will be so small as not to pay for digging; the turnips will be no better; there are a few pieces of early sown that may be three-quarters of a crop; the late swedes are worthless; carrots and mangols will be but little better than the turnips; the corn crop will be light and late; oats and peas have not filled as well as they would have done if we had had rain; the spring wheat is but a poor crop; our fall wheat will yield more to the acre than it has for several years. We have over an average crop of hay; the crop of peas and oats are much above the average; and everything to the present is secured in first-rate order. The pastures are uncommonly bare and the majority of farmers are in want of water; the ground is so dry and hard, that the ploughing for fall wheat is retarded in many places.

Mr. J. Eccles, a reliable and enterprising farmer of Yarmouth, informs us that he has a kind of wheat of which he does not know the name. It had been selected from a field of wheat that was much damaged by the midge, and has been sown two or three years with great success. We could procure no seed from him as it was all spoken for before we heard of it. It is probably of the Treadwell variety.

LADIES, we have just seen an advertisement in an American paper, of Shuttle Sewing Machines, to be had for \$20, American money. We hear, also, that a Canadian Manufactory is about to sell at the same price. We have not purchased one, ourselves yet, but hope to do so, ere long. The prices asked here from \$43 to \$75 for a machine that will do work to stand, has deterred us,

CONVERSATION. — When in Paris, lately, a gentleman said to us, Mr. Weld, we wish you would come down here; you are just the man we want to put spirit into our farmers in this vicinity. We have a good country, and the best water privileges in Canada. Our rail-road conveniences are unsurpassed; it would be a good place for you. We replied, we are aware that our plans are the most beneficial that have been brought out by any person in Canada, and we are satisfied they will be carried out; and the advantages would be great to the county, where the Emporium will be established. Paris had just as much an opportunity of having it established there, as any other part of the country; even Kingston and Belleville had just as much, or more claim to its establishment there, as Middlesex had, although the plans originated in Middlesex. It is our intention to establish it where the county and the inhabitants may offer the best inducement. We long since gave notice to that effect. If the inhabitants of Paris and surrounding county wished it to be located there, they should discuss it among themselves, as the cite is yet unselected. It often occurs that the first to take active steps to secure anything of the kind, are more apt to succeed, than those that remain inactive. There may be other places that may offer better inducements than London, Kingston, Belleville, or Paris. If parties, receiving this paper, consider their section of the country would be benefited by it, they might show themselves interested by communicating to, or forming clubs for the paper that is advancing the enterprise.

**LIMING LAND.**

This practice, which is so common in British agriculture, is but little known in America, outside of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In a recent visit to the grain growing districts of these States, we found lime as highly esteemed as manure, and a regular part of their rotation. Where lime can without any difficulty always be had at ten cents a bushel and under, as it can in all the limestone regions of Pennsylvania, the practice is almost universal. It is used a good deal on farms, far distant from the lime-kilns, where it costs at the depot or canal twenty cents a bushel and upwards. The conviction of its utility in these States may be said to be universal, and if it is not used, it is either owing to the high price of the article, or to the fact that agriculture receives little attention.

It is applied by some to the sod immediately after mowing, and this sod is turned under either in the fall or in the spring for corn. It is claimed that the lime stimulates the growth of grass, and affects favorably every crop in the rotation. It would be impossible, without liming, to keep up the grain farms to their present degree of productiveness. It is also claimed for the summer application and the spring plowing, that it distributes the lime more equally, and keeps it near the surface. The lime which has been carried down by the fall and winter rains, is brought to the surface again when the sod is inverted. By this method also, the lime has more time to act upon the inert material in the soil, and to prepare plant food for the subsequent crop. Other farmers are quite as certain that the best time to apply lime is upon the inverted sod in the spring, while the ground is preparing for corn. They want to keep the lime as near the surface as possible, and have no fears of its late action on the crop. The quantity

applied to the acre is from thirty to a hundred bushels, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil, the price of the lime, and the theoretical views of the planter. The better the soil, that is, the more clay and vegetable matter it contains, the more lime it will bear. Some think a hundred bushels quite too much, and that so much has a tendency to turn the stalks yellow, and to diminish the yield. Smaller quantities, say from 30 to 50 bushels, are more commonly applied. The lime is usually brought from the lime-kiln or depot in its caustic state, and is dropped upon the land in heaps where it is to be used. It is there slaked by the application of water, and is about doubled in quantity by this process. It is then spread as evenly as possible over the land. This makes a cheap dressing for land even at twenty cents a bushel. The effect is very clearly marked wherever it is used. It keeps up the fertility of the soil, and makes remunerative crops even without manure. Of course, with manure the crops are larger and pay better. The question very naturally arises, if liming land will pay in other districts where it is not now used? Without answering this question at once in the affirmative, we think the results in the States are such as to encourage every farmer who can get lime, at a reasonable price, to make the experiment. We have abundance of lime rock in regions where it is not burned at all. The conviction is quite common that it will not pay to use lime upon limestone soils, but in Pennsylvania the effects of the application are quite as marked upon these soils as upon any other. Then it is supposed that it is a difficult and expensive process to burn lime. Very much of this article is made upon the farms where it is used without even a kiln for burning, as we shall show in an article next month. The lime can be made by the most unskilled labor, and with the roughest and cheapest kinds of fuel. Wherever there is lime rock and cheap fuel, we have no doubt the lime can be furnished at less than twenty cents a bushel. In the vicinity of cities and large towns, oyster shells accumulate in quantities, and can be put to better use than road making and grading. They are easily reduced with brush, or peat, and afford cheap lime and generally of better quality than the rock yields. We desire to have the experiment made in other places on a scale large enough to settle the question. We believe that many of our farmers will, doubtless, find it to their interest to use lime.—[Agriculturist.]

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM NOTES.—We have given four more of our \$5 Emporium Notes to the following gentlemen since our last issue, viz:

- No. 20. Austin Hall, Delaware,
- 21. William Uptigrove, do.
- 22. Henry Johnstone, do.
- 23. George Kaines, St. Thomas.

Holders of Emporium Notes will be furnished with Wheat at cost price.

We see by the GLOBE that the sum of \$100,000 was refused in Paris for a cross bred horse!