

Greenwich time. The Moon's rising, setting and southing, and time of High Water are in Halifax mean time. The Equation of Time is given for apparent noon at Greenwich, for every day. Also the Phases of the Moon, at the head of each month, are in Halifax mean time.

Agricultural, Domestic Economy, &c.

ACTION OF LIME.—Lime exists in plants in various portions, viz:—32 per cent of the ashes of oak wood is lime; 27 per cent. of the ashes of poplar is lime; 14 per cent. of the ashes of peas is lime; and 4 per cent. of the ashes of our wheat plant is lime. Lime is an essential constituent of wheat. It *must* therefore be in our soils, or our wheat can never be matured. Lime therefore is a *direct food* for wheat, and so also for other plants. This important element of our soils possesses several qualities most essential and highly beneficial to the farmer. For instance, when applied to heavy clay soils, it renders them more open and easily worked, admitting the action of the atmosphere.

In all soils containing the sulphate of iron, lime will decompose the sulphate of iron, and thereby form Plaster of Paris, a material well known. When we apply lime in its caustic state, it acts as a solvent, destroys the texture of matter in contact with it, or changes its nature. But when by exposure to the air this power is lost, and it becomes slaked, then it is food direct for plants.

Twenty bushels of wheat, if produced from a single acre, will take from that acre about seven pounds of lime. Then, as a bushel of lime weighs about seventy-two pounds in a caustic state, it will weigh when slaked about one hundred pounds, by the absorption of water; therefore, *one bushel* of lime is sufficient for *fourteen acres* of wheat, or thereabouts, but as this supply is for one crop only, and as weeds and other vegetation will rob the wheat of its due share, I would apply ten bushels to the acre, and feel that it is sufficient for four or five years.

For light soils I would recommend a mixture of lime and muck, applying twenty to twenty-five bushels of this mixture to an acre. But never mix lime with your manure heaps: this is a ruinous practice, because it expels from your manure its chief power. It destroys the ammonia, a salt which it is our aim to preserve.—*Hon. John De-la-field.*

INDIAN CORN.—On almost every farm there is a considerable quantity of partially fermented barn-yard manure which is scarcely in a fit state for the grain and root crops, and which may advantageously be applied to the land at this season of the year for the corn crop.—The more freely the land is manured the greater will be the yield, provided that pains be taken in the cultivation; the product will, also, be governed by the fertilizing properties of the manure applied to the crop. Of all the varieties of manures applicable for corn, that produced by swine fed in pens is the best: the ground to be manured at the rate of fifty cart loads of hog-pen manure per acre. The great

[This department of the Almanac is continued under the Calendar pages.]