

are often the specific poisons that breed disease. There is nothing in this world that is so good for the health of swine as charcoal.—Western Bural

The Use of Lime in Farming. An Irish Agricultural paper says: The uses of lime are in part mechan-ical and part chemical. Upon deep alluvial and clay soil it increases the

and lime are in a dry state, it preserves them, and when riddled over the cut

creases their vitality. Lime eradi-cates the finger and toe disease in

meadow land a larger product by producing more nutritious grasses,

also by

Upon arable land it destroys weeds of various kinds. It rapidly decomposes vegetable matter, producing a large amount of food for plants in the form

fatal to worms and slugs and the larvæ of insects, though favorable to the growth of shellbearers. Slacked lime added to vegetable matter causes it to give off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia. Upon soils in which ammonia is combined with acids it sets free the ammonia, which is siezed upon by the growing plants. Its solu-bility in water causes it to sink into and ameliorate the subsoil. When the soil contains fragments of granite or trap rock, lime hastens their decomposition and liberates their constituents. Its combination with the acids in the soil produces saline compounds such as potash and soda, wich immediately enter into plant growth. Strewed over plants it destroys or renders uncomfortable the location of numerous ficial effect of lime, chalk, marl and shell sand--into the composition of

for upward of thirty years. Applied to manure, lime serves to destroy the insects, and otherwise exercises a very beautiful effect in the liberation of or-ganic constituents, and then assists in their combination with other and more nseful forms of plant food.

try it.



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