lime, and in these experiments the lime was used approximately at the equivalents I have named. In every case and from every point of view the carbonate of lime gave the best result. The bulk of our experience in the South bears out these experiments, and it is evident that for some reasons the equivalent in practice is much nearer than 56 to 100. Besides this, the carbonate of lime is much more convenient to use. It can, too, be sown in smaller quantities in drills mixed with manure and be put right alongside the seed. Burnt lime cannot be used in this way. For the reasons stated many people prefer carbonate of lime to burnt lime, even when the costs are equal.

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I have stated the price at which the different kinds of lime are being sold in the South. I do not see any prospect of a reduction in the price of burnt lime. The steady rise in the cost of labour is not only increasing the cost of handling the stone, but it is also increasing the cost of the coal necessary to burn it. Railway rates, too, have lately been raised, and this further increases the cost of the coal. I think the tendency is more in the direction of an increase than a decrease in the cost of burnt lime.

Carbonate of lime has not yet been going long enough to say just where the selling-price will settle. The output is, as yet, not very large, and the machinery for dealing with it, under the conditions existing in this country, has not gone very far beyond the experimental stage. The chief difficulty to get over is that of drying. The limestone must be thoroughly dried before it can be ground to a fine state of division. The slightest dampness in the stone will decrease the output and spoil the grinding immediately. In some parts of the United States, I understand, carbonate of lime is sold in bulk on trucks as low as 3s. per ton, but there the conditions are entirely different. The climate where these works are situated is dry, and the limestone can be crushed without any artificial drying. Then, the output is enormous, and the most up-to-date labour-saving appliances can be used. I understand, too, that the production of carbonate of lime is largely a by-product of these works. The main object of the works is either the burning of lime for building purposes, which after burning is casked up and sent all over the United States, or the crushing of lime for use in connection with steel and iron works, and for road and ballast purposes. With all these processes a large quantity of fine material is obtained in the crushing of the rock. This material would in any case have