so that works can get a larger output and the machinery and facilities for handling it are improved, I think it probable that prices could be reduced, somewhat from those now being charged.

The outlook for prices generally is that those for burnt lime will not be reduced, and may be increased, while those for carbonate of lime will probably be reduced.

### QUALITY OF LIMESTONE-DEPOSITS.

From my experience, it is never safe to judge the quality of deposits by merely taking a few samples out of the face. The actual quality of the body of the rock can never be definitely ascertained until after it has been opened up to a certain extent. I have noticed great difference in the quality of layers in the same quarry. The different layers run horizontally, or at all events originally ran horizontally, but may have dipped in one direction or another through movements of the earth's crust. A layer of first-class stone is sometimes found overlying a layer of inferior quality, and then a first-class layer underneath again. The best way to judge a deposit of limestone before it is opened up is to have bores put down in different places to the depth that the limestone-deposit will probably be worked, and have samples analysed from different levels in the bore. By this means, before the actual work of quarrying begins, a fairly accurate knowledge can be obtained of the class of stone to be met with.

### APPLICATION OF LIME.

In the South we generally find that our land wants a dressing of about 2 tons of lime per acre to start with. After that a smaller dressing can be used every few years, but the first dressing requires to be a good one. If 2 tons cannot be put on, smaller quantities are better than none. Even a few hundredweights can give good results. Before liming, the land must be thoroughly drained. It is no use liming land that is not well drained; putting lime on wet land is mere waste of money. The lime, too, must be put on the surface; it always has a tendency to sink. If it is ploughed in to any depth, little good is obtained from it. The best way is to put it on before sowing down in grass, and the longer it can be put on before the grass is sown the better. The best way of all is with a crop of drilled turnips, if this is to be followed by sowing the land with grass. The lime is put on the surface after the land is ploughed for the turnips, and is thoroughly worked in, first by cultivating the land, then by the raised drills for the turnips, and finally by the cultivation and thinning that the turnips receive. After the turnip crop is eaten off the land should be ploughed as