

High-calcium lime contains	0%	to	5%	magnesia.	
Magnesian lime	"	5%	"	25%	"
Dolomitic lime	"	25%	"	45%	"
Super-dolomitic lime	"		over 45%		"

Lime, made from limestone containing much argillaceous matter, is known as *hydraulic lime* from the property it possesses of setting under water.

Quicklime has a very strong affinity for water. When water is added to it the lime combines chemically with a definite proportion of water forming *hydrated lime* ($\text{Ca}(\text{HO})_2$), or *slaked lime*, at the same time evolving heat.

Lime when exposed to the air absorbs water and carbon dioxide forming what is known as *air-slaked lime*.

USES.

Limestone, dolomite, and marble are very valuable as building stones, not only on account of their strength and appearance but because of the ease with which they may be wrought into shape.¹ Lime, the calcined product of these stones, is also a valuable building material. In fact, the principal use of lime is for this purpose.

From the standpoint of the amount consumed and diversity of uses in the industries, no other non-metallic mineral products, except coal, can compare with limestone and its group. The various industries employing them will be dealt with individually and their requisites stated briefly.

The following table from the chapter on lime in the "Mineral Resources of the United States"² serves well to show the many uses to which lime is put, and also indicates the type of lime preferable in each case.

¹ See "Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada," Report No. 100, Mines Branch.

² Page 650, Part 11, 1911.