

used as a test for limestone, and either will afford a sufficient guide in determining the quality of the rock previous to the erection of a kiln, or actual burning.

Lime is obtained from the native rock by exposing it to a strong heat in a kiln by which the carbonic acid of the limestone is expelled and quicklime produced.

The best form for a kiln is that of a cylinder largest at the bottom outside and smallest at the bottom inside. This form affords ample support for the kiln, and from the decreasing diameter of the circular cavity on the inside the charge is kept up, the arch relieved of weight, and the heat more equally distributed.

The dimensions of a kiln of moderate size would be ten feet in diameter on the outside at the bottom, seven feet in diameter at the top outside, with a height of ten or twelve feet. The archway may be four and a half or five feet high, and two feet four inches wide, as represented by the following wood cut.



The bore or hollow of the inside should diminish in size from the top of the archway downwards equal to one half the diameter at the bottom. The kiln must be built of rocks that are capable of enduring a strong heat. Clay slate, grauwacke,