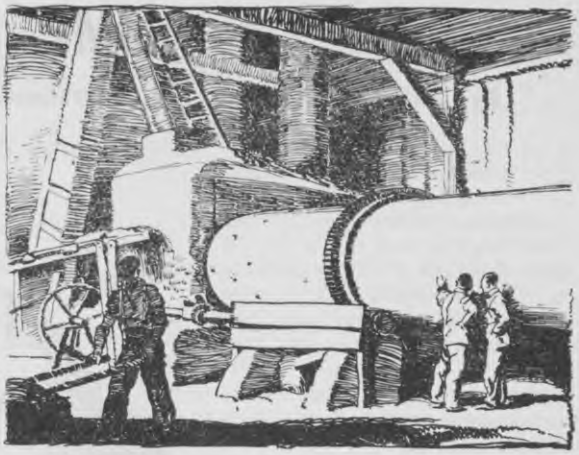
passing over the top at each revolution, the lime is dropped to the cylinder-bottom, to be caught immediately and carried up again. It doesn't just stay in the same place, however, for the cylinder is on an incline. Rising and falling the lime moves gradually to the lower end. While it is being broken up more finely by this rolling motion it is also dried by a draught of hot air *upwards* through the cylinder *against* the movement of the lime. Once out of the bottom end, the broken lime is passed through a screen. What won't go through is fed to a pulverizer in which six 32 lb. "hammers" flying round at incredible speed soon reduce it almost to dust. It is then put through another screen and elevated to a huge storage bin, some 20 ft. square and 30 ft. high.



Yes, the next job's bagging. Heavyish work, but lightened to some extent by having weighing-machines beneath the hoppers and conveyers, chutes, and barrows to take the 1 cwt. bags (or more as the farmer wishes) to truck or railway wagon. And so to the pastures, where, as part of the grass, in a form assimilable by animal stomachs it becomes the blood and bones of our sheep and cattle.

If it had no more machinery than this, however, the lime-works would not work for long. Lime-dust in eyes, nose, mouth, and ears won't build bonny New-Zealanders. It has to go through the slow cycle of soil, grass, animal flesh, and human digestion before we can reap the benefit. So to prevent industrial disease from breathing limeladen air (remember Jurgis working on the fertilizer mill in "The Jungle"?), big fans suck up dust, pass it through a water-shower, which collects it and deposits it in three water tanks, 18 in., 3 ft., and 6 ft. deep. As each tank fills, lime settles in the bottom, and anything left in suspension passes over into the next tank. One tank is cleaned daily, the second after two or three months, and the third annually or less. The dust, now clay, is dried and put through the works again. With luck, this time it will get to the open fields.

Soldier's Examination Success.

Gnr. J. I. McEnnis, a New Zealand soldier serving in the Pacific, gained first place in Australia and New Zealand at the March examinations of the Australasian Institute of Secretaries and qualified for the Institute's award of approved books to the value of £5 5s. The award is made to the candidate securing the highest average percentage pass in the Institute's three final secretarial papers. The papers have to be taken at the one examination. The minimum percentage necessary in each paper is 70, and the aggregate must be not less than 225. Gnr. McEnnis's marks were: Subject K 74, L 89, and M 81, an aggregate of 244, with an average percentage of 81½.

Gnr. McEnnis matriculated in 1935 at the Wellington Technical College and entered the Civil Service in 1936 as a clerk in the Lands and Survey Department, Wellington. In 1938, when 18, he completed the final Accountancy examinations and the following year left the Civil Service to join the Wellington firm of Messrs. Watkins, Hull, Wheeler, and Johnston, where he remained until he went overseas early in 1942. Gnr. McEnnis took his Bachelor of Commerce degree at Victoria University College in 1940 and in the same year was awarded the Alexander Crawford Scholarship, granted annually to a graduate in Arts, Science, or Commerce to enable him to proceed with his Master's degree. This degree he completed in 1941 with second-class honours in Economic History.