

(4.) *Mineral Manures*.—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents*.—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines, and Mineral Waters*.—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction*.—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, bricks and brick clays, drain tiles.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays, and Pottery*.—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), pottery clay, and pottery.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing*.—Whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones, millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and to Jewellery*.—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, Labradorite, albite, Perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous*.—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

500. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere, but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are continually making better