This clay affords a very strong brick, and it is therefore particularly well adapted for the manufacture of building brick. It might also be advantageously employed in the manufacture of stove linings, and even fire-brick in which an exceptionally high degree of refractoriness was not called for, and could likewise be used in the manufacture of pottery, including the finer varieties of stoneware.

A precisely similar clay has been met with in the vicinity of Pasqua about seven miles east of Moosejaw, Sask. The deposit from which the latter was taken may possibly be an extension of that above referred to, which is situated about thirty miles southeast of Moosejaw.

2.—Clay from a deposit on the farm of Angus McLean, French Vale, Cape Breton co. N.S.

A slightly calcareous, slightly ferruginous, somewhat strongly plastic clay, through which is disseminated a rather large proportion of grit, composed, for the most part of quartz and feldspar, with some hornblende, chlorite, and mica, and a few particles of pyrite. It is somewhat readily fusible at an elevated temperature. When burnt it assumes a reddish-brown colour. It affords a strong brick.

3.—Clay from a deposit occurring on, or near, the bay shore and about a mile from the town of Baddeck, Victoria co., N.S.

A dull reddish-brown, non-calcareous, slightly ferruginous, somewhat strongly plastic clay, containing a small quantity of gritty matter. When burnt it assumes a bright reddish-brown colour. It is readily fusible at a somewhat elevated temperature. This clay might advantageously be employed for the manufacture of building bricks, drain-tiles, and all kinds of common earthenware.

4.—Clay from Garlic mountain, about seven miles from the town of Baddeck, Victoria co., N.S.

A greyish-white, non-calcareous, but very slightly ferruginous strongly plastic clay, containing a small quantity of gritty matter. It is somewhat readily fusible at an elevated temperature. When burnt it assumes a light reddish-white colour.