

investigated are the building and ornamental stones, lime and cement products, the clays, the sands, the porcelain materials, the marls, the iron ores, the coals, the gold deposits, the soapstone, the mineral paints, the diatomaceous earth (tripoli), the mineral waters and other miscellaneous products.

BUILDING AND DECORATIVE STONES.—The state of Maryland is unusually rich in the great variety and excellent quality of its building and decorative stones. At the same time the central location of the state, with several prominent cities and towns, which constantly employ such materials, immediately accessible, renders these products unusually valuable. The State Geological Survey has already devoted much attention to the building and decorative stones, believing that a proper presentation of the subject to the architects, engineers and consumers of such materials will add very largely to the development of the industry, not only by inducing larger investments in quarrying operations, but by increasing the output of those quarries which are now in existence. The decorative stones, particularly, have been brought but little to the attention of architects, although they exist in the state in great variety, many of them equal to the finest foreign and domestic materials elsewhere obtained. Several important building-stones, also, have never been used for more than local purposes and can readily be brought to the attention of outsiders.

LIME AND CEMENT PRODUCTS.—Many of the geological formations of the Appalachian district of Maryland are characterized by extensive deposits of limestone. Of these the more common varieties are admirably adapted for burning and afford materials suitable for building and fertilizing purposes as well as for flux, while the less common magnesian limestone makes an excellent cement. Although these products are most abundant in the extreme western portion of the state, the more highly crystalline limestones and marbles which occur in many places throughout the Piedmont belt, especially in the northern tier of counties, can also be burned at times to advantage. Many of the calcareous clays in the southern and eastern sections of the state are also well adapted for the manufacture of cement, while some are sufficiently pure to burn for lime. Relatively little has been done