In the paint making industry gypsum is employed in the manufacturing of "cold water paints," in which it acts as the body or vehicle for the colour. It is also used to a lesser extent in the making of paints, mixed in oils. It should be pure white,

very finely ground and free from grit.

Finely ground gypsum, when spread upon the soil, has the power of aiding in the decomposition of certain minerals and thus liberating plant-nourishing chemicals. It also plays a useful part when mixed with manure which later is to be used as a fertilizer. It is used, either in its crude state or mixed with plant-nourishing materials, to form certain artificial fertilizers.

In the textile industry, very finely ground, white gypsum

is used to some extent as a filler for cotton goods.

PREPARATION.

Gypsum is usually won by open quarry methods, though in some cases underground mining, similar to that of coal mining, is the method employed. The material is hand cobbed to remove anhydrite (anhydrous calcium sulphate) and other objectionable materials. From the pits it goes to the mill, where it is crushed, and ground to the necessary degree of fineness.

The finished product is graded according to purity and

colour.

The price of the uncalcined gypsum varies from \$1.60 to \$3.50 in Ontario and Quebec, while, in the west, the cost was reported as high as \$7.50.

Amount of gypsum used in the manufacturing industries, as reported by the consumers:

Location	No. of firms reporting consumption	Domestic Tons	Imported Tons
		Tons	10115
Maritime Provinces Quebec. Ontario.	3	1600	100
Prairie	22	$\begin{array}{c} 29306\frac{18}{28} \\ 30592\frac{18}{28} \end{array}$	180 115
Columbia	1	8825	3000
Canada (Total)	40	70324	3295