

minerals from the above list does not necessarily indicate their non-existence. Hitherto all the attention of explorers has been directed to the more valuable metallic minerals, the earthy minerals being all but ignored; no systematic collection by a mineralogist, for purely scientific purposes, has ever been attempted. I have little hesitation, however, in expressing the opinion that most of the metallic ores, not yet enumerated, will, in course of time, be added to our list. While very many of the more common non-metallic substances are almost certain to occur. I base this opinion on purely geological grounds. First, from the fact that the rock formations of the island are the same which comprise the chief mineral bearing zones of our globe; secondly, that they are in an unusually disturbed, shattered, altered metamorphosed and highly mineralized condition, eminently indicative of the presence of metalliferous deposits.

The possession of so many useful minerals and economic substances, should, I imagine, point to Newfoundland as a country most favorably situated for mining and manufacturing industries second, indeed, to none of the other British American possessions. The construction of main lines of railway through the island, now being vigorously pushed forward, must, in the near future, result in bringing about a greater activity in this direction. Already (though the immediate coast line only is accessible to mining capitalists), Newfoundland ranks as one of the chief copper producing countries of the globe. Yet, even this industry may be said to be merely in its infancy. Though possessing coal and iron deposits of undoubted value, not one ton of either has yet been mined for market, while our own importation of the former most necessary material, amounts to fully 100,000 tons per annum, and is rapidly on the increase. The local market alone should prove a sufficient incentive to making the mining of coal a promising investment. The softer varieties of coal, those principally used here, stand the consumers on an average of \$4.50 per ton, while they frequently range as high as \$6.00 and \$7.00.

A great advantage in the way of mining in this country is the fact that so little of its area is occupied or held in exclusive possession as yet. The lumbering licenses though extensive give no claim either to the surface soil or the mineral contents which may