

*Copper.*—Grey sulphide occurs in concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate, but in inconsiderable quantities.

*Manganese.*—This occurs in concretions like bog iron in swamps in different parts of the island, but not in any quantity to render it of importance.

No other minerals are known in Prince Edward Island. Building and limestones are found and there are large deposits of peat.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE MINE, 1884.

The following table, taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1883-84, shows the exports of produce of the mines in Canada for that year:—

	VALUE.
451 631 tons of Coal.....	\$1,201,172
155,851 " Gypsum .....	160,607
132 " Antimony.....	4,855
1,677 " Copper.....	214,944
25,308 " Iron.....	66,549
885 " Manganese.....	15,851
21,471 " Phosphates .....	453,322
37 " Silver.....	12,920
Gold bearing Quartz. ....	952,131
Salt..... 181,742 bushels	17,408
Oil mineral, crude..... 325,461 gallons	7,043
" " refined..... 2,102 "	503
Slate..... 364 tons	11,445
Stone and Marble..... 12,954 "	52,478
Sand and Gravel..... 61,575 "	14,152
Other articles.....	62,612
Total.....	\$3,247,092

#### CONCLUSION.

The short description in the above pages of the minerals of the Dominion, and their localities by provinces, will show the most casual reader that Canada possesses wealth enough below the soil to enrich not only its own population but all who may join with us in disinterring this wealth. Capital only is necessary in most cases to make mining productive. As the mineral resources become developed, the agricultural capabilities must in due course be stimulated, manufactures and commerce spring up, and a numerous and thriving population gain their living by an industry as yet only in its infancy in the DOMINION OF CANADA.