

REID-NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

On the Humber River there are about 70,000 acres consisting mainly of interval land, the best agricultural land in the country. On the Codroy Rivers and rivers running into Bay St. George, on the Exploits River and its tributaries, at the mouths of rivers running into Gander Lake and at Gambo Lake there are large areas of good land unoccupied.

THE FISHERIES.

Of a population of about 220,000, about 60,000 are engaged in catching and curing fish. The average annual value of the cod-fishery is \$4,500,000; of the seal-fishery, \$600,000; of the herring and salmon-fisheries, \$250,000; of the lobster-fishery, \$600,000.

There are still immense possibilities connected with the extension and improvement of the fisheries. Cold storage has yet to be applied to these fisheries so as to secure the exportation of fresh fish to England, the United States and Canada. Here is an immense field for enterprise.

FOREST RESOURCES.

Very large areas are covered with forest trees, many of which are as yet practically untouched. The principal varieties of indigenous forest growths are white pine, white and black spruce, fir, tamarack or larch, yellow and white birch. Considerable developments have taken place in the lumber industry in recent years, but a new departure on a large scale was commenced in 1901. Mr. Lewis Miller, of Crief, Scotland, a lumberman who has been operating on an extensive scale in Sweden, has moved all his mills to Newfoundland, and is operating on such a scale that he will be able to export eighty million feet of lumber annually.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

Newfoundland presents unrivalled facilities for the prosecution of paper pulp manufacture. There are immense areas covered with spruce, yellow birch of fine grain especially plentiful at Grand Lake, and also in Avalon Peninsula.

There are splendid water powers in the island at present lying idle. The low temperature causes a large rainfall and a small evaporation. All these circumstances mark out Newfoundland as one that will rank as a pulp-making country. On several of the rivers on the west and east coasts there are eligible sites for prosecuting this industry.

MINERAL RESOURCES

COPPER.

Since copper mining commenced, in 1864, the value of copper ore exported has been \$23,041,382, and the quantity of ore has been 8,500,000 tons. Newfoundland stands sixth in the list of the copper producing countries of the world. The principal mines are Tilt Cove, Betts' Cove and Little Bay, all in Notre Dame Bay. Tilt Cove realized a net profit of £70,000 sterling last year, and the profits this year are expected to reach £100,000 sterling. In the same bay copper has been found in many localities; noticeably in Stocking Harbour, Sandy Cove Island, Hall's Bay and New Bay. The copper-bearing deposits are very widely distributed, and many are not yet prospected. According to the Geological Survey's Reports, copper-bearing rocks have a development of 5,095 square miles throughout the island. Copper is also found on the north shore of Bay of Islands, at Port-au-Port Bay, at Fortune Harbour, Camm Island, Chapel Island, Harbour Main, and in Placentia Bay many samples of grey copper have been found.

IRON ORE.

At Bell Island, Conception Bay, one of the most valuable iron mines in the world has been opened recently, now owned by the Nova Scotia Steel Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. At a moderate estimate there are 40,000,000 tons in sight, which lie

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In two almost horizontal beds, so that the mine is worked as an open quarry, and the ore can be placed on board for 30 or 40 cents per ton. Hematite iron has been found at the River Exploits, Fortune Harbour, New Bay, and other points in Notre Dame Bay. Very rich Bessemer ores have been found in White Bear Bay. Extensive deposits of magnetic iron ore have been discovered at Chimney Mountain, Stephenville and other points among the Laurentian Rocks of the west coast. Not far from Port-au-Basques, anchorite has been noted, and beds of clay and ironstone are interstratified in the coal measures. During the last ten years iron pyrites, holding 51 per cent. of sulphur, has been exported to the value of a million and a half dollars, mainly from Pilley's Island. This mineral occurs at numerous points in the northern bays; also at Middle Arm, Bay of Islands, and is also found near York Harbour Copper Mine.

Chrome iron has been found in many localities, particularly at Bluff Head Mine, on the west coast. This mineral is also known to exist at the following places: Blomidon, North Arm, Hall's Bay, Bay of Islands; also at Bett's Cove, and Rocky Bay on the east coast. Manganese has been found in the Cambrian rocks, near Topsail and Briggs, Conception Bay.

Nickeliferous iron pyrites occur at Rogue Harbour and at Bonne Bay on the west coast. Zinc has been obtained in many localities, and a lode of antimony at Moreton's Harbour.

Argentiferous galena occurs near Placentia in a large vein, and has also been obtained at Port-au-Port, Trout Brook, Bay St. George, St. George's Lake and at Bear's Cove, Notre Dame Bay. Gold has also been obtained at Ming's Light, on the northeast coast, and many other places. It has also been extracted from the Tilt Cove copper ore, but very little prospecting for this mineral has been done.

Asbestos is fairly common. At St. George's Lake, near the railway, a large vein outcrops on which some development has been done. Good prospects are known to exist at Bluff Head, Port-au-Port, at North Arm, Bay of Islands, and at Trout River, near Bonne Bay.

Mica of good size has been found in the Laurentian rocks in the Long Range Mountains.

ROOFING SLATE.

Slate occurs at Smith Sound and Random Island, Trinity Bay, and extends from there to Bonivista Bay, and also dips under the sea and reappears at Paradise Sound, Placentia Bay. A valuable deposit is also found at Bay of Islands. Some of it is equal to the best Carnarvon Slate, and is extensively distributed wherever Cambrian rocks appear.

MARBLE AND GYPSUM.

At the mouth of the River Humber and along its banks there are enormous deposits of the most beautiful marble yet untouched, as well as extending over other parts of the country; and at Bay St. George and Codroy are inexhaustible developments of the finest gypsum.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has been noted on the west coast from Port-au-Port to Parson's Pond. At both these places successful borings have been made. Indications of petroleum are found over a wide area, but as yet little prospecting has been done.

COAL.

It is a fact of primary importance that the island so productive in copper and iron ores is also proved to contain coal fields. The largest of these in the region around Bay St. George. At Crab's Brook, on the south side of that bay, there is a fine seam of excellent canal coal, between three and four feet in thickness.

There is another coal seam on Robinson's Brook, nine miles from its mouth, its thickness being four feet. Two other seams occur in the same section, the three seams giving a thickness of eight feet of coal. There is another seam known as the "Inland Trough of Humber River and Grand Lake," through which the railway runs.