

Although outcrops of a similar formation are found in various parts of Newfoundland, the total output of Slate per year from Newfoundland is *now only about 600 tons, all of which is readily bought in England*. This small output is due to the fact that only recently has attention been called to the beds by Geologists and Mineral experts. Owing to the decline of the output from the Welsh quarries an ever-increasing number of engineers

and quarry-owners are seeking new fields, and have begun to take an interest in the Newfoundland Slate beds, the most important of which are the quarries at Dartmouth Cove and Smith Sound, owned by the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited.

The product of these quarries has been marketed in England, and buyers bear striking testimony to the excellent quality of the Slate.

The Demand for Slate and Its Advantages.

The demand for Slate is growing steadily and rapidly. It has long ago been demonstrated that of all materials for roofing, there is none which can be compared with Slate. It stands alone by reason of its efficiency, durability, comparative cost and non-flammability.

There are other apparently cheaper roofing materials to be obtained. Wooden shingles, for instance, are cheaper—that is, their first cost is less. But the real cost is greater, because a shingled roof requires to be frequently painted and renewed every decade, whilst a slate roof will last practically for ever, it does

not require painting, and is less liable to leak.

The superior lasting quality of slate over wooden roofing material is of course well-known. This great consideration makes it in the long run cheaper than wood, and saves money in other ways. For instance, the Insurance Companies allow a substantial reduction in insurance premium if the policy is on a slate roofed house. With this benefit added to others, such as the better appearance and the greater durability of the slate roof, it is easily understandable why slate is used instead of shingles wherever it can be obtained.