

Some of the copper deposits in this bay, notably those of Sunday Cove Island, consist of wide bands of fine, soft, shelly chloritic slate, impregnated with iron and copper pyrites, and containing bands of yellow copper ore, varying from mere strings to layers of several inches thick. Here, also, very beautiful arborescent filaments, of native copper are found on the cleavage plains of the lode rock. Metallic copper occurs at the Union Mine, Tilt Cove, in thin sheets or plates, lining the walls of cracks or slips in the lode rock. It has been found on the west side of the island, in Port-au-Port and Bay of Islands. In the latter instance it forms strings, nests and small pockets, scattered through an amygdaloidal trap, but more especially confined to small veins of bitterspar, intersecting the same rock. Also on Oderin Island, Placentia Bay. The other localities where ores of copper have been found are too numerous to mention. It will be sufficient to state that the indications of these ores occur on all sides of the island, and in every one of the great bays at hundreds of localities. During the past six months a new discovery of copper has been made at South-West Arm, Green Bay, near the old Colchester mine. This lode is said to average six or seven feet wide, with two feet of solid ore.

Labrador—of which we know but little mineralogically—is, in all probability, a copperiferous region also; many rich specimens of copper ores have been brought from various parts of the coast, and a mine was actually worked there, at Black Island, several years ago, with what success I am not in a position to say.

COAL.

There are two distinct carboniferous basins in this island—on its western side. The first is known as the St. George's Bay trough. It occupies a fringe of the south side of that bay, about sixty-eight miles long by twelve wide, comprising an area of about 816 square miles. Other small outlying patches on the north side of the same bay and again in Port-au-Port Bay, would probably bring the total area up to 900 square miles. The second, called the central carboniferous trough, is situated in the valley of the Humber River, which flows into the Bay of Islands, at the head of the Humber Arm. Although lying in a direct line from each other, and corresponding with the general trend of the physical fea-