

123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the District of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

119. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the Provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other Province, the proportion being 51·0 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 21·0 persons. The following is the order in which the Provinces stand, according to density of population :—

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Prince Edward Island, | Quebec,           |
| Nova Scotia,          | Manitoba,         |
| New Brunswick,        | British Columbia. |
| Ontario,              |                   |

120. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1884 the population was found to be 193,124, of whom 99,344 were males and 93,780 females. The population of St. John, the capital of the colony, was 28,610. The coast of Labrador comprises about 120,000 square miles, and in 1884 had a population of 4,211, making the total population of the colony at that time 197,335. It is now estimated to be upwards of 215,000.\* Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1889 the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, and bait sold to foreigners, was placed at \$6,371,304.

\*Particulars of the census of 1884 are given in the Statistical Abstract for 1887, p. 101.