

52° N. to Cape Chudleigh, comprising an area of about 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland, and is separated from the Island by the Straits of Belle Isle. The shores of Newfoundland are generally rocky, with cliffs ranging up to 300 feet in height, but the coast line is much broken by numerous bays, some of which run nearly as far inland as 100 miles, and while the circumference of the Island, from headland to headland, is about 1,000 miles, its actual coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length. Around the heads of the bays are large tracts of excellent land, generally covered with fine timber and well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, while the interior consists of an elevated undulating plateau, traversed by low hills, the surface being diversified by valleys, woods, lakes, ponds and marshes. The lakes and ponds occupy nearly one-third of the whole surface, the largest lake being Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, with an area of 192 square miles. There are no high mountains, but several ranges of hills which attain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Exploits (200 miles in length), the Humber and the Gander. The principal bays are, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Conception, Trinity and St. George's Bay. The climate is more temperate than that of Canada, the thermometer rarely falling below zero in winter or rising above 82° in summer. Fogs are prevalent around the coasts, but seldom penetrate far inland. The Island generally is said to be very healthy.

Industries
of New-
foundland.

57. The principal industry is that of fishing, which is indeed the main element of the resources of the Island; cod, seal, herring, lobster and salmon fisheries being the most important. The annual catch of cod has been estimated at about 330,000 quintals of 112 lbs., but in 1891, the total was only 147,948 quintals. The number of vessels employed in this fishery in 1891 (census) was 279, of 15,212 tonnage, and the number of men, 3,719. All returns for 1882 were burnt in the Custom-house, St. John's, in the great fire of that year. There were 20 steamers, aggregating 6,278 tons, engaged in the seal fishery in 1892, the crews of which numbered 4,548 men. The number of seals taken was 348,624, weighing 7,736 tons. There were also about 50 sailing vessels engaged in this fishery, the catch in which varies very much. The seals taken are the harp-seal and hood-seal, not the fur-seal, and are valuable for their oil and for the leather made from their skins. According to the census of 1891, there were 340 lobster factories in the Island, valued at \$179,288, and employing 4,807 persons. The number of cases of lobsters turned out was 77,580, representing 3,723,840 lbs. of fish. The total population engaged in the fisheries was 53,502. The value of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1890 and 1891 was, respectively, \$5,649,766 and \$6,679,574.