

Labrador Banks, but when tried, I have been assured by trustworthy persons, that large fish have always been taken with bait.

Larger boats than those used about the Islands are required for this kind of fishing; indeed a totally different organization and equipment will be necessary for the Northern Labrador Bank Fishery, which appears destined to become, under proper encouragement and management, the fishery of the future.

### THE CLIMATE.

Experience, now extended over twelve years, shows that the seasons are sufficiently late and long, to permit Newfoundland fishermen to come from their homes after their spring fishing is over there, and their garden work attended to. They may arrive on the Northern Labrador Fishing Grounds from the tenth to the twentieth of July, or even later if they go north beyond Nain. They may return in general by the tenth to the twentieth of September, to Southern Labrador rooms, or even to their homes, with full fares of green fish.

The extremities of many of the deep Fiords from Cape Harrison to Ukkasiksalik or Freestone Point, a distance in an air line of 120 miles, contain timber fit for spars, for the construction of "fore-and-afters" and for all ordinary building purposes. The climate there, namely, at the bottom of many of these deep Fiords, permits of the cultivation of potatoes and other garden vegetables: Between Aillik and Ukkasiksalik, there are at present about sixty resident settlers in the deep Fiords, most of whom have been in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. or the fishing firms already named, and some of them are married to Eskimo women.

There are several other points of great interest in regard to the Northern Labrador which are worthy of notice, but the details would swell this paper to dimensions far exceeding those of a brief descriptive outline sketch of a comparatively new field for that kind of enterprise and industry in which Newfoundland is so distinguished, and from which she annually derives so much wealth.