

square miles, is about one-third larger than that of Ireland, and approximates nearly that of England. Its coast, one of the most rugged and picturesque in the known world, is everywhere indented with magnificent bays and harbours, a fact which has not unjustly earned for it the title of the "Norway of the New World." Many of these bays, such as Trinity, Bonavista, St. George's and White Bay, are sufficiently commodious to float the whole British navy. Newfoundland forms that outlying and detached portion or segment of the North-American continent situate nearest to Europe, the distance between St. John's and the harbour of Valencia in Ireland being only 1640 miles. It is almost severed in two by the great bays of Placentia and Trinity, the isthmus between them being less than two miles wide in its narrowest part. The southern and smaller division forms the Peninsula of Avalon. This, by reason of its extensive seaboard and the excellence of its fisheries, is by far the most thickly settled and commercially important part of the island. No recent census has been taken, but the population of the Peninsula is estimated at about 95,000. As viewed from the sea the island appears everywhere abrupt and rocky—a truly iron-bound coast. Of its interior little is yet known beyond the description given of it by Cormack, an adventurous traveller who crossed it in 1882 in company with a single Mic-mac Indian—a remnant of the once famous, but now nearly extinct, Nova Scotia tribe of that name—and what is told us in the more recent and voluminous reports of Mr. Alexander Murray. Cormack describes it as a vast savannah country, on which countless herds of reindeer browsed.

Perhaps the strongest recommendation this interior country now presents to public consideration, is that it

offer
a rare
the
ago
and
well
A ri
with
migh
lands
than
or lan
abund
miles.
Bay c
milder
nature
"a gre
markin
the isl
will be
the An
where
may be
ranges
land is
sloping
The in
of min
interior
"Tolts.
ing low
Refer
lavishly