

NEWFOUNDLAND

IN 1911.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL—GEOLOGICAL—PHYSIOGRAPHICAL—
 NATURAL HISTORY—ECONOMIC RESOURCES—
 CLIMATE.

THE Island of Newfoundland lies between the parallels of 46 degrees 36 minutes and 51 degrees 39 minutes North latitude, and between the meridians of 52 degrees 37 minutes and 59 degrees 24 minutes West longitude. It is known as "the Norway of the New World" because of its scenic beauties, and as "the sentinel of the St. Lawrence" because it forms the Laurentian Gulf, lying athwart that vast body of water, access to which is only obtained through Belle Isle Strait—ten miles wide—which separates Newfoundland from Labrador on the North, and through Cabot Strait—sixty miles wide—which divides it from Nova Scotia on the South.

The Island is the tenth largest in the world; is very irregular in shape, with a general outline somewhat like a triangle; and is bounded on the North, East and South by the waters of the Atlantic, and on the West by those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its greatest length is about three hundred and seventeen miles, and its greatest breadth about the same. The great sailing circle followed by ships in crossing the North Atlantic impinges on its South-eastern extension,