

The *Golden Eye*; the *longtailed duck*; the *scaup duck*; the *kittiwake*; the *fulmar*; the *gull*; the *gannet*; the *puffin*; the *common* and *Brunnich's guillemot*; the *common tern* and the *eiderduck*. This last-named bird is strictly protected and becomes quite tame. It lines its nest with down, which, being gathered and cleaned, makes a valuable article of commodity.

In the larger lakes, such as Mývatn and Thingvallavatn, there is, as already mentioned, a considerable fishing all the year round. But various species of *trout* (e. g. char and sea trout) ascend the rivers from the sea every summer, and are largely caught. A number of rivers, both in the north, and especially in the south-west, are visited by *salmon* regularly every summer, and caught either by rod or traps.

The sea round the coasts of Iceland is particularly rich in many kinds of *fish*, of which the most important species are *cod* and *haddock*, caught all round the island, and *herring*, fished chiefly off the north coast.

Other species, of which considerable quantities are caught, are, *saithe*, *ling*, *torsk*, *cattfish*, *lumpfish*, *halibut*, *dab*, and *plaice*. *Sharks*, from which trainoil is prepared, are now chiefly caught off the north coast.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Though a great part of the country is a barren waste devoid of vegetation, yet the *habitable land*, as compared with the number of population, is very extensive. Thus to every farm there belongs a large tract of land, a small portion of which is cultivated, i. e. manured for the purpose of producing the greatest possible quantity of grass of the best possible quality. A comparatively small area is given up to the growing of vegetables. The rest, which is uncultivated, is partly mown, partly used as grazing ground for the stock. Most of the farming population is economically dependent on the growth of the grass and the haymaking in summer, as the hay almost exclusively constitutes the winter fodder for the stock. But as a secondary occupation many farmers go fishing in rowing-boats part of the year. But owing to the small boats formerly employed, the rich *fishing grounds* could only be partly utilized till larger craft, as motor boats and steam trawlers, began to be used. Since then the yearly output has increased enormously, and the number of those living by fishing alone is swelling every year.

There are in Iceland no *mines* worth mentioning, except a calcareous spar mine, yielding a very superior kind of spar (*Iceland spar*), not obtainable elsewhere. Sulphur mines are found in various places and