

Bonne Bay and St. John's Bay, and many others still smaller round the seaboard, some being bays within the greater indentations. Of the major Bays, Placentia is the largest; Conception, the most populous and important; Notre Dame, the most mineralised; and St. George's the most fertile.

Perhaps its most striking physical features are the peninsulas which jut out from its main structure—the Avalon Peninsula on the eastern coast, which is almost another island, the isthmus between Trinity and Placentia Bays being only three miles wide; Burin Peninsula, between Placentia and Fortune Bays, Port-au-Port Peninsula on the west coast, and the great Northern Peninsula, formerly termed by the French the *Petit Nord* and more recently known as the St. Barbe Peninsula, as it forms the political district so designated.

Since the contour of the Island represents a slightly inclined plane, rising from the east towards the west and south coasts, the principal rivers flow to the eastern bays; and among these are the Exploits (the largest in the Island), 200 miles long and navigable for 30 miles, draining an area of 4,000 square miles; the Gander, 100 miles long and with its tributaries draining a similar area; the Gambo, sixty miles long; and the Terra Nova, somewhat larger; all well wooded and the scene of lumbering industries, while there are two large paper mills on the banks of the Exploits. Along the south coast the rivers are smaller, but on the west coast are the Humber, 80 miles long, the St. George's, Hawke's and others.

The principal bodies of water are Grand Lake, 56 miles long by 5 broad and 200 square miles in area; Red Indian Lake, 37 miles long by 2 broad and 67 square miles in area; Deer Lake, 15 miles long; Gander, Gambo, Terra Nova, George IV., and others; while lesser areas, locally termed "ponds," bespread the interior, and many of them are without names even now, so incomplete has been its exploration.