

fishing was the chief pursuit of its people, and they naturally located in as close proximity to the ocean as possible.

As the map shows, there are many islets around the coast. Belle Isle at the Eastern mouth of the strait of that name, is best known as the land-fall of Canadian shipping in the summer months. Notre Dame Bay is thickly dotted with land-masses, some of moderate size. In Bonavista Bay there are many others. Trinity Bay has Random Island, one of the largest. In Conception Bay is "Bell" Island, the seat of the immense hematite-iron deposits that supply the raw material for the smelters at Sydney, Cape Breton. Placentia Bay has Merasheen and several others. Off Burin Peninsula is the little French archipelago of St. Pierre-Miquelon, and further West are Ramea and Burgeo Islands—some three hundred in all—the former the starting point of the seaboard where Americans possess fishing rights under the treaty of 1818; while on the west coast, the Bay of Islands, as its name implies, is a fiord where these islets are abundant.

Its triangular extremities are Cape Norman, on the north, the entrance to Belle Isle Strait, Cape Race, on the south-east, one of the world's greatest seaboard outposts; and Cape Ray, at its south-west, the chief landmark of the Gulf of St. Lawrence route. Other headlands, scarcely less important, are Cape Spear, the entrance to St. John's; Cape St. Francis, Cape Bonavista, Cape Freels, Cape John and Cape Bauld, on the east coast; Point Riche, Cape Gregory, Cape St. George and Cape Anguille, on the west coast; and Gallantry Head (St. Pierre), Cape Chapeau Rouge, Cape St. Mary's and Cape Pine, on the south coast.

Its principal inlets are the great bays of Notre Dame, Bonavista, Trinity, Conception, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, St. George's, with the lesser ones of Hare Bay, White Bay, Green Bay, Trepassey Bay, Hermitage Bay, Port-au-Port Bay, Bay of Islands,