Victoria, and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450, and 75,024 square miles in area, respectively, but Banks, Devon, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville, and Axel Heiberg are each larger than Prince Edward Island; Southampton, another very large island, lies just within the wide mouth of Hudson bay. Their economic potentialities, beyond deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been fully established. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering, and fishing industries of the West, and together with the bold and deeply indented coast-line provide a region for scenic cruises rivalling those of Norway.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the islands of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti, and the Magdalen group (included in the province of Quebec), and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello (part of the province of New Brunswick) in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward island and mining on Cape Breton are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island and the Georgian Bay islands in lake Huron and the Thousand Islands group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

PART II.—GEOLOGY.

Section 1.—Geology of Canada.*

In the section on Orography, pp. 9-11, the physical features of Canada have been considered and the natural divisions have been briefly described. These physiographic divisions depend fundamentally on underlying differences of geological structure and hence are geomorphic ones as well as physiographic. A description of the geology of Canada hence involves an account of the geology of each of these divisions. They are shown in the map on p. 15 and include:—

(1) The Canadian Shield, a vast V-shaped area of ancient rocks surrounding Hudson bay.

(2) The St. Lawrence Region, a lowland belt bordering the St. Lawrence river and extending westward through southern Ontario to lake Huron. It is underlain chiefly by flat or gently dipping strata of Palæozoic age.

(3) The Appalachian and Acadian Regions, comprising the Maritime Provinces and most of that part of Quebec lying south of the St. Lawrence river. It is a hilly or mountainous region and is made up largely of disturbed beds.

(4) The Arctic Archipelago, with which is linked the Hudson Bay Lowland. The former includes the islands lying north of the Canadian Shield, while the latter is a broad, flat region, underlain by flat-lying Palæozoic beds.

(5) The Interior Plains Region of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which stretches down Mackenzie valley to the Arctic ocean. It is underlain by only slightly disturbed Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata.

(6) The Cordilleran Region, including the mountainous country of the Pacific coast which is developed on highly disturbed rocks.

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