

mark ancient beach lines are the chief topographic features. Along the northeastern part of the Island rugged Precambrian hills rise abruptly above the limestone plain to altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

Coats and Mansel Islands are composed chiefly of limestone and have flat or gently rolling surfaces. Local high areas do not exceed 500 feet in altitude. Nottingham and Salisbury Islands, at the western end of Hudson Strait, are part of the Precambrian complex. Their bare, rocky, indented coasts rise abruptly from the water and, when seen from a distance, present a level, peneplain surface with an altitude of a few hundred feet. Although the rock surface of these two islands is rounded, the local surface has a rugged character imparted by many valleys and rock ridges.

Ungava Peninsula of northern Quebec is a rolling plateau area of low, rocky hills of Precambrian age, dotted with innumerable lakes and drained by many streams. In general, the plateau rises fairly abruptly to altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 feet along the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait coast, on the west and north, and slopes gradually down towards Ungava Bay on the northeast, forming a horseshoe-shaped upland around this Bay. The interior surface is composed mainly of rolling, bare, rocky hills separated by broad valleys containing lakes and glacial fills of boulders and gravel. Except for routes along a few major streams, the drainage of Ungava has not been mapped, so that very little is known about the accessibility of the interior by water.

Baffin Island is the largest of the Canadian Arctic Islands. Its area of 200,000 square miles is about equal to the size of the Province of Manitoba. In such a vast area a variety of topographic features are found, and some of them present the most spectacular scenery of Eastern Canada. Along the eastern coast of the Island, from Cumberland Sound on the south, to Lancaster Sound on the north, and including Bylot Island, a high, rugged mountain range of Precambrian age rises to altitudes of about 10,000 feet in places, and averages 5,000 to 7,000 feet. These mountains are therefore, together with those of northern Ellesmere Island, the highest ranges in Eastern North America. Jagged peaks and serrated ridges are partially buried under permanent snowfields and ice-caps in some areas. Long, twisting glaciers fill many valleys and discharge into the sea at several places. The whole coast, with its indentations and fiords, rises abruptly from the water, presenting a formidable barrier of rugged grandeur toward Davis Strait and Baffin Bay.

Southern Baffin Island has a drab, rounded coast of bare rock which rises to an altitude of about 1,000 feet. A belt of numerous small islands fronts the central part of the south coast. Most of the interior is a rolling plateau area, averaging 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation. This barren upland area slopes down to the north and west to a broad tundra plain which covers the area west of Amadjuak and Nattilling Lakes and extends along the Foxe Basin coast as far northward as the Hantzsch River. The lake-dotted and swampy plain there is somewhat similar in appearance to the tundra area along the west coast of Hudson Bay.

Northwestern Baffin Island is a plateau area underlain by sedimentary rocks of Palaeozoic Age and surfaced by disintegrated slabs. The plateau itself is rolling, but the coasts along Admiralty and Prince Regent Inlets are vertical walls of stratified rock, rising to altitudes of 500 to 1,000 feet.

Devon and Ellesmere Islands are the largest of the most northerly group of Arctic Islands. Ellesmere Island alone is almost as large as England and Scotland. Both islands have steep rocky eastern coasts. Parts of their interiors are covered