

Manitoulin Island, area 1,068 square miles, 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.

Table 6 gives the principal islands in Canada having an area of over 2,000 square miles.

6.—Areas of Principal Islands

Island	Area	Island	Area
	sq. miles		sq. miles
Arctic Ocean—		Arctic Ocean—concluded	
Baffin.....	197,754	Ellef Ringnes.....	3,719
Victoria.....	80,340	Cornwallis.....	2,660
Ellesmere.....	77,392	Amund Ringnes.....	2,027
Banks.....	25,675		
Devon.....	21,606	Atlantic Ocean—	
Melville.....	16,503	Newfoundland.....	42,734
Southampton.....	16,350	Cape Breton.....	3,970
Prince of Wales.....	13,736	Prince Edward.....	2,184
Axel-Heiberg.....	13,583	Anticosti (Gulf of St. Lawrence).....	3,043
Somerset.....	9,594		
Prince Patrick.....	7,192	Pacific Ocean—	
King William.....	5,106	Vancouver.....	12,408
Bylot.....	5,005		

Section 2.—Political Geography

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two 'territories'. Each of the provinces is sovereign in its own sphere, as set out in the British North America Act (see pp. 40-60 of the 1942 Year Book), and as new provinces have been organized they have been granted political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. Yukon and the Northwest Territories with their boundaries of to-day are administered by the Federal Government. The characteristics of each of the provinces and of the 'territories' are reviewed below.

Newfoundland.—The Island of Newfoundland lies across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is the most easterly part of Canada. It is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, 11 miles across at its narrowest point, and from Cape Breton Island by Cabot Strait, 70 miles wide. It is triangular in shape, the three sides about 320 miles in length, and has an area of 42,734 square miles. The dependency of Labrador is on the mainland with an area of 112,000 square miles.

Newfoundland enjoys a temperate climate with cool summers, mild winters and evenly distributed rainfall. The climatic conditions of Labrador are more severe.

The island is a plateau of low, rolling relief, with its highest elevations in the west where summits in the Long Range Mountains exceed 2,500 ft. Much of the surface is barren and rocky with innumerable ponds and swamps, and there is little land suitable for farming. The river valleys and the west coast are thickly forested and support a thriving wood-pulp industry. The deeply indented coast line has many harbours providing safe anchorage for the fishing vessels which support the important fishing industry. Fishing, mainly for cod, is carried on along the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador and on the Grand Banks. Both New-