

*Pacific*.—The marginal sea of the Pacific differs strikingly from the other marine zones of Canada. The hydrography of British Columbia is characterized by bold, abrupt relief—repetition of the mountainous landscape. Numerous inlets penetrate the mountainous coast for distances of 50 to 75 miles. They are usually a mile or two in width and of considerable depth, with steep canyon-like sides. From the islet-strewn coast, the Continental Shelf extends from 50 to 100 sea-miles to its oceanward limit where depths of about 200 fathoms are found. There the sea-floor drops rapidly to the Pacific Deep, parts of the western slopes of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands lying only four miles and one mile, respectively, from the edge of the declivity. These great detached land-masses are the dominant features of the Pacific marginal sea. Along the whole coast continuous navigation is afforded through an inside passage sheltered from the sea by a protective barrier of islands. As is to be expected in a region so irregular in hydrographic relief, shoals and pinnacle rocks are numerous, necessitating great caution in navigation.

### Subsection 3.—Islands

The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north include a very large group within the Arctic Circle. On the west coast, Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important but the coastal waters are studded with many small rocky islands.

The Island of Newfoundland forming part of the Province of Newfoundland, the Province of Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island forming part of the Province of Nova Scotia, Grand Manan and Campobello Islands forming part of the Province of New Brunswick, Anticosti Island and the Magdalen group included in the Province of Quebec are the chief islands off the eastern coast.

Notable islands of the inland waters include Manitoulin Island (1,068 sq. miles in area) lying in Lake Huron, the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay and the Thousand Islands in the outlet from Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence River.

### 6.—Islands of Over 2,000 Sq. Miles in Area

Island	Area	Island	Area
	sq. miles		sq. miles
<b>Arctic Ocean—</b>		<b>Arctic Ocean—concluded</b>	
Baffin.....	178,700	Bylot.....	4,200
Ellesmere.....	82,119	Prince Charles.....	3,500
Victoria.....	81,930	Cornwallis.....	2,670
Banks.....	23,230	Amund Ringnes.....	2,515
Devon.....	20,860		
Melville.....	16,141		
Axel Heiberg.....	15,779	<b>Atlantic Ocean—</b>	
Southampton.....	15,700	Newfoundland.....	42,734
Prince of Wales.....	12,830	Cape Breton.....	3,970
Somerset.....	9,370	Anticosti (Gulf of St. Lawrence).....	3,043
Prince Patrick.....	6,081	Prince Edward.....	2,184
Bathurst.....	6,041		
Ellef Ringnes.....	5,139	<b>Pacific Ocean—</b>	
King William.....	4,870	Vancouver.....	12,408