

Subsection 4.—Islands

The largest islands of Canada are in the north. They all experience an Arctic climate and extend from the islands in James Bay to Ellesmere Island which reaches 83°07'N. Those in the District of Franklin lie north of the mainland of Canada and are generally referred to as the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. Those in the extreme north however which lie north of the M'Clure Strait—Viscount Melville Sound—Barrow Strait—Lancaster Sound water passage are known as the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

On the west coast Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and the 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 sq. miles	Island	Area sq. miles
Arctic Ocean—		Arctic Ocean—concluded	
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.....	20,861		
Melville.....	16,141	Atlantic Ocean—	
Axel Heiberg.....	15,779	Newfoundland.....	42,734
Southampton.....	15,700	Cape Breton.....	3,970
Prince of Wales.....	12,830	Anticosti (Gulf of St. Lawrence).....	3,043
Somerset.....	9,370	Prince Edward.....	2,184
Prince Patrick.....	6,081	Pacific Ocean—	
Bathurst.....	6,041	Vancouver.....	12,408
Ellef Ringnes.....	5,139		
King William.....	4,870		

Subsection 5.—Mountains

The predominant orographical feature in Canada is the Great Cordilleran Mountain System which contains many peaks over 10,000 feet in height. The highest peak in Canada is Mount Logan in the St. Elias Mountains of Yukon Territory, which rises 19,850 feet above sea level. The highest elevations in other parts of the country are shown in Table 7.

7.—Height of Principal Mountain Peaks in each Province and Territory by Mountain Range

Province, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation ft.	Province, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation ft.
Newfoundland		Newfoundland—continued	
Long Range—		Blue Hills of Coteau—	
Gros Morn.....	2,666	Peter Snout.....	1,690
Mount Blowedown.....	2,502	Butter Pot.....	950
Mount St. Gregory.....	2,338	Red Hill.....	700
Gros Paté.....	2,115		
Blue Mountains.....	2,085	Central Highlands—	
Table Mountain.....	1,700	Maintopsail.....	1,800
		Missentopsail.....	1,761