

5.—Elevations and Areas of Principal Lakes, by Province—concluded

Province and Lake	Elevation	Area	Province and Lake	Elevation	Area
	ft.	sq. miles		ft.	sq. miles
British Columbia—concluded			Northwest Territories—concluded		
Stuart.....	2,230	139	Clinton-Colden.....	1,226	253
Tagish (total, 130) part.....	2,152	78	Dubawnt.....	764	1,600
Takla.....	2,260	102	Faber.....	753	163
Teslin (total, 142) part.....	2,250	58	Franklin.....	49	175
Upper Arrow.....	1,401	88	Gras, de.....	1,365	345
Yukon Territory—			Great Bear.....	390	12,275
Aishihik.....	3,001	107	Great Slave.....	512	10,980
Atlin (total, 299) part.....	2,192	1	Hardisty.....	643	107
Kluane.....	2,525	184	Hottah.....	640	377
Kusawa.....	2,200	56	Kaminuriak.....	320	360
Laberge.....	2,100	87	La Martre.....	870	685
Tagish (total, 130) part.....	2,152	52	Mac Kay.....	1,415	250
Teslin (total, 142) part.....	2,239	84	Maguse.....	513	540
Northwest Territories—			Marian.....	513	90
Aberdeen.....	261	475	Nueltin (total, 850) part.....	875	580
Artillery.....	1,190	153	Nutarawit.....	..	350
Aylmer.....	1,230	340	Pelly.....	501	331
Baker.....	30	975	Point.....	1,229	295
			Rae.....	692	74
			Schultz.....	250	110
			Thaolntoa.....	496	160
			Yathkyed.....	461	860

Subsection 2.—Coastal Waters

The coastline of Canada, one of the longest of any country in the world, comprises the following estimated mileages:—

Mainland—

Atlantic, 6,110; Pacific, 1,580; Hudson Strait, 1,245; Hudson Bay, 3,155; Arctic, 5,770; total, 17,860 miles.

Islands—

Atlantic, 8,680; Pacific, 3,980; Hudson Strait, 60; Hudson Bay, 2,305; Arctic, 26,785; total, 41,810 miles.

A comprehensive description of the coastal waters of Canada would require information from sciences such as oceanography, marine biology and meteorology. However, the basic factor in any study of the oceanic-continental margin is the physical relief of the sea floor, and the scope of the information presented here is therefore restricted to this and a few salient features of the Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific marginal seas surrounding Canada.

Atlantic.—Along this coastal area, the sea has inundated valleys and lower parts of the Appalachian Mountains as well as those of the Canadian Shield. The submerged continental shelf, protruding seaward from the shore, effects the transition from continental to oceanic conditions. This shelf is distinguished by great width and diversity of relief. From the coast of Nova Scotia its width varies from 60 to 100 miles, from Newfoundland 120 to 50 miles (at the entrance of Hudson Strait), and northward it merges with that of the Arctic Ocean. The outer edge of the shelf, known as the continental shoulder, is of varying depths of from 100 to 200 fathoms before the shelf suddenly gives way to the steep declivity leading to abyssal depths. The over-all gradient of the Atlantic continental shelf is slight but the whole area is studded with shoals, plateaux, banks, ridges and islands and the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are rugged and fringed with islets and shoals. Off Nova Scotia the 40-fathom line lies at an average of 12 miles from the shore and constitutes the danger line for coastal shipping. The whole floor of the marginal sea appears to be traversed by channels and gullies cutting well into the shelf.