

3.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada—concluded.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean—con.	
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,525	Mackenzie—concluded.	
Peel.....	365	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,065
Arctic Red.....	230	Finlay.....	250
Liard.....	550	Parsnip.....	145
Fort Nelson.....	260	Smoky.....	245
Athabaska.....	765	Little Smoky.....	185
Pembina.....	210	Coppermine.....	525
Slave.....	265	Backs.....	605

NOTE.—In the above table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

The Great Lakes.—Table 4 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes.

4.—Area, Elevation and Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum depth.	Area.	Elevation above sea-level.
Name.	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior.....	383	160	1,180	31,810	602-29
Michigan.....	320	118	870	22,400	581-13
Huron.....	247	101	750	23,010	581-13
St. Clair.....	26	24	23	460	575-62
Erie.....	241	57	210	9,940	572-52
Ontario.....	180	53	738	7,540	246-17

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, only half of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to the Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned here: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,459 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,436 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,842 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted, and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, as, for instance Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.