

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

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.		Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—concluded.	
Leaf.....	295	Yukon—concluded.	
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	535	Pelly.....	330
Kaniapiskau.....	445	Macmillan.....	200
George.....	305	Lewes.....	338
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Columbia (total).....	1,150	Anderson.....	465
Columbia (in Canada).....	459	Horton.....	275
Kootenay.....	407	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,514
Kootenay (in Canada).....	276	Peel.....	365
Fraser.....	850	Arctic Red.....	230
Thompson (to head of North Thompson).....	304	Twitya.....	200
North Thompson.....	210	Liard.....	570
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap).....	206	Fort Nelson.....	260
Chilcotin.....	146	South Nahanni.....	250
West Road (Blackwater).....	141	Petitot.....	260
Nechako.....	287	Athabaska.....	765
Stuart (to head of Driftwood).....	258	Pembina.....	210
Porcupine.....	525	Slave.....	258
Skeena.....	360	Hay.....	350
Bulkley (to head of Maxam Creek).....	160	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,054
Nass.....	236	Finlay.....	250
Stikine.....	335	Parsnip.....	145
Alsek.....	260	Smoky.....	245
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,765	Little Smoky.....	185
Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	655	Coppermine.....	525
Stewart.....	320	Back.....	605
White.....	155		

Section 3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the very large group lying in the Arctic ocean, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Arctic islands are of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria, and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450, and 75,024 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, Devon, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville, and Axel Heiberg are each larger than Prince Edward Island; Southampton, another very large island, lies just within the wide mouth of Hudson bay. Their economic potentialities, beyond deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been fully established. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering, and fishing industries of the West, and together with the bold and deeply indented coast-line provide a region for scenic cruises rivalling those of Norway.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group (included in the province of Quebec) and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello (part of the province of New Brunswick) in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward island and mining on Cape Breton are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island and 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.