

5.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries—concluded

River	Length miles	River	Length miles
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean— concluded		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean—	
Nechako.....	287	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,635
Stuart (to head of Driftwood).....	258	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,195
Chilcotin.....	146	Finlay.....	250
West Road (Blackwater).....	141	Smoky.....	245
Yukon (Int. Boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	714	Little Smoky.....	185
Porcupine.....	590	Parsnip.....	145
Lewes.....	338	Athabaska.....	765
Pelly.....	330	Pembina.....	210
Stewart.....	320	Liard.....	755
Macmillan.....	200	South Nahanni.....	350
White.....	185	Petitot.....	295
Columbia (in Canada).....	459	Fort Nelson.....	260
Kootenay (total).....	407	Hay.....	530
Kootenay (in Canada).....	276	Peel (to head of Ogilvie).....	425
Skeena.....	360	Arctic Red.....	310
Bulkley (to head of Maxam Creek).....	160	Slave.....	258
Stikine.....	335	Twitya.....	200
Alsek.....	260	Back.....	605
Nass.....	236	Coppermine.....	525
		Anderson.....	430
		Horton.....	275

Subsection 3.—Mountains

The predominant orographical feature in Canada is the great Cordilleran Mountain System. The principal named peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation all lie within that system and are listed at pp. 7-8 of the 1948-49 edition of the Year Book.

Subsection 4.—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, the islands fringing the coast of Labrador, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic Ocean and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the 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 superb scenic cruises.

On the eastern coast of Canada are the numerous small, rocky islands lying off the coast of Labrador, the island provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the islands 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. Newfoundland is 42,734 square miles in area, Prince Edward Island 2,184 square miles, Cape Breton 3,970 square miles and Anticosti 3,043 square miles. 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.