

5.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries—concluded

River	Length	River	Length
	miles		miles
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded		Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—conc.	
Attawapiskat.....	465	Yukon (Int. Boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	714
Kazan.....	455	Porcupine.....	590
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400	Lewes.....	338
Waswanipi.....	190	Pelly.....	330
Nelson (to head of Lake Winnipeg).....	400	Stewart.....	320
Rupert.....	380	Macmillan.....	200
Red (to head of Lake Traverse).....	355	White.....	185
George (to Hubbard Lake).....	345	Columbia (in Canada).....	459
Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340	Kootenay (total).....	407
Abitibi.....	340	Kootenay (in Canada).....	276
Mattagami.....	275	Skeena.....	360
Missinabi.....	265	Bulkeley (to head of Maxam Creek).....	160
Hayes.....	300	Stikine.....	335
Winisk.....	295	Alsak.....	260
Whale.....	270	Nass.....	236
Harricanaw.....	250	Flowing into the Arctic Ocean	
Great Whale.....	230	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,635
Leaf.....	165	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,195
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean		Finlay.....	250
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,979	Smoky.....	245
Columbia (total).....	1,150	Little Smoky.....	185
Fraser.....	850	Parsnip.....	145
Thompson (to head of North Thomp- son).....	304	Athabaska.....	765
North Thompson.....	210	Pembina.....	210
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	206	Liard.....	755
Nechako.....	287	South Nahanni.....	350
Stuart (to head of Driftwood).....	258	Petitot.....	295
Chilcotin.....	146	Fort Nelson.....	260
West Road (Blackwater).....	141	Hay.....	530
		Peel (to head of Ogilvie).....	425
		Arctic Red.....	310
		Slave.....	258
		Twitya.....	200
		Back.....	605
		Coppermine.....	525
		Anderson.....	430
		Horton.....	275

Subsection 2.—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. They are listed at pp. 7-8 of the 1948-49 edition of the Year Book. The general orographical features of the country are shown in the map facing p. 8.

Subsection 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 Atlantic 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 lying farther north. These islands contribute in large degree to the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the Pacific and, together with the bold and deeply indented coast line, provide a region for superb scenic cruises.