

6.—Canadian Rivers and Tributaries 300 Miles or More in Length.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are shown by indentation of the names. Thus the Winnipeg River is shown as tributary to the Nelson, and the English River as tributary to the Winnipeg.

River.	Length.	River.	Length.
	miles.		miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)	1,900	Great Whale	365
Ottawa	696	George	365
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405	Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340
St. Maurice	325	Abitibi	340
Manikouagan	310	Hayes	300
St. John	399		
Flowing into Hudson Bay.		Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Nelson (to Lake Winnipeg)	400	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,600	Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205	Lewes	338
North Saskatchewan	760	Pelly	330
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865	Stewart	320
Red Deer	385	Columbia (total)	1,150
Bow	315	Columbia (in Canada)	459
Red (to head of Lake Traverse)	355	Kootenay (total)	407
Red (to head of Shesenne)	545	Kootenay (in Canada)	276
Assiniboine	590	Fraser	850
Souris	450	Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	304
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475	Porcupine	525
English	330	Skeena	360
Churchill	1,000	Stikine	335
Beaver	305		
Albany (to head of Cat)	610	Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Dubawnt	580	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,514
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535	Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,054
Kaniapiskau	445	Athabaska	765
Fort George	520	Liard	570
Attawapiskat	465	Peel	365
Kazan	455	Hay	350
Severn	420	Back	605
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400	Coppermine	525
Rupert	380	Anderson	465
Eastmain	375		

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, have not been fully established, though coal and other minerals exist. 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