

5.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Their Tributaries—concluded

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

Ocean Areas and Seas.—A comprehensive description of the ocean areas and seas of Canada would include sciences such as oceanography, marine biology and meteorology. However, the basic factor in any study of the oceanic-continental margin is the physical relief of the sea-floor and the scope of the information presented here is, therefore, restricted to this and a few salient features of the Atlantic, Arctic and Sub-Arctic and Pacific marginal seas surrounding Canada. Further details are given in the 1947 Year Book, pp. 3-12.

Atlantic.—Along this coastal area, the sea has inundated valleys and lower parts of the Appalachian Mountains as well as those of the Canadian Shield. The submerged Continental Shelf, protruding seaward from the shore, effects the transition from continental to oceanic conditions. This Shelf is distinguished by great width and diversity of relief. From the coast of Nova Scotia its width varies from 60 to 100 miles, from Newfoundland 120 to 50 miles (at the entrance of Hudson Strait), and northward it merges with that of the Polar Sea. The outer edge of the Shelf, known as the Continental Shoulder, is of varying depths of from 100 to 200 fathoms before the Shelf suddenly gives way to the steep declivity leading to abyssal depths. The over-all gradient of the Atlantic Continental Shelf is slight but the whole area is studded with shoals, plateaux, banks, ridges and islands and the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are rugged and fringed with islets and shoals. Off Nova Scotia, the 40-fathom line lies at an average of 12 miles from