SOME NAVIGABLE WATERS IN UNSETTLED PARTS OF THE DOMINION, AND APPROXIMATE LENGTHS.

ONTARIO.

	Statute Miles.
Lake Nipigon, shore line, at present navigated only by contractors	
supply steamers Winisk river from its mouth in Hudson bay to the forks of the	. 200
Upper branches	
Ekwan river from its mouth in James bay to First falls	80
Attawapiskat river from its mouth in James bay to Rapids	
MANITOBA.	
Carrot river from Pas to Indian reserve	60
SASKATCHEWAN.	
Reindeer lake, shore line	360
Wollaston lake,	
Athabaska lake, shore line	
N. W. TERRITORIES AND YUKON.	
Liard river, which empties into Mackenzie river, has a rapid 16 miles	8
from its mouth, but is navigable for stern wheelers Bear river, from Great Bear lake, site of Fort Franklin, to Fort	
Norman, at its mouth on the Mackenzie river	
the Mackenzie river	250
Great Bear lake, connected with Mackenzie river by Bear river, is a	
deep water lake with a shore line of	1,360
Great Slave lake shore line	1.440

NAVIGABLE RIVERS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Yukon river is formed by the confluence of the Lewes and Pelly at Fort Selkirk, and flows in a northwesterly direction until it enters the United States territory of Alaska, at a point about 70 miles northwest of Dawson. It might be said, in a general way, that the Yukon has a width of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. The current is swift and uniform, at a medium state of the water, running at the rate of 5 miles an hour.

The river is navigable from Whitehorse, on the Lewes river, to St. Michael's, on the Pacific ocean, a distance of over 2,000 miles.

Steamers heavily laden and towing barges give good service between Dawson and St. Michaels. This stretch is generally known as the Lower river.