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## 2.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

Nors. —Owing to overlapping and to the fact that minor basins are omitted, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	eq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.	sq. miles.
Miramichi	5,490	Kazan	32,700
St. John	21,500	Dubawnt	58,500
St. Lawrence	309,500	l i	
Saguenay	35,900	Total	1,486,000
St. Maurice	16,200	Pacific Basin.	
French	8,000	Yukon	145.800
Nipigon	9,000	Porcupine	24,600
Ottaws	56,700	Stewart	21.900
du Lièvre	3,500	Pelly	21.300
Gatineau	9,100	Lewes	35.100
		White	15.000
Total,	524,900	Alsek	11,200
	i i	Taku	7,600
Hudson Bay Rasin.		Stikine	20.300
Koksoak	62,400	Nass	7,400
George.,	20,000	Skeena	19.300
Big	26,300	Fraser	91.700
Eastmain	25,500	Thompson	21,800
Rupert	15,700	Nechako.	15,700
Broadback	9,800	Blackwater	5,600
Nottaway	29,800	Quesnel	4.500
Moose	42,100	Chilcotin.	7,500
Abitibi	11,300	Columbia	39.300
Missinaibi	10,600	Kootenay	15.500
Albany	59,800	Okanagan	6.000
Kenogami	20,700	Kettle	3,160
Attawapiekat	18,700	Pend d'Oreille.	1,190
Winisk	24,100	rend d Oreine	1,180
Severn	38,600	Total	387,300
Hayes	28,000	1044	401,000
Nelson	370,800	Arctic Basin.	
Winnipeg	44,000	Back	47,500
_ English	20,600	Coppermine	29,100
Red	63,400	Mackenzje	682,000
Assiniboine	52,600	Liard	100,700
Saskatchewan	158,800	Hav	25,700
North Saskatchewan	54,700	Peace	117,100
South Saskatchewan	65,500	Athabaska	58,909
Red Deer	18,300	А. СПАЦАБКА	36,909
Bow	11,100	Total	1,290,000
Belly	8,900	_ *************************************	
Churchill	115,500	Gulf of Mexico Basin	12,365

The St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels drawing not over 14 feet of water to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on Lake Superior, practically half way across the continent.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,514 miles. The Yukon river, after draining a