RIVERS

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3.-- Drainage Basins of Canada.

Note.—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.	sq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin-concluded.	sq. miles.
Miramichi	5,400	Churchill	115,500
St. John	21,500	Kazan	32,700
St. Lawrence	309,500	Dubawnt	58,500
Saguenay	35,900	Total	
St. Maurice	16,200	1	1,486,000
French	8,000	Pacific Basin.	
Nipigon	9,000	Yukon	145,800
Ottawa	56,700	Porcupine	24,600
du Lièvre		Stewart	21,900
	3,500	Pelly	21,300
Gatineau	9,100	Lewes	35, 100
m . 4 - 1		White	15,000
Total	524,900	Alsek	11,200
		Taku	5,572
Hudson Bay Basin.			
Koksoak	62,400	Stikine	20,625
George	20,000	Nass	7,788
Big	26,300	Skeena	20,395
Eastmain	25,500	Fraser	89,765
Rupert	15,700	Thompson	22,162
Broadback	9,800	Nechako	18,975
Nottaway	29,800	West Road (Blackwater)	4,578
Moose	42,100	Quesnel	4,659
Abitibi	11.300	Chilcotin	7,622
Missinai bi	10,600	Columbia	39,722
		Kootenay	14,509
Albany	59,800	Okanagan	5,998
Kenogami	20,700	Kettle	3, 133
Attawapiskat	18,700	Pend d'Oreille	540
Winisk	24,100	Flathead	620
Severn	38,600		
Hayes	28,000	Total	387,300
Nelson	370,800	Arctic Basin.	
Winnipeg	44,000	Back	47,500
English	20,600	Coppermine	29, 100
Red	63,400	Mackenzie	682,000
Assiniboine	52,600	Tiond	100,700
Saskatchewan	158,800	Liard	
North Saskatchewan	54,700	Hay	25,700
South Saskatchewan	65,500	Peace	117, 100
Red Deer	18,300	Athabaska	58,909
Bow	11,100	Total	1,290,000
Belly	8,900	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 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. The present waterway provides a draught of 30 feet as far as Montreal, 14 feet through the remainder of the St. Lawrence river and 20 feet on the Great Lakes.

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