

It is noteworthy that the greater part of the Dominion drains into Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean; the Nelson River drainage is exceptional in running *through* the most arable and the most settled part of the West, but, otherwise, the rivers run *away* from the settled areas towards the cold northern salt waters and this adversely affects their industrial utility. The Mackenzie, which drains Great Slave lake is, with its headwaters, the longest river in Canada (2,514 miles) and its valley constitutes the natural transportation route through the Northwest Territories down to the Arctic ocean. From Fort Smith, on the Slave river, large river boats run without any obstruction down to Aklavik in the delta of the Mackenzie, a distance of 1,292 miles. In Eastern Canada it is the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence drainage basin that dominates all others and has undergone the greatest development. The St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes provide a water route from the Atlantic as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior and only 419 miles from Winnipeg, the half-way mark in distance across the Dominion. The main tributaries of the St. Lawrence all flowing south (most of which have lakes available for reservoiring), together with the main river itself, have developed and undeveloped water powers whose economic value it would be difficult to over-estimate. Apart from the plains region of the West, the rivers of Canada have a vast power potentiality well distributed over the country, as may be seen by reference to the water-power map at the beginning of Chapter XIII. Table 6 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries classified according to the four major drainage basins.

#### 6.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
<b>Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.</b>		<b>Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean—concl.</b>	
Nataashkwan (to Labrador boundary).....	160	St. Lawrence—concluded.	40
Romaine.....	270	Thessalon.....	130
Moisie.....	210	Nipigon (to head of Ombabika).....	
Marguerite.....	130	<b>Flowing into Hudson Bay.</b>	
St. John.....	399	Hayes.....	300
Miramichi.....	135	Nelson (to lake Winnipeg).....	400
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)..	1,900	Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,600
Manikugan.....	310	Red (to head of lake Traverse).....	355
Outarde.....	270	Red (to head of Shéyenne).....	545
Bersimis.....	240	Assiniboine.....	590
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	405	Souris.....	450
Peribonka.....	280	Qu'Appelle.....	270
Mistassini.....	185	Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475
Ashuapmucuan.....	165	English.....	339
Chaudière.....	120	Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205
St. Maurice.....	325	North Saskatchewan.....	760
Mattawin.....	100	South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	865
St. Francis.....	165	Bow.....	315
Richelieu.....	210	Belly.....	180
Ottawa.....	696	Red Deer.....	385
North.....	70	Churchill.....	1,000
Rouge.....	115	Beaver.....	305
North Nation.....	60	Kazan.....	455
du Lièvre.....	205	Dubawnt.....	580
Gatineau.....	240	Severn.....	420
Coulonge.....	135	Winisk.....	295
Dumoine.....	80	Attawapiskat.....	465
South Nation.....	90	Albany (to head of Cat river).....	610
Mississippi.....	105	Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340
Madawaska.....	130	Mattagami.....	275
Petawawa.....	95	Abitibi.....	340
Moirs.....	60	Missinaibi.....	265
Trent.....	150	Harricanaw.....	250
Grand.....	165	Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400
Thames.....	163	Waswanipi.....	190
French (to head of Sturgeon).....	180	Rupert.....	380
Sturgeon.....	110	Eastmain.....	375
Spanish.....	153	Big.....	520
Mississagi.....	140	Great Whale.....	365