

Falls. In addition to the Great Lakes there are many other remarkably large lakes; the following eleven, with their areas in square miles in parentheses, are all over 1,000 square miles in area: Great Bear (12,000), Great Slave (11,170), Winnipeg (9,398), Athabaska (3,058), Reindeer (2,444), Winnipegosis (2,086), Nipigon (1,870), Manitoba (1,817), Dubawnt (1,600), Lake of the Woods (1,346) and Southern Indian (1,060). Apart from these, named as notable for their size, there are innumerable other lakes scattered all over that major portion of the area of Canada lying within the Canadian Shield. In an area of 6,094 square miles, accurately mapped, just south and east of Lake Winnipeg, there are 3,000 lakes; in an area of 5,294 square miles, accurately mapped, southwest of Reindeer Lake in Saskatchewan, there are 7,500 lakes. A list of the principal lakes of Canada, by provinces, with their elevations and their areas is given at pp. 13-14 of the 1947 edition of the Year Book.

The river systems of Canada, excluding those of the Arctic Archipelago, are best studied by segregating the main drainage basins as shown in Table 3.

3.—Drainage Basins in Canada

NOTE.—Classified by the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources Ottawa.

Drainage Basin	Area Drained ¹	Drainage Basin	Area Drained ¹
	sq. miles		sq. miles
Atlantic Basin		Arctic Basin	
Atlantic or Maritime Provinces.....	61,151	Great Slave Lake.....	370,681
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River...	359,312	Arctic.....	559,676
Total.....	420,463	Total.....	930,357
Hudson Bay Basin		Pacific Basin	
Northern Quebec.....	343,259	Pacific.....	273,540
Southwest Hudson Bay.....	283,997	Yukon River.....	127,190
Nelson River.....	368,182	Total.....	400,730
Western Hudson Bay.....	383,722	Gulf of Mexico Basin.....	10,121
Total.....	1,379,160	Area, Canada Less Arctic Archipelago	3,157,662

¹ Areas are approximate and are exclusive of those portions of the basins of all rivers that lie in United States territory.

The greater part of Canada 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 Western Canada, but otherwise the rivers of the West, east of the Rockies 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, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence drainage basin dominates all others and has undergone the greatest