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 development. The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide a water route from the Atlantic as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., twin cities situated on Lake Superior and only 419 miles from Winnipeg, Man., the half-way mark in distance across Canada. 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 the economic value of which 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. Table 5 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries classified according to the four major drainage basins.

5.-Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries

Note.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. That 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 | Length | River | Lengt |
|---|------------|---|----------|
| Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean | miles | Flowing into Hudson Bay | miles |
| t. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.) | 1,900 | Nelson (to head of Bow) | 1,60 |
| Ottawa | 696 | Saskatchewan (to head of Bow) | 1,20 |
| Gatineau | 240 | South Saskatchewan | 86 |
| du Lièvre | 205 135 | Red Deer | 38 31 |
| Coulonge | 130 | BowBelly | 18 |
| Rouge | 115 | North Saskatchewan | 76 |
| Mississippi | 105 | Red (to head of Shevenne) | 54 |
| Petawawa | 95 | Assiniboine | 59 |
| South Nation | 90 | Souris | 45 |
| Dumoine | 80 | Qu'Appelle | 27 |
| North | 70 | Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel) | 47 |
| North Nation | 60 | English | 33 |
| Saguenay (to head of Peribonca) | 475 | Churchill | 1,00 |
| Peribonca | 280 | Beaver | 30 |
| Mistassini | 185 165 | Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau) Kaniapiskau | 5 |
| Ashuapmuchuan | 325 | Severn (to head of Black Birch) | 61 |
| St. Maurice | 100 | Albany (to head of Cat) | 6 |
| Manicouagan (to head of Racine-de- | 100 | Dubawnt | 5 |
| Bouleau) | 310 | Eastmain | 5 |
| Outardes | 270 | Fort George (to Nichicun Lake) | 4 |
| Bersimis | 240 | Attawapiskat | 4 |
| Richelieu | 210 | Kazan | 4 |
| St. Francis | 165 | Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi) | 4 |
| Chaudière | 120 | Waswanipi | 1 |
| Via the Great Lakes— | 100 | Nelson (to head of Lake Winnipeg) | 4 |
| French (to head of Sturgeon) | 180 | Rupert | 3 |
| Sturgeon | 110 165 | George (to Hubbard Lake) | 3 |
| Grand Thames | 163 | Moose (to head of Mattagami) | 3 |
| Spanish | 153 | Abitibi | 3 |
| Trent | 150 | Mattagami | 2 |
| Mississagi | 140 | Missinabi | 2 |
| Nipigon (to head of Ombabika) | 130 | Hayes | 3 |
| Moira | 60 | Winisk | 2 |
| Thessalon | 40 | Whale | 2 |
| t. John | 399 | Harricanaw | 2 |
| Comaine | 270 | Great Whale | 1 |
| Vatashquan | 241 | Leaf | 1, |
| Ioisie Iamilton ¹ | 208 | Flowing into the Pacific Ocean | |
| Exploits ² | 153 152 | Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin) | 1,9 |
| Vaskaupi¹ | 139 | Columbia (total) | 1.1 |
| Canairiktok ¹ | 138 | Fraser | 8 |
| Agge | 135 | Thompson (to head of North Thompson) | |
| Marguerite | 130 | North Thompson | 2 |
| jander ² | | South Thompson (to head of Shuswap). | 1 2 |

¹ Flowing through Labrador.

² Newfoundland.