

and Parry Sound Railway, the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway, and the Gatineau Valley Railway already have entrance to the city.

The River Du Lievre, a tributary on the north side of the Ottawa, a few miles farther down is navigated by small vessels plying from Buckingham to the Canadian Pacific to the apatite and mica mines of the region. At Ottawa, the Gatineau, a fine stream of 400 miles in length enters from the north, and the Rideau from the south. The Rideau Canal, 125 miles in length, between Ottawa city and Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, was built as an Imperial military undertaking about 1830, and in connection with the lower Ottawa, formed the only highway to Lake Ontario until the construction of the St. Lawrence canals impaired its usefulness. With a large grain traffic on the Ottawa, something of its old importance would perhaps be restored by increase of coal freightage from Oswego to Ottawa as a coaling station for the grain fleet.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway runs from the foot of Lake Ontario to a point on the Ottawa a hundred miles farther up.

A branch of the Grand Trunk Railway extends northward from Toronto to North Bay on Lake Nipissing; and a railway is projected to run from North Bay or Mattawa to James Bay through the Temiscamingue country.

From French River there is, of course, ready access to all the railroads which touch the upper lakes and very great facilities are afforded, both of collecting freights from all the country bordering upon them and of distributing over a wide area the products of the Ottawa country.

Should the proposed junction of the Mississippi River system of navigation with that of the Great Lakes be effected, it would lead to an immense augmentation of traffic in which the Ottawa route would share.

The importance of the tributary system of the Ottawa will be seen from the following list of its principal feeders, many of which have valuable water-powers along their courses, and pass through rich mineral, timber or agricultural lands:—

Entering from the south are the

	Course in miles.	Area of basin.	
South Nation River.....	100	—	Sq. miles.
Rideau ".....	116	1350	"
Mississippi ".....	101	1120	"
Madawaska ".....	210	4100	"
Bonnochere ".....	100	980	"
Petewawa ".....	140	2200	"

And the Mattawa River described as "the broadest and deepest of the western tributaries of the Ottawa; while from the north come the

	Course in miles.	Area of basin.	
Assumption River.....	130	—	Sq. miles.
Rouge ".....	90	—	"
North Nation ".....	95	—	"
Du Lievre ".....	260	4100	"
Gatineau ".....	420	11000	"
Coulonge ".....	100	100	"
Black ".....	130	1120	"
Indian ".....	—	—	"
Desmoines ".....	—	—	"
Montreal ".....	120	—	"

and the Keepawa, "a river exceeding in volume the largest rivers of Great Britain.