

comingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles) Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea, and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 miles broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,936 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

8. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia. Mountains.

9. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into Rivers.