

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.	W. Long.	Range.
	ft.	° ' "	° ' "	
<b>British Columbia—</b>				
Bush.....	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce.....	11,507	52 03	117 20	"
Clemenceau.....	12,001	- -	- -	"
Chown.....	11,500	53 26	119 26	"
Delphine.....	11,076	50 28	116 25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather <sup>1</sup> .....	15,287	58 54	137 31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50 29	116 27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,876	51 12	116 24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler.....	11,113	51 09	117 25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber.....	11,051	51 22	116 18	"
Jumbo.....	11,217	50 24	116 32	Rocky Mts.
King George.....	11,226	50 36	115 24	"
Resplendent.....	11,240	53 05	119 07	"
Robson.....	12,972	53 07	119 08	"
Root <sup>1</sup> .....	12,860	58 59	137 30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51 09	117 24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	51 39	117 52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51 11	118 20	Rocky Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53 08	119 16	"
<b>Yukon—</b>				
Alverstone.....	14,500	60 21	139 02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60 18	140 28	"
Baird.....	11,375	60 19	140 31	"
Badham.....	12,625	60 38	139 47	"
Cook.....	13,760	60 10	139 59	"
Craig.....	13,250	- -	- -	"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61 16	140 53	"
Jeannette.....	11,700	60 20	140 43	"
King.....	17,130	60 35	140 39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60 35	140 21	"
Lucania.....	17,150	61 01	140 28	"
Malaspina.....	12,150	60 19	140 34	"
McArthur.....	14,400	60 36	140 13	"
Newton.....	13,811	60 19	140 52	"
St. Elias.....	18,008	60 18	140 57	"
Steele.....	16,644	61 06	140 19	"
Strickland.....	13,818	61 14	140 45	"
Vancouver.....	15,696	60 21	139 42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61 00	140 00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61 14	140 31	"

<sup>1</sup> These peaks are on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

<sup>2</sup> These peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

**Notz.**—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which exceed 6,000 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in N. lat. 48° 59', W. long. 65° 56', Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,350 feet above sea-level.

## Section 2.—Rivers and Lakes.

**General.**—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features, but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The water area of 180,035 square miles is unusually large, constituting almost 5 p.c. of the total area of the country, whereas the water area of the United States forms but slightly more than 1½ p.c. of its area. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh-water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the Prairie Provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

**Drainage Basins.**—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (524,900 square miles), the Hudson Bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles) and the Gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table 2 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.