

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude—con.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
British Columbia—						
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 ¹	15,287	58	54	137	31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50	29	116	27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,676	51	12	118	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 ¹	12,860	58	59	137	30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51	09	117	24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,090	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	51	39	117	52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51	11	116	20	Rocky Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53	08	119	16	"
Yukon—						
Alverstone.....	14,500	60	21	139	02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60	13	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	26	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.....	13,813	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	"

¹This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

²The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

Note.—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngata 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 fresh-water area of 226,979 square miles is unusually large, constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. 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 3 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.