

## 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.	° ' "	° ' "	
<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.....	11,676	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	116 20	Rocky Mts.
Waddington.....	13,260	51 23	125 16	Coast Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53 08	119 16	Rocky Mts.
<b>Yukon—<sup>2</sup></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>This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.<sup>2</sup>The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary.

## 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 228,070 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.