

## Section 1.—Orography.

The outstanding and predominant orographical feature in Canada is the great Cordilleran mountain system which, extending up from the south, parallels the coast of the Pacific ocean, and, continuing on, comprises the bulk of the United States territory of Alaska. Throughout Canada this mountain system carries a width of about four hundred miles and, covering about 530,000 square miles in area, includes nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon. This region is definitely the most rugged and elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The principal named peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation are given in Table 2. The main mountain ranges forming the system are the Coast mountains and the St. Elias mountains on the Pacific side, the Selkirks and the Rockies on the east side of the system to the south, and further north on the east side the Stikine and the Mackenzie mountains. This great mountainous tract is a formidable barrier between the ocean and the interior of Western Canada; by precipitating a great part of the moisture out of the winds coming from the Pacific, it has a marked effect on the climate of the western country. On the west side, the Cordilleras are drained by mountain streams pitching swiftly down to the Pacific. The Yukon territory is drained to the north by that remarkable river of the same name which runs through a wide valley over seventeen hundred miles long before reaching the Bering sea. On the east side of the mountains and their foothills, the land slopes gently away to the east and to the north.

### 2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude.

NOTE.—The highest mountain in Eastern Canada, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador peaks of which rise to about 5,500 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 4,160 feet above sea-level.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
<b>Alberta—</b>						
Alberta.....	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra <sup>1</sup> .....	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine <sup>1</sup> .....	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska.....	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman.....	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia <sup>1</sup> .....	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform <sup>1</sup> .....	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem.....	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes.....	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt.....	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector.....	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee <sup>1</sup> .....	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffre <sup>1</sup> .....	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward <sup>1</sup> .....	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener.....	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
Lyell <sup>1</sup> .....	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy <sup>1</sup> .....	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lunette <sup>1</sup> .....	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas <sup>1</sup> .....	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome <sup>1</sup> .....	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield.....	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple.....	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins.....	11,675 12,085	52	13	117	12	"
Victoria <sup>1</sup> .....	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson.....	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley.....	11,170	52	18	117	25	"

<sup>1</sup> This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.