

5.—Mountain Peaks 11,000 Feet or Over in Elevation, by Provinces and Mountain Ranges—concluded

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation	Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
Yukon¹		Yukon—concluded	
St. Elias Mountains—		St. Elias Mountains—concluded	
Logan.....	19,850	McArthur.....	14,400
St. Elias.....	18,008	Augusta.....	14,070
Lucania.....	17,150	Strickland.....	13,818
King.....	17,130	Newton.....	13,811
Steele.....	16,439	Cook.....	13,760
Wood.....	15,885	Craig.....	13,250
Vancouver.....	15,696	Badham.....	12,625
Hubbard.....	14,950	Malaspina.....	12,150
Alverstone.....	14,500	Jeannette.....	11,700
Walsh.....	14,498	Baird.....	11,375

¹ The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary.

There are no other elevations in Canada that come near rivalling those of the Córdilleran Region. Only small areas in northeastern Quebec rise above 2,000 feet in elevation; there are no great eminences, but the surface is generally accidented by many hills and hollows with countless numbers of lakes and streams.

South and east of the River St. Lawrence, the St. Lawrence Lowlands are bordered by extensions and outliers of the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachian System, in fact, extends through the Maritime Provinces and the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec. The whole area may be regarded as a peninsula jutting out with bold and broken coast line to separate the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic. Peaks in this area, notably the Notre Dame and the Shickshock Mountains, reach elevations up to 4,000 ft.

Subsection 4.—Islands

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the very large group lying in the Arctic Ocean, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific Coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the coast of British Columbia from Dixon Entrance to the southern boundary of the Province. Vancouver Island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte Islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the West and, together with the bold and deeply indented coast line, provide a region for superb scenic cruises.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the Islands of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti, and the Magdalen group (included in the Province of Quebec), and the Islands of Grand Manan and Campobello (part of the Province of New Brunswick) in the Bay of Fundy. Prince Edward Island is 2,184 sq. miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 sq. miles and Anticosti 3,043 sq. miles. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward Island and mining on Cape Breton are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.