

Mountain peaks.—Following is a list of the principal named peaks exceeding 12,000 feet in elevation:—

ALBERTA.

NAME.	ELEVATION.	LAT.	LONG.	RANGE.
ALBERTA—				
Alberta.....	12,000	52° 14'	117° 36'	Rocky Mtns.
Forbes.....	12,000	51° 48'	116° 56'	“
The Twins.....	12,085	52° 13'	117° 12'	“
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Robson.....	13,068	53° 07'	119° 08'	“
YUKON—				
Augusta.....	14,900	60° 18'	140° 28'	St. Elias Mtns.
Cock.....	13,700	60° 10'	139° 59'	“
Hubbard.....	16,400	60° 21'	139° 02'	“
King.....	16,971	60° 35'	140° 39'	“
Logan.....	19,539	60° 135'	140° 21'	“
Lucania.....	17,147	61° 01'	140° 28'	“
McArthur.....	14,253	60° 36'	140° 13'	“
Newton.....	13,860	60° 19'	140° 52'	“
St. Elias.....	18,000	60° 18'	140° 57'	“
Steele.....	16,644	61° 06'	140° 19'	“
Strickland.....	13,818	61° 14'	140° 45'	“
Vancouver.....	15,617	60° 21'	139° 42'	“
Walsh.....	14,498	61° 00'	140° 00'	“
Wood.....	15,885	61° 14'	140° 31'	“

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence below Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province in few places rise to elevations greater than 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

Great Plains.—A great area, including many diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. In the belt traversed by the railway lines a threefold division into prairie steppes, rising one above the other, is clearly recognizable, though the divisions are