

Mountain Peaks.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
		°	'	°	'	
Yukon¹—	ft.					
Alverstone.....	14,490	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.....	13,754	60	10	139	59	"
Craig.....	13,250	—	—	—	—	"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61	16	140	53	"
Jeanette.....	11,700	60	20	140	43	"
King.....	17,130	60	35	140	39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60	35	140	21	"
Lucania.....	17,147	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.....	15,686	60	21	139	42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61	00	140	00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61	14	140	31	"

¹ These peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

NOTE.—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngats 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.

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 water area of 137,493 square miles is unusually large, constituting almost 4 p.c. of the total area of the country, whereas the water area of the United States forms but slightly more than 1½ p.c. of its area. 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 Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico, (12,365 square miles). Table 2 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping and to the fact that minor basins are omitted, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	sq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin.	sq. miles.
Miramichi.....	5,400	Koksoak.....	62,400
St. John.....	21,500	George.....	20,000
St. Lawrence.....	309,500	Big.....	26,300
Saguenay.....	35,900	Eastmain.....	25,500
St. Maurice.....	16,200	Rupert.....	15,700
French.....	8,000	Broadback.....	9,800
Nipigon.....	9,000	Nottaway.....	29,800
Ottawa.....	56,700	Moose.....	42,100
Lièvre.....	3,500	Abitibi.....	11,300
Gatineau.....	9,100	Missinaibi.....	10,600
Total	524,900	Albany.....	56,800
		Kenogami.....	20,700
		Attawapiskat.....	18,700