

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

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation ft.	Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation ft.
<b>British Columbia</b>		<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>	
Coast Mountains—		St. Elias Mountains—	
Waddington.....	13,260	Fairweather <sup>1</sup> .....	15,287
Tiedemann.....	12,000	Root <sup>1</sup> .....	12,860
Selkirk Mountains—		<b>Yukon<sup>2</sup></b>	
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	St. Elias Mountains—	
Farnham.....	11,342	Logan.....	19,850
Hasler.....	11,113	St. Elias.....	18,008
Delphine.....	11,076	Lucania.....	17,150
Huber.....	11,051	King.....	17,130
Wheeler.....	11,023	Steele.....	16,439
Selwyn.....	11,013	Wood.....	15,885
Rocky Mountains—		Vancouver.....	15,696
Robson.....	12,972	Hubbard.....	14,950
Clemenceau.....	12,001	Alverstone.....	14,500
Goodsir.....	11,676	Walsh.....	14,408
Bryce.....	11,507	McArthur.....	14,400
Chown.....	11,500	Augusta.....	14,070
Resplendent.....	11,240	Strickland.....	13,818
King George.....	11,226	Newton.....	13,811
Jumbo.....	11,217	Cook.....	13,760
The Helmet.....	11,160	Craig.....	13,250
Whitehorn.....	11,101	Badham.....	12,625
Bush.....	11,000	Malaspina.....	12,150
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	Jeannette.....	11,700
		Baird.....	11,375

<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.

There are no elevations in the rest of Canada that come anywhere near rivalling those of the Cordilleran 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