

Columbia, the province of the Cordilleran region, also extending from the International Boundary to 60°N. North of the area included in the provinces the country is divided into the Yukon Territory to the west, abutting on Alaska, and the Northwest Territories. The latter is subdivided into three provisional districts: that of Mackenzie comprises the mainland between Yukon and the meridian of longitude 102°W.; the District of Keewatin comprises the remainder of the mainland between the District of Mackenzie and Hudson Bay, and includes the off-shore islands in Hudson and James Bays; the District of Franklin comprises, in general, the Arctic Archipelago.

Geographical Features.—The geographical features and natural resources of the provincial and territorial subdivisions are dealt with at some length at pp. 2-9 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book, and also under this same heading in previous editions.

Land and Water Areas.—The total land and fresh-water areas of the Dominion, together with their distribution by provinces and territories, are shown in Table 1.

1.—Approximate Land and Fresh-Water¹ Areas, by Provinces and Territories, 1940

NOTE.—For a classification of land area as agricultural, forested, etc., see p. 8.

Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Per Cent of Total Area
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	*	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	325	21,068	0.6
New Brunswick.....	27,473	512	27,985	0.8
Quebec.....	523,534	71,000	594,534	16.1
Ontario.....	363,282	49,300	412,582	11.1
Manitoba.....	219,723	26,789	246,512	6.7
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	13,725	251,700	6.8
Alberta.....	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.9
British Columbia.....	359,279	6,976	366,255	9.9
Yukon.....	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032	15.0
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160	6.2
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490	14.2
Canada.....	3,466,556	228,307	3,694,863	100.0

¹ The salt-water areas of Canada are excluded.

² Too small to be enumerated.

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 has a width of about 400 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 a table at p. 10 of the 1940 Year Book. 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 farther north on the east side the Stikine and the