

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

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation	Territory, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
Alberta—concluded		British Columbia—concluded	
Rocky Mountains—concluded		Rocky Mountains—concluded	
Joffre ¹	11,316	Chown.....	11,500
Murchison.....	11,300	Resplendent.....	11,240
Deltaform ¹	11,235	King George.....	11,226
Lefroy ¹	11,230	Jumbo.....	11,217
Alexandra ¹	11,214	The Helmet.....	11,160
Sir Douglas ¹	11,174	Whitehorn.....	11,101
Woolley.....	11,170	Bush.....	11,000
Lunette ¹	11,150	Sir Alexander.....	11,000
Hector.....	11,135		
Diadem.....	11,060	St. Elias Mountains—	
Clearwater.....	11,044	Fairweather ²	15,287
Edith Cavell.....	11,033	Root ²	12,860
Fryatt.....	11,026		
Coleman.....	11,000	Yukon Territory³	
Wilson.....	11,000	St. Elias Mountains—	
		Logan.....	19,850
British Columbia		St. Elias.....	18,008
Coast Mountains—		Lucania.....	17,150
Waddington.....	13,260	King.....	17,130
Tiedemann.....	12,000	Steele.....	16,439
		Wood.....	15,885
Selkirk Mountains—		Vancouver.....	15,696
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	Hubbard.....	14,950
Farnham.....	11,342	Alverstone.....	14,500
Hæler.....	11,113	Walsh.....	14,498
Delphine.....	11,076	McArthur.....	14,400
Huber.....	11,051	Augusta.....	14,070
Wheeler.....	11,023	Strickland.....	13,818
Selwyn.....	11,013	Newton.....	13,811
		Cook.....	13,760
Rocky Mountains—		Craig.....	13,250
Robson.....	12,972	Badham.....	12,625
Clemenceau.....	12,001	Malaspina.....	12,150
Goodsir.....	11,676	Jeanette.....	11,700
Bryce.....	11,507	Baird.....	11,375

¹ This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. ² This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. ³ All the listed peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary.

Section 2.—Economic Geography

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two 'territories'. Each of the provinces is sovereign in its own sphere, as set out in the British North America Act, 1867, and its amendments, and as new provinces have been organized they have been granted political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. Yukon and the Northwest Territories with their boundaries of to-day are administered by the Federal Government. The characteristics of each of the provinces and of the territories are reviewed below. Details of resources and their development are given in later chapters.

Newfoundland.—Newfoundland, once the oldest colony of the British Empire, is the newest and most easterly province of Canada. It comprises the Coast of Labrador, an area of 112,630 sq. miles on the mainland, and the Island of Newfoundland which lies across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Separating the two portions is the Strait of Belle Isle, 11 miles in width at its narrowest point. From Nova Scotia across Cabot Strait the distance is 70 miles. The Island is triangular in shape, the three sides each being about 320 miles long, and it has an area of 42,734 sq. miles.