

**7.—Height of Principal Mountain Peaks in each Province and Territory  
by Mountain Range—concluded**

Province, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation	Territory, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>		<b>Yukon Territory</b>	
Rockies—		St. Elias Mountains—	
Robson.....	12,972	Logan.....	19,850
Clemenceau.....	12,001	St. Elias.....	18,008
Goodsir.....	11,676	Lucania.....	17,150
Bryce.....	11,507	King.....	17,130
Chown.....	11,500	Steele.....	16,439
Resplendent.....	11,240	Wood.....	15,880
King George.....	11,226	Vancouver.....	15,700
Consolation.....	11,200	Hubbard.....	14,950
The Helmet.....	11,160	Walsh.....	14,780
Whitehorn.....	11,101	Alverstone.....	14,500
Geikie.....	11,016	McArthur.....	14,400
Bush.....	11,000	Augusta.....	14,070
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	Strickland.....	13,818
Freshfield.....	10,945	Newton.....	13,811
Mummy.....	10,918	Cook.....	13,760
Vaux (Vermillion Range).....	10,881	Craig.....	13,250
Ball.....	10,855	Badham.....	12,625
Stephen.....	10,485	Malaspina.....	12,150
Cathedral.....	10,454	Jennette.....	11,700
Storm.....	10,372	Baird.....	11,375
Gordon.....	10,346	Seattle.....	10,070
President.....	10,287		
Odaray.....	10,165	<b>Northwest Territories</b>	
Laussedat.....	10,015		
Mount Burgess.....	8,463	Franklin Mountains—	
		Delthore.....	6,800
St. Elias Mountains—		Clark Mountain.....	3,000 to 4,000
Fairweather.....	15,287		
Root.....	12,860	Ellesmere Area—	
		Mount Rawlinson.....	5,000
Monashee—			
Mount Begbie.....	8,946	Victoria Island—	
		Mount Pelly.....	675
Vancouver Island Range—			
Mount Albert Edward.....	6,968	Banks Island—	
Mount Arrowsmith.....	5,976	Nelson Head.....	1,000

**Section 2.—Main Physical and Economic Features of the Provinces**

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. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with their present boundaries, are administered by the Federal Government. The chief physical and economic features 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. Separating the two portions is the Strait of Belle Isle, 9½ 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. The climate of the Island is temperate, having cool summers and mild winters. Climatic conditions in Labrador are more severe.