

7.—Principal Heights in each Province and Territory—concluded

Province and Heights	Elevation	Territory and Heights	Elevation
British Columbia—concluded		Yukon Territory	
ft.		ft.	
Rookies—concluded		St. Elias Mountains—	
Goodsir.....	11, 676	Logan.....	19, 850
Bryce.....	11, 507	St. Elias.....	18, 008
Chown.....	11, 500	Lucania.....	17, 150
Resplendent.....	11, 240	King.....	17, 130
King George.....	11, 226	Steele.....	16, 439
Consolation.....	11, 200	Wood.....	15, 880
The Helmet.....	11, 160	Vancouver.....	15, 700
Whitehorn.....	11, 101	Hubbard.....	14, 950
Geikie.....	11, 016	Walsh.....	14, 780
Bush.....	11, 000	Alverstone.....	14, 500
Sir Alexander.....	11, 000	McArthur.....	14, 400
Freshfield.....	10, 945	Augusta.....	14, 070
Mummery.....	10, 918	Strickland.....	13, 818
Vaux (Vermillion Range).....	10, 881	Newton.....	13, 811
Ball.....	10, 865	Cook.....	13, 760
Churchill.....	10, 500	Craig.....	13, 250
Stephen.....	10, 485	Badham.....	12, 625
Cathedral.....	10, 454	Malaspina.....	12, 150
Storm.....	10, 372	Jeannette.....	11, 700
Gordon.....	10, 346	Baird.....	11, 375
President.....	10, 287	Seattle.....	10, 070
Odarsy.....	10, 165		
Laussedat.....	10, 015		
Mount Burgess.....	8, 463		
St. Elias Mountains—		Northwest Territories	
Fairweather.....	15, 287	Franklin Mountains—	
Root.....	12, 860	Delthore.....	6, 800
Monashee—		Clark Mountain.....	3, 000
Mount Begbie.....	8, 946		to 4, 000
Vancouver Island Range—		Nelson Rawlinson.....	5, 000
Mount Albert Edward.....	6, 968	Nelson Head.....	1, 000
Mount Arrowsmith.....	5, 976	Mount Pelly.....	675

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, to the extent 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 described in the 1956 Canada Year Book at pp. 12-17. Details of resources and their development are given in later chapters of the present volume.

PART II.—LAND RESOURCES AND PUBLIC LANDS

Section 1.—Land Resources

Information currently available regarding Canada's vast land resources is shown in Table 1, where the land area is classified as occupied agricultural, forested and 'other' land, the latter including urban land, road allowances, grass and brush land and all waste land such as open muskeg, swamp and rock. Soil surveys now under way by the Department of Agriculture will make it possible in the future to estimate the amount of arable land Canada possesses and, as provincial inventories are completed, more information will be available regarding land now non-forested but not productive in an agricultural sense. The Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources estimates that about 46 p.c. of the land area of Canada is forested and, according to the Census of 1956, less than 8 p.c. is classed as occupied farm land. A great part of the 1,687,691 sq. miles of 'other' land is located in the Yukon and Northwest Territories which together have a land area of 1,458,784 sq. miles. The occupied farm land in these Territories is practically nil and the forested area is estimated at 275,800 sq. miles.