

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

Province or Territory and Height	Elevation	Territory and Height	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
British Columbia—concluded		Yukon Territory—concluded	
Rockies—concluded		St. Elias Mountains—concluded	
Bush.....	11,000	*Mount Vancouver.....	15,700 ³
Freshfield.....	10,945	*Mount Hubbard.....	14,950 ³
Mount Mummy.....	10,918	Mount Walsh.....	14,780
Mount Vaux.....	10,881	*Mount Alverstone.....	14,500 ³
*Mount Ball.....	10,865 ¹	McArthur Peak.....	14,400
Mount Sir Alexander.....	10,740	Mount Augusta.....	14,070
Churchill Peak.....	10,500	Strickland.....	13,818
Mount Stephen.....	10,495	Mount Newton.....	13,811
Cathedral Mountain.....	10,464	Mount Cook.....	13,760
Mount Gordon.....	10,346	Mount Craig.....	13,250
President.....	10,287	Badham.....	12,625
Mount Odaray.....	10,175	Mount Malaspina.....	12,150
Mount Laussedat.....	10,035	Mount Jeannette.....	11,700
Mount Burgess.....	8,473	Baird.....	11,375
		Mount Seattle.....	10,070
		Northwest Territories	
Yukon Territory		Franklin Mountains—	
St. Elias Mountains—		Mount Delthore.....	6,800
Mount Logan.....	19,850	Mount Clark.....	4,733
*Mount St. Elias.....	18,008 ³	Mount Rawlinson.....	5,000
Mount Lucania.....	17,150	Nelson Head.....	1,000
King Peak.....	17,130	Mount Pelly.....	675
Mount Steele.....	16,440		
Mount Wood.....	15,880		

¹ Part of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary.² Part of the British Columbia-Alaska boundary.³ Part of the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

Section 2.—Physical and Economic Features of the Provinces and Territories

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 of 1867 and its amendments, and as new provinces have been organized (*see* p. 59) 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 main physical and economic features of each of the provinces and of the territories are described briefly in the 1956 Canada Year Book at pp. 12–17. In the present edition, the physical characteristics of the provinces and territories are covered very adequately in their relation to climate in the special article on The Climate of Canada at pp. 23–51. Details of resources and their development are given in later chapters.

THE ATLAS OF CANADA PROJECT*

An Atlas of Canada, published by the Federal Government, became available for distribution in December 1958.† Its antecedents go back to 1905 when the first such reference atlas was produced. A revised edition appeared ten years later but the need for another revision has long been felt. In 1937 the Canadian Committee of the International Geographical Union suggested that a new atlas be produced. The matter was ultimately referred to the Canadian Social Science Research Council which in 1945 published a report on the need for and the desired scope of such an atlas, concluding that the project could be undertaken only by the Federal Government. The Government's decision to implement the recommendations of the report came in December 1948, placing with the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys the responsibility of over-all co-ordination.

Since the new Atlas of Canada, like its predecessors, was envisaged as a presentation of the broader aspects of geography, covering a wide variety of topics and serving highly specialized needs, it was recognized that many other departments of the Federal Govern-

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† Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$25.