

## 6.—Principal Heights in each Province and Territory—concluded

Province or Territory and Height	Elevation	Territory and Height	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>		<b>Yukon Territory—concluded</b>	
Rockies—concluded		St. Elias Mountains—concluded	
Geikie.....	11,016	*Mount Vancouver.....	15,700 <sup>2</sup>
Bush.....	11,000	*Mount Hubbard.....	14,950 <sup>2</sup>
Freshfield.....	10,945	Mount Walsh.....	14,780
Mount Mummery.....	10,918	*Mount Alverstone.....	14,500 <sup>2</sup>
Mount Vaux.....	10,881	McArthur Peak.....	14,400
*Mount Ball.....	10,865 <sup>1</sup>	Mount Augusta.....	14,070
Mount Sir Alexander.....	10,740	Strickland.....	13,818
Churchill Peak.....	10,500	Mount Newton.....	13,811
Mount Stephen.....	10,495	Mount Cook.....	13,760
Cathedral Mountain.....	10,464	Mount Craig.....	13,250
Mount Gordon.....	10,346	Badham.....	12,625
President.....	10,287	Mount Malaspina.....	12,150
Mount Odaray.....	10,175	Mount Jeannette.....	11,700
Mount Laussedat.....	10,035	Baird.....	11,375
Mount Burgess.....	8,473	Mount Seattle.....	10,070
<b>Yukon Territory</b>		<b>Northwest Territories</b>	
St. Elias Mountains—		Franklin Mountains—	
Mount Logan.....	19,850	Mount Deltmore.....	6,800
*Mount St. Elias.....	18,008 <sup>2</sup>	Mount Clark.....	4,733
Mount Lucania.....	17,150	Mount Rawlinson.....	5,000
King Peak.....	17,130	Nelson Head.....	1,000
Mount Steele.....	16,440	Mount Pelly.....	675
Mount Wood.....	15,880		

<sup>1</sup> Part of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary.<sup>2</sup> 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. 50) they have been granted political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are administered by the Federal Government, although they are gaining an increasing voice in their affairs through elected representatives in the House of Commons, through elected representatives on the Territorial Councils, and through municipal and other local organizations. The main physical and economic features of each of the provinces and of the territories are described briefly in the 1956 Year Book at pp. 12-17. The physical characteristics of the provinces and territories are also covered very adequately in their relation to climate in the special article on The Climate of Canada which appears in the 1959 edition at pp. 23-51. Details of resources and their development are given in later chapters of this volume.

## PART III.—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 Department of Forestry estimates that about 48 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 1,607,121 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.