

2.—Travel Distances between Certain Cities and Other Points of Interest in Canada

NOTE.—The dash used in this table indicates that the distance concerned is of no particular interest. In each case the mileage given is for the type of travel most generally used—road (H), rail (R), air (A) or water (W); air mileages are given for most transcontinental distances. Water and air routes are given in nautical miles.

From	To	Halifax	Montreal	Quebec	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmon- ton	Van- couver
		miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
St. John's, Nfld.		W 531	W 1,043	W 904	A 1,137	W 1,336	—	—	A 3,381
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		H 151	—	—	A 638	—	—	—	—
Halifax, N.S.		—	H 824	H 657	A 625	H 1,164	—	—	A 2,945
Fredericton, N.B.		H 208	H 526	H 359	A 455	—	—	—	—
Saint John, N.B.		H 276	H 593	H 426	H 719	H 933	—	—	—
Chibougamau, Que.		—	—	R 608	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal, Que.		R 840	—	H 167	H 126	H 340	A 1,170	A 1,938	A 2,460
Quebec, Que.		—	H 167	—	A 242	H 507	A 1,421	—	A 2,596
Schefferville, Que.		—	R 357	R 357	—	—	—	—	—
			W 430	W 291	—	—	—	—	—
Sept Îles, Que.		—	W 430	W 291	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William, Ont.		—	W 1,055	W 1,194	R 878	W 762	R 419	R 1,219	R 1,892
Hamilton, Ont.		—	H 382	H 549	H 290	H 42	—	—	—
Ottawa, Ont.		A 1,137	H 126	H 293	—	H 248	A 1,077	A 1,843	A 2,254
Sudbury, Ont.		—	—	—	H 311	H 244	R 945	—	—
Toronto, Ont.		W 1,188 ¹	H 340	H 507	A 244	—	A 941	A 1,709	A 2,233
Churchill, Man.		—	—	—	—	—	R 992	—	—
Lynn Lake, Man.		—	—	—	—	—	R 723	—	—
Winnipeg, Man.		—	A 1,170	—	A 1,077	A 941	—	R 800	R 1,473
Regina, Sask.		—	R 1,764	—	R 1,653	R 1,587	R 356	R 512	R 1,117
Saskatoon, Sask.		—	—	—	—	—	R 470	R 330	R 1,095
Uranium City, Sask.		—	—	—	—	—	—	A 399	A 877
Calgary, Alta.		—	—	—	—	R 2,063	R 832	R 194	R 641
							A 164	—	—
Edmonton, Alta.		—	R 2,159	—	R 2,041	R 2,007	R 800	—	R 765
Fort St. John, B.C.		—	—	—	—	—	—	A 353	A 460
Kitimat, B.C.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R 728
Prince Rupert, B.C.		—	—	—	—	—	—	R 956	W 420
Vancouver, B.C.		A 2,945	A 2,460	R 3,042	R 2,770	A 2,233	A 1,171	R 765	W 477
Victoria, B.C.		A 2,916	—	—	A 2,301	—	—	—	—
Dawson, Y.T.		—	—	—	—	—	A 979	A 274	A 573
Whitehorse, Y.T.		—	—	—	A 2,842	—	—	H 1,283	A 868
Frobisher, N.W.T.		—	A 1,131	—	—	—	—	A 1,698	A 2,158
Inuvik, N.W.T.		—	A 2,884	—	—	—	—	A 1,228	A 1,688
Yellowknife, N.W.T.		—	—	—	A 2,498	—	A 1,222	A 578	A 1,047

¹ Via Strait of Canso.

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two territories. Each province is sovereign in its own sphere and administers its own natural resources, and upon such resources, as related to topography, position and climate, is based the economy of the province. The resources of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of the remoteness, the great extent and the meagre and scattered populations of these areas, are administered by the Federal Government.

The main physical and economic characteristics of each province and territory are described in some detail in the 1963-64 Year Book; this article is available in reprint form. Also, it should be mentioned that the economic development of the country as a whole, based in the first instance on physical features and later on other factors, has formed regions quite distinct from the political divisions. These economic regions are described in an article appearing in the 1962 Year Book at pp. 17-23.

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, administered by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, deals with all questions of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada and undertakes research and investigation into the origin and usage of geographical names. The Committee is composed of representatives of the federal mapping agencies and other federal agencies concerned with nomenclature and a representative appointed by each province.