

the mainly rural people for generations gained their livelihood from the land and it is here that industry became established and prospered, making Quebec the second largest industrial province of Canada. In 1961, of the 5,259,211 people residing in Quebec, 75 p.c. lived in the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Eastern Townships; 3,906,404 persons were classed as urban dwellers. Although now far out-ranked by manufacturing as an employer of labour, agriculture is still a fundamental way of life and the production of animal feed crops, potatoes, market garden produce, fluid milk, cheese, hogs, tobacco and maple products is important to the large consumer market.

The great Canadian Shield area, which was long considered an inaccessible wasteland, has become the keystone of industry in Quebec. Its vast forest resources were the first to be utilized and the province is now Canada's major producer of pulp and paper; its paper output amounts to about 45 p.c. of the country's total and the value of its sawmill products is higher than that of any other province except British Columbia. The many rivers rushing down to the St. Lawrence from the edge of the Shield and the St. Lawrence River itself have made Quebec the richest province in terms of water power resources, having more than 30 p.c. of the total recorded for Canada, and its present installation of hydro power represents close to half of the Canadian total. The availability of large quantities of cheap hydro power has encouraged the development of large industrial plants in the Quebec hinterland, notable among them being the huge aluminum smelting and refining plants at Arvida on the Saguenay River and at Baie Comeau at the mouth of the Manicouagan River. The Shield's mineral potential is well known. Quebec has long been a major producer of copper, gold and zinc from the Noranda-Val d'Or area south and east of James Bay and more recently of copper and gold from the Chibougamau area farther east. Copper mineralization has also been discovered in other areas of central Quebec and a number of development programs have been started. Rapid progress has been made in the development of the huge deposits of hematite and other iron ores on the Quebec-Labrador boundary which are now being transported by rail to the ports of Sept Îles and Port Cartier at the rate of 10,000,000 tons annually. At Allard Lake about 150 miles east of Sept Îles and fairly close to the coast, large deposits of ilmenite, an ore of titanium and iron, are being mined. Of current interest is a large asbestos orebody recently discovered in the Ungava district, near Deception Bay off Hudson Strait, which is now undergoing detailed engineering and feasibility studies. The Appalachian Highlands also contain minerals which are a valuable source of wealth. Twelve mines in the Eastern Townships account for 90 p.c. of Canada's large output of asbestos, and copper is mined at Murdochville in the Gaspé Peninsula and is in evidence in the Sherbrooke area of the Eastern Townships.

Quebec has experienced great industrial expansion in the past decade and a half, much of it based directly on its own resources, although there are many highly developed industries the raw materials for which are not indigenous to the province, such as the textile and clothing industries, the petrochemical industries and the aluminum smelting industry; Quebec's manufacturing output represents about 30 p.c. of the total for Canada. Montreal, the province's largest city, is also the largest city in Canada and one of the great industrial, commercial and financial centres of the Continent—the metropolitan area had a population of 2,109,509 in 1961. Quebec, the capital of the province, had 171,979 residents and Sherbrooke, the third largest city, 66,554 residents.

**Ontario.**—Ontario has an area of 412,582 sq. miles and lies between Quebec on the east and Manitoba on the west. Although usually regarded as an inland province, its southern boundary has a freshwater shoreline of 2,362 miles on the Great Lakes and its northern limits have a saltwater shoreline of 680 miles on Hudson and James Bays.

Geologically, Ontario belongs to two major regions—the rough Canadian Shield in the north and the gentler lowlands of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region. Northward from the Great Lakes and westward to the Manitoba boundary are approximately 300,000 sq. miles of typically Canadian Shield terrain—a rugged, rocky plateau, mostly 1,500 feet above sea level, strewn with lakes and muskeg—a difficult surface over which ground