

tobacco in the counties adjacent to Lake Erie, commercial vegetables north of Toronto and cattle in the Georgian Bay area. However, important as agriculture may still be, the early colonial settlements along the waterways and in the interior of this area have grown rapidly and have become highly industrialized. It may be said that the industries of southern Ontario produce almost every type of product required by the consuming public and the area is now one of the great industrial agglomerations in the world. The focal point of this industrial area is the city of Toronto which is the second largest city in Canada and a major manufacturing, financial, commercial and distribution centre. In 1961, it had, with its environs, a population of 1,824,481 and the nearby metropolitan area of Hamilton, whose basic industry is steel, had a population of 395,189.

Although the northern regions of Ontario are thinly inhabited and support only 14 p.c. of the population, their contribution to the industrial output of the province is large. The Ontario portion of the Canadian Shield has long been a producer of many base metals and accounts for close to 40 p.c. of the total mineral output of Canada. About 85 p.c. of Canada's tremendous output of nickel and about half the copper come from the Sudbury area, close to 60 p.c. of the production of gold comes from the Kirkland Lake-Porcupine area and from the Red Lake, Pickle Crow and Little Long Lake areas farther west and about a quarter of the iron ore from the Steep Rock Lake area west of Lake Superior and the Michipicoten area on the northeastern shore of the Lake. Most of the uranium production now comes from the Blind River area north of Lake Huron and Bancroft east of Georgian Bay. The Lowlands area of the province produces quantities of industrial minerals such as salt, asbestos and nepheline syenite and has some natural gas and petroleum output. Production of structural materials such as cement, sand and gravel and stone, which is dependent on construction activity, has been exceptionally high in recent years.

Ontario has about 262,000 sq. miles of forested land which supports a thriving pulp and paper industry. The province produces close to 30 p.c. of the paper output of the country; lumber and other sawmill products are of lesser importance. Ontario follows Quebec and British Columbia in magnitude of water power resources and is second to Quebec in installed hydro-electric capacity. The largest power development, having a capacity of 2,521,000 hp., is located on the Niagara River. Recently, the development of water power sites in the province has progressed at a formidable rate and most of those remaining undeveloped are located in areas relatively distant from power markets, so that the province is now increasing its emphasis on thermal power development.

**Manitoba.**—Manitoba is the most central of Canada's provinces and is the most easterly of what are known as the three Prairie Provinces although by far the largest part of its 251,000 sq. miles is within the Canadian Shield. The province is thus divided into two distinctly topographic forms, the demarcation line beginning close to the southeast boundary and running diagonally northwest through Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan border, at a point a little beyond the 55th parallel of latitude. The larger northern area, with the exception of the lowland south of Hudson Bay, is typically Shield with heavily glaciated topography and deranged drainage, its major rivers, the Churchill and the Nelson, flowing into Hudson Bay. The southwestern portion is the first and lowest of three broad step-like formations across the northern portion of the great central plains of the Continent. It has an elevation of from 600 to 700 feet and is floored by deep fertile clay soils left by glacial lakes that once covered the area. It is separated from the Saskatchewan Plain, the second plain formation, along its western boundary by the Manitoba Escarpment, a narrow belt of hilly terrain with elevations of from 1,600 to 2,727 feet. The highest points are Duck, Porcupine and Riding Mountains with elevations of 2,727, 2,700, and 2,000 feet, respectively.

Manitoba, in common with the other Prairie Provinces, has a continental climate. Summers are normally warm and winters long and intensely cold. Consequently, there is a wide range between the temperatures of the warmest and the coldest months, running at about 70° in southern Manitoba. The growing season in the agricultural area to the southwest extends from late May to mid-September, with a frost-free period of about 100 days. In the Duck and Riding Mountains the frost-free period is under 100 days and in