

1.1.3 Economic geography

Newfoundland. The economy is based largely on natural resources and their processing. Pulp and paper and food processing are the main elements of manufacturing. Iron ore is the largest component of the substantial mineral production with zinc and asbestos having some importance. Cod forms half the value of landed species in the extensive fishing industry.

Prince Edward Island. Agriculture is the principal occupation. Almost 70% of the land is cultivated, producing mixed grain crops but specializing in potato growing. Dairying and livestock raising are also important. The lobster catch accounts for about 70% by value of primary fishery production. Food processing makes up the bulk of manufacturing.

Nova Scotia. The fishery is one of Canada's largest; principal species by landed value are scallop, cod, lobster and haddock. Agriculture is centred on dairy products, livestock and fruit. Coal is the principal mineral produced although resources include gypsum and salt. Manufacturing is varied and includes food processing, forest products and transportation equipment.

New Brunswick. Forest products and food processing are the principal types of manufacturing. Food processing centres on the provincial fishery; the most important species are lobster and herring. Agriculture is mixed, with dairy products and potatoes being the most important single products. In mineral production lead, zinc and byproduct metals form most of the value produced.

Quebec accounts for about one-quarter of Canadian manufacturing. Leading are textile and clothing industries, followed by food processing, pulp and paper, primary metals, chemicals, metal fabricating, the wood industries and transportation equipment. Quebec is a major producer of iron ore, gold and copper, and a leading world producer of asbestos. Agriculture is concentrated on livestock and livestock products, mainly hogs, poultry, cattle and dairy products. There is a sea fishery with cod being the principal species. Quebec is a major producer of hydroelectric power, some of it for export.

Ontario accounts for about half of Canadian manufacturing. The largest single sector is transportation equipment. Others include food processing, primary metals, metal fabricating, electrical products, chemicals, pulp and paper, and printing. Ontario ranks first among the provinces in agricultural receipts, second in mineral production by value, and third in lumber production. It is the largest producer of metals including nickel, copper, uranium, precious metals and iron ore. In farming, livestock and livestock products predominate, notably cattle, dairy products, hogs and poultry. Leading cash crops are tobacco and vegetables. There is a freshwater fishery in the Great Lakes.

Manitoba. The economy has been built on agricultural resources, mainly wheat and other grain crops but mixed farming is more prevalent than in the other Prairie provinces, with emphasis on cattle and hogs. Manufacturing is varied, led by food processing and metal fabricating. Mining is based on metals, especially nickel and copper. Freshwater fishing is also found.

Saskatchewan. Agriculture is the leading industry with grains making up virtually all of the crop production. In the somewhat smaller livestock sector cattle predominate. Food processing leads in manufacturing. Mineral production is divided among non-metals (Saskatchewan is a major world producer of potash), fuels, and a smaller metals sector based largely on uranium.

Alberta. About half the value of minerals produced in Canada comes from Alberta, almost entirely related to fuels — petroleum, natural gas and its byproducts, including sulphur, and coal. Agricultural receipts come almost evenly from grains and livestock, mostly cattle. Food processing is the largest manufacturing activity.

British Columbia. Natural resources are the basis of the economy. The forest industry makes up half the manufacturing value with lumber being more important than pulp and paper. Other manufacturing includes food processing and metals. In mineral production, copper, molybdenum and precious metals are the principal products. In fuels production, coal is most important. Salmon makes up about half the landed value of an extensive fishery with herring also substantial. Dairy products and cattle are the main form of agriculture, followed by vegetables and nursery crops. The Okanagan Valley is famous for fruit and the interior plateau for beef cattle.

Yukon. Mining is a leading activity with lead-zinc and precious metals making up most of the production.

Northwest Territories. This large area is considered to have great mineral potential. Zinc makes up more than half the production, followed by lead, gold and some oil and gas production. Fur and fisheries resources, the mainstay of the native population, are exploited commercially to some extent.

1.1.4 Settlement

There is no permanent settlement in approximately 89% of Canada. Only the smallest province, Prince Edward Island, is completely occupied. Large parts of the interior of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Gaspé Peninsula are vacant. Around the coast of Newfoundland and on the shores of the St. Lawrence River below Québec City there are only narrow bands of settlement.

About 58% of Canada's population lives between the American border and a 1 046 km east-west line from Québec City to Sault Ste Marie, Ont. In this area, the cities of Montréal, Toronto, Hamilton,