

about 60% 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 lobster, cod, scallop and haddock. Agriculture is centred on dairy products, livestock and fruit. Coal is the principal mineral produced; others are 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. The most important species in the provincial fishery in terms of landed value are lobster and crab. Agriculture is varied, with dairy products and potatoes being the most important products. In mineral production, zinc, lead and byproduct metals form most of the value of minerals 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 gold, iron ore and copper, and a leading world producer of asbestos. Agriculture is concentrated on dairy products and livestock. There is a sea fishery with cod being the principal species. Quebec is a major producer of hydroelectric power.

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. In farming, livestock and dairy products predominate but there is a large production of cash crops, notably tobacco and vegetables. Although Ontario ranks second in mineral production by value, it is first in metals production including nickel, copper, uranium, gold and zinc. There is a freshwater fishery, primarily in the Great Lakes.

Manitoba. The economy has been built on agricultural resources, mainly wheat and other grain crops but a variety of livestock products are also important. Manufacturing is varied, led by food processing and metal fabricating. Mineral production is primarily based on metals, especially nickel, copper and zinc; petroleum is also notable. There is a commercial freshwater fishery.

Saskatchewan. Agriculture is the leading industry with wheat and other grains the major component. The large value of mineral production is

divided among non-metals, principally potash (Saskatchewan is a major world producer of potash), fuels and metals, notably uranium. The manufacturing sector is relatively small and varied.

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 natural gas liquids and sulphur), and coal. Agriculture is an important sector with grains and livestock prominent. There is a substantial diversified manufacturing sector.

British Columbia. Natural resources are the basis of the economy. Forestry is particularly important, both as a primary activity and as the largest component of the province's manufacturing sector. Although lumber is the main forest product, pulp and paper production is also substantial. Other manufacturing includes food processing and metals. The province's mineral production is very large, with both fuels (coal, natural gas and petroleum) and metals (notably, copper and molybdenum) predominating. Dairy products and cattle are the main forms of agriculture; fruit, vegetables and specialty crops are also prominent. Salmon makes up over half the landed value of the extensive fishery with herring also important.

Yukon. Mining is a leading activity with gold and silver the principal products, at present.

Northwest Territories. The mining industry is large with zinc, gold and lead the leading minerals. There is also some oil and gas production. Fur and fisheries resources, the mainstay of the native population, are exploited commercially to some extent.

1.1.3 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 Quebec 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 Quebec City to Sault Ste Marie, Ont. In this area, the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Quebec City and Kitchener account for more than one-third of the population.

The largest tract of continuous settlement is in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, north of the United States border. This block occupies about 6.2% of Canada's area and contains five major cities, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina. North of this mainly agricultural block, astride the Alberta-British Columbia