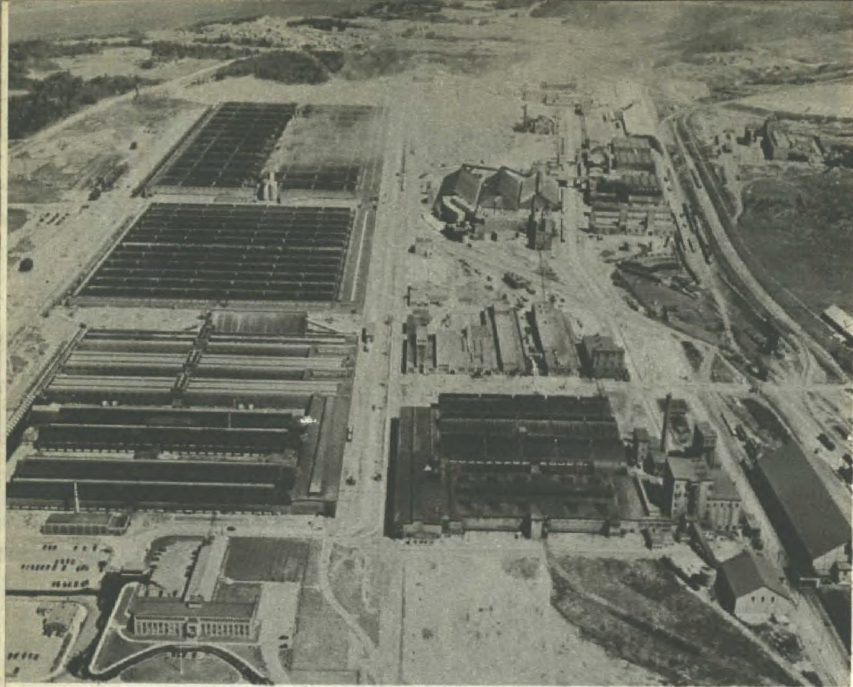




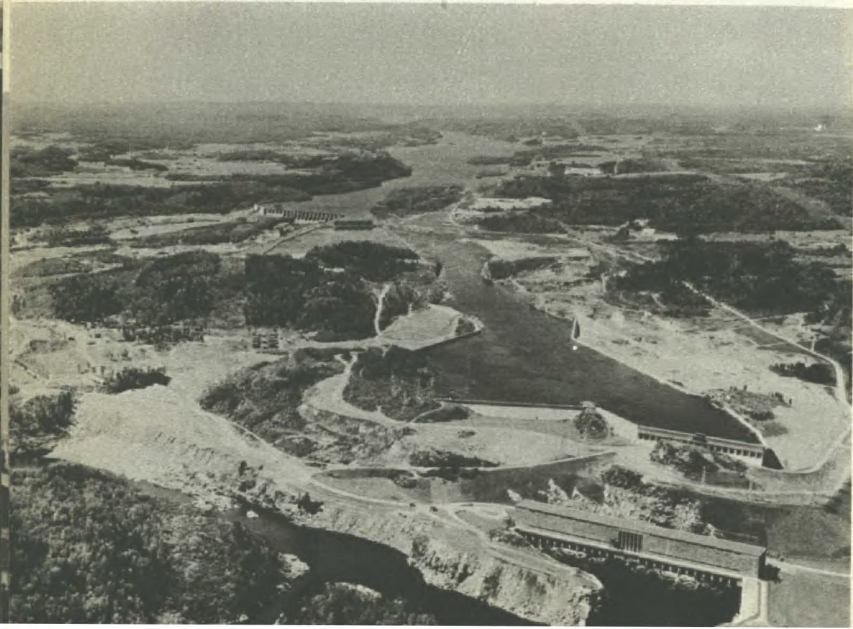
A giant aluminum plant at Arvida on the Saguenay River.

incomes are supplemented by lumbering or fishing activities.

The soft coal deposits on the North Atlantic seaboard, chiefly in Nova Scotia, make mining a significant element of its economy. There is an allied steel industry, concentrated mainly around the city of Sydney, in Cape Breton Island, which obtains its iron ore from nearby Newfoundland.

Besides the steel industry there is some light manufacturing

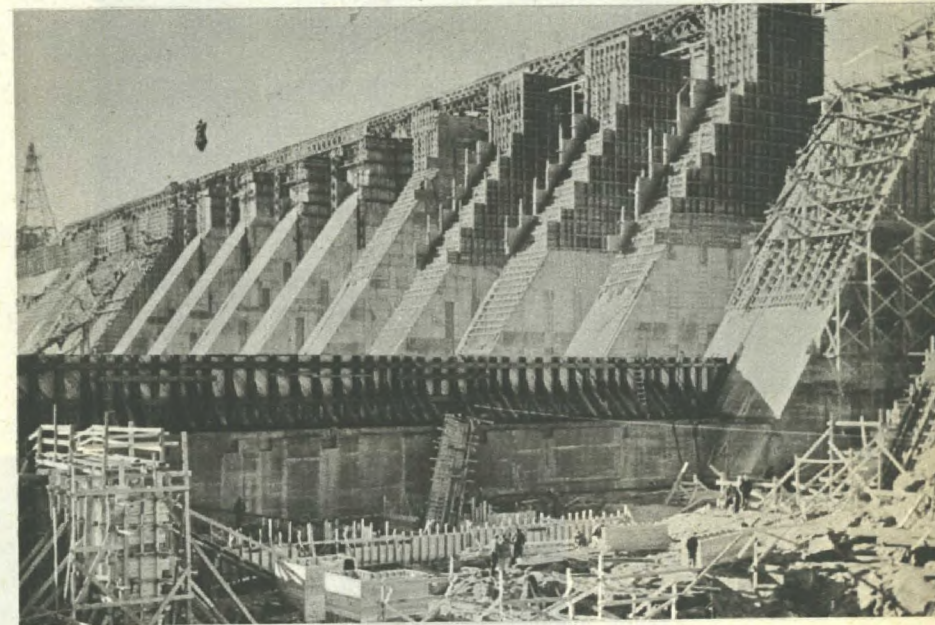
Shipshaw power development on the Saguenay River, northeastern Quebec.



in the Maritimes, devoted largely to processing the products of forest, farm, and sea. Sugar refineries are situated at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and Saint John, New Brunswick; and there is a sizable textile industry in these two provinces. But manufacturing has developed slowly, and the primary industries are still of greater importance.

Quebec is the largest of the Canadian provinces (594,860 square miles or 1,540,687 square kilometers) and ranks second in popu-

Quebec



A new dam to generate 480,000 horse power rises at Des Joachims on the Ottawa River.

lation. The economy of the province is centred in the metropolitan area of Montreal, Canada's largest city and chief port. Its strategic export and import position has led to a great concentration there of manufacturing, commerce and shipping.

Two-thirds of all income in Quebec is derived from manufactures. Abundant resources of timber, hydro-electric power and non-ferrous metals make pulp and paper and smelting the leading industries. Manufacturing in Quebec is, however, highly diversified. There is extensive production of textiles, leather and rubber goods. Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's tobacco-processing industry is located here. In all, this province turns out about 31 per cent of total Canadian manufactures.

Quebec's principal agricultural area lies in the valley of the