

The Making of Canada

Ontario

Produced by the Cartographic Division



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Washington, D.C., June 1996

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49° and 77°

SCALE 1:2,667,000 or 1 INCH = 42 MILES

STATUTE MILES 0 25 50 75 100

KILOMETERS 0 25 50 75 100

MAP LEGEND

- Limited-access highway
- Major road
- Other road
- Passenger railroad
- Canal
- Airport
- Scheduled air or seaplane service
- Swamp
- Indian reserve
- Canada national park system
- Provincial park
- Wildlife area
- 2274 Elevation in feet

Base map data from National Atlas Information Service-Canada

Base Map Series, with permission of Geomatics Canada

The Ottawa River is the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. In early days the Ottawa was a primary waterway to the continent's interior. Fur traders' canoes and timbermen's rafts descended its waters. With the loss of pine, most mills converted to pulp-and-paper manufacturing, still important today.

Laced with lavish resources, the Canadian Shield is a bank of mineral wealth, including some of the world's largest known reserves of silver and zinc. At Sudbury, north of Georgian Bay, lies the nation's most outstanding concentration of nonferrous metal. Mining and smelting created landscapes so bleak that U.S. astronauts trained for moon walks here. The terrain has now been restored. From Red Lake, near southern Manitoba, to Kirkland Lake, near Quebec, the resource towns of the north tap timber as well as veins of stone.

Using ferries, a road warrior can drive the Trans-Canada Highway—the world's longest national road—from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia. Gold deposits discovered along the highway near Lake Superior in 1981 have become the most productive in Canada, supplying a quarter of the country's output.