

is produced in the Grand River valley; limestone and dolomite, utilized in chemical and metallurgical industries, are widespread; materials for construction, for brick, tile and cement manufacture are abundant.

Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian regions are composed of geological formations ranging from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Mesozoic. The Palæozoic sediments pass upward from dominantly marine formations into dominantly continental formations. A complete succession is not found and there are several hiatuses in sedimentation.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southeastern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island and on the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites, known as the Gold-bearing series, forms a belt occupying a very considerable part of the mainland of Nova Scotia, faces the Atlantic coast and is probably of late Precambrian age.

During the Palæozoic period numerous disturbances took place in sedimentation; there were periods of uplift, of folding, and of erosion. Cambrian formations are found in southeastern Quebec, Ordovician formations are of extensive development in the Appalachian region from Vermont to Gaspé, Silurian and Devonian are well developed in Gaspé and the northwestern part of New Brunswick. Patches of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks are found in other parts of the Appalachian and Acadian regions.

The system of sediments most widely distributed in the Maritime Provinces is the Carboniferous. The formations are mainly of continental deposition although during Mississippian time a part of the area was submerged and received marine sediments. Towards the close of Devonian time there was a period of intense mountain building and igneous activity. Granite masses of large size were intruded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of smaller size in Gaspé and southeastern Quebec. The upheaval was succeeded by intense erosion, and in early Carboniferous time granite masses were exposed by the removal of the overlying rocks.

The Carboniferous system occupies the triangular lowland forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and northeastern Cape Breton island and Prince Edward island. On Prince Edward island the Carboniferous may pass upward into the Permian. In the Carboniferous system are found the coal measures of Sydney and Glace bay, of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia; and of the Minto coal field, New Brunswick. The extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found in a formation of Mississippian age, and the bituminous shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also of early Carboniferous age. The Carboniferous system has in places been subjected to folding and faulting, but considerable areas have suffered little disturbance since these sediments were laid down.

Sandstone and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on the bay of Fundy, particularly on the south coast. North Mountain is composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone. During the Pleistocene period the whole of the Appalachian and Acadian regions, with the exception of the higher parts of Gaspé, was subjected to glaciation.

The most important economic minerals of the Appalachian and Acadian regions are coal, asbestos, and gypsum. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of coal and gypsum. Asbestos occurs in altered peridotite in southeastern Quebec. These are the most productive deposits of the world. Chromite also occurs in the