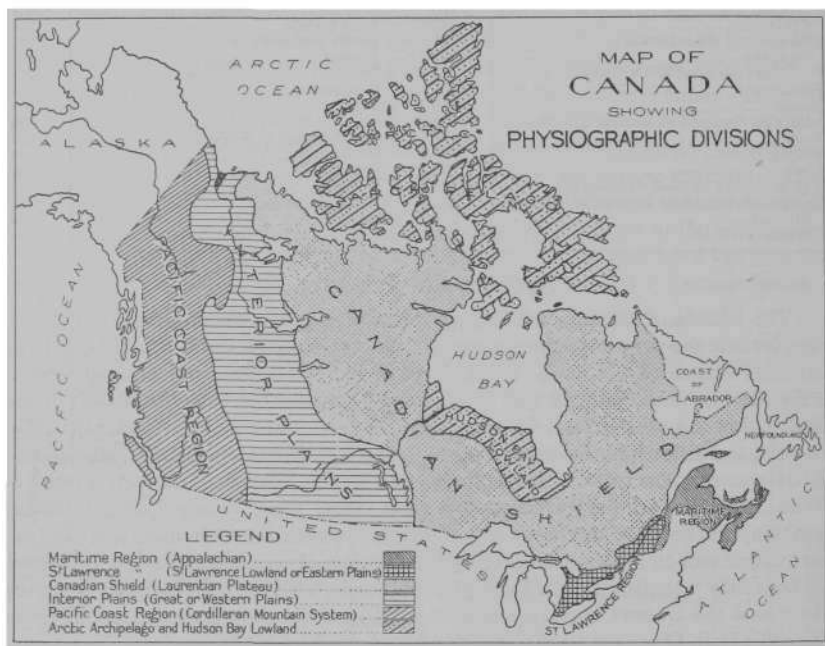


PART II.—GEOLOGY.

Section 1.—Geology of Canada.

A description of the Geology of Canada by Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., of the National Museum of Canada, will be found at pp. 18-28 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book. Subsection I of this article dealt with the topography of Canada from the standpoint of the geologist and to this material, together with the description of the chief physiographic divisions appearing on pp. 7-11 of the 1936 Year Book, the reader is referred for such data as may be necessary to supplement the physiographic map of Canada given below and the geological map facing p. 25.



Section 2.—Economic Geology.

GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALS.*

The continent of North America is made up of six major physiographic divisions. By reference to the above map it is seen that all of these lie partly, and three of them lie largely, within the borders of Canada. In the following pages the geology and mineral resources of Canada are discussed, each physiographic province being taken up in turn. For local sources and latest statistics of production the reader is referred to Chapter XII—Mines and Minerals.

The Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield consists of rocks of Precambrian age. It is part of a continental mass which, in Precambrian time, extended in all directions beyond the present limits. During succeeding geological periods the Canadian Shield was several times flooded, at least partly, by seas that advanced over it and later retreated. During these periods, sediments, including limestones,

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