1.—Economic Geology of the Canadian Shield—concluded.

Region and Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
Southeastern Ontario and Southwestern Quebec.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Granite, Grenville and Rigaud stocks	—	
Diabase	—	
Lamprophyre	—	
Granite, syenite, etc	Feldspar, beryl, radium-bearing minerals.	In pegmatite dykes.
	Corundum	With nepheline syenite.
Buckingham series (igneous)—		
Peridotite, gabbro	—	
Anorthosite	—	
Syenite	—	
Hastings series—		
Conglomerate, argillite, limestone	—	
Grenville series—		
Limestone	Lead, barite, fluorite, celestite.	In veins.
Quartzite	Graphite, apatite, mica, magnesite, talc.	In veins and disseminations from action of granites.
Sillimanite-garnet-gneiss	Kaolin, molybdenite, magnetite.	
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Diorite, diabase	—	
Granite	Gold	With quartz and sulphide.
Gabbro, diorite, lamprophyre, amphibolite, peridotite.	—	
Upper Missi series—		
Arkose, conglomerate	—	
Lower Missi series—		
Slate, greywacke, conglomerate, quartzite	—	
(Granite?)	—	
Kisseynew (Wekusko)—		
Sedimentary schists and gneisses	Garnets	In schist.
	Copper, zinc, lead	Replacements derived from granite.
Amisk series—		
Volcanics and derived schists	Copper, zinc, gold	Replacements.
	Gold	In veins.
Arctic.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Coppermine River series	Copper	Amygdules, veins, and disseminations.
Amygdaloidal basalts, ash beds, conglomerates.	—	
Goulburn series—		
Quartzite, conglomerate	—	
Kanuyak series—		
Ash beds and tuffs	—	
Epworth dolomite	—	
Granite-complex—		
Granite, granite gneisses, and included older rocks.	—	

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The underlying rocks of the St. Lawrence Lowlands are sediments, mostly little disturbed, ranging in age from Cambrian to Devonian. The Cambrian rocks consist of sandstone derived by the weathering of the old Precambrian surface. The Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian rocks consist largely of limestones and shales deposited during inundations by the sea. Since the Devonian, the history of the region has been one of erosion. The region was overridden by the ice-sheets of the Pleistocene.

In general the rocks of the district lie flat. In places they are broken by faults, and locally they are thrown in low folds. The dip over most of the region is seldom more than 200 feet to a mile, which is, however, enough to permit the accumulation of oil and gas.