of which exceed a mile. The series is intruded by dykes and sills of diabase and batholiths of grey and red granite of Devonian age. Around the borders of the granite the series is altered to gneisses and schists commonly containing staurolite, garnet, hornblende, sillimanite and pyrite.

Sedimentary rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician ages occur in Quebec, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, and Ordovician volcanic rocks in Gaspe. Sedimentation was interrupted at the close of the Ordovician, when mountain-building movements affected the area, and masses of peridotite were intruded. Sedimentation began again in the Silurian but was interrupted in late Devonian when the whole area was affected by mountain-building movements accompanied by widespread intrusions of granite. After a considerable interval of erosion, sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age were laid down over the wide lowland of New Brunswick, on Prince Edward Island, over considerable portions of Nova Scotia and elsewhere in the area. In the late Carboniferous, great thicknesses of sedimentary rocks were laid down over the lowlands of New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia along Northumberland Strait. In the Triassic, clastic sedimentary rocks were deposited along the Bay of Fundy and were covered on the Nova Scotia side by basaltic flows.

During the Glacial period the whole region with the exception of the central part of Gaspe was overridden by ice-sheets. It is probable that the ice advanced from local centres. Since the withdrawal of ice masses there has been a general elevation of the region, as is shown by the presence of post-Glacial beaches and the occurrence of marine shells several hundred feet above the present level of the sea.

The area has mineral deposits in great variety but the only substances mined in large quantity at present are coal, asbestos and gypsum. The coal industry is of exceptional importance and the area produces almost half of the coal mined in Canada. All of the asbestos and about 95 p.c. of the gypsum mined in Canada are also produced here.

The coal comes mainly from Nova Scotia which supplies about twenty times as much as New Brunswick, the other coal producing province of the area. Most of the production comes from the mines at Sydney, Cape Breton. Smaller quantities are mined at Cumberland, Pictou and Inverness in Nova Scotia and at Minto, N.B. The coal seams are all in certain formations of the Upper Carboniferous. This fact was established by geological study and as such rocks have been mapped the potential coalfields in the area have all been outlined.

Oil and gas are produced in small quantity near Moncton, N.B. The producing formation is the Albert shale of Lower Carboniferous age. Oil shales also occur in the Maritime Provinces in both Lower and Upper Carboniferous but are not being exploited.

Gypsum occurs in many places in the Maritime Provinces and is confined to the Windsor formation of Lower Carboniferous age. Production has been mainly from Nova Scotia which in 1939 produced 91 p.c. of Canada's total production.

Salt occurs closely associated with the gypsum and is mined at Malagash, N.S. to the extent of 11 p.c. of Canada's production.

Manganese ore was mined in New Brunswick from the '60's to the '90's and in Nova Scotia from the '60's to recent years. The ore was mainly high-grade oxide and most of it occurred as replacement deposits in limestone of the Windsor formation (Lower Carboniferous) south of the Basin of Minas in Nova Scotia and at Markhamville, N.B. Manganese deposits of this type and age also occur on the