

was deposited in the vicinity of Maguasha, on the Gaspé coast, a group of conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, one member of which is noted for the fossil fish it has yielded. Towards the close of the Middle Devonian, the whole Appalachian and Acadian Regions were affected by mountain-building movements accompanied by the intrusion of batholithic masses of granite.

Rocks of Carboniferous age underlie the lowland belt forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of the Cobequid Mountains, part of the lowland south of these mountains, southwestern and north-eastern Cape Breton Island and all of Prince Edward Island. With the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian rocks occur the extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and also the bituminous shales of these Provinces. The Upper Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian strata contain the coal measures which occur at Sydney and other places in Nova Scotia, and at Minto in New Brunswick. The Carboniferous beds have in places been folded and faulted but there are wide areas in which the strata have been but little disturbed since they were deposited.

Red sandstones deposited during the Triassic period are exposed in a number of small areas along the Bay of Fundy coast. In places, as at North Mountain, Nova Scotia, the beds are accompanied by lava flows. During the Pleistocene the region was glaciated. At certain stages there were apparently local gathering grounds for glaciers in central New Brunswick and in central Gaspé.

The chief mineral deposits of the Appalachian and Acadian Regions include coal, asbestos, gypsum and barite. The coal and gypsum, as has already been mentioned, occur in the Carboniferous measures. Asbestos occurs in serpentinized peridotite in southeastern Quebec. Chromite also occurs with the peridotite. Gold occurs in quartz veins in the Gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia. Many of the deposits are located on domes or pitching anticlines. Zinc-lead deposits occur in central Gaspé in veins cutting lower Devonian beds. At Stirling in the southern part of Cape Breton Island, zinc, lead, and copper sulphides occur in a series of volcanic rocks. Copper and iron pyrite deposits occur in southern Quebec. Salt occurs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The St. Lawrence Region.—The St. Lawrence Region is a lowland which stretches westward from Quebec city for a distance of some 600 miles to Lake Huron. It begins as a narrow strip bordering each side of the St. Lawrence River and gradually widens until at Montreal it has a width of 120 miles. Its northern border continues on up the Ottawa River but 50 miles west of Ottawa the belt is interrupted by a projection of the Canadian Shield known as the Frontenac axis which extends southward crossing the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville. West of this axis the lowland occupies a triangular area lying between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron and an east and west line drawn from Kingston to the south end of Georgian Bay. This western part in turn falls into two divisions separated from each other by a prominent topographic feature, the Niagara escarpment, an abrupt, eastward-facing rise of 250 to 300 feet, extending from Niagara River in a north-west direction to Bruce Peninsula. Still farther to the northwest, the escarpment is continued by the northward-facing cliffs of Manitoulin and adjacent islands.

The St. Lawrence Region is underlain by Palæozoic strata ranging in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian. For the most part the beds lie flat or at low angles. In places, however, as in southwestern Ontario, they are folded into broad low domes