

rock surfaces and, by scattering debris irregularly, completely disorganized the drainage. The result was the formation of thousands of lakes of all sizes and shapes. In some of the temporary lakes situated in front of the ice during its retreat, clay and other fine stratified deposits accumulated forming what are known as clay belts.

Geologically, the rocks of the Shield are all very old having been formed in Precambrian time but include sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive varieties of widely different ages. In succeeding eras, the Shield suffered vertical movement at intervals but it has been unaffected by folding or mountain-building deformation. The Canadian Shield is a great storehouse of mineral wealth, particularly of metals. Its gold ores, the copper-zinc-sulphide replacement deposits of Noranda, Flin Flon, etc., and many other ore occurrences were formed by mineralizers given off by intrusive masses during the late stages of their cooling. In eastern Ontario and western Quebec, where granite has intruded limestone and other sediments, there occur deposits of mica, graphite, feldspar, magnesite, fluorite and other minerals.



**The Appalachian Region.**—This Region includes the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Island of Newfoundland and that part of Quebec lying south and east of the St. Lawrence River. It is mountainous or hilly, the highest elevation—4,160 feet—is that of Mount Jacques Cartier on Tabletop Mountain, in the Shickshock Range in central Gaspé.