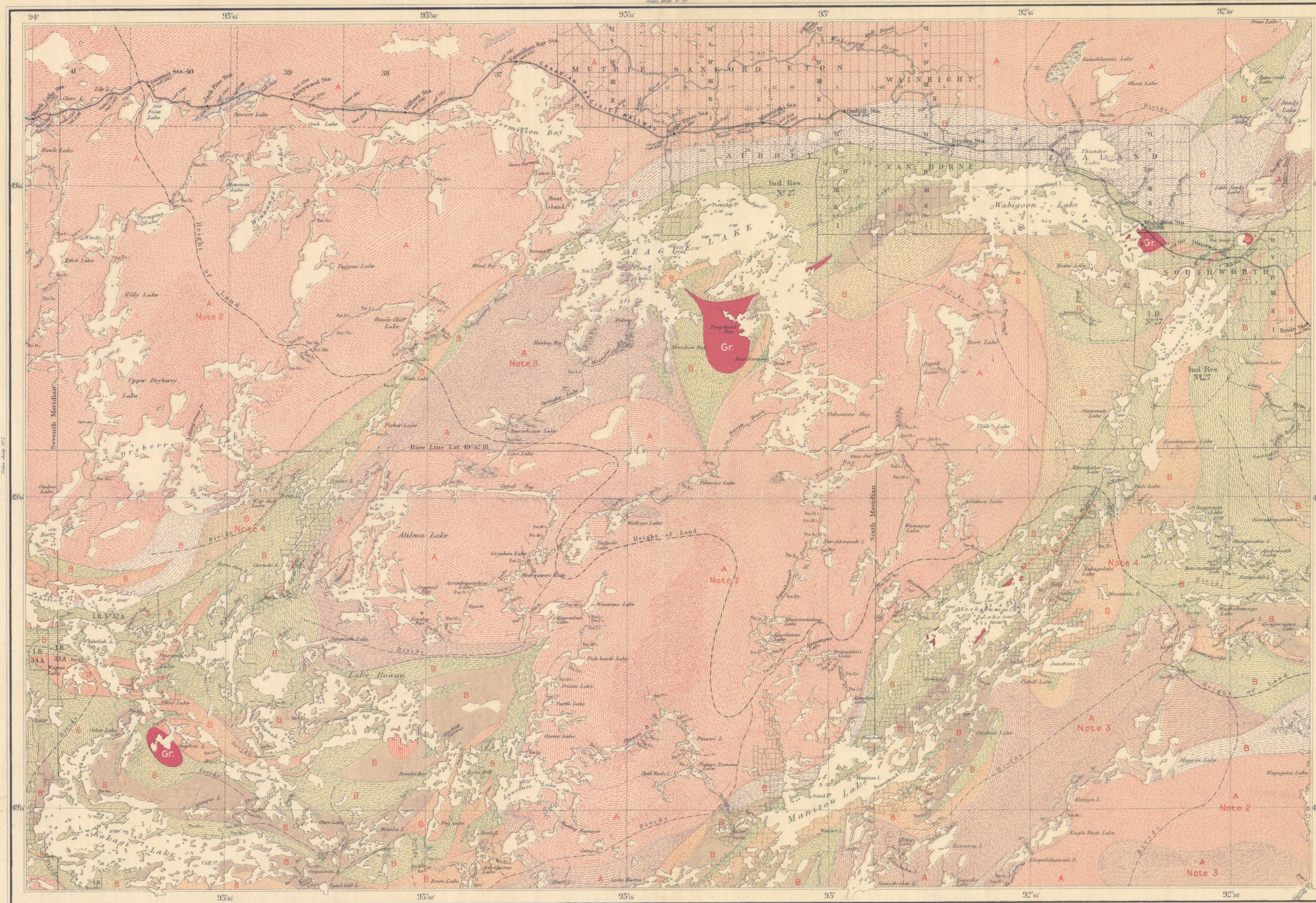


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Explanation of Colours and Signs

- Huronian (Kewatin)**
 - Altered grey hornblende schists and other green schists
 - Altered quartz porphyries, siliceous schists and felsites
 - Fragmental rocks, gray waxes, volcanic tuffs and agglomerates
 - Quartzites and soft glossy grey schists and slates
 - Highly altered Kewatin rocks, principally mica schists and fine gneisses
 - Diabase porphyritic and other basic intrusives
- Laurentian**
 - Hornblende granite and hornblende granite gneiss
 - Hornblende granite gneiss (evenly foliated)
 - Biotite granite gneiss (granitoid)
 - Biotite granite gneiss (evenly foliated)
- Gr.** Granite
- Geological boundaries**
 - Glacial striae and grooves
 - Strike
 - Strike and dip
 - Vertical dip
 - Soundings in feet
 - Heights in feet above sea level

GEOLOGICAL NOTES

- Note 1**
The locations indicated on this sheet are gold mining locations. On some of them considerable development work has been done, but the greater number show, as yet, only light surface striping. Many have not been prospected systematically or thoroughly. As shown by the map, these locations are confined to the Huronian belts and their immediate vicinity. In this, as in the neighbouring districts, a zone of greater or less width along the contact of the Huronian with granitoid intrusives holds most of the gold-bearing veins.
- Note 2**
The main areas of Laurentian are made up of biotite granite-gneisses, granitoid or very obscurely foliated in the centre of large masses and gradually becoming well foliated gneisses as the edges of the areas are approached. These areas are, as far as known, devoid of minerals of commercial value, excepting at rare intervals along a narrow zone at their contact with the Huronian areas. They occur in the southern part of the sheet and further to the south and west in the form of ovoid areas surrounded by Huronian schists. In their extension to the north and east they take the form of continuous belt-like areas, with a general northeasterly trend.
- Note 3**
These areas or belts occur generally along the edges of the biotite-gneiss masses from which they differ mainly in the substitution of hornblende for biotite. There is, commonly, a gradual merging of the one into the other and the line of demarcation is consequently fazed by the excess of hornblende or mica. Like the biotite gneisses they are not known to hold valuable minerals in economic quantities excepting near their contact with the Huronian.
- Note 4**
The subdivisions in the Huronian are made on lithological grounds chiefly, and do not necessarily indicate the relative ages of the rocks composing them. They consist mainly of plutonic and intrusive rocks of both acidic and basic types, with a smaller amount of highly altered clastics in which the original lines of sedimentation are almost entirely obscured by a general cleavage that is broadly uniform with the foliation of the adjoining gneiss areas.
- Note 5**
These subdivisions are made up of very fine gneisses and mica schists similar in a general way to those known as Couchiching on the sheet adjoining to the south. Their field relations are here thought to be such as to indicate that they are extremely altered phases of Huronian rocks.
- Note 6**
The strike represented on this sheet by two coloured lines, indicates the trend of the planes of schistosity and foliation induced by pressure and only accidentally coincides with the original strike of the rock.

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Micrometer and log surveys by William McInnes B.A.
William Lawson M.A. and W.H.C. Smith of the Geological Survey of Canada and plans of surveys by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
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