

NOTE.—The locations on this sheet designated by a letter and number, where not otherwise defined on the face of the map, have, with a few exceptions, such as 'watercourse', been interpreted as spot locations.

Note 1.
The country in the immediate vicinity of Big Stone Bay and to the southwest of it is a promising gold mining district. From the south end of this lake a system of veins, generally parallel to the line of contact of the Laurentian schists and altered traps with the granitic gneiss of the Laurentian, trends first eastward and then southward to the base of Phobos Point. These include the Pine Point, Sulphur, Cassin, George, and other veins. Further westward in the vicinity of the contact of the Laurentian and granitic gneiss would probably result in new discoveries of auriferous sands as this contact appears to be in a large degree, a continuation of the occurrence of these gold-bearing beds.

Note 2.
The Mississ, Keweenaw and many other gold-bearing beds of promise occur in the intrusive granitic rocks in this neighbourhood and in the Laurentian schists in their vicinity. The whole region surrounding and surrounding these numerous granitic intrusions is a promising area for auriferous veins.

Note 3.
A mass of coarse-grained, gray granitic gneiss, considerably eroded and altered, projects through the schists on Quarry Island and on the opposite shore. The lead on which the 'Sulphur Mine' is situated, occurs in this rock, and a number of other gold locations have been taken up in its neighbourhood. Small veins of quartz carrying impalpable traces of gold in places, and larger veins of richly mineralized schist have been found in the country between Quarry Island and the shore. A quarry has been opened on the latter for material for bridge piers, and the gneiss is 'granite' as it is called, is found to furnish excellent stone for heavy masonry.

Note 4.
The lead which is being worked at the Regina mine, on the south shore of this bay, traverses both intrusive granite and Laurentian schists, the drifts in the mine outlining the contact between the two rocks.

Note 5.
On some small islands off the south-west side of this island, a very fine quality of blackish clay shale, suitable for roofing purposes, occurs. The same excellent rock occurs elsewhere on the shores to the north of the northern part of the lake, but the only deposit which has not been sufficiently developed in it to render it serviceable.

Note 6.
A little to the east of Hawk Lake station, a quarry has been opened in a gray granite for building stone, and the material obtained there is sold by private men to be the best working and quarrying stone along the line of the railway. It has been used chiefly for foundation purposes, but would make a very excellent stone for the walls of ordinary buildings.

Note 7.
Along this part of the railway, a granite quarry might advantageously be opened. The rock, which in places is of a fine red colour and good quality, is well exposed close to the track.

Note 8.
The granite of the south end of Dufferin Bay has been used for building stone of the bridges between Red Portage and Reservoir.

Note 9.
Along the shore in this vicinity are occasional outcrops of a brachiopod, which has been extensively used for the manufacture of bricks.

Note 10.
Revision of geological notes in the vicinity of Bay, Long and Regina Reserves and east shore of Whitefish Bay, from information furnished by Dr. A. P. Coleman, Bureau of Mines, Ottawa.

LEGEND

Huronian
Huronian
Huronian schists and narrow schists, some micaceous schists and micaceous schists, and subsidiary areas of altered quartz porphyry.

Clay shale, micaceous and quartzite, with some fine-grained gneiss.

Amphibolites and other coarse clastic rocks, all more or less schistose and generally of volcanic origin.

Basalts, schists and altered traps, with some schistose schists, of volcanic origin.

Laurentian
Coarse granitic gneiss.

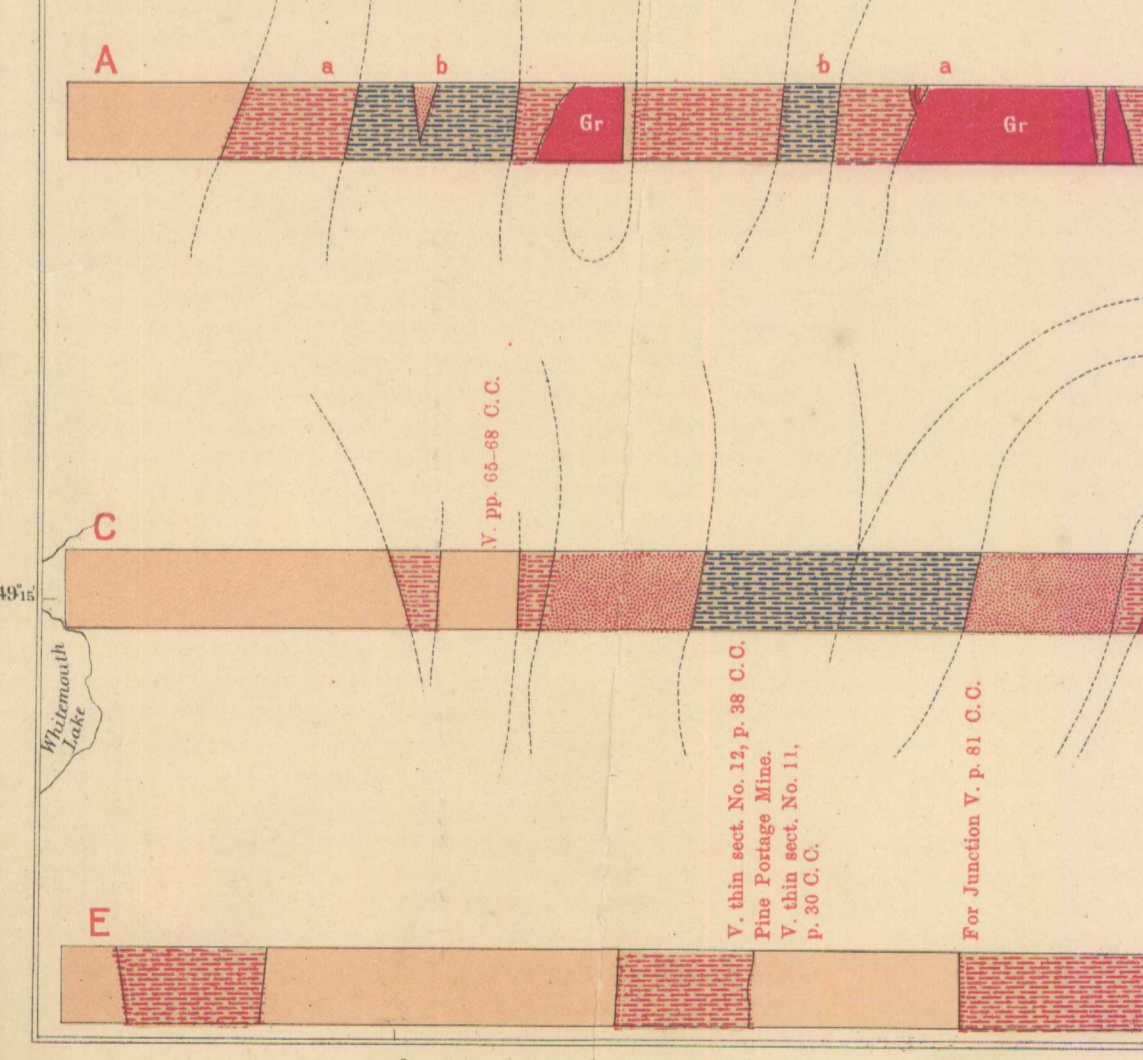
Irruptive
Later irruptive basic rocks.

Pg. Pelitic, macro-granitic, quartz-porphyr.

Gr. Granite.

Vertical strata
Dip and strike
Strike

Notes
a Small bands of black carbonaceous schists
b Thin line deposits of schists of small extent
c Occurrence of argentine
d Glacial striae



Compiled and drawn by A. E. Barlow, B.A. 1885
Additional by W. J. Wilson, 1897

Sources of Information.
Joint maps of the North American Boundary Commission published in 1858,
Dominion Lands block outlines, Department of Indian Affairs and the
Canadian Pacific Railway surveys, surveys by A. C. Lawson 1882-85,
J. W. Tyrrell 1887-88, A. E. Barlow and W. H. Smith 1885. Mining
locations and townships from plans of Crown Lands Dep. Ontario.

Scale 2 Miles to One Inch

Geological and Topographical Map of the Northern Part of the Lake of the Woods and Adjacent Country

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