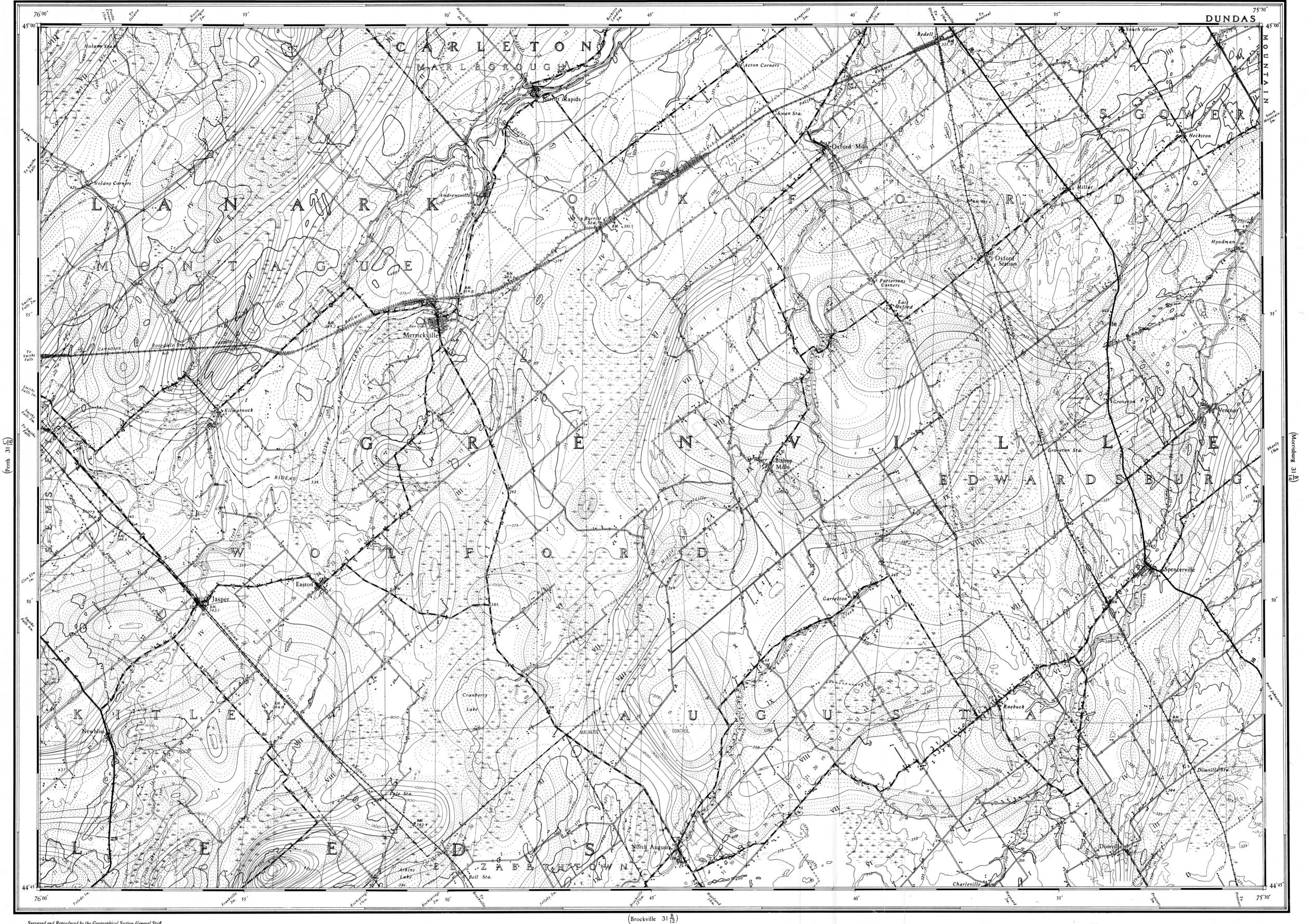
AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

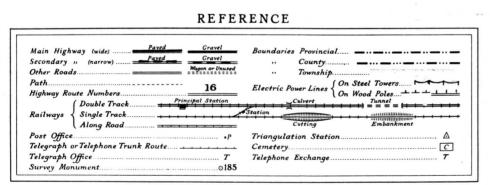
## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

 $\left(\text{Kemptville } 31\frac{\text{G}}{4}\right)$ 

GENERAL STAFF CANADA, SHEET  $31\frac{B}{13}$ 

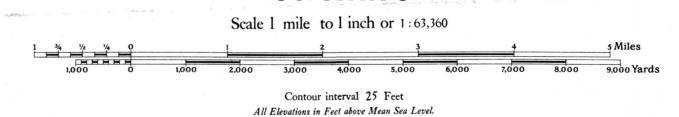


Surveyed and Reproduced by the Geographical Section, General Staff.
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.
Original Survey 1905.
Resurveyed 1938, with aerial photographs taken by R. C. A. F.
Reprinted 1940.
Magnetic Declination 9°55'W. at centre of sheet, 1939.



Magnetic survey, November 1947 and March 1948, by Geophysics Section, Geological Survey of Canada: Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch: Department of Mines and Resources, in collaboration with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Flights made through the courtesy of the Flight Research Section, National Research Council, Amprior,

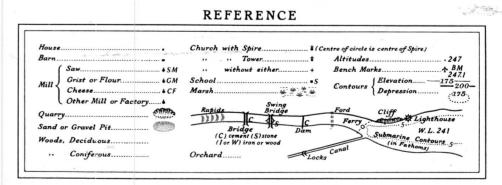
## (Brockville 31 \frac{B}{12}) MERRICKVILLE ONTARIO



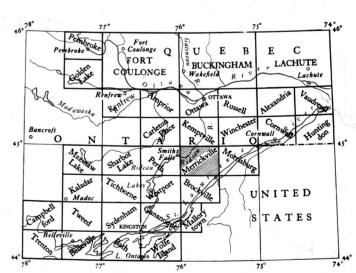
Magnetic contour intervals (total field):	
500 gammas	
100 gammas	
20 gammas	
Magnetic depression contour	
Flight line	
Flight altitude: 1,000 feet above ground level	

No correction has been made for regional variation; this increases at the rate of 3.5 gammas per mile from east to west and 3.0 gammas per mile from south to

The absolute magnetic intensity at the base station (latitude, 45° 25'; longitude, 76° 22') on August 26-27, 1947, was 58,362 gammas; for convenience in the present magnetic compilation, the magnetic datum has been taken at this station as 1,200 gammas.



The magnetic data superimposed on this topographic map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below, the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentine, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced by the geologist into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no present interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible.



NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green.

Copies of these maps may be obtained from the Surveyor General,
Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Price 25 cents.

SHEET 31 B/13