



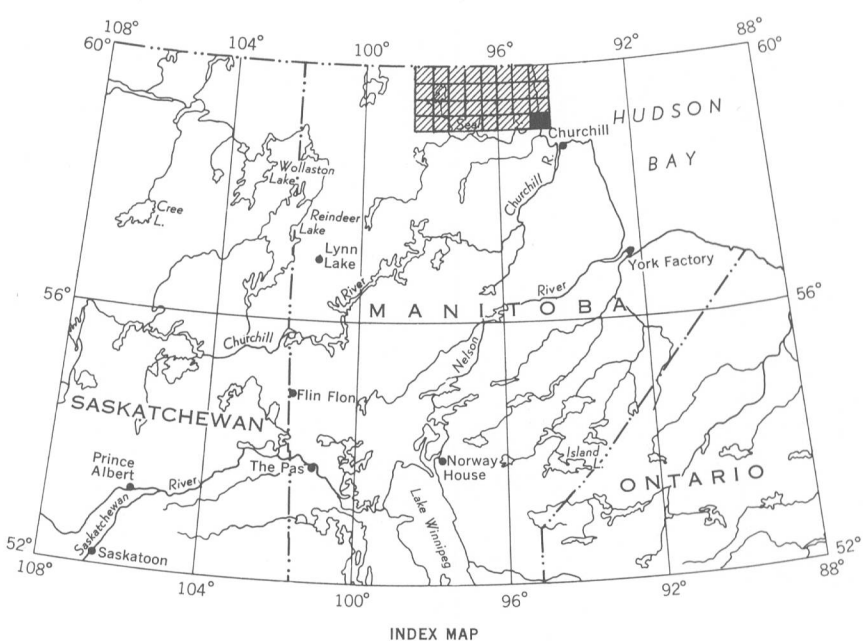
HUDSON

BAY

Point of the Woods

PRINTED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

PUBLISHED, 1965



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

- 500 gammas . . . . .
- 100 gammas . . . . .
- 20 gammas . . . . .
- 10 gammas . . . . .
- Magnetic depression . . . . .
- Flight lines . . . . .
- Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level.

MAP 1692G

POINT OF THE WOODS  
MANITOBA

Scale: One Inch to One Mile =  $\frac{1}{63,360}$  Miles



COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Magnetic Survey, June to August 1957, by Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from the topographical map sheet, published at a scale of one inch to four miles.

This map has been reprinted from a scanned version of the original map  
Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier

The magnetic data on this 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 into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible.