



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)
 500 gammas
 100 gammas
 20 gammas
 10 gammas
 Magnetic depression

FLIGHT LINES
 From strip film of terrain
 Uncorrected "Decca" position
 Adjustment line

Magnetic Survey, May, 1958, by Geophysics Division,
 Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and
 Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation;
 this increases at the rate of 4.7 gammas per mile from
 east to west and 5.4 gammas per mile from south to
 north.

MAP 841 G

MALIGNANT COVE
 ANTIGONISH AND KINGS COUNTIES
 NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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

1 0 1 2 3

Air photographs covering this map area may be obtained
 through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical
 Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

DECCA NAVIGATION

Decca navigation was used over the sea in order to
 direct the course of the aircraft and to determine its
 actual track for accurate compilation. For Decca chain
 used, see Decca Chart Chain 7 (Nova Scotia) Decca
 Navigation Company, New Malden, Surrey, England. The
 positions of the Decca lanes shown here were plotted
 relative to latitudes and longitudes, from data based on
 theoretical calculations supplied by the Decca Navigator
 Company.

No correction has been made for fixed or variable
 errors of the Decca system, which may be as much as
 1/2 mile, particularly over coast lines. Positions of flight
 lines as established by strip film of terrain were used in
 preference to Decca where the two differed, and gradual
 adjustments were made in the transition zones from one
 type of control to the other.

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 rela-
 tively 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.