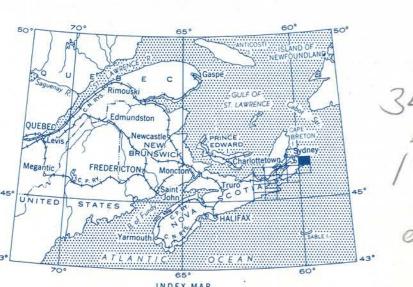
CANADA DEPARTMENT MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA SHEET 11 J AEROMAGNETIC SERIES 59° 30′ 45 60°00′ 55 40' ATLANTIC ISLAND



Isomagnetic lines (total field) Flight altitude: 1,000 feet above ground level

GLACE BAY CAPE BRETON COUNTY CAPE BRETON ISLAND NOVA SCOTIA

> Scale: One Inch to One Mile =  $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

MAP 228G

SCATARIE

Airborne Magnetic Survey, September 1953, by Geophysics Section, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation; this increases at the rate of 4·0 gammas per mile from east to west and 2.5 gammas per mile from south

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 by the geologist into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

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59° 30′

PUBLISHED, 1955