

OTHER CANADIAN MAGNESITE DEPOSITS.

The occurrence of magnesite in numerous widely scattered localities in Canada is recorded in the reports of the Canadian Geological Survey, but the meagre information given with regard to most of the occurrences indicates that most of the deposits are of too limited extent or are too remote to be of commercial importance. In New Brunswick a vein of magnesite several feet wide is said to occur in grey chloritic schist on the bay shore of St. John county near West Beach.¹ In Quebec, magnesite is found (in addition to the Grenville district) associated with serpentine and talc in Sutton and Bolton townships, Brome county. One of these deposits on lot 17, range IX, Bolton township,² is stated to be 20 yards wide. In Ontario, a blue ferruginous magnesite occurs in association with finely crystalline pyrite on Lac des Mille Lacs,³ Algoma district. In British Columbia, the presence of magnesite is recorded at Illecillewaet in the Kootenay district,⁴ on Germansen creek in the Omineca district⁵, at 108-Mile House on the Caribou road in the Lillooet district,⁶ and in the vicinity of the town of Atlin in the Atlin Mining Division.⁷ In Yukon Territory ferruginous magnesite was observed by Mr. R. G. McConnell on Big Salmon river, a tributary of the Lewes river, and on Yukon river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the outlet of Indian river. In the first mentioned locality the magnesite occurred in a band 50 feet thick in association with dark, partly altered slates, greenish schists, and serpentine.⁸ Magnesite is also reported to occur in sedimentary beds on the Yukon-Alaska boundary north of Porcupine river.⁹

In the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia both magnesite and hydromagnesite were observed by Gwillim, but the extensive masses of hydromagnesite occurring in the vicinity of the town of Atlin are the most important. These deposits are superficial beds of fine powdery white hydromagnesite having a thickness ranging from 8 feet to 6 feet and covering areas up to 18 acres in extent.¹⁰

Analyses of this material made by Mr. N. L. Turner of the Mines Branch gave the following results:

¹ Bailey, L. W., and Matthews, G. F., "Preliminary report on the geology of southwestern New Brunswick," Geol. Surv., Can., Rept. of Prog., 1870-1871, p. 237.

² Geology of Canada, 1863, p. 457.

³ Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., new ser., vol. 1X, 1896, p. 95 S.

⁴ Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., new ser., vol. 1, 1889, pt. M., p. 22.

⁵ Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., new ser., vol. 1X, 1896, p. 96S.

⁶ McConnell, R. G., "Report on an exploration of the Findley and Omineca rivers," Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. VII, 1894, p. 25.

⁷ Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. 11, 1898, p. 10.

⁸ Gwillim, J. C., Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. X11, 1899, p. 72A and p. 46B.

⁹ Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. 11, 1898, pp. 16-17R.

¹⁰ Cairnes, D. D., Geol. Surv., Can., Sum. Rept., 1911, p. 33.

¹¹ Young, G. A., Geol. Surv., Can., Sum. Rept., 1915, pp. 50-61.