THE CHAMBORD METEORITE.*

Some time during the season of 1904, a mass of iron was picked up in a field about two miles from the village of Chambord, (latitude 48° 35' N.; longitude 73° 8' W.) county of Lake St. John, province of Quebec. It was secured by Mr. J. Obaiski, Superintendent of Mines, Quebec, and by him kindly loaned to the Geological Survey Department for purposes of examination. It is an irregularly shaped block having a length of 18 9 cm., a thickness of about 8.9 cm., and a width varying from 10.1 cm. to 15.5 cm., and a weight of about 6.6 kilogrammes. The surface of the specimen has unfortunately to a considerable extent been marred by chisel and hammer marks made in attempts to cut up the iron. The greater portion of the original crust has been scaled off by prolonged weathering and its place taken by a thin coating of dark brown rust; that portion of the crust which is still remaining is smooth with a dull enamel-like lustre and has brownish-black colour; the surface is possessed of the usual pittings tound on meteoric irons; some of these are broad and shallow while others again are small. A trough-like depression extends along one side of the specimen, the bed of which is more or less jagged as if a piece had been detached during the meteorite's flight through the atmosphere. Over a considerable area of the specimen a natural etching is visible, sometimes as coarse furrowings and at others as minute ridges. Etching of a polished surface develops the Widmannstatten figures in moderately coarse outline, the general design indicating an octahedral structure; this iron therefore belongs to the "Madium Octahedrites" (Om) of Brezina's system of classification. Schreibersite appears in considerable abundance as very thin lamellae disposed between the kamacite plates : in the trough-like depression previously referred to two small nodules of of troilite are exposed in section; they measure approximately 13 mm. in diameter and exhibit a series of fine parting lines running in parallel position. This iron has not yet been subjected to chemical analysis.

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