

has been transposed and short paragraphs omitted to make space for a few new rock terms and descriptions to give the book a modern appearance.

The table giving the megascopic classification of igneous rocks is now expanded to include such transitional types as quartz monzonite, monzonite, granodiorite and latite. While the book has been brought up-to-date in certain directions the portion dealing with the formation of pegmatites and the discussion of differentiation are essentially the same as in the earlier edition. Expansions at these points so as at least to include Bowen's theory would have seemed very desirable.

The book in its present form, with slightly larger page and better quality of paper, produces a very favorable impression and no doubt will continue to remain one of the most popular texts in its particular field. W.F.H.

NOTES AND NEWS

LAUMONTITE FROM SOUTHERN OREGON

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A few months ago some samples of supposed gold ore from near Grants Pass, Oregon, were sent in by a prospector, and although they proved of little value for their gold content, they were interesting because of the occurrence of laumontite in them.

The locality from which the specimens came is about 26 miles northeast of Grants Pass, in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, in a region of serpentine rocks. The so-called ore came from a crushed and faulted zone which had allowed the circulation of solutions, and the laumontite occurs filling small veins and cavities in the serpentine. The country rock itself has been very little altered.

The mineral is pure china white in color, with silky lustre, but under the microscope it appears brownish, due probably to impurities. It does not occur in distinct crystals, but shows an excellent cleavage parallel to the *c*-axis, causing a fibrous character in this direction. The principal cleavage faces developed are parallel to $\{110\}$, and to a lesser degree parallel to $\{100\}$.

A sample of high purity was analyzed by Mr. Earl V. Shannon, of the U. S. National Museum at Washington, whose results are here compared with two analyses taken from Dana's "System of Mineralogy."

	Grants Pass, Ore.	Port George, N. S.	Table Mt., Colo.
SiO ₂	50.64	51.43	52.07
Al ₂ O ₃	21.86	21.64	21.30
CaO	12.18	12.07	11.24
MgO	0.74	—	—
K ₂ O	1.34	—	0.42
Na ₂ O	0.42	—	0.48
H ₂ O above 110°C	12.01	15.26	14.58
H ₂ O below 110°C	1.58		
	100.77	100.40	100.09

The physical constants were determined as follows: Sp.gr. 2.23; H=3-4; Monoclinic. Optically negative. Optic plane parallel to *b*. $X\Lambda c = +50^\circ$. Dispersion $\rho < \nu$. Indices: $\alpha = 1.505 \pm .003$; $\gamma = 1.513 \pm .003$.

In comparing with data in Dana's System of Mineralogy, it is found that this laumontite has lost some of its water, and has slightly more potassium and somewhat less silica than any for which the analyses are given. Likewise the angle $X\Lambda c$ is only 50° instead of 65° to 70° .

Dr. W. L. Uglow, M. A., B. Sc. (Queens), Ph.D. (Wisc.), Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography, University of British Columbia, died at Vancouver, Aug. 3rd. He was injured while bathing at Honolulu on his way home from Hongkong. He had just finished a field season on geological work for the Chinese Government. He was formerly on the staff of the University of Minnesota and had had experience in Peru, in Ontario with the Bureau of Mines and in British Columbia with the Geological Survey of Canada. Last year he was awarded the Leonard medal by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for the best paper presented before the Society.

Announcement has been received of the death of Frederick A. Canfield, Dover, New Jersey. His collection of minerals, it is stated, has been left to the U. S. National Museum.

According to *Science News* a chrome ore deposit, said to be one of the largest in the world, has been discovered near Columbus, Montana, on the edge of Yellowstone National Park. Professor J. F. Kemp of Columbia University, after an examination in company with representatives of the U. S. Geological Survey, announced that this discovery is of great importance not only because of the rust-resisting properties of chromium steel alloys, but also because chromium is rapidly replacing nickel in the electroplating industry.

Professor William James Lewis, late professor of mineralogy at the University of Cambridge and senior fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who died on April 16, bequeathed to the Mineralogical Museum, Cambridge, such of his books and apparatus as his successor may select; the balance to be offered to Bedford College for Women, London.

A gold deposit thought to be of large proportions has been discovered at Boliden, in the province of Vesterbotten not far from the Arctic Circle, according to Dr. Axel Gavelin, head of the Swedish Geological Survey. Besides gold the ore contains silver, copper, sulphur, arsenic and iron. Electrical prospecting methods are said to be responsible for the find as the ore bodies are covered by glacial drift, swamps or lakes.