PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Regular Monthly Meeting of January 19, 1927.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the East Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of January 19, at 8:15 P. M. The President, Dr. Paul F. Kerr, presided and there was an attendance of 39 members.

The Committee on Membership reported favorably on Mr. William E. Belanski, whose name was submitted to the Committee at the December meeting. He was duly elected to membership. The name of Mr. W. H. Southwick, of the American Museum of Natural History was submitted to the Committee on Membership. Mr. Stanton read a letter from Professor E. S. Dana appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the eminent Austrian mineralogist, Dr. G. Tschermak, who together with his wife and the widow of Dr. Friedrich Berwerth are suffering extreme financial stringency as the result of post war conditions. It was moved by the Secretary that the Treasurer be authorized to subscribe $25.00 from the Club's funds for the relief of these scientists and their dependents. The motion was unanimously carried.

The President announced with regret that Mr. Staver, who had been announced as the speaker of the evening, had been suddenly called away and that as substitute speakers Mr. Whitlock and himself would each discuss the mineral localities of a certain area. Dr. Kerr opened this program with a highly interesting description of the California mineral localities in the neighborhood of San Francisco. He emphasized the localities to the south of San Francisco Bay including Pala and Crestmore; the latter he characterized as the Franklin Furnace of California. He touched on the mineralogical interest of the Franciscan formation of the Jurassic which contains glaucophane. Among the rarer minerals of this formation, lawsonite is found to the north of San Francisco. The speaker described the benitoite locality in the town of Hollister and outlined some of the history of the discovery of benitoite. The locality is now exhausted.

Mr. Whitlock spoke on some of the mineral localities of northeastern New York, particularly those of the west shore of Lake Champlain. Among these he described the unfamiliar pegmatite locality for large beryls at Batchellerville, told of the relocating of the chrysoberyl locality to the north of Saratoga, known as "Greenfield" and of a hitherto unrecorded locality for large black tourmaline at Fort Ann. Further to the north, the speaker touched upon a number of graphite mines and prospects all on the granite-limestone contacts and of one of which at Buck Mountain Pond, he expressed the opinion that it had not been visited by mineralogists other than himself. All of these are good collecting fields for the granite-limestone contact minerals. He described the location of the Old Roe Spar Bed on Towner Pond, the locality which furnished the remarkable "skeleton" crystals of tourmaline, and told of a zircon locality near the lake shore just south of Crown Point. Coming to the more important and better known localities he described the magnetite mine localities of Mineville and Lyon Mountain. In discussing the latter the speaker explained in detail the two very obvious generations of minerals and showed how they were related.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Secretary*

Regular Monthly Meeting of February 16, 1927.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the East Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of February 16, at 8:15 P. M. The paper of the evening was delivered by Dr. J. F. Schairer, who spoke on "*Some Interesting Mineral Localities in Connecticut.*"

In introducing his subject, Dr. Schairer emphasized the quality and variety of mineral specimens still to be collected from the Connecticut quarries. He divided these localities into six circuits or trips, which could be conveniently made by automobile.

TRIP 1. NewYork, Norwalk, Branchville, Danbury, Brookfield, New Milford, Boardman's Bridge, Gaylordsville, Cornwall Bridge (Graphite Mine), Fall Village (U. S. Gypsum Co.'s quarry), the Canaan quarries, Ore Hill and Salisbury. TRIP 2. New York, Bridgeport, Long Hill, Monroe (Booth bismuth Mine), East Village. TRIP 3. New Haven, Cheshire, Bristol and Barkhamsted. TRIP 4. New Haven, Guilford, Hungry Hill (iolite locality), the Middletown localities. TRIP 5. Saybrook, Chester, East Haddam, Salem, Norwich (Yantic Falls), New London (Flat Rock quarry). TRIP 6. Roxbury (iron mine, gneiss quarry at foot of Mine Hill) and Roxbury Falls.

Throughout Dr. Schairer described these localities in great detail, both as to their exact location and as to the species to be found at each, and illustrated his talk with many specimens which he took pains to point out were average and not specially selected. At the close of his address a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker for his most interesting and valuable contribution.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Secretary*

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1927.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Mr. Vaux, in the chair. Twenty-three members and four visitors were present. Mr. R. Eugene Miller of Lancaster, Pa., was elected to membership.

Mr. Oldach addressed the society on the "*Ancient Lead and Silver Mines of Laurion, Greece.*" A history of the mining operations in this region was given. The speaker also described in detail the way in which shafts were sunk and the methods employed for tunneling, drifting and removal of the ore. The manner of administrating the mines by the Athenians and the conditions under which the slaves were forced to work were also described. The mineralogy of the ore deposit and slags was discussed.

Mr. Bierbaum described a mineral collection which he had recently seen in New Jersey, noted for its fine Great Notch and Paterson zeolites. Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa were described from the standpoint of a visiting mineralogist by Mr. Hoadley.

F. A. CAJORI, *Secretary*

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, March 3, 1927.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Mr. Vaux, in the chair. Twenty-three members and six visitors were present.

Dr. W. F. Foshag of the U. S. National Museum addressed the society on "*Some mineral localities of northern Mexico.*" After a description of the geology and mode of occurrence of the ore bodies in the plateau region of northern Mexico, the speaker described the mineral localities and mines which he visited during a recent trip to this region. Of particular interest are the mines at Los Lamentos, yielding lead minerals; the Potosi mine; Place de Guadalupe where native gold in pitchblende occurs; the gypsum caves at Naica in which are clusters of huge selenite crystals, some four to six feet long; Sierra Mojada; Ojuela; the Velardeña region and the Durango iron mountain, Sierra Mercado.

The address was profusely illustrated with lantern slides of the regions discussed. The speaker exhibited specimens of gypsum, wulfenite, pyromorphite, willemite, spurrite, hillebrandite and calcite.

Dr. Foshag was tendered a rising vote of thanks for his very interesting address.

Mr. Cienkowski reported on a trip to the Wood's chrome mine. Dr. Egee exhibited a Manebach twin of amazon stone and Mr. Boyle a specimen of euxenite-polycrase from Mattawan township, Ontario.

F. A. CAJORI, *Secretary*

BOOK REVIEWS

SUPPLEMENT TO AN INTRODUCTION TO SEDIMENTARY PETROGRAPHY. Henry B. Milner. 156 pages, 12 plates. Thomas Murby & Co., 1, Fleet Lane, E. C. 4, *London*, 1926; D. Van Nostrand Co., 8 Warren St., *New York*.

Since the publication of the original text in 1922 (review in *Am. Mineral.*, vol. 8, p. 75) a considerable amount of new material has been collected which is now made available to students of petroleum geology thru the present supplement of 156 pages. This supplement includes further instructions in the methods of treatment and analysis of sediments. The properties of 20 additional detrital minerals are recorded and 28 species are represented by figures; making a total of over 50 minerals illustrated in the text and supplement, while 74 species are described. (Under normal conditions 25 are considered a fair average of mineral species occurring in sediments.)

In order to explain more clearly the technique involved 12 examples are given of correlation and differentiation by petrographic methods. The materials selected, including both subsurface and surface stratigraphical correlations, were taken from sands of southern California, Texas, Oklahoma, Rumania, Galicia and from the Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of England. The concluding pages are devoted to 9 detrital mineral determination tables and a bibliography of over 100 references to the literature published during the period 1922 to 1926.

The descriptions, as in the earlier text, are brief and to the point while the illustrations are of unusual merit. The bibliography is very complete and should be of great assistance to those seeking further information. The supplement no doubt