

abandoned some 40 years ago and now almost hidden from view, in order to get these specimens.

About 60 miles west of Hot Springs, is Murfreesboro. Here is the famous Arkansas Diamond Mine. This mine is surrounded by a fence but visitors may be admitted. Good samples of green peridotite in which the diamonds are found, may be secured. If this trip to Murfreesboro is taken one will pass Glenwood. At this point a road leads to the right and about 6 miles from here is a large cut where specimens of dendritic manganese dioxide may be found. This is a pass through which Caddo River, the railroad and highway pass before reaching the village of Caddo Gap.

A CORRECTION. The ω index of the 5/6 sodium, 1/6 calcium artificial autunite, as given on page 268 (vol. 14, No. 7, 1929) should be 1.584. The value given, namely 1.605, is in error. The same correction applies to the table on page 274, where the first index given, namely 1.605, should read 1.584. Professor Winchell kindly called attention to the error.

Dr. Victor M. Goldschmidt, of Oslo, Norway, has been called to a professorship of mineralogy at the University of Göttingen.

Sir Stopford Brunton Bt. will be at Queen's University, Kingston, during the present session as research fellow in geology.

Dr. Ray S. Bassler has been appointed head curator of the department of geology of the U. S. National Museum to succeed the late Dr. George P. Merrill. Dr. Bassler has been connected with the division of paleontology of the Museum since 1901.

On the last pages of this Journal will be found a preliminary list of titles of papers to be presented before the Society at its annual meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., December 26-28, 1929.

Mr. Earl T. Apfel of Syracuse University has suggested the use of a quick-drying lacquer for marking specimens of minerals and rocks. The letters or figures are then written on the white or orange colored lacquer with drawing ink.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, October 3, 1929.

A stated meeting of the *Philadelphia Mineralogical Society* was held on the above date, Mr. H. W. Trudell presided. There was an attendance of 56 members. The names of Messrs. Benjamin H. Shoemaker 3rd, and Alexander Fleming were proposed for membership. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Charles R. Toothaker; Vice President, Morrell G. Biernbaum; Secretary, Lester W. Strock; Treasurer, Wilfred Broadbelt; and Councilor, Charles R. Toothaker.

Mr. Strock addressed the Society on "MINERAL COLLECTING IN NOVA SCOTIA," based on a trip taken by the speaker and Mr. Biernbaum to that region,

last July. The general geology of the area was described with emphasis placed on the Triassic sediments and the typical igneous intrusions of that period. A model showing the peculiar conditions existing about the Bay of Fundy has been made and was explained in detail. The sixty foot tide cuts rapidly into the trap and sandstone frequently forming vertical cliffs, rising in some instances 400 feet from the water's edge. These cliffs are easily eroded and many zeolites are exposed, making collecting a far more simple matter than in most trap localities.

The route as described started at Yarmouth, continued along St. Mary's Bay, up the Annapolis valley to Wolfville, across Minas Basin to Parrsboro which became the base for all north shore localities. Exceptional stilbite and golden calcite were obtained at Partridge Island also fine quality chabazite at Wasson's Bluff. On Two Islands an interesting variety of white gmelinite was found which showed well developed prisms and upper and lower hexagonal pyramids, individual crystals occurring up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length. Pinnacle Island yielded water-clear analcite and natrolite. The gmelinite veins on Pinnacle Rock, in the Five Islands group, were visited and from which Mr. Biernbaum secured a very superior specimen. Recrossing Minas Basin, Blomidon, Scotts Bay and Margaretville were visited, also the gypsum mines at Winsor along with many other less noted localities. The talk was illustrated by a number of colored slides which included a group showing the effects of the unusual tides.

Mr. Cinkowski exhibited several beautiful specimens of calcite and galenite from Joplin, Mo., also a number of geodes from Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Arndt showed a splendid collection of New England minerals, including datolite from Westfield and garnets from Russell, Massachusetts; also manganite and diaspore. Mr. Oldach, in describing a summer trip in Texas and New Mexico told of seeing an area of some 200,000 acres, located in the Tularosa Valley, southwest of Alamogordo, N. M., covered with gypsum sand and which in certain areas was blown into immense dunes of intense whiteness. In many places throughout this area, shallow excavations would yield large, clear gypsum crystals. He also spoke of finding small gypsum crystals on the dumps at French Creek Mines, Pennsylvania, doubtless resulting from the reaction on limestone, of waters containing sulphuric acid derived from the alteration of iron sulphides. Mr. Biernbaum reported secondary gypsum crystals about the edges of ponds near the old gypsum dumps at Winsor, N. S.

LESTER W. STROCK, *Secretary*

BOOK REVIEWS

ELEMENTS OF MINERALOGY. FRANK RUTLEY. REVISED BY H. H. READ. 22nd edition. XXII + 394 pages. Thos. Murby & Co., London; D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. 1929. Price \$2.50.

This well known popular text has recently appeared in its twenty-second edition. The changes that have been introduced are largely of a minor nature. In an attempt to bring the book up-to-date more space has been allotted to the portion dealing with the production and uses of minerals of economic importance.

The use of a number of antiquated cuts, such as the ones illustrating the Jolly balance and the polarizing microscope, detract somewhat from the modern appear-