

Summaries of the crystallochemistry of some simple compounds, the silicates, intermetallic compounds and molecular compounds are included. Discussions of the work of Pauling, and Zachariasen are given, and sections on the significance of Wernerian complex compounds, the rotation of the molecule or the radical group in the crystal lattice, etc., bring the book well up-to-date.

GEORGE T. FAUST

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

### NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

#### *Minutes of the November Meeting, 1933*

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held on Wednesday evening, November 15th, 1933, at The American Museum of Natural History. The meeting was called to order by President Alfred C. Hawkins. The attendance was 100.

Mr. Allen read a reply from Professor Edward Salisbury Dana to his notification of honorary membership in the Club, which he was pleased to accept. Mr. James F. Morton reported on the Club Excursion which he led on Election Day, November 7th, 1933, to the Paterson, N.J., quarries. He reported on the following list of minerals collected that day:

WEST PATERSON QUARRY:—Fifteen minerals including apophyllite, aragonite, calcite, chabazite, chlorite, datolite, deweylite, heulandite, laumontite, pectolite, prehnite, quartz including a fine amethyst, thaumasite, opal, and hyalite.

PROSPECT PARK QUARRY:—Eleven minerals including calcite, chlorite, chrysocolla, datolite, hematite, pectolite, prehnite, quartz, serpentine, opal, and hyalite.

President Hawkins then presented the speaker of the evening, Mr. Samuel George Gordon, Associate Curator of the Department of Mineralogy of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who addressed the Club on "Fluorescent Minerals" and demonstrated fluorescence by means of the iron arc as a source of ultra-violet light. A good opportunity was presented to compare the effects of the Nico lamp with the iron arc light, Mr. Grenzig also provided a box containing a battery of argon glow lamps so that three of the methods of obtaining fluorescence were demonstrated at the same time.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

#### *Minutes of the December Meeting, 1933*

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at The American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Wednesday, December 20th, 1933. The meeting was called to order by President Alfred C. Hawkins. The attendance was 33.

Mr. Stanton announced the death of Ernest Shernikow in San Francisco on Saturday, December 16th. Mr. Shernikow was one of the charter members of the Club and once had served as President.

President Hawkins described some of his recent researches dealing with the glauconitic marls of New Jersey. The lower member was found to contain in addition to quartz and glauconite some small gypsum crystals.

President Hawkins then introduced Mr. Martin L. Ehrmann, who spoke on the subject of "Kunzite." Mr. Ehrmann described what he found when he purchased the collections of the late Dr. Kunz. There were some remarkable mineral specimens including four kunzite crystals, the largest one weighing 72 ounces. This was the largest crystal of kunzite ever found, and was the most beautiful, clearest, and best in color, but it was not a perfect crystal. A smaller specimen weighing 36 ounces was almost a perfect crystal. In the collection were several 10 carat diamonds besides smaller ones and a large number of semi-precious stones. A collection of meteorites was also noteworthy which is now owned by Mr. Ernest Weidhaas. Mr. Ehrman related the history of kunzite, first found on the 8th of June, 1901, by Fred M. Sickler of Pala, California. Professor Charles Baskerville of the College of the City of New York who made a detailed analysis of the mineral named it kunzite.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

*Minutes of the January Meeting, 1934*

A regular meeting of The New York Mineralogical Club was held on the evening of January 17th, 1934, at The American Museum of Natural History. President Alfred C. Hawkins called the meeting to order at 8:15 P.M. The attendance was 85.

The paper read at the December meeting by Mr. Martin L. Ehrmann, on "Kunzite," was ordered submitted to the Executive Committee to determine the advisability and method of its publication for distribution to the membership.

Mr. James F. Morton reported the occurrence of sulphur crystals in pyrite, found in a clay pit at Sayreville, near New Brunswick, N. J.

The speaker of the evening, Professor Joseph Edmund Woodman, Professor of Geology at New York University, was introduced by President Hawkins. His subject was "Geology 'Round the World with the First Floating University." Professor Woodman described the volcanoes, harbors, and other details of geologic interest on the world cruise of the "University." His talk was illustrated with slides.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

*Minutes of the February Meeting, 1934*

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at The American Museum of Natural History on the evening of February 21st, 1934, with an attendance of 46. The meeting was called to order by President Alfred C. Hawkins.

A letter of acknowledgment from Mrs. Shernikow was read in reply to the expression of sympathy from the Club on the occasion of the death of our past President, Ernest Shernikow.

The certificate of honorary membership to be presented to Professor Edward Salisbury Dana was reported completed and exhibited by the committee.

President Hawkins introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Benjamin L. Miller, Professor of Geology at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., who addressed the club on the subject of "The Origin, Characteristics, and Distribution of Graphite."

Professor Miller traced the history of graphite beginning with the ancients, who used it in pottery and paintings, through the time of the alchemists, who used it in their preparations to the modern use in pencils. In discussing the grades of graphite,

he pointed out that although the trade speaks of an amorphous graphite and a crystalline graphite, and the United States places a lower tariff on so-called amorphous graphite, all graphite is crystalline and the dull appearance of the so-called amorphous graphite is due to the small size of the crystals.

In discussing the origin of graphite, Professor Miller stated that the presence of graphite in a rock is not necessarily an indication of the existence of life, especially when found in igneous rocks or in contact zones near them.

A discussion by the members followed, on the possible inorganic origin of graphite. A vote of thanks was tendered Professor Miller at the conclusion of his address.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

#### *Minutes of the March Meeting, 1934*

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at The American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday evening, March 31st, 1934. The attendance was 86. The meeting was called to order by First Vice-President George E. Ashby.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations for the officers of the Club for the year 1934-35.

President	Mr. Gilman S. Stanton
First Vice-President	Dr. Horace R. Blank
Second Vice-President:	Mr. Stephen Varni
Secretary:	Dr. Daniel T. O'Connell
Treasurer:	Miss Catherine Schroder

Correspondence between Mr. Frederick I. Allen and Professor Edward Salisbury Dana was read by Mr. Stanton, in which Professor Dana accepted the invitation extended him to meet with the Club on the occasion of the presentation to him of the engrossed certificate of Honorary Membership in the Club.

Chairman Ashby then introduced Professor Alexander Hamilton Phillips, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Princeton University, who described his experiences in South Africa at the 15th International Geological Congress and subsequent travels under the title, "Collecting Minerals in South Africa." His travels included visits to the Victoria Falls, Table Mountain, the Kimberly Pit, famous for diamonds, the Vaal River diamond deposits, Johannesburg and the conglomerate gold ore at Robinson Deep, 6600 feet deep, the salt pans of Karoo, the Morenski Reef Platinum deposit, asbestos and chromite mines of Northern Rhodesia, and the gold mines of Southern Rhodesia.

Captain Thomas I. Miller exhibited an apparatus for detecting fluorescence, based on a design by Stokes making use of a cobalt glass and a yellow glass. Light passes through the cobalt glass and then falls on the specimens being tested, which are viewed through the yellow glass.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

#### **Correction**

In the June issue, page 256, line 19, should read "cleavage" instead of "twin." Line 37, omit the word "counter" before clockwise.