3. SCAPOLITE, TEMPLETON, QUEBEC

Scapolite has long been known as an associate of mica and apatite in many of the mines of Ottawa County, Quebec. It occurs both in massive forms as well as crystal aggregates, and not infrequently crystals of large dimensions are met with.

An individual collected by Dr. M. E. Wilson of the Geological Survey at the No. 2 Shaft of the Wallingford mine, Battle Lake, 5–XIII, Templeton, Quebec, measures 15 cm. in length and 10 cm. in thickness. Measured with a Penfield contact goniometer the following forms were observed:

$a(010)$, $m(110)$, $c(001)$, $e(101)$, $r(111)$, $z(311)$, $w(331)$.

The faces are generally rough and the pyramids are not infrequently incrusted with minute crystals of pyroxene. Small mica crystals are scattered thru the mass of the specimen. Figure 1 shows the habit of the crystal, in orthographic and clinographic projections.

4. POLYCRASE, CAMERON, ONTARIO

A number of the crystals of this mineral from 7–A Cameron, Nipissing district, Ontario, belonging to the collection of the Geological Survey, yielded on measurement the following forms:

Dana		Goldschmidt
c	(001)	*c*
b	(010)	*a*
s	(111)	*s*
d	(201)	*x*

The finest crystal measured is represented in orthographic and clinographic projections in Figure 2. Some of the crystals are twinned parallel with $b(010)$.

NEWSPAPER MINERALOGY

How can the public gain accurate information about scientific matters when the press persists in getting things twisted? During the course of the war some means for rendering the gas used to inflate balloons non-inflammable was greatly desired, and admixture with the usual hydrogen of a small amount of the inert gas helium, or argon, as it was called for camouflage, was found to be of great value in this connection. The helium has been obtained from natural gas from the wells at Petrolia, Texas. In an account of this discovery which has recently been published in the daily papers two remarkable statements are made. One is that the gas used for balloons is nitrogen. The other is in connection with the inert gas; in order to explain what helium is, the writer of the notice says: "Helium is indicated to be a plentiful part of the sun's *minerals* by spectrum analysis . . . . " We are indeed glad to learn that there may be famous mineral localities in the sun.