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

Mr. Samuel G. Gordon addressed the society on "A MINERALOGICAL TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA," in which localities in Mitchell, Avery, and Macon counties were described. The talk was illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. Vaux called attention to some extraordinary specimens of descliozite exhibited from Grootfontein, in Southwest Africa, which consisted of magnificent groups of reddish-brown bipyramidal crystals measuring up to one cm. in diameter.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, Secretary.
A joint meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club with the New York Academy of Science, Section of Geology and Mineralogy, was held in the Academy Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Dec. 4th., 1922. Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the New York Mineralogical Club, presided.

Dr. Kunz called attention to the centenary of the birth of Louis Pasteur which will be celebrated by a meeting at the American Museum of Natural History on December 27, in which the Mineralogical Club participated with the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Academy of Science and other organizations.

The Presiding Chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. Roy J. Colony of Columbia University, who read a highly interesting and valuable paper on "The Minerals of Igneous Rocks." Dr. Colony took up the products of direct magmatic formation and using the phases of silica as concrete examples, discussed the effect of temperature of the magma in its relation to the formation of magmatic minerals. After discussing several eutectic diagrams and reaction series, Dr. Colony entered into a discussion of the minerals formed through igneous control, taking up in turn the simple results of pneumatolysis, such as the sublimates and condensation products formed by escaping gases, and then the more complex pneumatolytic results such as the reactions with the walls, with encountered solutions and with escaping matter. Under aquo-igneous pneumatolysis he discussed the formation of such minerals as tourmaline, danburite, lepidolite, topaz, axinite, fluorite, ambygognite, cassiterite and the tellurides and selenides.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Berkey deplored the lack of any teaching or exhibition series illustrating the origin of rocks and minerals, and stated that such a series would prove of great value in aiding geological and mineralogical teaching. Mr. F. I. Allen drew attention to Staten Island as a valuable field for the study of these problems.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Colony for his highly important address. The meeting then adjourned.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, Recording Secretary.

NOTES AND NEWS

A campaign for ten thousand dollars has been instituted to start a Gorki Fund for the relief of Russian scientists regardless of their political affiliations. Many have contributed but a greater response is necessary to achieve full success of the campaign. Those wishing to contribute to this worthy cause should mail their contributions to the Treasurer of the Gorki Fund, Professor H. W. L. Dana, 105 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Herbert P. Whitlock, of the American Museum of Natural History, gave a series of popular lectures on gem stones at New York University during the months of February and March. The dates and subjects announced were: Feb. 16, The diamond and how it is polished; Feb. 23, Precious stones other than the diamond; Mar. 2, The semi-precious stones; Mar. 9, The quartz gems; Mar. 16, The opaque gem stones; and Mar. 23, The art of the lapidary.