

## HEMATITE AT CAPE YORK, GREENLAND

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One of the difficulties encountered in mapping in northern Greenland is due to the fact that there may be a decided change in the declination within a relatively small area. This is especially true in the Cape York area.

The old sea charts indicate a declination at Cape York of over  $95^\circ$ . In the summer of 1932 the author made an azimuth determination in connection with some work being done on top of Cape York. As a result of several determinations it was found that the declination varied between  $68^\circ$  and  $72^\circ$ —a difference of about  $25^\circ$  from that given on the charts.

The explanation of this was believed to have been due to the presence in the moraines of small boulders of specular hematite, nartite in quartz, and quartzite with thin seams of specular hematite—a rock somewhat similar to the jaspilite of the Lake Superior district.

While only a few such boulders were found in the moraines on Cape York itself this must have been brought down from the higher land farther north along Death Fjord. The occurrence of such a deposit farther north in the direction of the shore line of this fjord, but not too far removed, would account for the difference between the value shown on the charts and the value as determined by astronomic observations at Cape York.

## BOOK REVIEW

KRISTALLCHEMIE. Dr. O. HASSELL. Pp. 114+viii, figs. 8. Verlag von Theodor Steinkopff, *Dresden and Leipzig*, 1934. Price, geheftet RM. 9, gebunden RM. 10.

Textbooks on the subject of crystallochemistry are not numerous and this one which attempts to unify this subject as well as to include the newer views which have developed recently is very desirable.

The text should appeal to those who are interested in a brief survey of the field of crystallochemistry and who are especially interested in having at hand a collective reference work.

The contents presuppose a general knowledge of the more common types of crystal structure. After a short resumé of the history of crystallochemistry the author enters into a description of the effective radii of atoms and ions in crystals. This is followed by the Goldschmidt derivation of ionic and atomic radii and the commensurability of lattices, together with a discussion of the effects of polarization.

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.