MR. J. ADAM WATSON: *Colour reactions in the micro-chemical determination of minerals.* Most of the elements occurring in minerals can be determined qualitatively by highly sensitive colour reactions carried out in solutions prepared from minute quantities of the minerals. Solution is effected either with HCl or by fusing in a bead of sodium carbonate in a loop of platinum wire. The basis of the work is mainly Dr. F. Feigl's "Qualitative Analyse mit Hilfe der Tüpfelreactionen," published in 1931.

MR. A. R. ALDERMAN: *Almandine from Botallack, Cornwall.* Well crystallised icositetrahedral garnets from Botallack, Cornwall, give the following analysis; SiO_2 35.58, TiO_2 trace, Al_2O_3 21.94, Fe_2O_3 none, FeO 38.54, MnO 0.70, MgO 0.68, CaO 1.68, H_2O- 0.12, = 99.24. The garnet is thus very rich in the almandine molecule. This and many other analyses of almandine-rich garnets, show aluminium in excess of that required by the accepted garnet formula.

MR. B. LIGHTFOOT, MR. A. M. MACGREGOR AND MR. E. GOLDING: *The meteoric stone seen to fall in the Mangwendi native reserve on March 7, 1934.* This is the first meteorite to be recorded from Rhodesia. It fell at 12:45P.M. about 40 miles east of Salisbury and was broken in its fall amongst granite boulders. The pieces recovered weighed 52¼ lb., but the whole must have been about 60 lb. The main mass, weighing 48 lb. 11 oz. (22 kg.) has been presented to the British Museum by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It is a grey chondritic stone of the Soko-Banja type, consisting of olivine, enstatite, and feldspar with metallic nickel-iron (3.17%) and troilite (4.98%).

MR. F. A. BANNISTER: *The crystal-structure of the bismuth oxyhalides.* Minute single crystals of the BiOCl, BiOBr and BiOI have been prepared by a diffusion method. They yield perfect Laue, rotation and oscillation photographs which show that all three salts are tetragonal and have a similar crystal structure to that of matlockite (PbFCl). The bismuth and oxygen atoms of these compounds are more closely packed together than the correspondir g lead and fluorine atoms of matlockite. Powder photographs show that Daubreeite (1876) is identical with artificial BiOCl.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

—PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AFFILIATION— *December 1934*

In the early part of the year 1934 the Geological Society of America suggested informally that its affiliated societies might cooperate in surveying their fields of activity and publication with respect to the parent society. As a result, three Societies, the Seismological Society of America, the Paleontological Society and the Mineralogical Society of America, appointed committees on affiliation to confer with the Executive Committee of the Geological Society of America.

The affiliation committee appointed by the Council of the Min-

eralogical Society of America consisted of the Editor of the American Mineralogist, together with the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society. During the year this committee has cooperated in the survey and a considerable exchange of information has ensued which has been of mutual advantage.

It is too early to predict the ultimate outcome of this study, but steps have already been taken toward more clearly defining the boundary between the field of publication of the Geological Society and that of the Mineralogical Society. Furthermore, it is expected that machinery will soon be available for an exchange of papers which should improve the publication program of both organizations. The probable result will be, that papers on Mineralogy, Chemical Mineralogy, Crystallography and allied subjects including the less elaborate papers on Petrography will be published in the American Mineralogist. On the other hand, papers requiring unusual facilities for publication or papers of broad general interest will be published in the Bulletin of the Geological Society.

No restriction has been placed upon the Editor of either Society in the acceptance of papers, and the Society in which a paper originates is still the final judge concerning the disposition of the paper. However, a closer contact has been established between the editorial offices of the two societies whereby each office is to confer with the other concerning papers to be published in the field of Mineralogy, Petrography, Crystallography or related subjects and it is hoped the resultant screening and classification of papers may be of benefit to all concerned.

In view of the relationship outlined above and the supply of papers now in the Editor's hands, it has been appreciated that an increase in the size of the American Mineralogist will be necessary, if papers are to continue to be published promptly. In order to assist in caring for this increase in the size of the Journal the 1934 Council of the Geological Society has generously appropriated One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500) from the Penrose Fund for the calendar year 1934. The 1934 Council of the Geological Society has also approved a similar item for the year 1935. The latter appropriation, however, is subject to the approval of the 1935 Council of the Geological Society.

The funds thus appropriated will be used to help defray the actual cost of publication of the American Mineralogist, in addition to the income from the Roebling Bequest and funds furnished by

the Mineralogical Society. It is hoped that during the year 1935 the additional funds available will result in still further improvement in the publication program of the Society.

It is particularly fortunate that the survey of the publication situation and resulting support by the Geological Society has occurred at the present time. In recent years the Editor of the American Mineralogist has been forced at times either to refuse papers offered for publication, or to request financial assistance from the authors because the Society had reached the limit of the amount it could spend on publication. It is hoped that additional funds now available will materially raise the publication limit and relieve the pressure on the Editor's office during 1935.

The Committee is continuing its work through 1935. As progress reaches such a stage that it can be definitely outlined, reports will be made to the Society. It should be pointed out, however, that although the results of the Committee's work may be stated rather simply it has been necessary to attend to many time consuming technical details. It is to be hoped therefore, that the members of the Society will be patient in judging progress, and will realize that questions of policy affecting affiliated Societies require careful and extended study.

Your Committee wishes to take this occasion to express its appreciation of the cordial spirit of cooperation manifested by the Geological Society of America. The friendly attitude of both the Officers and the Council of the Geological Society has made the work of the Committee a pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER F. HUNT
WALDEMAR T. SCHALLER
PAUL F. KERR, *Chairman*