of 230 meters, but is now filled with water. Enormous dumps extend to the westward of the pit, consisting chiefly of green serpentine, which has become brown on the surface on weathering. The locality is as barren of specimens today as it was prolific of fine brucite, genthite, zaratite, and hydromagnesite in 1857. The orebody was described[1] as having been "300 feet long in its greatest extension, with a width of 10 to 35 feet, dipping 40 to 60° to a depth of 720 feet." The strike was nearly east and west on the surface, and nearly north and south on the lower levels. Ocasionally veins of chromite extended into the walls.

A smaller mine (Carter's mine), was situated about ½ km. to the east, just west of the Wood farm house (H. de G. 2349).

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, May 12, 1921

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Dr. Hawkins, in the chair. Seventeen members and visitors were present.

Mr. George L. English gave a delightful talk on "Mineral Collecting a Generation Ago." An account was given of Clarence Bement and his Sunday School class attended by Jefferis, Leidy, Vaux, Hancock, Willcox, Kunz, and other prominent mineralogists. Personal recollections were given of Egleston, Tyson, Rand, Genth, Koenig, Roth, and Hidden. Mr. English then described his early mineralogical experiences in North Carolina, western United States, Greece, Italy, and Elba. Mr. George Vaux, Jr., and Mr. Charles Toothaker contributed some reminiscences of Dr. Leidy. The president expressed the thanks of the society to the speaker for his most interesting talk.

Mr. John Frankenfield was appointed secretary pro tem during the absence of the secretary in South America. A collection of Delaware County minerals presented by the late Thomas Harvey, and a Goldschmidt two-circle goniometer were exhibited. The secretary called attention to the fact that h_0 of the 1920 model of this goniometer can be very rapidly made 0°, thus saving considerable time in calculations. The telescope is set about 70° from the collimator and permanently clamped. A reflecting surface such as the small mirror coming with the apparatus is mounted parallel to the vertical circle, V, and carefully centered, so that the signal remains on the cross-hairs upon rotation of V. The horizontal circle is then turned to 0°, and clamped. The two screws that clamp the horizontal bar (carrying the vertical circle) to the bed are loosened, and this bar is swung, independent of the horizontal circle, until the signal is again at the cross-hairs. The screws are now tightened, and $h_0 = 0°$.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary.*

[1] William Glenn: *Second Geol. Survey Pa. Rept.* C3, Lancaster County, 192, 1880.