mentary rocks which have been eroded away. Columbite occurs in the granitic gravels. The intrusive riebeckite granite of the St. Peter's Dome region is characterized by many dikes which afford the rare fluoride minerals, which were discussed later. Gypsum crystals were found in the shales around Manitou and silicified wood to the east of Colorado Springs. In the Garden of the Gods to the south of Cripple Creek, celestite was formerly obtained and the Gorge of the Arkansas River further to the south is the dumortierite locality. Occasionally topaz occurs on the slopes of Pike's Peak in the granite area. Cripple Creek which was the scene of a Miocene volcano is famous for the gold and silver tellurides which here occur associated with fluorite.

Passing to the description of the notable minerals of the section Dr. Finlay spoke at length on the microcline (amazonite), albite and smoky quartz of Pike's Peak and the neighboring region. Among the St. Peter's Dome minerals he described cryolite, pachnolite, thomsenolite, gearksutite, astrophyllite, columbite, tysonite and ralstonite. He mentioned the topaz crystals from the Crystal Peak region and spoke of the smoky quartz as especially interesting crystallographically. These latter occur with microcline, sometimes with albite; and occasionally the rare mineral phenacite also occurs on the quartz and with microcline. The microcline crystals are twinned according to the Baveno law.

Mr. Wintringham asked the speaker regarding the roughness of certain planes on the topaz, as to whether this was due to growth or to etching; he also spoke of the luminescence of quartz pebbles and of limestone containing fluorine.

On a motion by the Recording Secretary a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Finlay for his interesting and valuable paper. The meeting was adjourned at 9.20 P.M.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary*

NOTES AND NEWS

The National Research Council announces that an Alloys Research Association has been formed, the primary object of which is to furnish "An informational service concerned with metals and their alloys." It proposes to supply to those applying for it, (1) information as to current literature, discoveries, etc. and (2) references and abstracts of all known information upon a given subject. This is of interest to mineralogists and crystallographers because many of the properties of metals are related to their crystal structure [altho this is not mentioned in a list of over 40 properties and phenomena which the Association has tabulated as important].

The Museums Journal reports that on October 16th, 1920, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences opened a new museum, at 1231 Elmwood Avenue. Included among the many exhibits are two cases of precious and semi-precious stones.

We regret to learn that Mr. George L. English of Ward's Natural Science Establishment, has been seriously ill; but we trust that by the time this reaches our readers he will be well on the road to recovery.