Paterson calcite crystals and the twinning of natrolite on the vertical axis as a twinning axis.

On the matter of a subject for the next meeting being brought up by the Chair, it was decided to invite Dr. Larsen to speak on "The Microscopic Determination of Nonopaque Minerals" at the February or March Meeting.

Dr. Kunz read a letter from Professor Dana appealing for funds for the relief of Professor Tschermak and Mm. Bermuth. On the question of a joint meeting with the Newark Club being introduced by Mr. Broadwell, the Secretary moved that the Newark Club be invited to meet with the New York Club on the occasion of Dr. Larsen's address. The meeting then adjourned.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences, February 9, 1922

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Mr. Trudell, in the chair. Nineteen members and ten visitors were present. Mr. John Frankenfield was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Samuel G. Gordon gave an interesting account of his trip to South America in 1921, in which the principal localities of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile were visited. The talk was illustrated with 125 lantern slides among which were many splendid photographs of magnificent mountain scenery showing immense glaciers, snow-capped peaks, and some of the loftiest volcanoes in South America. Views of interesting cities, Inca ruins, palm shaded plazas, and Indians, and a large collection of rare and beautiful mineral specimens raised the enthusiasm of all present. A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

During the discussion which followed, Mr. George Vaux, Jr. gave some interesting facts concerning the new use of germanium in medicine as an erythropoietic, and Mr. H. R. Blank gave an account of his investigations of this element.

Messrs. Bernard McQue and Horace R. Blank were proposed for active membership.

JOHN FRANKENFIELD, *Secretary pro tem.*

NEW MINERALS

ABSTRACTOR'S NOTE: In recording the data upon new minerals we have stressed heretofore the color and other physical properties, since these are the ones that first attract attention upon examining a specimen. It has seemed, however, that as the primary use of these records will be for purposes of classification, it may be preferable to make chemical properties the primary basis of all mineral classification, and crystallographic properties the secondary basis. By way of experiment this will be tried during the coming year, and comments by readers as to the relative desirability of these or of other possible plans will be looked for.

To further extend the classificatory usefulness of the records, it is proposed also to add after the "family" heading (i.e., oxides, silicates, phosphates, etc.) the "division" ratio of essential constituents of each mineral. This will be given in the form $R':R'':R''':R''''$, the R standing for any element other than oxygen, the introduction of the appropriate number of O's each time seeming an unnecessary complication. The superscript accents (') refer to the "positive valence" usually exhibited by the elements concerned, as determined in solutions; the number of attraction directions shown by the same elements as they exist in the crystal structure may be from two to twelve times as great.

E. T. W.