contains no cobalt or other metallic minerals. The second type is coarsely crystalline white quartz, often translucent and containing abundant large crystalline grains and aggregates of "danaite." Where these bunches of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite are decomposed they yield earthy aggregates of a greenish yellow to gray color which may include scorodite and erythrite. No niccolite was found in the short time spent at the mine.

The buildings which were used in connection with the mining have vanished and such underground workings as were opened are also lost to sight. The dumps are still accessible, however, and yield abundant specimens of the above described minerals.

NOTES AND NEWS

It has been necessary to reduce the size of this number because many of our subscribers have not yet renewed, and members not paid their dues, and we are uncertain as to when they can be expected to do so. Subsequent numbers will be brought back to normal as soon as our income permits.

Corrections to List of Members of M. S. A.—Page 48 (February number), after V. W. Field add: Wylie G. Flack, 4418 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa ; 5th line from bottom, Mr. J. L. Wills should be transferred to page 50, 16th line.

Page 49, 10th line from bottom, Mr. M. W. Senstius should be Professor.

Minerals from York, Pa. M. L. Jandorf. The writer recently found in a local limestone quarry the following minerals, unusual for this region: barite, in colorless, pale greenish, golden wine-yellow, and white crystals; minute pyrite crystals in perfect cubes and modified, the latter type encrusting crystals of barite; deep purple fluorite; and transparent calcite crystals a few mm. in diameter, of almost perfect rhombohedral form. Unfortunately the number of specimens obtained is insufficient to permit them to be offered in exchange.

An apparatus for growing large crystals has recently been patented by Dr. Otto Dreibrodt, of Bitterfeld, Germany (U. S. Pat. 1,353,571, Sept. 21, 1920). The plan consists in circulating the liquid past the suspended growing crystal, and cooling the liquid on its way into the crystallizing vessel.

We regret to note the death of Dr. T. Wada, the eminent Japanese mineralogist and author of the Mineralogy of Japan, on December 20th, 1920; and of Sir Lazarus Fletcher, keeper of minerals and subsequently director of the British Natural History Museum, on January 6th, 1921. Biographic sketches of both will be published when space permits.