

This may be recalculated into standard molecules of the spinel group giving the following approximate results:

Chromite	FeO. Cr ₂ O ₃ .	48.80%
Magnesioferrite	MgO. Fe ₂ O ₃ .	20.20
Spinel	MgO. Al ₂ O ₃ .	30.36
		99.36

It seems probable that all of the chrome ore of this locality is of this nature and it is evident that the purest form of this spinel is entirely too low in chromic oxide to make a commercial chrome ore, even under the most favorable conditions likely to be encountered in the chrome ore market in this country.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1925

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date, with an attendance of twenty-seven members. Vice-president Trudell presided.

The evening was devoted to reports of summer trips taken by various members of the society, the chair calling upon each one present to render an account of his summer activities.

Mr. Warford exhibited garnet from Chelsea, Delaware Co., Pa.

Mess^{rs}. Biernbaum and Hoadley exhibited large analcite crystals and brilliant prehnite from Paterson, N. J. This locality is again producing, but the quarry cannot be visited without a pass from the operators.

Mr. Hoadley reported trips to Haddam and Litchfield, Conn. He stated that the Tilly Foster Mine, N. Y., is unsafe to visit at the present time on account of the active hostility of its owner.

Dr. Cajori exhibited limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite from Dorset, Vt.

Mr. Trudell reported a trip taken over Labor Day by eight members of the Society to the French Creek Mines. Pyrite, uralite, and apophyllite were obtained. He also related his experiences on a recent trip to Europe, and described at length many noteworthy specimens in the British Museum at London.

HORACE R. BLANK, *Secretary*

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, October 8, 1925

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date, with the vice-president, Mr. Trudell, in the chair. Twenty-six members and seven visitors were present.

The following officers were elected for the year 1925-26:

President:	George Vaux, Jr.
Vice President:	Harold W. Arndt.
Secretary:	Horace R. Blank.
Treasurer:	Henry E. Millson.
Councillor:	Morrell G. Biernbaum.

Mr. R. B. Gage exhibited a number of very fine specimens of topaz, rhodochrosite, hedyphane, carbonado diamond, roeblingite, planchéite and other minerals belonging to Colonel Washington A. Roebling of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Gage was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to Col. Roebling for the exhibit.

Mr. J. C. Boyle addressed the Society on "*Mineral Collecting in Ontario and Quebec*," describing a trip taken by four members to these regions in July 1925. The talk was illustrated by lantern slides and by a great number of excellent specimens. The latter included fluorite crystals from Madoc, Ont., cyrtolite, allanite, and ellsworthite from Hybla Ont., apatite crystals from Clear Lake, Renfrew Co., Ont., and large phlogopite and diopside crystals from the mica mines north of Hull, Quebec. On the return trip tourmaline was collected at Pierrepont, N. Y., and danburite at South Russell, N. Y. The entire trip was taken by auto, and covered about 1400 miles.

HORACE R. BLANK, *Secretary*

NOTES AND NEWS

NOTE ON THE DECOLORIZATION OF METHYLENE IODIDE. O. IVAN LEE, *Jersey City, N. J.* Like most alkyl halogens, methylene iodide is subject to incipient decomposition (reduction) as a result of traces of residual iodoform, exposure to light and contact with organic matter (dust, cork), and the iodine so released speedily darkens the solution so that for all practical purposes it is objectionably opaque. The literature states that this color may be removed by the addition of copper, but copper shot left in discolored methylene iodide for many months failed to have any visible effect, perhaps because of a protective film of cuprous oxide or the formation of one of cuprous iodide. It was suggested that mercury because of its well known affinity for iodine as well as by reason of its motility might be more effective. A very dark sample of methylene iodide was therefore violently shaken with a drop of mercury for several minutes. The color progressively lightened finally becoming a clear (greenish) yellow. Most of the mercury with adherent mercury iodide remained at the bottom, but a small amount remained suspended for some time. This, however, may readily be removed at once by filtering. Another drop of mercury added to the filtrate inhibits any further decomposition indefinitely, and the color finally becomes pale yellow. This clear light colored methylene iodide will be found much more serviceable for use in density determinations.

A Bibliography of Bibliographies on Chemistry and Chemical Technology, 1900-1924, by Clarence J. West and D. D. Berolzheimer, is announced by the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., as their Bulletin No. 50 (308 p., \$2.50). The work is a compilation of bibliographies published as separates, or at the end of books or magazine articles, or as footnotes, on the numerous aspects of