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University; Bureau of Education paper by Professor Kendric C. Babcock, University of Illinois.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE General Education Board, in addition to the gift of \$1,400,000 to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has made conditional appropriations of \$200,000 for Barnard College, Columbia University; \$200,000 for Wellesley College, and \$50,000 for Ripon College.

Two gifts have been made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from anonymous donors, sums of half a million and one hundred thousand dollars respectively. There is an understanding that the larger gift is to be used for the buildings, while the other has no restrictions.

By the will of the late Simeon Smith, of Indiana, DePauw University has recently added \$80,000 to her productive endowment. By the terms of the will, \$50,000 of this amount has been set aside specifically as an endowment of the department of chemistry. Professor W. M. Blanchard, head of the department, has just returned from his sabbatical year in Europe.

A GIFT of ten lakhs of rupees for the promotion of scientific technical knowledge has been made by Dr. Rash Bahari Ghosh to the University of Calcutta.

FRITZ WILHELM WOLL, since 1906 professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of animal nutrition in the University of California.

DR. MAX MORSE has become a member of the depart of physiology, division of biochemistry, of the University of Wisconsin.

THE following new appointments to the faculty of the school of medicine, University of Pittsburgh, have been made this fall: Dr. W. E. Gardner, assistant demonstrator in anatomy; Dr. J. W. McMeans, assistant in clinical pathology and demonstrator in pathology; Dr. A. H. McCreery, R. B. Mellow fellow in pathology; Dr. J. C. Irwin, instructor in obstetrics; Dr. R. J. Cary, demonstrator in

medicine; Dr. Arthur Miltenberger, assistant demonstrator in obstetrics; Dr. J. H. Seipel, assistant demonstrator in obstetrics; Mr. Orville J. Walker, assistant in physiology and pharmacology. The following increases in rank have likewise been provided for: Dr. Chris Gardner, from assistant demonstrator to demonstrator in anatomy; Dr. W. L. Croll, from instructor to assistant professor in obstetrics.

DR. ORREN LLOYD-JONES, formerly assistant in the department of experimental breeding of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, has gone to the Iowa Agricultural College as assistant professor of animal husbandry. He will have charge of the work in genetics in that department.

PROFESSOR OTTO WILCKENS, professor at Jena, has been called to the chair of geology and paleontology at Strasburg, to succeed Professor E. Holtzapfel.

DR. GUSTAV STÖRRING, of Strasburg, has been called to Bonn, to fill the chair of philosophy vacant by the removal of Professor Oswald Külpe to Munich.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A PROBABLE NEW MINERAL¹

DURING the investigations of the carnotite and vanadium deposits of Colorado and Utah, which were carried on last winter for the United States Bureau of Mines by Professor R. B. Moore and myself, a small deposit of what is apparently a new mineral was found. This mineral was located about sixteen miles southeast of Thompsons, Utah, and later on in the workings of a drift near the rim-rocks on the north side of East Paradox Valley, Colorado. A very similar material was also found near Green River, Utah. The mineral is a black carbonaceous material which shows a high activity in the electroscope. It occurs in sandstone of Jurassic Age and is found imbedded in the carnotite. At Thompsons the ore was located at the outcrop on the surface

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of a steep wall and there was one pocket of a lenticular form containing the mineral, with a cross-section of about 3 by 10 inches. A few feet away there was an imbedded layer of the material showing at the surface for a distance of about eight feet. This layer was sloping down at an angle of about 10 degrees, measuring at the upper end about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and thickening out toward its lower end to about 3 inches. At a deposit in the Paradox Valley, Colorado, the same mineral occurred in small pockets imbedded in and lying between the carnotite and high-grade vanadium sandstone. At Green River, Utah, there was a considerable amount of associated gypsum.

The cracks, interstices, and part of the exposed surface of the mineral are partly coated with carnotite. The carnotite can be easily removed from the black mineral by sliming the crushed carbonaceous material. The black mineral on being dried shows a high activity, somewhat higher than would be expected from the uranium content.

The mineral burns with a feeble flame and on ignition leaves a light brown ash.

As already stated, the mineral is intimately associated with carnotite, so much so that it would appear that the carnotite may be a secondary transformation product of this mineral. The structure is massive and brittle; the luster metallic, dull to shiny and sub-metallic; the color black; fracture uneven; specific gravity 1.972 to 1.984; hardness 3 to 3.2; and streak black to brownish black.

A typical preliminary analysis of the mineral made by C. F. Whittemore, of the Denver office of the Bureau of Mines, after the carnotite had been removed and its absence confirmed by careful examination with a microscope is as follows:

	Per Cent.
Water	7.45
Carbonaceous material	74.30
Silica07
V_2O_5	1.62
U_3O_8	9.43
Fe_2O_3	3.29
Al_2O_3	1.17

Several analyses appear to show that the uranium content is fairly constant, but the

vanadium varies, one result being as low as 0.38 per cent. This would seem to indicate that a part, if not all, of the vanadium is in the form of roscoelite or some similar mineral which was not completely removed by the mechanical treatment.

Further work is being done on this mineral, which will be published later, and we desire to reserve priority rights for the completion of the work, and the naming of the mineral.

KARL L. KITHIL

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

School Hygiene. By FLETCHER B. DRESSLAR, Specialist in School Hygiene, United States Bureau of Education. The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. 369.

Educational hygiene has four leading and interrelated divisions: (1) the hygiene of physical and mental growth; (2) health and medical supervision of schools; (3) the hygiene of instruction, and (4) the hygiene of the school plant.

Dr. Dresslar's book deals mainly with the last division. Of the twenty-six chapters, eighteen deal chiefly with the school plant, eight with problems relating to the hygiene of growth, two with the hygiene of instruction, and one with medical inspection.

According to the preface, "It is the purpose of this book to set forth in a simple and untechnical way some of the hygienic requirements of school life, and to suggest, whenever it seems necessary, how these requirements may be put into practise. No attempt has been made to treat any phase of the subject exhaustively. The purpose has been to select the most important topics, and to deal with them in a manner as simple as is consistent with the truth. It has not been written for the specialists in school hygiene, but for busy teachers."

The volume is a much-needed and extremely valuable addition to our literature on school hygiene. The author's extensive first-hand acquaintance with the problems of schoolhouse construction and equipment adds very greatly