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THE GLACIAL DRIFTER

Publication of

The Grand Rapids Mineral Society

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The Grand Rapids Mineral Society is a Non-Profit Corporation affiliated with the Midwest Federation and the American Federation of Mineral Societies.

Meets are held the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8:00 P.M. at Ridgeview Junior High School, Burton and Rosewood, S.E. (Sept. thru June). Summer meetings at various parks as noted.

Advertising in the GLACIAL DRIFTER is at the rate of $3.00 per issue (Sept. thru May only)

All material to be published must be in the hands of the editor no later than the 25th of the month preceeding publication.

Member of Bulletin Editors Association.

SEPTEMBER MEETING AT NEW LOCATION

September is here again, and we are ready to start our program of regular meetings. This year we will be holding these meetings at RIDGEVIEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Burton SE and Rosewood. Rosewood is parallel with and east of Kalamazoo Avenue. This change of meeting place should be a real incentive for you south-enders to be out in force but we hope it will not deter all of you who live in the northern parts of the city and county from meeting with us.

For the meeting on Wednesday, September 9, we will have an excellent program by Dr. Richard W. Rose in which he will tell us of the Michigan State University Field Trip around Lake Huron, including stops at Sudbury, Ontario - largest producer of cobalt with some copper, silver, and nickel, etc. - and Elliot Lake with an under ground trip into the uranium mines. This program will deal mostly with the older rocks of the Canadian Shield so those of you who wish can do a little reviewing of the Archeozoic rock types, also the Proterozoic and Paleozoic. He will also have some very interesting slides to show.

No doubt there will be a door prize or two, eh, Joe?

Bring a piece of lapidary work and enter it in the competition which will be another feature of this meeting.

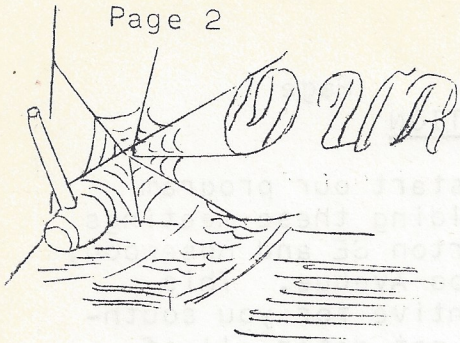
And our newly elected board will take office at this time.

YOUR DUES ARE DUE. Get in line to pay your 1964-65 dues which are due at this meeting. If you are unable to attend, send your money to our treasurer, Mrs. Lucile Pearl, 1598 Gridley NW to keep your membership current. Dues are still $3.00 for family, $2.00 for single adult, and $1.00 for juniors.

MINERAL STUDY GROUP TO MEET

The Mineral Study Group will meet at the home of Mr & Mrs Fay Reed, 425 Lafayette N E at 8 PM on Thursday, September 24. Let's get off to a good start. Many of you have been collecting some interesting specimens this summer. Bring them along and we will have a real bragging session and at the same time learn a little about those bragging rocks. All members are invited to attend this meeting.

DON"T FORGET - our Regular monthly meetings will be held at RIDGEVIEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL for the next nine months, at least.



OUR PRESIDENT'S CORNER

With the next regular monthly meeting comes the end of my term as president of this club. I wish to thank everyone who helped to make this job such an easy one.

I am sure that you will continue with your whole-hearted support in assisting the new president and board. I like the friendliness and spirit of cooperation of the members of this club.

I would like to end, this, my last President's Corner, with special thanks from Ruth and me to Bill and Eva Brimmer and Russell Girard for the way they helped us get started in cutting and polishing.

Our sympathy, and those of the members of the Grand Rapids Mineral Society, are extended to Newton Cairns in the death of his wife.

Again, my thanks to all of you who helped make my job as president such a pleasant and easy one.

J U N I O R J O T T I N G S

Hi! My name is Sherrie Damstra. I am nine years old and I am in the fifth grade at Huff School.

Our family has been interested in lapidary for about two years. We make jewelry. I like to make very small cabs which are used in scatter pins. These are so small that my dad calls them microcabs. One is a Montana agate which is set in a turtle pin. I also did an Opal, Mexican agate, and Rhodochrosite. (Boy, I had to have help in spelling that one).

Microcabs are harder to do than regular cabs because of their size. One little touch on the grinding wheel in the wrong place can ruin the cab. I find that I need good light and must pay strict attention to what I am doing.

I'm going to keep on working with microcabs to improve the quality so that Ican win a blue ribbon in the lapidary contest. And I also want to have more scatter pins for the show next year.

C A L E N D A R - O F - E V E N T S

September 9 - Wednesday at 8:00 P.M. Regular Monthly Meeting at Ridgeview Junior High School, Burton and Rosewood S E. Dr. Richard A. Rose, program.

September 12 - Saturday, at 9:00 A M those accepting the invitation of the Grand Valley Rock Club to join them on their field trip to the Limestone Quarry at Rogers City will meet at the gate to the quarry. You must have a reservation. If you haven't already done so, make your reservation with Casey Doornbos, August Post or Nina Rozema

September 14 - Monday at 8:00 P.M. Board of Control Meeting at home of James DeZwaan, Jr. 1656 Andrew S E.

September 24 - Thursday at 8:00 P.M. Mineral Study Group meeting at home of Mr & Mrs Fay Reed, 425r Lafayette N E. Bring your "braggin' rocks".

September 26-27 Saturday and Sunday - Wausau Wisconsin's '64 Jubilee of Gems at Marathon Park, Wausau, Wisconsin

October 17 and 18 Saturday and Sunday - Rock & Gem Show at South Bend Armory, 727 South Eddy Street, South Bend, Indiana. 75¢ Adults 15¢ children.

* *

THOMAS JEFFERSON, PALEONTOLOGIST

During the middle ages and even up to 1925, if we consider the famous "Monkey Trial" in Tennessee, the earth scientists were persecuted and condemned by the all-powerful church. Leonardo di Vinci was the world's first paleotologist. A brave man, as well as an artist and author, di Vinci pronounced fossil shells for what they are and not what the church then said, things placed by the devil to confound the people.

During the late 1700's little or nothing was known of the earth sciences, but Thomas Jefferson was a man with a keen brain and an interest in oddities, as they were then called. A friend brought him a strange bone, in the form of a great claw. Jefferson studied this and other bones of the animals he secured and so became America's first paleontologist with the publication of a paper in the TRANSACTIONS AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Volume IV, 1797, entitled "A memoir on the discovery of certain bones of a quadruped of the clawed kind in the western part of Virginia". (Concluded page 13)

ONE DAY OF OUR VACATION

South Dakota was truly a Rock Hound's delight for the Waldron Family. Our most exciting day out in the Badlands was the day that we were only going to hunt until noon. As it was to be such a "short" trip we encouraged all of the family to come along. Our lure was to be agates - black ones and eye agates with the hopes of a possible Fairburn or two as a fringe benefit.

When we picked up our guide, Ricky Brooks, he asked us if we would like to go to Rattle Snake Butte for sand calcite crystals. Of course we didn't say no! We loaded up the car with boxes for our specimens, newspapers for wrapping and lots of water. Out of the prairie thirst seems to overshadow even a rockhound's enthusiasm to keep going over the next hill. So we were loaded with jugs and canteens to enable us to keep going.

It seems like we drove half way back across South Dakota before Rick spotted the right windmill (we saw lots of windmills and the kids would say,"Is that the one?"), and we drove down a lonely road that appeared to be going nowhere - but ended in a rancher's yard. Jim got out and obtained permission to drive across their land and we were on our way. We have heard so many tales about how we should've been various places twenty or thirty years ago - that was "real rock picking" - that we had despaired of ever doing any fabulous picking ourselves. But this was our day! Up the butte our car crawled (I didn't even look at the road!) and at last Rick called a halt. We had strict orders to follow him single file, and to stay out of the grass. Also no reaching under rocks - or up on ledges we couldn't see. None of us cared to argue with a Rattle Snake so we were all "good squaws" following our "chief".

There were beautiful specimens laying all over the place - we were all exclaiming with delight - but Rick told us they were no good. We just looked at him! He said the crystals were too rounded by the wind, we were to dig for fresh ones with sharp crystals. Well, the rounded ones looked pretty good to us but we started digging. What fun we had - every shovel full of sand brought up new treasures. I couldn't help but be reminded once again of the beauty God created and put into the earth for man to discover and enjoy. We all had our boxes full, our pockets, and our hats, and hadn't heard a single snake - so we finally convinced the kids to pick up their hammers and trudge back to the car. Loaded to the hilt with rocks, everyone happy after a sack lunch and lots of iced tea - we lurched backdown the butte and across the wide prairie But our day wasn't yet complete. On the way back to Rapid City we stopped at some eye agate beds Rick had never been over where the butte rose up in that particular spot but he was sure we'd find agate. So he opened a gate and away we went across the open prairie! (After Rick had shut the gate of course - we always left the gates just as we found them.) For a little way we followed what might be called a road and then we were on our own. That was real fun. All of sudden we were treated to a real surprise. A herd of about 15 antelope were there in front of us! They had been resting in a little draw near a water hole. To see them there in their own natural element, no movie cameras, no fences at a zoo, just the open prairie outlined by the buttes and a sun low on the horizon - it was a moment none of us will forget.

And to top it off we did find an agate bed!! We were all very busy filling our bags and pockets - I even began throwing the little ones back on the ground! Now, of course, I wish I hadn't. Rick had one more treat in store for us so reluctantly we dragged ourselves back to the car and on down the dusty road. Suddenly he asked Jim to stop. There was a good sized rattle snake beside the road. His father, Vern Brooks, our head guide, had told him to kill any rattlers he spotted. Rick used Grandpa Waldron's rock scoop to keep the snake at a distance. We all saw it coil up and hiss and really buzz like a nest of angry hornets - the kids were all excited, and Mama stayed right in the car. With the help of a sledge and rock scoop "we" got our only rattle snake of the trip and Grandpa should really have a notch on his scoop!.

As an ending to a perfectly wonderful day we stopped at the "rattle rock bed". Anyone driving by on the road and seeing us running around picking up rocks and shaking them like mad would have thought we were a bunch of nuts ! (Well?!!) I was getting very weary so decided to sit down and do my hunting from one spot. Lucky me, my hand stopped on a rattle rock about the size of an orange! Ricky really whooped - he said they don't find that kind any more. Most of them were about the size of acorns and some walnut size. So of course we felt like we had hit the jack pot all day long. By this time it was getting dark and we couldn't really see too well. Not to mention hunger calls and tired legs. So we staggered back to the car and this time really headed for Rapid City and the Covered Wagon Camp Ground. Our short day of rock hunting ended up 10 P.M. and we had covered 230 miles! Only a Rock HOund would know the satisfaction we felt as we crawled into our sleeping bags - said a "thank you", and closed our eyes. Even then agates were spinning around to lead us to sleep.

Mary Anna Waldron

P. S. We heard from Vern Brooks last week and the week after we got our sand calcite crystals the Indians fenced in (or off!) Rattle Snake Butte! Weren't we lucky!! M.A.W.

The Hard-working Mineral.

Among all the minerals known to man, iron is one of the most plentiful - it is found everywhere. So widely is this mineral spread throughout the planet that in small quantities it is even found as an essential constituent in living organisms- plant and animal life. In abundance, it ranks second among metals alone and takes fourth place in the entire listing of minerals. Earth's liquid core is mostly iron. Getting away from it into the crust of the earth, iron reacts with other substances, forming many mineral compounds. Consequently, it is the constituent of literally hundreds of mineral species and makes up about 5% of earth's crust or outer surface. Some of these minerals contain great amounts of iron, while in others the percentage is relatively small. Nearly always this metal occurs as a compound, being found in a free state very rarely - as minute specks in basaltic rocks and in some meteorites.

As we said, iron practically does not occur in a free state in rocks. Therefore it has to be mined from mineral deposits where it is a constituent and smelted to obtain free metal. Of all the minerals in which iron is found, only the ones with a relatively heavy iron content are mined as a source of iron. They are called iron ores. By definition an ore can be any material (mineral) containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked. Mining here means that iron must be extracted from the ore in an economical manner without too great an expense. Since different minerals can be called iron ores, naturally, also, the content of iron varies with these minerals, so that it can range anywhere from 23% to 68% in practical use. Chief ores are considered to be magnetite, hematite, limonite and siderite. Their iron percentages range as follows: Magnetite is the richest of these ores with a theoretical 72% of iron; then comes hematite with as high as 70%. Limonite reaches only up to about 60% and siderite ranks only around 48%. These percentages are only theoretical and are practically never reached in actual ore deposits where even the best and most productive ores do not reach the ideal maximum. For example, at Kiruna and Gallivare in Northern Sweden, at the very best the ores reach only up to 68%.

These are not the only ores. There are other minerals that are sometimes utilized as iron ores and mined for iron extraction. Since different minerals are considered iron ores, it is not surprising that iron ores in general may be found throughout the world. They are distributed so thoroughly that iron can be found in nearly every country in the world and in every state in the United States. Of course, not all these places carry the same ores - many have all the major types of ore occurring in the same general area, but only one or two kinds at a time can also be found. Not all the places of occurrance have deposits of sufficient commercial importance

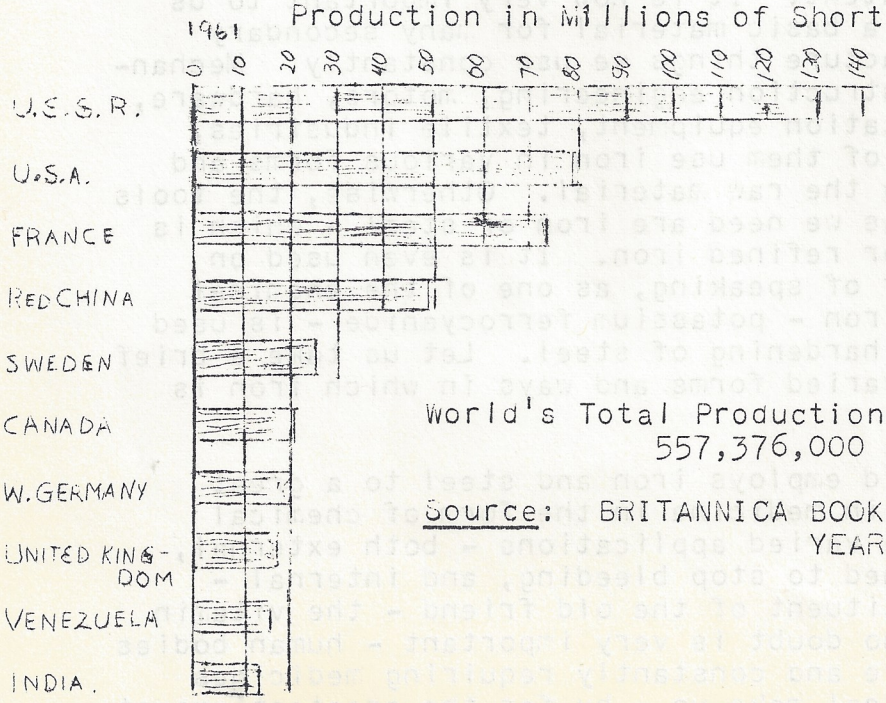
for large scale mining. Not even all the states of the U.S.A. make use of their iron deposits. In some cases the deposits are negligible. Elsewhere they may be simply impractical for mining because of difficulty of access. The same picture also presents itself in a larger scale in the world - most of the countries have some degree of iron deposits, but not all of these deposits are being used today. Only where they are of sufficient importance to make mining practical are they being utilized. The development of more practical methods for recovery of low grade iron ores - those with a low iron content - has been opening up more deposits which could not be worked formerly. Some day, when the world's iron supply has become low enough, the advanced mining methods will make even the lowest ore deposits useful. Meanwhile, only a relatively small proportion of the world's countries can be called iron producers. Among these, the ten leading suppliers of world's iron ore are: United States, U.S.S.R., France, Communist China, Sweden, Canada, Venezuela, West Germany, United Kingdom, and India. The graph shows their comparative production of iron ore in 1961, this being the latest evaluation available.

Among the states of the U.S.A., the ten leading states in iron production are the following: Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, Texas, California, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Iron has an interesting history. Metallic iron was known to man and being used long before recorded history began - probably as early as the Stone Age. Naturally, at first man did not recognize iron ores as anything very useful - it was just so much red dirt. Man's first acquaintance

WORLD'S LEADING IRON PRODUCERS

Production in Millions of Short Tons.



World's Total Production in 1961:
557,376,000 Short Tons

Source: BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR - 1963

with iron came long before he learned how to smelt iron or even had any glimmerings that it might be possible to extract any metal from that dirt under his feet. He saw a meteorite fall and investigated this curious phenomena reverently. Great was his surprise when he found some previously unknown kind of substance in the rock - a metal. At first, the superstitious people thought that this metal must have a mystical origin and believed that the gods had sent it down, since it had fallen from the sky with great noise and fire. Therefore, this god-metal was used for religious charms and soon progressed to the status of jewelry as man learned that this metal could be pounded into some sort of a shape. True iron working began in Asia Minor about 1100 B.C. Toward the end of the Bronze Age as iron became better known and more of this substance was found, simple hand tools came on the scene. They were not to be used by the common man; because of the scarcity of the iron to be had, the first tools were employed by kings and noblemen alone. Iron swords, spears and knives were highly prized. With the discovery that the red earth everyone knew contained iron oxide and could be reduced to a metallic substance, iron working was well on its way and soon became quite popular. Before long, iron tools and implements were no longer restricted to nobility but became widely used by all classes of people. Since iron ores could be found everywhere, there was nothing special about iron any more, so nobility turned to other metals and to refining iron into fine steel, the results of which can be seen in the fine steel blades of Toledo, Spain, known to people hundreds of years ago.

Iron has been employed then for a long time. Over hundreds of years it has been gaining in popularity and has been worked into an increasing number of tools, war machines, commercial products, and the like. As a result, today there is scarcely any aspect of our everyday lives where iron does not play a part to some extent. It is now very important to us because it figures as a basic material for many secondary industries that manufacture things we use constantly. Mechanical engineering, construction engineering, motors, hardware, hollow-ware, transportation equipment, textile industries, food processing - all of them use iron in various forms and ways. Sometimes it is the raw material. Otherwise, the tools used to make the things we need are iron or steel - which is the commercial name for refined iron. It is even used on itself, after a manner of speaking, as one of the chemical compounds containing iron - potassium ferrocyanide - is used in tempering and case hardening of steel. Let us take a brief look at a few of the varied forms and ways in which iron is used today.

The medical world employs iron and steel to a great extent. Iron appears in medicine in the form of chemical compounds. These have varied applications - both external, as in solutions designed to stop bleeding, and internal - tonics, and as a constituent of the old friend - the vitamin capsule. While this no doubt is very important - human bodies needing iron to survive and constantly requiring medicines with iron in the chemical make-up - by far the greatest amount

of the metal used in the medical field today is in the form of steel. Steel is what the many and varied chemical tools and instruments are made from. Their range is wide. A doctor uses steel or partially steel instruments in the original checkup that may reveal some serious problem in the patient. Further tests and examinations again employ steel instruments. The problem is pronounced serious, and again steel comes to the rescue in the operating room, where in the hands of a skilled surgeon it assists in removing the tumor or infection and consequently saves the life of the patient. Finally, there is nothing left for the patient to do but to rest in the hospital quietly and recuperate - the problem is solved. But our metal has by no means left the scene - the hospital bed is made of iron. This hypothetical case only serves to illustrate a small scope of the uses for steel in medical tools. There are countless implements that range in between the ones mentioned above, which cannot be discussed here for lack of space.

Not only medical equipment, but all other kinds of what can be termed precision instruments are made from steel today. Drafting tools, fine optical tools and countless more implements are made of steel because of its great hardness and durability. It is common knowledge of the many delicate uses that steel is put to nowadays. On the other hand, fine steel is also used in less delicate equipment - like the varied household equipment used by the modern housekeeper. True, iron was used in the kitchen in earlier days - in pots, pans, stoves, and irons - but these items were rather crude and stayed that way for a long time. Lately, over the last couple of decades, the design of household tools has improved greatly. They are not only more pleasing to look at, but also - what is more important - more functional. Cast iron pots and trivets may still be in use, but modern day stainless steel has opened up new fields for the old tools. Not only have new things like mixers, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines appeared on the scene, but modern stainless steel kitchen range is a far cry from the old cast iron stove that great grandmother used to have.

There is yet another field in which iron appears today, though here it is not generally recognized as such. This field is jewelry. Long ago man used to pound metallic iron from meteorites into some kind of a shape and use this as ornamentation. Even now iron has not quite disappeared from the decorative world, although its appearance has altered considerably. No longer do we use iron in its metallic form, but instead it adorns some of the contemporary settings in the form of precious stone. For example, there is the iron silicate - chrysolite; in garnet group we have iron aluminum silicon oxide - almandite and calcium iron silicon oxide - andradite. The stone well respected in the East - jade, contains iron in both its variations - ferric oxide in jadeite and ferrous oxide in nephrite. Olivine, of which the gem variety is peridot, is made of magnesium and ferrous orthosilicate. Almost the entire spinel group contains iron. And last, but not least, the common tiger's eye and more precious tourmaline both list iron in their chemical composition. As

we can see, iron is still present in the field of jewelry to quite a great extent.

This covers the uses of iron in at least three of the main fields in which the metal or some form thereof is employed - medical, household goods, and ornamentation. We could go on and on discussing the various uses of this abundant metal throughout other walks of everyday life, but for lack of space let's just say that the range of iron products extends from sewing needles to girders in skyscrapers, from farm machinery to the delicate tools and machinery used in modern medicine, and from thumbtacks to satellites that are being sent up in the sky. In fact, the uses of iron today are so many and varied and our present century's civilization so dependent upon steel and iron products, that we call this the Age of Steel.

Barb M. Roys

DON'T MISS ➡ *Wausau Wisconsin's*

'64 GEM JUBILEE

YOUR HOST

Rib Mt. Gem and Mineral Society Inc.

YOUTH BUILDING MARATHON PARK WAUSAU, WIS.

ADMISSION FREE Children must be accompanied by parent

SAT., SEPT. 26 — 12 Noon - 9:00 P.M.

SUN., SEPT. 27 — 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

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For more information contact
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DOOR PRIZES EACH DAY

WAUSAU

SEPT. 26-27—1964

Wausau Points of Interest

1. Legion Golf Course
2. St. Mary's Hospital
3. Athletic Park -- Baseball
4. Marathon Co. Historical Museum
5. Thom Field -- High School football field
6. Milwaukee Road Depot
7. Union Bus Depot
8. Chamber of Commerce
9. County Court House
10. City Hall -- Police Department
11. Marathon Park -- Trailer Court Picnic Area
12. Marathon County University Center
13. 3 Municipal Swimming Pools
14. A.A.A. Office
15. Memorial Hospital
16. Municipal Airport
17. Marine Base -- Swimming Beach
18. Chamber of Commerce -- Industrial Area
19. Country Club Golf Course
20. Rib Mountain State Park
21. Par 3 Golf Course
22. Rib Mountain Ski Area

Hotels, Motels and Cabins

WAUSAU

To Minneapolis 200 miles

Wis. 29

U.S. 51 Beldine

Youth Building

To Rib Mountain

County Trunk NN

County Trunk N

Wis. 52

To An

City U. S. 51-29

LAKE WAUSAU

To Madison 150 miles

U. S. 51 City Route

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION

Code of Ethics

I will respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without the owner's permission.

I will keep informed on all laws, regulations or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I will, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

I will use no firearms or blasting material in collecting areas.

I will cause no wilful damage to property of any kind - fences, signs, buildings, etc.

I will leave all gates as found.

I will build fires in designated or safe places only and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

I will discard no burning material - matches, cigarettes, etc..

I will fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock.

I will not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supply.

I will cause no wilful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

I will support the rockhound project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter, Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

I will cooperate with field trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I will report to my club or federation officers, Bureau of Land Management, or other proper authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other material on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes.

I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

I will observe the "Golden Rule", will use "Good Outdoor Manners" and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and "Public Image" of rockhounds everywhere.

MIDWEST FEDERATION'S "LETTER-A-MONTH"

THOSE OF YOU that attended the Muskegon show and meeting know that it was another outstanding show hosted by a Federation member. Our thanks to the Muskegon County Gem and Mineral Ass'n for their enthusiastic and warm welcome which extended throughout the show period. You have made many new friends through your generous efforts in behalf of the Midwest Federation.

For those of you that were unable to attend this show we would like to report that there were many fine competitive, educational, special and non-competitive exhibits. This was an exceptional show and now that it is over we can look back and say that the heat wave was not bad. Everything cooperated except the weather.

At the delegates meeting, which was the largest ever held in the Midwest, much was accomplished, (minutes will be in the mail shortly). The slate of officers recommended by the nominating committee were unanimously elected and according to the new change in our By-Laws will take office officially on November 1, 1964. Until that time your present officers will hold office. The newly elected are: Mr. Merton Young, Michigantown, Indiana; Vice President, Mrs. Walter Steinbrenner, 2813 Patricia Drive, Des Moines, Iowa; Secretary, Mrs. Russ Greer, 1554 Pine Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan; Treasurer, Mr. Ellis Courter, 26120 Rouge Court, Southfield, Michigan; Historian, Mr. Russ McFall, 721 Foster Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Ellis Courter will take over as treasurer immediately and had recommended that Mrs. Cecelia Duluk take over his former duties as MFM Program Chairman. So, if anyone is interested in the programs offered by the MFM contact Cecelia at 6700 Amboy, Dearborn, Michigan. Several new programs have been provided as a service to Federation members and a program guide supplement will be out soon.

Because of the limited number of our members that subscribe to the Mineral and Fossil Exchange, this committee and service of the Federation is being discontinued. Mr. R. K. Lampe who has been our head of this division has done a fine job in attempting to reactivate this group but interest lagged to the point that it must be dissolved.

Dr. Ben Hur Wilson, the first President of both the Midwest and American Federations has been given the honor of being the first and only Honorary President of the Midwest, and a Certificate of Appreciation for his service was presented to him for his encouragement and help during our first 24 years as a Federation.

We are now entering our 25th year and the Show and Meeting next year will be the Silver Anniversary meeting of the Midwest Federation. This will be our greatest year to date and many firsts will be established this year. Merton Young is the first President from the State of Indiana. We anticipate confirmation soon that an Indiana Club will hold the M.F show in the State of

"Letter-A-Month" Continued

Indiana, and with the 161 clubs that we now have as members this should be a great year.

The M.F has also adopted the Code of Ethics recommended by the American Federation which we should all use as a guide in travel and field trips, copies are included with this Letter, it is expected that all members live by this Code in the field.

If you have any suggestions for this coming year, may we suggest that you pass them on to Merton Young, as he will welcome and appreciate your help.

Russ Kemp, President, Midwest Federation

Thomas Jefferson (concluded from page 3)

According to Jefferson's belief, this great creature was a form of huge lion which still lived in the then Virginia wilderness. He realized the creature was unknown to science and so named it MEGALONYX Great Claw.

Some twenty years later, in 1820 to be exact, Demarest, the great French paleontoiogist, pointed out that the creature described by Jefferson was not a carnivore, but one of the extinct great ground sloths which migrated from South America during the Pleistocene. He named this beast MEGALONYX JEFFERSONI in honor of its discoverer. Jefferson is recognized today by paleontologists by the retention of this name.

by Phil C. Orr, Santa Barbara Museum as published in the May 1940 The Mineralogist Magazine

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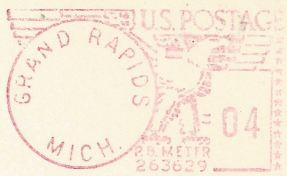
Diamonds and gold are sometimes found in the same alluvial deposits and such ground should be examined forthe precious gem.

Native lead is found in n ature, but is rare, excellent specimens have been found at Langban, Sweden.

Mines are not salted to make them keep but to make them sell.

The Grand Rapids Mineral Society
1355 Hollywood N.E.
Grand Rapids 5, Mich.
Return Postage Guaranteed



Mr. Kreigh Tomaszewski
355 Richard Terrace S.E.
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