Prominent among his correspondents are Rood, Louis M. Rutherfurd, Joseph Henry, C. S. Sargent, B. A. Gould, S. Newcomb, A. D. Bache, Waldron Shapleigh, James Dana, E. D. Cope, S. P. Langley, A. A. Michelson, Charles Walcott and Ira Remsen.

Rood wrote in 1863, "I owe my sudden elevation [at Columbia] to you," and two years later, on receipt of knowledge of his election to the National Academy of Sciences, he continued: "This high honor comes from the same source to which I owe all my advancement, namely, from yourself. . . ."

Fortunately for the historian, some of the Gibbs correspondence during the Civil War adds much to our knowledge of the working of the Sanitary Commission and the office of Surgeon General. In 1899, we are reminded by Remsen that American science is spreading her influence, and therefore, it is vital that America should be represented at the Wiesbaden meeting of the International Scientific Congress.

Nor can we pass by without mentioning that there is recorded in these manuscripts some interesting episodes in the career of the National Academy and the Washington Academy. In this connection, it is worth while to quote from a letter written by C. S. Sargent to Gibbs in 1900:

> I will do what I can to stop [Gifford] Pinchot's election, although I do not feel sure that we can do much against the weight of the Washington influence. Pinchot is subservient to Walcott. . . . It seems to me that there should be some sort of organization or understanding among the members who do not live in Washington and who are not in Government employ. Unless this is done there is great danger that the Academy will be turned into a political machine used chiefly in obtaining appropriations for the Geological Survey, the National Museum and other Washington affairs. This certainly ought to be resisted.

But the discordant notes in these volumes are few. And it is with pleasure that we leave the reading of them, the pleasure that comes from watching a great mind unfold.

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ORDOVICIAN FOSSILS FROM LABRADOR

DURING the summer of 1934 a party of students and professors from Bowdoin College and Clark University accompanied Captain Donald Macmillan on his summer trip to the Arctic. Some of the group remained in Labrador to collect plants. On August 5 they chanced to be near the southeast end of Grenfell Tickle. There[1] one of the students, William B. Brierly, who had studied geology under me and was on the watch for specimens to bring back to the laboratory, collected a sack of fossils. Some of these were from talus; others, he is sure, he collected from ledge. Through Wyatt Malcolm, acting director of the National Museum of Canada, I am informed that "so far as we are aware fossils have not previously been found near the Atlantic end" of McLellan Strait. According to Dr. Wilson the fossils described constitute "only the second 'find' of rocks of Collingwood age in the whole of Labrador and in the Arctic Islands region, the Baffinland find being the other."

Assistance in identifying the fossils has been given by Messrs. Percy Raymond, August Foerste, Rudolph Ruedemann and Dr. Alice Wilson. The best of the material was sent to Dr. Wilson at Ottawa. Quotations from her letter of acknowledgment follow:

> The material seems to be typical Collingwood, with *Climacograptus typicalis, Leptobolus insignis* and *Ogygites canadensis*. . . . I have compared your specimens with what we have from Baffinland. They are similar, as is also the matrix. . . . Your specimens are exactly similar to anything found in many excavations right here in Ottawa.

In the material were also specimens of straight cephalopods. Their genus has not been determined. One fossil appears to represent part of the head and appendage of Eurypterus. Dr. Ruedemann has agreed with the writer in this identification. Apparently this occurrence is the first recorded of Eurypterus from the Collingwood.

The rock containing the fossils is a limestone. When struck by the hammer a strong bituminous odor is noticeable. On this account the writer requested our chemistry department to analyze the rock and Professor Jesse Bullock kindly carried out the work. No large amount of "oil" was present. The analysis is nevertheless appended, together with some of Dr. Bullock's comments.

ANALYSIS OF ROCK

CaO	39.6 per cent.
MgO	1.3 " "
FeO	0.2 " "
Al_2O_3	1.6 " "
SiO_2	16.6 " "
CO_2	32.6 " "
H_2O	7.3 " "
Oil	0.8 " "
	100.00 " "

The oil may be completely removed from a ground portion by means of carbon tetrachloride or other fat solvent. . . . A large portion of the silica may be rendered soluble by means of hot concentrated hydrochloric acid.

[1] It is hoped to obtain from Captain Macmillan the exact latitude and longitude of the *Bowdoin's* stop. Mr. Brierly's notes are not sufficient to locate the area closely.