ples of chemistry and physiology to the investigation and interpretation of the phenomena of life. He referred to the fact that the kingdoms of nature had been arranged in three classes: mineral, plants and animals. The microscope revealed myriads of minute living things concerning which biologists were puzzled to decide whether they were plants or animals. Such discoveries bridged the gap between the two, and it was now the ambition of biochemists to discover the connecting link between stones and plants, in order to find out how life arose from inorganic matter. He had always maintained that laboratories for investigating disease should be in close association with hospitals. The future of medicine does not lie in prescribing drugs, he declared. The day may come when, some of us believe, the biochemical laboratory may displace the dispensary. Lavoisier, the founder of biochemistry, had his head lopped off in 1794, continued Sir John, by the "apostles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," on the excuse that the republic had no need for scientists. Mr. Courtauld had no fear that such a fate awaited him. The wisdom shown in building the laboratory indicated his appreciation of the great part science played in practical medicine. "We may be hopeful," he concluded, "that a discovery will one day be made within the walls of this laboratory which will make the world gape with astonishment." The institute will be a five-floor building, the four upper ones having laboratories for the study of the various branches of biochemistry, all equipped with the latest appliances.

THE JOURNAL OF PALEONTOLOGY

NUMBERS one and two of a new quarterly known as the *Journal of Paleontology* appeared in July and August, respectively. Numbers three and four are expected to appear in October and December. In future years the numbers will appear at three-month intervals.

The *Journal of Paleontology* is the official publication of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists.

The Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists is an organization whose object, as stated in Article II of its constitution, is "to promote the science of stratigraphy through research in paleontology and sedimentary petrography, especially as they relate to petroleum geology," and whose membership is composed of members or associate members of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists engaged in such work.

The Journal of Paleontology will be devoted to research in paleontology and sedimentary petrography. The paleontological papers will include those pertaining to faunal distribution, stratigraphic index species, descriptions of individual faunas, relation of zones to habitats, etc. Sedimentary petrographical papers will pertain to mineral zones, stratigraphic distribution, provinces of sedimentation, etc. Papers will also be included which pertain to technique bearing on researches in paleontology and sedimentary petrography. In fact, those papers will be included which will in any manner be helpful to those engaged in stratigraphic studies carried on either in the laboratory or in the field.

The Journal of Paleontology is a quarterly publication, and will be of approximately 96 pages and 15–20 plates. It is 6¾ x 9½ inches in size.

Dr. Joseph A. Cushman is editor. He is one of America's most active micro-paleontologists. He has been engaged in research for many years, and is now one of the world's foremost authorities on the foraminifera. He will have associated with him an editorial board to assist in matters not in his particular field.

MARCUS A. HANNA,
Secretary-Treasurer.
SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC PALEONTOLOGISTS AND MINERALOGISTS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS

THE RAWSON-MACMILLAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF FIELD MUSEUM

WILLIAM DUNCAN STRONG, anthropologist of the expedition and a member of the staff at Field Museum of Natural History, in a report made public by the director of the museum, tells how the explorers have come upon the ruins of the house, the mining pits and the improvised shipyard of Sir Martin Frobisher, who, between 1576 and 1578, led three expeditions, two for gold, into the forbidding regions of Labrador and Baffin Land. Digging in the ruins, Dr. Strong has unearthed fragments of brick, plaster, coal and porcelain, products which he states undoubtedly were brought over from England, and are indisputable proof that the ruins are of European, and not native Eskimo, habitations.

The story of Frobisher, recalled by the museum expedition's findings, is one of the most romantic in the history of quests for riches in far parts of the earth. Frobisher, with the financial assistance of a few friends, sailed from England in July, 1576, in search of a northwest passage to Cathay and India. He had two tiny vessels, *The Gabriel* and *The Michael*, and thirty-five men. Arriving in Labrador, they proceeded up the coast to what is now Frobisher Bay in Baffin Land. Five of the men were captured by natives and never seen again. Failing to find the passage they sought, the expedition returned to England, bringing some specimens of what the sailors called