

eight original Darwin letters known as the Müller collection, which is the gift of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nor should we overlook the reference of a contemporary to an important part of the afternoon's pro-

ceeding, the "pious" pilgrimage made by every visitor to the kitchen garden and experimental greenhouses, and to the plantation with its "sand" walk where Darwin paced up and down every day swinging his iron-shod stick and meditating on his work.

JOSEPH LEIDY, II

OBITUARY

RECENT DEATHS

JOHN STERLING KINGSLEY, of Berkeley, California, since 1921 emeritus professor of zoology at the University of Illinois, died on the steamship *President Taft*, three days out of Yokohama, and burial was made at sea. Mr. Kingsley, with his daughter, Miss Mary E. Kingsley, was on a trip around the world.

DR. EDWARD BEECH CRAFT, executive vice-president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, died on August 21 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. HARRY C. FRANKENFIELD, meteorologist in charge of the river and flood division of the Weather Bureau, died in Washington, D. C., on July 29 as a result of injuries received when struck by an automo-

bile on July 22. One of his most notable contributions to meteorological science was the development of numerical computations by which the flood stages of rivers at different points may be forecast days in advance. Dr. Frankenfield was in his sixty-seventh year.

DR. PETER A. YODER, chemist and sugar-cane technologist in the bureau of plant industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died on July 20 at the age of sixty-two years.

THE death is announced of M. Auguste Lebeuf, since 1903 director of the Observatory of Besançon and a correspondent of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA

THE *London Times Educational Supplement* reports that the Inter-University Board, India, has published a pamphlet showing the facilities for scientific research at Indian universities. This follows a similar pamphlet issued a year ago on the corresponding facilities for Oriental studies. It is interesting to note that, while seventeen chartered and Indian state universities supplied information for the first pamphlet, the number of replies in respect of scientific research is limited to thirteen. The deduction to be drawn is that no definite arrangements are made for scientific research at the remaining universities. It may be noted, however, that, whereas the first pamphlet gave in an appendix some particulars of Oriental research facilities at a few extra-university institutions, such as that at Poona founded by the late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the present pamphlet does not include within its scope either the All-India College of Science at Bangalore or the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta.

The reply from Dacca sets forth a number of material advantages for students, among them being reasonable cost, a healthy climate, excellent hostel accommodation, splendid playing-fields, provision for games, students' societies of all kinds and careful medical attendance and supervision. It is added that

since the university is residential, the students have the advantage of coming into close touch with the teachers under whom they wish to carry on their investigations.

The Lucknow University, which like Dacca University, came into existence in 1921, claims that its botany department has an advantage not possessed at any other seat of learning in India—that it has on the staff two specially trained men in their subjects, who are both D.Sc.'s of London University. Fossil botany and soil science are subjects in which research is being mainly, if not solely, carried out by this department among the Indian universities. Special attention is being devoted to one aspect of the subject—namely, the coordination of academic work with agricultural and applied botany (including industrial and economic botany). Some of the researches now being carried on in the department have practical bearing on important Indian agricultural problems. The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, while recommending that postgraduate training should be essential for candidates from the provincial agricultural colleges seeking higher posts in the agricultural departments, held that such training should ordinarily be given at the Pusa Research Institute, "which, in present conditions, is the only institution in India in which facilities for higher instruction in all branches