As a scientist, he had one of the best geological minds in Washington, and as a man, he was a friend, in all that the name implies. No one was more persistent and stubborn in the search for truth, or more kindly and tolerant in his dealings with humanity. After a trying day in the field, he was never too tired to help a subordinate, to do a favor for an acquaintance, to play a set of tennis or a hand at bridge. Both foreigners and natives, in South America, held him in the highest respect and confidence. He was a hard worker, a brilliant conversationalist, a jolly companion and, above all else, a true and loyal friend. We shall miss him sorely.

H. W. STRALEY, III

PRINCETON, W. VA.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. CLYDE HADLEY MYERS, professor emeritus of plant breeding at Cornell University, died on August 5. He was sixty-one years old.

DR. JOHN C. HESSLER, since 1934 president of James Millikin University, died on July 29 at the age of seventy-four years. Dr. Hessler was professor of chemistry at Millikin University from 1907 to 1920 and at Knox College, Galesburg, from 1921 to 1934.

DR. HARRISON GARMAN died on August 7. He was head of the department of entomology and botany of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station from July, 1889, to 1929, and served as State Entomologist of Kentucky from 1897 to 1929, when he reached the retirement age.

DR. LOUIS A. JULIANELLE, bacteriologist, chairman of the Division of Infectious Diseases of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, died on August 12. He was forty-nine years old.

DR. J. W. HAZZARD, head of the department of zoology at Southern University, Louisiana, died on August 15 at the age of forty years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Dr. Horace Russell, Jr., died on August 5, at the age of twenty-seven years, as a result of injuries received in a fall while horseback riding. He was for five years research fellow and instructor in inorganic chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. He received his bachelor's degree in 1938 at Duke University and the degree of doctor of philosophy at the California Institute of Technology in 1941. He was the author of several scientific articles and was co-author of a book on advanced inorganic chemistry. During the period of the war Dr. Russell was engaged in war work for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He had been away from Pasadena for several months before his death in connection with this work."

DR. LEO FRANK GOODWIN, professor of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering and head of the department at Queen's University, Canada, died on August 15 at the age of sixty-two years.

SIR HENRY GEORGE LYONS, F.R.S., the meteorologist and geographer, died on August 11 at the age of eighty years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY FOR INDIA

A PLAN for the establishment after the war of a National Chemical Laboratory for India to specialize in industrial research and to develop new processes has been drawn up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Delhi.

It is proposed to follow more or less the lines of the chemical research laboratories of the National Physical Laboratory. Emphasis will be laid on industrial research and the development of new processes up to the pilot plant stage, so that the chemical industry and other industries requiring the aid of chemical research in general will benefit from the investigations carried out. It is pointed out that

in India such facilities for research work up to the pilot plant stage are rarely available and such scientific research as has been carried out so far has not been so convincing to industrialists and the would-be manufacturers as it might have been if the success of a process had been demonstrated on a large scale.

This aspect of the question will distinguish the National Chemical Laboratory from the rest of the laboratories either in the universities or in any technical institution run privately, or under semi-government control. It will maintain the closest cooperation with existing institutions, particularly as the National Laboratory will be able to initiate those ambitious investigations which are not carried out in university laboratories either for want of funds or for the reason that the problems have a predominantly industrial bias.

It is proposed that the laboratory should provide accommodation and facilities for the following main branches of chemistry: inorganic chemistry, including analytical investigations; organic chemistry, including drugs and chemo-therapy; physical chemistry, including high-pressure technique and electro-chemistry; biochemistry, including biological products and chemical engineering. The workshops and pilot plant equipment suggested for the laboratory should enable it to undertake any type of industrial research. Public opinion on the tentative scheme has been invited.