Professor A. V. Hill, M.P., and explained the object of their visit. During their stay of six weeks they planned to visit Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, the potteries, the universities and a number of the most important industrial plants of Great Britain. The members of the mission are:

Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, F.R.S., director of Scientific and Industrial Research, India; Sir J. Chandra Ghosh, director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Professor S. K. Mitra (Physics) and Professor J. N. Mukherjee (Chemistry), University of Calcutta, and Dr. Nazir Ahmad, director of the Cotton Technological Laboratory, Bombay.

Professor Hill said that India would probably need to spend £1,000,000,000 in obtaining capital equipment for her industries, and without it she could not start on any serious industrial development.

The mission has authority to place orders for equipment both in Great Britain and in America, which it will visit at the end of the year, and preliminary orders amount to many lakhs of rupees.

Members of the mission explained at the conference that the development of India needed long-term planning and involved many branches of industrial activity. Many of the industries contemplated depended on the development of electricity. For instance, radio offered a tremendous field, and though there were already demonstration farms, they could do with multiplying at least one hundred times. Hundreds of young Indian students were ready to come to England as soon as transport was available and conditions were suitable for training in scientific and technological subjects.

In a joint statement the visitors expressed satisfaction that the Government of India was considering the possibility of opening on a permanent basis central scientific offices for mutual cooperation both in London and Washington, and they hoped that shortly it might be possible to have such an office also in Moscow. The war had made authorities in every country conscious of the value of scientific research. Though the expenditure from public funds on scientific research in India was now very meager, comprehensive plans for the establishment of well-equipped national research laboratories on various branches of pure and applied science, public health and agriculture were being prepared.

The members of the mission were entertained at a reception by the Royal Society at Burlington House. Sir Henry Dale, president of the society, received the guests, who included Mr. Attlee, Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, R. A. Butler, Minister of Education, and about two hundred scientists and representatives of the Dominions and allied nations.

THE INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGY AT ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

AN Institute of Geophysical Technology has been established at St. Louis University, as an autonomous school under the deanship of Dr. James B. Macelwane, S.J. It is said to constitute a distinct departure in the field of technological education; to be unique in plan and organization, and to fill a need that has been widely felt, particularly by the petroleum industry. Its curricula and objectives were planned in consultation with men distinguished in the geophysical profession.

The institute is organized on three distinct levels. The two years of the lower division are devoted to a single fundamental curriculum in the basic sciences and in engineering. In the upper division specialized curricula are offered leading to the bachelor's degree in the fields of petroleum geophysics, mining geophysics, seismological engineering, geological engineering, radio communications engineering, applied electronics and professional meteorology. On the graduate level the institute sponsors research and advanced study leading to the master's and doctor's degrees in these fields under the auspices of the Graduate School of the University.

Headquarters are established in two fireproof buildings at the geographical center of the City of St. Louis with unusually favorable transportation facilities leading to all parts of the metropolitan area.

The institute opened with a freshman registration of forty students and a sprinkling of upper-class men. Among the faculty so far appointed are the Rev. Dr. Victor J. Blum, S.J., assistant dean; the Rev. George J. Brunner, S.J.; the Rev. James I. Shannon, S.J.; the Rev. Martin G. Walasin, S.J.; and Drs. Victor T. Allen, Ross R. Heinrich, Edward J. Walter, Alfred H. Weber and Miss Florence Robertson.

It is planned to work in close cooperation with industry both in the development of outstanding personnel and in the solution of research problems which transcend the scope and scientific facilities of company laboratories.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

IT is planned to establish a new department of geology and paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, similar in scope and organization to the departments of geology maintained by colleges and universities.

Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, curator of fossil mammals and for the past seventeen years a member of the paleontological staff, has been appointed chair-