

in this country to the detection of Ranikhet disease in Fowls and the treatment of *Piroplasma gibsoni* in dogs and *P. bovis* in cattle.

His greatest achievement in Science, however, is his work on Rinderpest in cattle and its control. The first two progress reports on this work which appeared in scientific journals were well received by Veterinary workers all over the world and the third and final report which was almost ready for publication, at about the time of his death, will, it is hoped, be published in due course.

Personally Major Stirling was a most amiable man and made many friends amongst Indians. He was further able to induce a great deal of his enthusiasm for work amongst his co-workers and subordinates and to further this object, founded the C.P. Veterinary Association with its own *Quarterly Journal*. The latter had been the means of stimulating the subordinate Veterinary workers into expressing in accurate language the results of their observations of obscure diseases in the field. His energy for work was unbounded and he hardly restricted himself to the prescribed hours for office work. His end was very unexpected. To Mrs. Stirling who was on a holiday in England when the sad event took place and who was all through the late Major's career more than a helpmate to him and to mother Mrs. Stirling, we offer our sincerest condolences.

R. V. P.

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Provash Chandra Basu.

THE sudden death of Mr. Provash Chandra Basu, M.B., M.Sc., P.R.S., at the early age of 31 years on Friday, the 6th of September, has cut off a brilliant career at its very outset. Mr. Basu was a very distinguished student, and carried on his studies simultaneously in the Medical College whence he obtained the M.B. degree, and in Anthropology in the Calcutta University for which he was awarded the M.Sc. degree and later the greatly coveted Premchand Roychand Research Studentship. Both in the University and in the Medical College his career was exceptionally brilliant and he was awarded a number of scholarships, medals and prizes. Later, he was also selected by the Government of Bengal for a research scholarship for anthropological and ethnological studies; during the period of this studentship he carried out his work in the Anthropological section of the Indian Museum under the supervision of Dr. B. S. Guha. He was then appointed a research scholar of the

Bose Institute, Calcutta and was attached to this institution till his sudden death.

Mr. Basu, as a result of his medical education, was specially suited for detailed anthropological studies and published several papers of importance in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* and in the *Transactions of the Bose Research Institute*, Calcutta. He also collaborated with Dr. B. S. Guha of the Zoological Survey of India in a publication in the *Anthropological Bulletins* issued by the Department, on the human relics recovered from the Naga Hills by the Expedition which was sent in 1926-27 for the abolition of human sacrifice. Special attention may be directed to his work on the Bhuiyas of Maurbhanj, the Racial affinities of the Mundas, and the so-called Pre-Dravidian tribes of India, while his studies on the Anthropological Measurements of the Mundas and Oraons also deserve special mention. In addition, he carried out detailed studies on Burmese crania and collaborated with Dr. Guha in his studies on the pre-historic human remains excavated at Mohenjodaro.

Mr. Basu's early death has unfortunately resulted in leaving his anthropological studies incomplete, but it is hoped that the work which he had so well started at the Bose Institute will be continued.

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Edgar Thurston.

WE regret to record the death early in October when about eighty years old, of Mr. Edgar Thurston, well known as Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum for about twenty-five years, and as the author of *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, the seven volumes of which, appearing in 1909, laid the foundations of ethnological research in South India.

Thurston was born in 1855 and educated at Eton and in the medical school of King's College, London. He was for some time in charge of the museum of that college, and came to India to take charge of the Madras Museum in October 1885 as its first full-time Superintendent. He seems to have found this Museum in a somewhat chaotic condition, without any very definite policy or aims, a state of affairs which he at once set himself to rectify. For we read in his first Annual Report, "It is wholly beyond the power or scope of a presidential museum to rival the great national museums in the possession of representative collections from different quarters of the globe, and I have

determined to devote my entire attention to the natural history, arts, ethnology, manufactures and raw products of Southern India, accepting only such specimens from other regions as may be sent as donations from time to time, and keeping them entirely apart from the main collections. The necessity for such a course is best illustrated by reference to the geological collections which, while abounding in a chaos of purchased and exchanged specimens of European fossils, is markedly deficient in specimens from the rich fossiliferous beds of the cretaceous system of Southern India." The policy which he thus established proved to be a sound one and, having been steadily pursued ever since, has resulted in the formation of the valuable South Indian collections for which the Museum is now known.

His wide interests and knowledge are indicated by the variety of subjects on which he wrote. These include coins, South Indian batrachians, fisheries and meteorites, as well as a number of papers on Anthropology; and under his guidance all sections of the Museum underwent great development, and the Connemara Public Library

was founded with the Museum Library as its nucleus.

From September 1891 to November 1893, he officiated as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India in Calcutta. After his return to Madras he was appointed Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy at the Medical College for the year 1895-96, in addition to his permanent appointment. In 1901 he was similarly appointed Superintendent of the Ethnographic Survey of the Madras Presidency, which post he held till its termination in 1909. He finally retired in July 1910, but was absent on leave for some time prior to this.

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Henry Fairfield Osborn.

WE regret to announce the death, at the age of 78, of Henry Fairfield Osborn, the eminent Palæontologist, well known for numerous publications, among which may be mentioned, "The Age of Mammals" (1911), "Huxley and Education" (1920), "Men of the Old Stone Age" (1915), "Origin and Evolution of Life" (1917).

## Industrial Outlook.

Some Lines of Development of the Indian Paint Industry.

By N. Srinivasan, M.A.,

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THERE can be no doubt that the production of paint materials is a promising branch of Indian Industry. Its rise has been rather late; barely three decades have passed since it was initiated in the country. The first need of the industry in which practice has out-stripped theory, was a human one: experienced technicians. The second was special plant and machinery which constitute an important element in its establishment. These could not be met.

The advantages possessed by the Indian Industry, however, are many and obvious. It is well supplied with raw materials. It can depend on a large domestic market. Indian manufacturers could experiment under actual conditions to which they can adapt their processes. The creation of confidence in Indian manufactures, noticeable in recent times, is no small comfort to the industry. The Paint trade thus offers a great field of interesting possibilities for

future accomplishment. It is true that, like many others, it has been through the trough of depression. But we are told there are indications of a return to a better trade. The new trend of industrial policy of the government is another healthy sign. The importance of technical research as a necessary aid to industrial progress has been realised since the days of the Holland Commission. The co-ordination of efforts in this direction under a unified control has also been very recently secured. With the establishment of a Central Industrial Research and Intelligence Bureau, might be said to begin a new chapter in Indian industrial development.

It may therefore be pertinent to take stock of what progress has been achieved in this particular branch; and indicate or reiterate those future lines of development which might yield to immediate enterprise and research. A detailed review of the