

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.

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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