

their case the vibrations were probably more complicated than in the chimneys, through their being attached to the body of the church in each case, and also owing to their conical shape.

Falls of isolated objects, unconnected with any building, from which the direction of the shock might be ascertained, are exceedingly rare. Only two of the monuments in the old cemetery were affected, but both of these give the same direction, viz. approximately N. 30° E., S. 30° W., the fall being in each case towards the S.W. One of these monuments is an obelisk over the tomb of Sir William Jones, the founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The building of this Society has suffered severely, being cracked in every direction.

It is too soon as yet to speak with certainty of the extent of the earthquake, or of the causes which led to it. So far as present reports go, the province of Assam has suffered most damage, and it is possible that the cause of the earthquake will be found in some movement

PAUL SCHÜTZENBERGER.

PAUL SCHÜTZENBERGER was born at Strassburg, and died at Paris on June 28, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven. He first studied medicine at the University of Strassburg, graduating in 1855 with a thesis entitled "Du Système Osseux." Subsequently, however, he devoted himself to chemistry, occupying successively the posts of Préparateur in the chemical laboratory of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Strassburg, Professor at the Mülhausen High School, Assistant-Director of the chemical laboratory of the Sorbonne, and Head of the chemical department of the Collège de France, where, since 1876, he has occupied the chair of Chemistry. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1888 he was elected to fill the place rendered vacant by the death of Débray in the Paris Academy of Sciences.

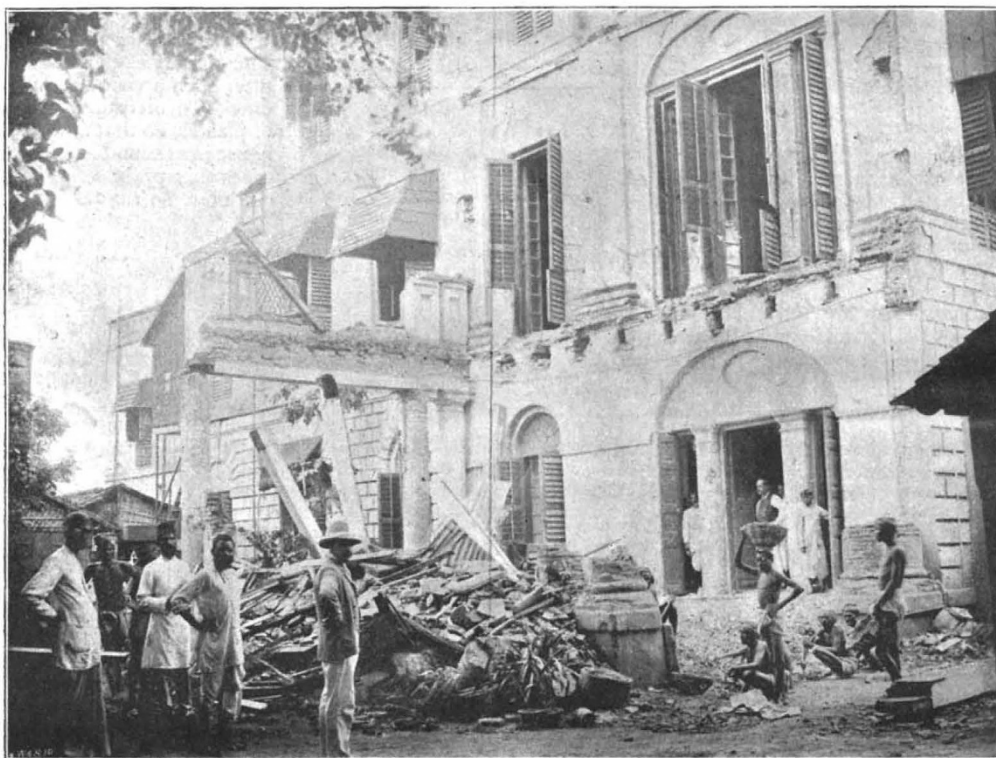


FIG. 1.—Calcutta Earthquake, June 12. Messrs. Traill and Co.'s Office, British Indian Street. A Verandah, with portico beneath it supported on pillars in front of the building, has been entirely destroyed.

either along the line of dislocation which separates the Himalayas from the Assam valley, or that which runs along the south flank of the Assam range, at the northern edge of the plains of Sylhet and Cachur.

It is unfortunate that Calcutta does not possess a single seismograph of modern construction. Without one of these it is hopeless to expect to obtain perfectly accurate details, as to time, duration, force, &c., so necessary for a full discussion of the subject.

I enclose two photographs [one is reproduced in Fig. 1] taken immediately after the earthquake, which show the kind of damage that has been caused by it. The vibration of the walls loosened the ends of the beams carrying the massive roofs, which then crushed down, carrying the lower floors with them, the outer walls being usually left standing, but badly fissured. T. D. LA TOUCHE.

Much of his work exhibits the influence of his earlier medical training: for example, his "Chimie Appliquée à la physiologie animale et au diagnostic médical," published in 1864, his work on fermentation (1875), and his well-known researches on the chemical nature of the albuminoids and of the vegetable alkaloids. He also devoted much attention to the chemistry of colouring matters and of their applications, in which branch of science he was one of the first authorities. His book entitled "Des Matières Colorantes," first published in 1866, is, perhaps, his best-known work. He did not confine himself, however, exclusively to organic chemistry, his name being honourably known in inorganic chemistry in connection with the discovery of hypsulphurous acid.

T. E.