

GEOLOGISTS will regret to learn that DR. WHEELTON HIND died on June 21. Dr. Hind was born at Roxeth, near Harrow, in 1860, and graduated in medicine and surgery in the University of London, also gaining the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. He began practice at Stoke-on-Trent more than thirty years ago, and soon occupied a prominent place among the surgeons of North Staffordshire. His recreation from the first was field-geology, which suited both his athletic activity and his eagerness for purely scientific work. His early studies coincided with the movement initiated by Lapworth and others for the more exact correlation of stratified rocks by a very detailed study of their contained fossils; and Dr. Hind proceeded to apply this new method of "zoning," as it was termed, to the Carboniferous rocks of the neighbourhood in which he resided. His success in discovering the regular order in which the different assemblages of fossils occurred in Staffordshire and Derbyshire gradually led him further afield. He co-operated with members of the Geological Survey, and after extended researches in Lancashire and Yorkshire he joined Mr. J. Allen Howe in 1901 in contributing to the Geological Society of London a fundamentally important memoir on the classification of the Lower Carboniferous rocks of north-central England. Dr. Hind also recognised that, for the purposes of the stratigraphical geologist, the species of Carboniferous Mollusca needed more exact definition than had previously been attempted, and he devoted much labour to adding two finely illustrated monographs on the subject to the series published by the Palæontographical Society. Some of the molluscs proved to be of value for recognising the various seams of coal in the Staffordshire coalfield, and in 1903 Dr. Hind and Mr. J. T. Stobbs prepared an illustrated wall-chart of them for the use of the practical miner. On the outbreak of war in 1914 Dr. Hind joined the Army as a gunner, and took part in some engagements in France; but he was afterwards employed as surgeon, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He received the Lyell medal from the Geological Society of London in 1917.

THE death, at the age of seventy-eight, of MR. JAMES KENNEDY is a serious loss to Oriental studies. The son of an Indian missionary, Mr. Kennedy was employed in the Civil Service of India from 1863 to 1900. After his retirement he was a leading figure in the Royal Asiatic Society, serving as treasurer until illness compelled his resignation, and winning the respect of his colleagues by his learning, business capacity, and kindness of nature. He was one of those patient workers who are always collecting materials, hoping for new light on difficult problems, and thus he failed to accomplish his projected task, a history of the relations of Indian culture with those of Nearer Asia. He contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society several valuable monographs, the most important being devoted to the

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early trade intercourse of Babylonia with India, the cults of Krishna, and the Aryans, the last published only a few months before his death. Though some of his ingenious speculations failed to meet with general acceptance, it is much to be regretted that he failed to accomplish the work to which his life was devoted.

LAST week there died in Paris, in his eighty-second year, M. ADOLPHE CARNOT, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Legion of Honour. M. Carnot was the grandson of M. Lazare Carnot and the son of M. Hippolyte Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction in the Provisional Government of 1848. President Sadi Carnot was his elder brother. For many years M. A. Carnot held a professorship at the Ecole Supérieure des Mines, and was afterwards its honorary director. He was also Inspector-General of Mines in France.

M. Carnot's scientific reputation rests chiefly on his contributions to analytical methods, and his treatise on the analysis of mineral substances is the standard French work on this subject. It comprises a detailed account of the occurrence, properties, reactions, methods of separation, and analysis of all the metals, including the rare metals, which are very fully described. The information given with reference to the rare metals is based largely on his own original work. He was a frequent contributor to the *Annales des Mines*, and published papers on methods of determining phosphorus, silicon, potassium, iodine, chlorine, bromine, vanadium, molybdenum, chromium, etc. In 1900 there appeared his important joint paper with Goutal on the verification of compounds existing in iron and steel by using reagents with which to dissolve out certain of the constituents. This paper is one of the best that have appeared on this subject.

WE regret to have to record the death of MR. HAMMERSLEY HEENAN, which took place on June 17. Mr. Heenan was born in 1847, and had been a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers since 1875, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers since 1876. An account of his career appears in *Engineering* for June 25. At seventeen years of age he went to India and spent about fifteen years in the Public Works Department. Mr. Heenan returned to England in 1880 and founded the firm of Heenan and Froude, Ltd., of which he was chairman and managing director until his retirement two years ago. The firm is principally engaged on bridges and structural work generally. Among its undertakings is the Blackpool Tower. During the war Mr. Heenan rendered great service both in his personal capacity and in applying the resources of his works to the manufacture of munitions.

THE death is announced of DR. J. H. HYSLOP, the founder of the American Society of Psychological Research.