

the finest private collections in Great Britain, and had he been able to carry out the extensions which he had planned before the outbreak of the War, would probably have been one of the most attractive exhibitions of big game in the world.

For nearly forty years Powell-Cotton was engaged almost continuously in conducting big-game hunting and collecting expeditions. Among the earliest scenes of his activities was Western Tibet, where he travelled on three occasions. In Africa there was scarcely a remote, and in his earlier days little-known, part of the continent which he had not visited. He crossed Somaliland; and in a journey from Mombasa to the White Nile passed by way of Mount Kenya and Mount Elgon, and Turkana and Latuka, when these regions were indeed strange lands. Lake Enclave and Lake Edward were reached through the Ituri forest, and the Cameroons were visited three times; while Tanganyika, Southern Angola and South-West Africa were some only of the scenes of his exploits.

Powell-Cotton's interests were not merely those of a big-game hunter. He was also keenly interested in zoological and anthropological science. In zoology many new species have been associated with his name; and his collections exhibited in the public and private galleries of his museum at Birchington were readily placed at the disposal of students of zoological and ethnographical science. In anthropology, as was shown in his communications to the proceedings of the Royal Anthropological Institute, a profound sympathy with the point of view of the black man did much to compensate by accuracy of observation and understanding for a lack of systematic training. He was deeply interested in primitive arts and crafts and had brought together long series from almost every part of Africa, as well as from Tibet. At the same time he was a generous donor to the collections of the Ethnographical Department of the British Museum. In addition to communications in scientific periodicals, Powell-Cotton was the author of "A Sporting Trip through Abyssinia" and "In Unknown Africa".

CAPTAIN GUY DOLLMAN writes: "I have been a frequent visitor to the Powell-Cotton Museum during the last twenty or thirty years and have witnessed its growth and expansion from a comparatively small collection to the finest private museum in Great Britain; in fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this museum is one of the foremost private museums in the world.

"Powell-Cotton specialized in presenting geographical groups of animals in his exhibition galleries and nearly all the specimens exhibited were close on record examples. With the exception of some specimens shot by Mrs. Powell-Cotton and others by the Misses Powell-Cotton, all the exhibits were personally collected by the Major. In the central gallery there is a magnificent group of African game animals, including the largest elephant which has ever been brought out of Africa, and the collection of elephant tusks contains some of the finest of specimens.

"Recently some new groups have been arranged in new galleries and some of these show a gradual transition from marshy surroundings to desert and mountainous environment. Here we have exhibited some of the Nyalas shot during Major Powell-Cotton's fairly recent expedition in south-east Africa. Among the desert animals is the new wild ass collected by Miss Diana Powell-Cotton, to which I gave her name when describing it. In the mountainous series are shown Barbary sheep and African ibex. There are also cases containing a fine group of Asiatic ibex, sheep and goats and others are filled with collections of apes and monkeys, the Cameroon gorilla group being especially noteworthy.

"In addition to the natural history specimens exhibited there is also a very extensive collection of ethnographical material, and quite apart from the exhibition branch of the museum there is a very large study collection which is available to students from all over the world. This has been consulted on many occasions by the principal mammalogists throughout Europe and America, and resulting from the work of these experts the Powell-Cotton Museum is extremely rich in type specimens.

"Of recent years the museum at Quex has become more and more a family affair. The Misses Powell-Cotton, in addition to accompanying their father on some of his trips to the Red Sea Province and Zululand, have also undertaken expeditions of their own into Angola, where considerable additions to the museum were obtained. Powell-Cotton's last two expeditions were to South-West Africa and Tanganyika Territory; on the former trip he was accompanied by his son, and on the latter expedition Mrs. Powell-Cotton did much of the shooting."

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. W. C. Burnet, secretary to the Delegates of the Local Examinations, University of Oxford, on August 3, aged sixty-three.

Dr. R. Hanitsch, director of the Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore during 1895-1919, on August 11, aged seventy-nine.

Mr. A. H. Howell, senior biologist of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, an authority on the geographical distribution of mammals and birds, on July 10, aged sixty-eight.

Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., F.B.A., permanent secretary of the Scottish Education Department during 1922-28, an authority on numismatics and the history of Roman Britain, on August 9, aged seventy-eight.

Sir Daniel Thomas, known for his sociological, educational and antiquarian work in Wales, also for his work in the foundation of the National Library and the National Museum of Wales, on August 8, aged seventy-six.

Prof. N. T. M. Wilsmore, professor of chemistry in the University of Western Australia during 1913-37, formerly assistant professor in University College, London, on June 12, aged seventy-two.