

in Australia was paid by the late Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, who said: "No one in Australia since the time of Robert Etheridge, Jnr., has more enriched our knowledge of the past forms of life in Australia than has this worker, whose ability is matched to a marvellous industry".

Chapman was personally a charming companion and loyal friend. He was ever willing to give those who sought his aid the benefit of his wide knowledge and great experience. Blessed with an even temperament, he had an old-world courtesy which never deserted him. His wide circle of correspondents throughout the world particularly will regret his passing.

W. J. PARR.

Mr. Arthur Earland supplements this account as follows:

Of recent years, much of Chapman's work on the Foraminifera was done in collaboration with Mr. W. J. Parr, including "A Classification of the Foraminifera", published in 1936, which is probably the best and most natural of the many efforts to deal with this difficult subject. They were also jointly responsible for the long-delayed report on the Foraminifera of the Australasian Antarctic (Mawson) Expedition of 1911-14, published in 1937.

Mr. C. B. Rickett

C. B. RICKETT, who died on April 8 at the age of ninety-two, was the last of a triumvirate of British ornithologists who did so much for the study of Chinese ornithology at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries.

Charles Boughiey Rickett was born in Hong Kong on December 10, 1851, and was the son of John Rickett, who was in the service of the East India Company. At an early age he joined the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and after serving in branches in India, Japan and Java, was appointed agent at Penang in 1885, and five years later was transferred to Foochow. He had been collecting birds while in the Straits, but he did

not take this up seriously until he arrived at Foochow. J. D. La Touche had already written about the birds of that area, but Rickett, after four years work, was able to add much additional information.

The two ornithologists became great friends and wrote more than one joint paper. Through La Touche, Rickett came to know F. W. Styan, who was engaged in the tea trade and an authority on the birds found in the Yangtse Valley. The three carried out a joint trip to the hills north of Foochow which resulted in several interesting discoveries; later they combined to send Chinese collectors to less accessible parts of China—with valuable results.

Rickett was a good field observer, and his papers contained many interesting notes. His collections, amounting to some four thousand skins and a thousand eggs, and a considerable number of mammals, were presented to the British Museum. After his retirement he lived in England and finally settled in Reading. He was a very regular attendant at the monthly meetings of the British Ornithologists' Club up to his eightieth year, and was one of the best known and popular members.

N. B. KINNEAR.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Wilhelm von Mollendorf, professor of anatomy and director of the Anatomical Institute at the University of Zurich, aged fifty-seven.

Dr. Daniel M. Molloy, field director in Central America for the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, on January 29, aged sixty-one.

Mr. J. R. Norman, deputy keeper in the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), an authority on fishes, on May 26, aged forty-five.

Prof. S. Oberndorfer, director of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology and of the Cancer Institute of Istamboul University, on March 1.

Prof. Wolfgang Ostwald, professor of colloid chemistry in the University of Leipzig, aged sixty.

Sir Herbert Thompson, Bart., the well-known Coptic scholar, on May 26, aged eighty-four.

NEWS and VIEWS

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions

SOME problems likely to face the technical colleges as a result of the application of the 1944 Education Bill formed the main theme of Mr. H. Wragg's presidential address to the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions at the thirty-fifth annual conference. After indicating the needs of democracy for a knowledgeable and discerning electorate and ability "to create and develop ideas which will ameliorate the life of the community", Mr. Wragg surveyed the deficiencies of past educational legislation in so far as it touched the technical field, and welcomed the recognition given to the present junior technical schools by their being placed on the same footing as the grammar and modern schools. He directed attention to the problems involved in providing more school buildings and additional teachers to meet the expanding situation. The erection of new buildings takes considerable time but "time and cost of manufacture and erection are greatly reduced

when many things of the same pattern are required". Mr. Wragg felt that teachers of building would find in this problem great scope for their energies. Already new junior technical schools of building have been opened. As to teachers, the vast number required (estimated at 50,000-100,000) "can only be secured if the profession is attractive to new entrants"; and revised salary scales are now under discussion (see also p. 663 of this issue). The need for close co-operation of technical colleges in compulsory part-time education from fifteen to eighteen was indicated, and the hope expressed that part-time day release would extend (voluntarily) until the age of twenty-one. Opportunities should be seized for expanding full-time courses for suitable students. The new Bill gives unsurpassed opportunities for local education authorities to erect "an all-embracing educational structure on the firm broad basis of primary and secondary education for all", with towers corresponding respectively to the universities and the technical, commercial and art colleges.