

do not know the priorities they are entitled to. They should be able to serve 131 gm. protein a day, of which 78 gm. could be animal protein. Hospitals often underdraw their rations of meat, dried eggs and milk.

The general impression produced by all the discussions was that though an enormous amount is known about the way people should be fed, there are not the trained personnel, equipment, or space to do the work adequately.

The Society passed a resolution, moved by Sir Joseph Barcroft, recommending that the Committee of the Society investigate the possibility of carrying out direct calorimetry experiments.

OBITUARIES

Mr. W. L. Sclater

WILLIAM LUTLEY SCLATER was born on September 23, 1863, and died through enemy action in June. He was the eldest son of Dr. P. L. Sclater and was educated at Winchester, and afterwards at Keble College, Oxford, where he studied under Moseley and Hickson, taking his M.A. with first-class honours in natural science in 1885. In the following year he worked under Ray Lankester in London, and also made a short collecting trip to British Guiana, whence he brought back live specimens of *Peripatus*.

In 1887 he acted as demonstrator to Sedgwick at Cambridge, and in August was appointed deputy superintendent in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. There he remained until 1891 and, in addition to other work, prepared Part 2 of the "Catalogue of Mammalia in the Museum", also lists of the birds' eggs, snakes and Batrachia. Towards the end of 1891 Sclater returned to England and joined the staff of Eton College as one of the science masters. In the latter part of 1895 he was appointed director of the South African Museum at Cape Town; but before proceeding there he married on February 1 Charlotte Seymour, daughter of W. P. Mellen of Colorado Springs. A new wing had just been completed for the South African Museum, and Sclater removed and rearranged the collections and also reorganized the staff. He widened the scope of the Museum and started the *Annals of the South African Museum*. The planning and publication of the "Fauna of South Africa" was principally due to Sclater, who acted as editor and wrote the two volumes on mammals. He was responsible for Vols. 3 and 4 of the birds after Dr. Stark's death in Lady-smith. This work, although now out of date, is still of value to the student of the South African fauna.

In 1906 Sclater and his wife returned to England via Mombasa, Victoria Nyanza, Khartoum and Cairo, which was quite an undertaking in those days. Shortly after his return Sclater was invited by his wife's uncle, General W. J. Palmer, to develop and enlarge the museum recently established in connexion with Colorado College. After General Palmer died in 1909 Sclater gave up his post and returned to London, where he took up residence at 10 Sloane Court, and began his long connexion with the Bird Room of the British Museum. Besides continuing his studies on African birds and publishing important papers he became the recorder for the section of Aves of the *Zoological Record*. This he continued to the time of his death, and at different times was responsible for other sections, including Mam-

malia and Crustacea. From 1921 until 1937 he was general editor and introduced many important changes into the arrangement of the *Record*. In 1912 he published a "History of the Birds of Colorado".

After the retirement of Mr. Ogilvie Grant in 1918, Sclater was entrusted with the temporary care of the ornithological collections in the British Museum up to the appointment of Dr. P. R. Lowe in 1919. During that time he rearranged part of the collection and prepared a manuscript "Catalogue of the Birds of Prey".

The Sclaters travelled much on the Continent and in North Africa and in 1919 made a trip round the world, including visits to many of the principal museums in the United States, where they renewed many old friendships. On their return Sclater commenced his great work, the "Systema Avium Æthiopicarum", which was published in 1924. This book is indispensable to all students of African birds. He also edited from Sir Frederick Jackson's manuscript "The Birds of Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate" (1938).

Sclater succeeded his father as editor of the *Ibis* in 1913, and for seventeen years held that office. He was president of the British Ornithologists' Union from 1928 until 1933, and in 1930 was presented with the Salvin-Godman Gold Medal for his services to ornithology.

In addition to birds Sclater had many other interests, including family history, publishing in 1922 a delightful volume of an ancestress Eliza Draper, better known as 'Strene's Eliza'. At the time of his death he was honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and had held that office since 1931. Owing to his long connexion with the *Zoological Record*, Sclater had a very wide knowledge of literature, which he readily placed at the disposal of others. This knowledge was not confined to modern works, for he was a recognized authority on the older writers. He was a great walker, and few knew the country around London better than he.

His death is a great loss to his many friends, and in the Museum we will miss seeing that tall, slightly stooping figure walking through the galleries on his way to and from the Bird Room.

N. B. KINNEAR.

Dr. I. Markovič

IT has recently been learned that Dr. Ivan Markovič, a former Czechoslovak Minister of Education and sometime editor of the Bratislava literary and scientific periodical, *Prudy*, died in a German concentration camp some months ago. Markovič was born at Myjava in Slovakia in 1888 and was in Russia at the outbreak of the War of 1914-18. He eventually became a member of the Czechoslovak National Council and held various diplomatic and Government posts after the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Carl Jakobj, emeritus professor of pharmacology at Tübingen, aged eighty-seven.

Dr. L. E. Shore, O.B.E., formerly lecturer in physiology and junior bursar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on July 27, aged eighty-one.

Dr. J. N. Sugden, senior lecturer in inorganic chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, in July, by enemy action.