

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOHN MURDOCH, who died October 8, 1925, was one of the group of eighty-seven persons elected to Associate Membership in the American Ornithologists' Union at its first meeting at New York in 1883. He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 9, 1852, but spent much of his younger days in Massachusetts, graduating from Harvard College in 1873, and receiving the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1876. It was in these earlier years that his interest in natural history began to develop, and he himself was wont to recall the eagerness with which as a lad he began the study of birds under the inspiration of the late W. E. D. Scott, whose devoted follower he became on many excursions in the vicinity of Cambridge for collecting and observing birds. While at college he availed himself gladly of the courses given in natural science and after graduation began his career as a teacher; first, as science teacher at the Chelsea, Mass., high school, 1877-78; then as private tutor at Peekskill, N. Y., 1878-80; and finally as acting professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin, 1880-81. The great event in his scientific career came in 1881, when he accompanied, as naturalist, the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska. For nearly two full years (to 1883) he was stationed at this northerly point, working enthusiastically to learn everything possible not only as to birds and mammals, but also concerning the invertebrates, botany, meteorology and ethnology of these regions. The able and valuable assistance he rendered is acknowledged by the leader of the expedition, and his published report of over one hundred quarto pages contains much of permanent value. Perhaps the most interesting of his observations relate to Ross's Rosy Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), at that time an almost unknown Arctic species, to whose life history he was able to contribute much new information.

In the year following his return from this expedition he was married on July 23, 1884, to Abby De Forest Stuart, of Highland Park, Illinois. Two years later, in 1886, he became assistant librarian at the U. S. National Museum, and from 1887 to 1892 he was librarian at the Smithsonian Institution, after which he returned to Massachusetts and in 1896 became assistant in the cataloguing department of the Boston Public Library with which, until the time of his death, he was continuously associated.

His ornithological publications are few, and except for several briefer notices, consist chiefly in his Point Barrow report and a later historical account of Ross's Rosy Gull. He made a number of other shorter contributions, however, particularly in regard to the ethnology and linguistics of the Eskimo, an interest no doubt first aroused through his Alaskan experience. In 1903 he was elected to the class of Members of the American Ornithologists' Union and for many years was a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. A keen fisherman and sportsman in the best sense of the word, his delight in later life was to spend his summer vacations

on Cape Cod, with his family, in the enjoyment of out-of-door pastimes. Of a quiet and scholarly nature, he was also genial and enthusiastic, and in spite of the limitations imposed by the nature of his work, ever maintained the keen interest in natural history that from the beginning marked him as a naturalist born.—GLOVER M. ALLEN.

PROF. HERMAN SCHALOW, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1911, died in Berlin, Dec. 9, 1925. Previous to his election as an Honorary Fellow he had been a Corresponding Fellow since 1884, having been one of the first foreign members elected after the organization of the Union.

He was born in Berlin, Jan. 17, 1852, and at an early age began to exhibit the traits of collector, historian, and naturalist, which characterized his later life. At 14 he was collecting natural history objects, pictures, autographs, and natural history facts and was reading Von Tschudi's 'Travels in Peru,' at 17 he began his observations on birds, at 19 he entered the bank of Paul Gravenstein & Co., and at 20 was elected a member of the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft, in the activities of which he took a prominent part and served with distinction until his death.

Schalow's first scientific publication, a review of the genus *Otomela* appeared in 1875 and was followed by 'Zur Ornithologie Persiens' in 1876, 'Tagebuchnotizen aus Italien' in 1877, a revision of *Collurio* in 1878, and 'Biographical Notices of Ornithologists of the Present Time.' This last contribution, prepared jointly with Dr. Anton Reichenow, was one of his most valuable publications and comprised a number of brief sketches arranged alphabetically, which appeared in two series in the 'Ornithologisches Centralblatt' in 1878-79 and 1881. When it is recalled that nearly all of Schalow's scientific work was done in the intervals of the busy life of a business man and banker, the amount which he accomplished was remarkable. His observations in the field were based mainly on brief trips in Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, but he improved every opportunity to study birds of other countries in the museum and in zoological gardens. He published reports on the Musophagidae in 1886, and on the collections made by Richard Böhm in East Africa in 1883, Dr. Vanhöffen in Greenland in 1895, Dr. Plate in Chile and Patagonia in 1898, Dr. Holderer in 1901, and Dr. Merzbacher in Central Asia in 1908. Even more important were his bibliographical contributions, including lists of the publications of Anton Reichenow from 1869 to 1896, and of Jean Cabanis from 1845 to 1892, which appeared in 1906, and his ornithological bibliographies of Central Asia, of the Atlas Region, and of Mark Brandenburg which appeared respectively in 1901, 1906 and 1919. In addition to his biographical accounts of ornithologists and his history of the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft should be mentioned his two comprehensive monographs 'Die Vögel der Arktis,' 1904, and Beiträge zur Vogelfauna der Mark Brandenburg, 1919. He contributed to the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' the 'Ornithologisches Centralblatt,' the 'Cen-

tralblatt für Deutschlands,' the 'Zoologische Garten,' the 'Ibis,' and other publications.

Schalow's life is an inspiring record of effective scientific work and a remarkable illustration of what can be accomplished even amid exacting business duties. An interesting account of his activities, by Dr. Erwin Stresemann, accompanied by two portraits, may be found in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for January, 1926.—T. S. P.

DR. FRANK EVERS BEDDARD, a Corresponding Fellow of the Union since 1917, died at his residence in West Hampstead, England, July 14, 1925, a few weeks after his 67th birthday.

He was born at Dudley, England, June 19, 1858, and was the son of John Beddard, a prosperous manufacturer. His education was received at Harrow and at New College, Oxford, where he was a student under Prof. George Rolleston. For two years, from 1882 to 1884, he was engaged in working up the collections of the Challenger Expedition, made under the direction of Sir John Murray. In 1884 he received an appointment as Prosector of the Zoological Society of London, a post which he held until 1915. During these years he published a series of papers on the anatomy of birds and other vertebrates and proved a worthy successor of Garrod and Forbes, who had formerly held the same post. He soon became the leading English authority on the anatomy of birds, and in 1898 published 'The Structure and Classification of Birds,' a most useful epitome of existing knowledge of the subject.

Beddard was equally at home in the field of mammalogy and published the 'Book of Whales,' 1900, and the Cambridge Natural History volume on 'Mammalia,' 1902. He was also author of 'Animal Coloration,' 1892; 'Text Book of Zoogeography,' 1895; a 'Monograph of the Oligochaeta,' 1895, for which he received the gold medal of the Linnean Society; 'Elementary Practical Zoology,' 1898; a volume on earthworms and leeches in the Cambridge Natural History, 1901; 'Natural History in Zoological Gardens,' 1905; and 'Earthworms and Their Allies,' 1912. He also published papers on the anatomy of reptiles and on Isopod Crustacea, and edited 'The Collected Scientific Papers of W. A. Forbes,' 1885. Most of his papers appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' and in the 'Ibis.' Beddard was a member of the British Ornithologists' Union from 1884 to 1902, a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the degree of D.Sc. from Oxford in 1912.—T. S. P.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1884, died at his home in Windermere, England, Feb. 10, 1925, as a result of an accident with which he had met a few days before.

He was born at Whitmore Place, Old Trafford, Manchester, England, Feb. 16, 1843. He was the son of Robert Nicholson, a cotton merchant,

and Margaret Nicholson, daughter of Samuel Thornby of Liverpool. Young Nicholson was educated at Bowdon and after leaving school was employed for some years in the Manchester and Salford Bank, and later in his father's business. At an early age he developed an interest in zoology. In 1870, he was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, and three years later a Fellow of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. In the autumn of 1876 he accompanied Henry Seebohm and R. Bowdler Sharpe on a trip to Heligoland.

His first scientific paper, published at the age of 35, appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' and was devoted to the birds of the Abeokuta region now included in Southern Nigeria. During the next decade or more he published several papers in the 'Ibis' and the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society.' His principal work and the one by which he is remembered by most ornithologists is his translation of Sundevall's celebrated 'Tentamen,' or essay on the classification of birds, published in 1889, which originally appeared in Latin in 1872. (See review in 'The Auk,' 1891, p. 227.) Nicholson also contributed papers to the 'Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,' to H. A. Macpherson's 'Fauna of Lakeland,' and to the Victoria County History of Cumberland. His collection of birds is in the Manchester and Warrington Museums. About 1906 he retired from business and took up his residence at Windermere, in Westmorland, where he lived until his death.—T. S. P.

MICHAEL JOHN NICOLL, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1919, died in a nursing home at Leeds, England, October 31, 1925, after a serious operation. He was the son of Rev. Charles and Mrs. Nicoll of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and was born at Bepton Rectory, Midhurst, Sussex, England, September 29, 1880. His education was received at St. Leonards School and was followed by two years' training in agriculture. Following an introduction to Dr. P. L. Sclater, he worked for a while in the gardens and library of the Zoological Society of London. Through Dr. Sclater he met Lord Crawford with whom he made three long cruises as naturalist on Lord Crawford's Steam Yacht, the 'Valhalla,' in 1902-3 around Africa, in 1903-4 to the West Indies, and in 1905-6 around the world. The results of these cruises appeared in 1908 in a volume entitled 'Three Voyages of a Naturalist.'

In 1906, Nicoll received an appointment as Assistant Director of the Zoological Gardens at Giza, Egypt, where he remained for 17 years as assistant to Major S. S. Flower. During this time he brought together a collection of some 4000 specimens of Egyptian birds for the museum in Giza, collected notes for a work on the birds of Egypt, and in 1919 brought out his 'Handlist of the Birds of Egypt.' This work contains notes on 436 species, an increase of 84 over the number included in Shelley's 'Birds of Egypt' published in 1872. He also published several works on

bird protection and economic ornithology and was interested in reestablishing a colony of Herons in the Delta of the Nile.

In 1912, Nicoll married Miss Norris Lyon, in whose honor he named an Egyptian Warbler of the Fayum, *Sylvia norrisae*. In 1923, on the retirement of Major Flower, he was made Director of the Egyptian Zoological Service, but on account of ill health was compelled to return to England a year later, where he settled at Potman's Heath, Wittersham, Kent. Nicoll was elected a member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1922, and his zoological publications appeared chiefly in the 'Zoologist,' 'London Field,' 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,' 'The Ibis' and 'British Birds.'

He is said to have had a charming personality and through his sympathetic and happy temperament, easily won the affections of those who knew him intimately.—T. S. P.

HARRY KIRKE SWANN, of Thorncombe, New Barnet, Herts, England, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1919, died April 14, 1926, shortly after an operation. He had recently passed his 55th birthday, having been born March 18, 1871, at Malquoits, Ewhurst, Surrey, England. His education was received at the Roan School in Greenwich, and under private tutors. His interest in natural history was developed early, and at the age of 20 he visited Nova Scotia and eastern Canada.

In 1892, he founded the 'Naturalists' Journal' which he edited for two years. In 1893, he began the publication of a number of works which appeared at frequent intervals. In that year he published his 'Birds of London,' in 1895 the results of his visit to Canada in a brochure entitled 'Nature in Acadie,' and in 1896, a 'Concise Handbook of British Birds.'

In 1896 he also edited the fifth edition of Morris' 'History of British Birds,' reissued Seebohm's 'British Birds,' and with O. V. Aplin and others founded 'The Ornithologist,' the first popular British journal devoted to birds, which, however, continued only a year. During the next decade he was engaged in editing the 'Naturalist's Directory,' and in 1899 supervised the publication of W. J. C. Miller's 'Essays and Nature Studies.'

In later years he was interested in the book business, and after the war became one of the partners of the firm of Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., but in the meantime continued his publication at frequent intervals. In 1913, he brought out his 'Dictionary of English and Folk Names of British Birds,' in 1917, with W. H. Mullins, the 'Bibliography of British Ornithology,' which was supplemented in 1923 by a 'Chronological List of British Birds.' In 1919 he issued his 'Synoptical List of the Accipitres,' the second edition of which appeared in 1921. This was followed in 1924 by his 'Monograph of the Birds of Prey,' a quarto publication illustrated with colored plates by Grönvold to be completed in twelve parts, five of which had appeared at the time of his death. His last completed work

was a book of travel entitled 'Two Ornithologists on the Lower Danube,' containing the results of a trip made in April and May, 1925, which appeared in the autumn of the same year.

Swann visited America in 1921, and those who attended the A. O. U. Congress in Philadelphia in that year had the pleasure of meeting him. He was then engaged on the revision of his 'Synoptical List of the Accipitres.' He was a rapid worker and through his experience in publishing and in handling books was in a position to publish the results of his investigations with unusual facility. To American bird students he is probably best known by his excellent 'Handbook of British Birds,' his 'Bibliography of British Ornithology,' and his works on the birds of prey.—
T. S. P.

WILLIAM CHASE BRADBURY, an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1915, a Trustee, and the Honorary Curator of Oölogy of The Colorado Museum of Natural History, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, on October 3, 1925, in the 76th year of his life.¹ He was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, on February 1, 1849, and showed an early interest in oölogy although his active business career prevented extensive indulgence in this subject until his retirement, about 1912, or 1913. He moved to Colorado in the early seventies and for the next forty years was associated with the activities to which the West owes much of its romance and history. Cattle-ranching, freighting, railroad contracting, and irrigation projects were all successfully pursued. In 1872 he married Miss Hattie A. Howe, of Evans, Colorado, and soon after moved to Colorado Springs. He was responsible for the successful introduction in that region of the Scaled Quail (*Callipepla s. squamata*), a species that has since spread extensively through the Arkansas Valley. After retiring from business the appeal of his old hobby was again heeded and from that time until his last illness he was untiring in his efforts to build up a large collection of the eggs of North American birds.

The writer's personal contact with Mr. Bradbury was established early in 1913, at which time efforts were being made to prepare for installation as an exhibit, the remnant of the eggs from the old Edwin Carter collection. As many of the eggs were seriously damaged, some delicate repair work was necessary, in which Mr. Bradbury took much interest. His official connection with the museum was established about a year later and his interest in the activities of the institution was evidenced in many ways. It was under his patronage that the party, led by the writer, carried out the field work that resulted in the discovery of the nest and eggs of *Leucosticte australis* (Auk, 1916, pp. 41-42). Many other expeditions were made in search of other little-known species, in which his tireless energy usually brought success. In addition to eggs collected personally or under

¹ A memorial prepared by J. D. Figgins, with a portrait, appears in the Condor for March-April, 1926, pp. 74-76, from which certain facts have been taken.

his direction, he was always in the market for sets needed to round out certain series. In purchasing material he adhered strictly to scientific standards and would have nothing to do with eggs for which the data were at all in doubt. Probably the most notable of his single acquisitions was a fossil egg of *Aepyornis*, which was used to form the basic part of a striking exhibit. The last communication received from him by the writer was in the form of a photographic Christmas card showing this exhibit. The results of his observations formed the subject matter for a series of papers that appeared in 'The Condor' during the period from 1915 to 1919.

Masked under a somewhat austere cast of countenance lay the keen sense of humor that made him a delightful companion in the field, where he was always willing and eager to do his full share of the camp drudgery. Generosity was probably one of his most outstanding qualities, and during the period of his connection with the Colorado Museum he frequently made it possible to carry on desirable field work.

The collection of eggs on exhibition at the museum is probably one of the most attractive and useful oölogical exhibits in any American museum. It is of course but a small part of the total collection, the study portion being housed in specially equipped rooms in his own residence. This valuable part, together with his library, has been presented to the Colorado Museum by Mrs. Bradbury, thus without question carrying out his own wishes.—F. C. L.

MISS ADA BELLE COPELAND, an Associate of the Union since 1917, died August 7, 1925, at her home in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Miss Copeland was a real force in the life of her community, where she was for many years, a loved and successful teacher in the public schools. To her is given the enviable achievement of having her work count in the generations to come, not only because of her scholastic usefulness, but perhaps more so because she interested hundreds of growing receptive young minds in "nature," and the wild life about them, thus sharpening the keenness of their perceptions and the correctness of their observations. Her strong sense of duty made her an especially good bird worker because with it was coupled great enthusiasm for an out-of-doors life. Her knowledge of the birds in and about Grand Junction was large and of perennial growth, a knowledge she generously shared with others. Her usefulness as a member of this Union consisted not in published articles but rather in leading her flocks to see and love birds and all their ways.

One records her death with great regret, but there is the mitigation that such as she make for the betterment and progress of this none too good human world of ours.

Perhaps she wore herself out, but it were better, she believed, to wear out in a good cause than to rust out in uselessness.—W. H. Bergtold.

AFTER NEARLY 35 years of continuous activity and growth the Cooper Ornithological Club has felt the need of coalescing its rapidly increasing

membership and bringing into closer personal relationship its two divisions by inaugurating a series of annual meetings. The first of these was held in Los Angeles on April 8 to 10 inclusive, and its success both as to attendance and to the enthusiasm developed far exceeded the hopes and expectations of interested members. It was found impossible to crowd the program of over 40 papers into the five half-day sessions allotted, as the discussions proved general and lengthy, and as a consequence future meetings will doubtless find it necessary to adopt the A. O. U. plan of holding concurrent sessions devoted to different classes of papers. Through the courtesy and personal interest of Director William Allanson Bryan the facilities of the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, were placed at the disposal of the Club for its meeting, and all sessions save the one devoted to motion pictures, were held in the museum building. The pictures were shown in the State Building nearby on the park grounds.

Emulating the worthy precedent established by the American Ornithologists' Union the Arrangements Committee invited the entire group of American bird artists to send examples of their work for the first time to the Pacific Coast, with the result that a surpassing exhibition was assembled. The collection of nearly 300 pieces occupied three large art galleries in the new wing of the Los Angeles Museum where it attracted so wide a public interest that it was found necessary to hold the pictures over a month longer than was intended. A 46-page catalog of the show was issued containing brief biographical sketches of the 27 artists represented and 16 full page reproductions of paintings on display. Aside from a few pictures by the foremost American bird artists done especially for this exhibition, the outstanding feature, from the standpoint of the ornithologist, was a collection of personalia loaned by Mr. Robert Ridgway. This display of drawings, paintings and documents was the source of much enthusiastic comment, and was the constant focal point of groups of deeply interested visitors. It is understood that a forthcoming issue of 'The Condor' will contain a detailed account of the entire exhibition.

The social features included a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Bishop, and a like gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dickey, both residents of Pasadena. Mr. Dickey also entertained the Board of Governors at their special meeting with an informal garden dinner where a mysterious publication called 'The Buzzard' made its appearance.

The Second Annual Meeting will be held in Berkeley next spring at a date to be announced later by the Northern Division.

MR. JOSEPH DIXON, in the interests of Mr. John E. Thayer and of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, is carrying on field work throughout the summer in the Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. Word comes from him that he has been so fortunate as to find the eggs of the Surf-bird, a feat that has long baffled the efforts of oölogists.

MESSRS. H. F. & G. Witherby will publish in the early autumn a work by Dr. Hopkinson, M. B. O. U., entitled 'Record of Birds Bred in Captivity,' at which he has been working during his leaves from service in West Africa.

The work records the successful breeding of more than 800 species of birds and about the same number of hybrids.

A FEATURE of the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History on May 5, was an exhibition of the 33 original water colors painted by Louis Agassiz Fuertes for Volume I of Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States.' The Society has received these noteworthy paintings as a permanent loan from the State of Massachusetts, through the kindness of Governor Fuller and Commissioner of Agriculture Gilbert. After the two remaining volumes of Forbush's work have been published, the rest of the paintings in this series (making a total of about 100) will be placed in the Society's care for exhibition and preservation.

At the same meeting of the Society the annual Walker Prize in Natural History was awarded to Mr. Ernest G. Holt, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a paper entitled "On the Status of *Ardea occidentalis* Audubon and *Ardea wurdemanni* Baird." This year's prize was offered for the best memoir submitted on any subject in the field of ornithology.

THE Forty-fourth Stated Meeting of the A. O. U. will convene in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on October 11, 1926 for the business session, with the open scientific sessions following, October 12-14. Headquarters will be at the Chateau Laurier. This will be the first meeting in the history of the Union to be held outside the United States and all of our members should unite in making it a notable one. Ottawa is easily reached by rail and there are no difficulties whatever attendant upon crossing the border. We trust that as many as possible, will plan to avail themselves of this opportunity to accept the hospitality of the Canadian Government and the Canadian ornithologists.

Information may be obtained at any time from Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Secretary of the local committee.

At our request he has furnished the following tentative program:

Monday, October 11, meeting of Fellows and Members.

Tuesday, October 12, 9:30 a. m., registration at Museum; 10:00 a. m., addresses of welcome; 10:15 a. m., programme; luncheon. Afternoon, programme. Evening, conversazione at Museum.

Wednesday, October 13, 9:30 a. m., programme; luncheon. Afternoon, programme. Evening, Annual Dinner.

Thursday, October 14, 9:30 a. m., programme; luncheon. Afternoon, programme. Evening, informal reception at various residences.

Friday, October 15, local excursions.

Saturday, October 16—Sunday, October 17, An excursion of visiting members to Blue Sea Lake, Quebec. (Subjects to weather conditions.)

AN EXHIBITION of bird art has become an expected feature of an American Ornithologists' Union Meetings. The coming meeting at Ottawa, October 11-14, will be no exception. There will be an exhibition of paintings and drawings of birds in any medium, photographs and sculpture. Pictures may be finished works of art, illustrations, pictorial field notes and studies of details, or old prints, etc., interesting artistically or historically.

The exhibition will be conducted by the Victoria Memorial Museum, in courtesy to the A. O. U., and the following rules will govern:

I. The number of works submitted by an exhibitor will not be limited but the Exhibition Committee reserves the right to exhibit only those it deems suitable to the occasion.

II. The Exhibition will be held in the Victoria Memorial Museum building, which is of fire-proof construction and well guarded night and day against fire and other dangers.

III. The Museum will engage to take every possible care of pictures while they are in its possession, but will not be responsible for loss or damage. If required it will pay one-half the costs of insuring the pictures while in its hands.

IV. Pictures may be framed or not. Photographs should be mounted, preferably on grey or neutral colored cardboard.

V. Pictures valued at \$20.00 or more enter Canada free of duty and arrangements will be made with the customs houses of both countries to facilitate the entry and return of exhibits with as little trouble to the exhibitor as possible. To those who indicate an intention to exhibit, full directions for shipment will be sent.

VI. Exhibits should be received in Ottawa by October 1st., but exhibitors are urged to send their contributions as early as possible to allow for unavoidable delays in customs clearance, etc. The Museum reserves the privilege of retaining the exhibition until November 1st.

VII. Pictures may be shipped by express or by parcel post. If by the former, transport will be paid by the Museum and all will be returned to the exhibitor prepaid.

VIII. Pictures may be sold during the exhibition, and exhibitors are requested to inform the Museum as to the prices they ask for such works as are for sale. The Museum will endeavor to put prospective buyers and owners in touch with each other, but can not act as agent for either party. All pictures must remain in the Exhibition until it closes.

IX. Shipments should be addressed to the Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, with contents and object plainly indicated on outside of package.

X. Contributors are urged to notify the Director of their intention to participate and the probable extent of their offerings as early as possible in order that adequate facilities may be provided.

P. A. TAVERNER, Chairman,
Victoria Memorial Museum,
Ottawa, Canada.