

More than one such invasion has taken place within the last 30 years, and on each occasion there has been a very marked reduction in the number of grouse. This is, of course, not to be wondered at when we realize that a single Goshawk has been known to practically destroy a flock of 50 sharp-tailed grouse during the winter. It is noteworthy that these hawks seldom raid poultry yards and in consequence are difficult to entice within range of a gun, but to those who have had experience, a flock of pigeons have proved to be a useful attraction to lure the Goshawks within range.

It is quite impossible to touch upon all the questions this publication introduces with which in nearly every case, the reviewer is in full accord. It might seem, perhaps, that undue value is attached to the Marsh Hawk which in Manitoba is rather a frequent visitor of poultry runs and moreover, in its juvenile state, when first learning to hunt for itself, destroys many immature grouse. As an adult, however, there is no question of its great value to agriculture.

It is to the buzzards, however, such as the Red-tail, Swainsons and Rough-legged Hawks that we owe our greatest debt. These are truly Gopher hawks and since they apparently kill more than they can eat it is probable that their value far exceeds the conservative estimate placed upon them by Mr. Taverner even though in the case of Swainsons Hawk there are instances of poultry and wild birds having been taken.

As Mr. Taverner remarks, the eagles are rare. They are liable to become still more so owing to the mania for collecting them at every opportunity. So far as their food is concerned, this is made up largely of bush and jack rabbits.

This bulletin is an excellent one carefully prepared and provided with several useful text figures as well as three colored plates showing most of the hawks discussed in different phases of plumage. It should be in the hands of every prairie farmer or sportsman and if carefully read should do much to dispel the prejudices which have been so widespread and which have indirectly been a far greater factor in reducing our crops than is generally supposed.

N. C.

DRAGONFLIES (ODONATA) OF ALBERTA. By F. C. Whitehouse, with two plates of illustrations. This pamphlet of 16 pages, published by the Alberta Natural History Society is a valuable contribution to the entomology of the province. 55 species are listed and a brief description of each given. A key to seasonal distribution is included, also a key to the genera.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUEBEC SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PLANTS FROM INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES, 1917-1918. This report of 92 pages has recently come to hand. It contains a number of papers of value particularly to the horticulturist or agriculturist, such as "The White Pine Blister Rust in Quebec," by Henri Roy; "Warbles and Bots," by A. E. Cameron; "Ants and Aphids," by Father P. Fontanel, etc. The report is published as a supplement to the report of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

A. G.

OBITUARY.

ERNEST DOUGLAS WINTLE.

Ernest Douglas Wintle was born at Gloucester, England, June 29th, 1852, and died at Montreal, Que., July 19, 1917, at the age of 65.

In a letter from his sister, we learn that "he was always a lover of natural history", and coming to Canada over forty years ago he kept up his interest developing a good field knowledge in natural history subjects generally, but gradually focusing his attention on birds, and after nearly twenty years' close attention to the subject published his "Birds of Montreal" in 1896; a book that is still our only reliable guide to the birds of that region. Previous to this, Mr. Wintle published several articles on Ornithology in the *Auk* and other journals, but

ceased to do active work in this field after publishing his book, though his interest in Ornithology never waned, as is shown by his private correspondence. Mr. Wintle was at one time a member of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Entomological Society of Ontario, an associate member of the American Ornithologists Union, and one of the advisory council of *Bird Lore*. Mr. Wintle was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Mousley, of Hatley, Quebec, for permission to use information contained in letters written to him by friends and relations of the late Mr. Wintle.

J. H. F.