

amples were seen, in fact, not one of the handsomest the Violet Tip, *Polygonia interrogationis*, and of the Green Comma, *P. faunus*, recorded by Gosse in 1835-38 it still remains unchecked, although I see it has been taken at East Bolton eighteen miles to the west of Hatley see ("A Preliminary List of the Insects of the Province of Quebec," A. F. Winn, 1912, p. 13.)

Of the smaller Fritillaries, *Nycteis* was better represented and seems more generally distributed than I had hitherto imagined. Harris' Checkerspot, *Melitaea harrisi*, on the other hand appears to have entirely died out from the one meadow where I used to find it, as repeated visits again this season failed to reveal its presence. The Pearly Eye, *Enodia portlandia*, as in the days of Gosse kept up its reputation for rareness, as I only saw four examples of it during the month of July. The two Hair-streaks, the Acadian, *Strymon acadica*, and Striped, *Strymon liparops*, were found in their usual

haunts on the roadside, but since then all the shrubs have been cut down and burnt, so that next year may witness a great scarcity, if not total extermination of these two species. Hunter's butterfly, *Vanessa virginiensis*, which during the past two years has been unusually plentiful has not been seen at all during the present season, and the same remark applies almost equally well to the Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*, although I did see one fresh example on October 7. Of the American Tortoiseshell, *Aglais milberti*, only a few examples have been noted, although at one time a season never went by without its larvae being found on a bed of nettles near my house, but of late years none have been seen.

In conclusion as last year went down to posterity in these parts at all events as a record entomological one, so will this one equally do so, but not for abundance, and it is a matter of congratulation to think that I had other researches in hand which kept my time fully occupied.

OBITUARY

CHARLES GORDON HEWITT

Science has lost several able men during the last few years and the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club has been deprived of more than one leader of international reputation. Such were the two Macouns and Lawrence M. Lambe and now to these is added C. Gordon Hewitt, late Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist.

Dr. Hewitt was born and educated in England and before coming to Canada had taught zoology in the University of Manchester. Accepting the position of Dominion Entomologist soon after the death of Dr. James Fletcher, he came to Canada in the fall of 1909 to take over the new work. His task, at that time, was by no means an easy one as his predecessor had set a very high standard and had, moreover, been highly esteemed by all who knew him. To follow successfully in such footsteps required unusual ability which the new chief was soon found to possess. Fletcher had been hampered by holding the dual position of Entomologist and Botanist, through lack of assistants and inadequate quarters. Under the new arrangements the departments were separated and slightly more space became available.

Dr. Hewitt proved to possess marked executive ability with which he combined a diplomacy that awakened friendly envy among his colleagues of other departments. Within a few years the Divi-

sion of Entomology had been developed into a separate branch of the Department of Agriculture with a network of field laboratories extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thus at the time of Dr. Hewitt's death some ten years after he took office, the Entomological Branch contained no less than 63 members, four divisions and maintained twelve field laboratories, with trained officers in charge whose business was to study local insect problems. In addition an efficient quarantine had been inaugurated against the importation of foreign pests. Such is a brief summary of the advancement achieved under Dr. Hewitt's direction.

In addition to Entomology, Dr. Hewitt took a keen interest in kindred sciences, more particularly ornithology, a practical demonstration of which may be recalled in the important Migratory Bird Treaty between the United States and Canada in which Dr. Hewitt, as Consulting Zoologist took a leading part for the Canadian Government. He also entered enthusiastically into the question of establishing bird sanctuaries and did much to create an interest in the erection of bird nesting boxes in the vicinity of Ottawa.

Towards the last he had turned his attention to studying means for the control of predatory mammals and at the time of his death had accumulated a mass of evidence to favor a scheme for suppressing such pests.