

await receipt of specimens from the waters in question. The records of the occurrence of *Salmo salar* in the rivers of Ungava Bay are however supported by specimens as indicated above.

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CHARLES HENRY YOUNG

1867 - 1940

On May 6, 1940, Charles Henry Young, a well-known naturalist, passed away very suddenly at his home, 136 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont. He was in his 73rd year. His passing was a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances as apparently he had been enjoying good health up to the time of his death.

Born at Isleworth, England, February 11, 1867, Mr. Young was educated in England and came to Canada in 1894. In Ottawa he married the former Gertrude May Tilley on September 16, 1896.

The writer met Mr. Young soon after he was appointed an assistant in the old Division of Entomology attached to the Experimental Farms Service. At that time, Mr. Young was operating a farm near Billings Bridge and on a number of occasions it was my privilege to spend the night with him, hunting insects and making other observations in the immediate district of the farm. Since that time, we have been close friends.

Mr. Young was also closely associated with the late Dr. James Fletcher, the first Dominion Entomologist. In the early days of my acquaintance with Mr. Young, he would frequently spend afternoons and evenings with us at the Central Experimental Farm. On these occasions, which were mostly during the winter months,

we made snowshoe excursions in the district of the Farm and then returned to Dr. Fletcher's house for a camp supper and walk into the city afterwards.

In 1910, Mr. Young entered upon the work which brought him such prominence that a few years ago, Washington officials sought him to accept a position there, which was refused.

Mr. Young was employed in the Geological Survey of the Department of Mines and Resources for many years. On April 14, 1907, he was employed temporarily as Assistant to the Curator of the Museum. On September 1, 1908, the appointment was made permanent. He served for many years as Museum Assistant but later on was promoted to the position of Collector-Preparator Specialist. He had an intimate acquaintance with leading scientists and government officials, as well as a host of friends in Ottawa and throughout Canada. He was an outstanding taxidermist and his name will go down in the history of the Canadian National Museum for his work in collecting and preparing thousands of specimens of birds, fishes and mammals. Mr. Young's ability as a preparator, particularly in the mounting of minute insect specimens, as for instance tiny moths, was recognized not only in Canada but in the United States as well. His greatest hobby was that of collecting insects

and his collection of Microlepidoptera, purchased by the Government some years ago, is now in the National Collection of Insects maintained by the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture. Dr. R. M. Anderson, Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, has stated that

"As a field worker, Mr. Young was indefatigable. In the summer he would make the rounds of his traps before breakfast, starting at 4.00 a.m. if there was sufficient light, and by 5.00 a.m. at the latest, preparing his specimens later in the day, and be ready for another patrol in the evening. Any suggestion of a rare species or other desideratum would put him on the trail with the relentlessness of a Sherlock Holmes or a R.C.M.P. officer 'getting his man' and generally his efforts would be crowned with success."

Mr. Young served as a Director of the Entomological Society of Ontario for a number of years, and during this time contributed records of insect outbreaks for publication in the annual reports of the Society. The following are among the species of insects which have been named in honour of Mr. Young:—

Oncocnemis youngi McD.

Anomogyna dilucida form *youngi* Sm.

Laspeyresia youngana Kft.

Aphania youngana McD.

Peronea youngana McD.

Enchyrsa dissectella youngella Kft.

Crambus youngellus Kft.

Thiodia youngi McD.

Hilarographa youngiella Busck.

He was an ardent sportsman and took a keen interest in cricket and hunting, and during his early life in England was a devotee of steeple-chasing.

Mr. Young's passing will mean a great loss to natural history in Canada. He was of tireless energy and even since his retirement in 1937, spent most of his spare time in the woods and fields searching for rare specimens of insects, which, it may be mentioned, he was unusually successful in finding.

His engaging personality and kindly disposition won for him many friends who mourn his death very sincerely.—ARTHUR GIBSON.

CHIEF FACTOR JAMES ANDERSON'S BACK RIVER JOURNAL OF 1855

(Continued from page 11)

August, 1855—NEAR POINT PECHELL—55

Tuesd. 7th. Took an early breakfast and started with Mr. Stewart and all the men, except 2 of the Iroquois, who were left to arrange the canoes and look after the baggage. We were in light marching order. 5 men followed all the sinuosities of the coast while the rest of the party swept the country further inland. For about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance the country was intersected by small lakes; the remainder was composed of sand hills devoid of all vegetation, and between them low vallies which are overflowed in high tides. In one place the water appears to cross the Peninsula and often it nearly cuts through it. If the missing party died in one of these low spots, their bones must have been either

swept away or buried in the sand. Many very very ancient Esq. Encts. but no new ones were seen; some perhaps 4 or 5 years old were seen at the Point Ogle; among them were found a small piece of cod line and a small piece of striped cotton which were the only vestiges found. We encamped late, at the point opposite Maconochie's Island. A very fat Buck deer was killed¹⁶⁹ and a few others were seen. A little beyond Pt. Pechell we crossed a river; it must be a large stream at high water; it ran from the Sd., I called it Lunosarier¹⁷⁰ after a relation of Mr. Stewart's.

169. The H. B. Co. Archives journal (see footnote 162) states that the men ate most of it raw.

170. The H. B. Co. Archives journal shows that this should be Le Mesurier.



Gibson, Arthur. 1941. "Charles Henry Young 1867-1940 [Obituary]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 55(2), 20-21. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340284>.

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