

judged on the basis of the needless slaughter of large birds for which they have no use.

Of course, the Eagle is wary. Were it not so he would long since have become extinct as far as Ontario is concerned, but even with all his craft, the bird is far less numerous to-day than twenty years ago and is yearly suffering a steady diminution in numbers. He is usually to be seen along the larger bodies of water, and there is no wild thing in which as much interest is taken by the tourist on the steamers, or persons along the lake shore, than the presence of this great bird. "There is an Eagle" is an exclamation that instantly draws the attention of every person within hearing, during travel by boat in the summer, and everyone enjoys seeing these great birds wing their easy way. How splendid it would be if legislation could be enacted giving protection which would eventually restore this species to something like its former numbers. In years gone by every lake of more than a few acres had its pair of nesting Eagles and along the big lakes every few miles would disclose a nest. Within the writer's recollection, in fact within fifteen years, there was along the north shore of Lake Erie a nest more frequently than every ten miles.

Most hunters and farmers regard big things solely as something to be shot and consequently the Eagle is growing scarcer and scarcer with each succeeding year.

It seems necessary for every nature lover to take this matter to heart and to make it his personal business to propagate the idea of protection for large birds.

BOOK REVIEW.

OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES—The Relation of Insects to man, to other animals, to one another, and to plants, with a chapter on the War Against Insects. By John B. Smith, Sc.D. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1909. This splendid work of 314 pp., by the above recognized authority, is a very welcome addition to the literature of Entomology. Dr. Smith has divided the book into 12 chapters, viz.: (I) Insects in their Relation to the Animal Kingdom; (II) Insects in their Relation to Plants as Benefactors; (III) Insects in their Relation to Plants as Destroyers; (IV) Insects in their Relation to each other; (V) Insects in their Relation to the Animals that feed on them; (VI) Insects in their Relation to Weather and Diseases that affect them; (VII) Insects in their Relation to other Animals; (VIII) Insects in their Relation to Man as Benefactors;

(IX) Insects in their Relation to Man, as Carriers of Diseases; (X) Insects in their Relation to the Household; (XI) Insects in their Relation to the Farmer and Fruit Grower; (XII) The War on Insects.

From the above titles it will be seen that the work is of a very wide nature. It is impossible in the space here available to refer at any length to any portions of the book. It is one which will be found of much value, not only to the student of insects, but to anyone who is at all interested in the lower forms of animals. Chapter IX on Insects as Carriers of Diseases, will be found of special interest just now, in view of the wide-spread investigations which are being held in this direction. The whole work is full of information and will doubtless have a very wide sale. It is illustrated by many figures in the text, and at the beginning there is a full-paged coloured plate of some of the commoner insects which are troublesome in houses. The work is well printed, and we congratulate the author on this latest of his many publications.

A. G.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

J. F. WHITEAVES, LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C.

It is difficult to realize that the distinguished Palæontologist of the Geological Survey, Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, has passed from amongst us! By his death, which occurred on Sunday, the 8th of August, after an illness of some months' duration, the Geological Survey has lost one of the ablest of its members, and Canada one of her best known workers in geological science.

Dr. Whiteaves was born in Oxford, England, in 1835, and first came to this country in 1861 on a short visit. The following year he again crossed the Atlantic, this time to remain in Canada, taking up his residence in Montreal. Here he was for twelve years officially connected with the Montreal Natural History Society as its recording secretary and scientific curator of its museum.

In 1876 he was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey as Palæontologist in succession to the late Mr. E. Billings, the first palæontologist to the Survey. How wise a selection this was, after years amply proved. He was made one of the Assistant Directors in 1877, and Zoologist in 1883.

As a boy he attended private schools in Oxford and London, and early developed a liking for natural science. Following the bent of his inclinations he studied the fauna and flora of Ox-



Gibson, Arthur. 1909. "Our Insect Friends and Enemies, by John B. Smith [Review]." *The Ottawa naturalist* 23(6), 117–118.

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