

(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-

fordshire and became deeply interested in the geology of the neighbourhood of Oxford. At this time he took advantage of lectures to advanced students delivered by eminent professors of the day in the university of his native town.

At the age of twenty-two his first paper "On the Land and Fresh Water Mollusca inhabiting the neighbourhood of Oxford," was published by the Ashmolean Society, of which society he was shortly after made an honorary member. In 1859 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. Two years later, as the result of his study of fossils of his own collecting, during a period of several years, near Oxford, he published two palæontological papers, one "On the Invertebrate Fauna of the Lower Oölites," the other on the fossils of the Coralline Oölites. These contributions established his reputation as a palæontologist, and served as an index to what might be expected of him in the future.

Coming to Canada and residing in Montreal he continued zoölogical and palæontological studies in a vastly enlarged field. Between the years 1863 and 1875 whilst connected with the Natural History Society of Montreal, besides publishing papers on the fossils of the formations of the island of Montreal and vicinity, he was the author of a number of valuable reports on the results of deep-sea dredging operations conducted by him, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the cost of which were defrayed by the Dominion Government.

It was, however, when he was appointed Palæontologist to the Geological Survey, in 1876, that his mental energy and natural aptitude for palæontological research found full scope. He then had ample opportunity to prove himself a most worthy successor to the distinguished scientist who preceded him in office. That this opportunity was fully utilized is proved by the long list of his official reports, and papers, contributed to scientific journals, during the last thirty-three years of his career. His volume of "Contributions to Canadian Palæontology," his monumental works on the Palæozoic and Mesozoic Fossils of Canada, and his splendid descriptions of the fossil fishes of Quebec and New Brunswick would alone have earned for him a world-wide reputation as a careful observer, a close reasoner, and a lucid writer. Space admits only of a brief reference to the published results of his studies of the recent marine invertebrata of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Dominion. The wide scope of his palæontological and zoölogical writings can be fully realized only after reading through a list of his many publications. These number nearly one hundred

and fifty, in which over four hundred and fifty genera, species, and varieties are described as new to science.

The benefit resulting from the application of his palæontological knowledge to the solving of geological problems in this country cannot be overestimated. His untiring industry, backed by a clear perception and thorough grasp of the essentials of palæontology in its relation to geology, has given us enduring results which will carry his name down to posterity inseparably linked with those of Logan, Selwyn, Dawson, George Dawson and Billings. His scientific reputation was world-wide.

Dr. Whiteaves was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. He was also a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, an honorary member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, England, a member of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, of the Montreal Natural History Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1900, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by McGill University, and in 1907 he was awarded the "Lyell Medal" by the Geological Society of London.

He was a member of the Church of England and was twice married. He leaves a widow, a son and two daughters, resident in Ottawa.

Of a generous and kindly disposition and always ready to impart information when his aid was invoked, Dr. Whiteaves was an ideal type of a man imbued with the professional spirit, striving for the best results, not satisfied with half measure, and ever urged on by the love of his work. With a keen sense of humour, well versed in literature, and an ardent admirer of all that is best in art, his companionship was sought after and much appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to be brought into contact with him. His life was indeed an example of intellectual culture founded on a sound moral basis.

His death is a national loss; the Geological Survey of Canada in particular will feel the adverse effect of his removal; his name will ever remain emblematic of all that is honourable, true and upright in a man.

L. M. L.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Members of the Club who have not paid their fee for the year 1909-1910 are particularly requested to send the same to the Treasurer at an early date.



Lambe, Lawrence M. 1909. "Joseph Frederick Whiteaves [Obituary]." *The Ottawa naturalist* 23(6), 118–120.

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