

sumption is justified. It is a matter for speculation as to whether the society will ever be anything more than one on paper. We are told that the existing societies and new ones, which it is hoped to form, will in fact constitute the new society. This is no doubt theoretically correct.

It is also questionable as to whether a truly representative number of members from each Province and district of Canada could attend the new society's meetings. This very difficulty has arisen on a smaller scale, with regard to our own society. At the Coast meetings there is usually a preponderance of Coast members present, and

at meetings held in the interior of the Province the reverse prevails. There is therefore grave doubt as to whether we are justified in expecting anything very different in the case of a Dominion-wide society. Then there is the question of the status of our PROCEEDINGS under the new proposals. The proposals seem somewhat nebulous and in need of clarification. The matter calls for our careful and serious thought. However, we should take a broad-minded attitude towards the proposition and weigh the pros and cons very carefully and after having done this express our views clearly and unequivocally.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM ARTHUR DASHWOOD-JONES, 1858-1928

My father, the late William Arthur Dashwood-Jones, pioneer, and amateur entomologist and horticulturist, was born on March 25, 1858, at Kinson, Dorset, England, the only son of Captain W. A. Dashwood-Jones, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Dashwood-Jones. He spent his childhood under the guardianship of his uncle at Upton House, Poole, Dorset. He was educated by private tutors and later went to Wimbourne Grammar school, and was in London at the University College school preparing for Cambridge, when, on the loss of his income, he decided to go to British Columbia. He left England in March, 1876, and arrived at Portland, Maine, where he took train for San Francisco, and came up the coast by boat to Victoria, landing there on April 26. He made his home at Nanaimo with his uncle, the late Archdeacon Mason, Rector of St. Paul's, later Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria and first Archdeacon of Vancouver.

Father spent some time in Nanaimo and Victoria, and ranched on Lasqueti Island and at Duncan. In 1878 he went to take charge of the Inverness cannery winter quarters on the Skeena River where he

spent one winter alone but for one other white man. Leaving there he went to Yale before construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, then returned to Victoria. He went then to Drynock, where he was attached the Resident Engineer's staff on construction of the railway. The camp had the honour of entertaining the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, who came that far on his way to British Columbia. Father later went on to Spences



Bridge with the engineers and was with them till construction was ended. Under Onderdonk the contractor he became the first express messenger on the division which terminated at Port Moody. He stayed with this work till the Canadian Pacific Railway took over the road, and was their first express messenger on the run from Calgary to Port Moody, the end of the line.

He left the railroad in 1888 and came to New Westminster where he engaged in business, in the course of which he shipped the first salmon out of British Columbia over the Rockies. He left the business world to enter the Provincial Government service in 1894, joining the staff of the Land Registry Office and later becoming Deputy Assessor and Collector. After twenty years' service, he was superannuated in the early twenties.

During all those years he took a keen interest in horticulture and entomology. He organized the first Chrysanthemum Show in New Westminster about 1900. He was a director of the Royal Agriculture Society, and it was by his efforts the floral department became outstanding. As a boy he had been keenly interested in the out-doors and his hobbies then were birds' nesting and the collecting of wild flowers, butterflies and moths. At New Westminster he spent all his leisure hours in his garden or in pursuit of his entomological interests. He spoke the Chinook jargon fluently and often acted as interpreter in court.

The years of his retirement were spent in the enjoyment of his many interests. His garden brought visitors from all parts of the country. His big collection of butterflies, moths, etc., being too large to keep at home was kept at the Court House and it all went up in flames in the New Westminster fire. He never made such a large collection again and in later years gave most of the latter collection away to different schools and to the Westminster Club. I treasured four cases, but even with moth balls, I found it impossible to keep out pests, and they went the way of all things.

I think he was the most active in ento-

mology during the first four years of the century. He was a charter member of the Entomological Society of British Columbia, and carried on a world-wide correspondence. Many collectors came out to New Westminster to see him, perhaps the most noted being Dr. Barnes of New York and Decatur, Ill., and the Hon. Charles Rothschild of London, England, the owner together with his brother the Hon. Walter Rothschild, of Tring Museum. To this museum which he had often visited as a boy, father sent many specimens. I have in my possession two volumes (author's copies) of "A Revision of the Lepidopterous Family Sphingidae" by the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Karl Jordan, sent to him by the authors. On page 614 of the larger volume of this work he is mentioned as having sent to the Tring Museum specimens of *Lepisesia ulalume* of which they wrote "a rare insect, of which we have not seen many specimens." These insects were caught on the blossoms of apples and white lilacs in my father's garden at 627 6th Avenue, New Westminster. When one considers the number of individuals and species of Sphingidae contained in the Tring Museum, at that time nearly 16,000 specimens belonging to some 660 species, *ulalume* was quite a catch and deserved the special mention it got.

Collectors wrote from all over the world for specimens. He sent many to the United States, and also to England and Eastern Canada. I might add that the only places in British Columbia where *ulalume* was reported by Tring Museum as being taken were Enderby, New Westminster and North Vancouver.

He died on October 8, 1928, from shock, three weeks after his elder son Laurence, a barrister at Vancouver, was killed by an automobile. The family home is still occupied by his youngest daughter, Mrs. E. G. Pearson at 627 6th Avenue, New Westminster, where the family has resided to date 52 years.

There were five children: Laurence, Victor (627 6th Ave., New Westminster), Edith (Mrs. M. M. Shore, Abbotsford, B.C.), Grace (Mrs. S. M. Green, 721

6th Ave., New Westminster), and Kathleen (Mrs. Pearson). Each has a son, i.e. Donald Dashwood-Jones, Edmund Dashwood-Jones, Kenneth Shore, Stanley Green and Ernest Pearson; three of them served in World War II. Victor, now Head Revenue Accountant in charge of all revenue of the British Columbia Electric

Railway Company, Vancouver, as his father was, is greatly interested in entomological and botanical activities, and devotes all his spare time to these hobbies, at his country home, "Seven Oakes," on the south side of the Fraser River in Surrey Municipality.

—GRACE MELVILLE GREEN

THEODORE ALBERT MOILLIET, 1883-1935

My father, Theodore Albert Moilliet, was born at Cheyney Court, Herefordshire, England, May 11, 1883, and was educated at Felsted School, Essex. He died at Kamloops, B.C., on December 21, 1935.

Although his father was fairly well-to-do, Tam, being the youngest of five brothers, had to depend largely on his own resources. When he left school it was a toss-up whether he would go to the South African War or to Canada. He decided in favor of farming in Canada, where he arrived in 1899. At first he was a pupil at a farm near Orillia, Ont. He claimed that he worked harder there than at any time since, and learned how not to farm!



Leaving Ontario, he threshed grain in Saskatchewan until the weather became too cold, then worked his way west until he reached Trail, B.C. Here he was employed at the Smelter and became very interested in the work but fell ill with a combination of pneumonia and lead and mercury poisoning. Upon leaving the hospital he was advised to lead an out-door life. He worked on several ranches, including W. C. Ricardo's and Price Ellison's near Vernon, and Bostock's at Monte Creek. Then one day, he told me, he was sitting on a hill south of Kamloops, looking up the North Thompson River; the sight of the little known river gripped his imagination and he determined to explore it and possibly take up land.

That fall he and his uncle, Hyde Finley, went with a survey party timber cruising as far as Tete Jaune Cache. He first staked land at Cottonwood Flats, a large natural meadow just below Hellsgate. The hay they put up floated away in an unseasonable September flood. They realized there was no controlling the river, or mosquitoes, so moved down to what is now Vavenby, to a high clay bench some 300 feet above the river. This turned out to be too dry and with too little irrigation water to be developed. In 1908 he moved to the south bank of the Thompson where there were several fine creeks with good land adjacent, and pre-empted three quarter-sections. At this time Tam was joined by his brother Jack, and a store was started, there being an influx of settlers, prospectors, trappers, etc., and rumours of a railway. As it was nearly 50 miles by river