

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

or pack trail to Chuchua, the head of the wagon road from Kamloops, my father became an expert with canoe, raft and pack horse. He had several narrow escapes on the river and on one occasion was reported drowned when an Indian found his raft overturned. After Jack's death in the war (1915) the store was carried on by Mr. Finley until sold in 1925.

In 1909 he married Mary T. Stephens who came out from England. I was born the same year, my sister Madeline in 1911, and my brother John in 1919. In 1912-13 the Canadian Northern Railway was put through and our first 50 sheep were driven in over road, right-of-way, and trail from Louis Creek. In 1915, 500 more sheep were obtained from Lacombe in Alberta. Owing to inexperience, lack of good help, ravages by diseases, wood ticks and coyotes, my father was nearly ruined. However, by sheer determination he stuck to sheep and was fortunate in getting as a partner a skilled American shepherd Hiley Ladow. They were among the first in British Columbia to run sheep on the high ranges. They grazed on McCorvie Mountain (later called Mt. McLennan) at an elevation of 4,000 to 4,500 feet from 1917-22, and on Foghorn Range, south of Birch Island, at altitudes between 5,000 and 7,000 feet, from 1923 on.

It was about 1918, and partly to interest me, that my father returned to collecting Lepidoptera, a hobby of which he had been fond as a boy. He joined the Entomological Society of British Columbia in 1921. Before that he contacted E. H. Blackmore of Victoria, who agreed to set and name us a complete series of all species we sent him. A long and interesting correspondence between the two men resulted, and they became great friends though they never met, and Blackmore's premature death was keenly felt by us. We collected fairly extensively during the period 1919-24, after which I went away to school. As Blackmore was chiefly interested in "micros" we concentrated on them. There was great excitement when my father turned in a series of a minute pink creature which Blackmore at first glance took

to be a new Order, but after much research, it was discovered to be an already known Fulgorid. I think we found only two species new to science, *Enyppia moillieti* Blackmore and *Epinotia scorsa* Blackmore, but a number of others such as *Hemaris thysbe* form *cimbiciformis* Steph. *Basilarchia arthemis* Dru., and a certain Blue, and many others were considered remarkable either for their numbers or their range. It was noticed that some forms previously known only from the Arctic were found around timberline.

Our collection is still at Vavenby. Blackmore kept what specimens he needed, and that material is presumably still in his collection, most of which is now at the University of British Columbia.

I have mentioned the difficulties with wood ticks. So far as I know ours were among the first livestock losses from tick paralysis in the Province and led E. A. Bruce and Seymour Hadwen, then of Agassiz, to undertake a study of the situation. As early as 1930 a virulent form of of the tick-borne disease tularaemia was isolated from *Haemaphysalis leporis palustris* Banks, taken from a dying rabbit by my father and forwarded by the late Eric Hearle for testing in Montana.

A man of strong personality and physique, my father always took a keen interest in community life. He helped to organize the Upper North Thompson Farmers' Institute in 1916, and was Secretary of it and its successor, the Upper North Thompson Live Stock Association, until his death. He was Secretary of the local School Board from its beginning in 1917 until his death in 1935. In 1913 he and his brother started making meteorological observations, and the weather records have been kept here ever since. He even started a Debating Society in the early 20's, but it did not survive a discussion on the respective merits of "Cattle Ranching versus Sheep Ranching." There has always been much antagonism between the two interests, but my father succeeded in getting what range he wanted. Since the grazing land was being ruined by the growth of brush, he became one of the British Col-

umbia sheep industry's principal proponents of the idea of improving range land by burning. This ended in a battle with the Forest Branch owing to their obdurate position on the subject. On principle, during the last few years of his life he refused to pay grazing fees to the Crown, which he contended was fast allowing the range to become overgrown and useless.

A great conversationalist and an avid reader, my father wrote many an interesting and many a strong letter. It is worthy of note that his liking for biology may have stemmed partly from his knowledge that he was directly descended from the

marriage of Francis Galton's brother with Charles Darwin's sister. Incidentally, my mother is related to George Crotch who did some of the earliest insect collecting on the coast of British Columbia.

He is survived by two older brothers and a sister in England; his widow and his uncle Mr. H. Finley, both of Aveyley Ranch, Vavenby; two sons, John and myself (who are carrying on the business of sheep ranching at Vavenby); and his daughter, now Mrs. E. A. Rendell of Vernon, B.C. There are five grandchildren.

—T. K. MOILLIET,
Vavenby, B.C.

HARRY CANE, 1860-1935

Harry Cane was born in Slinfold, Yorkshire, England, on September 30th, 1860, the son of Henry Cane, architect, and Louisa Cane (a direct descendant of Sir Christopher Wren). He received his early education in England.

In 1877, his father, having been appointed to superintend the building of a palace for the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, young Harry accompanied his parents to India. There he studied architecture under his father and assisted him later in the designing and construction of the Normal School at Cooch Behar. During his stay in India he painted several beautiful landscapes, and made a fine collection of butterflies which he presented to a friend in England on his return there in 1888.

In 1892 he came to the United States and spent a few years in Oregon before coming to Nelson, B.C., where he was connected with a firm of local architects. He again utilized his spare time in making up a moth and butterfly collection, now owned by H. R. Foxlee of Robson, B.C. Though not complete, the collection gives an idea of the many varieties to be found in the Nelson district.

For many years his activities were curtailed by failing sight, but until his death in 1935, his cheerful courage, in the face of this handicap, was an inspiration to all

with whom he came in contact. Always a lover of the beautiful, he found great pleasure in sketching and painting, and many of his watercolours are now prized possessions of various friends throughout the Kootenay district of British Columbia.

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The above was written by Mrs. Gordon Allan of 1115 Ward Street, Nelson, from data supplied by Mrs. Harry Cane and from her own knowledge as a friend of the family.

Mr. Cane's collection was made I believe in the last decade of the last century

