

tiage were in intent the same word, and probably derived from *Tiochuhogu*.

The word *Tiochtiage* may have been to some extent local in its use, but it was evidently current with the Eastern Iroquois amongst whom *Zeisberger* labored, and they it was who occupied *Hochelaga* if any of the Iroquois did.

If we accept the foregoing as evidence that the people of *Hochelaga* were Iroquois, we can readily understand how *Cartier* obtained the name *Canada* there—it being an Iroquois word meaning “a settlement or village”—and so gave an Iroquois name to a country almost all of whose natives were *Algonquin*.

Furthermore, this does away with the assumption that the Iroquois were at any time to any extent settled along the lower *St. Lawrence* river or the *Gulf*, a state of affairs that is highly improbable owing to the lack of their place names in that region.

*Champlain* evidently took the name *Canada* from the tradition and history of *Cartier's* voyage, for on his map dated 1613, while he names the country as a whole “*New France*,” he marks its most easterly section “*Canadas*,” and in his journal he names the inhabitants of that section the *Canadian* Indians, although they, being probably *Abenakis* and so of *Algonquin* stock, would not know what the name meant.

ARMON BURWASH.

AN ONTARIO BIRD SANCTUARY.—It is regrettable that the penetration of our wild lands by the settler and their development for agricultural purposes should involve the destruction of the haunts and breeding places of the creatures that contribute most to the beauty and charm of the countryside, and are the most assiduous protectors of the crops which are the primary cause of their disturbance. And yet it is one of the facts which bird lovers have to face. What can we do to counteract this unavoidable result of the extension of our country's most important industry? How can we help to check this retreat; how can we help to retain in our settled land some of those sights that greet us under conditions so feelingly described by *Duncan Campbell Scott*:

“When you steal upon a land that man has not  
sullied by his intrusion,  
When the aboriginal shy dwellers in the broad  
solitudes  
Are asleep in their innumerable dens and night  
haunts  
Amid the dry ferns, with tender nests  
Pressed into shape by the breasts of the mother  
birds?”

An answer to these questions is given by *Miss Edith L. Marsh* in a welcome little book, “*Birds of Peasemarsh*.”\*

\**Birds of Peasemarsh*. By *E. L. Marsh*. *Musson Book Co.*, Toronto.

Of the several means by which we may check the disappearance of so many of our native birds in settled districts the creation of bird sanctuaries constitutes one of the most effectual. Such sanctuaries have been established by governments and organizations, but in *Canada* the maintenance of private bird sanctuaries has not as yet made very great progress. For this reason *Miss Marsh's* description of her work and the many species of birds that are taking advantage of her efforts on their behalf forms a most valuable contribution to our *Canadian* literature for the promotion of wild life conservation.

It is written in a most readable and popular style and the educational value of the book makes it especially welcome. It should be in the hands of all who wish to keep the birds around them, and who does not?

Where the *Indian* river flows into the *Georgian Bay* beneath the beautiful *Blue Mountain* there is a tract of land which from the earliest days has been a favorite haunt of many species of land and water birds. Fortunately, it is in the hands of those who are striving to retain as many as possible of the former feathered creatures of its upland, woods and marsh.

In order to secure as much protection as possible under the provincial laws the *Ontario* Government has been prevailed upon to create *Peasemarsh Farm* a bird sanctuary under the *Ontario Game Act*. In *Ontario*, therefore, we have two such private sanctuaries: the *Miner* sanctuary in *Essex* county and the *Peasemarsh* sanctuary in *Grey* county.

But the mere creation by law of a sanctuary does not ensure the attainment of its objects. The protection of birds involves not only the provision of natural and artificial haunts, feeding and nesting places, but also the suppression of predatory enemies, whether they be the possessor of a .22 rifle or the four-footed or winged enemy. These needs and the methods of meeting them are described.

We hope that *Miss Marsh's* book will be widely read and her example followed not only in *Ontario* but in all other provinces. Nothing would contribute more to the conservation of our native bird life than the establishment of similar sanctuaries throughout *Canada*. The *Dominion* and *Provincial* Governments are making excellent progress in the establishment of wild life reserves, but incalculable good would result from the creation by private individuals of sanctuaries similar to *Peasemarsh*. Bird lovers owe much to *Miss Marsh* for her praiseworthy effort, which has our best wishes for success.

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