

or awl; the fall of water having acted like a tool to pierce the rock.

Escoumains means the berry region.

Yamachiche means muddy bottom and shore.

Yamaska means shore covered with reeds.

Kamouraska means reedy shore.

Mingan means the wolf region.

Maskinonge means the house of the marvellous Pike.

Missisquoi means the home of the big woman.

Madawaska means river having its outlet among reeds.

Mistassini means large stone lake.

Miscouche means the bear country.

Saguenay means outflowing water.

Temisconata means deep everywhere.

Tadousac means the hillock region.

Caughnawaga means at the rapids.

Quente—Kahenta means meadow.

Hochelaga means Beaver Dam.

We must not longer dally with the beautiful Indian names beyond expressing a hope that the Post Office authorities, who are responsible for a great many place-names, will treat with tenderness any remaining Indian names, especially in the North West.

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Time is left for only a few words about the 2nd class, the place-names memorizing men of local or Canadian fame.

George M. Dawson has, it seems to me, been especially careful to give prominence to our men of Canadian-made fame. Ogilvie's name has been blown about this pendant globe in connection with Canada's great treasure-house, the Klondyke. He stands for honesty and trustworthiness—a civil servant of whom the Service and the Country may well be proud. We know now what he has been doing as an explorer. But George Dawson years ago gave a valley in the Yukon District the name of Ogilvie Valley in honor of William. Both Dawson and Ogilvie commemorated that genial Minister of the Interior, Thomas White—the first in Mount White and the second in White Pass.

Sir William Logan's memory enjoys the unique distinction of having five monuments, three of them mounts, more enduring than brass or marble. Mount Logan near Lake Francis in Yukon given by Dawson; Mount Logan near