

map was issued in 1930. This and subsequent editions in 1936, 1944, and 1950, included the Arctic Islands only as far north as Devon Island. The present map shows the resources of Canada to the northernmost tip of Ellesmere Island.

For the first time the extent of the fishing banks off the Atlantic Provinces, including the Grand Banks, is outlined by the 50 and 100 fathom lines.

Agricultural areas and forest information have been presented in a different way. Some settled portions of Ontario and Quebec, formerly described as mixed farming areas, are now denoted as livestock and dairying regions. The practice of dividing the country into forest areas has been discontinued and, in its place, various colours are used to show forest species. Arctic and alpine tundra are also shown in colour.

The map was prepared by the Map Compilation and Reproduction Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, in cooperation with several federal departments. Material supplied for the new Atlas of Canada, which is being prepared by the Department for release some time this autumn, was used in compiling the new resources map.

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### HISTORICAL NAMES

What's in a name? Students of Canadian history might very well ask themselves that question after looking at some of the names which appear on the map of Canada. An examination of the Encyclopedia of Canada, Encyclopedia Canadiana and the Encyclopedia Britannica revealed the origins of some Canadian place names which are in common usage.

**VANCOUVER** - Named after the English navigator, Captain George Vancouver, who entered Burrard Inlet a year after the Spaniard Narvaez had discovered it in 1791.

**EDMONTON** - In 1794 the Hudson's Bay Company had a Fort built twenty-five miles below the present site. It was named by George Sutherland who built it, after Edmonton River, London, England, the birthplace of his clerk John Pruden. The name was retained when the Fort was rebuilt, after destruction by the Blood Indians in 1807, on the site of the present City.

**SASKATOON** - The name is derived from the Cree word Mis-sask-quah-too-mina or Mis-sask-a-too-mina, a name given to a berry, used in the making of buffalo pemmican, found in profusion in the vicinity.

**WINNIPEG** - From the Cree words Win-murky and Nipiy-water.

**TORONTO** - Various meanings have been assigned to the name which is of Indian origin "A place of meeting", "Trees in the Water", "Lake Opening", all more or less conjectural. The name has also been traced to that of "Atrionta", chief of the Arendaronons and to the word "Tarontorai" meaning "between the

lakes". The name "Tarantou" appears for the first time on Sanson's map of 1656.

**SUDBURY** - This city was named in the winter of 1882-3 by James Worthington from Sudbury, in Suffolk, England, the birthplace of his wife.

**MONTREAL** - Derived from the name - Le Mont Royal - given by Jacques Cartier to the mountain in the center of the Island in the year 1535.

**ARVIDA** - Founded in 1926 by the Aluminum Company of Canada on the south bank of the Saguenay River six miles west of the City of Chicoutimi. The name is composed of the first syllables of the names of the then-President of the Company, Arthur Vining Davis.

**MONCTON** - Incorporated as a town in 1855 when the name was changed from "Bend of the Petitcodiac" to Monckton, after Lt. Gen. Robert Monckton, one of Wolfe's Brigadiers at the siege of Quebec in 1759. The name of the township was spelled Monckton until 1886, but in that year, through a clerical error, it was changed to Moncton and in 1930 the Moncton City Council decided that henceforth the name should be Monckton. The incorrect spelling, however, has persisted.

**HALIFAX** - When founded in 1749 it was named after the second Earl of Halifax, who was then President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. The second Earl of Halifax is credited with helping the Hon. Edward Cornwallis found the city.

**CHARLOTTETOWN** - The capital city of the Province of Prince Edward Island was originally named Port La Joie but was renamed in honour of Queen Charlotte, Consort of George III, when the Island fell into British hands during the Seven Years' War.

**AVALON PENINSULA** - The oldest and most thickly populated area of Newfoundland, was named after the ancient name of Glastonbury by Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1623 when James I gave him possession of the central part of the peninsula.

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### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on August 8 that the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Burma, desiring to consolidate and strengthen the friendly relations already existing between the countries, have agreed to enter into diplomatic relations at the level of Embassies.

The Government of Canada has accordingly accredited Mr. Arthur Redpath Menzies, High Commissioner for Canada in the Federation of Malaya, concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Burma, and the Government of the Union of Burma has accredited His Excellency Thado Maha Thray Sithu U Win, Ambassador of the Union of Burma to the United States concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Canada.