

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 lands 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 Peasemarsch.”\*

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 Peasemarsch 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 Peasemarsch 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 Peasemarsch. Bird lovers owe much to Miss Marsh for her praiseworthy effort, which has our best wishes for success.

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





Hewitt, C. Gordon. 1919. "An Ontario Bird Sanctuary." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 33(3), 62–62. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.337895>.

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