

aracoui, Cæderoqui are among the ways of spelling a name, which is undoubtedly Mohawk, and probably signifies "the strongest fort in the country." The Bay of Quinté has also puzzled the philologists. Some have raised the theory that it was so called from a Colonel Quinté who held a command at Niagara, but no such name can be found in any record of old times. The nearest approach to the name is that of Chevalier Tonty, who played so memorable a part in La Salle's Expeditions to the Great West. Canniff tells us that one of the islands near Catarqui (Amherst) was called Ile Tanta after this illustrious gentleman adventurer. But there is every reason to believe that the bay derives its name from the Indians that lived in the vicinity. Wentworth Greenhalgh, writing in the London Documents, of a journey in May, 1617, from Albany to the Indians of the West, says:—"The Senecas (Senecas) have four towns, viz., Canagora, Canoenada (here we see the roots of Canada), Tiotohalla, and Keint-hé, which contained about twenty-four houses, and was well provided with corn." In old French maps bearing a date subsequent to 1647 we find Indian villages indifferently spelt Kenté, Kente, Kanto. It is most probable that a village of the Senecas has given their name to the Bay near which they once dwelt. The translation from Kente to Quinte would be quite natural to the French; we see this in the alteration of the Algonquin word Kebec, which has now become Quebec.

All over the face of the Dominion we find the names of many of the French Governors, and other distinguished men of the old times of Canadian history. In the county of Chicoutimi there is a parish named in honour of the first Governor of Canada, whose titles are given by Charlevoix: "Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval, Lord of Norimbega, Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor in Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Carpunt (the strait and island between Labrador and

Newfoundland), the Great Bay (the St. Lawrence), and Baccalaos. Montcalm, Vaudreuil, Iberville, Joliette, and Charlevoix, are memorials of men illustrious for their achievements in arms, exploration, letters, and statesmanship. The city of Halifax, old Chebectou, receives its name from that Lord Halifax who was the President of the Board of Trade and Plantations in the middle of the last century, when the capital of Nova Scotia was founded by Lord Cornwallis. The county of Carleton, and the village of Carleton Place in Ontario will recall Sir Guy Carleton. Lake Simcoe was so named by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, out of respect to his father, Captain Simcoe of the Royal Navy, who died on the St. Lawrence in the expedition against Quebec in 1795; but the lake was in old times known as Sheniong, Ouentironk, Toronto, and Lac aux claires (Hurdle Lake). The counties Lambton, Victoria, Wellington, York, Elgin, Monck, Dufferin, are illustrative of our respect for the British connection. But it is not my object in this paper to trace the origin of the more modern names, for I have proposed to confine myself simply to the older historic nomenclature of Canada. An amusing paper, however, might be written on the fantastic titles that gubernatorial or popular caprice has affixed to places that might have been more appropriately named. Many of my readers will remember how Belleville is really named after Bell, the familiar name of Governor Gore's lady; how Flos, Tay, and Tiny are reminiscences of three of Lady Sarah Maitland's lap-dogs. It would, however, puzzle any one to explain the canons of taste that has led to the selection of such names as Asphodel, Artemesia, Ameliasburg, Canaan, Euphrasia, Sophiasburg, and other burghs and villes that seem so sadly out of place alongside the historic French or Indian names of the past. But while these evidences of bad taste will always occur in a new country, it is satisfactory to know that there is a desire among the better informed and intelligent to preserve the