

field, Harvey, Manners, and Sutton, recall other gubernatorial names.

Indian names, of a language different from any found in Ontario or Quebec, perhaps, Micmac, abound in the Maritime Provinces. Restigouche, which forms, in part, the boundary between New-Brunswick and Quebec, is said to mean "finger and thumb," a name given from the supposed resemblance of the river and its tributaries to an open hand. In the beginning of its course (for 150 miles or so) the St. John's is called the Wallooshtook, or "Long River." The Bay of Fundy is a corruption of the French "Fond de la Baie" which is found on old maps. The old name of Liverpool, N. S., was Rossignol; it was so called after a French adventurer of that name, and has no association, as one might suppose, with "nightingale".

In Middlesex County, Ontario, we discover an obvious scheme of adopting a consistent English nomenclature. We have London, Westminster, St. Pauls, the Thames; but such a plan can hardly ever succeed. New settlers bring with them new associations, and the old charm is broken.

In the County of Hastings, Ontario, we have a repertory of history, literature, science and tradition, in Tudor, Elzevir, Wollaston, Herschel, Faraday and Madoc, while Limerick, Carlow, Mayo, Dungannon and Cashel have the full flavor of the "Emerald Isle." Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg and Marysburg, all in the county of Prince Edward, seem like a family group. Orangeville, Luther and Melancthon indicate the political or religious bias of the sponsors. Lutterworth recalls Wickliffe. Blenheim, Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Waterloo and Sebastopol in Ontario, and Tewkesbury, Inkerman and Alma in Quebec, remind us of famous victories. There is a solemn march of heroes and poets, philanthropists and statesmen, discoverers and martyrs in Milton, Keppel, Collingwood, Wellington, Nelson, Albemarle, Hampden, Raleigh, Palmerston, Pitt, Raglan, Russell, Harvey, Franklin,