

2. What wild birds did you see in March? Give some characteristic of each by which you knew it from other birds.

3. Find, by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in some slush—snow and liquid water mixed—taken from the street or field, the temperature of this mixture on a warm day in March or early April. How much is the temperature of the slush below that of the air? Find when the temperature of the water which is mixed with the snow begins to rise, and why it did not rise before.

4. Find the length of time from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise on March 21st. Show the work. Notice whether the sun is directly over your head when you go out at noon on that day. In what direction would you have had to travel so that the sun would have been directly over your head at noon? How many degrees would you have had to travel? Reduce your answer in degrees to miles.

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ON THE REVIVAL OF GOOD PLACE-NAMES WHICH HAVE BECOME EXTINCT.

To everyone interested in these provinces, it must be a cause of regret that so many of the place-names given in recent years are trivial or unattractive. Our older place-names are generally euphonious and appropriate, for they are the product of a process of development by which the unfit have been dropped, and the awkward have been modified by use to a more pleasing form. But the newer names, often hastily given by persons not interested in local nomenclature, are frequently dictated by some trivial circumstance or convenience of the moment, and thus may lack all the qualities of good place-names. These qualities are well-known. They are *melody*, or a well-balanced succession of pleasing, easily-pronounced sounds, *dignity*, or freedom from incongruous or commonplace associations, *individuality* or distinctive application to but a single place, and *historic appropriateness* or a connection with the past history, or some special feature, of the place to which the name is applied. That so many of the newer names, notably settlements, post offices and railroad stations, lack these qualities is the more to be regretted inasmuch as we have available many good place-names formerly in use, but now, because of various historical vicissitudes, extinct. Many of these could be revived to the enrichment of our place-nomenclature and to the ad-

vantage of our local history. It is the purpose of the present paper to bring together some of the best of such names for New Brunswick.

Our extinct place-names fall into two classes, those of Indian, and those of Acadian and early English origin. Of Indian names, very many are available, but, as a rule, they need much modification, especially simplification, to bring them into forms useful to us. This can be effected by applying to them precisely the same principles of modification which have brought our many Indian names now in use from their original cumbersome and difficult pronunciation into their pleasant and familiar form. This, however, demands much critical study, which I hope later to give to it, and for this reason I have included in the list below only a very few of the more prominent extinct Indian names. As to the Acadian and early English names, all that appear to me useful, from the present point of view, are contained in the list below. There is yet another source from which many good place-names may be drawn, that is from those of men who have been prominent in our history, and a few of this kind are included in the list below.

The names which follow seem appropriate for the naming of new, or the re-naming of old, parishes, settlements, post offices, railway stations, or even large private estates. It is, of course, desirable that they be applied as near to the original localities as possible. If further information about any of the words is sought, it may be found in most cases in the Monograph of the Place-Nomenclature of the Province of New Brunswick, published by the Royal Society of Canada in Volume II, (1896) of their transactions.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—

- Altrie. A title of the grantee of Marischal Keith Barony.
- Barclay. Boundary Commissioner who aided to save Grand Manan to Great Britain.
- Bellevue. Original name (1785) for the town of Beaver Harbor.
- Catherlough. Proposed owner of Grand Manan in 1764.
- Chartier. Seignior of 1695 covering St. Stephen.
- Conosquamcook. Indian name of St. Andrews.
- Kikmarnock. Name for the head northeast of Ministers Island, given by an early settler.
- Latreille. Early Acadian resident of Passamaquoddy, and former name of Indian Island.
- Marischal Keith. Name of the Barony granted on the east side of the mouth of the St. Croix by Sir William Alexander in 1625.
- Morristown. Name for St. Stephen in 1784.
- Oldham. Grantee of St. George (part of parish) in 1767.
- Perigny. Seignior of Grand Manan in 1695.
- Razilly. Grantee of the Passamaquoddy region in 1632.
- St. Aubin. Seignior of Passamaquoddy in 1684.
- Warrington. Settlement on Campobello on north shore of Harbor de Lute in 1770.
- Wiseamkanis. Indian name of the Lepreau.