

understood; on the analogy of *Avenionensis* from *Avenio*, *Sulmonensis* from *Sulmo*, &c.: and *Colombon*. for *Colombonensis* from *Colombo* in Ceylon.) It is not wholly alien to our subject to mention here that although *Canadensis* is a usually received term, in Science and Latin prose, Ferrarius, in his work on the 'Culture of Flowers,' printed at Rome in 1733, repeatedly employs *Canadanus*. He speaks of "*fraga Canadana insolitæ magnitudinis*," 'Canadian strawberries of an extraordinary magnitude,' and of a "*vitis Canadana*," 'a Canadian vine,' as flourishing in the Gardens of the Barberini palace. (The word seems to be founded on the analogy that has produced *Cuban* from *Cuba*, *Texan* from *Texas*.) A local possessive formed in Latin from 'Ontario,' viz. *Ontarius*, may also have some interest. It occurs in the Bodleian volume of *Academic verse* of the time of George II., before referred to:

"Jamque novæ gentes et centum uberrima regna
Se Britonum titulis ultro regalibus addunt.
Ex quo præruptis scopulis plaga pinea vastum
Obsidet Osvegum, sonitque per arva marino
Lata fremit, lacunneque Ontario maxima sevit."

In 1551 Sebastian Castalio or Castello produced a translation of all the books of the Bible in flowing and pleasant Latin. It is dedicated to our Edward VI. In it, the Jewish and other oriental names have a classic aspect, by being provided with suffixes and declined in accordance with the demands of the construction. Sir John Cheke said of this translation: (vide p. xxxii. Introduction to Castalio)—"Mehercle, majorem percipio fructum in legendo Castellionem quam in volvendis omnium scriptorum commentariis: oratio facilis est, explicata, dilucida, suavis, concinna et diserta: verba pura et Latina et quæ propius naturam rationemque Græcæ Hebraicæque locutionis attingunt." For comparison, here is a passage from Castalio: "Pudet contractum Moabitam, ejulate quiritantes, nunciate ad Arnonem periisse Moabitam, sumptumque supplicium esse de terrâ campestri, de Helone, de Jasa, . . . denique de omnibus Moabiticæ terræ oppidis tam remotis tam vicinis." The corresponding passage in the Vulgate version runs as follows: "Confusus est Moab, quoniam victus est: ululate et clamate, annunciate in Arnon quoniam vastata est Moab, et judicium venit ad terram campestem; super Helon, et super Jasa, . . . et super omnes civitates terræ Moab, quæ longe et prope sunt."