

to stay on land they never lose their tails. They are commonly called lizards. But there are no lizards in these provinces.

1. *The Newt, or Eft, or Vermilion-spotted Newt.* This interesting creature differs from the salamanders in form by its compressed or flattened tail which makes it more fish-like, and in habit by its living principally in the water. Until it is over an inch long it may live in the water with gills; in color from a yellow below to a dark olive above, sprinkled over with black dots and a few red ones. It may then take to land for a time until it reaches a length of about three inches, becoming a red salamander in appearance, carnivorous and otherwise developed to suit land life. Lastly, it again takes to water where it attains maturity, a length of four inches or more, and its original yellow to dark olive green color, sprinkled with black and a few vermilion spots. The land form has often been taken by naturalists in the past for a different species altogether. What makes this species so remarkable, is its return and re-transformation which fits it so perfectly for an aquatic life again.

2. *The Spotted Salamander*, six inches long, black, with a row of yellow spots on each side.

3. *The Violet Salamander*, violet black.

4. *The Red-backed Salamander.* There may probably be one or two species more. They are generally found near wet or in damp places, hiding under sticks and stones.

For the REVIEW.]

#### The Meaning of Acadie.

We are told in Calkin's Geography, an authorized text-book in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick schools, that the termination *-cadie*, in Micmac words, means "abundance," or "abounding in;" and I believe this interpretation is generally received, and is taken as showing the probable origin and meaning of the word Acadia.

It is a pity to disturb the pleasant idea thus associated with the old and beautiful name of the Atlantic Provinces. Nevertheless, I wish to show that if the name Acadie was originally connected with the final syllables *-caddy* or *-quoddy*, frequently occurring in the Indian names of places—and, though only a conjecture, it is a very probable one—its root meaning may be nothing more than "region" or "place." I have been led to adopt this view by an examination of the following Micmac words ending with these sounds. They occur in a list of place names in the late Dr. S. T. Rand's First Reading Book of the Micmac Language, with manuscript additions by the author. (The

spelling is Dr. Rand's.) The final *e* is sounded as *y* at the end of an English word; as Digby:

*Cloopake-akade*, murre-land.

*Wobeakade*, swan-land.

*Anukwakade*, flounder-ground.

*Buslooakade*, sea-cow ground.

*Kitpooakade*, eagle-haunt.

*Apchechkumoochwakade*, resort of the black duck.

*Tungwoliguneh-wakade*, haunt of the crane.

*Kopskedum-oakade*, lamper-eel-ground.

*Utkogunaakade*, autumn fishery.

*Tumagunawakade*, shell-duck haunt.

*Soonakade*, cranberry field.

*Noodaakwode*, (Noddy-Quoddy,) sealing ground.

*Tesogwode*, place of flakes.

*Nesogwaakade*, place of eel weirs.

*Boonamookwode*, tomcod-ground.

*Mtabeswaakade*, where mud-catfish abound.

*Segubunaakade*, (Shubenacadie,) where ground-nuts abound.

*Aglaseawakade*, an English settlement, (Tusket.)

*Tulakadik*, (Tracadie,) camping ground.

*Upkooakade*, turpentine region, (Tar Bay.)

*Pugum-jooakade*, land-lizard place.

*Bunaakade*, region of darkness.

These examples are sufficient, I think, to show that *-cadie* only expresses locality. The other interpretation is, undoubtedly, a mistake; and it is easy to see how such a mistake would occur. *Shubenacadie*, for instance, must of course have been so called because ground-nuts were unusually abundant there, and while it does not follow that the idea of abundance is expressed in the name, yet the fact would naturally be stated by any one giving its translation. In *Tulakadik*, however, (in which the final *k* is merely the sign of the locative case,) and perhaps in some of the others, the idea of abundance seems to be excluded; and we find in the same list an entirely different word, *Milasuk*, (the Indian name of Bridgeport,) translated as "plenty, abundance, rich place." J. VROOM.

St. Stephen, May 14, 1892.

For the REVIEW.]

#### How Literature is Taught in Morris Street School, Halifax.

In advocating the teaching of Literature in our common schools, I shall address my remarks only to those teachers who love the study, and who will regard it as a recreation. With our already crowded curriculum it is quite unnecessary to add to the burden, but while performing the daily routine carefully and faithfully, the teacher will not lessen her efficiency if a little time be appropriated as inclination dictates.

It need not be claimed for Literature that it is more comprehensive—occupies a more interesting field than other studies—the sciences notably, but the advantages Literature presents are that it takes less time, and that material is accessible to teacher and pupils in the most poorly equipped school.