

Many eminent geologists have claimed that the evidence of glacial action extends back into the very midnight of geologic time. If it be true that the presence of boulders is evidence of glacial action, then the question of snowfalls in the early ages is readily settled, for we find boulders scattered all along the ages. Numbers of them have been found in the rocks of the Cambrian and Huronian formations, and when we come to the Silurian and Devonian strata, we find them in greater quantities. When we enter the Carboniferous age we find these boulders in astonishing quantities. Vast beds of them lie as conglomerate among the coal strata of the world, and boulders have occasionally been found even in the coal veins themselves. The Permian and Cretaceous beds show the same evidence. However, in the Tertiaries we have the most abundant evidence of the alternation of warm and cold ages.

The Tertiary, above all other ages, was the time of abounding animal life. It was an age when astonishing hordes of the hugest animals possessed the earth. Their remains are found on every continent—we might say in every land, and their total extinction at the end of that age, tells a tale of invertebrate winter and involving snow, a day when huge icebergs floated upon the oceans and rivers, and continents of ice moved over the land.

(To be continued.)

Climbing.

The ivy, climbing upward on the tower,
In vigorous life its shapely tendrils weaves,
But, resting on the summit, forms a bower
And sleeps, a tangled mass of shapeless leaves
So we while striving, climb the upward way,
And shape by enterprise our inner lives;
But when, on some low rest, we idly stay,
Our purpose, losing point, no longer strives.