

in Greenland, but here the prevalence of fogs and the generally low temperature have probably had something to do with the result.

Of course as the ice gradually disappeared and more genial conditions returned, life also returned, and plants and animals of many kinds again began to people this Acadia of ours, and with them man probably made his first appearance; but the consideration of these topics must be reserved for another chapter.

One other subject must be referred to here to make this chapter complete. At many points both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, one meets with long, low ridges of gravel and sand, rising abruptly from the general surface and looking like great railway embankments, frequently just wide enough upon the top for the passage of a roadway, and not unfrequently used for that purpose. These are what are known to geologists as kames or eskers, and probably owe their origin to sub-glacial streams, such as are found in Switzerland and elsewhere issuing from beneath great masses of ice. In New Brunswick one of the most remarkable of these is to be seen about the chain of the Eel River lakes, in York county, having a length of seven or eight miles, while in Nova Scotia a similar ridge extends from Hectanooga, near Yarmouth, eastward far into the county of Queens, a distance of nearly thirty miles. They are sometimes known as "hog-backs." Another peculiar condition, and one related to the kames, is that of "drumlins." These are groups of low hills, composed like the kames of gravel and sand, with occasional boulders, but irregularly arranged, and of dome-like form. Fine examples may be seen around the town of Lunenburg. They are usually more or less elliptical in outline and their longer axis shows the direction of the ice movement by which they were produced.

Our lady teachers will marry but all are advised to do as this teacher has done, transfer the REVIEW to a sister, or to a friend: Kindly discontinue my subscription to your valuable REVIEW and transfer to my sister. I have taken a smaller school and household duties now claim my attention. . . I gained much help from the REVIEW while teaching and I could not have carried on my work so well without it.

E. C.

Teachers' Conventions.

KINGS-QUEENS, N. B., INSTITUTE.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Kings-Queens Teachers' Institute was held in the high school building, Sussex, Kings Co., on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, with one hundred and one teachers enrolled.

President M. G. Fox gave a very excellent opening address; he emphasized the need of trained teachers, and dwelt at some length on the subject of agricultural education.

Mr. J. B. DeLong, B. A., principal of the Hampton Consolidated School, read a carefully prepared paper on Reading and English Literature. The paper was discussed by G. N. Belyea, A. B.; W. T. Denham, A. B.; and Rev. F. Baird, B. A., all of whom spoke in fitting terms of its many excellences. On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Institute have Mr. DeLong's paper published.

Miss Bessie Parker gave a lesson in music to a class of children, which brought forth much praise from the Institute, and Dr. W. C. Kierstead, of the U. N. B., complimented the people of New Brunswick on having such a splendid school system.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, Director of Manual Training, gave a thoughtful address on manual training and domestic science in miscellaneous schools. Mr. Kidner spoke of the progress of these two subjects of the course and their possibilities in the rural schools. He hoped soon to see them more widely established. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. D. V. Landry, Commissioner of Agriculture, each made short addresses, in which they spoke of the needs of a better agricultural education.

At the public meeting President Fox was in the chair. Mr. J. A. Murray, M. P. P., delivered a neat speech of welcome, after which able addresses were delivered on the educational question by Dr. Landry, Dr. W. W. Andrews, Professor Cummings, W. W. Hubbard and Inspector R. P. Steeves.

On Friday the Institute divided into sections. In the Primary Section lessons were taught as follows: Science, by Miss Maggie Gilchrist; Tables and Number, by Miss Alice Belyea; and Primary Work, by Miss Mary E. Archibald. In the Intermediate the following lessons were given: Definition of an Adjective, by Miss Bessie Parker; Signs, by H. A. Garland; Definition of a Pronoun, by Miss Nora Fairweather; Definition of a Fraction, by Miss Gertie E. Sisson; and one on Addition of Fractions, by Miss Bertie Darrah. In the Advanced Section two papers were read, one on Science, by Miss Muriel DeMille, and one on Reading, by Miss Lena Wilson. A lesson in Geometry was taught, by Miss Clara Hay. In the Trustee's Section three addresses were given, viz.: By the Chairman, Geo. Raymond, Esq.; The Trustee as the Teacher Sees Him, by W. B.