

Addison's life as a whole; (b) his public career—as an author—as a politician; (c) Macaulay's opinion of his character; (d) of his poetry; (e) of his prose; (f) the history of the "Spectator;" (g) Addison's travels. Other topics will suggest themselves.

"Macaulay's fund of information, historical and literary, seems inexhaustible." Make a list of the subjects, *indirectly* concerned with Addison, of which he treats. Another, of the writers whom he names. A third, of the places of which he writes familiarly. What were his qualifications for writing thus? Compare what he says of Miss Aikin in paragraph 3. What do you know of his studies, or general reading? of his travels? Was he especially qualified to write on the times of Addison?

Inform yourself as to the main facts of English history from 1672-1719; on the lives of Addison's more famous contemporaries, *e. g.*, Dryden, Pope, Steele, Marlborough, Bolingbroke, Swift, Montagu,

Read Thackeray's lectures on "Congreve and Addison," "Steele," and "Swift," in "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century;" and the chapter in "Henry Esmond," book II., ch. II, "The Famous Mr. Joseph Addison." Johnson's "Addison," in his "Lives of the Poets." The papers from the "Spectator," named in paragraph 99 of the essay. A good edition of the "Spectator" is edited by Henry Morley in one volume, (Routledge, London and New York, about \$1.00), or "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," (Riverside Literature Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 40 cents; also by Morang & Co., Toronto, same price). "Addison," in English Men of Letters, (Harpers, 75 cents). "A History of Eighteenth Century Literature," Edmund Gosse.

These additional readings are suggested for those who have time and opportunity. But don't think them obligatory, and be discouraged. You can do admirably with only the text of the essay, a dictionary, and an English history. In the next issue there will be some notes on Macaulay's style. The writer will be very glad to receive any questions on the essays, and will answer them as she best can.

We shall soon be independent of coal as a source of energy. This is the opinion expressed by Prof. Fessenden, a Canadian engineer before the British Association. He claims to have discovered a system by which power can be stored cheaply, so that wind-power and the energy derived from the heat of the sun's rays can be made to furnish all the power that is needed in addition to that derived from natural waterfalls.

VII. Acadia in the Ice Age.

BY L. W. BAILEY, LL. D.

(Continued from June.)

The Tertiary age, referred to in the last chapter of this series, was described as a period of almost tropical warmth, even in high latitudes. This is shown by the occurrence in Greenland and Spitzbergen of the remains of such plants as oaks, beeches, poplars, walnuts, magnolias and redwoods, while England was a land of palms—Greenland, so called in derision, being then indeed green in something more than name. That it could ever have been such is truly marvellous, but not more so than the fact that our own Acadia, and with it nearly one-half of the whole continent of America, should once have been buried, as is Greenland today, beneath an icy mantle hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet in depth. Yet this belief is based upon evidence as clear and indisputable in the one instance as in that of the other. Let us look at the facts.

Have my readers ever noticed the great numbers, and in many instances the large sizes of the fragments of rock, usually known as boulders, with which every part of the Provinces is strewn, and which, in some localities, as about Macadam or Windsor Junction, cover the surface so completely that hardly anything else can be seen. Are these the results of the breaking up of the rocks beneath? Not at all. Rarely do they correspond to the latter, and in many instances it is easy to show that these boulders have been brought for miles or hundreds of miles from their parent beds. Around Fredericton may be found boulders of the iron ores of Woodstock, and even occasionally some from the Laurentian hills north of the St. Lawrence. The granite boulders of Macadam, strewn over a region of slates and quartzites, must have been derived from the granite hills to the northward of them. The peculiar and easily recognized rocks of the mainland about Passamaquoddy Bay are found lying on the totally different rocks of Grand Manan. The equally peculiar volcanic rocks of the latter island and of the North mountains are strewn in thousands all over the southwestern coasts of Nova Scotia. In some instances the boulders are as much as thirty feet in diameter and would weigh hundreds of tons. Obviously ordinary running water, the chief geological agent in earlier periods, would be quite incompetent to produce the transport of blocks such