

Editorial Notes.

Our readers will observe that this number of the MONTHLY contains but sixteen pages of reading matter, a reduction in size which we are sorry to say will have to be continued for several months. The editor's life is a busy one and the very limited hours which he is at present able to devote to the publication of this little journal, while they are regarded as periods of recreation have to be borrowed from times of needed rest and hours that should perhaps be devoted to other duties. We hope however to soon be in a position to give more attention to the publication of the MONTHLY, when we trust that its usefulness, which we have reason to believe is even now not inconsiderable, will be largely increased.

Our subscribers will please take notice that their terms of subscription will be extended so that they will lose nothing by the reduction in size of the MONTHLY.

A circular descriptive of the Canadian Postal College of the Natural Sciences is sent to each subscriber. The Directors ask, in furthering their objects, the co-operation of all who are interested therein. Show the circular to your young friends and persuade them to join the C. P. C. With a larger membership, a deeper and more general interest will be taken in its work and its usefulness increased.

The Itinerant method of science teaching

It has been urged with considerable force against the introduction of science teaching into low-grade schools that the average teacher could not be expected to know enough of the subjects to teach them satisfactorily, and that it would be beyond the resources of most schools to provide the necessary apparatus.

These objections have been overcome in England by a method suggested a few years ago by Col. Lonnely and Prof. Huxley and now in practical operation in Birmingham. This is called "the itinerant method." Its principle features are: one competent instructor for a district, a centre where apparatus is kept, and hand carts with assistants for moving the apparatus to the several schools as it may be required. This plan seems admirably adapted to towns or populous districts where the schools are within easy distance of the central station.

The Polyzoa of the Challenger Expedition.

Although a popular account of this expedition was published some time ago, its scientific results are being gradually given to the world. A recent contribution in this line has been made by George Busk, F. R. S., in his report on the Polyzoa-Cheilostomiata. The number of species collected was 286 and of these about 180 species are new. The work of determining these must have been very great and it has been faithfully done. Thirty-six beautiful plates and an instructive map add very greatly to the value of the report.

ERRATUM. Sept. No. page 121, 1st col. lines 3 and 4, for "Drago and Boquet de la Grege," read "Arago and Bouquet de la Grye."