

who never buy a book, except it may be the last "Seaside," and who know little or nothing of what is taking place in the great world around them. Would it be any wonder if such a teacher should fail to interest his pupils or to inspire them with enthusiasm in their work? Would it be any wonder if such a teacher should never rise above the ranks of mediocrity, or perchance never reach so high, but rather, by not having his mind cultured by systematic study, should fall behind in the march of progress.

Every teacher should set for his goal the highest attainment possible to him in his profession. He will thereby fulfil most nobly his high mission in life, and will, at the same time, it is needless to say, gain greater worldly advantage. The law of supply and demand operates in the teaching profession as elsewhere, and while there is crowding and sharp competition in the lower walks, there is always "room at the top."

PEDAGOGUE.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN—An interesting discovery, of much importance for geological and archaeological science, was recently made in a coal mine at Bully-Grenay, in the French department of Pas-de-Calais. A new gallery was being pierced, when a cavern was broken into, which discovered the fossil remains of five human beings in a fair state of preservation—a man, two women, and two children composed the group. The man measured about seven feet, the woman six feet, and the children four feet and rather less than this. In addition, some fragments of arms and utensils of petrified wood and of stone, with numerous remains of mammals and fish, were brought to light. A second subterranean chamber inclosed the remains of eleven human bodies of large size, several animals, and a large number of various objects, with some precious stones. The walls of the cave exhibited drawings representing men fighting gigantic animals. Owing to the presence of carbonic anhydride a third and larger chamber, which appeared to be

empty, was not searched. Five of the petrified remains will be exhibited at the mayoralty of Lens. The remainder of the bodies brought to the surface are to be conveyed to Lille, there to await a thorough examination by the experts of the Faculté des Sciences. Information has been telegraphed to the representatives of the Académie des Sciences of Paris and those of the British Museum. If the discovery be a real one, no doubt can be entertained of the value of the find, which would on the face of it seem to show that prehistoric man is anything but a myth.—*Lancet*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The thirty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., beginning Aug. 15th, and closing Aug. 21st.

Geological examination reveals in the delta of the Mississippi, along a space of 300 miles, ten distinct forests of buried trees. Bald cypresses, with a diameter of twenty-five feet, have been found.

SEA WEEDS AND LAND WEEDS.—London papers say that "the secretary to the Royal Botanical Society recently tried the novel experiment of planting sea weeds in ordinary earth. It would naturally be supposed that these 'flowers of the ocean' would not flourish away from their native element; but this is not the case, most of the specimens planted having grown admirably in soil which is constantly kept in a moist condition." The result is both curious and suggestive, and worthy of trial this side of the ocean.

The first Walker prize offered last year by the Boston Society of Natural History, was awarded to Howard Ayres, of Harvard University, for an essay on the Embryology of *Ecanthus nivens*, the tree cricket. This year, besides the regular Walker prizes, special prizes of like amounts—first, \$60 to \$100, and second, \$50—are offered by a member of the Society, on the following subject: "A study of the venation of the hind wings of Coleoptera, with illustrations of all the families of Le Conte's and Horn's classification." The essays are to be sent to the Secretary on or before April 1, 1884.