the Cincinnati group, the inference is just, that the markings from the latter had their origin under the same conditions. There is no reason for supposing that the Cincinnati Island was not subject to elevations and depressions alternately. The evidence here given, showing the presence of three former shore-lines, seems conclusive. Probably, were other localities and other groups examined in a similar manner, similar facts would be found.

JOSEPH F. JAMES.

HUDSON-BAY ESKIMO.

IN the report of the Hudson-Bay exploring expedition, it is stated that the only inhabitants of Hudson Strait and the northern part of the bay are the Eskimo, who have become quite familiar with the ways of civilization. The families are small, mothers having rarely more than two or three children, which, in consequence of the absence of farinaceous food, are suckled till three or four years of age. The number of Eskimo appears to be diminishing, as there are abundant traces of their former presence in force. About six miles south of Port Burwell are the remains of a large settlement, with subterranean dwellings, in a fair state of preservation, where remains of stone pots and implements are mixed with those of more modern date. At Port De Boucherville distinct remains of a very ancient Eskimo camp, in the form of heaps and circles of stones, are found on a raised beach at the head of what had been a cove when the sea-level was about thirty feet higher than at present. At another place in the same vicinity are more modern remains, consisting of rings of tent-stones, several rectangular walls a few feet high, and *caches* of a beehive form about six feet in height, such as are now used for storing meat, or as hiding-places from which to kill game. Around Port Laperrière, also, camping-places are found, which, from their elevation above the sea-beach, the decayed nature of the larger bones lying about, and the manner in which the circles of stones are embedded in moss and overgrown with lichens, must be from one hundred to three hundred years old. Still more ancient Eskimo works are discovered in the valley which comes down to the head of the harbor. These consist of a row of stones running athwart the brook at a contracted part of the valley, which would be suitable for the Eskimo method of trout-fishing if the sea were eighty feet higher than it is at present.

Along the Labrador coast the Eskimo gather in small settlements round the Moravian mission-stations; Nain, with a population of about two hundred, being the largest. Here they are educated, and the missions are self-supporting; the missionaries supplying the Eskimo, purchasing their catch and shipping it to London, and communicating with Newfoundland during the summer by a mail-steamer which makes occasional trips as far as Nain. Lieut. Gordon gives the Eskimo the highest character for honesty and docility.

PHYSICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

PROFESSOR WEAD has published the replies to a circular distributed by the commissioner of education, Mr. John Eaton, in regard to the best method of teaching physics in the secondary schools. The general impression obtained from these replies, which are from high-school teachers as well as from college professors, is that a certain amount of laboratory work in physics is desirable. Very few, however, of the teachers who have replied, can apparently speak from actual experience of the advantages of the laboratory method. Within a quarter of a century there has been a marked change in the views of those who have entered upon chairs of physics in our various colleges. The earlier professors of so-called natural philosophy looked at their subject from a semi-literary point of view, and did not descend into the laborious arena of the laboratory, where their half-brothers the chemists had long preceded them. To-day there are physicists who laugh at the old method of teaching physics; and, although we are somewhat conservative, we also are tempted to indulge in a sly laugh in our sleeve.

The problem of the best method of teaching physics in the secondary schools, however, can only be a faint reflection of the methods adopted in the universities. We are inclined to believe that it should aim to be a faint reflection, — popular lectures for stimulating the imagination of the boy, and rough experiments for the masses, in order to train the scientific instinct and the powers of observation.

The report contains valuable information in regard to the teaching of physics in England, Germany, and France. The general impression gained from this report is that the new methods of teaching physics have not been adopted in a large enough number of cases to warrant any conclusions from a study of those cases. The training of teachers is steadily improving, and every year our colleges and universities send out men imbued with modern methods of laboratory instruction. These men must have a marked influence on the future methods of teaching physics.

HALLUCINATIONS.

WHEN a patient is hypnotized, he imagines that he sees all things as they are suggested to him, provided he is a healthy subject. But in these hallucinations a person who has lost the chromatic sensibility cannot be made to see suggested colors to which he is naturally blind. If the achromatopsy be limited to one side, the left for instance, and the hypnotized subject has the right eye closed, he obstinately affirms that he does not see the suggested color, and cannot be made to see it until the right eye is opened.

There is a second thing which shows, better than the preceding, that hallucination and sensation have the same cerebral origin: it is the property which hallucinatory images have of provoking the same

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