tarius and Capricornus. All the others mentioned in the September article are still above the horizon, but in different positions. You should look them all up and exercise your eyes and your understandings in recognizing them in their new positions. Above all don't fail to look at Cygnus. There is something about it that looks more striking at III. than at any other sidereal hour. What it is you will see when you look. And don't run away with the notion that 9 p. m. December 20, is the only time when you can see the heavens as they are at III. This hour, like every other sidereal hour, comes round once every day — twice a day sometimes — III usually does so on Guy Fawkes' day; it did so this year. A week *before* December 20 the hour III. will fall half an hour *after* 9, a week *after* December 20 half an hour *before* 9, and so on.

Now look at the new objects that have come in sight between XXI. and III. At XXI. the Pleiads were above the north-east horizon. At III. they are nearly on the meridian, just a little east of it, and about two-thirds of the way from the horizon to the zenith. There was a map of, and an article on this group in the REVIEW for January, 1890. Below and to the left of the Pleiads is a bright red star named Aldebaran. It is one of a cluster called the Hyades; they form the letter V. Aldebaran is at the end of one leg of the V, the star at the end of the other is Epsilon Tauri. Between Epsilon and the Pleiads you may see — if the moon is not too near — two small stars dividing the space into three not quite equal parts. The one of these nearest to Epsilon is Omega. It is between Epsilon and Omega that Neptune is at present.

A line from the Pleiads down through Aldebaran will bring you to Orion. If you don't know him already, note the three stars close together and nearly in line with Aldebaran. That's Orion's belt. Above this are two bright stars, one of them red, and of the first magnitude. This one is Alpha Orionis. Below the belt are two other stars forming a quadrilateral with the other two. One of these is also of the first magnitude. It is Beta Orionis, still better known as Rigel. Run your glass down the row of small stars hanging below the belt and you will see Orion's famous nebula. Orion is far too grand an object to be disposed of in a mere paragraph. Perhaps next month or the month after he may get an article all to himself.

Below Orion, and in line with his belt, you will find the brightest of all the stars. It has several names. One is Sirius, another the Dog Star, another Alpha Canis Majoris. Like Orion it deserves a whole article, and may some day get it.

Round towards the east and higher up than Sirius is the little Dog Star, also called Alpha Canis Minoris. Another of its names is Procyon, Greek for "before the dog," so-called because in Greece as in Canada it rises before the Dog Star. To the south of north latitude 25 degrees Procyon rises after Sirius.

Procyon, Sirius and Alpha Orionis make a large equilateral triangle.

The twins, Castor and Pollux, lie farther east than Procyon and higher up — about half-way between Capella and the east point of the horizon. Capella was one of our XXI. hour objects; at III. it is high up, the brightest star to the east of the zenith. Of the twins the lower and brighter one is Pollux, the other is Castor.

Half way between Pollux and a point or so north of east try if you can see what looks like a patch of light cloud. Put your glass on it and you will see a beautiful cluster of small stars. It is called Præsepe, the Manger, the Crib, the Bee-hive.

A little father north the Sickle is rising. It is in the head of the Lion. A couple of hours later, when he has pulled his hind quarters above the horizon, you will see Saturn.   A. CAMERON.

Yarmouth, N. S.

Suggestions for the Public School Course.

We have received the following letter from one who has had the most successful experience, both as a teacher and as an inspector, in Nova Scotia. It was probably not meant for publication; but the suggestions are so definite and so worthy of consideration, that we feel it should be placed before our readers. Whatever effect it may have will certainly be in the direction of improvement:

"I see by the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW that the revised course of study will soon be ready. Is it too late to make a suggestion? I think a systematic course of mental arithmetic should have a place in the next course. McLellan's Mental Arithmetic, Part I., distributed among 7 or 8 grades would serve a most desirable purpose both from a utilitarian and intellectual standpoint. How would this division do? Grade II. from page 9 to p. 23. Grade III. from p. 23 to p. 38. Also practice in Reduction tables of grade at pages 89, 90 and 91. Grade IV. from p. 38 to p. 47. Also from p. 51 to p. 54. Reduction tables of grade at pp. 92, 93, 94 and 95. Grade V. from p. 47 to p. 51. Also from p. 85 to p. 97. Grade VI. from p. 55 to p. 74. Grade VII. from p. 74 to p. 86. Also p. 97 to p. 105. Grade VIII. from p. 105 to the end of the book. I believe if mental arithmetic were made authoritative in the way I have indicated, the result would be a great improvement in the study of arithmetic generally. When left to teachers, if mental arithmetic is taught at all, too often the questions are feeble, and are repeated without much variation. What is going to be recommended in the way of geography? It is terrible to think that every child in Nova Scotia that has run the blockade of scarlet fever, measles, etc., must at last be confronted with that tremendous book called "Calkin's Geography." To see little children poring over that book a long winter evening is a heart-rending sight. What we want is a book of maps, from which everything should be learned with the help of some questions in connection with each map in order to give the child some idea of what he should learn from it. This is my opinion, and I know what I am talking about. I wish you would take an interest in these two matters, notably the arithmetic. McLellan's, Part II., might be used in the high school course."