

glass you will be all the more astonished to learn that there are several apparently well-authenticated instances of one of the moons of Jupiter having been seen with the naked eye.

With a field-glass, however, you will have no difficulty in seeing all of the moons when they are properly situated. If you miss one or more of them, you may know that it is either between you and the planet, or behind the planet, or buried in the planet's shadow, or else so close to the planet as to be concealed by its radiance. For the convenience of the beginner, I will indicate the positions of Jupiter's moons for several evenings in June, based upon the "Nautical Almanac" predictions; the time of observation is supposed to be 10.30 o'clock, p. m.:

* * * On June 8th two of the satellites will be on one side and two on the other, the two on the west being close together, while those on the east are widely separated.

On June 14th two will be close together on the east, while one is visible on the west, and the fourth, the outermost of the system, is passing just above the north pole of the planet, and so close that it will probably be beyond the ability even of a powerful field-glass to detect it.

On June 17th there will be a very good opportunity for the inexperienced observer to see all four of the satellites, as two will be on each side of the planet, and all will be well separated.

On June 22d one satellite will be on the east of Jupiter, and the other three on the west, all in a bunch, and close to the planet.

Of course, since the motions of the satellites, particularly of the inner ones, are very rapid, their positions are continually changing, and their configurations are different every night.—*Garret P. Serviss in Popular Science Monthly.*

THE P. E. ISLAND SCHOOLS.

The report of Mr. D. Montgomery, Chief Superintendent of Schools for P. E. Island, is interesting and instructive. We make several extracts from it, noting with pleasure the progressive character of the work that is being done across the way.

As evidences of advance Superintendent Montgomery notes with satisfaction the readiness and intelligence with which the teachers enter into every forward movement connected with school work.

Referring to two most important practical subjects—English composition and drawing—he refers to the marked increase of pupils studying the former, the importance of giving greater attention to the

latter, which is so closely connected with industrial pursuits.

Remarking upon the diligence and faithfulness which has characterized the work of inspection, the Superintendent believes that it would be of very great service to appoint an additional Inspector, and closes with the gratifying announcement that "the year just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of our public schools." This seems to be borne out by the following statistics condensed from the report:

"There are at present 431 school districts on the Island, distributed as follows: 172 in Queens County, 139 in Prince, and 120 in Kings. There were but ten districts in which there was no school, against 74 in the year 1876. In eight of these ten districts new school houses were in course of erection, while one was not sufficiently large to support a school and the other had been attached to other districts. The number of teachers employed during the year was 498. Of these 55 were of the first class, 137 of the second and 306 of the third class. The number of pupils enrolled was boys 12,317, girls 10,097, total 22,414, an increase of 431 over the number for previous year. The average percentage of attendance was about 56. The total expenditure by the Government on education, for the year, was \$111,992.21. Of this, the sum of \$101,536.56 represents the amount paid in statutory allowance, supplements, and bonus, to the teachers. \$11,873.37 was the amount paid as supplements by trustees. During 1886 the teachers received as salaries \$112,331.93, an increase of \$1,997.19 over 1885. The total expenditure for education by the Government and the districts was \$148,778.96, an average of \$6.64 for each pupil enrolled. The highest salary paid to teachers was \$900, and the lowest \$130."

We need organization among teachers to secure a better public sentiment. Teachers need to begin by creating a sentiment for improvement among the pupils. Trees, and shrubs, and flowers, and walks, and nooks in parts of the yard, fences and convenient gates, shades and light ornaments for the rooms, a water service of pitcher and waiters, convenient places for the care of apparatus—all these the teacher of forty children can secure. And every addition of the kind is an addition to the moral forces of the school. Amid such surroundings it becomes natural to learn politeness, care, consideration for others; to condemn selfishness, rudeness, slovenliness; to appreciate the beauty of truth, duty and love.—*Western School Journal.*