

Now turn to the east and find Saturn. He may be easily picked out by any one from the following diagram, which showed his position on the 6th of April:

\* →  
Saturn  
\* Spica

Spica, in the constellation Virgo, is a bluish star; Saturn is yellowish-white, and formed on the 6th of April a straight line with Spica and the fainter star above in Virgo, the line pointing north-west and south-east. Saturn is on his retrograde or westward journey (nearly in line with the ecliptic), which will continue until about the first of July, when he will turn and resume his eastward or direct motion, and about the first of September will be again in the position represented by the above diagram.

We hope the readers of the REVIEW will get their pupils on the track of Jupiter and Saturn, and let them observe the latter during the summer, for Jupiter will soon disappear in the sun's rays. Now who will work out the problem of this curious backward and forward motion of the planets? Will Mr. Cameron enlighten the readers of the REVIEW upon it?

#### Astronomical Notes.

[A. Cameron, in *Halifax Herald*, April 3rd].

\* \* \* Venus is in the morning sky for early risers to look at. The glow of dawn does not quench her light, nor even the full splendor of the sun himself. She has more than enough brilliancy to show easily in anything like a clear sky at any time of day from sunrise until about the middle of the afternoon. But, of course, to see her at her best you must get up and look at her before sunrise. And the sight is beautiful enough to be well worth even such a supreme act of self-sacrifice as this.

Mars may be seen at the same time, but he makes a poor show in her presence. However, he is slowly brightening and she is slowly fading, and before the end of the year he will attract much more attention than she.

The conspicuous evening stars for the month are Jupiter and Saturn. Jupiter is nearing the end of his evening career for this season; Saturn is just beginning his.

Morality is a social product; it is not the result of intellectual and scientific teaching. Personal example and personal affection are its true soil, and all education must be organized upon that basis in order to be effective.—*Professor Hyslop*.

#### Tree Planting.

By the courtesy of Mr. James Reynolds, Secretary of the Horticultural Association of St. John, we are permitted to make the following extracts on choice of trees and planting, from a letter written by Mr. Richard Power, director of the public gardens, Halifax. Mr. Power's experience and practical knowledge of tree planting give much weight to his opinions, which it is hoped may be useful to the readers of the REVIEW who wish to observe Arbor Day in an intelligent and useful way:

Our experience in tree planting leads us first to get good established trees, eight to ten feet high, from nurseries where they had been moved before. Prune the tops back to some extent, dig holes two feet six inches in diameter and fifteen inches deep. If the soil is poor you may provide some garden earth or street sweepings that would be a year in compost and mix with the earth taken from the hole. I find we have some trees planted on our common, in the natural soil. They never seemed to make any start, but where our ground was low and swampy we filled in with ashes and street scrapings and planted. To our surprise we have the best trees on the common to-day, and planted ten years later than the ones in the natural soil.

The trees that do best with us are European. English elm is the fastest grower, lime, (European), Norway maple, horsechestnut are the best. I may say I find the horsechestnut is not suitable for parks in cities. It is a beautiful tree with nice flowers, but when the nuts are ripe the boys destroy them by throwing stones and sticks, and climbing for them. Among the American kinds I find the white leaved maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) is a quick grower, cut leaved birch (*Betula laciniata*), our red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and our own red maple (*Acer rubrum*). It is a loss of time to take trees out of the woods as they come up with poor roots. But if trees six or eight feet were taken up and transplanted in a garden in nursery rows for a couple of years they make nice trees with new roots and will move well; but if you should plant trees from the woods they are so drawn in the thickness that they sway with the wind and don't get a chance to take root.

We never give manure to trees when planting as the roots are wounded. It helps to decay them, but manure can be on the surface in the winter and let it decay; it would be a protection and help.

If you can get larger trees than the size I first stated all the better, but see that they have good roots and are carefully taken up.

I believe the best time for planting trees is from the middle of April to the middle of May. If planted in the fall the frost heaves them up and they are exposed in open places all winter.

In many towns in the United States it is found to be cheaper to convey pupils from remote districts to a central school than to provide them with schools near their homes. The pupils have also the advantage of attending larger and better equipped schools.