would be perpetual day for some space around the poles. But the sun is continually changing its relation to the axis of the earth; therefore the relative lengths of day and night are also continually changing. As a matter of fact, the day at the poles is a little longer than six months, on account of the sun's diameter being so much larger than the earth's diameter, and on account of the refraction of the sun's rays in passing through our atmosphere.

(2) What advantage in respect to the sun's rays has the northern hemisphere over the southern, and why?

The sun is north of the equator from 21st March to 22nd of September—185 days. It is south of the equator from 22nd of September to 21st March—180 days. The earth in its aphelion has a longer course to travel than when in perihelion. It also travels more slowly in aphelion. The greater length of the northern summer more than counterbalances the disadvantage of the greater distance from the sun.

(3) At what parallel of latitude will the sun set on the longest day of the year and, without any intervening night, rise again in the same part of the horizon?

About $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator. When the sun is at the tropics it will shine $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees beyond the poles. The further one goes north or south the more oblique does the sun's course seem to become, dipping each day less and less below the horizon, until at last it seems to go round and round the horizon without any night.

(4) A man arrives at the railway station nearest to his house $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours before the time at which he had ordered his carriage to meet him. He sets out at once to walk at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and, meeting his carriage when it had travelled 8 miles, reaches home exactly one hour earlier than he had originally expected. How far is the house from the station, and at what rate was his carriage driven?

Let x = miles from station to house, and y the miles per hour which the horse travels. Then the man travels $(x-8)$ miles.

If the horse had gone the whole distance and back the time required would have been $\frac{2x}{y}$ hrs. But the time for the 8 miles and back was $\frac{16}{y}$ hrs. Therefore $\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{16}{y} = 1$ hr., the time gained.

Again, by walking $(x-8)$ miles he was half an hour longer on the road than if he had ridden that distance. Therefore $\frac{x-8}{4} - \frac{x-8}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$ From these two equations x is found $= 12$, and $y = 8$.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Miss Flora Boyd, teacher at Bay Road, Charlotte County, by means of a very successful school entertainment, has raised enough to provide an ample supply of slate blackboard for her schoolroom.

The school at Albert Mines, Albert Co., W. C. Jonah, teacher, raised the sum of $80 for school purposes, to be expended in blackboards and other apparatus. This has recently been made a graded school.

Not to be outdone by the Upper Bayside school, Miss Blanche Rigby, teacher at Lower Bayside, Charlotte County, has, by means of a concert, provided her school with a fine flag, and made a beginning toward a school library.

Miss Grace Wilson, teacher at Scotch Ridge, Charlotte Co., has recently provided her school with an excellent terrestrial globe.

During the remainder of March and the first part of April, Inspector Morse will be engaged in the work of inspection in the Annapolis Valley. During the last half of April he expects to visit the schools on Digby Neck, and on Long and Briar Islands, N. S.

Miss Maud Gibson, teacher at Mouth Nerepis, Westfield, Kings County, has, by means of a school concert, been able to procure for her school a fine globe and some slate blackboards.

Slate blackboard surface has been purchased recently by Mahogany, South Bay, and Otter Lake schools, St. John Co.

Miss Mary McLeod, teacher at Silver Falls, St. John Co., has provided her school, by means of an entertainment, with slate blackboard surface.

Principal H. B. Hogg, who took charge of Digby County Academy at the beginning of the current school year, has been successful in founding a school library and a gymnasium in connection with the public school system of that town. The library is already stocked with Chambers' Encyclopædia, and with the "Encyclopædia of English Literature," together with quite a collection of monographs and magazines. The gymnasium is fairly well provided with apparatus, to which will be added more equipment in the near future. Funds for the foregoing purposes have been largely provided by means of public entertainments furnished by the pupils of the town schools, supervised and directed by Principal Hogg and his staff of teachers.

A gentleman interested in a children's home in Los Angeles relates to us the following incident: He had just succeeded in finding a home for a little boy of three and a half years old, but, before taking him to his new home, it was thought best to exchange his dress for trousers. When almost at his destination, his childish strength was exhausted, and he complained that he was very tired. The gentleman, to encourage him, told him that the only difference between them now since he had discarded dresses was that one was a big man and the other a little man, and that men must not grow tired so easily. After a few moments' silence, in which the little one's steps grew still more dragging, he exclaimed, "Well, take my pants off and carry me!"—*Child Study Monthly.*