

later in the season it is, the easier it will be to find him thus.

SATURN is evening star—in Virgo, near Eta. He has just stopped moving back towards Eta and is bracing himself for a forward movement towards Gamma, with which he made such a splendid pair in April. He will reach Gamma early in August, but won't pass so close to it as in April. He is past his best for this year, but is still ready enough to show his ring and his largest satellite to a power of 40 or less. The moon will be near him on June 21st, July 18th and August 15th, near enough on each of the first dates to make an occultation—neither of them visible here, however.

URANUS is evening star—near Lambda Virginis—on the east side, between Lambda and Alpha Libræ. There is nothing as bright as it along the line between these two stars. He will continue moving very slowly towards Lambda until the middle of July, and will then turn and move east towards Alpha. April and May were the best months for seeing Uranus, but it is still visible to the naked eye in a clear sky on a dark night. Don't believe those who tell you that a telescope is needed to see it. If your eyes won't reach it, use an opera-glass.

NEPTUNE can be found with a field-glass and can be seen with an opera-glass, but one needs to know very exactly the right spot to look at. It seems scarcely worth while to try to give directions for finding this spot now, as, for the next few months, Neptune can be seen only in the morning.

MINOR PLANETS. None of these will be within easy reach of a small glass for several months.

A. CAMERON.

Yarmouth, N. S., May 31st, 1893.

Why is it?

Bees never store up honey where it is light?

The moth has a fur jacket, the butterfly none?

Leaves will attract dew, when sticks, boards and stones will not?

A horse always gets up fore parts first, and a cow directly opposite?

Corn on the ear is never found with an uneven number of rows?

Fish, flies and caterpillars may be frozen solid and still retain life?

Some flies thrust their eggs into the bodies of caterpillars, but always in such parts of the body that when the larvæ are feeding on the flesh of the foster-parent they will not eat into any vital part? Can this be explained? Does the fly reason?

For the Review.]

New Brunswick Schools of the Olden Time.

By W. O. RAYMOND, M. A.

(Continued.)

The names of 120 families of Indians living at Maductic are given in Mr. Dibblee's returns to the New England Company. These names are quite interesting, although the modern school-teacher would probably apply for increased salary if obliged to struggle through a daily roll-call with such names as Pemmyhawick, Franwagemic, Pemmacola, Ellazonpa, Monopos and Aquahartis. The influence of the French on the river St. John is displayed in many of the names borne by the Indians, as, for example, Augustin, Pierre Joseph, Sabatis, Nicolas, Madalencia, Noel Priest. More recent intercourse with the English appears to have been responsible for such names as Grand John, Little Joe, Molly Bisket, Joseph Wilmot, Joseph Murray, Joe Murray and Joe Murray Sis.

Many names display a curious intermixture of nationalities, as, for instance, Pierre Peter, John Tobac, Thomas Quodpan, Michel Maductick, Governor Tomai, Nuel Sermacola, Joseph Lurgorstai.

The Indian school at Woodstock included both old and young, married and single. At the beginning of the year 1790 the scholars numbered twenty-two. A few weeks later they had increased to thirty-five, as appears in the following return made February 1st, 1790:

Families.	Number.	Scholars.	Books.	Hats.	Pork (lbs.)	Corn (bushels.)	Cloth (yds.)	Linen (yds.)
Joseph Dinney's,	11	6	4	4	102	20	23	19
Joseph Murray's,	5	1	..	..	40	10	8	9
Pemmyhawick's,	7	4	2	2	62	15	17	13
Pemmacola's,	5	3	1	1	42	9	7½	7½
Aquahartis',	8	4	1	..	65	11	15	12½
Madalane's,	8	4	2	2	95	13	17	10
Sabatis,	8	4	..	..	40	10	15	15
Alosel's,	6	3	..	..	37	7	12½	7½
Michel Lue's,	4	1	..	..	15	3½	2	..
Lomai's,	5	2	..	..	24	6½	..	..
Saumbets', ..	6	3	..	..	38	8	10	7½
Total,	73	35	10	9	560	113	126	101

The supplies enumerated above were issued during a period of eleven weeks, and in addition to the articles named the Indians received allowances of beans, potatoes and salt. In another return, covering a period of six months, the cost of the "Necessaries for the native Indians at School at Woodstock" is given as £106. 13. 1½, of which sum twelve shillings was expended in the purchase of eight spelling books.