

a corner of Pisces into Cetus. He is now rapidly coming into position for even better observation from northern stations than in 1892, the year of his last nearest approach to the earth, and during which he created a wide-spread interest in astronomy, and did more to induce the general public to take up the study than has any similar event for many years. Those who may not be familiar with his appearance, should try to pick him up on the night of the 25th of June, when shortly after 12 o'clock he may be seen shining with ruddy lustre about three degrees south of the waning moon, then in her third quarter. As the moon is one-half of a degree in diameter, Mars' distance from her will be six times the breadth of the moon when full.

Students of Saturn should not lose the glorious opportunities presented during June for observing that planet, which, owing to increasing distance from the earth, is already beginning to be diminished in size. This planet is well situated for study from immediately after twilight begins until about 1 a. m. His position is still some six degrees north of Spica, the brightest star in the high south-eastern part of the early night sky. These objects cannot be mistaken. The upper one is Saturn, as any telescope will show; the better the instrument, of course the better will details be brought out. The rings are still opening, and Cassini's Division is easily discernible in a good glass. By the end of the month, the earth will be nearly 11½ degrees above, or north, of the ring-system, while the sun will be nearly 14 degrees north of it. As the result, the ball of the planet will stand well out in the centre of the rings and,

with them, will form a most beautiful object. Owing to the earth's motion, Saturn is being pushed into the sun's rays, in which he will be obscured in September. Consequently, no time is to be lost by those who propose to make a study of his features while they can be observed against a clear night sky.

Jupiter and Neptune are invisible, being practically behind the sun so far as an observer from the earth is concerned.

Uranus is well situated and should be perceptible to the naked eye upon a very fine dark night. He is easily picked up in an opera-glass, but a telescope is required to bring out the pale sea-green disc which serves to distinguish him from adjacent stars. His position, which changes slowly, is about one degree and a-half to the west, and about half-a-degree to the north of Alpha Librae, a star easily recognized in the south-east in the early evening. On the 15th, his place on the sky is Right Ascension 14 degrees and thirty-eight minutes, and South Declination 15 degrees.

On the night of the 15th, about 7.38 o'clock the moon will occult 3 Scorpii, a 7th magnitude star. Though the moon will be only eleven days old, she may be sufficiently brilliant to make the observation a somewhat difficult one except in a fairly good telescope. The occultation will occur at the dark side of the moon; the star will reappear about 8.45.

The sun is an object of interest, owing to the spots and faculae to be seen almost daily on his surface. Some very notable spots have recently been observed.

## BOOK NOTICES.

William Briggs, publisher of *The Primary Latin Book*, by Messrs. J. C. Robertson, B.A., Principal of the Toronto Junction Collegiate Institute, and Adam Carruthers, B.A., Lecturer in Greek, Toronto University, has just been advised that the book has been authorized by the Department of Education of the Province of New Brunswick. The book adopts advanced methods of teaching, and is finding great favor particularly among the younger and more progressive school of educationists. It had already been authorized in Ontario, recommended by the Superintendent of Education of British Columbia, and recommended also for authorization by the Advisory Board of Education of the North-West Territories. The recognition of the work of our Ontario educationists by the other provinces evinces a growing confidence in the ability of our native Canadians to supply suitable text books.

*Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association.*

Toronto: Edited by J. H. Plummer, J. Henderson and E. Hay.

This excellent magazine, which is now issued by a committee of Toronto Bankers, aided by correspondents elsewhere, possesses much in its contents that is interesting to the general reader and valuable especially to bankers. Amongst

recent articles of this nature are "Free Banking in Canada," by Roeliff Morton Breckenridge of Columbia College, and an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Card Money of Canada," detailing the history of such money under the French and the British régimes in Canada. Every banker who wishes to keep pace with the current thought of Canadian banking circles should be a reader of this excellent monthly.

*Hiram Golf's Religion. They Met in Heaven.*  
By George H. Hepworth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.

These two books are admirable in paper, typography and general appearance, and it is possible that their contents may make them popular in limited circles. They are not so much stories as sketches, in which the author uses a few characters and incidents of life in a little village as a convenient means by which to present ideas concerning the essence of religious life. In *Hiram Golf's Religion* there are here and there excellent ideas, but the phraseology and in fact the spirit of "the shoemaker by the Grace of God" are, to say the least, unpleasing and at times flippant. It cannot be said that the author has chosen a happy method of presenting views of spiritual life. *They Met in*