tude of mankind placed him eternally in the heavens and in the most splendid portion of the galaxy. Algenib and Algol, with Almaach in Andromeda, are second magnitude stars; *Gamma* and *Delta*, third magnitude. Capella is in the neighboring constellation of Auriga, the charioteer, and is of the first magnitude.

Now don't let Algol, the winking eye of the dread Medusa, change us into stone—stoney indifference. On the contrary, far otherwise. How shall we find "Al Gol," *the demon* of the Arabians? Out, let us go, the first clear November night. When the Pleiades rise nearly half way up the eastern sky, draw a line from them, parallel to the horizon, northward, just across the milky-way to Capella. Right above this line, with his body in the milky-way, is Perseus. Higher over his head, in the milky-way, is the W shaped constellation of *Cassiopeia*. Nine degrees E. by N. from Algol is the bright star Algenib, which, with Almaach, twelve degrees west or towards the zenith, makes a perfect right angle at Algol, with the open part towards Cassiopeia. By means of this strikingly perfect figure the three stars last mentioned may always be recognized, without the possibility of mistaking them. Our cut will now give all the directions necessary to find Algol which, for all except nine hours out of every two days, twenty hours and about forty-nine minutes, shines as a brilliant star of the *second* magnitude. During these nine hours, it grows dimmer for four hours and a quarter, until it is only of the *fourth* magnitude. After fifteen minutes of this obscurity it commences to brighten, and in a little over four hours it is normal again. Before we enquire the cause of this strange, secular winking, as if Medusa's eye were not yet still in death, let us observe the obscurations. We give the calculated time for the maximum obscurations during night. A little over four hours before or four hours after, will give us respectively the time of commencement or end of the phenomenon. We use sixtieth meridian, twenty-four hour time, one hour faster than eastern or railway time.

MAXIMUM OBSERVATIONS OF ALGOL.

Nov. 7th,	6.34 o'clock,	(A. M.)
Nov. 13th,	0.11 "	"
Nov. 15th,	21.00 "	(P. M.)
Nov. 18th,	17.49 "	(hardly dark.)
Dec. 3rd,	1.53 "	(P. M.)
Dec. 5th,	22.42 "	"
Dec. 8th,	19.31 "	"
Dec. 11th,	16.20 "	(hardly dark.)
Dec. 26th,	0.24 "	(A. M.)
Dec. 28th,	21.13 "	(P. M.)
Dec. 31st,	18.02 "	"

The next date can be found by adding two days, twenty hours, forty-nine minutes (nearly), to the previous date, and so on. In our next we shall endeavor to show the latest theory of this phenomenon. We hope our readers may in the meantime observe this strange sight for themselves. Its explanation opens up a most striking view of what is going on among the quiet, distant, twinkling orbs of heaven.

A NEW planet was discovered September 21st, by Herr Palisa, of Vienna. It is asteroid, No. 269. Our solar system is proving to have a great many more members than was anticipated by the older astronomers.

ANOTHER SEPTEMBER METEOR.—September 13th, 8.52 P. M., a meteor passed over a portion of Ireland in approximately the same direction as the one two nights later over Nova Scotia. It was extremely bright, vanished 25° or 30° above the horizon, and came within forty or fifty miles of the earth's surface. The sound of its concussion with the upper air, like that of distant thunder, reached the ear in three and one-half minutes. Perhaps we were passing through a meteoric orbit about the middle of September. If so the meteors are not such chaff as are the Leonids and Andromeds of November.

A MID-DAY STAR.—Some days since it was announced in the newspapers that a star was seen at Toledo at mid-day, and people, if they thought anything about the matter, probably wondered why it should be seen at mid-day there and no other place. The star is the planet Venus. It may now be seen in the sky any bright, clear day between sunrise and about two o'clock in the afternoon. During the mornings of this first week in November it is a very interesting object, with the sun in the eastern sky and the waning moon in the west. The best way to see it is to rise about half an hour before the sun, when this bright morning star is still brilliant in the eastern sky, carefully note its position, and make an imaginary arc in the sky of its course westward. It may be found any time during a clear day along this arc, about thirty-five or forty degrees in advance of the sun.

The total amount of the education grant in Newfoundland for 1886 was $119,500. Of this grants to the Church of England stand as follows: for general purposes, $29,834.08; books, apparatus, etc., $458.83; training teachers, $1,863.37; Church of England Academy, $3,077.49; encouragement of teachers, $917.66; providing superior education, $579.06; school in destitute localities, $835.33; Carbonear grammar school, $230.29; total, $38,795.20.