

Here there are five rhymes. Are there ever more than that?

In the Golden Treasury these Sonnets are all printed in either three or four divisions, the first eight lines being in two divisions, the last six in either one or two. Can you find any reason in *the thought of the sonnets* why they should be arranged like this, or why the division should differ in different sonnets? For this purpose, study 4, 5, 9 and 10, and compare them.

Examine in the same way any two of Milton's Sonnets in Book II., and compare your results. Then turn to Book I and study the structure of any two or more of Shakspeare's Sonnets. Compare them with Wordsworth's as to:— (a), number of lines, (b) syllables in a line, (c) number of rhymes, (d) arrangement of rhymes. Does Shakspeare's arrangement of rhymes vary as much as Milton's? As Wordsworth's? How are all Shakspeare's Sonnets printed in the Golden Treasury? Are they always printed in this way? Is there any reason for it?

Pick out any Sonnet that you like in Book IV. Is it more like Wordsworth's or Milton's in structure? From what you have found out make your own definition of a Sonnet. Which of the four conditions, (a) number of lines, (b) Number of syllables in a line, (c) Number, (d) Arrangement of, rhymes, vary, and which appear to be fixed?

Make a list of the Sonnets by Wordsworth that seem to have a natural division between the first eight lines, (called the octave,) and the last six, (called the sestet).

Which of his sonnets refer to historical events, or to conditions of his time? Which are more personal?

What one seems to you the most musical?

Which bring pictures before you?

A rule that has been laid down about the sonnet is that, "It must be the evolution of *one* thought, or *one* emotion, or *one* poetically-apprehended fact." Do these sonnets conform to this rule? Express in one sentence the outline of the "*one* thought or one emotion" of numbers 1, 12, and 15.

Make a collection of beautiful metaphors and similes from these sonnets.

The sonnet form was first used in the 13th century, in Italy. The first English sonnets were written by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, in the 16th century. It has been a favorite form with many great poets,

of different nations. Wordsworth has expressed this fact in the following sonnet:—

"Scorn not the sonnet; critic, you have frowned,  
Mindless of its just honours; with this key  
Shakspeare unlocked his heart; the melody  
Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's wound;  
A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;  
With it Camöens soothed an exile's grief:  
The sonnet glittered a gay myrtle leaf  
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned  
His visionary brow; a glow-worm lamp,  
It cheered mild Spenser, called from Faery-land  
To struggle through dark ways; and when a damp  
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand  
The Thing became a trumpet, whence he blew  
Soul-animating strains — alas, too few!

How many of these references and allusions can you explain? Hunt up those you do not know.

### A HEROINE OF NEW FRANCE.

G. O. BENT.

This story takes us back to the beginnings of Canada, the interesting and romantic days of the French pioneers.

Before Champlain founded Quebec a French settlement had been made in Acadie, at Port Royal. The Sieur de la Tour went there when a lad. He roamed the country with the Indians, clothed and living like them, and had an Indian wife. He had a fort, named Fort Saint Louis, at a place still known as Port La Tour, near Cape Sable. After spending more than a score of years in Acadie, as hunter and fur trader, he received, in 1631, a royal commission from France. The Company of New France granted him lands, sent him out three ship-loads of supplies and materials, with artizans and workmen, and Fort La Tour was built at the mouth of the Saint John River.

Richelieu, however, superseded La Tour and sent a distinguished officer, de Razilly, to occupy Acadie. Razilly did not make his plantation in the beautiful basin of old Port Royal, the scene of the earliest settlements, but far away at La Hève. There he established his government and built his fort and chapel. He did not wish to clash with La Tour, who had just completed and occupied his new fort at Saint John. But Razilly died in 1637. Then his successor, the Sieur D'Aunay, took the extraordinary step of moving the whole French colony from La Hève, around Nova Scotia to Port Royal. There he built a strong fort and founded the present town of Annapolis. This was a defiance to La Tour. These two Frenchmen, both claiming supremacy