

more than the other. How many pounds did each man get and at how much per pound?

Let x = lbs. in hind quarter.

$100 - x$ = " fore "

y = cost per lb. of fore quarter.

$y + 1$ = " " hind "

Then $xy + x = 400$ cents.

$100y - xy = 400$ cents.

From (1) $x = \frac{400}{y+1}$

From (2) $x = \frac{100y - 400}{y}$

Equating (4) and (3), $\frac{400}{y+1} = \frac{100y - 400}{y}$

$$400y = 100y^2 - 300y - 400$$

$$y^2 - 7y = 4.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{65} + 3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{65} + 7), \text{ or } 7.56 \text{ nearly.}$$

\therefore lbs. in fore quarter = $\frac{400}{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{65} + 7)}$ or 53.27 nearly.

" hind " = $\frac{400}{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{65} + 9)}$ " 46.73 "

Price per lb. fore quarter $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{65} + 7)$ or 7.56 cts. "

" " hind " $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{65} + 9)$ or 8.56 " "

(2). If 12 oxen eat $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of grass in four weeks, and 21 oxen eat ten acres in 9 weeks, how many oxen would it require to eat 24 acres in 13 weeks?—the grass growing uniformly.

If 12 oxen eat $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 36 oxen would eat 10 acres,
and 21 " " " 10 "

36 oxen eat the original grass + 4 wks. growth in 4 wks.

\therefore 1 ox eats $\frac{\text{the original grass} + 4 \text{ weeks' growth}}{36 \times 4}$

in one week, 21 oxen eat the original grass + 9 weeks' growth in 9 weeks,

\therefore 1 ox eats $\frac{\text{the original grass} + 9 \text{ wks' growth}}{21 \times 9}$ in 1 wk,

\therefore $\frac{\text{the original grass} + 9 \text{ weeks' growth}}{21 \times 9} =$

$\frac{\text{the original grass} + 4 \text{ weeks growth}}{36 \times 4}$

$\therefore 189 \times \text{original grass} + 756 \text{ weeks' growth} = 144 \times$
 $\text{original grass} + 1296 \text{ weeks' growth.}$

\therefore original grass = 12 weeks' growth.

Quantity of grass on 10 acres for 18 weeks = 12 weeks' growth + 18 weeks' growth = 30 weeks' growth.

Quantity to feed one ox for 18 weeks

$$= 18 \left(\frac{12 + 9 \text{ weeks' growth}}{21 \times 9} \right)$$

\therefore 30 weeks' growth on 10 acres would feed

$$\frac{30}{18 \left(\frac{12 + 9}{21 \times 9} \right)} \text{ oxen.}$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 21 \times 9}{18 \times 21} = 15 \text{ oxen.}$$

\therefore 30 weeks' growth on 24 acres would feed $\left(\frac{24}{10} \times 15\right)$
oxen = 36 oxen.

A. C. M. L.—Can you tell me the name of this bird? Description: nearly six inches long from end of bill to end of tail. He had a white throat, yellow tufts, one on back at root of tail, one on either side where the joint in his wing, corresponding to one's wrist, touched his body when at rest, and a narrow yellow stripe on the top of his head. Think there were eight primaries, perhaps ten. His plumage was between that of the Junco and the Song Sparrow, as theirs appear on the back.

2. The scientific names of birds, etc., would be more acceptable and more generally learned if the ordinary teacher knew how to pronounce them. This difficulty would be obviated if the words were divided into syllables and accented.

3. I have been helped wonderfully by the excellent articles on "Ferndale Notes," as they have occurred from time to time in the REVIEW. I wish something more definite could be given about the sparrows, thrushes, warblers, etc., so one could easily distinguish them.

1. Your bird is the "Yellow-rumped Warbler" (*Dendroica coronata*, L.), which generally arrives in Eastern New Brunswick about the second week in May. Your specimen was seen rather earlier than the average. The generic name is derived from the Greek, *dendron*, tree, and *oikeo*, I inhabit. The specific name from the Latin *coronata*, crowned, alluding to the golden patch on its crown.

2. Latin names are more easily pronounced than English names, for Latin is spelled phonetically. A person who is not acquainted with Latin is most likely to be correct if he pronounces the words according to the general English analogy. He may in this way sometimes misplace the accent which affects the long syllable of the classics, but he will generally be right.

3. A reference to *D. coronata*, sufficient, possibly, for the identification of your specimen is made towards the end of the article in the last issue on the Goldfinch. Space will not permit in this number to give a key for the identification of all the warblers in the Atlantic Provinces.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Before the next issue of the REVIEW, the Summer School of Science will be in session in Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Many of the readers of this paper will doubtless be in attendance. Any who have not yet decided to attend should commence now to make arrangements. P. E. Island is noted as a summer resort. Besides the advantages to be gained by attending the school, there will be the benefit of a trip to the island province.

The enterprising town, Parrsboro, N. S., was educated up to a high appreciation of the value of mental culture by Mr. J. C. Craig, now Inspector of District No. 10. A new school house is to be built for the accommodation of the high school and several departments of the common schools. It will cost about \$9,000, and will be heated and ventilated by the Fuller and Warren system. This district is taking the lead in fine school houses.