

adds to the humorous effect, "no man . . . had," vary construction, then compare result with text.

9. "Angle" (A. S. angel), a fishhook.

10. "Two brace of trout," four trout; no hurry.

"A scholar, a preacher, I should say," what follows shows that the correction was necessary.

"Lecturer," a preacher; this word, as compared with preacher or minister, insinuates dogmatism, formality and pedantry.

"To the lender of it," to the lender.

"For you are to know," you should know.

"Fitted to my own mouth," and "I have a bite at another," in 6, quaint, owing to the literal meaning.

"Ill pronunciation," "ill carriage," "ill accenting;" *ill*, seldom used now in that connection.

"The ill carriage of your line, or not fishing even to a foot in a right place."

"Either by practice or a long observation, or both."

"But take this . . . and not more," note the exactness of definition.

"Fall to breakfast," begin breakfast.

"Providence," timely preparation, frugality, economy.

11. "All excellent good," "stomach excellent good," adjectival for adverbial form.

"And now remember and find *that* true *which* devout Lessius says." If *what* were used for *that which* it would be difficult to place *says* in its best position, next the quotation.

"That poor men . . . poor men,"

"That . . . lord," indirect quotations in quotation marks, in accordance with the custom of the time.

"That you would *rather* be a civil, well-governed, well-grounded, temperate poor angler than a drunken lord." Would not "temperate, poor angler," balance against "drunken lord?"

Does not "temperate" involve the meanings "civil, well-governed, well-grounded?"

"Rather," more willingly; never used as a verb, hence, since it is not an equivalent for

like better, "I would rather this than that," is wrong.

"I hope there is none such," quaint and charitable.

"Half the content," now contentment.

12. "Due unto you by my promise," might be shortened.

"A smoking shower," compare with, a heavy shower; smoking is poetic, the vapour of water resembling smoke.

"It is done raining," compare with, the shower is over.

"Nay, and the earth smells as sweetly too," "nay and" moreover; note the quaint and subtle meaning of *nay*, not this alone; its force as a negative is very slight; "sweetly," we use the adjectival form in such a case.

"Holy Mr. Herbert," a popular writer and preacher in the reign of Charles II. His chief work was "The Temple." "His quaintness lies in his thoughts rather than in their expression, which is in general sufficiently simple and luminous." — *Craik*. Izaak Walton was Herbert's biographer.

"The other brace of trouts," this, as it stands means that they agreed to get two more trouts, or that there were only two other trouts where they were fishing.

POETRY.

L. 1. Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright

L. 3. The dew shall weep thy fall to-night.

L. 5. Sweet rose whose hue angry and brave.

L. 11. Thy music shows ye have your closes.

L. 15. But though the whole world turn to coal.

These lines are selected to illustrate the musical effect of open vowel sounds as to consonants. Scarcely any sibilants occur at the end of syllables. Liquids are copiously used.

In sound and meaning l. 1 produces a sensation of agreeable repose.

L. 3. Sorrow for the death of the day causes the tears of dew.

L. 5. "Angry," in anger the face is flushed, rose colour; *brave*, well-dressed, courageous.