

checkered; but schism, apostasy, heresy and villainy shall be punished.' The sibyl apologizing answered: 'There is a ratable and allegeable difference between a conferrable ellipsis and a trisyllabic diæresis.' We replied in trochees, not impugning her suspicion."—*Penn. School Journal.*

"THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

CANTO V.—SECT. XI.

PREPARED FOR THE "CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL" BY J. E. WETHERELL, B. A.

Class-room Analysis.

- (1). "Scarce believed"—"seeming lonesome"—"so late dishonoured"—"nor breathed the free." What common poetic license is here illustrated? Are any of these italicized forms ever used as adverbs in prose?
- (2). "Believed the witness that his sight received." Give the prose equivalent?
- (3). What is the specific meaning of *apparition* and *delusion*, and how do they respectively differ from *vision* and *illusion*?
- (4). "Sir Roderick." Is 'Sir' expletive? (Compare lines 18 and 23.)
- (5). "That I need not say." Why not?
- (6). "Mine array." Explain.
- (7). "I pledged my word." Supply the ellipsis after 'word.'
- (8). "Coilantogle ford." Where?
- (9). "Though on our strife, etc." Divest this couplet of its poetic dress.
- (10). "So move we on." Compare this with its prose counterpart. What is the force of "So"?
- (11). "I only meant." Remark on the collocation of the words.
- (12). "To shew the reed on which you leant." Explain the metaphor.
- (13). "Leant." Worcester and Smart say this is a colloquial form. Should the poet have used it?
- (14). "Without a pass"—"the pass was left." Is this a blemish? Are these forms etymologically identical?
- (15). "They moved." What does 'moved' mean here?
- (16). "I said." Does the poet often obtrude his personality on our attention?
- (17). "I said Fitz-James was brave as ever knight that belted glaive." Compare this characterization with that alluded to.
- (18). "His blood kept on its wont and tempered flood." Paraphrase.
- (19). "He drew." What is the force of the verb?
- (20). "Seeming lonesome." Explain.
- (21). "Lonesome." Name two synonymes.
- (22). "This path"—"Lonesome pathway." Do these different forms represent different things?
- (23). "Yet" (line 25). Represent the single word by a clause. Has "yet" in line 21 the same force?
- (24). "By fearful proof." How?
- (25). "Pathway rife with lances." What is the ordinary use of "rife"?
- (26). "Dishonoured and defied." Explain the allusion.
- (27). "By stealth." Why? We are told that "The Chief in silence strode before."
- (28). "Still." What is the corresponding prose adverb?
- (29). "Shrilly." What is *paragoge*?
- (30). "The pass was left." Is this a poetic *enallage* for *had been left*?
- (31). "For then they wind, etc." What is the logical relation of this clause?

(32). "They wind"—"was seen." Is this change of tense a blemish?

(33). What are the requisites of a perfect rhyme? Which of the following is perfect:—*pursue*; *Dhu--true*; *Dhu*? What is a "female rhyme"? Have we such a rhyme in "Cover, hour" of section viii?

CHICKADEE.

[FOR FRIDAY AFTERNOON RECITATION.]

All the earth is wrapped in snow,
O'er the hills the cold winds blow,
Through the valley down below,
Whirls the blast.
All the mountain brooks are still,
Not a ripple from the hill,
For each tiny, murmuring rill
Is frozen fast.
Come with me
To the tree,
Where the apples used to hang!
Follow me
To the tree
Where the birds of summer sang!
There's a happy fellow there,
For the cold he does not care,
And he always calls to me.
"Chickadee, chickadee!"

He's a merry little fellow,
Neither red nor blue nor yellow,
For he wears a winter overcoat of gray;
And his cheery little voice
Makes my happy heart rejoice,
While he calls the livelong day—
Calls to me—
"Chickadee!"

From the leafless apple-tree.
"Chickadee, chickadee!"
Then he pops from bough to twig,
Tapping on each ting sprig,
Calling happily to me,
"Chickadee!"
He's a merry little fellow,
Neither red nor blue nor yellow
He's the cherry bird of winter,
"Chickadee!"

—Henry Ripley Dorr.

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

[Prepared for the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL by Mr. J. D. McIlmoyle, Principal Separate Schools, Peterboro.]

AUTUMN WOODS.—PAGE. 73.

- Ere*.—(ær, adverb) from A, S., ær = before.
- Vale*.—Other words with same meaning are, dale, dingle, valley, lowland, hollow.
- Autumn*.—The season of increase, (from L. *augeo*, to increase.)
- Tresses*.—Locks of hair (from *tris*=three, of three braids.)
- Their glory on*.—Only the green leaves changed to the various colors they assume at this season.
- Wide sweep*.—The extent of country presented to view as seen from the mountains.
- Landscape*.—The shape and extent of land that the eye can view at once.
- Purple*.—(A. S. *purpur*) a color formed by mixing green and red.
- Enchantment*.—(from *in*=on, *canto*=to sing) that which delights in a high degree.