

very unhappy, dissipated life. He went to help the Greeks in their struggle for independence, and died in Greece. He wrote "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," "Hours of Idleness," and many other poems. This selection is taken from the last canto of "Childe Harold."

"*His control stops with the shore.*"—Man may destroy the earth, but cannot control the ocean.

"*Save his own.*"—The wreck of himself.

"*His petty hope.*"—His only hope when tossed about by the ocean is to reach the shore; but the sea drowns him first, then casts him on the earth.

"*Lay.*"—Grammatical form is "lie."

"*Lay*" has been used to rhyme with "bay."

"*Armaments.*"—Fleets.

"*Oak leviathans.*"—Leviathans are sea-monsters. By oak leviathans Byron means ships made by man who is called in the next line their "clay creator."

"*These.*"—In apposition with "armaments," and "oak leviathans."

"*Armada's pride,*" etc.—The Spanish Armada was a fleet sent out by Spain in 1588 to conquer England. The Spanish were defeated by the English; but a great storm arose which finally destroyed the Armada. The battle of Trafalgar was won by Nelson in 1805 and a storm destroyed many of the captured vessels.

"*Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage.*"—Great empires of the ancient world, now decayed and ruled by "the stranger, slave, or savage." But the ocean round their shores is the same now as it was in the ancient days.

"*Azure brow.*"—The blue sea retains no mark of time.

"*Glasses itself.*"—Reflects itself.

"*Image of eternity.*"—Because "boundless, endless and sublime."

"*A child of thee.*"—Byron was a great swimmer. It is said that he swam the Hellespont. He gives utterance to his delight in this last stanza.

THE LARK AT THE DIGGINGS.

Charles Reade.—Born in 1814. An English novel writer. His style is vigorous and

full of incident. "The Wandering Heir," "Hard Cash," and "Foul Play" are among his works. The present selection is taken from "Never Too Late to Mend."

"*Squatter.*"—One who settles on land without owning it. After a certain number of years a squatter becomes entitled to his land.

"*English was written on it.*"—Everything about the place was like England.

"*Lark*"—"Tom" had understood that he was coming to have some fun.

"*Exile.*"—The lark is an English bird.

"*Setto voce.*"—In a low tone.

"*Dulce domum.*"—"Sweet Home." The refrain of a Latin song sung by the boys of Westminster school before the holidays.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

By Leo. B. Davidson, Head Master, Public School, Sault Ste. Marie.

1. (a) The divisor is 17, the quotient is 15, the remainder is the greatest whole number possible. Find the dividend.

(b) The divisor and the quotient are equal, but if the divisor were twice what it is the quotient would be 15. Find the dividend.

Ans. (a) 271; (b) 900.

2. (a) From what number must we take $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in order to leave $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{3}{4}$?

(b) If $\cdot 7\bar{i}$ of a number is 352, how much is $\cdot 7\bar{i}$ of the same number?

Ans. (a) 4; (b) 355.

3. A man has 10 acres of land. He sells it in village lots each containing 1 ac. 2 ro. 26 sq. per. $20\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. at \$200 per lot. Find (a) how much he gets for his land; (b) how much he gets per acre.

Ans. (a) \$1,200; (b) \$120.

4. A mechanic worked a certain number of days for \$22.50. If he had worked 9 days longer he would have received \$33.75. Find (a) his daily wages; (b) the number of days he worked.

Ans. (a) \$1.25; (b) 18 days.

5. A manufacturer sold to an agent a "Self-Binder" at a profit of $\frac{1}{4}$ of prime cost.