described at greater length. Of what man is this a description more or less, fanciful? In Chaucer we find the other well known description of the parson.

20. We must remember, of course, the greater purchasing power of money in that country at that time as compared with our time and country. What is the meaning of *passing?*

21. What figure of speech is *ran his godly race?*

23-24. What is the meaning of these lines? What does Goldsmith wish us to imply concerning appointments in the church at the time he is writing?

26. *Raise* and *rise*. This line will illustrate a lesson on those two verbs.

27. *Vagrant train*. What would we call them?

29. Why *long remembered?*

Word study: *Fluctuate, mantling, cresses, faggot, pensive, copse, fawn, broken.*

Page 6, line 5. What does *pity gave ere charity began* mean?

7. And this?

13. Compare with the *ungracious pastor* mentioned in Hamlet, "who reeks not his own rede."

14. *Parting*. Compare "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day." What figure of speech in this line?

17. Parse *fled*. The last four lines of the page are a good example of a figure of speech.

Word study: *Glow, scan, scoff, rustic, vale.*

Page 7, line 2. Why *unprofitably?*

3. *Noisy mansion*. Many similar epithets can be found in literature. Two modern schools and schoolmasters may be found in the "Drumtochty School" and "Glengarry Schooldays."

6. To what class of pupil did Goldsmith evidently belong? However, the idle and truant scholar does not *always* make the most famous man.

9. *Full well;* the same phrase is used on p. 34, l. 2. What part of speech is *full* here? What other word or words could be used in its place?

17. *Terms and tides presage*. What does this mean?

26. A word is here used that we would not now be allowed to use in modern correct English. Which?

The Inn. What takes the place of this in modern villages as a place to congregate and talk politics?

Word study: *Yon, furze, boding, gauge.*

Page 8, line 2. *Sanded floor*. The generation of Nova Scotian now passing away can recall the same custom here.

10. Can any of the pupils tell of having seen something like this?

11. What do you understand by chimney? Give modern word for place mentioned.

23. Find word *mantling* already used and compare their meanings.

27. *Train* again; compare former uses.

32. *Vacant* was already used in this meaning. What do pupils give as its meaning when first asked?

Word study: *Aspen, transitory, ballad, ponderous, deride, gloss, native, masquerade.*

Page 9, lines 16 *et seq*. Horace, who lived about 1800 before Goldsmith, laments of the luxury of the wealthy Romans in much the same terms.

21. How can this be?

22. *Seat*. Compare with the same word already used. Why are his sports *solitary?*

27. The prophets are still predicting the downfall of England's power, and still lamenting the glories of the past.

Word study: *Decoy, limits, spurns, solicitous.* What figure of speech is found on this page?

Page 10. Word study: *Verging, vistas, strike, contiguous, limits, baneful, pamper, brocade, plies, square, chariots.*

13. There is a figure of speech.

Page 11, line 7. *Wheel:* meaning? Parse *brown* and *country*. Is the lot of the emigrant here truly represented? To what country does Goldsmith make them go? What British possession has the climate and characteristics here mentioned?

29. *Mingling the ravished landscape with the skies*. What is the meaning of this? Of what countries can this now be said?

Page 12, line 1. Has *parting* the same meaning as in l. 4?

6. *Main*. What other word has been used. What do we call the *western main?*

23 *et seq*. Name some of the *kingdoms* Goldsmith may have had in mind in writing this.

Word study: *Walks, conscious, plaints, cot, insidious, florid, sapped.*

Page 13. Goldsmith's time is not considered by anybody as the golden age of English poetry, though one or two poets of high rank lived then. Who were they?

These notes will be helpful if they suggest other questions and difficulties, and more so still if those be sent to the REVIEW. Any I can answer, I will; others, perhaps, can supply vacancies in my knowledge.