

after losing $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on his. The second man had at first \$7,590. Find what the first man had at first. *Ans.* \$6,000.

7. Find what the marked price of an article must be that cost \$1.40 in order that after a reduction of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. has been allowed there may be still a profit of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. *Ans.* \$1.96.

8. On Jan. 15th, 1889, a person deposited \$547.50 in the post office savings department, paying 4 per cent. interest. How much will the department be in his debt on July 1st, 1890? *Ans.* \$579.42.

9. A map is drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of country. On this map a piece of land owned by two brothers is represented by an oblong $\frac{3}{8}$ in. $\times$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in. If the elder brother were to give the younger 5 acres they would have equal shares. How much has the elder brother? *Ans.* 25 acres.

10. A yard is 40 yds. deep by 25 yds. frontage. Find the difference in cost between building a $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. plank walk 4 ft. wide around the inside, and another around the outside of it; lumber being worth \$10 per. M. *Ans.* \$3.20.

TO A HIGHLAND GIRL.

This poem shows many of the characteristics of Wordsworth: simplicity of language, preference for rural life (subject matter of poem and lines 45-50), ease of transition from apparent matter of fact to imaginative flights—from description of externals to dreamland (line 12). His love is paternal and is stimulated by character and expression rather than by physical beauty (lines 22-41, 50-59), aptness of his comparisons (lines 36-44). He deals with natural objects so as to impress the reader with the conviction that the poet believes them to be the abode of spirits (lines 74-76).

TO MARY IN HEAVEN.

To fully understand and appreciate the poem the pupils must have a knowledge of its author and also know something concerning Mary Campbell.

Burns' wife gives the following as an account of the writing of the poem,—“Burns had been busy all day (in Sept. 1789), with the shearers in the field, and he had got most of the corn into the stack-yard, but when the twilight came on he grew sad about something and could not rest. He first wandered up the waterside and then into the stack-yard. I followed him and begged him to come into the house as he was ill, and the air was sharp and cold. He said ‘aye, aye,’ but did not come. He then threw himself down on some loose sheaves, and lay looking at the sky, and particularly at a large bright star which shone like another moon. At last, but long after I had left him he came in, and the song was already composed.

“Mary Campbell was the daughter of a mariner who lived in Greenock. She became acquainted with Burns while on service at the castle of Montgomery, and their strolls along the banks o’ Ayr only served to deepen and settle their affections. On the day of their separation they plighted their mutual faith by the exchange of Bibles, they stood with a running stream between them, and lifting up water in their hands vowed love while woods grew and waters ran. The Bible which the poet gave was elegantly bound. ‘Ye shall not swear by my name falsely’ was written on it in the bold Mauchline hand of Burns, under it his name and mark as a freemason. They parted to meet no more. She died of fever shortly after while on a visit to her friends to make arrangements for her marriage.”

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

Stanza 1.—Star—the one Burns saw while lying on the sheaves in the stack-yard. Name some of the large stars? Was this an evening or a morning star? What is the morning star now? The evening one? ‘ray’=light. Explain ‘lingering’ and ‘lessening.’ Why can we not see the stars during the day? Why use the words ‘lov’st’ and ‘morn’; ‘day’=3rd anniversary of the death of Mary Campbell; ‘usher’st=introduces; ‘was torn’=taken away leaving a deep impression of sorrow: “O Mary,” ex-