

Make lists of the historical and of the fictitious characters. Select one from each list and discuss Scott's treatment of it. What is the mainspring of the plot?

What are some of the most striking contrasts between the manners of the fifteenth century and those of to-day? (What queer use did they sometimes make of their carpets?)

Draw a map showing the territories ruled over by Louis and by Charles, and mark on it all the chief places mentioned in the story.

Where are Glen-houlakin, Angus, Aberbrothick? Mention anything noteworthy about these places. (*Suggestion*: The present writer was born in two of them.)

Was Durward Scotch or Scottish, a Scotsman or a Scotchman or a Scottishman? How do you determine which of these terms is right? Which does Scott use? and Burns? and any other authority? Is it their usage or only the printer's that the books show?

How much time elapses between the opening of the story and the fight between Quentin and Dunois? How much after that?

If you were to meet personations of the following at a skating carnival how would you recognize them?—Louis, Balue, Lesly, Crawford, Campo-Basso, De La Marck, Joan, Isabelle.

What are the favorite oaths and exclamations of the principal characters? What do the less obvious ones mean?

Note the description of Quentin's listening attitude in chapter X. Quote a companion picture to this from one of Scott's poems.

"It went through the air like a stream of lightning," etc. Quote Tennyson's description of a similar sight.

"I never could give a reason for anything I have ever done in my life except——" What? What are the exceptions in your case?

"I tell you, maiden, that when I was in the very earliest bloom, scarcely older than yourself, the famous," etc., etc. Name the "I" and the "you." How old was each at this time? What self-revelation does the speaker make?

"Louis of Orleans trusted John of Burgundy—he was murdered in the Rue Barbette. John of Burgundy trusted the faction of Orleans—he was murdered on the Bridge of Montereau." Give dates and other particulars of these events. How were these persons related to the Burgundy and the Orleans of Quentin Durward?

"That feeble boy, the Dauphin, is a blighted blossom which will wither without fruit." Write a note on this. What historical novel does the "feeble boy" figure in?

Express in your own way what you remember of the substance—

- Comines' parable of the angler, and the application he makes of it.
- Quentin's advice to Isabelle about giving evidence.
- Hayraddin's "hope, trust and expectation."

Scott often uses "something" in a way not common now. Quote half a dozen instances and comment on the usage.

What are or were the following—ill-winded pirus, black-jacks, Aldebaran, the Count of Cocagne, a to-name, a lute, a statish, a pleached walk, a partisan, a harquebus, a beaufet, ephemerides, virgin parchment, horoscope, an astrolabe, a Jacob's staff?

Explain the following:

No other should tie tippet about my craig.

Skeoch noch nan skial.

The groined vaults and Gothic drop-work on the ceiling.

He hath strengthened his horn against him.

Varium et mutabile.

His back shall be gules, azure and sable.

Ein wort, ein man.

There is more lies on that dead pow than you think for.

From whom did Scott get the following quotations:

"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

"Strains that may create a soul

Under the ribs of death."

"Beati pacifici."

"Ah, freedom is a noble thing,—

Freedom makes man to have liking."

"There is no perfume to match the scent of a dead

traitor."

"They loved better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak."

Who was it that had a habit of holding the nail of his thumb pressed against his teeth?

How much did the astrologer weigh?

What do you think Scott would have said to the Anglo-Israel people? What has this to do with Quentin Durward?

Study the chapter headings—the titles, not the mottoes. Try to supply similar ones for some novel that has none (e. g., *Silas Marner*). Then write out your opinion of those here.

Scott tells us that "he felt by no means confident of having brought his story into a pleasing, compact, and sufficiently intelligible form." What do you think about it?

Try your hand at the "Haec fabula docet" business.

Yarmouth, N.S., January 31, 1893.

A. CAMERON.

For the Review.]

Pensions For Teachers.

Nearly a generation has now passed since the introduction of the Free Public School System in our province, and some of those who have helped most to make it a success are now beginning to be worn out in the service, a service second to none as regards its usefulness, though seldom properly remunerated. The question will now soon arise, what is to be done with these worthy men and women? It is idle to argue that they should save up for old age, as everybody knows the impossibility of saving out of their small means.

But even these have been lessened during the latter half of the period by the government deducting one tenth of the amount of the annual grants. Taking last year's figures the sum thus deducted was as follows:—

14 Grammar School Licences at \$35.00 each,	\$ 490.00
110 First Class Male " " 15.00 "	1650.00
146 Second " " " 12.00 "	1752.00
102 Third " " " 10.00 "	1020.00
164 First Class Female " " 11.00 "	1804.00
620 Second " " " 9.00 "	5580.00
435 Third " " " 7.50 "	3262.50

\$15,560.00

The sum obtained for three years at this rate would approach \$50,000. If this were invested in provincial debentures and the proceeds applied in pensions to deserving teachers, incapacitated through age, the Provincial Government would be making amends to the class who have suffered this at their hands hitherto, and who must be provided for in some way when their great task is done. Cannot our Premier who made this deduction see his way to some plan of the kind and our new superintendent aid him in it? And cannot THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW rouse public opinion to the due importance of a question of so deep an interest to the profession?

St. John, N. B.

EDWARD MANNING.