

tences in the paragraph—only a hint, however, as in many cases distinctions have to be made.—ED.]

Pendant que—Whilst you were there. Whilst he slept. During the time we are away.

Au printemps—If the flowers freeze in spring, there will be no fruits in summer. In winter. In autumn.

Elle se mit à pleurer.—Don't begin to cry. He began to sing. I began to work. She had begun to sing.

Il fit mûrir les grains.—The heat of the sun causes the fruits to ripen. An intense cold makes the water freeze. This made the stalk bend down. Make him do it. Make her go.

A l'âge de six ans—When I was only nine. When he was only ten years old. When he was sixty years old.

Combien il avait payé cet amusement.—How much did you pay for that book? I have paid too much for it. He paid two francs for it. Who paid for the cab? I paid a franc for this newspaper.

Il aurait dû payer.—I ought to have said it. Ought I to have done it? You should have bought it. He ought to do it. You ought to go. They must go.

Ayant eu besoin de—I want several things. What are you in need of? I don't want anything. I want you.

Tout neuf—She was quite surprised. This is quite old. These books are quite new. This dress is quite new.

Ne m'ôtez pas votre confiance.—I took it away from them. Don't take away your confidence from him. Take away that book from him.

Pour la première fois—I see you for the first time. How many times a week? Several times a day. Twice a month. Three times a year.

Ce fruit ne se mange pas.—This is not found everywhere. These plants are only found in the Alps. These books are not sold in England. Where are those pens made? These roots are called by another name. This is formed in the earth.

Dans de grands sacs—I have some wine.

I have no wine. I have some good wine. I have a great quantity of wine. Some meat. Some good meat. Some cold meat. He had some apples. We have some big apples. They had no apples. They had plenty of apples.

Le monde ressemble à un champ.—The plant is like a rose-tree. What is it like? Your uncle is very like your father. My brother is not at all like me.

S'être habitué.—I soon accustomed myself to it. You will soon get used to it. He soon got into the way of going every day to the same place. How long does it take to get used to it?

J'avais six ans.—How old were you at that time? My sister was only nine years old when she died. How old was your father? He was the same age as their father.

SCIENCE.

HOW LIGHTNING IS KINDLED.—The observations of meteorologists show that the vapour which ascends in an invisible state from the ground carries with it, in calm and fine weather, into the higher regions of the air, a very considerable supply of positive electricity. Each minute vapour-particle that goes up bears its own portion of the load. When, however, the invisible vapour has thus mounted into very high regions of the air it loses its invisibility, and is condensed into visible mist, as has already been explained in detail. Numerous particles of the aqueous substance are drawn together, and grouped into the form of little vesicles or globules. Each one of these is then a reservoir or receptacle of electric force, and as more and more watery vesicles are condensed more and more electricity is collected in the gathering mist; but each of the water-globules is still enveloped by a space of clear air. In a drifting cloud the mist-specks can be discerned floating along with transparent intervals between. The clear air which lies around the globules of vapour then acts as an insulating investment; it imprisons its own part of the acquired electrical force in each separate globule. The cloud is thus