

lime-water, and shake it up; the milky deposit of calcium carbonate will indicate the presence of carbon dioxide. All our ordinary combustibles produce carbon dioxide in this way. The combustion of a bushel of charcoal produces 2500 gallons of the gas.

By Respiration.

Exp. 13.—Put a small quantity of lime-water in a test-tube and breathe through it by means of a glass tube. The lime-water will become milky, showing the presence of carbon dioxide. In the same way blue litmus solution may be turned a wine-red color, which becomes blue again on boiling. A man emits by respiration about 1260 cubic inches, or 20.6 litres of carbon dioxide per hour. Two candles in burning will produce the same quantity.

(To be continued.)

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

THE CLOUD.

Gage's Fourth Reader, Page 66.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, was born at Field Place, Sussex, August, 4th, 1792. Naturally shy and diffident, his early years were passed almost entirely with his sisters. At thirteen he was sent to Eton, where he suffered much from the oppression of his masters and the petty annoyances of the boys. The treatment which he received at this time seems to have influenced his later life, producing that hatred of all law, human and divine, which is so noticeable in his poetry and his character. In 1810, he entered the University College, and studied diligently, but at the end of the second year was expelled on account of a pamphlet which he published anonymously entitled "A Defence of Atheism." His "Queen Mab" was printed in 1812. His unfortunate marriage with Miss Westbrook, daughter of a retired innkeeper, offended his father beyond forgiveness for the time, but in 1815 his father so far overlooked the past as to make him an allowance of £800 a year, on which he retired. He first met Lord Byron in Switzerland, where he went after his second marriage. On his return to England, he settled in Marlow, where he wrote the "Revolt of Islam." On account of bad health he again went abroad and wrote "Prometheus Unbound," in Italy. His last years were given to hard study and literary labor. He was accidentally drowned, near Leghorn in 1822, and his ashes, which were all that his family could obtain from the authorities, were deposited in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, near the remains of Keats.

He is said to have been gentle and affectionate in domestic life, and to have been capable of deep love and affection, although his first marriage resulted so unhappily. His favorite pastime was boating; on the shore of every lake, or stream, or sea near which he dwelt, he had a boat moored. He was

"Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea"

ultimately to an untimely death.

His writings, though marked with a certain kind of recklessness, are in many respects unsurpassed in beauty and poetic fire by any modern poet, not excepting Byron.

Bring fresh showers.—Meaning of *fresh* here? Any other meanings? Are all showers brought from seas or streams?

Noonday dreams.—What is meant?

From my wings are shaken.—How? When?

Every one.—Distributive, in apposition with "buds."

Mother's breast.—The earth.

Dances.—Does the earth dance around the sun?

Green plains.—Hail storms are common even in the summer.

I wield the flail, &c.—A beautiful, poetic combination of words, which when properly read is more expressive than when carefully analyzed. This is true of much of Shelley's poetry.

Dissolve it.—Dissolve what?

Laugh as I pass in thunder.—Beautifully expressed, but not easily explained. In *thunder*, adverbial to "laugh."

Mountains below.—Below what?

'Tis my pillow.—What is it?

Sublime and on the towers.—Each adverbial to "sits."

My pilot.—In apposition with "lightning." In what sense is lightning a pilot? Is a lamp at the front of a carriage a pilot?

In a cavern—thunder.—Thunder often sounds as though below the clouds and rolling along the ground.

Lured by the love of the genii.—A classical allusion to the belief that each lake, river, rill, &c., had its own genius or nymph.

The spirit he loves.—Spirit, lightning or electricity; *he*, the genius.

I all the while, &c.—Above the cloud it is fine, below is the shower.

The sanguine sunrise.—Sunrise on a misty or cloudy morning, when the sun gives the clouds a red tinge.

Rack.—The drift of the sky; thin, broken clouds. Give other meaning. What is the difference in meaning between rack and reck?

Morning star shines dead.—What planet is called the morning star? Why? Why is it said to "shine dead"?

In the light of its golden wings.—Whose wings? Why golden?

Peep behind her and peer.—Her, what is meant? Distinguish between *peep* and *peer*.

"Golden bees"—"Wind-built tent."—"Strips of the shy"—"Moon and these." Write notes on each of these phrases.

Burning zone—girdle of pearl.—Explain.

The fourth stanza is a beautiful description of a clear night with only a few fleecy-like clouds through which the moon can be clearly seen. The fifth is a grand description of a storm.

Sunbeam-proof.—So dense that the sun's rays cannot penetrate it.

Its columns.—Why use *its*?

Triumphal arch.—The rainbow which is commonly seen immediately after a storm.

Powers of the air are chained.—When a Roman General returned from conquest he passed under the triumphal arch with his captives chained to his war-coach or car. The cloud is here represented as carrying captive all the powers of the air under the great arch that spans the heavens.

Million-colored.—Is this correct?

Laughing below.—The cloud is said to laugh in thunder. How does the earth laugh?

Daughter of earth and water.—In what sense?

Cannot die.—Force of *die*. Can it be said to be *cloud* when passing through the pores of the earth?

Pavilion of heaven.—Explain.

Build.—The subject of *build*?

Upbuild.—Explain the cause of the formation of a cloud.

This is a beautiful poem but rather difficult for a fourth-book class. It will not be lost time, however, to read the poem carefully and with as much expression as possible. No poet is more