

Rome *come* ditto and *Rome* *come*; and to help the annotators in settling how he pronounced *Rome* he supplies also *come* *doom*, *come* *soom*, *come* *dumb*, *come* *loam*, *come* *gleam*, etc., etc. Byron rimes *doom* with *loom* and *gleam* and *plume*, and *boom*, and *come* with *loom* and *foam* and *room*.

19. Select some passages, or some points in the action or characterisation, on which you sought for but could not find any satisfactory explanation; and write any notes or comments or questions on them that occur to you.

20. Try to get up a paper of questions on the play so as to avoid as much as possible asking merely for information that may be found ready-made in notes and commentaries and prolegomena and addenda, and at the same time, so as to avoid asking too many questions of the same kind as you may have asked on previous occasions.

21. If Caesar, Antony, Octavius, Brutus, Cassius and Cicero had been voters at the last Dominion election, how do you think they would have voted, and why do you think so? How about Shakespeare? A. CAMERON.
Yarmouth, N. S., December 1896.

For the REVIEW.] NATURE LESSONS.

Why Winter Lingers in the Lap of Spring.

TEACHER. The days are becoming longer now, although it is the depth of winter; and you have proved it by your own observations. Is there any question you would like to ask that we might take up in our next lesson?

SCHOLAR. Yes. When the sun crosses the line on the 22nd of March it is just as high as it is when crossing the line on the 22nd of September. Why should it not be as warm on the 22nd of March as it is on the 22nd of September, if the difference between summer and winter is due altogether to the elevation of the sun? There is always some snow and ice around during March, while there is never any snow in September.

T. Very good. In order to discover the reason we must next day bring a tin pint mug or a light saucepan, a lamp to heat it; and in January we can always get enough ice to melt in it. And we will use our tin-cased thermometer as a stirring rod, for it will at the same time tell us how hot the water gets. You will have to see the experiment and find out the reason yourselves.

(Next day. Tin mug on a holder all ready to be heated by a lamp.)

TEACHER. You have brought me enough ice. Let us take enough to half fill the tin mug and put the lamp under it immediately. Now, Jack, will you take up my watch and keep the time. The ice is put in the mug and the lamp is set under at what minute?

JACK. Just three o'clock and three minutes.

T. Now, scholars, you notice that the lamp flame is set against the thin vessel containing the ice, what do you expect to happen to the ice?

S. It will begin to melt.

T. Will it not melt all at once as soon as the heat is raised above the freezing point?

S. It always takes some time to melt.

T. Keep stirring the melting ice crumbs with the thermometer, and then look quickly to see how warm the ice water appears to be?

S. It is about 32 degrees Fahrenheit just about freezing point.

T. We have been warming the ice now for two minutes. Surely it should be a little warmer.

S. No, it is just about the same so far as I can see.

T. It is now three minutes since we began, and the ice water was at 32 degrees then, but we must have added three times as much heat to the mug now as was added then, for the flame is the same size. What is happening? Is not the water becoming hotter?

S. No, the water is as cool as ever, but the ice is melting more and more.

T. Very well. Let us watch it very carefully until all the ice is melted. Keep stirring rapidly so that the water touching the bottom of the mug may not become too warm, that it may melt the ice as rapidly as possible. Tell us when the ice disappears so that the timekeeper may note the minute. Is the water getting warmer according to thermometer stirring rod?

S. Not much if any. It is about the same. Ice melted.

T. Time?

JACK. Three o'clock, ten minutes. Just seven minutes to melt the ice.

T. Keep stirring the water with the thermometer now and then. Is the water becoming warmer now?

S. Yes, it is up to about 50 degrees.

T. Very well. The water having no ice to melt is now becoming warmer and warmer the longer the flame plays under it. Just dip your thermometer in it once more, and note the temperature?

S. It is over 100 degrees.

T. That will do. Let us watch it now until you see the first signs of boiling, when the water will be 212 degrees hot. Give the signal so that Jack may note the exact time.

S. Boiling 212 degrees nearly.

T. Time?

JACK. Three o'clock, nineteen minutes. Just nine minutes to raise the temperature from ice water to boiling point.