

very serious will be done to him, considering how full his cup of tribulation has been of late. What would you do with him, Mr. Editor? Does he really deserve any serious punishment? It looks very much to many of us that we are never to hear the end of that "slate" escapade, over which the head-masters of our city nearly lost their heads, and over which one of them may possibly yet lose his place. One gentleman, it is said, had to resign his seat at the Executive on account of having had something to do with the "slate," though I, for one, can hardly think he would do such a thing. And, Mr. Editor, I can hardly tell you all I hear about the matter, but it is further said that anything but a good thing is about to befall the man who let "the cat out of the bag," and but for whom we teachers would again have been left in the dark. The head-masters are mad at the three originators of the scheme, and the three originators of the scheme—one of them particularly—are mad at the simplicity of the poor fellow who told his teachers all about it. I sometimes think, Mr. Editor, that the Board should also be told all about how the thing originated, and how it was planned and carried out as if under their own authority. There ought, at least, to be some way of saving my poor fellow teacher from the wrath of those who did an ignoble thing and are now only sorry that they have been found out. I told you once before that I was afraid of these men. They have not found out yet who I am but they have found another victim, and to save him is one of the reasons I have for writing to you again. In a little while I hope to be clear of their influence to do me a hurt, but that should not prevent me from asking you to help a brother in distress. Do you not think you can come to his rescue?

A MONTREAL TEACHER.

*Dear Mr. Editor:*

The teacher who knows his physics and his chemistry will perhaps wonder more at the following report of liquid air and its properties, than the ordinary instructor. Yet this is what our newspapers are saying about the matter; and I am anxious to know if it is all true. Yours etc.,

MARVELLOUS.

Charles E. Tripler, whose new method of manufacturing liquefied air at small cost has caused a stir in the scientific world, performed some remarkable experiments before the Society of Chemical Industry at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia College, Friday night. He demonstrated that the liquefaction of air has been brought down by his process to a commercial basis, and that it has an expansive force many times greater than steam. He predicted that in the future it would be employed to run steamships and locomotives.

"Here is your liquid air," he said. "All that is needed is a Watts to put it to practical use."

In a gallon of the liquid air, it was stated, were compressed 781 gallons of common air. It is expected that by the new process absolute zero—the lowest point of temperature existing or possible in the world—will ultimately be reached. Already 330 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, has been attained. The zero absolute is believed to be about 461 degrees below.

The meeting was presided over by Prof. Charles F. Chandler, and many prominent scientists and students in chemistry were present.

WONDERFUL FREEZING POWER.

"I can freeze anything but hydrogen," said Mr. Tripler at the outset of his experiments, "and I expect some day to be able to freeze that also."

An ordinary tumbler was poured