

From the Rev. M. McGillivray, M. A., Perth—

"The federation scheme, at best, looks like a piece of badly assorted patchwork. So far as I can find out, there is only one opinion expressed here by graduates and benefactors: 'Keep as you are, unless confederation really promises to strengthen your hands and add to the educational efficiency of the country.' And to us these conditions seem wanting. Even should the Government not do justice in the matter, the old friends of Queen's are friends still, and old fountains of nourishment are far from dried up."

From the Rev. J. C. Smith, B.D., of Guelph—

"The scheme for confederating the colleges of Ontario seems to me to be glaringly one-sided, and in the event of its consummation, Queen's University at least would come under a policy which must prove suicidal. The other institutions named may concur in the scheme, in the prospect of sharing in the *prestige* of the Provincial University and other 'casual advantages,' but for Queen's to consent to have her charter tampered with in the manner proposed,—a charter under which no inconsiderable proportion of the collegiate education of the Province has been, and is being, so successfully accomplished,—the idea cannot be for a moment seriously entertained by any of her friends."

From Rev. J. Crombie, M.A., Smith's Falls—

"I consider myself an independent witness, having received the whole of my training in Scotland. \* \* \* But for my proximity, when a boy, to a university seat I would never have thought of entering its class-rooms. When the effort was made by the late Principal Cunningham to concentrate in one grand college at Edinburgh the training of the whole Free Church ministry, that church decided in opposition to him that in its judgment three colleges, instead of one, was the best means to meet the requirements of its students."

From J. Penington Macpherson, M.A., Ottawa—

"I trust the resolution passed at the meeting on Monday night will be of such a marked and certain character as will leave no doubt in the minds of benefactors that Queen's will never—under any circumstances—leave the good old city of Kingston."

From A. D. Ferrier, Fergus—

"No doubt a grand Provincial University, well endowed, would be a fine thing for Ontario, but I think on the whole it will afford better opportunities for students distributed over the country to attend at the university nearest their own homes. Being an Edinburgh University man myself, I can safely say that Edinburgh and Glasgow—only 45 miles apart—get on very well and never think of amalgamating."

From Judge Fralick, Belleville—

"The Hon. J. S. McDonald withdrew Government support when we required assistance; now that we are independent, why should we give up all for a 'mess of pottage'?"

Judge Wilkison, Napanee—

"From an experience of thirty years, I can testify to the advantages of Queen's University has been to the cause of higher education; many young men, especially from amongst the agriculturalists, having availed themselves of it, who never would have done so, had it been located at Toronto or some distant point, \* \* \* In my judgment a very serious act of injustice will be in-

flicted in the event of legislation taking place to deprive the people of this section of the advantages they have so long enjoyed."

From Alex. Robertson, M.P., County of Hastings—

"I believe such a scheme would result in the ultimate destruction of Queen's, and consequently give it my unqualified disapproval."

From J. M. Platt, M.P., Prince Edward County—

"That system of higher education is best which is placed within the reach of the many, instead of the few, and the interests of Canada and Eastern Ontario are, I think, not at all unworthy of consideration by the Government. \* \* \* The interests of Toronto and the interests of Ontario are not identical in all respects, and whenever an attempt at centralization threatens the general interests of the people it is our plain duty to resist it. \* \* \* Wishing you a successful meeting and promising my hearty co-operation to consider the interests of Eastern Ontario, I am, &c., &c."

#### COLD PRODUCED BY EVAPORATION.

ONE of the most striking examples of the cold produced by evaporation was observed on Sunday, the 18th inst., at Elmhurst. One of the hot water coils which heats the above residence, is situated in the window recess of an upper bedroom, and on it were two shallow tin pans holding water to supply the air in the room with aqueous vapour. One of these pans was resting immediately opposite the pane of the outside window, which is opened to admit fresh air, and a little below the level of the bottom of the pane. Before going to the University service, (about 2:30 o'clock), as the day was sunny and warm, the temperature of the air being 17° F, (in the shade), I opened the pane to ventilate the room, and to my great surprise on returning, (about 17 o'clock), found a thin sheet of ice in the pan. The coil was then felt and found to be quite warm, and the temperature of the air at the further end of the room 58° F! The formation of the ice was evidently caused by the rapid evaporation of the water produced by the constant draught of cold air into the warm house from outside. The abstraction of heat necessary for the formation of the aqueous vapour and the cooling effect of the cold air was much more rapid than the heating of the water by the warm coil. This needn't surprise us so much when we remember that it takes as much heat to evaporate any quantity of water at the *freezing point* as to heat up six times as much water from the freezing point to the boiling point. The other evaporating pan, which was lying on the same coil but was not exposed to the draught, did not, as might be expected, contain any ice. The whole phenomenon forcibly illustrates the very great danger of sitting in a draught, especially after being heated, when the skin perspires freely, and explains to us how the inhabitants of tropical India supply themselves with ice cold water by exposing it in alcarrazas to the night breezes.

MICHAEL LAVELL, M. D., '63, has received from the Government the wardenship of the Kingston Penitentiary—a position vacated by the death of the late Mr. Creighton. Dr. Strange 43 has been appointed Surgeon to the Penitentiary in the place of Dr. Lavell.

DR. SULLIVAN, '58, has had the honour of Senatorship conferred upon him, and is now an Hon. Doctor. As this interferes with his duties as professor at the Royal Medical College, DR. GARRETT, '82, who has recently entered into partnership with the former, is now supplying his place.