limited extent, today chemical analysis, thermal analysis, microscopic and even x-ray examination of metals are all in regular use.

When I came to McGill the term "metallurgy", in Canada, was limited very largely to the recovery of metals from their ores by smelting and other methods. At the present time the scope of metallurgy has been greatly widened: a new branch of the subject - "Physical Metallurgy" - has grown up and is becoming increasingly important, particularly in large industrial cities like Montreal, and a large number of metallurgists have no direct interest in the smelting of ores. Thus the American Society for Steel Treating, only twelve years old, has already a membership of six thousand, and the Montreal Chapter of this Society has one hundred and twenty members.

Changes have also been made in metallurgical teaching. Twenty or thirty years ago the emphasis was on practical smelting methods, as was shown by our laboratory equipment at that time. It is now realised that such instruction is of limited value in view of the rapid changes in practice, that practical operation can be learnt very much more easily and more correctly in the smelter or the "works" than in the laboratory, and that there are many fundamental studies of a scientific character that should occupy the student's time while in the University.

Changes in the Metallurgical Department as regards teaching and equipment.

To what extent has the teaching and equipment of the