

lurgical research for several years in London, developing the methods of "thermal analysis" and using microscopical and other methods of investigation which were new at that time. At McGill there was no equipment for such work and no laboratory in which such apparatus could be placed; there was no metallurgical class-room, no accommodation for a teaching collection of models, specimens and diagrams; there was no adequate chemical laboratory and there was not even suitable storage for the supplies needed for the large scale furnaces and for appliances that were not actually in use.

Repeated attempts have been made to obtain new quarters that would be better suited to our requirements, but on each occasion the plans failed to materialize, the last of these being in 1930. In view of these failures we have made a number of changes in order to make our laboratories and offices more useful and more in accord with modern requirements, but these changes can only be makeshifts and we need entirely new accommodation.

#### Recent Changes in Metallurgy.

These include changes in metallurgical practice and changes in metallurgical teaching and methods of research. Changes in practice cannot be enumerated here in detail and it will be sufficient to say that there has been a great advance in the branches of electro-metallurgy and hydro-metallurgy and that scientific methods and control of processes have increased enormously, so that while twenty or thirty years ago chemical analysis was only used to a