

## Cornell University Laboratory.

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A new addition to the chemical laboratory at the Cornell University has recently been built at a cost of 55,000 dollars. It is intended for the accommodation of the divisions of Inorganic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry, and also to relieve the overcrowding of the old laboratory. The new building is 130 feet long by 65 feet wide, of most substantial build, and thoroughly equipped with apparatus and fittings of the highest class. The sub-basement, basement, and first floor are occupied by the division of Inorganic Chemistry and the second floor by Physical Chemistry. At the end of the building on the basement floor is the assay laboratory, provided with seven crucible furnaces, five muffle furnaces, one gas assay furnace, and one powerful gas blast furnace; it is situated immediately above the ore storage room; the adjoining rooms are arranged—one for gold and silver assaying, and one as a balance room. The last room is fitted with an electric furnace for chemical experiments where the electric arc is used as a source of heat. On the first floor there are—the private laboratory for the Professor of Chemistry, and two small rooms thoroughly equipped for research. These are each intended for the use of one student only. On the same floor are found the museum, the laboratory for spectroscopic work, and the lecture room. The whole of the second floor is devoted to physical chemistry, such as electrochemistry, etc. The opportunities now offered by the Cornell University for the study of Physical Chemistry are, says Professor Bancroft, quite unequalled in the United States, and the equipment will bear comparison with that of the Leipsic laboratory, especially when one takes into account the fact that constant temperature rooms, spectroscopic laboratories, electric furnaces, etc., are available on the floors of the building assigned to inorganic chemistry.

[The *Chemical News* from which the above was taken has been placed in the Library of the College by the Freshmen and Seniors composing the classes in chemistry.]

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## The Duty of the College Graduate to the State.

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BY JAMES HANNAY, D. C. L.

It is with a peculiar degree of pleasure that I find myself to-day, for the first time, in the College Hall of Acadia University, in the presence of the Senate and Board of Governors, the Faculty, the students and those friends of the institution who have come to take part in its closing exercises. Although I have for many years taken a deep interest in the history of this part of ancient Acadia, this is the first occasion on which it has been my privilege to tarry here and gaze upon this beautiful portion of our country, the scene of so much joy and so much sorrow. Yet, although this place is new to me, and I have not before known its university in a tangible sense, Acadia College has long been a familiar figure to my mind. I was brought to the knowledge of it long ago, by hearing it spoken of as a college in which a young man of limited means could most easily obtain an