mended that the new Chemistry Building on the East Campus be named Schlundt Hall of Chemistry in honor of and in memory of the late Herman Schlundt, instructor and professor of chemistry in the university from 1902 to the time of his death in December, 1937. The resolution reads: "Professor Schlundt's long and distinguished service for the university amply merits such a memorial. His influence on the development of chemistry in the university and of scientific interest throughout the state has been conspicuous. His researches, especially in radioactivity, have notably increased the prestige of the university in educational circles. The inspiration which he gave to students throughout his career was unsurpassed. Moreover, the new Chemistry Building itself was constructed and equipped under his general direction, and its convenience and effectiveness are largely due to his expert advice. We are convinced that the early action of the Board of Curators in naming the building Schlundt Hall, as a memorial to Professor Schlundt, will meet with the enthusiastic approval of faculty and alumni alike."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE DISCONTINUATION OF THE SOLAR OBSERVATORY STATION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE Smithsonian Institution has closed its solar observatory station on the summit of Mount St. Katherine in the Sinai Peninsula, which was selected as the highest, driest spot available for human occupancy in the Eastern hemisphere by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, after the advantages of numerous sites had been considered. The last observers, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Moore and Alfred G. Froiland, have now returned to the United States.

The station was set up to measure daily variations in the heat output of the sun which are believed to have significant although as yet not entirely predictable effects on the earth's weather. Observations were taken every clear day and data assembled which are now being studied.

The Sinai Peninsula station was established after a similar observatory in South Africa had proved unsuitable, and it formed one of a chain of three engaged in similar measurements. The other two are in the Western Hemisphere, and there was always the hope that weather in the Eastern Hemisphere would yield good observing days when it was unfavorable in the west. In order to function properly a station had to be in a sparsely populated land where there would be a minimum of dust in the air and in a country with a minimum of cloudiness. The mountain peak upon which the observatory was built is 8,600 feet high.

The decision to abandon the observatory was based in part on the difficulty of living conditions during the winter when, as was the case last year, the mountain sides were covered with snow and ice a good deal of the time. The practice was to take up supplies on camelback. Camels can not, or will not, go through snow. Consequently everything had to be carried up on the backs of the Bedouins. A great deal of the fundamental data for which the station was established had already been obtained. This had shown conclusively that the same solar changes found in the Western Hemisphere were observed also in the Eastern, and at some times of the year Mount St. Katherine had better observing weather than the western stations. Eventually the station may be reopened. By agreement with the monastery the furnishings have been stored, and the buildings will stand.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE establishment of a School of Chemical Engineering as the fourth constituent unit of the College of Engineering at Cornell University has been announced. Dr. F. H. Rhodes, since 1920 professor of chemistry and chemical engineering, was named director of the new school, effective on July 1.

The curriculum will consist of a five-year course leading to the new degree of bachelor of chemical engineering. The facilities of the modern laboratory, made possible by a gift of $1,500,000 to the university by the late George F. Baker, will be coordinated with those of the College of Engineering to train men, not only in chemistry but also for the design, development and operation of actual producing units in chemical plants.

The new school is the outgrowth of a series of courses given in the past twenty-five years, during which there has been an increasing demand for chemists on the part of industry. In 1930 a five-year course in chemical engineering was started and administered jointly by the department of chemistry and the college of engineering. The enrolment in the course has grown so rapidly that while three seniors took the chemical engineering degree in 1932, this year there will be fourteen, and the total number of men registered in all five undergraduate classes is one hundred and fifty-eight. Graduates are accepted by industry as having the equivalent of a master's degree from other universities, and all but one of the Cornell graduates now hold responsible positions in the chemical industry. Cornell's chemical engineering curriculum is approved