ary power in selecting those to be admitted. Preference will be given to those candidates whose academic preparation and personal character would indicate fitness to pursue with success the course being undertaken and who show evidence of professional promise.

The need for additional facilities has been felt for some time, and a committee of the Board of Trustees, of which Bancroft Gherardi, retired vice-president and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is chairman and Provost H. Wallace Peters is secretary, has undertaken a program to strengthen the resources of the college. Among the first objectives are a new building for the School of Chemical Engineering and a Materials and Metallurgy Laboratory, which will allow expansion of classroom and laboratory instruction, especially mechanical engineering.

It is estimated that undergraduate enrolment in the College of Engineering, even under the improved selective admission plan, will reach 1,200 next year, a figure within 300 of the maximum to be provided for when the proposed building program is completed. A statement by Dean Hollister says: "Cornell's standards in engineering education have always been high and will not be lowered. Under present conditions, our policy must be to offer the facilities we have to those students best qualified to make advantageous use of them."

THE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY OF THE CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

THE Chemical Engineering Laboratory of the Case School of Applied Science, which has been completed at a cost of more than $300,000 and which is the first unit of a group to be devoted to the department of chemical engineering, will be dedicated on Saturday, April 15. At a luncheon which will precede an inspection of the building, Dr. William Reed Veazey, of the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., formerly professor of chemical engineering at the school, will be the principal speaker.

The new building, which is now in course of being occupied, provides facilities for teaching and research in physical and organic chemistry, chemical engineering and plant design and offices and research laboratories for the staff. The main unit comprises three floors and a basement; an annex of two stories adjoins this. The main building is 104 feet long and 61 feet wide; the annex has a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 60 feet. Constructed of steel and concrete with a shale brick exterior, the building is of modern industrial type with a maximum of natural light, which is provided through a continuous run of windows along the full length of each floor.

Laboratories in the new building include those for unit operations, senior development, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, fuels, water and lubricants and chemical engineering. The latter will be located in the two-story annex, which will provide space for larger apparatus for use in distillation, absorption and evaporation. Also included are seven offices with private laboratories, an auxiliary research laboratory and three recitation rooms. Service rooms include a mechanics shop, mechanical store room, grinding room and drying room in the basement; furnace room, students' shop and balance room on the first floor; instrument room on the third floor, while in a pent house is an automatic distilled water system and ventilating fans to insure change of air in all laboratories and offices at intervals of from four to six minutes.

The building will care for approximately 40 per cent. of the space needs of the department. Until additional units are constructed, work in general chemistry, quantitative and qualitative analysis and graduate work in many fields must be continued in the 44-year-old building. The old building will continue to house the chemistry library.

The new building has been designed by Walker and Weeks, Cleveland architects, who have worked in close conjunction with Dr. Carl F. Prutton, professor of chemical engineering, and members of the faculty in this department. Construction has been in the hands of the Sam W. Emerson Company, of Cleveland.

SURVEY OF MEDICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES IN CANADA

THE Associate Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council met in Ottawa on February 27 and 28. The committee had before it the report on the survey of medical research facilities in Canada that was carried out at the instance of the committee by its chairman, Sir Frederick Banting.

Consideration was given to the fields of medical research in which work could now be organized and a conclusion was reached that immediate attention should be given to tuberculosis and rheumatic diseases. In each of these fields projects are to be initiated in a number of institutions throughout the country where the particular investigations can be carried out with economy and advantage. The projects in these fields will be correlated by the Medical Research Committee.

In the field of cancer research the committee decided to give first attention to the continuation of work on the standardization of x-ray dosage which has been undertaken in cooperation with the National Physical Laboratory in England and the National Bureau of Standards in Washington making use of the high voltage apparatus available in the National Research Council Laboratories in Ottawa. With the increase in voltage and power of the equipments becoming available for clinical treatment in Canadian hospitals, the