vances in radiation treatment. Partly in consequence of the campaign a silent revolution had been effected, for it seemed that the recent changes witnessed in the radium practice of the whole cancer world were no mere therapeutic experiments of passing interest but evidence of fundamental change in the picture of cancer treatment. The radium bomb, so called, was coming to be regarded as a necessity of all well-equipped cancer centers. Fortunately the radium position had been materially eased by the discovery of radium deposits in Canada. It was not pretended that radium was a cure for cancer in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but in certain cases it gave results not hitherto obtained by any other method. One had only to point to cancer of the lip, tongue and uterus to realize the change in current practice. In these situations radium had in part or in whole replaced operative surgery. There was no hope that some sudden flash of genius would solve the cancer problem in a day. Every indication seemed to point to the necessity for laboratories and concentrated effort by skilled teams of workers, who, by pooling their experience and repeating and correcting one another's observations, would ultimately arrive at the truth.

THE BARUCH RESEARCH LABORATORY AT SARATOGA

THE cornerstone of the new Baruch Research Laboratory, named in honor of the late Simon Baruch, to be built at a cost of $750,000 at the Saratoga Spa, New York, was laid by Dr. Herman B. Baruch, taking the place of his brother, Dr. Bernard M. Baruch, who was abroad. Earlier this year Dr. Baruch established the Simon Baruch Medical Research Foundation, in memory of his father. Governor Herbert H. Lehman presided over the ceremonies and Dr. John Wyckoff, dean of New York University-Bellevue Medical College, made the principal address.

Five other buildings are under construction at the Saratoga Spa—the Hall of Springs, whose cornerstone was laid in July of last year; a bath house, a hotel with sanitarium facilities, a recreation center at which scientific recognition will be given to the therapeutic values of sports, and a bottling plant which will make possible a distribution of Geyser, Hathorn and Coesa waters three times as great as that now carried on by the state.

Construction contracts for these six buildings reach a total amount of $2,786,638. Furnishings and equipment will cost approximately $1,000,000 more, while landscaping and the golf course that will adjoin the recreation center will bring the cost to $4,000,000. The Hall of Springs, the research laboratory and the recreation center are all far advanced; foundations and steel work, with much of the inclosures, of the others will be completed before winter sets in.

Four years ago $2,000,000 was appropriated by the New York State Legislature for the carrying out of the first steps of the program submitted by the special commission of which Bernard M. Baruch was chairman, a program that was adopted and made a permanent part of the public health policy of the state. This appropriation provided the $900,000 that is being spent on the Hall of Springs and $400,000 for the first unit of the research laboratory.

A Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $3,200,000 became available last October. It is a stipulation of the contract that the project shall be completed by the fall of 1935.

In design and equipment the research laboratory is the joint product of Dr. Franz M. Groedel, director of the Kerckhoff Institute for the Study of Affections of the Heart, Bad Nauheim, Germany, consultant of the Saratoga Springs Commission; Walter S. McClellan, medical director; Cyrus Bruce Elmore, superintendent of the plant, and Joseph H. Freedlander, who also was architect of the Hall of Springs.

THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

THE three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the chemical industries in America will be celebrated at a meeting to be held in New York City by the American Chemical Society during the week beginning April 22, 1935.

According to an announcement made by Professor Arthur W. Hixson, of Columbia University, who has been appointed general chairman of a New York Committee of Arrangements, from 7,000 to 10,000 representatives of chemical science, the chemical industry and allied fields will participate. It is hoped that President Roosevelt will consent to deliver the opening address.

Professor Hixson writes:

> Leaders in industry, finance and government will unite with the chemists in centering world attention upon the nation's growing chemical industries, whose magnitude can now be computed only in "figures of astronomical proportions."
>
> With tremendous resources available in the form of nearly a half million known and unused chemical compounds, and with its highly trained and experienced technical personnel and flexible plant equipment, the chemical industry can be depended upon to lead the nation out of the depression. A survey, just completed, shows that research work has been continued without abatement by the chemical industries during the depression. Many new processes have been developed for making products that could not formerly be produced economically and many new products have been developed that have been designed to meet the needs of new and better living conditions. As soon as confidence in the