Journal of the Institution of Telecommunication Engineers, vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1955. The Institution, P.B. 481, New Delhi, India. Quarterly. R. 15 per year; R. 5 per issue.

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Medical Abstracts, vol. 1, No. 1, Aug. 1955. James D. Barnes, Ed. 825 Western Savings Fund Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Monthly. $12 per year (introductory price $10).

Plant Food Review, vol. 1, No. 1, summer 1955. Combining *Plant Food Journal* and *National Fertilizer Review.* Delbert L. Rucker, Ed. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K St., N.W., Washington 6. Quarterly.

Public Health, Social Medicine and Hygiene, Section XVII of *Excerpta Medica,* vol. 1, No. 6, June 1955. W. J. Bais, Ed. 111 Kalverstraat, Amsterdam C., Netherlands (order from Excerpta Medica Service Corp., 280 Madison Ave., New York 16). Monthly. $16 per year.

Revista Venezolana de Síntesis, vol. 1, No. 1, July–Sept. 1954. Sociedad Venezolana de Síntesis, Apartado 2.205, Caracas, Venezuela. Quarterly. $6 per year.

Miscellaneous

■ The Smithsonian Institution's division of medicine and public health has announced the opening of a new exhibit that pictorially traces the development of the drugstore. Sponsored by the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, the exhibit features 12 hand-colored pictures commencing with an Islamic pharmacy of the 13th century and concluding with a modern American pharmacy. The original pictures, from which these reproductions were made, are all contemporary to the times portrayed.

The first privately owned, government-supervised shops that dealt primarily in drugs existed in Baghdad about the middle of the 8th century A.D. Pharmacies sprang up in Europe following the Islamic pattern, particularly after the 12th century. The pictures show that the pharmacies, like other medieval shops, were open to the street; a large shutter that closed off the shop at night served as a counter during the day.

The Smithsonian exhibit shows how the pharmacy became larger and more sheltered from the street by the 16th century; equipment became more elaborate and drug containers became more uniform in size and shape. The earliest interior view of a United States drugstore shows plain glassware and fixtures, as compared with its European counterpart. Those who cooperated in the preparation of the exhibit are George Urdang, pharmaceutical historian and director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Glenn Sonnedecker, secretary of the pharmaceutical historical society, and George Griffenhagen, associate curator of the Smithsonian's division of medicine and public health. The exhibit is located in the Arts and Industries Building, Washington, D.C.

■ A competitive examination for appointment of medical officers to the Regular Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service will be held in various places throughout the country on 15, 16, and 17 Nov. Appointments provide opportunities for career service in clinical medicine, research, and public health. They will be made in the ranks of assistant and senior assistant, equivalent to the Navy ranks of lieutenant (j.g.) and lieutenant, respectively.

Entrance pay for an assistant surgeon with dependents is $6017 per annum; for a senior assistant surgeon with dependents, $6918. Provisions are made for promotions at regular intervals. Benefits include periodic pay increases, 30 days of annual leave, sick leave, medical care, disability retirement pay, retirement pay that is three-fourths of annual basic pay at time of retirement, and other privileges. Active duty as a Public Health Service officer fulfills the obligation of Selective Service.

Requirements for both ranks are U.S. citizenship and graduation from a recognized school of medicine. For the rank of assistant surgeon, at least 7 years of collegiate and professional training and appropriate experience are needed; and, for senior assistant surgeon a minimum of 10 years of training is required.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Chief, Division of Personnel, U. S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C. Completed application forms *must be submitted by 15 Oct.*

■ The common names of Australian insects, linked with their scientific names, are listed in Bulletin 275 of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Australia. The list, which was issued on 27 July, includes those insects and related pests that are of major economic importance, together with others selected because of their abundance or striking appearance.

This is the first official list of its kind prepared in Australia. It has been compiled by the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Entomology in cooperation with a committee appointed by the Brisbane (1951) meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

■ The National Registry of Rare Chemicals is conducted as a free public service by Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, 55 W. 33 St., Chicago 16, Ill. Each year the registry receives approximately 2900 letters asking for information about thousands of rare chemical compounds. In addition, 10 to 15 telephone inquiries and numerous telegrams and cablegrams from all over the world are handled daily. Since it began operation in 1942, the registry has located chemicals for more than 20,000 persons.

Although it is not a storehouse of chemicals, the registry has cataloged more than 30,000 rare chemicals so that it may serve as a clearinghouse for scientists and industrialists who are seeking specific compounds that they cannot locate at regular supply houses. About 60 percent of all requests are answered from this card file. The remainder are filled from leads offered by scientists from Armour Research Foundation, universities, and other organizations, and—for particularly hard-to-find chemicals—through lists published in scientific journals. Such a list follows: 3-(octadecyloxy)-1,2-propanediol (batyl alcohol); 1,3,5-trivinyl benzene; technetium chloride; trinitrosophloroglucinol; 2-(*n*-butyl)pyridine; 1-octadecylpyridinium chloride; 2-methylglutamic acid; cholesterase; 2,4-dimethyl-1-hexene; 2,4-dimethyl-2-hexene; 3,4-dimethyl-1-hexene; 3,4-dimethyl-2-hexene; 2,3,4-trimethyl-2-pentene; 3,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene; 3,3-dichloropropene; 4,5-dimethyl-*o*-phenylenediamine; 2,4-diamino-5-phenylthiazole hydrobromide; 9-amino-nonanoic acid; alpha-amyrin (alpha-amyrenol); and eriochrome cyanine.

■ In February 1956 the first issue of *Survey of Ophthalmology* will appear. It will be a bimonthly that will publish one 600-page volume a year; cost is $9. The editor will be Frank W. Newell, chief of the section of ophthalmology and associate professor of ophthalmology at the University of Chicago. He will have the active assistance of a board of about 40 ophthalmologists. A section on refraction is expected to make the *Survey* of value to optometrists.

The new journal is expected to fill a need for a publication that will select the best material from current periodical literature in ophthalmology to keep the reader up to date with progress in the field. Williams & Wilkins Co. of Baltimore, Md., will be the publishers.