rangements impressed them. Five telephone operators are detailed every night to deal with emergency medical or surgical calls from any part of the city, and within two minutes of the receipt of the call a well-equipped ambulance, with doctor, nurse and orderly, is on its way.

RESTORATION OF THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS[1]

THE wrecking of the greatest pathologic and anatomic museum in the world—that of the Royal College of Surgeons—by German bombs has been described previously (The *Journal*, July 8, 1941, p. 58; February 28, 1942, p. 747). Nearly two thirds of the specimens were destroyed, including much that was irreplaceable, such as the Hunterian collection. Within a few weeks the council of the college set up a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Grey Turner to plan a new museum based on the surviving specimens and the traditions of the old but adapted to present conditions, which differ vastly from those of a hundred and fifty years ago when the museum was founded by the government's purchase of John Hunter's great collection. The museum was then the only one of the kind, but now every medical school has formed its museum. The museum will be devoted to the development, structure and functions of man and his diseases. Comparative anatomy will be retained only as far as it throws light on the anatomy and functions of the human body in health and disease. Anthropology will be retained, but greater discrimination will be used in this subject. The Hunterian collection will be restored as far as possible by replacement of the destroyed specimens and by making copies of models based on records, illustrations or recollection. It will not be separately exhibited but distributed among the appropriate sections.

It is recommended that the museum shall consist of two sections—anatomy and pathology—and that the council shall establish chairs for the control of these: chairs of human and comparative anatomy and human and comparative pathology. For reconstituting the series of anatomic dissections the committee has obtained the help of leading teachers of anatomy. The object is to display the structure of the body from every possible aspect and at all ages, comprising normal (including microscopic) anatomy, topography and applied anatomy, surgical anatomy, embryology and senile changes. Restoration of the pathologic collections offers less difficulty. Selected members of the Royal Society of Medicine are being organized to make a systematic collection. Regional pathology will be developed primarily for the expert, as the needs of the student are largely met by the museums of the medical schools. There will be sections of military surgery, forensic medicine and industrial diseases; also a historical section, which will include Hunterian and post-Hunterian relics, and one devoted to the evolution of modern surgical instruments. A new feature is a series of x-ray films or lantern slides of films and exceptional cinematographic films of surgical conditions and operations.

[1] The *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

RARE CHEMICALS

THE following chemicals are wanted by the National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, 33rd, Dearborn and Federal Streets, Chicago, Ill.:

1. Sodium sulforicinate
2. Borneolglucuronic acid
3. p-Dimethylaminobenzophenone
4. p-Aminofuchsone
5. p-Dimethylaminofuchsone
6. p,p-Tetramethyldiaminofuchsone
7. N,N-Dimethylindigo $(C_6H_4C_2O\ N\text{-}CH_3)_2$
8. The (mono- or di-) methyl iodide or ethyl iodide addition products to No. 7 $[C_6H_4\ C_2O\ N\ (Ch_3)_2\ I]_2$
9. p-Toluquinaldine
10. l-Methyl phenantroxazole
11. N-Ethyl-rhodanic acid
12. N-Methyl-rhodanic acid
13. N-Methyl-2-thio-4-keto-tetrahydro-oxazole
14. N-Ethyl-2-thio-4-keto-tetrahydro-oxazole
15. 2-Methyl-4-phenyl-oxazole

THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

THE American Institute of Physics has purchased a large, well-constructed, residential building at 57 East 55th Street, New York City, to be occupied as a national home office for the physicists of America. Generous contributions have already been made in a campaign that is now being conducted among American physicists and friends of physics throughout the nation to raise the necessary funds to meet the purchase price.

The seller of the property is Frederick Brown, a well-known real estate operator. It was largely because of Mr. Brown's generosity in setting the terms that the institute, which is a non-profit corporation, was enabled to make the purchase. The building was selected after a thorough search of suitable locations was made at the request of the purchaser by Paul S. Dixon, of the Equity Conservation Corporation, who arranged the transaction. Joshua Bernstein was the attorney representing the seller. The purchaser was represented by Robinson and Henson. Proposal for the purchase was first made by the Policy Committee of the institute.

This is the first time the organized profession of physics in America has owned a headquarters, the institute having occupied rented space since its founding in 1931. Need for the building arises from the phenomenal growth of the profession in the last