

through to permit accurate reckoning of totals without delay. Sir Thomas also suggests replacing the present arrangement of entries in alphabetical order by one in which they are grouped by subjects and possibly by languages within each subject: such an idea would probably be more acceptable if such a list supplemented the present alphabetical form.

The Indian Journal of Cancer

THE first issue of the attractively produced *Indian Journal of Cancer* appeared in October 1963. Edited by Dr. D. J. Jussawalla for the Indian Cancer Society, Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay, and printed in Bombay, the *Journal* is produced on glossy paper, with good illustrations. The editor is fortunate in having the assistance of 57 British, American, Japanese and Indian experts who constitute the international Editorial Advisory Board. The first issue contains ten articles on various aspects of the cancer problem (1, No. 1; October 1963. Issued twice a year. Pp. xxviii + 1-90. Bombay: Indian Cancer Society, 1963. Annual subscription, Rs. 6, post free). The future of the *Journal* will be watched with interest by all who are concerned with the worldwide effort to understand the causes underlying the occurrence and development of malignant growths and to prevent their occurrence and mitigate their effects on man and other animals.

National Research Council of Canada

THE *Review of the National Research Council of Canada*, 1964, contains besides the usual reports on the work of the several Divisions, with lists of publications during 1963-64 and of the Medical Research Council, reports from the various Committees of the Council with details of the membership of the Council and its Committees. There is also a directory of staff and a list of staff serving on outside organizations.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

THE annual report for 1963 of the Royal Scottish Museum records the urgent need for additional accommodation and the promised reconstruction of the north-east and north-west wings. It has been decided that the greater portion of the reconstructed north-east wing will be given to an introductory Hall of Biology which is being designed by the Departments of Geology and Natural History. Notable purchases included a silver cake basket by William Dempster, Edinburgh, 1747. In the Department of Natural History exhibition work has been concentrated on the reconstruction of the exhibits in the British Animal and Bird Halls. The major exhibition work in the Department of Geology has been the preparation of cases illustrating general mineralogy. Coastal and glacial scenery has also been dealt with in a series of photographs, and the regional geology of the Carboniferous of the Midland Valley of Scotland has been illustrated.

The National Health Service

FOUR surveys conducted by Research Services, Ltd., show that 88 per cent of the general public think that the National Health Service is, on the whole, working well. Seven out of ten believe that treatment in hospital and treatment by the patient's own doctor under the National Health Service compares well with that in other countries. Two per cent take the opposite view. These attitudes have not changed significantly over the past two years (*Attitudes Towards the National Health Service Amongst Family Doctors and the General Public*, 1962 and 1964). In contrast, the proportion of family doctors expressing general satisfaction with the Health Service fell from 79 per cent to 62 per cent between 1962 and 1964. The fall was greater among those under the age of forty-five, for whom the proportion expressing satis-

faction dropped from 83 per cent to 59 per cent. There was a big increase between 1962 and 1964 in the number of ways in which family doctors wanted to see the National Health Service improved. In 1964, 21 per cent of doctors wanted improved terms of service, or arrangements for provisions of locums; 13 per cent wanted better hospital facilities; 10 per cent wanted ancillary help; and 5 per cent wanted the provision of health centres or group practice premises. Other improvements suggested in both years included a reduction in the number of patients per doctor, mentioned by 14 per cent, and the need to educate patients to avoid abuse of the service, mentioned by 12 per cent. Despite their present discontent, general practitioners in 1964 seemed to think there was rather less risk of their becoming subordinate medical auxiliaries than they had appeared two years earlier.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

NOTICE is hereby given of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in connexion with the following cases, full details of which will be found in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (21, Part 4; published on October 16, 1964): (1) Suppression of *Mus kanguru* Muller, 1776 *et al.*, and *Jaculus giganteus* Erxleben, 1777; validation of *Macropus major* Shaw, 1800 (Mammalia). *Z.N.(S.)* 1584. (2) Designation of a type-species for *Curimata* Bosc, 1817 (Pisces). *Z.N.(S.)* 1590. (3) Designation of a neotype for *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807 (Cephalopoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1160. (4) Suppression of the specific name *Echinus rosaceus* Linnaeus, 1758, 1764, 1767, and Gmelin, 1788, and of the generic name *Echinanthus* Leske, 1778 (Echinoidea). *Z.N.(S.)* 1616. (5) Suppression of *Nana* Schumacher, 1817 (Gastropoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1622. (6) Validation of *Sphalerosophis* Jan, 1865 (Reptilia). *Z.N.(S.)* 1627. (7) Emendation to *Astraeus* of the generic name *Asthraeus* Laporte and Gory, 1837 (Insecta, Coleoptera). *Z.N.(S.)* 1628. (8) Validation of *Rhyncogonus* Sharp, 1885 (Insecta, Coleoptera). *Z.N.(S.)* 1629. (9) Validation of *Ambalodus* Branson and Mehl, 1933 (Conodont). *Z.N.(S.)* 1633. (10) Validation of *Cnemidophorus septemvittatus* Cope, 1892 (Reptilia). *Z.N.(S.)* 1634. (11) Suppression of *Procyon brachyurus* Wiegmann, 1837, and *Procyon obscurus* Wiegmann, 1837 (Mammalia). *Z.N.(S.)* 1640. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the foregoing cases should do so in writing to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, before April 16, 1965.

Texas Instruments

THE annual meeting of Texas Instruments Inc. was held in Dallas on April 15, 1964, and some 800 shareholders were present. The president, Mr. P. E. Haggerty, reported on the company's activities (*Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1963 Annual Report*. Pp. 12. Dallas: Texas Instruments, Inc., 1964). Net sales amounted to 276.5 million dollars, 15 per cent higher than in 1962, and this increase has continued into 1964. Semiconductor components, including transistors and diodes, were again the largest contributor to the profits. One hundred and sixty new products were introduced—in particular, a series of ultra-high-frequency tuner transistors for television receivers, low-cost silicon diodes, and electronic devices for the *Minuteman* intercontinental ballistic missile and the *Polaris* missile. Semiconductor integrated circuits, which the Company was the first to introduce, consist of both amplifier and high-speed computer types, and may include as many as 40 different component equivalents.

The sale of materials and control systems increased. An electronic control system for home clothes-dryers was one of the new products introduced during the year, and