

productivity and reducing costs, with the maximum utilization of indigenous materials and improved techniques. . . . The Institute has also made good progress in the field of international co-operation, particularly in the exchange of research programmes and research results which will help in improving the quality of research work here". Some idea of the scope of the work of the Institute is conveyed by the titles of the sections into which this report is divided: building materials; soil engineering; structural engineering; efficiency of buildings; building processes, plant and productivity; architecture; information and survey; extension; and administration. In the introduction to the report, the director of the Institute, Dinesh Mohan, mentions several items of importance as affecting the progress of its work during the year under review; among these are: the installation of an IBM digital computer and the starting of a Computing Centre; an extension service, the opening of small liaison cells in other parts of the country, a start being made at Calcutta and Bhopal; the new laboratories of the Efficiency of Buildings Division; the difficulty of recruiting staff for vacant scientific posts, especially in the engineering disciplines, which has hampered progress in a number of research projects; and the popularity of the *Building Digests* issued by the Institute at regular monthly intervals. The Central Building Research Institute has now completed twelve years of its existence in the service of the building industry, and its close ties with international organizations, through the International Council of Building Research and Documentation, will ensure that its work in future will proceed, as in the past, on most progressive lines.

Chemical Industries Association, Ltd.

IN 1964, the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers decided that it was vital, in view of the increased involvement of Government, irrespective of party, in industrial affairs, that their two organizations should merge to form a new and more powerful body. This merger has now been successfully concluded with the formation of the Chemical Industries Association, Ltd., which formally comes into being on January 1, 1966. The officers of the new Association will be: *President*, P. C. Allen; *Vice-Presidents*, Lord Netherthorpe and F. L. Waring; *Director General*, J. C. McEntee; *Director of Trade Affairs*, H. W. Vallender; *Director of Industrial Relations*, J. T. Collins; and *General Secretary*, A. J. Chant. Further information can be obtained from the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Food Poisoning

FOOD poisoning, the subject of a symposium in *The Practitioner*, is a problem of unknown extent (195, No. 1165; July 1965). As Dr. G. E. Breen points out in the opening article, "it is probable that the condition is very much under-reported", and, in his opinion, unreported cases may amount to nearly 50 per cent of the overall incidence. In noting that there were 3,919 cases of human salmonellosis proved in England and Wales in 1963, Dr. J. Taylor comments that "this figure is probably about one-third of the actual number, as so many cases are not notified". In the United States it has been estimated that there are 2 million cases of salmonellosis every year, but whatever the precise figures, the incidence is much too large and leads to a great deal of personal inconvenience and loss of working time. Much of it could be prevented if only housewives, shopkeepers and restaurant keepers would observe certain simple rules of hygiene; however, while prevention is the ideal way of tackling the problem, there will always be a modicum of cases, no matter how efficient preventive measures may

be. It is in the detection of these that the general practitioner occupies the key position. The ultimate responsibility for coping with any 'incident' rests on the medical officer of health, but he is obviously at a disadvantage unless he is notified of a case at the earliest possible moment by the family doctor. The symposium has been prepared in order to provide an up-to-date, authoritative account of what can be done to control this unnecessary incidence of disease.

Care of Laboratory Animals

PUBLICATIONS Nos. 1284 and 1285, issued by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., will interest all who are concerned with the maintenance of laboratory animals and their use in experimental work (No. 1284: *Laboratory Animals: Animal Medicine*. Pp. vii + 35. 1.25 dollars. No. 1285: *Laboratory Animals: Training*. Pp. v + 57. 1.50 dollars. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 1965). They outline the plans put forward by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources for graduate training in laboratory animal medicine. College programmes now providing this training are examined. For this purpose, eighteen veterinary schools have been visited. Other publications in the series on *Laboratory Animals* are entitled: *The Shipment of Laboratory Animals* (1.50 dollars); *A Directory of Sources of Laboratory Animals, Equipment and Service* (2.00 dollars); *Recommended Minimum Standards for the Shipment of Laboratory Primates* (1.50 dollars). These publications express the welcome recognition in the United States of the fact, long recognized in Britain, that animal care is a profession and a discipline, and that those who look after laboratory animals should be fully trained for their work. They need to understand the biology of the animals under their care, their sanitation, hygiene, housing, shipment and the equipment needed for this. Furthermore, they should be able to ensure their safety and deal with such matters as administration, management and the keeping of records.

Veterinary Non-proprietary Names

THE British Veterinary Codex Revision Committee has adopted the following non-proprietary names for the veterinary substances indicated:

Non-proprietary name	Other names
Oxyclozanide	3,5,6,3',5'-pentachloro-2,2'-dihydroxybenzanilide; I.C.I. 46,638.
Pyrimithate	2-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimid-4-yl diethyl phosphorothionate; I.C.I. 29,661.
Tetramisole	2,3,5,6-tetrahydro-6-phenylimidazo-[2,1-b]thiazole; I.C.I. 50,627.

The non-proprietary names are reported to be free from conflict with trade marks registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and these names, or names resembling these names, will not be registered as trade marks for pharmaceutical products or drugs in those countries. Some of the names, other than the chemical names, appearing in the second column here are registered trade marks. The adoption of a non-proprietary name does not necessarily imply that the British Veterinary Codex Revision Committee recommends the use of the substance in veterinary medicine or that the substance will be included in the *British Veterinary Codex*, although if a substance is included, it is intended that the non-proprietary name shall be the title of the monograph. The British Veterinary Codex Revision Committee has undertaken, at the request of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, to provide non-proprietary names for veterinary products, and all requests from manufacturers and other interested persons for the provision of such names should be addressed to the Secretary, British Veterinary Codex Revision Committee, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.