

(iv) Most of today's high-quality sealed Ni-Cd cells have ceramic-to-metal or combination glass/ceramic-to-metal seals. They work for more than ten years under normal charging conditions but can fail owing to stress-cracking under over-pressure.

In fact, for most of these cells, users are warned never to exceed the normally recommended charging rate for fear of explosion. There are separate designs for fast charging (3 C to 5 C) and superfast charging (5 C to 20 C) of sealed Ni-Cd cells, with devices to monitor pressure and temperature.

The failure of cadmium electrodes due to dendrite growth is only one reason for shorting and this problem has been successfully solved by employing several additives.

Articles that deal with failure modes of sealed Ni-Cd cells:

1. Gross, S., *Energy Convers.*, 1971, **11**, 39.
2. Durgaprasad, M., *Application of electrochemical kinetics to predict the failure modes of Ni-Cd cells*, Ph.D. thesis, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1984.
3. Salkind, A. J. and Duddy, J. C., *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 1962, **109**, 360.

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The Battery Society of India has announced a 68-page publication from the Cadmium Association which contains the texts (and brief reports on discussions) of the thirteen papers presented at a seminar in Paris in April 1988. The seminar reviewed the features of performance of the main types of Ni-Cd batteries, currently available; applications in industry, railways, aircraft and automatic guided vehicles; photovoltaic applications; emergency lighting; small consumer batteries and battery-powered equipment; research and technological developments; and recycling. The publication is available (Rs. 300) from The Battery Society of India, No. 7 Shopping Centre, Block B-6, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110 029.

—Editor

Publishing codes

This has reference to the article 'A rapid technique for obtaining leaf prints for stomatal count with Fevicol' (*Curr. Sci.* **58**, 640-641, 1989) by K. A. Nayeem and D. G. Dalvi. I would like to bring it to your notice that imprinting by Fevicol was published from my research laboratory in 1969. I am citing the complete reference list of our papers on such techniques.

1. Inamdar, J. A. and Patel, R. C., *J. Microsc.*, 1969, **90**, 269.
2. Inamdar, J. A., Patel, R. C. and Bhatt, D. C., *Z. Wiss. Mikrosk. & Mikrosk. Tech.*, 1970, **70**, 140.
3. Bhat, R. B., Gangadhara, M., Bhatt, D. C. and Inamdar, J. A., *Curr. Sci.*, 1976, **45**, 344.
4. Inamdar, J. A., Gangadhara, M. and Bhat, R. B., *Microsc. Acta*, 1976, **78**, 39.

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We recognize the seriousness of the problem pointed out in this letter. We are tightening editorial procedures and also requesting reviewers to guard against publication of reports purporting to describe new work but actually only rehashing old ideas. Unfortunately in certain cases it seems it is rather difficult to detect such instances. One hopes authors themselves become more responsible.

—Editor

Dr S. Kanjlal, Department of Geology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, has asked for details of S&T cooperation between India and Japan. The information may be obtained from the Indo-Japan Study Committee, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi 110 001.

—Editor