

chemistry will find it difficult to understand the mathematical treatment of physical chemistry in certain parts of the book.

The book is to be highly recommended as a reference work for honours students and as a supplement to ordinary text-books for those taking an advanced course in analytical chemistry.

B. S. RAO.

Report on the Zoological Survey of India for the years 1938-41. (Manager of Government of India Publications, Delhi), 1942. Pp. 83. Price Rs. 2-6-0 or 4sh.

In the latest Report of the Zoological Survey of India, the Director has reviewed the various activities of the Survey—both in the field and in the laboratory—during the period 1938-41. The studies connected with the influence of the injurious organisms on the efficient working of the beds at Pulta Water Works, were continued during the period. The working of the Pulta beds has already materially improved after giving effect to the suggestions made by the Survey. Important investigations have been carried out on the migration of *Hilsa* fish. Several students from different parts of India were given facilities to conduct investigations and to learn the modern technique in zoological research. That most of these students have worked on fish and fisheries is a sign of the growing interest in ichthyology in India.

Among the outstanding contributions of the Department for the period are, Dr. Hora's work on the habits, life-history, etc., of *Hilsa*, the series of papers in which Dr. Hora has discussed the geographical relations of the Satpura Trend of mountains; Dr. Prasad's work on Pelecepods of India; Dr. Chopra's work on Crabs and Prawns from Karachi and other areas; Dr. Rao's work on Andaman Shell Fisheries and his consolidated report on it and Dr. Hafiz's papers on Hemiptera. During the period under report, large collections of both invertebrate and vertebrate animals have been added to the reserve material of the Department. Several papers have been published on this material by the leading specialists. The Departmental publications, namely, *Records* and *Memoirs of the Indian Museum*, have continued to maintain a high reputation as the leading journals for the publication of zoological work in India.

The funds sanctioned by the Government

of India for the maintenance of the Zoological Galleries of the Indian Museum are very insufficient. If the valuable material collected by the Department has to be exhibited properly for the benefit of the public, the Government ought to provide adequate funds for the purchase of properly designed show-cases and for other expenditure connected with the preparation and display of specimens.

It must be emphatically pointed out that the existing staff of the Zoological Survey of India and the funds provided for its working, both in the field of survey and research over a vast continent like India and the management of the Zoological Galleries of the Museum, is very inadequate. The Director has rightly pointed out that the staff and the annual grants have to be materially increased if the Department has to work efficiently.

B. S. B.

Report of the Education Department, London, 1939-40. (Office of the High Commissioner for India), 1941. Pp. 32. Price 3s. 8d.

This is a Report of thirty-two foolscap pages and it costs Rs. 2-12-0—perhaps the costliest Report ever published. It is commonly supposed that Government Reports are priced low in order that more people may buy them; but in this case it would appear that the opposite principle applies, namely, that more people should *not* buy them. Moreover, the title of the Report is most misleading. That the Report has any reference to India can only be discovered from the information, given inconspicuously in small type on the front page, stating that it emanated from the Office of the High Commissioner for India.

The Report deals with the arrangements that had been made, during the year 1939-40, for the education of Indian students in the various British centres of learning. The war had already caused considerable dislocation in these arrangements, but in spite of it all more than a thousand Indian students of both sexes had managed to carry on their studies, sometimes with great distinction. It is pleasing also to note that in these difficult circumstances Indian students not only showed commendable calmness and courage but many actually rendered valuable services in the prosecution of the war.

D. S. GORDON,