not passed beyond the formative stage of development. It would be of great advantage if the subjects were presented in the next edition in two parts, one giving a brief outline of the theoretical principles, just sufficient experimental details for accurate results and only those examples of analyses where these methods have been found to be reliable and most useful. Detailed theoretical treatment and the various applications where the method does not yield results which are quite unequivocal might be dealt with in the other part. The theoretical background of the whole subject though it has been considerably cleared up by recent work seems to admit of considerable improvement in many places. One such topic is the interpretation of maxima. The fundamental relations in section 6 of the second chapter would, it is hoped, in due course be capable of a more direct theoretical treatment. One would have liked a more comprehensive discussion of the investigations on the electrocapillary curve which, as the authors have indicated, is of utmost significance in polarographic work.

Taking all in all, however, the book is a welcome publication and illustrates the great progress made in the development of these methods and their utility in which the authors and their collaborators have actively participated. In addition to the subject and author indices there is an appendix containing half-wave potentials of inorganic substances which will be found to be very useful.

The reviewer regrets the delay in reviewing the book partly due to pressure of work and partly for other reasons. J. N. M.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Vol. II. By J. W. Meares and R. E. Neale. (Chapman & Hall Ltd., London), 1942. Pp. xii + 663, Figs. 244. Price 35*sh.*

This is volume number two of the well-known work of the authors which is now running in its fifth edition and which is published in three volumes. The first volume was published a year earlier.

Volume two, as it appears in its present form, is an improved and enlarged edition of the previous one. The contents and the index are so arranged that they form one single unit for the three volumes together. Further, reference is to numbered paragraphs and not to pages. There are in all 1060 paragraphs of which the first 386 are in volume I and 669-1060 in volume III and the rest in the volume under review. The subject-matter included, therefore, is divided into three parts called parts IV, V and VI and it runs through eleven chapters in all, beginning with chapter 17 and ending with chapter 27. Part IV deals with transformation, conversion and storage of electrical energy; part V deals with distribution and control in branch circuits; and finally, in part VI are given the applications of electrical energy.

The book is packed with useful and valuable information. It has been brought up-to-date and one distinctive feature about it is that although it deals essentially with modern practice still it gives wherever necessary information about the older practices on which later practices are based. This is a book which will be found of great help to every engineer—whether electrical, mechanical or civil. It has all the advantages of a hand-book without its disadvantages. The field covered is very large and yet it is written in such a way that whatever the topic that is being discussed, the reader gets the impression that he has been given a good bit of information which he can understand and which will be of definite use to him. The balance that has been achieved between what one calls 'theoretical' and what one calls 'practical', makes the book unique.

There are plenty of illustrations included in the text as also a large number of tables which give information not easily accessible. At the end of each chapter a more or less exhaustive bibliography is given which makes the book still more valuable.

In conclusion, in the opinion of the reviewer, this book is meant for an engineer whose duties demand from him both technical knowledge and experience. Money spent in buying these volumes is money well invested.

Prakashlekhan Shastratil Ascharye. By K. A. Damle, B.Sc. (Published by the author at Damelewada, Shastripol, Baroda), 1943. Pp. 156, Figs. 39. Price Rs. 2.

This little volume of 156 pages written in Marathi, is not exactly a treatise on photography and allied subjects although it contains a lot of information. It is essentially meant for the general reader. It is written in an easy style and succeeds in keeping the interest of the reader throughout.

The book can roughly be divided into two parts. The first part which covers four chapters unfolds the remarkable story of the birth and growth of the science of photography. The rest of the book is devoted to a number of topics connected with photography the range of which is suprisingly wide. Here are some of the items dealt with: Cinematograph, talking pictures, trick photography, colour photography, X-ray, infra-red, ultra-violet photography, spectro- and micro-photography, photostat, etc. The reader will find something interesting to read about almost every one of these.

The author has done a distinct service to the Marathi reading public in writing this interesting and instructive book.

A Text-Book of Intermediate Physics in Tamil, Vol. II. By R. K. Viswanathan and V. N. Ramaswamy. (Annamalai University, Annamalainagar), 1941. Pp. lxxi + 689-1372 + xii.

This is a successful first attempt at writing the more advanced general science in Tamil. The book is written in free Tamil and the presentation of the subjects, light, sound, magnetism and electricity, follows the routine text-book type. The scientific equivalents coined