to supply the wants of Indian students and is apparently the handiwork of an experienced teacher. It gives a description of those experiments which constitute the course in practical Physics for the Intermediate Examination of Indian Universities, with fine model results set out for every experiment. A concise presentation of the underlying theory precedes the description of the experiment and it is surprising to see the amount of theory compressed into a short space in this way. The course of experiments is that common to most Indian Universities and the apparatus described is also mostly standard. The same absence of superfluous words characterises the description of the experiments, as was noticed in the presentation of the theory. Now and again a question is interposed with a 'why' or a (?) which serves to draw the student's attention to important points worth careful thought. The language is adequate and acceptable, barring a few slips here and there, such as 'compass' for 'compasses', 'a point "impressed by" forces' for 'a point "acted upon by" forces', 'slow motion "affected" with the help of a screw' for "effected", etc., 'small boats and "rafters"' for 'rafts', etc., the symbols ' and " for minutes and seconds of time instead of ^{m} and ^{s} and so on. There are a few wrong statements which require correction. For example, it is stated that as the elasticity of a fluid is independent of direction, the pressure at any point is communicated equally in all directions. In explaining the relative expansion of a liquid inside a flask, it is stated that a point on the neck coinciding with the initial level of the liquid changes position owing to the expansion of the vessel and thus prevents the full expansion of the liquid from being noticed. Surely it is not merely the motion of such a point of reference but the expansion of the whole vessel that affects the observed expansion of the liquid. The statement that "molecules have the same properties as the body, and any further subdivision of these destroys their characteristic physical properties" should be removed at the first opportunity. To say that "the incident rays, reflected rays and the normal are in the plane of the paper and this verifies the first law" is not correct; when only the marks left by the pins on the paper are joined, how has it been proved that the incident and reflected rays lie in the plane of the paper? We have indicated these errors only because we feel that the book is a good one which will certainly gain a well-deserved wide currency and we should like it to be as free as possible from such blemishes. A verification of the fact that a reflected ray turns through twice the angle through which the mirror turns, and of the lateral shift of the emergent ray in refraction through a slab may be included. The printing and get-up of the book leave nothing to be desired. We feel quite certain that the book will have a richly deserved popularity among Intermediate students all over the country, and we heartily recommend it to the attention of all teachers handling Intermediate Classes.

T. S. S.

Electric Power System Control. By H. P. Young. (Chapman and Hall), 1942. Pp. 319 + xii. Price 25*sh.*

This book is the eleventh volume of the series of monographs on electrical engineering subjects coming out under the editorship of Mr. H. P. Young.

In this book the author (Mr. Young himself) has succeeded in bringing together all the latest and important information on the subject of system control and presenting it in a coherent and readable form. It is, therefore, very useful to the power supply engineer who cannot afford the necessary time to go through the voluminous mass of available literature on the subject. To engineers in India who very often have no access to good technical libraries it must have an especial appeal. The advanced student of the subject also finds in it much that is of value to him.

The scheme of the book is as follows. There is an introductory chapter on the parallel operation of generators and characteristics of exciters. The two that follow deal with the various aspects of voltage control of alternators and describe the several auxiliaries employed for voltage regulation. We then have in another chapter a good description of the more important synchronising gears in use to-day. The next four contain a treatment of the various aspects of system design such as control of power transfer, circuit breakers and circuit interruption, short circuit calculation and protection, and all the other complex problems, theoretical and practical, arising out of the interconnection of large power stations. A description of the apparatus used for interconnector control is the content of the ninth chapter; while the last one deals briefly with the principles of the latest development of system control, that is, supervisory control systems.

The material for the book has thus been carefully selected and well arranged, and covers all the important aspects of system design. The information included under each topic is up-to-date. A short bibliography at the end of the book giving references to the more important publications on the subject adds to the value of this monograph.

The printing and get-up of the book are in the usual Chapman style. The few misprints that still persist will, the reviewer hopes, be removed in the next edition.

The book is in short a worthy companion to the preceding ten volumes of the series, and is confidently recommended to the profession.

S. KRISHNASWAMY.

Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Museum. *Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum* (New Series, General Section, Vol. IV). By C. Sivarama Murthi. Pp. xviii + 376. Price Rs. 14-8-0.

One of the greatest attractions to the Madras Government Museum has been for long its fine Archæological Section. And in that collection, the portion of the Amaravati Sculptures lodged forms the gem. This monograph deals exhaustively yet comprehensively with the whole subject of the unique sculptures that come from near and about Amaravati in