

steel mills, manufacture of canvas shoes, metal printing and manufacture of centrifugal pumps, oil engines, tricycles, perambulators, dry cells, bakelite and small electrical motors is rather more encouraging.

The activities of the Department are next dealt with. We note with interest that practical investigations, experiments and demonstrations for possible new industries were conducted and the lines tackled included Peppermint Oil, Lemon Oil, Alumina and Aluminium Sulphate, Mango Pulp, etc. Investigations on some Cottage Industries like Oil Industry, Pottery Glazing, Hemp Industry, Bone-manure and Glass-bangle Industry were also on hand.

It is stated in the *Report* that a summary of the progress of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1934-35 was sent to the Government of India for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, London. No indication is given that these results are published elsewhere. After all, the work done by the Department is primarily for the benefit of the Industrialists in India and one is entitled reasonably to expect that the results of all the scientific investigations conducted under its auspices would be published in detail in India as is being done by the Government of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and other Provincial Governments.

K. A. N. R.

Electrochemistry, Vol. II. Applications. by
W. A. Koehler. (John Wilby & Sons, New

York; Chapman & Hall, London. 1935.)
Pp. xiv + 545. Price 25/-

The publication of this book by Professor Koehler has removed a long-felt want for a suitable and *up-to-date* text-book on Applied Electrochemistry. The author has succeeded well in the difficult task of making the book sufficiently complete and up-to-date without at the same time making it too voluminous for the use of colleges and technical schools. This has been made possible by a very judicious selection of materials, and by a concise but lucid style of exposition. A large number of well-arranged and neat diagrams has enhanced the value of the book, and has materially contributed to a clear understanding of the subject. As is to be expected, the chapters on storage batteries, electroplating, electro-metallurgy, and the electrical processes for the manufacture of chemicals are fairly comprehensive. The author has also discussed the problems of corrosion, electroanalysis, separation of materials by electrostatic and electromagnetic devices, thermionic and electrolytic rectification, the possible industrial uses of photoelectric and photovoltaic cells, and even the electrolytic process for the preparation of Deuterium.

The price of 25/- is perhaps a little too high for Indian students, but the reviewer has no hesitation in recommending it to every serious student of electrochemistry.

J. C. G.

Erratum.

Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 494, in the table under the heading Percentages in groups,
Read 62.40 *for* 60.40.