

and Jallo. Next part dealing with problems which have been investigated and the results of which await commercial exploitation is of greater interest. Manufacture of Glue as a Cottage Industry and as a subsidiary industry in Tanneries is well worth serious consideration by all interested in a self-sufficient India. Utilization of Molasses is the problem of the day, in view of the large number of Sugar Factories (152) recently started and manufacture of cheap power alcohol should become an accomplished fact very soon; actually, the Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya, have already started the manufacture of cheap alcohol from molasses. The section dealing with small industries requiring very little capital is the most important in the opinion of the reviewer, as the starting of such industries is the only possible means of improving the economic condition of the masses.

By drawing attention to a large number of problems of economic importance to India, Dr. Fowler has done a distinct service to the cause of economic reconstruction in this country. One only hopes that the trouble he has taken will to a small extent at least be repaid by organised research on the new problems and accumulation of useful and practical data.

A very adequate bibliography enhances the usefulness of this important brochure considerably.

K. A. N. R.

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REPORT ON THE SALT INDUSTRY OF RAICHUR AND GULBARGA DISTRICTS. By S. R. Phate, B.A., B.Sc., with notes by L. S. Krishna-

murthy, B.Sc., and Captain L. Munn, O.B.E., M.E. (Bulletin No. 11, Department of Commerce and Industries, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government; Industrial Laboratory.) Pp. 154. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

The publication under review discusses in detail all the sources of salt in Hyderabad which may be classed under the two heads: (1) Salt earth and (2) Saline water. The quality of salt at present manufactured as a cottage industry has been investigated by the analysis of a large number of samples from different localities and useful and necessary data have been accumulated.

The relative merits of pan evaporation and stack evaporation of brine have been investigated and as a result of these investigations the author arrives at the very interesting conclusion that "the advantage of stack evaporation (10' cube) over solar pan evaporation (10' square) is 22.5 times". It is therefore suggested that stack evaporation should be adopted and would be a distinct aid to this cottage industry. But one might sound a note of caution that more work is probably necessary before this point could be definitely settled.

The Government Industrial Laboratory, Hyderabad, is doing a distinct service to Indian Industry by publishing reports of the investigations conducted there, but, without any intention of striking a discordant note, it may legitimately be asked whether a price of Rs. 2-8-0 for such publications is not far too high in a country like India where the purchasing power of educated classes is so small.

K. A. N. R.

Forthcoming Event.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.
September 2nd to 4th, 1935—Meeting of the Governing Council.
