

done by Bhatnagar's School. The effect of Inorganic Colloids on the Electro-Deposition of Metals has been ably dealt with by V. S. Puri and his co-workers in his two papers on the subject. Dr. Balwant Singh has contributed the 10th part of his extensive investigations on the Potentiometric Studies in Oxidation-Reduction Reactions. The paper deals with iodometric determinations of oxidising substances. Dr. Gaiind has given Part VI of his investigations on Local Anæsthetics with which he has been associated for a long time. A. N. Puri and Asghar have contributed two papers on the Interaction between Oxalates and Soils and Heat of Neutralization of Soil Acidoids. They have produced experimental evidence to show that soil acidoids behave like ordinary acids as regards their heats of neutralization. Kapur and Mathur have studied the Corrosion of Copper and given results of their study on the corrosion of copper by glacial acetic acid. They have shown that percentage of corrosion regularly increases with time. They have also found that concentration accelerates the corrosion of copper. The role of oxygen has also been brought out.

The Commemoration Volume is well printed and well bound and should adorn the book shelves of Sir S. S. Bhatnagar's numerous admirers, students and co-workers.

A. N. PURI.

Education in India: 1937-38. Prepared by John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. (Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi.) Price Rs. 2-8.

The Bureau of Education, under whose auspices this Report is published, has done good service to the country in bringing out this publication. It deals with education in British India during the official year 1937-38 and covers the usual ground in the usual way. It takes a wide sweep over all types of education: primary, secondary and collegiate, the education of girls and women, the training of teachers, professional and technical education, and the education of certain special communities. It also deals with the personnel and organization of education as well as with certain miscellaneous activities of an educational character.

Up till now the latest authoritative source of information had been the Quinquennial Report for the period 1932-37. Now the present volume brings our information about educational matters nearer to our own times by one more year. It is a pity, however, that this Report has appeared so late. An explanation for the delay is no doubt given in the Preface, but still it is desirable to have these annual Reports as soon as possible after the close of the official year to which they relate. Their utility declines with the time that elapses. An annual Report is like a clinical thermometer which a doctor uses in order to take periodical temperatures of his patient. If the thermometer is not made available in time the progress of the patient cannot be followed and his treatment cannot be intelligently undertaken.

Certain suggestions may now be given with a view to make the Report under review more generally useful to the public. Official Reports often repel the reader because of their unattractive presentation of material. A Report need not be very much different from a book. The Reports prepared under the auspices of the Board of Education in England, for instance, are like books in regard to their format and presentation of matter. The chapter heads for all major topics or divisions of the subject are given boldly as in a book. The same procedure may be followed here. An index may also be provided for ready reference. In the Preface it is mentioned that the Appendices to the present Report are printed in a separate volume. It is necessary to indicate in this volume what those Appendices contain.

Throughout the Report the education of girls and women is referred to as education of "females". Since it is unlikely that the fair sex will be pleased with this appellation it is better to change the terminology.

The price of the Report, Rs. 2-8, is far too much even in these days of paper scarcity and high cost of printing. Finally, the utility of the Report can be considerably enhanced if statistics regarding Indian States could be incorporated and the progress of education in them also could be taken into consideration.

D. S. GORDON.