BOOK REVIEW 709

Brazil (O P Goel and I G Carvalho) and Nilambur Valley (Narayanswamy and others) There are two review papers, one each on Archaean gold metallogeny in South India by R Nijagunnappa and on sampling practices of gold ore bodies by K T Shashi Kumar

The authors have waited seven long years to see their work in print. This certainly does not speak well for any journal. There are several technical and typographic errors.

that indicate that the papers have escaped peer review process. The papers however are presented in a good glossy format with excellent reproduction of photographs and line diagrams. The publishers M/s Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi deserves appreciation for this

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GUIDE TO FIELD GEOLOGY by S.M Mathur Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, M-97, Connaught Circus, New Delhi- 110001, 2001, 203p Price Rs 150

This book as a guide to field geology is written by one who has spent over three decades as a professional geologist in the premier organization in this field in the country, namely the Geological Survey of India. He brings to bear his vast experience under different conditions and terrains and has attempted to set forth in simple language all the necessary mental and physical equipment a geologist should start with to execute the different tasks assigned to him, primarily mapping though, under Indian conditions. It must be admitted, however, that the geologist of today is a little better placed than the author in terms of transport and communication facilities making his task less difficult and hazardous.

The 15 chapters written within 189 pages and the 5 appendices in 10 pages ending up with 3 pages of subject index is well structured to help the novice as well as the already initiated to get a real grounding on what to equip with, when and where, how to handle, use and care of a variety of instruments, mostly simple ones though The do's and don'ts will be felt quite useful

The Introduction (1-13) is followed by description of the Equipments and Materials including the primary ones of Clinometer Compass and Toposheets (14-49), how to observe, document and measure features in the field (50-71), prepare a geological map besides collecting specimens and samples (72-109), and gives details of nomenclature of various features and constituents of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, besides methods of mineral investigations (110-177), and ends up with some information on stratigraphic principles and practices (178-189) The Appendices are meant to be used to properly evaluate qualitatively and quantitatively the observed features and collected materials and the methods of representation by conventional symbols. It should, however, be emphasized that the geologist should have a good grounding in the

basics of geology before embarking on to mapping and mineral investigations with a minimum of a graduate degree, though a post-graduate degree is desirable

There are very few errors On page 4, last line and on page 5, line 16, it should be 'corrasion' and not 'corraision' In Fig 1 1 on page 7 has depicted the typical topographic features usually found in an arid to semiarid terrain Perhaps it would be better to term the last tiny rocky mass as 'koppie' (kopje) rather than as 'monadnock ' The term monadnock is usually confined to isolated hills in a humid temperate terrain in a vast peneplain. On page 30 (line 3) S15°W is indicated as 145° full circle, whereas it should be 195° full circle On page 44 (line 24) it should be International Date Line and not International Data Line The term 'aa' is used to refer to the rough, jagged, clinkery top surface of solidified flow (p 136, 1 20-21), common in certain sections of Deccan Traps Perhaps, the author could have just included two idealized figures (maps) one showing the plotted basic data collected in the field in a terrain containing igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks with attitudes, faults, fold axes and then another on opposite page to show the final presentation of the same as an interpreted geological map. This would have added luster to such a detailed text written to help the beginner into the art and science of geological mapping

Though there are already a few books on this subject published abroad, perhaps even in greater detail (Lahee's Field Geology and Compton's Manual of Field Geology), yet this handy publication will be most useful to a beginner in India to constantly refer to in the field. It is also reasonably priced and deserves to be possessed by everyone interested in this field of activity.

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