

to sample preparation (and) to expend more effort on guarding against the covert intrusion of bias'.

The over-all conclusion to be drawn from this excellent volume is that a wide range of statistically based monitoring systems are being evolved by mineral industry to improve the reliability of sampling.

M. J. GALLAGHER

DOHR (G.). *Applied Geophysics: Introduction to Geophysical Prospecting*. Stuttgart (Ferdinand Enke Publ.), 1974. 272 pp., 125 figs. DM 16.80.

A concise textbook on applied geophysics with adequate descriptions of modern techniques in reflection seismic work is badly needed by students of applied geology and geophysics. This book aims to supply this need and devotes more than half its length to seismic methods, including most modern techniques. Many of the field examples are German, which is welcome. Unfortunately there are several serious defects. The translation is so awkward that not only is the book difficult to read but on occasion it is almost impossible to understand. The conventional vocabulary of applied geophysics is not always used, and anyone who learnt to use the terms given in this book would be unable to talk to his professional colleagues. Proof-reading has been poorly done. References are inadequate. Although the mature geophysicist may enjoy flipping through this book it cannot be recommended for use by students. It is described as Volume I in a series on The Geology of Petroleum. One hopes that the succeeding volumes will be translated more carefully.

H. C. P.

LEVINSON (A. A.). *Introduction to Exploration Geochemistry*. Calgary (Appl. Publishing Ltd.), 1974. 612 pp., 198 figs. Price \$25; Students \$16 (purchasable post paid from Appl. Publ. Ltd., P.O. Box 39, Maywood, Illinois 60153, U.S.A.).

DR. LEVINSON can be congratulated in going a considerable way towards achieving the ambitious objectives outlined in his preface, of presenting an up-to-date review of value to students, geologists, those in allied fields such as geophysicists, and serious and experienced prospectors. All of these will find the book useful in different degree, either as a broad survey of the subject or as a reference on particular aspects of exploration geochemistry, for which it has the merits of referring in the text (albeit briefly) to the work of many recent authors in specialist fields and of including an extensive modern bibliography.

Probably the book is of most value to the exploration manager who has not specialized in geochemistry, and the predominance of Canadian examples of exploration practice and case histories is therefore fitting in view of the scale and variety of mineral exploration carried on in that country by the mining industry. This parochial bias does not detract from the value of the book to readers outside Canada, especially those working in high latitudes who can benefit from the sections on geochemical exploration in areas of permafrost, muskeg, bogs, and glacial deposits (the last two presenting problems currently demanding investigation in the U.K.).