maturation of source rocks through time. It also becomes possible to compute the amount of hydrocarbon (oil and gas) generated and the timing of the generation.

The book relates theory to practice and deals with technical principles, calculations and formulas in a clear manner. It is adequately illustrated with figures, tables, graphs etc., and with examples from several environments of deposition. The bibliography is extensive. It is quite evident that the author's background has provided a substantial and authoritative basis for this excellent book.

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The Case History approach in the presentation of Geological information in general and sedimentological in particular is new and of recent origin. It is originally attributed to Oliver Wendel Holmes, originally a law student, who spent six months in Great Britain recuperating from wounds sustained during American Civil War. He had then opportunities of conversing with no less a person than Sir Charles Lyell and the method appears to have been conceived by them in their conversation.

The Case History presentation is something more than collection of a set of papers according to somebody's fancy, inclination or bias. The collection of papers must be descriptive and serve as a model for exploration and production. Each case history must be representative of a specific environment of deposition. It must serve as a model to determine what is not known but needed, in other words, be a guide to research. Such a collection of case history papers is presented here in respect to sandstone petroleum reservoirs.

The book consists of 22 (twenty-two) case histories pertaining to five environments (fluvial, desert, deltaic, estuarine/barrier, shelf and turbidite) written by experts with wide and deep experience in exploration and production of a reservoir rock, which in turn to the product of a specific environment. The appendix at the end of the book provides useful information necessary to follow and appreciate the content of the book. The topics included in the appendix are, Geologic Time Scale Charts, Grain-Size Scales, Sandstone Classification, Reservoir Summary Terminology, Selected Conversion Factors, Abbreviations, Depositional Environment Plate Captions.

The introductory chapter 'Reservoir Description of Sandstones' provides a key to detailed descriptions of sandstone reservoirs. A reservoir description 'is a comprehensive picture of the three-dimensional distribution and continuity of the rocks, pores and fluids of the reservoir and aquifer system, including barriers to fluid-flow'. To achieve this description, Table 1 provides key factors to reservoir analysis; Table 2 some typical questions in reservoir analysis, and Table 3 key reservoir description needs. Professional petroleum exploration and production geologists, geophysicists and reservoir analysts will gain by paying special attention.
to these three tables and to the accompanying descriptive material in the chapter. Each presentation follows a general pattern of introduction, regional setting, field characteristics and production history, depositional environment and facies, petrography and diagenesis, reservoir quality, reservoir heterogeneity and production behaviour followed by a summary. Each of the papers is well-illustrated by various types of contour maps so familiar to petroleum industry, cross-sections, vertical profiles, log characteristics, reservoir geometry and thin section photomicrographs.

Oil exploration and production in India is more than a century old. The public sector oil exploration and development organisations like Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Oil India Ltd. have almost completed thirty-five years of existence. Important oil and gas fields have been discovered in Assam, Gujarat and Bombay and smaller oil and gas fields in Cauvery and Godavari Basins. Still well-documented Case History studies of the important petroleum sandstone reservoirs of Digboi, Nahorkatiya, Moran, Ankaleshwar, Cambay and the more important Bombay high carbonate reservoir are needed. If these are attempted and published, it would render a distinct service to the Petroleum Industry and will serve as valuable documents for pursuing energy resource studies in India.

The book though expensive is a must to all libraries of institutions involved in development of oil and gas industry.

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C. GUNDU RAO


The book includes 22 essays by foreign and Indian geographers mostly related to urban geography and has been brought out to felicitate Mrs. V. A. Janaki on her twenty-six years of service as founder and builder of the Department of Geography in the M. S. University of Baroda. The title is somewhat misleading as there is very little about environment. Most of the essays relate to pattern of development of urban agglomeration in India.

B. P. RADHAKRISHNA