
Many changes have taken place in plant protection materials since 1940, when the third edition of this book appeared. The major portion of the list of chemicals now used were unknown prior to World War II. These new chemicals have made it possible to control some pests that previously could not be controlled satisfactorily but their use has also created some new problems in the whole control picture.

Subject material covered by chapters is as follows: Introduction, Plant Resistance, Influence of External Factors on the Susceptibility and Liability of Plants to Attack, Biological Control, Fungicides and Insecticides, Measurement and Mechanics of Toxicity, Fungicides, Inorganic Insecticides, Naturally Occurring Contact Insecticides, Synthetic Contact Insecticides, Weedkillers, Fumigants, Seed Treatment, Soil Treatment, Traps, Treatment of the Centers and Vectors of Infection.

A list of references to literature is given at the end of each topic discussed. Both an author index and a subject index complete the book.

Although the new edition covers all phases of crop protection, the principal changes have been on the use of new chemicals. It seems strange to the reviewer that hellebore, sabadilla, and ryania are discussed in the category of miscellaneous stomach poisons in the chapter on inorganic compounds, rather than in the chapter on naturally occurring contact insecticides, along with nicotine, rotenone, and pyrethrum. No mention is made that the source of most rotenone insecticides is primarily the roots of derris and cube plants. Dugvelin is spelled incorrectly at the bottom of p. 176. The overall presentation appears to be good and the author is to be commended for his efforts in completing this new edition. It should serve a useful purpose in the library of every entomologist interested in control of insects.

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