

heating milk and the presence of pathogenic bacteria in butter and cheese.

Foreign sources have been drawn upon exhaustively, and complete bibliographies are listed at the end of each chapter.

Of special interest are the chapters dealing with the nutritive value of raw, boiled and dried milk in infant feeding. A strong case is made in favor of boiled milk, which will be a matter of gratification and confirmation to pediatricians who are championing this cause in America. The evidence for dried milk is not convincing, but in general is favorable.

The chapters on the production of milk and "Methods Commonly Used in Heating Milk" are disappointing. In the former we are surprised to learn that in England "there are no means for keeping milk cool during transit" and the author does not insist upon the need for this. So important a matter as the grading of milk is relegated to the appendix! Pasteurization is inadequately treated. The practise is exceptional in England, but this seems no excuse for not presenting a fuller discussion.

The text includes 348 pages and 8 plates. Non-technical summaries of each chapter precede the more detailed discussion, which is a great convenience to the reader. The book is a most valuable contribution to our literature on milk.

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Fungoid and Insect Pests. By F. R. PETHERBRIDGE. Edited by MESSRS. T. B. WOOD and E. J. RUSSELL, under the Farm Institute Series, 1916. Pp. 174. Cambridge University Press.

This little book is well printed and well illustrated but is not extensive enough as to the number of diseases and pests discussed to justify the title. It can hardly serve as a very general reference for farmers and market gardeners as the authors have hoped. The life histories and remedial measures for some fungus and insect pests are taken up. As a short reading text or bulletin to familiarize the public with mycological methods and to indicate possible remedial measures for con-

trol of a few pests, it contains interesting matter.

In their introductory parts—1 and 2—the authors have not drawn as close distinctions as to what constitutes diseases as might be wished. It is now hardly allowable to teach that plant diseases may be caused by "unsuitable surroundings such as unfavorable conditions of soil or weather," nor have they made very clear the distinction between infectious diseases and the ravages of animal or insect pests. Note for example: "We have dealt with some of the plant diseases caused by fungi and will now turn our attention to those caused by members of the animal kingdom. By far the greater number of these diseases are due to the ravages of insects."

Insects are effective carriers of disease, but it is safe to say that there are few farmers who would think of the work of the cabbage-leaf butterfly, the wire worm, the army worm, the May beetle or of grain weevils as diseases.

The strongest feature, perhaps, consists in the suggestive statement of remedial measures associated with each disease or insect under consideration. The facts are, generally, well grouped, though in some cases the subjects of chapters and the text overlap, as in Chapters 2 and 3. On page 46 there is a particularly good photograph of common potato scab over the legend: "Figure 15. Potato Scab—the cause of which is not known." No other discussion is given upon this disease and thus the facts are not properly conveyed. Bearing further on the limited scope of the text, no mention is made of any diseases of small fruits or of orchard and shade trees and but slight attention is given to the commonest garden crops.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

IS SPECIES-SPECIFICITY A MENDELIAN CHARACTER?

In a recent book¹ the writer raised the question whether or not the phenomena described

¹ "The Organism as a Whole," G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1916.