

cloth; the illustrations—440 in number—are thoroughly well done by competent artists and engravers. The fruits under which the various insects are grouped are twenty in number, viz., the apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot and nectarine, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, red and white currant, black currant, gooseberry, melon, cranberry, orange, olive, and fig. As an example of the completeness of the work, we may mention that no less than sixty-four different species of insects are treated of as injurious to the apple alone, besides a number of beneficial parasites, and that these are made clear to the ordinary reader by one hundred and forty-five wood cuts.

We trust that the work will soon find its way into the hands of every intelligent fruit-grower, and that fresh editions of it may continue to be called for during many years to come.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

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Insects Injurious to Fruits; by W. Saunders. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1883, 8vo. Illustrated with 440 wood cuts, pp. 436. Dedicated to the Fruit-Growers of America.

No one will deny that this book supplies a long felt want, and supplies it well. The author's long and well-known experience as a fruit-grower and entomologist, gives just the qualifications necessary for such work. He knows exactly what fruit-growers want, and in which way and manner the needed information should be given to be useful and at the same time pleasing. Therefore the plan of this book is simple and to the point; the treatment of the enemies plain and sufficient, without tedious length; the remedies recommended backed by experience, and such as can be used by every one. All this seems very simple and easy, just as if everybody could do it. Often, I suppose, will it be said, Why was this book not published long ago?—It is so eminently practical! But it is much easier to give long detailed descriptions than short ones, specially adapted to certain purposes. It is much easier to enumerate a number of proposed remedies than to select just the right one. After all, we should not forget that during late years the busy and prominent students of economic entomology have advanced this department of the science in a manner never equalled before this time.

The plan of the book is as follows: Twenty different fruits—all eatable without preparation (except quince and olive)—are treated in so many chapters. The insects injurious to them are arranged as attacking root, trunk, branches, leaves, fruit, always followed by the enemies of those