

wide, and 60 m long is 10' to 15' per 2.36 m³ (=M bd. ft.) (1969 prices). If care is taken to prevent snagging and tearing, the sheeting can be reused, thus greatly reducing the cost of treatment.

A present PDB is one of the safest chemicals in use against insects. Its ability to penetrate into wood and kill boring insects in

a relatively short time may have wide application in the lumber industry.

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Résumé

La fumigation des billes d'Épinette blanche (*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss) au p-dichlorobenzène (PDB) cristallin pendant 26 jours a tué plus de 95% des larves de perce-bois sous l'écorce des billes et dans le bois à la dose minimale de 8 g de produit chimique par mètre cube de bille plus volume spatial d'air. La longue durée du traitement a causé la décoloration des billes par des Champignons de décoloration. Les périodes de traitement ont été réduites à 2, 4 et 7 jours et le PDB a été dissous dans du trichloroéthylène. La dose minimale à la plus courte durée a tué plus de 80% des larves de perce-bois.

References

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BOOK REVIEW

Borden, J. H. and Herrin, B.D. 1972. *Insects in the Classroom*. B.C. Teachers' Federation, Vancouver. 147 pp. \$3.50

Years ago this society discussed the idea of producing a school book on insects and even struck committees to investigate the problems. It is ironic that when a member independently authored such a book, the society as a whole appeared to be unaware of it. Another society has taken note, and with approval (see *Bull. Ent. Soc. America* 20(3) p. 218. 1974).

The book is a three-way collaboration. Professor Borden of Simon Fraser University supplied the basic knowledge; his co-author, a teacher in Vancouver, supplied the presentation; and the artist, Poul Neilson, supplied much of the interest. The Teachers' Federation and some named individuals also contributed. Physically, the book is 8½ x 7 inches, with paper covers, perforated pages and plastic spine, so that it lies perfectly flat when open. Some of the typography is open to criticism. Chapter and sub-heads in lower case letters with no capitals are followed by sub-sub-heads in large, block capitals. Both gimmicks are out of place, but perhaps the authors are not responsible. The line drawings range from adequate to excellent.

There are two parts. The first covers the necessary systematics, including four non-

insectan Arthropod Classes and 22 Orders of insects. Each taxon is given one page on which is included: a line drawing of a typical representative; the derivation of its ordinal name and the common names; and characteristics, habits and importance in a paragraph apiece. Within the constraints of available space, these are very well done. Short chapters on metamorphosis, populations, and good and bad insects complete Part I.

Part II is more ambitious, with longish chapters on collecting, rearing, experimenting and getting information, plus a bonus of three pages on possible and probable disasters. Little is missed that could possibly be included, except a note on avoiding otherwise inevitable damage by dermestids in collections. Experiments with choice chambers, temperature preferences, tasting and feeding in flies, soil insects, flight mills, nutrition, etc. are described with a maximum of ingenuity and a minimum of expense. Good directions are given for rearing *Drosophila*, flour moths, blowflies, mealworms and locusts.

The last chapter (9) is a useful annotated list of biological supply houses, books, films etc., Provincial Entomologists and State Extension Directors. A detailed 8-page index completes this excellent, and for its avowed purpose, highly recommended book.

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