Books of the Week

➤ WITH THE WAR nearing its end, thoughtful men are looking ahead to the struggle that must succeed the military phase: the great effort needed to keep the peoples of the world fed and clothed, that peace may last and chaos be avoided. Prof. Karl Brandt of Stanford University boldly tackles the toughest of the post-war problems in RECONSTRUCTON OF WORLD AGRICULTURE (Norton, \$4). Major attention is focussed (as perhaps it should be) on Europe; though other regions are not neglected. Like most mature economists, the author holds to a liberal doctrine.

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

MUMMIES, by Richard A. Martin, is the newest addition to the Field Museum's interesting and well-illustrated series of pamphlet publications. It is much livelier than its title might seem to indicate. (Chicago Natural History Museum, 25c.)

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

➤ WEATHER AND CLIMATE have assumed larger importance in everyone's eyes since the war has forced a wider world consciousness upon us. It is safe to predict that the many college courses in these subjects that have been instituted will not all be abandoned. Which makes timely the coming of a competently written text and reference book like CLIMATOLOGY, by Bernhard Haurwitz and James H. Austin (McGraw, \$4.50).

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

➤ METHODS IN CLIMATOLOGY is a text for the training of the new generation of researchers in that subject which the postwar world is going to need. Some knowledge of mathematics (but not too much) is prerequisite to work with this book. (Harvard,

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

➤ FORESTRY has long been an important profession in the United States; in postwar times it must become more important still, if this country is to maintain its position in the world. In YOUR FORESTS, Martha Bens-ley Bruere presents a strong appeal for the expansion of the American conservation policy, and at the same time presents the facts and problems of forestry in such a way as to make a strong appeal to young people. (Lip-pincott, \$2.50.)

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

➤ CATTLE BREEDING is still a good deal of a mystery to many farmers who must needs practice it. With the laudable aim of making the biological processes involved more comprehensible, James E. Russell presents, in HEREDITY IN DAIRY CATTLE, a simple, practical text that can be used with or without benefit of classroom presentation. It is in-tended particularly for use by 4-H and FFA dairy clubs. (American Guernsey Cattle Club, \$2.50.)

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

➤ NAVAL EVENTS crowd upon each other's heels so fast in time of war that even the latest books in the field of naval construction and strategy are a bit "dated" by the time they can appear in print. Such a fate has overtaken BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL for 1944, in which events down to the end of 1943 are chronicled. Despite this handicap, however, the book is a "must" for any library that pretends to completeness in its field. (Macmillan, \$5.)

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

> CALIFORNIA'S tremendous variety of topography and climates greatly complicates the task of anyone who undertakes the study of animal and plant distribution in the state. Zoologists generally and ornithologists in particular will long be grateful debtors to Joseph Grinnell and Alden H. Miller, who in THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF CALI-FORNIA give exact and well-documented data, species by species, supplemented with numerous maps. (Cooper Ornithological Club, Berkeley, \$7.)



promotion, better job in global peace time opportunities through ability to speak a foreign language.

Year Book no. 43, July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944—Carnegie Inst., 206 p., illus., paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.

Norris Shreve-McGraw, 957 p., illus.,

STATES AND EUROPE WITH SPECIAL AT-TENTION TO POLAND AND HER BALTIC COAST — Wladyslaw Gorczynski — Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, 288 p., illus., \$5., (Polish Institute Series no. 7).

THE DYNAMICS OF CULTURE CHANGE, an Inquiry into Race Relations in Africa—Bronislaw Malinowski—Yale Univ. Press, 171 p., \$2.50.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN MODERN LIFE—Bowen C. Dees—Blakiston, 486 p., illus., 69c.

HUMAN NATURE AND ENDURING PEACE, Third Yearbook of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues— Gardner Murphy, ed-Houghton, 475 p., \$3,50.

NATIONAL BUDGETS FOR FULL EMPLOY-MENT—National Planning Asso., 96 p., paper, illus., 50c, (Planning Pamphlets nos. 43 and 44).

NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE PACIFIC WORLD-Felix M. Keesing—Infantry Jour., 134 p., paper, illus., 25c; for sale to members of the Armed Services only, (Fighting Forces Series).

PENICILLIN THERAPY, Including Tyrothricin and Other Antibiotic Therapy—John A. Kolmer—Appleton, 302 p., illus., \$5.

SCIENCE TODAY AND TOMORROW—Waldemar Kaempffert—Viking, 279 p., \$2.75, (Second Series).

THE SHAPING OF PSYCHIATRY BY WAR— John Rawlings Rees-Norton, 158 p.,

TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES—Robert J. Icks—Duell, 264 p., illus., \$4.75.
TOWARD A PERMANENT PEACE—American

Nobel Center, 93 p., paper, \$1.

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

Original Insect Wings May Have Been Misplaced Legs

SUGGESTION of a solution for one of science's oldest riddles—Where did insect wings come from?—is offered by the appearance, in experimental colonies of fruit-flies maintained at the University of California, of insects with legs where their wings ought to be. An explanation of this sudden evolutionary change, or mutation, which is hereditary, is offered by Prof. Richard B. Goldschmidt in Science (April 13).

An especially interesting feature about the misplaced legs is that they are threejointed instead of being four-jointed like normal insect legs. This fits in with a theory that has been advocated in the past, that insect wings, despite their apparent one-piece construction, are basically three-jointed appendages. It also lends support to the idea that at some time in the remote past, insect wings originated by an evolutionary transformation of legs.

Science News Letter, April 28, 1945

To hold their vitamin C, carrots must be kept both cold and moist.