Fitzgerald's implied contention that we are exposed to a greater variety of toxins in 2006 fails to note the greater quantity of them in 1906 (pp. 62–87). Our great-grandparents breathed wood smoke, coal smoke, paint fumes, kerosene fumes, ozone and NOx from early electric motors, as well as barnyard fumes.

100YL is an example of how not to use science to guide decisions. From non-specifically cited references written by non-scientists to incomplete literature searches to rank chemophobia leading to rampant errors, a scattered dozen of almost accidentally valid conclusions, in my opinion, does not make this book worthwhile.

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Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science by Jeff Meldrum, New York: Tom Doherty Associates, 2006. 297 pp. $27.96 (hardcover). ISBN-13: 978-0-765-31216-7; ISBN-10: 0-765-31216-6.

Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science, by Professor Jeff Meldrum, is essential reading for mammalogists, wildlife biologists, and other zoologists interested in increasing their awareness of the evidence supporting the existence of the Sasquatch as an extant North American mammal. But all scientists and scientific-minded readers will benefit from Jeff Meldrum's scientific approach to the subject, which has rarely been treated either impartially or scientifically.

During the 1990s, Sasquatch investigators and researchers met in Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, for an annual forum sponsored by Stephen Harvey. Scientists were represented for a number of years only by Grover Krantz of Washington State University, Henner Fahrenbach, and myself. Consequently, when anatomist Jeffrey Meldrum first participated in 1996, his contribution was a welcome addition to ongoing attempts to make sense of unexplained aspects of reported Sasquatch anatomy. His participation and col-

legiality provided a much-needed stimulus and credibility to other investigators. As he continued to participate in "Bigfoot" meetings, conferences, and symposia in the ensuing years, he was responsible for significant contributions to the accumulating body of knowledge, especially by providing the anatomical basis for physical features not easily understandable.

It is not just Meldrum's academic background and qualifications as an anatomist and expert on the subject of bipedalism that are important. Such qualifications would be of little value to the discovery process were it not for his willingness to lend his name and reputation to a subject long-considered not just controversial but categorized as pseudoscience. In assembling and archiving a collection of Sasquatch track casts for scientific scrutiny in his Idaho State University laboratory, he has provided a much-needed repository of physical evidence for the Sasquatch long-demanded by scientists.

But this is merely background to his more recent contribution to our knowledge of this misunderstood North American mammal. He has followed up participation in a number of "Bigfoot" conferences and television documentaries with this book, *Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science,* in which he addresses clearly and at length the evidence supporting not just the existence of the Sasquatch, but what it is. Attempts to satisfy both a popular and scientific readership in a single book is a tall order, and it is sometimes unclear which is being targeted. The author is at his best when he is addressing details of Sasquatch anatomy and aspects of anthropology and paleontology. He also provides helpful information interpreting DNA analysis and other related technologies used in testing the evidence. To his credit, he has also courageously and proficiently addressed the popular widespread perception that hoaxes have been "proven" to explain all Sasquatch observations and tracks.

In recent years, it has become apparent that the Sasquatch problem is both a scientific and philosophical problem, one which goes beyond merely describing the anatomy, behavior, and ecology of the animal. It is a problem that involves the need to understand and address scientific resistance to a subject that is perceived as scientifically taboo. By treating the Sasquatch as a subject of scientific research, the book is a major step forward in overcoming the designation of the Sasquatch as a subject of pseudoscience and in bringing it solidly into the realm of science where it belongs.

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