

## BOOK REVIEWS

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ficant detail or details. It must be big enough to do this, and should be no larger."

"I do suggest that every article be presented as concisely as possible, omitting any unnecessary statements. I have hastily rewritten the article of Barret and Worley, indicating the importance of presenting data as well as conclusions. . . . .

C. N. BARRON D.V.M., PH.D.,  
Smith Kline & French Laboratories  
Philadelphia. 10 February, 1966.

### BOOK REVIEW

**VETERINARY MEDICINE AND HUMAN HEALTH**, by Calvin W. Schwabe. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore. 1964. 515 pp., 93 figs.

The approaches and philosophies interwoven into this volume are not new to those of us who are involved in wildlife disease investigations, but their expression in a book of this sort is refreshing because this is the first attempt to bring together an exploration of the interface between veterinary medicine and human medicine. There are numerous examples and references to contributions by investigators in peripheral fields, but this reviewer, as a non-veterinarian, was disappointed at the author's failure to recognize the wide scope of disciplines other than veterinary or medical in development of this broad field. However, Dr. Schwabe's expressed intent was to point out to veterinarians their potential role in the field of animal epidemiology, particularly from the public health standpoint, thereby encouraging them to pursue

studies in this field. His enthusiasm should produce many converts to the study of comparative medicine for which the veterinarian is admirably trained.

The book is divided into four sections: 1) the practice of population medicine, 2) epidemiology, 3) food and hygiene, and 4) tools. The author seizes every opportunity to emphasize the role played by veterinarians which is, after all, the underlying inspiration for writing the book. This does not, however, detract from the value of this volume to veterinarians or to others involved in studies of wildlife diseases, zoonoses, or the role of animals in our public health. Dr. Schwabe consistently strives to stimulate interest, to develop a fresh approach, to encourage a consciousness of potential. The examples he uses are for the purpose of presenting this thesis, and he has cited the references that accomplish this for him. Many readers will find his fresh approach, original analyses, charts and illustrations to be a stimulating aspect of this work. An index comprises the last 43 pages.

The material presented is well documented with references listed at the end of each chapter, including additional suggestions for further reading. It was unfortunate that a number of typographical errors, particularly wrong dates of publication, were not corrected. Nevertheless, this book should be required supplemental reading for all veterinarians and investigators interested in the ecology and epidemiology of disease in animal hosts, in zoonoses, and in public health. — Carleton M. Herman

cific diagnosis could not be made.

This report is the first record of the isolation of *L. ballum* from the Western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*). The presence of the above serotype in this rodent is not surprising, inasmuch as *L. ballum* has been recovered from 6 other rodent species in the United States. Although this serotype has been isolated from nu-

merous predators (5 mammalian and 1 reptilian) by other workers, no carrier infections were detected in any of the predators examined by the authors. As evidenced by the already extensive list of known hosts for *L. ballum*, future investigations should reveal a much wider distribution of infection in the Butte County area than indicated by this preliminary survey.

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## BOOK REVIEW

**COCCIDIA AND COCCIDIOSIS**, by L. P. Pellerdy. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest (V., Alkotmany u. 21) Hungary. 1965. 657 pp. 197 figs. \$19.60.

L. P. Pellerdy's new book, *Coccidia and Coccidiosis*, follows closely after his *Catalogue of Eimeriidea* (Protozoa; Sporozoa (1963) which was also published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This volume, published in English, contains the most complete coverage of coccidia ever compended and should be a must on the shelf of every investigator of protozoa in wildlife.

The author follows the classification scheme clearly expounded by Hoare (1933) which formulates a sort of periodic table for the group. Although he cites over 1550 references he does not discuss other classification schemes which have been suggested. There are also many other omissions, particularly related to geographic and host distribution. The main shortcoming of the

book is omission of an index. However, the format of the text, arranged in phylogenetic sequence of hosts partially compensates for this lack.

The coccidia occur in a variety of hosts ranging from a single species of marine flat worm to various species of Annelida, Archipodiata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Prochordata and Vertebrata, the greatest numbers of hosts being birds and mammals. As far as available data permit, each species is discussed, listing hosts, synonymy, morphology, habitat (most coccidia occur in the intestinal tract), pathogenicity, clinical symptoms, lesions, histology, development and therapy.

A book of this sort has long been needed. The author spent ten years in its preparation, and parasitologists will find it a useful reference for many years to come. They can thank Dr. Pellerdy for the devotion and dedication required for its completion. — Carlton M. Herman