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BOOK REVIEW

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BOOK REVIEW

LABORATORY PROCEDURES IN CLINICAL VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY

BY G. W. OSBALDISTON

UNIVERSITY PARK PRESS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202, U.S.A. 1973 126 pp. $9.50

The author has attempted to compile information relative to clinical bacteriology not previously available in printed form. Of particular interest were tabulations of diseases (many rare) associated with common domestic species. Other information included lists and sources of common laboratory supplies and chemicals necessary for the rather complete catalog of laboratory methodology provided. A straightforward approach for the isolation and identification of commonly encountered organisms is presented.

In general, this work fills a definite need in the day to day operation of the clinical bacteriology laboratory. It would be of aid to the wildlife bacteriologist, although no mention of wild species is made. It is the reviewer's assessment that this is a good start and will undoubtedly provide a base for an excellent second edition.

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BOOK REVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BACTERIA AND THEIR ECOBIOLOGY

by R. N. DOETSCH and T. M. COOK, 1973, 371 pgs.

UNIVERSITY PARK PRESS, BALTIMORE

The text is divided into six chapters. The brief remarks in Chapter One regarding origins and distribution of bacteria emphasize forms found in soil and water. Chapter Two, containing 16% of the text, is a general discussion of bacterial structure. Chapter Three (12% of the text) provides further details of bacterial structure with further emphasis on selected examples of specialized function of soil and water bacteria. The occasional reference to species infecting animals is not instructive except for an interesting discussion of luminescent bacteria that inhabit members of several animal phyla. Chapter Four (17% of the text) introduces the factors affecting distribution and abundance of bacteria, especially in the inanimate environment. Three pages are devoted to a discussion of rumen bacteria and equal space covers definitions related to infection of animals and plants. The discussion of infection is too brief to be useful. For example, it is stated on pg. 201 that "A number of different kinds of bacteria may proliferate on various parts of the host, and they are referred to as its *normal flora*." This statement ignores such species as *Pasteurella pneumotropica* that live *within* normal host tissues in the mouse. It is here that one would expect to find a detailed discussion of the ecobiology of bacteria *on* and *in* animal (and plant) hosts, i.e., their "normal flora." Because it is absent,

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many interested in bacterial *infections* rather than *diseases* will be disappointed. Chapters Five and Six provide an excellent summary of the effects of bacteria on our environment from the view of the action of their various specialized metabolic activities. The text is readable and well illustrated. It does provide an interesting introduction to bacteria in our *inanimate* environment.

W. T. Hubbert

GRADUATE TRAINING IN FISH AND WILDLIFE DISEASES*

JOHN G. DEBBIE[1] and JOAN BUDD[2]

TRAINING IN FISH DISEASES

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE

The College of Veterinary Medicine graduate program includes the opportunity for thesis research on fish disease problems, especially bacteriological studiesdies. For information, contact Dr. Franklin H. White (Zip 32611).

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HUMBOLDT

The School of Natural Resources offers a M.S. program with specialized training in diseases of wildlife and fish. In addition, supplementary training in bacteriology, virology, helminthology, protozoology and hematology are available in other units of the university.

For wildlife diseases contact Dr. Richard G. Botzler, for fish diseases contact Dr. Robert Busch, School of Natural Resources, Arcata (ZIP 95521)

TRAINING IN WILDLIFE DISEASES

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE

The College of Veterinary Medicine has graduate programs for students interested in diseases of wild animals. Training opportunities include M.S. and Ph.D. degrees with emphasis on parasitic or bacterial diseases of birds and mammals. For further information, contact Dr. Donald J. Forrester (wildlife parasitology) or Dr. Franklin H. White (wildlife bacteriology) (Zip 32611).

* In addition to those published Jour. Wildl. Dis. 9 (3):265 1973.

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