

diation, respond within a relatively short period of time by decreasing their numbers. Neutrophils, since they respond more gradually to chronic radiation exposure with a gradual decrease in numbers, are a better prognostic aid. Neutrophils recover more slowly than lymphocytes since they have fewer germinal centers. Consequently they are a good index of the body's response to the insult.

I feel that there was indeed a possibility

of chronic radiation toxicity, though it was not verified. It was caught early enough so the body's reserves could be rallied in response to the exposure.

REFERENCES

- Radiological Health Data and Reports, *Pilot Survey of X-radiation Emissions from Color Television Receivers in Pinellas, County Florida*, Vol. 9, No. 10. Technical Services Branch, National Center for Radiation Health.
- Spear, F. G., *Radiations and the Living Cell*, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1953, p. 103.

Book Review

By

John D. Berthelsen, D.V.M.
Diseases of Swine Third Edition

Edited by

H. W. Dunne, D.V.M., Ph.D.

The Iowa State University Press, 1970; \$23.00

This 1144 page reference and textbook represents a major effort by the authors and the editor to bring to practitioners, students, research workers, and animal scientists the latest and most comprehensive review of what is currently known about swine biology and diseases.

The editor has very effectively brought together the works of 64 authors, each an authority in his or her field. The 60 chapters are conveniently arranged into 8 sections. These sections consist of anatomy and physiology, viral diseases, bacterial and mycotic infections, parasitic infections, toxemias and poisonings, miscellaneous diseases, surgery, and a final section, nutrition, feeds and management.

Because this book is in its third edition, one cannot help but compare it to the 2 previous editions. Four new chapters cover fields of increasing professional interest. They are, gnotobiotic pigs, stomach ulcers, perirenal edema, and aflatoxins. Mycoplasmal pneumonia replaces viral pneumonia and is discussed in the chapter on mycoplasmosis.

Chapters which have been greatly expanded include physiology, abortion, stillbirth, fetal death and infectious infertility, tumors, transmissible gastroenteritis, streptococcosis, skeletal and cardiac muscle degeneration, and hepatosis dietetica. The chapters on colibacillosis and edema disease were expanded and combined into one chapter, emphasizing current views that these diseases are etiologically related. The chapter on bordetellosis was expanded and combined with the chapter on atrophic rhinitis, reflecting the view of the author that the organism represents the major cause of atrophic rhinitis.

Most chapters provide adequate reference lists to aid the research worker, the student, and others wishing to make a more detailed study of a particular disease. It appears that an effort has been made in most cases to include references of the excellent work of investigators outside the United States.

This publication is highly recommended as an excellent addition to any veterinary library.