REFERENCES


5. PIERCE, A. E. Electrophoretic and immunological studies on sera from calves from birth to weaning. II. Electrophoretic and serological studies with special reference to the normal and induced agglutinins to Trichomonas foetus. J. Hyg., Camb. 53: 261-275. 1955.


Book Reviews


Few Canadian veterinarians have had the opportunity to study ethology during their undergraduate years in university. Ethology (the science of animal behaviour) has become increasingly relevant for veterinarians in all facets of veterinary medicine and what was once considered to be armchair philosophy should now be considered to be outmoded when supplanted by the information contained in this book.

Abnormal animal behaviour is frequent-


This pocket size handbook is written by a small animal practitioner for quick orientation on small animal diseases. The text is written in terse, precise wording and includes many useful hints based on the author's experience.

Part I lists clinical values: determination of age, rectal temperatures, respiratory types and rates and data on reproduction. Part II outlines handling procedures for dogs and cats: positioning of animals for examination, restraining, oral administration and injection sites for drugs. Part III describes examination methods for small animals under field conditions. Examinations requiring elaborate facilities such as x-rays or laboratory tests are not given and the reader is referred to standard textbooks. Part IV comprises the main part of the book describing 787 symptoms and syndromes in alphabetical order with many cross references. Therapy is given for most minor diseases. In the more complex diseases the reader is advised to consult appropriate textbooks. A table of symptoms in part V further facilitates rapid orientation.

An addendum describes handling and examination of pet birds and lists 87 symptoms and syndromes of these, most of them with suggestions of therapy.

The book will be exceedingly useful to students and to practitioners who are only occasionally called upon to treat small animals. It is not intended for those specializing in small animal medicine. — F. Tittiger.