Current Trends in the Description and Analysis of Behavior. Nine lectures under the auspices of the Department of Psychology in the College of the University of Pittsburgh delivered during March 11–12, 1955, and March 8–9, 1956, in the Stephen Foster Memorial Auditorium. Robert Glaser and others. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, 1958. 242 pp. $4.

This is a set of lectures by research experts in fields ranging from physiological psychology to psychoanalysis. The lecturer was asked to talk about research trends and probable future developments, particularly in methodology. The choice of subject matter was dictated by "the general problem of measurement since there is the continuous need for the development of methods to quantify the stubborn and elusive phenomena of behavior."

Glazer sees the social psychologists becoming more interested in the formal or task-oriented group. Zubin wants models rather than more facts in psychopathology. Lindsley describes the reticular activating system of the brain and his recent work on the neurophysiology of perception. Nowlis describes recent investigations on communication, persuasion, and mood. Cofer offers a theoretical discussion of processes that mediate between stimulus and response. Guetzkow describes the interaction between methods and models in social psychology. Carroll examines linguistic coding as an approach to the field of cognition. Hamlin perceives a trend in the direction of more complete observation of behavior in psychotherapy, and French analyses the reactive motives of guilt and shame.

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Spot Tests in Inorganic Analysis. Fritz Feigl. Translated by Ralph E. Oesper. Elsevier, Amsterdam, ed. 5, 1958 (order from Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J.). 640 pp. Illus. $13.25.

This is the fifth edition of a book which in its fourth (1954) edition had the title *Spot Tests* [vol. I]: *Inorganic Applications*; that edition, in turn, was an enlargement of the "inorganic" portion of *Qualitative Analysis by Spot Tests, Inorganic and Organic Applications* (1946, 1939, and 1937). The present edition, with its addition of numerous new tests, improvement of old ones, and inclusion of new techniques, continues to hold its place as the authoritative work by the outstanding leader in the field of spot testing. Ralph Oesper's translation is excellent.

The total number of tests and applications has grown from 451 in the fourth edition to 561 in the present one. New tests are given for aluminum, calcium, cobalt, lithium, molybdenum, palladium, potassium, tin, titanium, tungsten, and uranium as cations or metalloanions. Acids included for the first time are aminosulfonic (sulfamic), cyanic, the hypohalogenous acids, hyposulfurous (dithionous), and perchloric. Among the new techniques is the ring oven method according to Weisz. Twenty-seven of the 95 sections in chapter 7, on "Applications of spot reactions in tests of purity examination of technical materials, studies of minerals," are new.

A tabular summary of the limits of identification attained by spot tests, along with cross references to each test and an extensive subject index, add to the usefulness of the book. It is a volume that few analytical chemists can afford to be without.

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Advances in Veterinary Science. vol. 4. C. A. Brandly and E. L. Jungherr, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1958. xi + 414 pp. $12.

Of all the books published, those reporting on progress in any field of pure or applied sciences seem to me the most interesting and most useful ones. This is due to the disturbing fact that it has become impossible for anyone in any profession to keep up with the multitude of original and review articles and books published every month. The researcher as well as the ambitious practitioner must glance through hundreds of these publications before he finds the very few which are of real value to him.

Capable editors of reports such as those in this volume can render a tremendous service to those who do not have the time or, perhaps, the patience required to read all there is to be read in their particular field of interest. Brandly and Jungherr, in cooperation with a group of well-known authorities, have succeeded in surveying the true advances made in selected fields of veterinary medicine. These surveys should prove useful not only to veterinarians but also to physicians, pharmaceutical chemists, and public health officers, as the following brief description of the book's contents shows.

Frank A. Todd (U.S. Department of Agriculture) discusses the defense against imported animal diseases (pages 1–50), with emphasis on the necessary control measures taken at present to prevent the transmission to this country of many of the endemically and sporadically appearing diseases from various other parts of the world. Bernard F. Trum and John H. Rust (Armed Forces Institute of Pathology) report (pages 51–95) on radiation injury, a most timely topic; they state that hematopoietic and germinal tissues are most radiosensitive; next in order are bones and glandular tissues; least sensitive are muscles and nerves. The contribution of A. Pommer (Vienna) concerns X-ray therapy in all its aspects, with indications for use in the treatment of numerous animal diseases (pages 98–136). Clyde Stormont (University of California) deals with genetics of lethal and semilethal traits and also with the possibilities of developing disease-resistant lines in animals (pages 137–162).

Of special interest to the practicing veterinarian are the three surveys (pages 164–263) concerning the current status of prevention and treatment of diseases affecting sheep (by Hadleigh Marsh) and swine (by Ronald Gwatkin, Ottawa, and A. Hjärre, Stockholm). The toxicity of insecticides and herbicides to livestock (pages 265–276) is creating many problems; these are treated concisely by R. D. Radeleff (U.S. Department of Agriculture). The discussion of the epizootiology of leptospirosis, by J. van der Hoeden (Ness-Ziona), is a most readable contribution by an Israeli researcher who specializes in the investigation of this relatively new animal disease (pages 277–339). And an English investigator, Norman H. Hole (Weybridge), has as his subject Johns's disease, which appears to be a problem of ever-increasing importance to the health of the ruminants throughout the world (pages 341–387).

Each chapter contains pages of literature references; in addition, there are an extensive author index (17 pages) and a subject index.

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A Course in Modern Linguistics. Charles F. Hockett. Macmillan, New York, 1958. xi + 621 pp. Illus. $6.25.

The importance of this book can perhaps best be appreciated by the frequency with which it will be compared to what has been up till now the "bible" of American linguistics—Leonard Bloomfield's *Language,* published in 1933. Bloomfield's influence on Hockett is so apparent that there is little point in trying to distinguish any major differences in approach between the two. On the other hand, too much has happened in the last 25 years for Hockett's book to be considered merely a restatement of an earlier position, although it is clearly in the same tradition.

The book "is intended for those col-