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should be done if possible as soon as they begin to increase, in May or June, before the houses are reoccupied, as the deep litter has to be removed. Walls, roof and floor must be sprayed with a double concentration of a contact insecticide such as is recommended against flies. Batteries may also be sprayed while they are occupied. To control a severe infection with lice (Mallophaga) in houses with deep litter a contact insecticide should be mixed in the sand bath. Hens in batteries should be sprayed from the cloaca area with a suspension or solution of contact insecticide.

The most effective way of fly control is to remove the contents of the dropping pits which are their main breeding places at three weekly intervals. If this is not practicable the droppings should be left as long as possible in the pits to encourage the development of predatory mite fauna which destroy eggs and the first larval stages of the flies. To destroy the imagines themselves their favourite resting places (parts of the walls) should be sprayed with suspensions or solutions of contact insecticides, or string soaked in these should be hung up like garlands.

Turkeys are quite often affected by the above-mentioned helminths. Also, as with pheasants and other poultry, they are sometimes affected by the gapeworm *Syngamus trachea*. For individual treatment Thiabendazol 2×500 mg per kg or Mebendazol 3×40 mg per kg is recommended; for flock treatment Thiabendazol 0.4% or Mebendazol 0.3% should be given over a period of 6 days.

The most important helminth in geese is the stomach-worm *Amidostomum anseris*. Concurat is very effective in the dosage given above. For clearing geese and ducks of tapeworms (*Hymenolepis spec.*) Mansonil (250 mg p. kg) is recommended.

Among pigeons, roundworms and threadworms are quite frequent. Concurat is the most suitable treatment, as it can be given in the drinking water. During treatment the pigeons should not be allowed to fly.

BUCHBESPRECHUNG

Primates in Medicine, Editors: Goldsmith E.I. and Moor-Jankowski J. (New York, N. Y.). Vol. 6: Chimpanzee: Immunological Specificities of Blood. Editor: Kratochvil, C. (Kalma zoo, Michigan). S. Karger AG, Basel-München-Paris-London-New York-Sidney. IV + 150 p., 6 fig., 27 tab., subject index, 1972. SFr. 59.—, US \$16.55, DM 49,—/£6.50.

Comparative serology has had a relatively long history, publications that record its beginning antedating this book by upwards of 70 years. But, while these origins are briefly recognized, approximately 90 percent of the 335 papers cited were published since 1960. The book contains three chapters: I. Immunological Studies on Chimpanzee Plasma Proteins (p. 1-66) R.T. Damian, Southwest Foundation, San Antonio, and E.A. Lichter, Medical Center, Univ. Illinois, Chicago; II. Leukocyte Antigens of Primates (p. 67-114) M.E. Dorf and J.A. Haber, Medical Center, Duke Univ., Durham; III. Blood Groups of Chimpanzees (p. 115-144) A.S. Wiener and J. Moor-Jankowski, School of Medicine, New York Univ. and Office of Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, New York. These authors have been intimately associated with the more recent developments in their respective areas and have prepared critical, well documented reviews. Earlier studies of plasma proteins and blood groups of apes and monkeys sought evidence in support of systematics and evolutionary trends, including man's relationships among the primates. More recent studies, especially of leukocyte antigens, reflect interest in the possibilities of nonhominid primates providing organs for transplantation to man. Whatever one's opinions may be of the place of organ transplantation in disease control this book provides competent reviews of active areas of investigation that relate to this problem.

H. Ratcliffe, Bern