

BOOK REVIEWS

PREPARATION FOR PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION EXAMINATIONS, by Austin M. Frishman. 1980. Arco Publishing Inc. New York. 161 pp. \$10.00, paper.

Carelessness in pesticide usage has resulted in death and destruction which in turn have brought about legal restrictions in many countries. In the USA the Environmental Protection Agency regulates application of restricted pesticides, and some states have promulgated additional restrictions. Enforcement of laws and regulations is effected largely through certification of applicators. Most states require certification for the use of only restricted pesticides. To become certified, an applicator must pass an examination which is usually prepared and administered by the state department of agriculture in his or her state. The content of the exam is developed in response to EPA requirements. Extension Service personnel in each state are responsible for training prospective applicators for examinations.

Dr. Frishman's book consists mainly of sample examination questions—short answer, multiple choice, true/false. Following some introductory information there are 3 chapters or sets of tests concerned with basic facts of pesticide chemistry, labels and formulations. Next there are 10 categories such as "Agricultural Pest Control," and "Demonstration and Research." The categories of greatest interest to mosquito control workers are "Aquatic Pest Control" and "Public Health Pest Control." There is also a chapter entitled "Aerial Applicators." Answers to questions are given at the end of each chapter. The number of listed references such as textbooks is minimal. The "Training Manual for California Mosquito Control Agencies" is named. Many users of this book will be impressed by the relative difficulty of the questions. A sampling of the questions shows that many are college-level, suggesting that procedures in pesticide usage are improving. This book is a valuable source of information and meets the goal of preparing prospective applicators for certification tests. Inevitably these tests emphasize isolated facts.

There seem to be few typographical errors and inaccuracies. The reviewer disagrees with one multiple choice question: "Which genus of mosquito breeds in rubber tires?" The answer given is "Culex." Well, a genus is a category, and genera do not breed. Furthermore in east-

ern North America it is fairly easy to collect *representatives* of at least 4 genera from old tires. This is indeed a minor criticism. There are hundreds of questions which are reasonable, pertinent, and accurate.

—W. E. Bickley

ESSENTIAL MALARIOLOGY, by L. J. Bruce-Chwatt. William Heinemann Medical Books, Ltd., London, 1980. pp. xiii + 354 £12.95 (about \$32).

This little volume is a great book which entirely fulfills the deep requirements imposed by its title. The author disclaims that it may be an elaborate delineation of all phases of the discipline of malariology, and proceeds to provide a concise work based upon thoughtful considerations derived from his practical experience and understanding of the entire field. It is a scholarly work in its range of perception and appreciation of the complex problems of malariology, and how each influences the entire. Nonetheless, it is presented so that the worker in the field (literally, too!) can find it fully informative and thought provoking without either superfluity or inadequacies. It is a splendid investment.

Essential Malariology has been developed with meticulous care, and the work is embodied in 10 chapters, selected references (well categorized), 5 annexes, and a good index. The chapters include: Historical Outline; the Malaria Parasites; Clinical Course of Malaria; Pathology and Immunology of Human Malaria; Diagnostic Methods in Malaria; the *Anopheles* Vector; Epidemiology of Malaria; Chemotherapy and Chemoprophylaxis; Rationale and Technique of Malaria Control; Malaria Eradication. The annexes cover: international non-proprietary names of antimalarial drugs, together with proprietary names; list of common insecticides, with generic and other names; formulation of materials for malaria control; information on malaria risks in the world; and conversion factors for various units of measurement. In this highly in-