gestions that humane patient care may be either uninfluenced or perhaps even enhanced by scientific medicine and the accompanying new morality. However, a warning by Babbie should be emphasized: It may be that "the indicators of humane patient care used in these analyses are not adequate to the research problem." Inferences about faculty performance based on faculty views reported by and often about themselves must remain tentative at best. At worst, they can be very misleading.

RAYMOND S. DUFF


A new book, in many respects, has evolved from this classic contribution, designed to give a comprehensive, up-to-date presentation of introductory microbiology. Biological properties and natural activities of special bacterial groups are reviewed, with a broad account of symbiotic relationships involving microorganisms. Changes are reflected in important features of the book, which give a summary of bacterial metabolism, and deal with microbial diseases in a new manner, besides giving attention to molecular biology and the constituent groups of bacteria and their properties. Valuable, too, is the bibliography of books and reviews at the end of each of the 29 well illustrated chapters.

Concise and clearly expressed definitions, numerous related figures, technical charts, and tables add life to the carefully prepared text. Classifications of human diseases and of wound infections offer information according to etiologic agent and pathogenesis. The exploitation of microorganisms by man is an exciting concluding story.

IRA VAUGHN HISCOCK


This small volume which covers elementary statistics and simple experimental designs is, according to the author, based on lectures given to biology students early in an honors degree course. The text as a whole, and the first six chapters, in particular, suffer from an extreme of oversimplification. Indeed, the student attempting to learn statistics or experimental design from this text might be seriously misled without the additional guidance provided by a competent instructor. An experienced investigator, on the other hand, might find the text useful as a quick review of such common statistical techniques as the normal approximation, the t-test, correlation, and linear regression as well as the more basic experimental designs such as the completely randomized design, randomized blocks, and simple factorial experiments.

The seventeen chapters include, in addition to the text, worked out problems and a series of well selected but simple exercises. Answers and comments on these exercises are given in the back of the book. I would definitely discourage the use of this volume for self-study; it may, however, prove a useful review for the experienced investigator or a useful outline for a series of tutorials.

RICHARD A. GREENBERG