

hazardous and toxic wastes; and, indeed, several chapters do relate directly to incineration, but many do not.

The editor has solicited contributions from a wide variety of people (36 in all) working in the field of incineration. I know several of the contributors and can attest to their expertise. Their contributions and several of the other chapters are quite good. However, the editor appears simply to have solicited manuscripts without regard to a cohesiveness that would yield a comprehensive book on the topic of hazardous waste incineration. What has resulted is a "conference proceedings-type" volume, with each author "doing-his-own thing", i.e. the book is really a "selected topics publication" and not a comprehensive book on thermal treatment. Worse than that, several papers are well on the edge of incineration in the field and other papers appear to bear no relationship to it at all, but that relationship could have been made relevant by "tying" the papers together.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Acute and Sub-Acute Toxicology*, by Vernon K. Brown, paperback published by Edward Arnold Division, Hodder & Stoughton Ltd., London, 1988, ISBN 0-7131-2974-3, price not available.

The author notes in the preface that the primary objective of this monograph is to provide a balanced and detailed account of the scientific basis of predictive acute and sub-acute toxicology, together with a detailed bibliography. He notes the "three R's" in relation to predictive acute toxicology: *replacement* of sentient animals in investigations by the use of alternate methodology whenever possible, *reduction* in the numbers of animals when this can be done without invalidating the investigation, and *refinement* of methods to improve the outcome of the experimentation.

This volume gives many definitions, highlighted by boldface type, and an appreciable number of diagrams illustrating various toxicologic principles. However, it offers little guidance on how to conduct experiments in toxicology. The reader must consult the 697 references to learn exactly what procedures to follow. The concept of reducing the number of animals is commendable, but responsible toxicologists have always done so when possible. Statistical and regulatory guidelines necessitate the use of sufficient animals to meet certain requirements, not the whims of the toxicologist. The paperback format is reassuring in the search for lower costs in place of more expensive bindings.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT and ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER