

ful paper, fatigue-free print and crisp illustrations. This is a book to be bought, not borrowed, and thumbed well in the midnight hours.

Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery. HAMILTON BAILEY, F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.R.S.E. Thirteenth edition. Bristol. John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1960. Pp. iv + 928. Price 75s.

This book has become, over the years, a classic and the latest edition has been enlarged and the illustrations, which have always been a feature, are quite outstanding and always in or near the reading matter they concern.

The author quotes Professor Logan Clendening as saying "Clinical diagnosis is an art, and the mastery of an art has no end, you can always be a better diagnostician".

It is quite certain that the general practitioner will be a better diagnostician if he read this book and studied the 1,142 illustrations.

The tendency today is to rely on laboratory findings in the quest of a diagnosis whereas if the general practitioner will use his eyes, his ears and his hands first, the laboratory or x-ray department will, in the great majority of cases, confirm that his findings are correct.

The two chapters on common and less common acute abdominal conditions and that on abdominal and pelvic injuries, if read and studied, will save the general practitioner endless worry and anxiety on countless occasions.

An excellent book for the general practitioner.

Psychiatry: Descriptive and Dynamic. JACKSON A. SMITH, M.D., F.A.C.P. William and Wilkins Co., Baltimore. Baillière Tindall and Cox Ltd. London. 1960. Pp. i + 342. Price 56s.

This is an ambitious book, by the clinical director of the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute; it is intended both for students and physicians. It is wide in its sweep but unequal in execution. For instance, there are biographical notes on physicians interested in mental illness from Hippocrates onwards, including Jung and Adler, but none on Freud, though his dynamic theories are the subject of a whole chapter.

Differing theories of illness are described, but the author's own bias is not made clear. Besides chapters on the signs, symptoms