Provided that an extensive stripping of periosteum was carried out at the time of implantation, a slight increase in length of the bone occurred. If the stripping extended to include the perichondrium of the epiphysial cartilage plate, the bone growth was diminished.

Skin can now be added to the long list of implants and irritants which when placed in the metaphysial region of a growing bone result in a small stimulation of growth. It does not appear to have any advantage that would recommend it for clinical trial.

A short but interesting review of the literature on the growth of long bones is a valuable part of this work.—J. CHALMERS.

Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery. By Hamilton BAILEY, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), F.A.C.S., F.R.S.E., Emeritus Surgeon, Royal Northern Hospital, London; Consulting Surgeon, Italian Hospital; General Surgeon, Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital; Vice-President, International College of Surgeons; formerly Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons; and External Examiner in Surgery, University of Bristol. Thirteenth edition. 9×7 in. Pp. xvi+928, with 1,142 figures (many in colour). Index. 1960. Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd. Price 75s.

The thirteenth edition of this book is the last work of one who was perhaps the greatest surgical teacher of this generation, who died on March 26, 1961. The fact that there have been so many editions of this book—most of which have been reprinted—in the thirty-three years since it was first published is sufficient emphasis of its great popularity. The high standard of illustration and clarity of text are upheld in the new edition, and the price (75s.) is extremely modest.

It is always almost impossible to avoid enlarging any volume in repeated editions, and in this book the pages increased from 217 when it originally appeared to 456 in the last.

The present edition has had its scope deliberately widened, so that the book now has 928 pages, of which sixty compose the index. The text is thus four times that of the original, and over twice that of its immediate predecessor. Subjects of orthopaedic interest occupy about one-third of the volume.

The great increase in size means that the character of this work has changed—instead of being a small flat book which could be slipped into a student's brief case, and used at the bedside or ward rounds, it is now a tome comparing in size with many complete surgical text-books.

The new edition undoubtedly will have advantages for the postgraduate student, but how far these have been achieved at the expense of the undergraduate "to whom the book is still primarily addressed" time alone will show.—J. N. ASTON.