

It is not possible to state whether any parasitic infection of the liver may have played its part in producing the tumour in this case.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to present all the data relating to it owing to the many difficulties occasioned by the war. I regret that I am unable to give an autopsy report but, at operation, I did not feel any abnormality in the kidneys.

I wish to thank Dr. Northrop of the American Baptist Mission Hospital, Ogbomosh, Nigeria, for his kind permission to operate on his case, for his assistance during and after operation and for his clinical report.

I also wish to thank Dr. B. G. T. Elms and Mr. J. E. Knight, of the Medical Research Institute, Yaba, Lagos, for their valued assistance and for the care with which the specimens have been prepared and photographed, and Major Janet S. F. Niven, R.A.M.C., for her report and opinion on the microscopic sections and my Commanding Officer for permission to forward this case for publication.

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Reviews.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF REGIONAL ANATOMY. Fifth Edition. By E. B. Jamieson, M.D. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1944. Seven Sections. Price 75s.

Jamieson's "Illustrations of Regional Anatomy" have justly earned the reputation of being the best collection available and the appearance of the fifth edition so soon after the fourth enhances their claim to pre-eminence. The format is unchanged but colours have been added lavishly to many plates and fine art paper has been employed to show off the colours to best advantage. As a result already fine plates have been improved, many details stand out more clearly and it is noteworthy how by skilful draughtsmanship and the use of colours the impression of depth is conveyed. Certain minor inaccuracies in legends have been corrected, an admirable new figure showing a dissection of the female perineum has been added and the plates are now numbered consecutively from 1 to 319 for the convenience of those who wish to have the seven parts bound in a single volume.

The arrangement in relatively small sections is an advantage from the viewpoint of the Army surgeon. The standard anatomical textbooks are too heavy for easy carriage and, besides, many specialist surgeons are mainly concerned with the anatomy of certain regions. They can make their selection with confidence from this series and will find the beautifully accurate illustrations an invaluable method for rapid revision of their anatomical knowledge when confronted with some clinical or operative problem.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE IN WARM CLIMATES. By Dr. Gerald Garry, M.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., R.U.I. London: Medical Publications, Ltd. Pp. 94. Price 8s. 6d.

In 94 pages Dr. Garry has produced what J. B. Christopherson has aptly described in his foreword as the shrine containing the practical experience and the views of a doctor who has been working for years in the sub-tropical town of Cairo.

The book contains a list of contents but no index and no bibliography. It is in no sense a textbook and the impression that it is a testament of faith is heightened by the naivete of literary style.

The first 59 pages comprising Part I, are devoted to five chapters on general considerations, food, water, exercise, and the prevention of diseases.

Part II contains short notes on 38 diseases arranged in alphabetical order to which is added two appendices, I on sulphonamide drugs, and II various recipes.

On page 57 under "Human Carriers" there occurs the following "soft impeachment."

"The Gallipoli campaign offers a tragic example of how bacillary dysentery is spread, when, on the authority of Manson-Bahr, 120,000 casualties were evacuated from the Peninsula in five months, the main cause of the failure of that enterprise."

All ranks of the R.A.M.C. will certainly find much to interest them in the perusal of the work but will not find in it any addition to their collection of A.M.D. Bulletins.

HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND VENEREAL DISEASES. By Dr. John Drew. London: Faber and Faber, Ltd. 1944. Pp. 124. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This little book aims at giving information about sex matters and also about venereal diseases which are intimately bound up with them.

The sex organs, male and female, are described in some detail and the whole subject of how the species is reproduced is clearly explained.

There follows an account of the commoner venereal diseases, how they are acquired, how treated and how avoided; stress is laid on the fact that they are a common cause of sterility.

The final chapter deals with the control of V.D. and there is a postscript urging education in sex matters and the necessity for drawing aside the veil which has so long covered the subject.

"Dr. John Drew" is, apparently, a pseudonym for a doctor who obviously knows what he is talking about. It seems a pity that he should have chosen a name which appears twice in the Medical Register of 1943 and, whilst most of his facts are correct, many people will disagree with some of his opinions; incidentally the germs which cause V.D. are *not* killed by cold, as stated on page 47.

Dr. Drew tilts at our antenatal service and at the "official mind for its timid and prudish advertisements"; many think the former is doing good work and it should be remembered that advertisements are controlled by the proprietors and editors of journals. On the other hand, most parents would agree that parents do not usually give their children the instruction which they should and it may be that the "failure of the church to attune its teaching to modern life" is a contributory factor to the prevalence of V.D.

The theme of this book is that the education of the young on sex and V.D. matters is all-important. The difficulty is that the average parent does not know how to begin.

T. E. O.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION AS SEEN IN THE FOOT. By Professor Wood Jones, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.C.S. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Pp. 322.

Dissection of the foot in one's student days does not evoke a very pleasant memory. It calls up no nostalgia. Rather late in the term the jaded student displayed, in a desiccated and fragmentary limb, the four muscular layers of the sole. Then he learnt the "actions" of these muscles, on the erroneous basis of action from a fixed proximal "origin" on a movable distal "insertion," as though the foot was a rather unsatisfactory homologue of the hand. Later on, the foot remained a Cinderella. The clinical approach is not realistic. Various "degrees" of flat foot are described in some schools as progressive deviations from a hypothetical ideal and "natural" foot. Others regard the presence of any arch at all as an acquired abnormality, one of the stigmata of an artificial civilization.

Wood Jones describes the structure of the foot in detail but the particular value of the book lies in the realistic interpretation of function:

He points out that the mechanical principles involved are quite different from those in the hand. In the case of the hand, the muscles act from their origins in the forearm on the unsupported and freely *movable* hand. But we stand on our feet and, in them, the "insertion" of a muscle is often the fixed point whilst the origin in the leg is the movable part on which it acts. This inverted type of action is necessary for balancing and walking. Another important point which at first sight appears to be inconsistent with physiological principles is that, in the foot, agonists and antagonists frequently contract synchronously. Not of course with the object of producing movement but to stabilize and support the complex bony structure in the various phases of standing and walking. The muscular control of the toes is an example of this paradoxical synergism, particularly in the case of the big toe. The hallux, controlled by a complex system of muscles, is an important lever for propulsion in walking.

Wood Jones' views about the controversial arch are moderate and reasonable. He regards the outer half of the foot as a static structure, not arched, and designed for support. The inner part is arched. It is a mobile and resilient portion capable of those changes in shape which are necessary for balance and propulsion. The arch is a natural feature of the human foot but it is not a fixed arch of the conventional architectural type. It is in fact composed of bony elements which articulate by surfaces with varying curvature; it is supported by ligaments and influenced to some extent by various muscles. It is, therefore, capable of limited and controlled deformation according to the demands of the movement.

An understanding of these principles is desirable. The book is recommended to all surgeons who are interested in the foot. It should be read in conjunction with Lake's book "The Foot."

RENAL LITHIASIS. By Charles C. Higgins, M.D., Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1943. Pp. XII + 140. Price 16s. 6d.

An extremely well-produced monograph of peacetime standards, which, though it contains nothing new, is well worth reading for it stresses the importance of diet in the treatment, control and prevention of Renal Lithiasis. The importance of this is not sufficiently appreciated by the profession as a whole.

Food values are tabulated and diets suggested but that the various articles of diet should be measured in inches is odd and less convenient than by weight; and amounts measured by " $\frac{2}{3}$ cup," " $\frac{1}{2}$ cup scant," "1 cup heaping" or "slices" are too inaccurate.

The discussion on symptomatology and surgical treatment along with the illustrations does not maintain the high standard of the rest of the book and its inclusion suggests that too much has been attempted in a book of this size. Despite this it is recommended to those who are called upon to treat what can be a most difficult type of case.

AMERICAN NEWSLETTER. Prepared by the American Medical Association.

We have received through the courtesy of the U.S. Office of War Information a copy of the above communication.

The object of the Newsletter, which summarizes a wide range of subjects, is to make it known that, although the world-wide exchange of information on the progress of science has been interrupted, research is still very much alive in the United States of America.