

and the shades of colour give a life-like picture of the lesions which are so ably described. I have never seen better colour plates and, if for no other reason, this book should be seen by every student. The section on syphilis makes easy reading, but undue space is allocated to the skin lesions—perhaps a valuable and in any case an understandable failing in view of Professor Lomholt's speciality. In the section on gonorrhoea much of the detail of instrumentation and abortive treatment could have been eliminated, in view of recent therapeutic developments.

This book is a welcome addition to the English series available on venereal diseases. With modifications in production and careful revision, subsequent editions should win for it a high place in teaching. D. E.

Synopsis of Genitourinary Diseases. By Austin I. Dodson, M.D., F.A.G.S. 300 pp. Henry Kimpton, London (4th edition) 1945. Price 18s.

This synopsis presents the essentials of urology. It is designed to serve a twofold purpose: first of all to ensure that the necessary facts connected with urology can be covered by medical students; thus the symptoms, signs and diagnosis of the common genito-urinary diseases are described. Apart from this purpose it is intended as a reference book for general practitioners. The therapeutic section is therefore full and covers the use of the usual drugs, sulphonamides, penicillin and endocrines. Here it is interesting to note that the ketogenic diet has not been included.

The whole of the book is well illustrated by excellent diagrams and drawings and a large number of x-ray photographs. As the book does not cater for the urologist all operative details are omitted.

F. R. K.

De Bestrijding der Aangeboren Syphilis. By Dr. C. Goedhart. 110 pp. The Hague (printed privately) 1941.

This is a most interesting monograph on the prevention of congenital syphilis. It is only natural that a rise in the incidence of latent syphilis is to be expected in those countries in which, for some years, the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis has been sadly neglected, owing to war-time conditions. The incidence of latent syphilis may also be accentuated by the indiscriminate use of penicillin. An increase in latent syphilis in women will lead naturally to an increase of inherited or congenital syphilis. Dr. Goedhart points out that most latent infections can be unmasked by a routine serological test of the women in the early months of pregnancy. Stress is laid on the fact that too little attention is given, generally, to the child born of syphilitic parents but not presenting symptoms of the disease. Unfortunately the diagnosis in these cases is made often too late for antisymphilitic treatment to be successful.

The mode of infection and the diagnosis of the various types of congenital syphilis are explored thoroughly. This monograph is a very useful contribution to the literature dealing with the subject of congenital syphilis.

W. N. M.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Editors beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals.

American Journal of Syphilis

Boletin medico-social

British Medical Journal

Crónica médica

Journal of the Cape Town Post-Graduate Medical Association

Journal of Experimental Medicine

Journal of Venereal Disease Information

Medical Times, New York

Medicina española

New England Journal of Medicine

Revista de la Asociación médica argentina

Revista del Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades tropicales

Revista médica de Chile

Revista médica de Yucatan

South African Journal of Medical Sciences

Urologic and Cutaneous Review