

ART. XXXII.—*Photographic Illustrations of Cutaneous Syphilis.* By GEORGE HENRY FOX, A.M., M.D., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, etc. Numbers 1 to 6. New York: E. B. Treat.

THE first fasciculus of Dr. Fox's atlas includes three views of the erythematous syphiloderm, and one each of the pigmentary, and leucodermic varieties. The arrangement of the eruption, that is its general grouping, is well shown in the first mentioned, while the two latter are extremely interesting representations of unusual forms and results of the disease. The second fasciculus includes pictures of the lenticular and miliary papular lesions, of the papulo-squamous eruption, and of another form of papular rash. The third of these, that of the papulo-squamous eruption, is one of the best photographic illustrations which we have ever seen, and is unusually happy in its colouring. The third fasciculus includes photographs of the papular circinate, papulo-squamous, papulo-pustular, and pustular eruptions. In all of these, the grouping of the lesions is well shown, but their individual character is very imperfectly demonstrated, so that he should be a rash diagnostician who would be willing to affirm the nature of the lesion in every case without reference to the name given below. The fourth fasciculus contains representations of papulo-pustular and pustular lesions which are very well portrayed but are a little wild in

colour. The photograph of onychia, which closes the fasciculus, would better represent the effects of raspberry picking than those of syphilis. The fifth fasciculus is admirable, the representations of the moist papule, and particularly of the papulo-squamous lesions of the palm being wonderfully good. A picture of non-syphilitic disease, "hydroa or pemphigus iris," of the back and front of the hand brought in for comparison is also an admirable picture. The representation of palmar and plantar lesions is continued in the sixth fasciculus forming a unique series of pictures of these often-puzzling eruptions. A photograph of the tubercular syphiloderm ends this fasciculus of which, as of the others, with the exceptions above noted, we have but little to say except in praise. These photographs are far in advance of the series of skin diseases recently published by Dr. Fox, and we think mark a decided progress in the photographic representation of diseases of the skin. The letter-press is crisp, clear, and agreeable reading. It is not simply a description of the plates but a short treatise on syphilis.

A. V. H.