

*Photographic Illustrations of Cutaneous Syphilis.* By GEO. H. FOX, A.M., M.D., Clin. Lect. on Dis. of Skin, Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.Y., &c., &c., &c. Forty-eight Plates from Life. Coloured by hand. Complete in 12 (monthly) Parts. New York: E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway.

We have received the first three numbers of this admirable Atlas, comprising plates of Syph. Erythematosum (3 plates), Pigmentatio Post Syph., Leucoderma Post Syph., Syph. Papulosum, Do. Lenticulare, Do. Miliare, Do. Squamosum (2 plates), Do. Circinatum, Syph. Papulo Squamosum, Syph. Papulo Pustulosum, and Syph. Pustulosum. All are of equal merit and exceptionally good. Each plate is accompanied by two quarto pages of letterpress, which all who are acquainted with Dr. Fox's fame as a Dermatologist, and his contributions to the subject, will look for and assimilate with avidity. The plates of "Cutaneous Syphilis" form a fit and necessary complement to the author's unrivalled "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases," and should be possessed by all. For even those who eschew Dermatology as a whole, and have not large special Hospital advantages, cannot afford to be without any available means of recognizing the frequently puzzling and too often overlooked or misunderstood manifestations of that Protean and chameleon-like scourge which besets us on every side.

*The Orthopragms of the Spine—An Essay on the Curative Mechanisms Applicable to Spinal Curvature.* By ROBERT HEATHER BIGG, Assoc. Inst. C.E. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1880.

This little book of 149 pages is admirably written, in a clear and interesting style, and contains in its four chapters a most lucid exposition of the mechanical relation of the natural spine, the modes and causes of its deformation, and the means and methods of its restitution.

Chapter I. deals with the natural spine, whereof it contains an interesting mechanical view, which, however, need not detain us.

Chapter II. treats of the unnatural spine; and in it the author divides "curvature" into two classes, according to their causation, *intrinsic* and *extrinsic*—the former being determined "by the getting out of gear of the

spine itself as a piece of mechanism;" and the latter arising whenever "the spine itself, being structurally and functionally perfect, yet the discharge of its duties under altered circumstances (defect or deformity of other parts) of base or to be balanced mass, compels a consequent change of curves to accommodate the difference." The secondary or visceral symptoms of curvature receive a passing notice in this chapter.

Chapter III. enunciates the principles of reversion from unnatural to natural; affords a definition of the terms "orthopraxy" and "orthopragm;" and most unhesitatingly affirms that of all materials for orthopragmatic purposes steel easily bears off the palm.

The fourth and concluding chapter occupies just one-half of the book, and is devoted to the solution of the problems: "What are the holds the body is capable of affording to a spinal orthopragm? and these once secured, what forms of orthopragms are appropriate for the prevention or reversion of the varied types of spinal curvature?" We have not the slightest hesitation in referring our readers to the book itself for the answer to these questions, being persuaded that its persusal will be a source of interest and of profit alike to all. Suffice it for ourselves to say, that we do not believe that those who have had large experience of Sayre's Plaster Jacket will subscribe to the aspersions and the strictures cast upon it by the author. Of the typographical and material excellence of the publication itself, the names of the publishers render any mention superfluous.

*Medical Heresies.* By GONSALVO C. SMYTHE, A.M., M.D. Published by Presley Blakiston, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

This is a small octavo of only 218 pages, but it contains much interesting and not a little amusing matter. The portion devoted to the early history of medicine is rather brief; but as the majority of medical readers care less for learning the infant state of their science than for useful information as to its modern progress, it is probable that they will not regret the brevity with which Dr. Smythe has disposed of the doctors and dogmatists of antiquity and