

erable short cuts to knowledge with which the field of medical educational literature is flooded, it forms an exceedingly handy and useful compendium for the practical chemistry room. The volume is in note-book form, and by a judicious arrangement of alternate blank leaves, may be made to serve the double purpose of text and note-book. After a few introductory pages devoted to instructions for manipulation, it proceeds to give the methods for the detection and treatment of the principal poisons. This is followed by a chapter on the examination of water for organic or inorganic impurities, its purification, etc., and a third section deals with animal fluids, especial attention being paid to the subject of urinary analysis. The general arrangement of the work cannot fail to recommend itself to the student.

*Syphilis.* By V. CORNIL, Professor Faculty Medicine of Paris, Physician to the Lourcine Hospital. Translated with notes and additions, by J. Henry C. Simes, M.D., and J. William White, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania. With 84 illustrations. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1882.

This work is a re-production, with the addition of much valuable matter, interpolated within brackets in the text by the American editors, of lectures delivered by Cornil in 1878 at the Lourcine Hospital of Paris. The author had there, of course, unbounded opportunities of study and investigation; and his object was to occupy a new field and fill up a hiatus in the long list of many valuable contributions to the literature of syphilis in his own and other languages. This he has most successfully accomplished by approaching the study of syphilitic lesions from the anatomical side. The histological view of syphilis is therefore the unique and vital feature of this book; but clinical records of cases are not wanting. After general considerations on the disease, its incidence upon the various tissues and organs of the body is fully studied and elaborately illustrated, and a concluding chapter is devoted to treatment, after the French fashion of course. A valuable bibliography and a good index complete the work. Standing apart as it does, the

only one of its kind, this work presents positive excellencies alone. There is no room for comparisons, odious or otherwise. As the original exhibits all the characteristics of a master-piece of a master mind, so the translation in its English dress bears ample evidence of the zeal and faithful imitation of true disciples.

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### Miscellaneous.

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#### ABSTRACT OF INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

*40th Session, Toronto School of Medicine,  
October 3rd, 1882.*

BY M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D.,

Lecturer on Physiology, &c.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—My colleagues have conceded to me the honour of addressing you upon this, the first meeting of the Toronto School of Medicine for the 40th Session, 1882-3.

In the first place, therefore, I beg leave to welcome our numerous friends who honour us with their presence upon this momentous occasion, and also those of my audience who in previous sessions have occupied the seats of this lecture-room, and further to say to those gentlemen who for the first time now present themselves as students of the Toronto School of Medicine, that as in the past, so in the present and future sessions, it will ever be the earnest endeavour of each and every lecturer to forward, by precept and example, the best interests of the medical student. To you then more particularly, gentlemen who now for the first time are attending a course of medical lectures, permit me to offer the following remarks: . . . You by your presence on this occasion testify that you are willing to assume the charge of alleviating, to the best of your ability, those ills of the flesh to which God's creatures are liable—ills arising in no case from the imperfection of an all-wise Maker's hand, but from man's violation of His divine laws. A violation not to be clearly traced, perhaps, in every case, yet in the large majority so manifest that we may safely infer that every ill that flesh is heir to, is but the