

do not, the profession has its remedy; elect men who will truly represent them. The profession has under the present law full power of self-government, and whatever it desires can be carried out through its representative body—the Council. To go to the Legislature for redress, when it has the remedy in its own hands, is simply to make the humiliating confession that it is incapable of self-government. If that should be unfortunately the case, then the Legislature should abolish the Council and vest the control of our affairs in the Education Department which looks after the welfare of children, or in the Inspector of charities who guards the interests of the feeble-minded.

In concluding, reference was made to the curriculum demanded in this Province. The requirements of the Council when first instituted were similar to those of the old Homeopathic Board of Examiners. From this point it has advanced steadily until it has reached a position far in advance of the United States, and comparing favourably with the older countries of Europe. While this has resulted beneficially for both the public and the profession generally, it has had the effect of retarding to some slight extent the increase of Homeopathic physicians. Having no Homeopathic College in Canada, the students of that class usually go to the United States to attend lectures, and graduating there much sooner than they can be licensed here, find strong temptation to settle in that country. Notwithstanding this result, the Homeopathic representatives in the Council have felt that they were under obligations to follow whatever course would subserve the best interests of the public and of the profession as a body; and have therefore supported every movement for higher education. And had it not been for their assistance and their votes in the Council, the present high standard of medical education in Ontario would not have been attained. Our profession has now reached a position worthy of public respect—one which will aid us in making the name of physician an honor to those who bear it. It has, under the Medical Act, powers of self-government by a representative body nearly equal to those possessed by the legal profession. By acting in unison and harmony it can make itself as a corporation all that it desires to be. It only remains for us, who are already legally qualified to practise medicine, to

maintain the dignity of our calling by that ceaseless study, that careful work and that honourable conduct for which no law provides, but without which our own lives will be unsuccessful, and our profession suffer loss and shame.

SOME BRAIN LESIONS, WITH RESULTS.

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The above is the title of a paper read by Dr. Daniel Clark, in June, 1892, at the meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Militia, and which appeared in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* for August. The object of the paper was to disprove the localization "of function in the cerebral hemispheres, as claimed by the Ferrier School." He rests his conclusions on a series of cases. It is clear that these conclusions can be no stronger, and carry no more weight than the cases on which they are founded. Let us examine them and see how far they justify the assertion that the school of surface localizers are wrong.

Many of the cases referred to by Dr. Clark occurred during the American war. In the hurry of such times, after and during battle, the most careful examination of details could not be expected. Again, most of the cases are reported to have recovered, and thus the exact anatomical structures destroyed are left in doubt. I shall deal with Dr. Clark's paper case by case.

Private Hughes was wounded so that the ball "entered near the inner posterior angle of the right parietal, and emerged at a higher point of the left parietal." Here we have a bullet wound coursing through portions of the brain where no known centres exist. The injury was behind the motor region, above the auditory, and above and in front of the visual. It was not in such a position as to destroy tracts. Therefore there were no localizing symptoms, as we should have expected. There was recovery, and no post mortem to determine the exact extent of injury. The eyes were not tested for their real condition, as the visual area would be most likely to have suffered.

"Private Sheridan was shot through the left temporal region. The missile lodged in the brain and was never extracted." This case made a good recovery. Now, there is no means of knowing