

He possessed a rare combination of mental qualities, keen clinical instinct with a strong philosophic bent. His teaching illumined many dark places and obscure corners of the Nervous System, and his original views upon the "levels" into which he theoretically divided that System, did much to clarify the study of its diseases. His name will long be perpetuated in that variety of localised convulsion which he described, and which is known as Jacksonian Epilepsy.

THE CLINICAL LABORATORY.

When a comparison is made between the practice of twelve or fifteen years ago and that of to-day, the most striking feature of difference will be found in the assistance which various auxiliary methods, more especially the clinical laboratory and the Röntgen Rays, have rendered to both the diagnosis and the treatment of disease.

The introduction of laboratory methods upon modern lines may be said to date from the investigations of Pasteur upon rabies and Koch upon the tubercle bacillus, and more particularly from the introduction by the latter of tuberculin injections.

It is only, however, within comparatively recent years that these methods have been so developed and extended as to form almost a separate department of practical medicine. So extensive, indeed, has been their application and so efficacious the uses of the laboratory in clinical work, that a new class of highly-trained and specialized practitioners has been solved.

There are many who think that clinical medicine is becoming too dependent upon the observations made in the laboratory, and that the old time method of studying the patient as the soil in which disease takes root and growth, is being too often replaced by examination upon disease in test-tubes. It will, I think, be generally admitted that the laboratory investigation is in many cases a most useful aid to the bedside examination, but should never be allowed to replace it.

In my own branch of clinical medicine, much useful information may be obtained with the co-operation of the clinical pathologist, but there are very few organic diseases of the nervous system, even in the early stages, a diagnosis of which cannot be made by a careful bedside examination along well-recognized lines. The readiness and completeness with which an opinion may be formed from an investigation of the cerebro-spinal fluid, should not be allowed to replace, but only augment, the usual bedside observations. But, notwithstanding, there are many morbid conditions in