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PROF. J. M. CHARCOT.—1825-1893.

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In 1882, the desire of the master was realized. A clinical chair for nervous diseases was created for him at the Salpêtrière. It was, moreover, only an official recognition, although somewhat tardy, of an act of devotion which had honored French science for sixteen years. In fact, before this official change, M. Charcot had been given possession, by State aid, and especially by the municipal council, of buildings which had made his service a true neuro-pathological institute. In his opening address, after having expressed his gratitude to the administrative bodies, he said, "Finally, gentlemen, in order to terminate this act of gratitude, a duty devolves upon me which I shall be particularly happy to fulfil. Reviving many former memories, I now come to appeal to those who do me the honor of calling themselves my pupils—all to-day have become masters, or are about to become such—and, giving them once more the assurance of my sincere friendship, I invite them to rejoice with me over the happy success of a work in which they have participated."

In this same address he once more stated that "the widely accepted intervention of the anatomical and physiological sciences was a condition essential to progress." He affirmed "the decisive influence that microscopic investigations have had on the progress of neuro-pathology when directed according to the anatomo-clinical method." He proclaimed that "the principles which govern pathology as a whole are applicable to neuroses, and that in these also, one may seek to complete clinical observation by thinking anatomically and physiologically."

From this time until the present, have appeared, with the works on hypnotism, on the organic diseases of the brain and of the spinal cord, other works on aphasia, from the clinical and psychological point of view, on hystero-traumatism, epilepsy, psychiatry, the amyotrophies, word-blindness, hysteria in the male, etc. Let us mention also the two volumes of the *Leçons du Mardi*, delivered in 1887-1888, veritable master-pieces of the examination of patients, of semeiology and of diagnosis, and the two volumes of "*Clinique des Maladies du Système Nerveux*," which comprise his works from 1889 to 1891.

It has been written, through ignorance or dishonesty, if not through both, that M. Charcot took no trouble to cure his patients. An absurd assertion, because had it been so, he would not have seen the crowd of patients which flocked to him for treatment. Therapeutics, as well as the other branches of the medical sciences, owes numerous contributions to his pen. "We will mention the following: On "The Employment of, and the Objections to, Nitrate of Silver"; on "The Treatment of Acute Articular Rheumatism by the Alkalis"; on "Anaphrodisia, due to the Prolonged use of Arsenical Preparations"; "Expectation in Medicine"; "Objections to the Administration of Preparations of Opium in Albuminous or Chronic Nephritis"; on "The Application of the Actual Caustery in the Treatment of the Paraplegia of Pott's Disease"; on "The Treatment of Menières Disease by the Sulphate of Quinine in large doses"; on "The Treatment of Partial Epilepsy of Syphilitic Origin"; on "Metallotherapy, Electrotherapy"; "The Application of Magnets"; "Ovarian Compression" and "Hydrotherapy." Let us further note the collection of rules which should govern the treatment of hysteria, by which he restored to health a large number of patients, and which generally serve as a guide to practitioners; his admirable memoir on the "Faith Which Cures." Let us add finally that the greater part of his lectures conclude with a method of treatment.

M. Charcot was elected member of the Institute in 1882, replacing J. Cloquet, and was appointed commander of the Legion d'Honneur, in February 1892.

His complete works, of which we have undertaken the publication, and of which nine volumes