

nil, Ranvier and Charcot, and he became deeply interested in diseases of the nervous system. In 1871 he became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and founded a Clinic for Nervous Diseases.

While the chief work of Dr. Seguin's life related to diseases of the nervous system, it must not be forgotten that to him in great part was due the introduction of medical thermometry into the United States. His work in this connection must not be confounded with that of his father, who was for years an ardent student of the subject, upon which he wrote many papers and a large work in 1876. In a footnote to the first article in Seguin's *Opera Minora*, entitled "The Use of the Thermometer in Clinical Medicine," which appeared in the *Chicago Medical Journal* in May, 1866, Amidon states: "This article and the observations leading to it form the starting point of medical thermometry in the United States." The work was done by Dr. W. H. Draper and Dr. Seguin while the latter was Senior Assistant at the New York Hospital. This paper is interesting as presenting probably the first temperature-chart in this country. It is called a *record of vital signs*, and gives a chart of the pulse, respirations and temperature. From the earliest period of his career Seguin was a devoted student of nervous diseases, and his papers on aphasia, on infantile paralysis, on tetanoid paraplegia, and, above all, his lectures and admirable series of papers on localization of brain-lesions did a great deal to stimulate the study and practice of neurology. His work on spastic paraplegia preceded that of Erb and Charcot. The careful study which he gave to the therapeutics of nervous disorders stands out strongly in his writings. To him is due what is known as the American method of giving potassium iodid in enormous doses. As a teacher Dr. Seguin had much of the French lucidity to which he was entitled by inheritance, and his class-room at the

old Twenty-third Street School was always crowded with students and physicians. His lectures were models of clinical precision and most inspiring in their freshness and clearness.

For many years Dr. Seguin enjoyed one of the largest practices in New York, and combined all of the best features of a consultant—care and accuracy in diagnosis, scrupulous honesty and wisdom in counsel. Though a specialist, Dr. Seguin had very wide sympathies in the profession, and on several occasions threw himself, with great enthusiasm, into literary ventures. Thus, in 1873, he joined with Brown-Sequard in the editorship of the *Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine and Surgery*, a journal which did not, however, survive a year. Between 1876 and 1878 he edited a series of *American Clinical Lectures*, many of which are still of great value. His most preteritious venture was the *Archives of Medicine* (the first volume of which was issued in 1879), in which an attempt was made to supply the profession with a high-class journal of medicine. Though Dr. Seguin had the support of the leading physicians in New York, and a number of the younger men throughout the country, the *Archives* did not prove a financial success, and the publication lapsed after the twelfth volume. In the series may be found many admirable papers.

From the shock of an awful domestic tragedy, in 1884, Dr. Seguin never fully recovered. After a residence abroad for two years, he resumed practice in New York, but did not again take up his teaching. Many years before his death he lost one of his fingers, the seat of a spindle-celled growth. Fully two years ago a growth appeared in the abdomen, and of late there were signs of diffuse metastases. From his long and trying illness, which he bore with characteristic fortitude, he was mercifully released on the evening of the 19th.—*Phil. Med. Jour.*