

for instance, he knew how to attract and retain at his course a large audience. To render it attractive and comprehensible, even to the students the least *au courant* with pathological anatomy, he made himself, or had made, descriptive plates representing the lesions of the diseases on which he lectured, a method which he had employed at his courses at the Salpêtrière since 1866, and which he did not cease to perfect. He used for this purpose, sometimes the sketches of an author, sometimes, and especially, the anatomo-pathological specimens collected in his rich service of the Salpêtrière or collected at the Anatomical Society. In fact, wishing to give to his teaching an absolutely practical character, M. Charcot understood, that if the anatomo-pathological riches of his service of the Salpêtrière was sufficient for teaching a certain number of diseases, it was not so for a many others. In order to overcome this difficulty, he had the happy idea of accepting the presidency of the Anatomical Society (1872-1882), where, at the time, the majority of the hospital internes brought all the most interesting specimens. And as it was known that he never missed a single meeting, that his presidency was really effective, that he profited by the presentations to make useful remarks, the meetings of that Society were much frequented. Everyone hastened to put at his disposition whatever they judged might be useful at his course.

During the ten years that he taught pathological anatomy at the Faculty, he still continued his free course at the Salpêtrière, supplying in this way a quantity of labor which few men have equalled, accomplishing an immense amount of work known to the entire world. This it was possible for him to do, because his devoted and affectionate wife, "of an exalted mind, an intellect open to all that is beautiful in science and in art, gave him a cheerful and happy home," because his children surrounded him with the deepest respect and the greatest affection. Everyone about him hastened to facilitate his task. Hence he never experienced the need of becoming a man of the world. All that he wished was good, and his most intense desire being a liberty to work, he was able to accomplish, in a life prematurely interrupted, the work that all those admire, who themselves work, and who seek to keep themselves *au courant* with the latest developments of science.

It was during this period that he published his lectures on "The Anomalies of Locomotor Ataxia," on "The Slow Compression of the Spinal Cord," "The Spinal Amyotrophies," "The Urinary Paraplegias," "Post-hemiplegic Chorea," "Partial Epilepsy of Syphilitic Origin," "Spasmodic Tabes Dorsalis," "Athetosis," etc. It was then that he aided us to found *Le Progrès Médical* (1873), that he created the *Revue Mensuelle de Médecine et de Chirurgie* (1877), and that we published together the *Archives de Neurologie* (1880). During this time, also, his researches on Metalloscopy and Hypnotism took place.

It was during the summer of 1876 that M. Charcot revised the works of Burq, on "Metalloscopy and Metallotherapy." Several interesting discoveries followed: modifications which acromatopsy undergoes under the influence of metallic applications, transfer, anaesthesia produced by metals, etc. These discoveries in their turn were the starting-point for curious experiments on the action of magnetic bars, of electro-magnets, of solenoids, of static electricity, of the vibrations of a sounding body, etc.

The researches undertaken by our master at the Salpêtrière, and, under his direction, by several of his pupils, upon hypnotism, date from the year 1878. From the beginning, as he himself stated, he sought to give to these researches a prudent and reserved opinion. Little pre-occupied with scepticism, moreover purely arbitrary, acquainted with those who under the pretext of a "scientific mind" conceal a resolution both to see and to hear nothing in these matters, M. Charcot kept himself as far as possible removed from the attraction of the singular, of the extraordinary, a reef, which, in this domain as yet little explored scientifically, is met with at each step. He has stated himself, very simply, the method it is necessary to employ in these difficult studies of physiology and nervous pathology. Instead, he says, in searching for the unexpected and the novel, it is necessary to observe the clinical signs, the physiological conditions, which are easily noticed, of the several states and nervous phenomena produced; to limit one's self at first to the examination of the most simple and most constant facts, to those whose objective reality can be most easily proved, considering only at a later date and always with great care the more