

preserved, a fact the more to be regretted since they were filled with new material in regard to pathogenesis, diagnosis and prognosis. Besides the lectures of which we have just spoken, let us further mention those he made on "The Importance of the Thermometer in the Clinic of Diseases of the Aged," and let us here remark that it is principally to M. Charcot that we owe the general use of the thermometer in France, and that he owed to it some interesting revelations by which he has many times profited in his teachings.

That same year he discovered the "Arthropathies of Ataxics," to which the English have given the name of "Charcot's joint disease," and founded the *Archives de Physiologie* with Vulpian and Brown-Séquard. His course of 1870 opened under the most favorable auspices. The ward where it had previously been given had become too small. Among his hearers the number of foreign doctors, notably from Germany, had never been so large. It was at this time that he gave his remarkable lectures on "The Trophic Troubles Consecutive to Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord." The unhappy war of 1870 came to suspend them. During the two sieges, M. Charcot, simply did his duty, as he had already done it at the time of the cholera epidemics. Besides his ordinary wards he had charge of a small-pox service and a temporary military hospital. In the course of this same year (1870) an unforeseen event occurred, insignificant in appearance, which had a considerable influence on the scientific destiny of the master. The building known as Sainte Laure, where the service of M. Delasiauve was installed, comprising the epileptics, the hysterics, and the adult idiots, was menaced with ruin and the Administration was obliged to evacuate it. They placed the adult idiots in three of the sections of the alienist's quarter; they placed the epileptics and hysterics reputed *insane* in the section of M. Baillargen, and they separated the epileptics and hysterics reputed *not insane*, building for them a special quarter. M. Charcot being the senior of the two physicians of the hospital, they offered it to him and he accepted it. Fortune favored him; science profited by it. All know, in fact, how he utilized this new field of investigation, placed at his disposition.

After the war M. Charcot resumed his teaching. He entrusted to us the publication of the first

volume of his "Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System." Several lectures since 1868, had appeared in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, the "Lectures on Trophic Troubles," had just appeared in the *Mouvement Médical*. Hence we expected to proceed rapidly. We did not consider, however, the severity, sometimes extreme, of the master for his own works. He resumed the composition of the lectures on trophic troubles, published in this last mentioned journal and revised them from end to end, hence it was with a new impression that it was necessary to proceed. And this latter composition was again submitted to modifications that we almost despaired of ever reaching the end. After the lectures on trophic troubles, came the lessons on paralysis agitans and disseminated sclerosis. He did not alter them and we took fresh confidence.

We were not, however, at the end of our troubles. It was only by tormenting him with a persistence which would finally have been misplaced but for the support of Madame Charcot, that we at last obtained the lectures on "Hysteria and Hystero-Epilepsy," which terminate this volume. Often, in the years which followed, the same trouble arose, and without the incessant intervention of Madame Charcot, without her encouragement, the greater part of the lectures would have met the same fate as those of 1867 and 1869. If we have insisted on these details, it is in order to show the beneficent rôle that an intelligent and devoted wife can exercise in the life of a learned man, and also to destroy the assertion of certain journalists who have accused the master of an immoderate love of publicity. Why had he not been so? we would have, to the advantage of all, a multitude of lectures which have remained buried among his papers.

Appointed in 1872 Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, replacing his friend Vulpian, to whom he himself had given place some years previously (1867), he occupied that chair until 1881. It was during this period that he gave his "Lectures on the Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys"; on the "Pathogenic Conditions of Albuminuria"; on "Localizations in Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord," etc.

Although this was a branch of the medical sciences which has not the attraction of the clinic,