

planations of the phenomena of hysteria have been advanced from time to time, the basic symptoms of this wonderful disease have ever remained the same in all ages and in all races.

Might I here be permitted to add, in humble tribute to a great master, that it was in following the teachings of Charcot and in watching his clinical demonstrations for a considerable period, that I received a profound impression of the importance and reality of the symptoms of hysteria, an impression which time has served only to intensify. While the various stigma of hysteria as noted in the above history each merit a careful separate study, such as the disturbances in the digestive system, in the eye, in the cutaneous sensibility, in the speech, and also the disturbances in the muscular system, such as the convulsions, and the paralysis, a lack of time forbids a discussion of more than one of these stigmata.

In a previous paper on "Some eye symptoms in hysteria", I endeavoured to discuss the chief disturbances of vision met with in this disease. The disturbance of speech, associated as it is in the above history with a lesion involving especially the right half of the body, is most interesting from its possible anatomical relations, this being emphasized by the fact that in the earlier stages when the left leg was chiefly affected no disturbance of speech was noted.

May I now refer to one of the striking objective symptoms, viz., the motor paralysis—how paradoxical does it appear that a man with good muscular power in his legs is unable to walk! Yet in this strange disease many such cases have been recorded in which with a total inability to walk the patient could jump, hop, or skip, or do any muscular movements with his legs while in the recumbent position. We have been so accustomed to assume that a patient who is suffering from a paraplegia is not only unable to walk but must have a paralysis of all forms of motion in his legs, that when any of these latter are retained we are at once inclined to regard him as a malingerer or simulator and thus relieve ourselves of the trouble of further and serious investigation. Is this justifiable? I think not, in a disease in which the same symptoms have been described by competent observers and in all nations and classes for centuries. Grant if you wish (however absurd the proposition) that knowledge of all the symptoms of hysteria are known to those patients, how many would be able to stimulate them in their entirety for one day, not to mention the weeks and months or even years during which these symptoms may persist. Moreover, the fact that many of the symptoms of hysteria are unknown