

where good, except the conjunctival reflex which was absent in right eye. Sensation of pain, however, was markedly disturbed, the right leg being completely analgesic and the skin of it could be everywhere transfixed by a needle without eliciting more than the sensation of touch. The entire right lower extremity was thus affected and was sharply limited above by a line corresponding to Poupart's ligament and the crest of the ilium. The left lower extremity was similarly affected but to a lesser degree. Sensibility to pain on right half of face, tongue, trunk and right upper extremity were somewhat diminished, especially on comparison with the corresponding areas on left side which seemed in comparison hypersensitive to pain. The eyes presented the ordinary stigmata of hysteria, the fields of vision being concentrically contracted to about one third of their normal extent. The optic discs, the pupillary reactions of the eye movements were all normal. The examination of the muscular system was most interesting as it showed no paralysis or even weakness of any muscle or group of muscles in the body when resistance was applied in the ordinary manner. There was no incoördination of muscular movement and a passive movement on one side of the body could be imitated quite well, with the eyes closed, on the other.

He stands as well with eyes closed as when they are open, being unsteady in both instances. His weight chart shows a gain of $7\frac{1}{4}$ pounds in weight. Urine normal and other organs healthy. No increase of temperature at any time.

The history of hysteria dates back to the very dim past. You all know of the old reverie of Plato in which he states that "the matrix is an animal which longs to generate children and when barren, it feels wroth and moves about the whole body, closing the issues for the air, stopping the respiration and occasioning various diseases, etc.". When this belief held sway it was the reign of sibyls, witches, convulsionists, etc., the malady supposedly affecting females only. It was not believed that males were affected until the time of Raulin, who, in 1758, was the first to maintain that there were hysteric men. This changed the old conception of hysteria, as is shewn in the more recent works of Brodie in 1837, Bracket and Landouzy in 1845, Duchenne de Boulogne in 1855, Briquet in 1859, and more latterly Charcot, who founded the clinic at the Salpêtrière and among whose pupils none have written more brilliantly on this subject than Pierre Janet. I mention a few of these great explorers of the domain of hysteria in order to emphasize the fact that while different ex-