

The cardinal physical symptoms were not affected by the mental complications in the case of any of his patients. He agrees with the majority of authorities that although there is no characteristic psychosis complicating Graves's disease, types of mania are found in over three-fourths of such cases.

In conclusion, he states that although Graves's disease may complicate and usually aggravates the mental disease, yet it does not in the average case make the prognosis less favourable.

A. W. WILCOX.

On Contrary Actions. (Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Jan., 1904.)
Pick, A. (Prague).

Professor Pick, in this paper, details at length a case showing marked contrary actions, the so-called "reversals" described by S. Weir Mitchell in the April of the previous year in the same journal.

The latter author showed that the condition might manifest itself in two different forms: either the opposite of the thing willed was done, or else what it was meant to do was done in a way which reversed the usual manner of doing it. Pick thinks that the first class, however, permits of further sub-division, depending whether a delusion or an imperative idea is at the bottom of the condition. His own case, he says, corresponds to the former, while apparently most of the others in literature, of which he shortly recapitulates all that have come to his knowledge, have some imperative idea to account for them.

A. W. WILCOX.

Multiple Sclerosis with Dementia: a Contribution to the Combination Form of Multiple Sclerosis and Dementia Paralytica. (Amer. Journ. of the Med. Sci., Dec., 1903.) Hunt, J. R.

This is an interesting case of the extremely rare combined or mixed form of these two diseases. The author has only found seven recorded cases, of which he gives abstracts of the clinical histories, and of the pathological findings, in the six in which an autopsy was made.

His own case was that of a woman, fifty-three years of age, presenting the symptoms of multiple sclerosis followed by dementia. On admission she showed spastico-ataxic gait, nystagmus, ataxic and intention tremor of arms, impulsive laughter, syllabic speech, and double optic neuritis. Her symptoms dated back for four years. Mentally there was considerable enfeeblement and much impairment of the memory, which increased and terminated in dementia. She died four years after her admission.

At the autopsy thickening of the calvarium was found, opaque and thickened meninges, marked atrophy of the frontal lobes, granular epidymitis and dilatation of the ventricles. Disseminated plaques of sclerosis were present in the brain, cerebellum, pons, medulla, and cord. Histologically the characteristics of general paralysis and of disseminated sclerosis were found.

It is of interest to note that in none of the recorded cases with autopsy was this combination form recognised clinically.

A. W. WILCOX.