

portion of the cord; (4) apoplexy of the pons; (5) epilepsy (early); (6) uremia; (7) tobacco amblyopia; (8) inflammation of the retina; (9) opium poisoning; (10) may be due to the use of drugs (eserine, etc.); (11) long continued use of the accommodation, as seen in watch-makers, etc. (occupation myosis).

(b) Pupils evenly dilated—mydriases—may indicate: (1) Paralysis of third nerve on both sides, as seen after diphtheria; (2) late stages of intra-cranial tumors; (3) intra-cranial effusions; (4) irritation of the cervical sympathetic; (5) acute inflammation of the cervical cord or its membranes; (6) premonitory to tabes dorsalis; (7) intestinal worms or other irritation in digestive tract; (8) after epileptic fits; (9) cataracts; (10) amaurosis; (11) acute mania or melancholia; (12) the use of drugs—mydriatics.

(c) Pupils unequal may suggest: (1) Tabes dorsalis; (2) general paralysis of the insane; (3) unilateral lesion of the third nerve or sympathetic; (4) diseased tooth; (5) pain affecting any branch of the fifth nerve; (6) old iritis; (7) application of a drug to one eye; (8) unilateral lesion of brain; (9) may be a congenital condition; (10) acute unilateral glaucoma.

In examining a case where some abnormality has been observed, the first procedure is to ascertain if the pupil react to light. To do this, have the patient face the light, a window if possible; now cover both eyes with the hands, and remove each in turn. If the pupil does not dilate in the shade, nor contract on exposure, we say that it is immobile, or fixed.

Contracted and fixed pupils point in the majority of cases to tabes dorsalis. Pupils dilated and fixed may mean blindness or the use of mydriatics. Pupils irregular or fixed usually point to one of two things—locomotor ataxia, or general paresis. These two conditions cannot be separated by the size or the shape of the pupil. Pupils irregular and moveable: This may be due to a bad tooth, or some other irritation of the fifth nerve.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL GENERATIVE CYCLE OF WOMAN.

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In the study of evolution there is observed a constant, slow and gradual changing of the functions and structure of the animal in accordance with changes in its environment. Structure is determined and preceded by function, and function by environment. In the generative system, as in all other organs or structures, changes due to changes in environment occur. Adaptation