The patient, a young woman of about twenty years of age, while riding on a street car, received a severe shock and some slight burns from a fuse blowing out near her face. As a result of the accident, severe traumatic hysteria developed, and with it total blindness. The patient was seen by my friend, Dr. Colin Campbell, two years after the accident, the amaurosis still remaining complete without even the perception of light. From him, I recently learned that the blindness remained complete for three years and nine months. It then began to improve, and in six weeks the visual fields were normal and the vision perfectly restored.

After these few remarks on the complete disturbance of vision, let us turn to the second group above mentioned, in which dissociation becomes more marked and more delicate functions are analyzed and separated.

In this group are found affections of the external ocular muscles producing ptoses, strabismus, etc., about which there are as many complications as about vision itself. Again, the internal muscles, particularly those of the crystalline lens, may be affected and the function of accommodation become dissociated. From the spasm of accommodation may result many most remarkable disturbances, such as monocular diplopia, macropsia, etc. At times objects are seen double by a single eye, which from the point of view of optics is quite paradoxical; again, they are seen too large or too small or deformed in various ways. Prof. Janet relates instances in his "Névroses et Idées fixes," in which objects appear too large or too small in one of their halves only, and quite normal in the other. Again, the disturbance of the visual field is a most important symptom and to its narrowing or concentric contraction I would now like to direct your attention.

As you will remember, the visual field is the extent of the surface which an eye can see simultaneously without moving. If the visual field of a normal subject be taken out with a perimeter, it will be found to consist of an irregular circle more extended on the external and inferior sides, where it measures almost 90°, while on the internal and superior sides, owing to the obstacle formed by the nose and the eyebrows, it measures barely 60°, these being the angles formed by the fixation point, the eye and the limit of the visual field. The above measurements indicate the field for white in the normal subject, and are fairly constant. Other colors, however, are not perceived over as large an extent of surface as white, but are arranged concentrically within it, so that the different colors occupy a definite area, the contour of which, while closely resembling that for white, comprises a less extensive surface. Thus the smallest or innermost field is for violet, green is the next largest, red the next, yellow the next, and blue the largest of all, except the white. This arrangement of the different color fields in definite concentric circles is most interesting from a physiological standpoint. I would here, however,