it was not great enough to produce discernible differences in the bodily reaction on the two sides; explicable on the ground that a much more delicate difference in the irritation would become apparent in the pupils than in the voluntary muscles. It seems to the author also impossible to explain the rigidity of the pupils to light as due to an irritation of the sympatheticus alone. He thinks that besides the stimulus to the dilatator pupillae, there must be a paralysis of the sphincter or some inhibitive factor due to the irritated condition of the brain.

2. PSYCHOSES.

Ireland, Merritte W. CARE OF ARMY'S MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Major-General Ireland, in a statement made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on December 13, assured the committee that the office of the Surgeon-General was extending every possible attention to the many mental and nervous patients in the Army, says the *Army and Navy Journal* for December 21, 1918. At the psychic hospital at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., the Surgeon-General has on his staff the most eminent nerve and brain specialists in the United States. Some of the cures reported are remarkable, for many of the men are discharged cured in twenty-four hours. The number of mental and nervous cases requiring special treatment among soldiers in camps in this country is 2.5 per 1,000, slightly above the number of cases in civil life. Among troops overseas the number is 10 per 1,000. Six hospitals abroad are used exclusively for treating these cases. At each base hospital facilities are provided for emergency treatment of the mentally defective. General Ireland told the committee that the news of the armistice had a singular effect upon the 2,500 shell shock patients awaiting transportation to the United States. Within a day or two following the armistice it was found that 2,100 of this number had been restored to normal. Senator Johnson, of California, brought out the fact that fear does not cause shell shock, and that among the sufferers were found many men who had been decorated for extraordinary bravery in battle. Neurologists, it was stated, observed every shell shock or defective case once in twenty-four hours. The Army's careful test for mental weakness when men were inducted into the service showed a remarkable record, only 400 cases developing in the first 800,000 men examined.

Byrne, Joseph. OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY. [*N. Y. Acad. Med.*, Ap. 5, 1918. *N. Y. Med. J.*, Feb. 22, 1919.]

CASE I.—Byrne presented four cases operated upon by Dr. A. S. Taylor. A girl 14 years of age, had been run over at the age of three years and was unconscious for quite a long time. At the age of eight years she began to have attacks of petit mal, numbering ten or twelve a day. She finally developed attacks of grand mal when the attacks of