

have shown, however, that visible alterations in form and structure occur in the ganglion cells of animals as a result of fatigue. And since fatigue is the most prominent feature in the clinical picture of neuræsthenia it is to be inferred that the pathology of the disorder is to be sought for in the nutritional disturbances of the ganglion cells. It would be useless to speculate here as to how these changes are brought about or what their essential characteristics are. It is enough to say that it seems probable that to explain the disturbances of function there are structural changes which may eventually be seen and to a certain extent understood. But until our knowledge regarding the pathology of neuræsthenia is more exact and full, it must continue to be classed with the functional diseases."

I have selected this author as being the most recent American writer on the subject and because his statements represent correctly the general consensus of opinion on this subject at present. While the remarks above quoted refer more particularly to the traumatic neuroses which are chronic in character and whose relations to shock are remote they also apply to the acute and immediate effects of shock, such as appear after severe injuries from crushing or other causes. The essential feature which all forms have in common is that the discoverable nerve lesions are far