

cases of nervous disorders which follow railway and allied accidents there is no gross injury to the nervous tissue. Psychological concussion may be a cause of subjective nervous symptoms, and if severe may indirectly cause organic injury. But the conception as a cause for general nervous symptoms and as a pathological condition is without foundation and has been almost entirely abandoned. By far the larger number of cases of the traumatic neuroses may be explained by the theory that the symptoms are those of hysteria or neuræsthenia, functional disorders of which the pathology is unknown. There are, however, a few cases in which the symptoms are somewhat different from those of hysteria or neuræsthenia, and which may depend upon the structural lesions of the brain and cord though our knowledge of their pathology is largely speculative."

Again the same author (Ibid p. 233) says: "Little is known of the pathology of neuræsthenia. It rarely kills, and there are no recorded autopsies in which the lesions found were sufficiently adequate to account for the neuræsthenic symptoms. In the autopsies which have been made of persons who died during the course of the disorder the nervous system has not been examined with sufficient care to discover any morbid appearances in the ganglion cells. Hodgè, and, more recently, Lugaro