

function requires more than plaster casts and braces, lances and ether, bath sand massage benches, etc., however skilfully these be employed. The condition in large measure concerns voluntary functions which, having once been part of the patient's normal equipment for the activities of daily life, are now absent or seriously impaired, with the result that his life has shrunk to a degree that can accommodate that loss. To restore crippled functions requires the physiological and mechanical basis, but likewise effort, insight and perseverance by the patient. Formerly these functions operated with ease, now the habit of inaction or of substitution is ingrained and stabilizes a "set" of mal-adjustment. To overcome the latter is a course of high resistance that is neither natural nor congenial. For this reason a purely impersonal technic is not adequate. The very depths of a man's nature must frequently be reached and stirred in order that he play his part, for without desire and determination we look in vain for effective action. The motives which are fruitful are as various as human nature is complete and the selection and application of them cannot well be left to a chance environment. Treatment must be fitted to the man as well as to his ailment. The opposite point of view might be illustrated by a type of political economist who in his endeavour to analyze rents, wages, prices, etc., sees not the folks whose deepest instincts give such concepts life. Is the therapist safe from the same pitfall until he sees a patient as more than bone and blood? Crude though the family physician's psychology may be, it has a power which specialized medicine can profitably develop and refine. Now, when modern medicine is aiming to carry its benefits of prevention and cure into the realm of organized industry, the time seems fully ripe to stress this point of view in medical education and practice.

This is not the occasion to present a detailed analysis of the mental attitudes of either military or industrial patients even were I competent to do so. A few points and illustrations rather arbitrarily selected may serve to indicate certain problems and remedies which our military experience has suggested.

The setting for diagnosis of a veteran's point of view is important. One's mental outlook is not merely a personal possession, but a sensitive living organism with a life history and unlimited potentialities. It may be guided more frequently than driven. The object of an interviewer is not so much to gain knowledge as to leave an impression and if possible an inspiration. Interviews should, therefore, be individual and characterized by brevity, frankness, confidence and a sympathetic understanding conveyed by tone and manner rather than by words. Laboured questioning on civilian history and service record serve usually only to confuse, chiefly because the man is accustomed to be paraded and give