

sufficiently removed to enable the physician to make a proper investigation ; and, third, by a lack of attention to minor symptoms which, properly interpreted, would prevent the observer from reaching an erroneous conclusion.

Many cases of injury are followed by pains and disorders of the nervous system, and this not only in instances when the injury has been caused by a railroad accident, or been received in consequence of the carelessness of some person who can be held responsible for the damage, but when the patient alone is to blame and the possibility of legal redress does not enter into the question. That a traumatic neuritis is set up in these cases there can be no doubt, and the variety of neurotic complications that may follow such an injury is most surprising. At times also there are neurotic disturbances, the result of misplacement of the viscera, which may be classed as traumatic neuroses, though the trauma is merely that of abnormal pressure on a nerve or an abnormal stretching of its fibres.

In many of these cases, among symptoms that are present are pain in the neighborhood of a joint, accompanied by a limitation of motion in the joint, and more or less marked deformity, the physician being called upon to determine the nature of the disturbance which has given rise to these symptoms.

Has the patient Pott's disease or not ? Has there been a fracture of the vertebra, or is tuberculosis or malignant disease of the spine present, or is the difficulty simply a neuritis set up by a traumatism and aggravated perhaps by inherited tendencies, a rheumatic diathesis, or an exhausted state of the nervous system ? Are the atrophy and disability and distortion of a limb the result of hip disease or not ? Does a patient require rest and protection for the joint, or should vigorous exercise be prescribed ? These problems are extremely difficult to answer, and in many instances can be answered correctly only by the most careful and thorough examination of the patient's previous and present condition, taking into account the history of the case and noting on more than one occasion the attitude of the patient, the location of the pain, the presence or absence of muscular spasm, the range of temperature for several days and at different times in the day, the presence of motor or sensory disturbances in other parts of the body, and finally by taking careful note of the patient's mental condition.

One of the distinguishing points between a nerve inflammation and an inflamed joint is the rapidity with which