

## Medicine

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**Rheumatism and So-Called Chronic Rheumatism.** T. McCRAE,  
M.D., Asst. Prof. of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Univ. *Can. Med.*  
*Ass'n. Journal.*

McCrae briefly discusses this important subject and calls attention to the many diseases called chronic rheumatism. He states that he has never seen a single impaired joint following an attack of acute rheumatism.

The true causes of chronic arthritis are gonococcal and tubercular infections, other bacillary invasions, gout, arthritis deformans, sacroiliac disease, senile arthritides.

Again a mistaken diagnosis may be made in cases of muscular fibrosis, occupation neuroses, flat foot, neuritis, tabes, syphilis, aneurism.

In connection with the outdoors at the Toronto General Hospital cases frequently attend who have been treated for months for rheumatism, and the reviewer finds that the most usual errors have been in this order: Flat feet, arthritis deformans, gonococcal infection.

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**Arteriosclerosis and Nervous Affections.** A Clinical Lecture.  
By PROFESSOR VON ROMBERG, M.D.

The professor considers that the functional neuroses, particularly neurasthenia and manic depressive insanity, are the most important causes of arteriosclerosis, from the fact that the demands made on the blood vessels during a lifetime are dependent largely on the behavior of the nervous system. So also toxins which act on the nerve cells will contribute to this result, as for instance, tea, tobacco, alcohol and syphilis.

So then the symptoms of arteriosclerosis and functional neuroses must frequently co-occur, and this paper was written to clear up what is nervous and what is organic in those cases.

Compare in the first place the results of restricted blood supply to the legs or arms, the pallor and numbness, pains, cramps, cold-