

In these three specimens I show you two are clear and one is clouded. They were obtained from hospital cases.

Of the two clear, one is a man in full health, and the other is from a patient who is suffering from general paresis, and is going on to the asylum.

The examination of these fluids is done by all students, and yet it demands a knowledge of all the sub-divisions of medicine—bacteriology, chemistry and microscopical work. Yet, as a result, we can foretell the fact that these cases will shortly become mentally incapable of making a will.

What can the irregular practitioner tell? He is hopelessly at sea to such a diagnosis, because it demands an education, and he is purely a "treator."

The third tube is from a meningitis case, and it is easy to see the difference, as the milky color shows the presence of pus.

Now this last may seem a simple deduction, but again it is necessary to examine the fluid by other means, because it is possible to determine still further the cause, and it is only in certain cases that we have so far managed to secure any cure.

In these cases a week taken in making a diagnosis may mean death; cure only comes in early treated cases.

That it is impossible with safety to the public to allow uneducated men to practise as physicians, is easily evident from such a case.

Finally, in regard to the nerve prostration cases, and the hysterics, which are the happy hunting grounds of all irregular practitioners, my experience goes to show that no one form of treatment is any better than the other. In these cases the masseur, the osteopath, the chiropractor, and the electrician, and all the others seem equally to succeed and equally to fail. It is customary with these patients to pass in turn from one method to the other, quoting success for the time, but in time again relapsing. Even as forms of treatment there is no surety that any of these will definitely cure.

I have purposely refrained from describing the errors I have observed in diagnosis in my acquaintance with these irregular practitioners; I realize that we all make mistakes at times; that the physician's local errors will naturally at times be detected by the skilled manipulator, just as the architect's mistakes are revealed by the carpenter; but this in no way lessens the fact that the irregular practitioner, apart from his experience in these smaller local conditions, is wholly unable