

various joints of the body and causes the disturbances which arise.

But the point that I want to make, sir, is that it makes all the difference in the world what type of infection is present as to what method of treatment should be meted out to such a case.

Q. How are such cases treated by the osteopaths?

A. They are all treated alike, your Lordship.

Q. As being what?

A. Well, as I understand it, they are all classed as mal-adjustments or faulty adjustments of the bone.

Q. They are not treated as rheumatism?

A. They are not treated as rheumatism; they are not treated as infectious. That is the main point I want to make. These cases are treated as subluxations or dislocations. That is a mechanical condition, not a condition produced by definite organisms. These cases have to be treated according to the etiological factor. You have to eliminate the infectious origin, and these people cannot, in a great majority of cases, carry out the treatment which should be adopted in that particular case.

Now the second point I wish to make, sir, is that the pathological conditions are being increasingly studied. The study of pathology teaches us that the diseased condition results from the introduction of these various organisms and different types of infective agencies into the parts which may be affected, and assists us very materially in administering the proper treatment.

To illustrate what I mean, permit me to instance two types of cases and their treatment.

For instance, a tubercular disease of the joint is known to invade the bone, not the joint structure itself, but the bone tissue underneath the joint, undermining the cartilage and destroying the bone tissue underneath; whereas in a case of, say, toxic arthritis, resulting from infection from the mouth cavity, there is produced a lesion of the cartilage itself, not an undermining.

Now one does not have to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to see that the treatment given in one condition will be absolutely fatal to the other condition. That is to say, if a joint surface is undermined and manipulation of that joint is undertaken, the joint will be destroyed; whereas in the other case, with the adhesions of the joint surface, to give any manipu-