

standard to warrant his being accepted as a member of that association.

Q. I should think that a jury of his peers in Toronto would be by far the better way of deciding as to his qualifications. They would know more about it, I should think.

A. The men doing that special departmental work are not in Toronto. You might be able to find four men here, but no more.

Q. How can that association ascertain what that man's qualifications are over here, Dr. Starr?

A. Well, your Lordship, take my own case. My work in the Children's Hospital here is sufficient. They know the work that is done by myself here, and they inquire into the results of that work. That is sufficient in itself, besides what scientific articles have been published in the journals of Canada and America.

Now in presenting my part of the question to-day, my object was to show your Lordship the advances which have been made in orthopaedic surgery within comparatively recent years, and to point out to what these advances may be ascribed. It seems to me that the advances made similar to those in general surgery—and you know what these are, sir—have been largely due to medical research, to an increasing knowledge of etiology and to a thorough study of the cause of diseases. The etiology—that is the cause of the diseased condition in chronic forms—is coming more and more to the front as a distinctive branch of medicine. For instance, it was from this source, sir, that the contagious and infectious character of infantile paralysis was first demonstrated. That has resulted from much research work along this line. Now the extension of this malady—which is one of the most fearful in causing deformities that we have to do with—is limited, and can, in fact, be more or less prevented.

Cases of chronic arthritis frequently come under the observation of such systems of treatment as those practised by the osteopaths or allied branches of healing. Demonstrations have proved that these chronic infections, which were at one time all classed under the term of rheumatism, are due to a series of infective agencies, a great many of them produced in mouth cavity or in teeth cavity, tonsils, in the structures of the tonsils, in the sinuses of the face and nose, carrying infection through the blood-stream to the joint. This infection invades the