

As to diagnosis, the following explanation is given:

Chiropractors have no earthly use for diagnosis, as such, for the practice of chiropractic is unlike the majority of the other healing professions, to whom diagnosis is a necessity, because of their having to administer the right medicine for the right disease, and therefore it becomes imperative to have a correct diagnosis of the conditions on account of the danger involved in administering the wrong medicine, which might prove disastrous. But it is not so with the chiropractor whose system involves only the removal of the cause of the disease and that being always the same and requiring no dangerous drugs diagnosis, therefore, becomes useless, except that he, as well as others, must know sufficient symptoms and diagnosis for the purpose of differentiating between contagious and noncontagious diseases, not to assist or guide him in his work, but to conform to the laws of the several boards of health, who require that contagious cases be reported, more fully investigated, and, if necessary, isolated.

He scouts bacteriology, materia medica and chemistry as follows:

They would also compel us to study bacteriology. This also is of no value to the chiropractor, who does not consider that it is worth the infinitesimal mites; to group and classify them, count their appendages and try to memorize their names.

We would also be required to learn materia medica. ~~What?~~ ^{What?}

What on earth could we do with that ponderous knowledge, we who abhor the very name of drugs and repudiate their use? I admit that they consider this study of great value to them, as they have been searching for a long time for an elixir of life and that they still expect to find one.

There is also chemistry, which is a valuable science, but it has nothing in common with chiropractic, and cannot be made an adjunct to it.

As to education, preliminary to admission to his college, Dr. DuVal says:

One important feature of the question of education for chiropractors is that of preparatory qualifications; in other words: What are the "requirements of entrance" necessary to learn chiropractic at the Canadian Chiropractic College? To be truthful, we candidly say that we are not overexigent on "requirements of entrance," but we are most particular in exacting requirements of graduation; we think that of far greater importance.

In his answers to me in Hamilton, Dr. DuVal said that chiropractors do not care whether an organ is diseased or not; they do not examine or treat it, but merely adjust the spinal column and that they act, in any case, on their cardinal principle without examination.

Dr. Palmer, who conducts the principal school of chiropractic, in Davenport, Iowa, was present at one of the sessions of the Commission, and in the course of his address said that he did not teach pathology, except to enable a chiropractor to detect infection and refuse the case. As to bacteriology, he said the chiropractor did not believe in bacteria, and that bacteriology was the greatest of all gigantic forces ever invented for ignorance and incompetency, and as to analysis of blood and urine, he considered it of no value.

An interesting cross-examination of Dr. Palmer, in 1910, in the case of the State v. Jansheski is among the exhibits handed in with my report, and in it will be found many definite statements of the same character. One of these is, that chiropraxy is different from any other theory of disease that he knows of; and another that the effect, i. e., what is called disease, "cuts no ice with the chiropractor"; and a third, that germs cause no disease.

Dr. Walton, M.D., Harvard, also D.C., in a pamphlet dated July 1, 1914, says (p. 11):

The assertion that the real and only physical cause of disease is a mechanical interference with the flow of energy from the brain to the suffering part or organ, and that this interference, in by far the majority of cases, is due to a vertebral sub-