

The definition is put into technical terms by McNamara of the Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, in *Progress* (October, 1912) thus:

The theory sustaining this system presumes that in consequence of displaced vertebra the intervertebral foramina (openings) are occluded (closed), through which the spinal nerves pass. . . . In this way the nerves are pinched, and chiropractors assume that such pinching is responsible for 95 per cent. of all diseases. Chiropractic concerns itself with an adjustment of the subluxations, thus removing the pressure on the nerves.

The announcements of their colleges in the United States frankly appeal to the expected financial returns.

The recommendation made by me as to physical therapy will in part answer a complaint made before me by Dr. Duval, who after stating that bogus schools had produced fake chiropractors in large numbers, put part of the blame for this on the authorities in Canada and the United States who did not, he said, owing to the instigation of the older professions, investigate and protect the science of chiropractic to keep it fine and unadulterated and defend it against its intrinsic enemies, the grafters.

The admission indicates how dangerous it would be to sanction the practice in Ontario of those who adopt the chiropractic belief, unless it is possible to distinguish between fakers and others. This seems impossible to do, if those who practice it are divided as to what is pure and what is adulterated.

I have pointed out in the Supporting Statement (also reprinted herewith) the position taken by those who are at present urging that this school or thought or unique science should be recognized, and what I think is the weakness of that position.

I cannot bring myself to the point of accepting, as part of our legalized medical provision for the sick, a system which denies the need of diagnosis, refers 95 per cent. of disease to one and the same cause, and turns its back resolutely on all modern medical scientific methods as being founded on nothing and unworthy even to be discussed.

I may add that Dr. Matson, Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Board, Ohio, stated to me that the Palmer School of Chiropractic refused their Board admission to inspect the school in any official way. This shows the difficulty where the licensing body has no local control over education. In Ohio they have no chiropractic colleges, but regulate, examine and license chiropractors.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "SUPPORTING STATEMENT"

There is one school of chiropractic in Ontario, situated in Hamilton. Its equipment is given as of the value of \$1,200 all chattel properly, office furniture, etc. Its receipts from January, 1914, to December, 1915, have been \$8,053 and its expenditures \$6,740.36.

This institution is carried on in rented quarters, being half the ground floor at the old public library building in Hamilton, the rental being \$450 per annum and the insurance \$1,000. It has treated 250 patients, or an average of 12 patients a month, has 25 graduates, and had 14 students in attendance when inspected in December, 1915. Students pay \$250 for the course. Application for incorporation was made in April, 1914, but