

The Dominion Chiropractors' Association has a membership of 18. Of these, 13 graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, all but 4 taking a two-year course, 2 taking 9 months and 2 a three years' course, and one unspecified. Two are graduates of the defunct Robbins Chiropractic College of Sault Ste. Marie, nine months' course, one of the New England School of Chiropractic, and 3 of the Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, taking one year. Of the 18, only 8 were in practice in Ontario in June, 1913.

The education received by chiropractors is of such short duration and so fundamentally different from that of any other school, that it is difficult to regard their desire for legislative recognition as seriously as that of the osteopaths.

As compared with the osteopaths, there is a more marked weakness in numbers, in training and an absolute want of real investment in educational facilities. The equipment of the only existing school is but \$1,200, book value, while the income of the three associations, into which the chiropractors are split, is negligible, as will be seen in the Supporting Statement (also reprinted hereinafter). There is nowhere apparent any desire to approximate either to the regular medical standards or even to those of the osteopaths. This school is quite irreconcilable, as appears from the statements and literature, and any attempt at fusion or cooperation would be quite futile.

Dr. DuVal, who conducts the Canadian Chiropractic College at Hamilton, said to me: "Chiropractic is a unique science. It has nothing in common with any other method, class, school or cult, neither in its science, philosophy, art, doctrine or principles on which it is based."

In accounting for his meager equipment, he said that the essential apparatus necessary to teach chiropractic is brains, hands, knowledge and the ability to impart to the students.

Their repudiation of all modern scientific knowledge and methods is such that it would be impossible to recommend any way in which they could be allowed to practice by which the public could be safeguarded. Their case was well presented, but was definitely Ishmaelish. Those who appeared before me saw no necessity for preparatory qualifications, ridiculed and repudiated diagnosis, bacteriology and chemistry; admitted that a chiropractor acts in all cases on his cardinal principle, without examination.

Dr. B. J. Palmer, the head of the most important chiropractic college in the United States, in giving evidence in the case of the State vs. Jansheski, in December, 1910, when asked whether, when a patient came to a chiropractor, he was asked the history of the case, answered: "No, because it be of no value"; and in answer to why that was so, said:

A person comes to us without telling us what the trouble is; it makes no difference whether a physician has already diagnosed it as insanity, appendicitis, indigestion, or anything they call it. The chiropractor needs to know nothing about that case from a physician's standpoint; it is immaterial, yet he can take that case, put it down on his benches and analyze that spine just as accurately without knowing those things; in fact, sometimes I think better. . . . It is not essential the chiropractor should know what the patient said he had, but you can adjust the current for it running into the organ, and the patient is well. That is where chiropractics becomes purely a mechanical proposition, a mechanical and electrical-making circuit proposition in a man.