

Chronology of the Early Canadian Chiropractic Schools (pre-CMCC)

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Green: for emphasis

Fountain Head News

Year	Month & Day	A.C.	Volume	Issue	Comment
1917	Nov 10	23	7	9	"Expense of UCA and PSC Lyceum, August, 1917" (pp 2-3); New Zealand (p 7); military/Canada (p 10); Canada (p 12); <i>Chiro Directory</i> (pp 13-5)
1917	Dec 15	--	7	14	list of DCs in military (pp 1-2); E DuVal/Canadian Chiro College (pp 12-15)
1917	Dec 22	--	7	15	Cecil Clemmer/Canada (p 4)
1918	Feb 2	23	7	21	critique of chiro colleges by Toronto MD, including Pittsburgh CC/St Paul CC/Ross CC/Pacific CC/UCC/Indiana CC/Davenport CC/National/Carver CC/PSC (pp 7-15)

Table: Schools of chiropractic in Canada, 1909-1928

Year	School & Location(s)	Administration & Faculty
1909-c1914	Robbins School of Chiropractic (RSC), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	A.B. West, D.C. recruited W.J. Robbins, M.D. & W.E. Lemon, M.D.; (alumnus Henderson bought charter)
1914-???	Canadian Chiropractic College (CCC), Hamilton, Ontario, relocated to Toronto sometime during 1919-21	(Henderson recruited DuVal); Ernst DuVal, D.C., President; Thomas E. Patterson, D.C., Vice-President; A.R. DuVal, D.C., technique instructor; E. Robert DuVal, D.C., technique instructor; Becky DuVal, Assistant; J.A. Henderson, D.C.; A.L. Price, D.C.
1920?, c1922-1926?, 1928? (1931?)	Toronto College of Chiropractic (TCC), Toronto	John S. Clubine, D.C. (grad of CCC), President; (co-founder: Cudmore)

Leads & Sources:

Biggs, Lesley, PhD, Dept. of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0
Dickson, Fern (JA Henderson DC's daughter, Herb Lee's patient); 77 St. Clair Avenue East, Apt. 1711, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M5 (416-924-2028)
West, Steven (son of DC in Sault St. Marie)

the charter, belonged to the Canadian Chiropractic Association, a "straight" organization and became a faculty member of the **Canadian Chiropractic College**, also a "straight" college.⁴ This suggests that the philosophy of the **Robbins College** was probably straight chiropractic. The **Robbins School of Chiropractic** graduated 14 chiropractors in its first class in 1910. The Robbins School went out of business around 1914.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1884 (Oct 23): **John S. Clubine** born in Stouffville, Ontario (Lee, 1981b)
- 1889 (Sept): Sam **Sommecal** born in Stirling, Ontario (Lee, 1981d)
- 1902 (Nov 25): JN **Haldeman** born in Pequot, Minn. of John Elon and Almeda Jane (Norman) Haldeman (Rehm's notes; see also April, 1950 patient pamphlet)
- 1905 (Jan 20): Almeda **Haldeman** graduates from E.W. Lynch's **Chiropractic School & Cure** in Minneapolis (Haldeman, 1983)
- 1907: **Haldeman** family moved to Herbert, Saskatchewan where his mother practiced as a chiropractor. She is thought to have been the first chiropractor in practice in Canada (Rehm's notes)

1909: according to Biggs (1989, S6.1):

The first known school of chiropractic was **Robbins School of Chiropractic**, established at Sault Ste. Marie in 1909.³ A.B. West brought W.J. Robbins, M.D. and his associate W.E. Lemon, both allopathic practitioners to Canada in 1908 from Plainwell, Michigan...Although the philosophy of the school is unknown, one of its graduates, J.A. Henderson, D.C., who subsequently bought

PHOTOGRAPH



Chiropractic education in Canada: the early decades (1985)

1910: graduation class **photo** (above) at the Robbins Chiropractic Institute (CMCC Archives; 86-001?; **Chiropractic, 1985**) lists **faculty and administration**:

*W.J. Robbins MD, DC, President

*A.E. Lemon, BA, MD

*I.L. Bundage DC

*G.S. Robbins DC

-members of the graduating class:

*L.J. Veyet (male)
 *A.J. Moore (female)
 *A. West (male)
 *E.A. Henderson (male)
 *E.E. Harrison (female)
 *J.M. Keldsen (male)
 *G.J. Keldsen (female)
 *M.A. Perrier (female)
 *E.M. Boothe (female)
 *W.C. Boothe (male)
 *A.H. Guyon (female)
 *C.E. Everett (male)
 *C. McCall (male)
 *E.B. Duboise (female)

1910-1927: according to Biggs (1989, S6.1):

The three chiropractic schools in operation in the years from 1910 to 1927 trained a very small proportion of practising chiropractors.⁸ By far the majority practising in Ontario were trained in the United States. (See Table 6.1.) 78% of the members of the three major chiropractic organizations from 1910 to 1920 trained in the United States. The majority of those trained in the United States were of "British descent" or "British Subjects" suggesting that most chiropractors practising in Ontario were Canadian citizens who had gone to the U.S. for their training.

1910 (Jan): *The Chiropractor* [6(1)] includes:

-letter to B.J. from "T.J. Palmer" (p. 46):

Petrolia, Ont., Dec. 15, '09

Dr. B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., Davenport, Iowa

Dear Doctor: - I was somewhat surprised to learn that your uncle's initials and mine were the same. I also have a nephew whose initials are the same as yours, "B.J. Palmer." I have been very much interested in reading about your new method of relieving suffering, as it certainly is time there was a change of some kind. At one time I thought the M.D.s were a fountain of wisdom "in their profession" and all that was necessary to do in order to have good health was to keep a good supply of their medicines on hand, and take same when needed, but I got switched off that track many years ago and pinned my faith on diet, exercise, fresh air, etc. This I think was a great step in advance of the former, but if a person has some bad subluxations I fear this would not adjust them to their proper position. If you can prove to the world tht your theory is the correct one, then you will undoubtedly add lustre to the name of Palmer. I wish you every success in your noble endeavor and trust you will not drive ahead too fast for your vitality, as the world cannot afford to part with those who are struggling for its welfare. It seems strange to me that I did not hear of your school till last spring, but I suppose there are lots of other things I have not heard about also. Yours sincerely,

T.J. PALMER, Petrolia, Ont., Canada

1910 (Apr): *The Chiropractor* [6(4)] includes:

-*UCA Directory* (pp. 128-34) includes:

*Andrew Coleman, Heward, Saskatchewan

1911: John A. Henderson DC graduates from the **Robbins Chiropractic College**, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and opens a practice in Hamilton (Lee, 1981c; Rehm, 1980, p. 285)

1912: S.F. Sommacal DC graduates from **Robbins Chiropractic College**, begins 53 year practice in Toronto (Lee, 1981d; Rehm, 1980, p. 288)

1912: Cecil C. Clemmer DC graduates from the **PSC**, begins 53 year practice in Toronto (Lee, 1981c; Rehm, 1980, p. 286)

1913: John A. Henderson DC "was instrumental in bringing Dr. **Ernest DuVal** from Davenport, Iowa, to establish the **Canadian Chiropractic College** in Hamilton" (Rehm, 1980, p. 285)

1913: Cecil J. L'Ami DC graduates from Chicago Chiropractic College, begins 63 year practice in Saskatchewan (Rehm, 1980, p. 289)

1913 (May 24): *Fountain Head News* [2(20)] notes:

-reprints of "Prof. Duval:- Self-Limited Diseases. Ectopic Pregnancy"; **DuVal** is on **PSC** faculty (no page number)

PHOTOGRAPH



Archie W. Macfie, D.C., N.D.

1914: **Archie W. Macfie** DC graduates from Michigan College of Chiropractic in Detroit (future O'Neil-Ross College); will practice in London, Ontario and later in Toronto; serves as secretary-treasurer of the Drugless Practitioners Association of Ontario during 1914-1928 and 1930-32 (Rehm, 1980, p. 291)

1914: according to Biggs (1989, S6.1):

...The Robbins School went out of business around 1914.

1914: according to Biggs (1989, S6.1):

The **Canadian Chiropractic College (CCC)** was established in 1914 in Hamilton, Ontario and later moved (around 1919) to Toronto.⁵ This was a family run operation. Ernst **DuVal**, a former faculty member of the Palmer College [sic] of Chiropractic, was the President. He taught chiropractic philosophy, hygiene and gynecology. His sons, A.R. DuVal and E. Robert DuVal, taught technique part-time. (They advertised their practices in the college

bulletin, *The Chiropractic Adjuster*.) DuVal's wife, Becky Duval was listed as an assistant. The Vice-President, T.E. Patterson was married to DuVal's daughter, Hortense DuVal Patterson...

*J.A. Henderson, D.C. ("pioneer chiropractor of Hamilton"), *Secretary-Treasurer*

*A.L. Price, D.C., *Assistant Secretary*
 -CCC offers 12 month curriculum for \$250
 -population of Hamilton is 100,000

PHOTOGRAPH



Photo caption reads: "The Canadian College moved from this building below (between church and office structure at right) in Hamilton to Toronto in the early 1920's, when it was headed by Ernest Duval, a pioneer faculty member at the Palmer School. (Canadian Chiropractic College of Hamilton, Ontario, 1985)

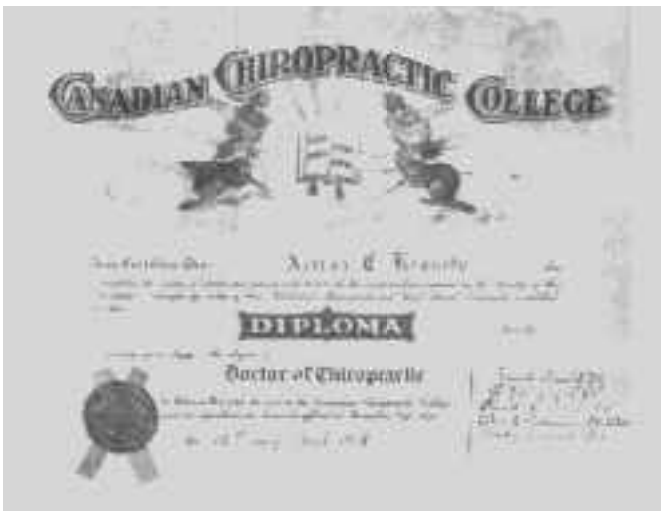
PHOTOGRAPH



"Home of the C.C.C." at 267 King Street West, Hamilton, Ontario; from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



"Opening Class of the C.C.C." from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



Biggs (1985)

1914: brochure of the **Canadian Chiropractic College (CCC)** at 267 King Street West (Corner of Hess St.), Hamilton, Ontario (WSCC Archives; in my DuVal file)

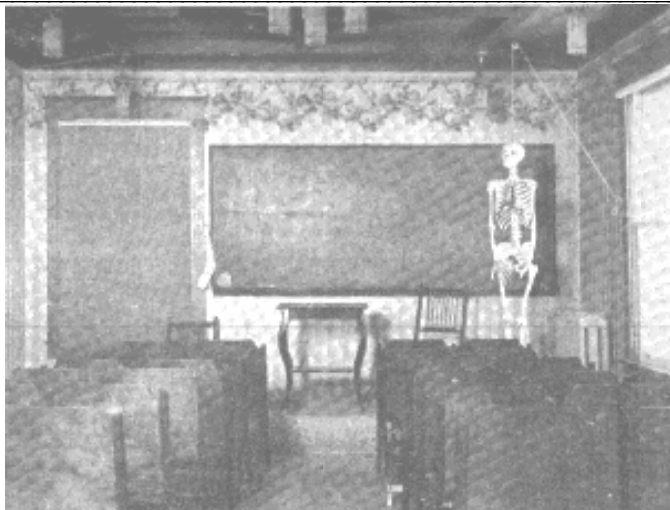
-faculty include:

*Ernst DuVal, D.C. (PSC grad), *President*

*T.E. Patterson, D.C., B.S.C. (PSC & UCC), *Vice-President*



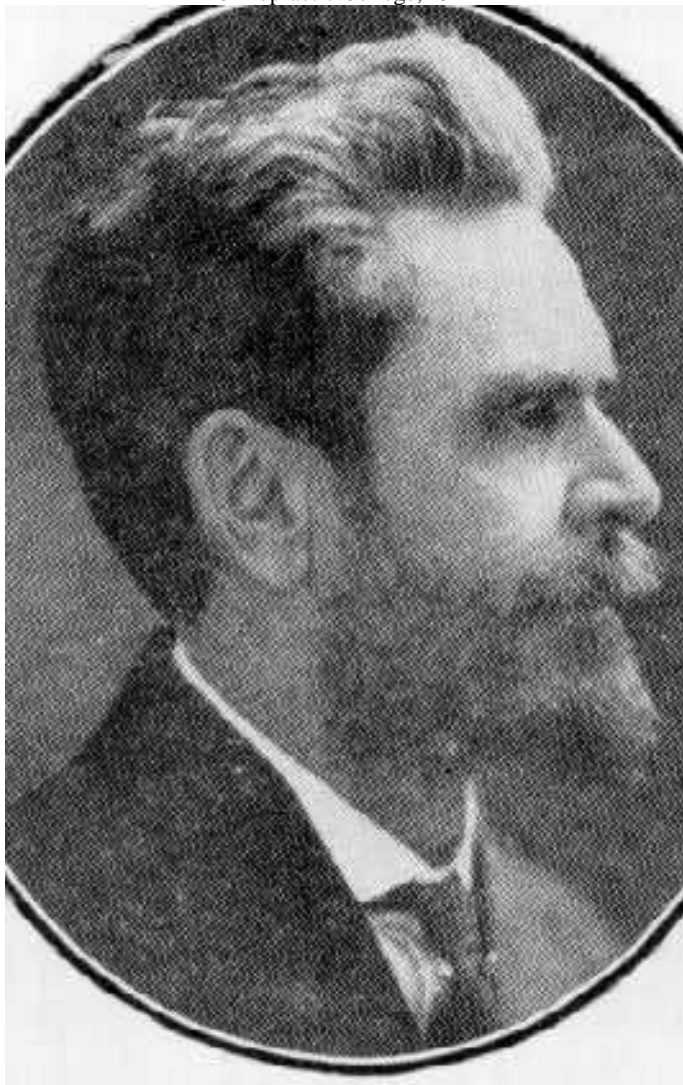
"General Office", from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



"One of the Class Rooms", from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



T.E. Patterson, D.C., B.S.C., from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



Ernst DuVal, D.C., from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



J.A. Henderson, D.C., from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914



A.L. Price, D.C., from brochure of the Canadian Chiropractic College, 1914

1915 (Feb 22): according to Biggs (1985):

...the Ontario Chiropractic Association, under the leadership of George Doxsee, petitioned the Legislature for an act to incorporate a College of Chiropractic. The bill provided that all those who sought to practice chiropractic in Ontario would have to register with the College. In an attempt to prevent the passage of the bill, prominent members of the allopathic profession (with the chiropractors' lawyer present) presented their arguments against chiropractic to W.J. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary. It appears that the allopaths were successful in preventing the passage of the bill since the bill was "ruthlessly thrown out" after the second reading. According to the *Globe*, the bill was discharged because the Private Bills Committee opposed legislation which supported "closed corporations." Furthermore, I.B. Lucas, chairman of the Committee, refused to consider any legislation for "special medical cults" until Justice Hodgins had submitted his report.

1915 (Apr 8): signatures of faculty on 1915 diploma of Ora Leigh Spender, dated 8 April 1915, Canadian Chiropractic College (CMCC Archives):

- *Ernst DuVal DC
- *Thos. E. Patterson, DC, BSC
- *J.A. Henderson DC
- *Albert L. Price DC
- *Becky DuVal DC
- *Hortense DuVal Patterson

1915 (June 30-July 1): according to Biggs (1985):

Even before the establishment of the Commission, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (CPSO) was spurred into action. At the annual session of the College held on June 30-July 1, 1915, the Council adopted a resolution which gave the Legislative Committee the power to collect evidence against chiropractors, osteopaths and other "quacks."...Dr. Arthur Johnson, the chief coroner of Ontario, opposed the resolution because "it was not the business of the Council to make investigations for the purpose of getting such evidence." However, such evidence was later presented to the Commission by Dr. Clarence Starr, an orthopedic surgeon, and Dr. Johnson.

1915: Ernst DuVal DC, president of CCC at "Old Public Library Building, 20 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.," authors *The Doctrine of Chiropractic: Its Science, Philosophy and Art In Its Application to Diseased Conditions and Its Relation to Other Healing Sciences*, a pamphlet of 45 pages; cover page notes that DuVal is "Former Professor of Philosophy and Orthopedy at P.S.C. and U.C.C., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A." (CMCC Archives)

1915-1917: according to Biggs (1985), approximately 115 DCs practiced in Ontario during this period:

Canadian Chiropractors Association	24
Dominion Chiropractors Association	20
Ontario Chiropractors Association	25
Drugless Practitioners Association	46

1915-1917: according to Sutherland (1985):

...Mr. Justice Hodgins says:

There is no better answer to be made to those who still prefer to criticize and stand still than to recall Sir Arbutnot Lane's remark that the bonesetter has profited by the inexperience of the (medical) profession, and by the tendency which exists among its members of "adhering blindly to those creeds whose only claim to consideration is their antiquity."

The parallel between the new treatment methods being applied under wartime conditions and the system of health care that the chiropractors and osteopaths were attempting to introduce in Ontario seems, in retrospect, quite apparent.

The chiropractors, in their presentation to the Commission, were enthusiastic about the successes achieved through the application of spinal adjustments; however, they expressed themselves in language which did not make a favourable impression upon Mr. Justice Hodgins. Of course, the profession itself was only about twenty-one years old at the time and its educational program was in its infancy.

Dr. Ernst DuVal, representing the Canadian Chiropractic College in Hamilton, explained in his submissions that:

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 principle upon which it is based.

Dr. DuVal further stated:

Chiropractic does not claim to treat, cure or heal anything or anybody of ailments or diseases and further:

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...

Dr. B.J. Palmer reinforced these views during his presentation at one of the Commission's sessions and is reported by Mr. Justice Hodgins to have said, in respect to bacteriology:

The chiropractor did not believe in bacteria, and that bacteriology was the greatest of all gigantic farces ever

invented for ignorance and incompetency, and as to analysis of blood and urine, he considered it of no value.

After hearing the chiropractors' presentation and weighing all the evidence submitted to him, the Commissioner reported:

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 upon his cardinal principle, without examination.

Mr. Justice Hodgins, in announcing his decision, stated that he could not accept:

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 upon all modern scientific methods as being founded on nothing and unworthy even to be discussed.

However, he did recognize the potential value in these new physical methods of treatment, as well as the irreconcilable differences between medicine and chiropractic, and stated:

There is no reason why whatever good exists in their systems should be lost to the public... The average regular practitioner has... generally shut his eyes to anything savouring of it, and so has declined knowledge and refused to progress along the lines of physical therapy.

The Commission's report quoted Dr. C.R. Dickson, who had appeared as a witness and had stated:

While many prominent physicians and surgeons and many hospitals admit that physical methods are of value, very few appreciate the full extent of their usefulness, and the bulk of the profession know nothing whatever about them, nor how to employ them properly.

The responsibility for this state of affairs was attributed "to the failure of the medical colleges to instruct their pupils in this branch of therapeutics." This was said in 1917 and it was a complaint that would continue to be heard again and again, almost half a century later.

The Hodgins Commission then went on to recommend that anyone responsible for studying, teaching or using these new techniques

...should be broadminded enough to make a fair and comprehensive and independent study of osteopathy and chiropractic and other forms of manipulative treatment, so as to ascertain and fix the definite value in each system... and to see that the value is put to use, and thus that the public have access to it.

The access, however, was not to be through chiropractors.

His report continued by recommending that a compulsory course in physical therapy be established for medical students and that an institution of physical therapy be added at the Toronto General Hospital, where "forms of manipulative cure will be assembled and put into use with an experienced staff.

It was **also recommended that the then existing chiropractic colleges in Ontario be closed**, and no licensing of chiropractors. Those osteopaths practicing on June 30, 1913, were to be allowed, under certain circumstances, to continue.

1916 (Feb 26): **FHN**[5(5)] includes:

-letter to **BJ** from Thomas E. Patterson DC of Hamilton, Ontario (p. 4):

Dear Doctor:

Thanks for your pictures and mottoes which I will be very happy to frame and hang in my office.

Chiropractically yours,...

-letter to **BJ** from A.B. West DC of Steelton, Ontario (p. 10)

1916 (Mar 25): **FHN**[5(8)] includes:

-letter to **BJ** from E.E. Cudmore DC of Moose Jaw, Canada (p. 1):

B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., Davenport, Iowa January 10th, 1916

Dear Doctor:-

Please find enclosed a couple of dollars to pay postage, etc., on F.H.N. I have been getting them for sometime but it is only recently that I have been reading them. At first I thought them the work of an egotist, merely published to boost the P.S.C., but since reading them more I have begun to realize what you are doing for the cause of Chiropractic.

I have become interested in your fight for pure Chiropractic and legislation and want you to send me information about the U.C.A. also an application blank. We have not been molested as yet and I see no signs of it but I feel that I ought to be contributing my little bit to help the fellow who needs it now, for who knows when the MD's will start something here.

Yours for Chiropractic,...

1916 (Aug 26): **FHN**[A.C. 21] [5(28)] includes:

-letter to **BJ** from H. Lamont, D.C., Sec.-Treas. of the DCA (p. 2):

Dear Doctor

Toronto, Canada, Aug. 14, 1916

I have the pleasure of sending you under separate cover an Honorary Membership in The Dominion Chiropractors' Association and trust you shall see your way clear to accept same. Yours respectfully,...

1916 (Sept 16): **FHN**[A.C. 22] [6(2)] includes:

-letter to **BJ** from W.H. Cross, D.C., President, Maple Leaf Club, PSC (p. 17):

Dear Doctor:

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 6, 1916

There was a reunion of Canadians held in the pit Tuesday afternoon, August 29th, at the conclusion of which the following unanimous resolution was proposed by Dr. R.C. Barklie of London, Ont.

We value highly the hospitality extended by the P.S.C. and benefit by this great Lyceum and Home-Coming. We consider Dr. Palmer a man of brilliant ideas, and his lectures are masterpieces. We believe that the new D.D. Palmer Memorial Building is only a beginning of the greater and grander P.S.C. that will result in the near future and we trust that the time will soon come when the Lyceum registration will reach 10,000.

We tender our sincere regards to Dr. and Mrs. Palmer and their most efficient faculty body.

The following were present:

Dr. D.B. McLean, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. E.J. Chattoe, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. E.J. Chattoe, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. R.C. Barklie, London, Ont.; Mrs. R.C. Barklie, London, Ont.; Mrs. Edwards, Saskatchewan; Miss June Edwards, Saskatchewan; Mr. Grainger, Saskatchewan; Dr. Hazel Ramsey, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. J.C. Bates, Stratford, Ont.; Mr. J.M. Chambers, Rydal Bank, Ont.; Mr. Jno Harris, Saskatchewan; Mr. Lloyd Curtis, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. W.H. Cross, Toronto, Ont. Chiropractically yours,...

1916 (Sept 23): **FHN**[A.C. 22] [6(3)] includes:

-letter to **BJ** from Andy Coleman, D.C. (p. 4):

Dear Doctor:

Froude, Sask., Can., June 18, 1916

Received the booklet, "Opinions of Well Known Medical Men and Osteopaths Regarding Chiropractic" and have read the same thru more than once and consider it just GREAT.

-letter to **BJ** from Stephen Kinney, D.C. (p. 4):

Dear Doctor:

Soo, Ontario, May 8th, 1916

The Chiropractors Co-operative Testimonial Bureau to hand on the 4th inst., and I am certainly pleased with it.

The expense was a trifle high, costing \$3.00 duty to get it here, but it put life into a quitter at once and incidentally a ten-dollar bill into my pocket. So it paid for itself at once, and I hope for more results similar to this exceptional one - but then, that testimonial back is exceptional ammunition. Yours sincerely,...

1916 (Dec 16): **FHN**[A.C. 22] [6(13)] includes:
-"A CANADIAN NOTICE" (p. 3):

The following Editorial is taken from the Canada Lancet of Toronto, October 1916:

AWAKE! TO ARMS!

The hour has come when the medical profession throughout the Province of Ontario must become militant doctors in the defense of the people's rights against a threatened danger greater than any epidemic. That danger is the risk of very partially educated, or entirely uneducated persons being granted legal status, and a right to practice some branch of medicine and legally collect fees. The medical profession has always stood for the safeguarding of the people against disease. It has been the guiding influence in sanitary legislation, and it has constantly advocated a steadily rising standard of medical education.

Who derives the benefit from these efforts? It is not the medical profession, but the people, who gain. Disease is prevented, ways and means are thought out whereby accidents in industrial life are reduced in numbers, and a higher degree of skill is furnished for those who require professional care. If one will take the trouble to compare the training a medical student received forty years ago with what is given today, he will at once realize the immense strides forward which have been taken in the matter of raising the standard of medical education.

But there are some, yes, many, who wish to practice medicine, or some part of it, under some special name, but who are unwilling to pursue a full course of medical study. Some of these wish to practice a certain part of ophthalmology under the name of optometry; others wish the right to offer their services under the names of chiropractic and osteopathy, which are only phases of manipulation treatment; while others come along with Christian Science as the cure-all, though a travesty on religion and a fraud on science.

Reduce this to the final analysis. Allow optometry, and how can the right be refused to the man who wishes a short cut to the practice of dermatology? He goes somewhere and takes a few weeks' instruction on the diseases of the skin, and comes back a doctor of dermatology, a new type of D.D! So we might have a doctor for the liver, one for the stomach, and so on. Then, come down to chiropractic and osteopathy. They are only mechanical treatment. And this in turn is only a portion of therapeutics in general. Just think of how it would sound to graduate men after a course on therapeutics only! Much worse, indeed, to graduate men on only a portion of therapeutics. Christian Science is downright nihilism. No anatomy, no physiology, no hygiene, no pathology, no drugs; for these things retard the work of the Science healer! According to Mrs. Eddy these things cause disease. Here then the whole matter comes down to one of suggestion; for no one but a fool believes that God will listen to the prayers of a system founded on the ignorance and cupidity of Mrs. Eddy. Think of suggestion for a case of diphtheria or cancer.

Every medical association in the Province should at once become busy. They should take steps to inform the member of the Legislature of their constituency what the medical profession really wish. It is not class legislation. We do not wish to prevent optometrists, chiropractors, osteopaths, or Christian Science from practicing, but only to compel them to be properly educated. The name they select for themselves afterwards is a matter entirely of their own choosing. The duty is once more at the door of the medical profession to protect the people against a real and serious danger.

It is vastly easier to prevent bad legislation than to correct it, once on the statute. Every member of the medical profession can do his bit. He can do it where it will be most effective, namely, in his own locality. To the position that all who wish to practice medicine must first be thoroughly trained there can be no answer;

but never discount the influence of the lobby and the desire to find an easy way out of a difficulty, for it is the easier way to grant legislative privileges than to refuse them. The profession is now defending the people, and

In case of defence, 'tis well to deem
The enemy more might than he seem.

1917 (May): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** prints letter to officials at National School of Chiropractic from H.R.T. Foreman, D.C. of Saskatchewan (p. 13; bound volume p. 63):
Bx 851, No. Battleford, Sask., Can.
Mar. 21, 1917

Gentlemen:

Find enclosed some clippings, in reference to us Chiropractors in Western Canada. You will notice that we have received legal recognition for about twelve months, or until the next session, during which time the Commissioners that will be appointed, will investigate our work, education, etc. You will be very pleased to know that the grain growers of Western Canada (which is over thirty thousand strong), drew up a resolution at their convention to present to the government, demanding the legal recognition of Chiropractors in this province. We have certainly not gotten much, but we have gotten our feet on the first rung of the ladder, and we are going to fight until we reach our goal permanently; and I believe that with a "good strong push and a shove," as the saying goes, we will eventually get there all right.

My reason for writing and sending you these clippings is to let you know that we are all very much alive in this province. There are, I believe, between twenty and thirty of us here.

Hoping this little bit of recognition we have received will be of some satisfaction to my school.

What is the fee to join our Alumni?

Your for Chiropractic Success,

1917 (Sept 22): **FHN** [7(1-2); A.C. 23] notes:

- formation of "An Association of Schools and Colleges", named **International Association of Chiropractic Schools & Colleges (IACSC)**, comprised of: (p 1)
- Ernest G Duval DC, president **Canadian Chiropractic College**, Hamilton, Ontario
- NC Ross** DC, president, **Ross College of Chiropractic**, Inc., Fort Wayne IN
- BJ Palmer** DC, president, **PSC**
- FW Elliott** DC, registrar, **PSC**
- Willard Carver** LLB, DC, president, Carver Chiropractic College, Oklahoma City OK
- LW Ray** MD, DC, president, **St Louis Chiropractic College**, Inc., St Louis MO
- R Trumand Smith** DC, president, **Davenport School of Chiropractic**, Davenport IA
- WC Schulze** MD, DC, president and dean, **National School of Chiropractic**, Chicago
- AL Forster** MD, DC, secretary, **National School of Chiropractic**, Chicago
- WF Ruehlmann** DC, MC, president and dean, **Universal Chiropractic College**, Davenport IA
- George Otto** DC, secretary, **Universal Chiropractic College**, Davenport IA
- AC Foy** DC, president, **Kansas Chiropractic College**, Topeka KS
- Tom Morris**, Chairman
- "Constitution and By-Laws of the **IACSC**" (pp 1-2)

1918 (Feb): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** prints legal news from Saskatchewan (pp. 17-8; bound volume pp. 290-1):

CANADA

Chiropractic in Saskatchewan

We reproduce herewith extracts from a very interesting debate in the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan in regard to proposed amendments to the medical act in which wider public recognition of chiropractors was asked. The bill was given its second reading. We would like very much to give the entire account of the proceedings but lack of space forbids.

Mr. Langley, who was sponsor for the new act, in speaking of Chiropractic, said:

"The other purpose of the bill is perhaps more likely to create a division of opinion than the one I have already referred to. The bill proposed to give a wider public recognition to the fact that there are those who are capable of contributing very considerably to the good work of healing who are not members of the medical profession at all. This assembly, in 1913, by the passing of a bill relating to osteopaths practically recognized that principle and the bill I am now asking second reading for carries the principle further and contains the recognition of those who are practicing the art of healing under the name of chiropractors. If I was in a position where I would not be bound so closely as I am at the present time as speaking not only for myself but for my colleagues, I might be tempted to say some things which at present I shall leave unsaid. (Laughter.) It is a fact of which we are bound to take note that there is in a certain sense a spirit of protest moving people at the present day against the exclusiveness generally claimed by the medical profession.

"The spirit of protest is not confined to Saskatchewan or Canada. It is abroad in the United States and is in existence also in the mother country. In the month of August last a debate occurred in the imperial house of commons on this very subject. The subject matter of the debate was the right of a body of men known as manipulative surgeons. You Mr. Speaker, will understand the subject better in its technical relationship than myself or any other member of this assembly, you being the only representative of the medical profession in this house. But as I understand it what is meant by manipulative surgery is exercising the healing art by physical manipulation rather than by cutting or dissecting and all the rest of it. (Laughter.) In the course of the debate, Mr. Shea Watson (I think he is a 'sir' - they are nearly all 'sirs' over there), who is one of the recognized leading men in the medical profession of Great Britain, made the admission that a manipulative surgeon by the name of Barker, who had been practicing that form of healing for some thirty years, had done remarkably good work. I think the recognition of that by a leading man of the medical profession of the old country beyond all doubt establishes the fact that outside of the work ordinarily done by professional medical men there is opportunity for good work to be done in the way of healing many of the troubles from which men have suffered.

"This bill proposes to recognize these men and transfer also to the university the examinations that may be necessary to make absolutely sure that the public is being treated by men of standing and character and not by a set of humbugs. The provisions are set out in considerable detail in the bill and I very much doubt whether we can profitably spend time by debating the bill on the second reading unless the two principles are called in question by the members of the assembly. We shall more profitably debate the question in committee where each point will be raised in its proper order and the members will, of course, exercise that freedom which they secured when they received the sanction or the selection of the constituencies to come and sit as members of this house."

Dr. Mitchell was the only other speaker on the second reading. He opened his remarks by stating that he felt he would be permitted to leave the Speaker's chair to take part in the discussion of a matter which could not in any way be termed partisan. He thought the position should be outlined from the point of view of the medical men and added that he thought during the past few years the medical profession had been attacked unfairly. As a profession he

submitted the medical men were possibly the most humane people on the face of the earth. They worked day and night and got very little thanks. "Nearly one-third of the medical man's work is charity," continued the member for Weyburn. "All the legislation which has been enacted up to the present time has been in the interests of the public generally and not in the interests of the medical profession as many people think.

The Examination Question

"So far as this province is concerned," continued Dr. Mitchell, "the medical man got away from the examination question years ago. The medical men of Canada have been in an unfortunate position for years. We found when the South African war came along that our medical men had no standing in the imperial army at all. They asked to so have the laws amended here that the medical men could be recognized in Great Britain. We now have a Dominion registration and the British medical university recognizes us today. Our men who are registered in the Dominion medical council have a standing in Great Britain and our boys today in the trenches are in a different position to the boys who went to the South African war.

The Dominion Council.

"In the last few years our medical men have not licensed a man in this province, they have set no examinations at all. They ask men to go to the Dominion medical council, take the examinations and they are at once registered in this province. I think the medical men generally are agreed that they should go to the university but care should be taken that our medical men should continue to enjoy what they do today, the right of practicing outside of the Dominion. So far as the osteopaths and chiropractors are concerned I do not care how many of them are licensed as long as proper protection is given."

Second reading was given and the bill was referred to the committee on law amendments for consideration and report.

PHOTOGRAPH



Chiropractic education in Canada: the early decades (1985)

1918 (Mar 9): *Fountain Head News* A.C. 23 [7(26)] includes: -letter from Ernst DuVal DC (p. 6):

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 2, 1918

Dear B.J.:

I have before me copy of Bill recently passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature and I have no doubt you have one too, so will not attempt to make copy for you unless you notify me to that effect.

I find that it shuts out CHIROPRACTIC from there, both present and future as it seems to me from my present recollection,

that the boys have cut their noses as they did in North Carolina and many other places as well.

Tom Patterson having given me considerable inside information on the subject in a lengthy letter this A.M., has done all he could but failed because the boys expressed themselves that the schools should "take care of themselves." I would like to send you copy of what he says in full if you want it.

Now what I want from you, if you see fit to give it to me, is this:

Does the letters of Incorporation from the State of Iowa SPECIFICALLY GIVE YOUR SCHOOL THE RIGHT TO ISSUE DIPLOMAS? I ask this because the laws here are different than in the U.S.A.

Thanking you in advance, Yours as ever and in the same way,

E. DUVAL, D.C.

-letter from Ernst DuVal DC (p. 6):

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 5, 1918

Dear B.J.:

According to your request by "wire" of yesterday, I hasten to send you the only copy of the Saskatchewan Bill, recently passed, and now in force, with pencil marks of my own, calling your attention to special features. Also Patterson's letter containing his remarks on same.

You will notice that I lay emphasis on the fact that practitioners will only be admitted to practice upon producing a diploma issued by schools that are chartered **and are empowered to issue such diplomas**. Though I have not yet received your reply, it will surprise me much if your charter gives you that right as it is not customary - at least in Canada - to grant the right to confer degrees; that was one of the main reasons advanced by Ontario in refusing me charter. That makes me sure that at least two Sask. Boys are cut out as they are from my school. How many of the others can qualify, I certainly don't know but have my doubts about the great majority.

Tell me if you can how long will it be before every disease in Saskatchewan will be CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS?

I warned them of that but the boys did not even reply to my letter and evidently laughed at me. As far as I know there were only Patterson and his wife who fought, the others were willing to give in to anything provided they got "A LICENSE" and to hell with the rest. "I PAID FOR MY EDUCATION."

That is rough B.J., but that is the way I feel and it feels good to have someone like you to tell it to.

Poor Tom is pleased at the M.D.s keeping away, and we should also rejoice in his innocence as he did not see that after the M.D.s set the trap they kept away from it so that the suckers would fall in; and they did. It would be laughable B.J., if it was not so sad.

On a subsequent letter Tom wants me to suggest amendments to that Bill. The only amendment to it is its complete repeal, and the best way to accomplish that would be to accept no license and practice in defiance of the law, be arrested and let the people fight for them. But how many are there who are game enough? I know only ONE WOMAN who can do it there, and about two men.

I will be pleased to receive your comments.

E. DUVAL, D.C.

- "Chiropractors Directory" (p. 10) includes practitioners in:

Sault Ste Marie

J.M. Chambers, Queen & Broch Sts

Stephen Kinney, 115 Gore St.

Toronto:

E.J. Chattoe, 316 Brunswick Ave

C.C. Clemmer, 15 Howland Ave

Dora H. Fleming, 470 Roncesvalles AVE

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

DR. DUVAL TAKES PEN IN HAND

Editor Herald-

On the front page of the Saturday issue of the *Herald*, under the caption of "Still Prevails," a report is published of the present epidemic of measles, which is, to say the least, not very gratifying. It is announced that the number of cases is increasing steadily - 13 more cases than the week before, with a total of 179 cases recorded altogether, with, doubtless, quite a number of unrecorded cases, swelling the number to perhaps 200 or more.

However deplorable this state of health in Hamilton is, it is not quite as lamentable as the seeming apathy with which our city health department is apparently obsessed, viz., that is affecting all parts of the city. This, when coupled with the other statement attributed to the M.H.O. that "the warm weather will probably end the epidemic," is comforting indeed to the tax-payer of the city who pays for the maintenance of that institution, especially when it comes "right off the bat" from headquarters of the health department.

Now, Mr. Editor, for the edification of the people of the city kindly answer the following: (1) What is the health department paid for? (2) Who does the paying, directly or indirectly? (3) When the estimates of the are made by the board of control, how much is allotted for the promotion of the advent of "warm weather" to stop an epidemic of measles or any other? (5) Is it not time that the city council should ask the board of health to show results for the money expended, just as the "mighty (?) hunter" was asked to show "his coonskins?" (6) Tell us why disease is on the increase everywhere in spite of the money expended for boards of health, sanatoria, hospitals, lunatic asylums and homes for incurables, despite the vaunted energy, education, talent and omniscience of the political medicos who have cornered the "tree of knowledge," root and branch, and are monopolizing it all for the "good" (?) of the people.

These few will suffice for the present, but many more could be asked, and will be forthcoming on request; but another very pertinent one may be asked: Why it is that our civic government submits to have the wool pulled over its eyes in such a manner when it is supposed to represent the intelligence of the city?

In the even of your not being conversant with the situation and decline to answer, kindly use your influence and request our M.H.O. to answer for you. He should know; and if he refuses (which he likely will), I will offer to do so, on request, through the columns of the *Herald*, in the council chamber, or privately if it is feared that the truth will hurt some one. It can be said in advance that the gist of my answer will be based on the self-evident fact that our city fathers, men of ability and intelligence in many spheres of activity, and whom I respect as representatives of the people, are not conversant with the conditions that are being brought about by the "invisible government" which is practically controlling this continent, if not the civilized world.

It is quite possible that this epistle will be qualified by some as sarcastic and ridiculous, neither of which I will deny; but remember that ridicule and sarcasm are admitted in logic to be perfectly legitimate arguments when others fail, and both have been used here because the occasion demands them. They bring the issues before the people more forcibly than fine rhetoric and polished sentences would; and it seems that some such forcible argument is necessary at the present time to awaken the people generally, and the Council in particular, from the lethargy in which they seem to rest.

I dare say that the answers you will give the above would be of considerable interest to Controller McBride, of Toronto, who would doubtless appreciate this data to assist him in his crusade against the alleged abuses of his local Board of Health, since he is trying to curtail its emoluments.

1918 (July 13): *Fountain Head News* A.C. 23 [7(44)] includes:

-letter to the editor of the *Herald* from Ernst DuVal DC (p. 8):

Hamilton, Ont., May 13, 1918

If I may be permitted I would like to say that our Governments, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, should have one or more members who are conversant with this situation so as to warn from and ward off the machinations of this nefarious "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" which is seriously threatening democracy. Our Board of Control would possibly have had one this year had it not been for the determination of "the powers that be" that there should be no election in Hamilton this year, which might still have been effected if a technicality had not disqualified the writer from entering the lists, but there are other years coming when this difficulty will be overcome. Then rest assured that the health department WILL HAVE TO SHOW "COON SKINS" or give a reason why.

At a recent meeting of the board of control, when a medical officer was pressing a request to provide more accommodation for venereal diseases, which was ultimately granted, Mayor Booker asked the doctor a very pertinent question which was not answered then, nor since, nor likely to ever be answered, viz., "Why don't you find the cause of these diseases and remove that?" He intimated, I dare say, that if this were done in venereal and all other disease, the appanage of the health department would be much simplified and less costly than the present paraphernalia incumbent upon the caring for the victims who are coming in more rapidly than can be accommodated or cured.

It is an admitted fact in military science that a wounded soldier is more costly to the country than if he had not been wounded at all, or even killed outright, on account of the care and service which becomes his due, but is nevertheless, costly.

Now, if the cause of disease, any disease, was really discovered and adequate means provided to combat that cause instead of fiddling with the effects after the cause has done the damage and still continues to produce victims (wounded) to be cared for, it would solve the problem definitely. That is probably what Mayor Booker had in his mind. But had he been conversant with the real issue he would have known that such a procedure was not politic. What would become of the hospitals, sans, homes, the precious boards of health, with the numberless minions, and the dear doctors who serve them? Why, these good people would have to harden their hands by doing some other useful labor and their occupations, like that of Othello, would be gone. Let us weep. To remove the cause would stop disease; but is it desirable? To the people generally, yes, very much indeed, but to a certain class of self-confirmed altruists, not on your life. But the people? Oh, the "people be _____."

I am not a prophet, and I don't think it needs one to foretell a probable new phase of medical treatment for measles, because "coming events cast their shadows before," and in view of the fact of there being a large numbers of epidemics of measles cropping up everywhere, even among soldiers, we need not be surprised if it is announced in this press under heavy headlines, perhaps in colored ink, that Frank, Dennis & Co., have discovered a new serum which will cure or immunize people from measles if administered before they "catch" the disease, to be shot, at so much per shot, into our children when they are well (they are not likely to be after), and into our unfortunate soldiers as well, who are now pretty nearly "shot" to pieces already with three or four kinds of serum.

Notwithstanding the medical abuse our soldiers are subjected to, the majority of them survive and are putting up a fine scrap; but a considerable percentage are ruined or die of such treatment all as victims of science (?), and the people pay the shot. If the war is protracted and this serumization continues, it is just possible that in the future it will be just as well to send a few hundred thousand sieves to oppose the enemy, as our boys are likely to be just as full of holes.

Will the new anti-measles serum be much of an improvement on its predecessors, such as the anti-typhoid serum, which cannot be said to prevent typhoid, but acts as an alternative, i.e., changes the

disease into another, para-typhoid, a distinction without a difference. The new ones probably will change measles into "german measles." Now, whether the Germanizing of the disease will be much of an improvement by adding "Kultur" to the Canadian brand of measles remains to be seen, though I doubt it; it would be a measly thing to do, anyhow. In the meantime let us pray for "warmer weather."

E. DUVAL, D.C., President
Canadian Chiropractic College
Hamilton

1918 (Aug 31): *Fountain Head News* A.C. 23 [7(51)] includes:
-"THE CANADIAN MEDICAL COMMISSION" (p. 2) discusses report of the Medical Commissioner, Mr. Justice Hodgkins, in the June issue of *The Canadian Lancet*

1918 (Sept 7): *Fountain Head News* A.C. 23 [7(52)] includes:
-"CANADIAN CHIROPRACTORS" (p. 6):

To the CHIROPRACTORS of Ontario:-

The report of Justice Hodgkins of the medical commission is printed in book form by the Ontario Government, and if his report is approved of by the next sitting of the Legislature, the CHIROPRACTORS of Ontario will have to go out of business. The CHIROPRACTORS Legislative Committee, who have charge of the work of getting things into shape for the coming session are working hard, but to date they are not receiving the support they should do, from the CHIROPRACTORS of Ontario. Some CHIROPRACTORS are sleeping peacefully and say, I should worry, I will save my money and let the other fellow spend his. He cannot get anything unless I get it. Others say they cannot put us out of business, and others have another excuse, but while this is all going on, the medical men are working hard to defeat us, and some morning the CHIROPRACTOR slacker will wake up to find a notice to quit, and then the howl you will hear will surpass the noise of the guns at the front, when it is too late. It is up to every CHIROPRACTOR to put his shoulder to the wheel, get in the front line trenches, fix bayonets charge the enemy, and put him out of business before he puts us out. Send in your \$5.00 to the committee, and in return receive instructions what to do. Every one can do something. The CHIROPRACTOR who leaves the work and finances to a few, will not be thought much of after the battle is won or lost, and I appeal to one and all to get busy, and remit to the Treasurer, D.B. McLEAN, D.C., 3 College Street, Toronto, Canada, and by so doing, you will show that you are proud to stand for CHIROPRACTIC.

1918: *Report and Supporting Statements on Medical Education in Ontario, 1917* is published in Toronto (Report, 1918); includes (pp. 124-31):

...There is one school of chiropractic in Ontario, situated in Hamilton...

The institution is carried on in rented quarters, being half the ground floor at the old public library building in Hamilton, the rental being \$50 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 in spected in December, 1915. Students pay \$250 for the course. Application for incorporation was made in April, 1914, but refused by the Provincial Secretary. The course is twelve months, either continuously or two years of six months each, with no entrance examination or standard. Anatomy is treated as a literary course, and is chiefly devoted to the bony portion of man which comes into direct relation with the passage of important nerves. The staff consists of Ernst DuVal, his wife and son, and Dr. Patterson, a practicing chiropractor, is an honorary member. Three and a half hours in the morning are devoted to lectures, recitations and quiz

work, and one and a half hours to clinical instruction on patients who pay \$1 per month.

One of the difficulties in dealing with chiropractic is its exclusive and unusual quality. In the address made before me by Dr. E. DuVal, who conducts the **Canadian Chiropractic College** in Hamilton, he says:

"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 principle upon which it is based.

"It is essentially natural and self-sufficient in its own sphere.

"Chiropractic does not claim to treat, cure or heal anything or anybody of ailments or diseases.

"The chiropractor does not concern himself with...the consideration of effects: the all-important thing for him is to locate and remove the cause, regardless of the effect."

...Dr. DuVal adds:

"Fake chiropractors have been produced in large numbers by bogus schools, which for a mere song and in a few weeks' time, even by correspondence, succeed in exploiting the public at the expense and to the detriment of the nobles science ever presented to the world. And owing to this, and in self-defence, genuine schools have been compelled to maintain a minimum course at a minimum cost to sustain themselves in the field of action and to protect the science.

"Moreover, we place some of the blame on the authorities of both the United States and Canada, who, through the instigations of the older professions, which hold a monopoly of administering to the sick, did not investigate the science of chiropractic sooner and afford it the proper protection to keep it pure and unadulterated, and defend it at least against its intrinsic enemies, the grafters."

As to the curriculum of this college, Dr. DuVal says:

"The curriculum of the **Canadian Chiropractic College** consists of a reliable course in anatomy, sufficiently extensive to enable tis graduates to compare favourably with the practitioners of other professions, except those engaged in the actual teaching of this science; a substantial knowledge of practical and established physiology, refraining from entering into the unknown and speculative, which forms the greatest portion of the books; a practical knowledge of symptomatology and diagnosis; rudiments of obstetrics; elementary embryology; the science of chiropractic; the philosophy of chiropractic; the art of chiropractic, which consists of analysis, palpation, adjusting and nerve-tracing, studies that are characteristic of chiropractic, differing from all else of the name; a course of two daily lectures and other incidental lectures on chiropractic philosophy, and kindred subjects, philosophy being interpreted in both its literal and modern acceptation; the first being hte 'love of truth and wisdom' and the second 'a course of reasoning and argumentation' based upon facts relating to the science of chiropractic and natural law."

As to diagnosis, the following explanation is given:

"Chiropractors have no early 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 of symptoms and diagnosis for the purpose of differentiating between contagious and non-contagious 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."

1918: according to Biggs (1985):

Immediately following the release of the [Hodgins] report, the "straight" chiropractors began to organize. In 1918 they held a meeting at which chiropractors from across Ontario were present, and Dr. Ernst DuVal was elected as chairman of the Chiropractic Legislative Association of Ontario. The Association began an intense lobbying campaign of the members and members of Parliament, and the public education in order to fight against restrictive legislation. In addition, the Ontario Chiropractic Board of Examiners was established by the "mixers." The Board acted as a regulatory agency and published lists of chiropractors who met its requirements (although it did not have any power to enforce its standards).

1919: **Walter T. Sturdy** DC graduates from **PSC** (Rehm, 1980, pp. 303-4)

1919 (Mar 15): **FHN**[A.C. 24] [8(27)]: includes:

-letter to Mabel Palmer DC from Ernst DuVal DC, president of **CCC** (p. 2):

My Dear Teacher:- Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 1, 1918

You will never know how pleased I am at receiving your complimentary copy of the splendid work with which you have graced CHIROPRACTIC, until you mentally change position with me to full appreciate my full sense of gratitude which cannot be expressed in words.

There is no question whatever that your "CHIROPRACTIC Anatomy" is not only filling the "Long Felt WANT" of antiquity, but it is supplying a great need that could not be accomplished but by you, and on behalf of the portion of CHIROPRACTIC that I have the honor to represent, I thank you.

Your work has become the official text-book of the Canadian CHIROPRACTIC College, but in adopting it and receiving our sanction and fullest recommendation it becomes imperative to place it in competition with the larger and more complete "Gray's Anatomy," to do full justice to our students; so, we must, on that account, recommend your book as our text-book from which our future lessons shall be built, but not to the exclusion of the other books if the student shall so elect.

The vivid, instructive and interesting manner with which you laid the foundation upon which I have built my educational method is so ever-present that even my students see it reflected in your book. Permit me to reserve beter eulogy of your noble efforts until such time that I will have the pleasure of a personal interview, so I remain, in kind remembrance,...

-letter to Mabel Palmer DC from J.H. Tanner DC and Anna Tanner DC (p. 6):

Dear Mrs. Palmer:- Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 14, 1918

Received your book on Anatomy and we have enjoyed it very much already. It is great and I am sure you may well be proud of your first edition. We are.

We hope it meets the approval of many more schools and that it may be used more than you ever dare anticipate as text book.

Thanking you for making it possible for us to have such a Chiropractic anatomy and with love and best wishes, as ever yours,....

1919 (April 11): according to Biggs (1985):

The allopaths also continued to lobby the government and there were several conferences between the Legislative Committee of the CPSO, on the one hand, and "certain members of the Government on the other, to consider the drafting of the Medical Act, based on Hodgins report. On April 11, 1919, Sr. William Hearst introduced an amendment to the Medical Act; but, much to the dismay of the allopaths, it dealt only with the constitution of the Medical Council,

"and did not attempt to interfere with the present conditions so far as irregulars were concerned." Since the amendment was not satisfactory to the allopaths, Hearst withdrew the bill without any explanation to the legislature.

1919 (Sept 27): **FHN**[A.C. 25] [9(2)]: includes:

-exchange of letters between Ernst DuVal DC of CCC and BJ, and between DuVal and O.G. Clark DC of Nebraska (pp. 1-6):
Dear Doctor [Palmer]: Hamilton, Ontario, July 1st, 1919

Thinking that you and the Field at large would be interested, I send you copies of letters which are a brief discussion of the present Nebraska situation legislatively, especially as to its "Swelled-Head" "High Standard," if you care to give it space in the F.H.N.

Should you wish to do so, I must first request that it be published just AS it is, in order to give justice to Dr. Clark and forestall the possible charge of discrimination.

Should you not think that it will suit your columns, kindly return me the MSS., especially Dr. Clark's original letters, as they are part of my files and I prize them, coming from an old schoolmate.

As it is quite likely that Dr. Clark will send a rejoinder which may mean another letter from me, I will send you that too unless he objects to that; in that event I will have to respect his wishes.

Hoping that the business of your Lyceum is progressing favorably and that this year will be the "Best Ever," I remain, As ever,...

P.S.- Tell me if I have been premature in assuming that you might spare time at the Lyceum for the discussion of the Nebraska situation on the lines that I have pursued. If I have been guilty, please accept my apology.

DR. CLARK'S FIRST LETTER TO DR. DUVAL

Dr. E. DuVal. Columbus, Nebraska, May 15, 1919
Dear Doctor:

I just received twenty-five of your "Germs" from the P.S.C. and I want to tell you it is the most convincing article I ever read, that germs are not the cause of disease. If you publish this article I would like to get some direct from you. I do not know if you remember me or not, but we were in the same class at the P.S.C. and I remember you very distinctly, as you were so thorough and positive in all your work in school. I have often thought of you since I have been in the field. I am still in the same place, in the same office I first opened up, soon after graduating from the P.S.C. eight years ago. I am the pioneer in this part.

I have seen the science grow from its first acquaintance in this part to now a largely recognized science. Our science has had much more prestige since we became legally recognized. We have had easy sailing with but one exception, and that is that some of the **undergrade** Chiro's have given us more trouble than all the medical science by violating our state regulations, and the most peculiar part of it is that B.J. assists those who give us trouble, but he is only heaping coal on the fire. We had a little round with the **undergrades** this session of the legislature. They made a desperate effort to lower our state regulations, which made it very humiliating to those who believe in the standard kept up, rather than lowering it. However, they accomplished nothing. The bad dope you get in the F.H.N. of Nebraska in our opinion is good dope misinterpreted.

If you publish the booklet on germs give me your prices. Here is wishing you success.

With best regards, I am, Chiropractically,

O.G. Clark

DR. DUVAL' FIRST REPLY TO DR. CLARK

Hamilton, Ontario, May 18, 1919
Dr. O.G. Clark, Columbus, Nebraska, USA
My Dear Old Schoolmate:

To say that your letter was a pleasant surprise to me, would be putting it mild, as it was more like a ray of sunshine after a storm, refreshing indeed.

I note with appreciation what you say of the little book on "Germs." That you found it convincing is no surprise, as that is exactly what it was written for. To convince the editor of the *Hamilton Herald*, Mr. Lewis, who in conversation with me, when I was trying to get him to take up the Chiropractic issue in our favor, said, "You Chiropractors are all right if you were not so extravagant"; to which I asked him to give me an instance, and he replied: "You fellows deny that 'germs cause the disease,' when I know full well that doctors in putting germs into a person produce any disease."

The subject being too large to be dealt with in a brief verbal answer, I asked him if he would read a short treatise that I would write on the subject. He said, "Yes, and if I think it good enough I will publish it." I wrote the book and he published it, taking a full page of the paper, just at the time of the great medical convention held here last year, and every doctor then in the city saw it, but not one of them offered a single word of comment; which was not what he expected, because, though it shook his belief in germs, he thought that such a great doctors as Dr. **Charles Mayo**, who was here at the time, would make mince-meat of my argument and make me appear ridiculous.

But nothing of the kind occurred; instead, I have good reason to believe, the "Herald" was interviewed by the leading doctors of the city, who placed the screws on the management and muzzled me after that, as I had all the difficulties in the world to get anything published in that paper. This was the best compliment they could pay me, as it was as much to say that my article was unanswerable, a thing which no one has undertaken as yet.

I am taking the liberty to send you the criticisms I made of **Mr. Justice Hodgins, the Ontario Medical Commissioner**, report on Medical Education. You may look it over if you have the time to spare, and if you wish to retain it for future reference, send me two bits (as our supply is limited), otherwise return it to me.

That also appears to be unanswerable, as I have not had one single word of adverse comment since it was published, though it was filed with the government and sent to the commissioner and the press.

You wonder if I remember you? Well, I do not think I could ever forget the Sunday afternoon we had discussing "Innate Intelligence," in the park, near the duck-pond, and the good time we had while doing it.

By the way, what became of Peterson? I never heard from him since, only indirectly, and that he was taking a medical course. If so, I dare say that now he is as full of "Germs" as a yellow dog is full of fleas. I would like very much to meet him and you again and compare notes, as there were not very many at the school at the time worth while to discuss with on the subject that interested such as us three.

Now, my dear O.G., I am going to take advantage of the opportunity you give me to take another "fall" out of you in your letter, in so far as what you call "undergraduates" and your legal status in Nebraska, because I think that you, Nebraska Chiropractors, have much more "bull" than genuine interest in the great science of Chiropractic.

Bear in mind that I have no personal interest in your differences and that what I say is purely in the interest of Chiropractic and out of a fellow-feeling of love for EVERY Chiropractor. And also that I do not coincide with B.J. because he is B.J., and that neither do I always agree with him; to the contrary, as he knows well, and you will soon know it, too, but I must tell you that I approve of the main thing he is trying to do in your state legislatively.

At first I proposed to write you elaborately on this subject, but on second thought I resolved to simply ask you a few questions and ask you a few to ask yourself, the answer to which will accomplish my purpose, viz.: to make you appreciate the position you are in as an "Honest-to-God Chiropractor," a Democrat or a make-believe Autocrat.

Will you tell me what you mean by an "Undergraduate"?

Is it one that has not had a 12 months', or is it one who has not had a 27 months' course?

If it is one who has not had all that your medical law requires, tell me how many now practicing in Nebraska have that full course and who are they?

Would it not be proper before one can cry "undergrad" to first ask himself if he is not an undergrad himself by having had only 12 months himself and is now posing as a pseudo-thoroughbred?

And if he is so desirous to "keep up the standard" of the state, why does he not go to school again and put up the time to enable him to QUALIFY?

Do you think one having as much intelligence as you have would want to put 27 months at school just simply for the privilege (?) of practicing in Nebraska, when he can practice in the next state with a better 12 months' course than you had 8 years ago, whose examinations you could not pass, and would be in a better position in calling you an undergraduate?

Are you not killing Chiropractic in Nebraska by closing it against fresh blood? And when there are only a few of you left, will you not be only tombstones to a dead Chiropractic?

How did it come that you were not asked to show a 27 months' course and that you stand as standard?

Was it not the "Exemption Clause" which was the price for which you consented to barter away Chiropractic's birthright by knuckling down to the medicos who offered you this "mess of pottage," for which you fell like so many "easy marks"?

If so, why did you not fight to have this exemption clause elastic enough to cover the future Chiropractor as well as "bury the dead" of the past; because if you keep that up YOU ARE DEAD ONES?

Now, my dear O.G., I could ask a hundred similar questions but space forbids, and if it is my privilege to speak to the Nebraska boys in the future, I will tell you some things you seem not to have learned when you took your standard courses.

The boys here in Ontario are anxious to have a law, or rather a license to be had on an exemption clause if the requirements for the future are higher than what they have had; and will, very likely, like Nebraska, be very willing to close the province provided they are exempted; but this will never take place while I am living if the future requirements are more than 18 months. Because I know what that would mean. It would mean that in a few years the present Chiropractors would either be dead or gone somewhere else and the medicos will have it all their own way again. Because no Canadian is such a Damphoole as to pay for three courses simply to practice in Ontario when there is the whole of China left open, where I am sure they have more sense than to shut out such a good thing as Chiropractic. It takes Chiropractors themselves to do tricks like that.

I have no apologies to offer for this letter, because I give you credit for more brains than to take offense at the expression of what I know is the truth and is for the best of all purposes, CHIROPRACTIC.

With my best regards to Dr. Mabelle and any who may inquire of, Yours very truly,

P.S.- Dr. Becky, my wife, wishes to be remembered, as she remembers you both very well, and would not let me close this letter without saying so.

-DR. CLARK'S SECOND LETTER TO DR. DUVAL" (pp. 2-3)

-DR. DUVAL'S SECOND REPLY TO DR. CLARK" (pp. 3-6)

1919: John S. **Clubine** DC graduates from the **Canadian Chiropractic College** in Hamilton (Lee, 1981b; Rehm, 1980, p. 302)

1920: according to Lee (1981b) **John S. Clubine** DC and Cudmore founded the Toronto College of Chiropractic in 1920; lasted until 1926, Clubine was president

1920: according to Rehm (1980, p. 302) **John S. Clubine** DC practiced in Toronto for 25 years (1920-1945):
...In 1920, he, with Dr. J.A. Cudmore, founded the **Toronto Chiropractic College**, and served as its president until 1926...

1920 (Jan 31): **FHN**[A.C. 25] [9(19-20)] includes:

-"B.C. BROWSE IN DAVENPORT" (p. 10):

Hon. B.C. Browse of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, a member of the Canadian parliament, is in Davenport today.

He came here to enroll his ward, Miss Clara McMillan of Charlottetown, in the freshman class of The **Palmer School of Chiropractic**. While here he discussed the question of Chiropractic legislation in Canada with Dr. B.J. **Palmer**, stating that it was a hot issue in Ottawa at the present time. He will leave for his home this evening.

The enrollment at The Palmer School of Chiropractic for the new term reached 175 by noon today. - (*The Daily Times*, December 31, 1919)

1920 (Feb 7): **FHN**[A.C. 25] [9(21)] includes:

-"MORE INSURANCE NEWS" (p. 2):

Kitchener, Ontario, December 29, 1919

B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., Davenport, Iowa

Dear B.J.:

Here is some more insurance news. The incident took place in our office a few weeks ago, when two agents representing The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., called on me to insure in their company.

I finally agreed to take out a policy for \$5,000, which was to cost me \$62.50 per annum. Everything was settled and I gave my check to cover amount of premium. They were gone but a few minutes when they returned full of apologies and stating that they had made a great mistake. On looking up the word chiropractor they found that we were listed in the Ordinary class, which would cost me \$80.00 for the same amount of insurance. They had taken it for granted that we would come under the preferred class with the M.D.'s., Osteopaths, etc.

Of course I went up in the air, and lit right into them. I told them that we did not wish to be in the same class with the M.D.'s, but if they were in the preferred class we should come under the select or Extra Preferred. I also told them that if the company would advise their policy holders to consult chiropractors in case of sickness or accident, that they would save themselves thousands of dollars in sick benefits.

They finally left quite convinced that I knew what I was talking about and said they would take the matter up with the head office.

The result is that I received a phone message the other day stating that the chiropractors hereafter should be listed with the Extra Preferred in the above mentioned company.

It sometimes pays to let go at these fellows. They must learn that chiropractors are in a class by themselves.

Yours truly for Chiropractic,

Frank L. Cole, D.C.

P.S.- Upon further investigation I find that the Extra Preferred means that we still have \$5.00 higher premium to pay than the M.D. Can you tell me why? F.L. Cole, D.C.

1920 (Mar 13): **FHN**[A.C. 25] [9(26)] includes:

-"ALBERTA FARMERS DECRY MONOPOLY OF THE DOCTORS" (p. 8):

Favor the Recognition of the Chiropractic Profession
 Calgary, January 23. - By Canadian Press - That the medical profession as at present governed holds too great a monopoly and that the Chiropractic profession should be more favorably recognized was the opinion of the United Farmers of Alberta in session here today. The convention went on record in support of a law to legalize the Chiropractic practitioner and to establish a board of examiners to pass on the qualifications for entrance into the profession.

The placing of doctors in all rural districts was strongly urged by the delegate. A vigorous kick against any further increase in medical or legal fees was also registered.

A resolution on minimum salaries for teachers was tabled for want of information.

Better housing for agricultural students was favored.

1920 (July 3): *FHN* [A.C. 25] [9(42)] includes:

- "FACULTY PICTURE APPRECIATIONS" (p. 4):

Georgetown, Ont., Canada, May 28, 1920

Dear B.J.:

Just received the 1920 Faculty Picture. Thank you very much for your kind consideration of us in the field.

It will be framed in a few days and then I will be able to point to it with pride and say, "That is my Alma Mater, of which I have spoken so often." Has it grown? Wow! I was the 238 in 1911. Now over 1800. Gee, but it makes a fellow lonesome to think about it. That is why I am coming to the Lyceum this year. I will have the long green then for above picture. It surely is good, the grounds and buildings together with printing. All speak very strongly. It would not be complete if any were left out.

Chiropractically yours,

A.M. Nielsen

- "FACULTY PICTURE APPRECIATIONS" (p. 4):

Winnipeg, Canada, May 26, 1920

Dear Dr. Palmer:

Thank you very much for the group picture of Our Faculty just received. Am afraid I should feel very strang and a little lonely amidst all the changes that have taken place in three years at the school. However, I rejoice in the bigness of the institution and am proud to be a graduate of THE PSC.

Sincerely,

M. Belle Fleming, D.C.

1920 (Sept 25): *Fountain Head News* [A.C. 25] [10(2)] includes:

- letter to BJ from **Walter Sturdy** DC (p. 12):

311-312 Dominion Bldg.,
 207 Hastings St., W. Vancouver, B.C.

Dear BJ:

I notice you are to lecture in Seattle, October 10th. Kindly let me know if it would be possible to get you to lecture in this city at the same time and how much expense there would be in connection with same. Please answer at your earliest convenience with full particulars.

Yours Chiropractically,

Walter Sturdy, D.C.

- BJ replies (p. 12):

We answered by wire as follows:

Walter Sturdy, D.C., 311-12 Dominion Bldg., 207 Hastings St., W. Vancouver, B.C., Canada: Could lecture Vancouver. Must be done before October 10th. Open Seattle then. Dated ahead from Seattle right thru coming back. Take up matter immediately, advising promptly. Price two hundred. I pay all expenses. -B.J. Palmer

27); 10(11): 1-2) discusses Norvall's visit to **NSC** for coursework:

Dear B.J. Palmer:

I have enjoyed this tour of Canada's four great Eastern cities: Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. I find that chiropractors are doing well. Dr. Galbraith adjusted me, and showed me many courtesies. He says that Canada wants more chiropractors.

I enjoyed some of my course at the **National** in Chicago.

The material presented by Dr. **Forster** was about what one might expect from him. I he weren't an M.D. he couldn't get by with his stuff, as it is he doesn't get by with any one who knows Chiropractic at all. I had to see him deliver his art instruction, or I would never on earth have believed that any one taught students to adjust in such a manner. Sometime I will have more time and will then explain what he teachers; it is absurd beyond belief. His lectures were not Chiropractic, they were medical and electrical. When asked what was best to do in a case of Infantile Paralysis, he replied, "Use the vibrator."

I scowled and shook my head. He then said, "Oh, of course I'd adjust also." Several times I couldn't help but protest, and I was always balled out by teachers and most students. Because I had been studying at THE PSC I was heartily suspicioned. The **National School** is not a Chiropractic school; its methods are primarily - osteopathic, electric and medical. Students pull, stretch, concuss, massage, and adjust (sometimes a dozen vertebrae). It requires more than a quarter of an hour to give a "treatment."

I do, however, believe that the opportunity to visit hospitals and witness post mortems is of value to **National** students of anatomy.

I had few exceptions to take in Dr. **Schulze's** lectures. He teaches chiropractic. He is kindly and painstaking, and seems to be very much liked by the entire student body. I never heard him advocate the use of adjuncts. I doubt if he knows the sort of stuff that **Forster** advances.

Concerning the matter about which I spoke to you in Chicago, I found later that it was the work of old alumni - who celebrated their home-coming by converting the dormitory into a rough-house for two nights.

Dr. **Schulze** got their names and soundly lectured them. They should have had their diplomas revoked. The supervisor in the dormitory is not strict enough; it must be tightened if they are to succeed. I wrote them a very formal protest, and told them what my experience there had been.

Forster was indifferent, but Dr. **Schulze** and others took the right attitude. They will grow as they have experience in dormitories. It is a difficult problem in all public institutions.

I shall visit our Eastern Chiropractic institutions. I hope I'll find them teaching Chiropractic.

I am sending Miss Jessie Willyard, 121 Slater St., Ontario to THE PSC. Very truly yours,...

1920-1921: according to Biggs (1985):

Having failed to have the Medical Act amended, in 1920-21 the allopaths adopted a new strategy to secure an amendment to the Public Health Act. Under the proposed amendment, a physician would have been required to report to the coroner all cases of death where the deceased had been attended by an unlicensed practitioner ten days previous to death. In addition, J.W.S. McCullough, Chief Medical Officer of Health, issued an edict to the local boards of health ordering them to quarantine as "Contacts" any chiropractor who attended a case of "communicable disease."...no bill was actually presented to the legislature.

PHOTOGRAPH

1920 (Sept 25): letter from Carrie L. Norvall writes from Ottawa, Canada to BJ Palmer (reprinted in *FHN* 1920 [A.C. 26] (Nov



Canadian Chiropractic College (probably in Toronto, Ontario); from Biggs (1985)

1921 (Feb 12): **FHN**[A.C. 26] [10(22)] includes:
 -"CHIROPRACTORS CHALLENGE WITH CARDS ON TABLE"
 (p. 2):

Eager for Most Rigid and Thorough Examination - Showdown is Asked for - Demand Not Only Medical Trump Cards, but All Jokers

The challenge of the Ontario Medical Association to osteopaths, chiropractors and all others who treat the ills of humanity, to put their cards on the table has been taken up by the Chiropractic Legislation Committee.

E. DuVal, D.C., Chairman of the committee and President of the **Canadian Chiropractic College**, Toronto, made the announcement yesterday afternoon to *The Globe*, in his office at the college, Dovercourt road. He welcomed, he said, the suggestion of the medicos placing the burden of untangling the medical skein upon the shoulders of the members of the Legislature.

"At a meeting of the Legislation Committee this week," he said, "it was decided to accept the challenge of the Ontario Medical Association to the fullest extent. The Chiropractic cards have already been placed before the Government, and the Commissioner, Mr. Justice F.E. Hodgins, who made the eulogistic remark in his report that the Chiropractic evidence had all been corroborated by subsequent written and verbal evidence collected by him.

"Regarding the coming 'showdown,' chiropractors are prepared to produce all their cards - and any others that may be requested subsequently. But the chiropractors will insist that no only the medical trump cards be exposed, but all the jokers, too, as well as any they may have up their sleeves."

Chairman DuVal explained that he meant by "cards up the sleeves" letters like on e he produced, written by a medical man in western Ontario to members of the profession last September. This letter was shown to *The Globe*.

Concluding, Chairman DuVal said that when a body of men and women court the most rigid and thorough investigation of their method, it is at least good presumptive evidence that they do not fear the results. "Chiropractic has always been, and still is, most anxious, and even solicitous, to be thoroughly but honestly investigated."

Chairman DuVal is the author of a pamphlet, "The Chiropractic Criticism of Mr. Justice Hodgins' report on Medical Education in Ontario." - (*The Globe*, Toronto, Can., December 18, 1920.)

1921 (Apr 2): **FHN**[A.C. 26] [10(28-29)] includes:
 -"ALBERTA LEGISLATION" (p. 14):

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 11, 1921

Dr. B.J. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa
 Dear Doctor:

Enclosed is a copy of letter just sent to mr. Turgeon, who is handling the Chiropractic proposition before the Legislature in Alberta.

This letter speaks for itself and I would like you to assist on similar lines if you see fit by publishing this in the FHN, that reaches every chiropractor in Alberta.

If you can see fit to help in any other way, I think you should do it, as the situation is threatening.

1921 (Apr 16): **FHN**[A.C. 26] [10(31)] includes:

-letter to BJ from George A. Blackwell, D.C. (p. 3):

Regina, Sask., January 11th, 1921

Dear BJ:

Your call for help for the California boys who are in jail and fighting for Chiropractic, received today. In response to your request I am enclosing my check for \$15.00, the amount asked for. Yours very truly,...

-letter to BJ from D.R. McLean, D.C. (p. 3):

Toronto, Canada, Jan. 14, 1921

Dr. B.J. Palmer: Enclosed you will find check for \$10.00 to help the boys along in California.

-letter to BJ from Lida J. Trevelthick (p. 4):

Melfort, Sask., Jan. 15th, 1921

Dear BJ:

Enclosed you will find P.O. order for \$15.00, being \$500 for each of the three men in jail in California - Ben Bolt, W.E. McClelland and D.S. Tracy. Looking for a successful fight, I remain, Yours Chiropractically,...

-letter to BJ from W.H. Goodger (p. 5):

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 12, 1921

Dear BJ:

You are, I believe, right in adopting some plan to help the boys in California in jail, and I shall try to do my part so far as I am able. But would it not be a good idea to include more than 100 men in the field to carry the load? Personally, I am not at present in a financial condition to do much as I have just opened my office here, with expenses high and income low. I hope that in six months or a year, I will be where I can help you more than at present.

I am enclosing \$5.00 to assist in the good work - not much - but my finances are precarious at this time. Sincerely yours,...

-letter to BJ from Bob and Mrs. Collier (pp. 5-6):

Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 12, 1921

Dear BJ:

Right back at you with 15 plunks! You banked right this time, but don't know how we'll be on the next call. We are at home and have not yet located. Have been cleaning up odds and ends and raising what money we can, meantime getting information regarding our promised land (B.C.), where there is a fight coming. Expect to locate soon.

I used to scrap you in class sometimes - which means that I will scrap for you and us. It cost me \$2.46 to send the 15 kicks, but it's worth a couple of dollars extra to let you know we are with you. Yours to a cinder,...

P.S.- I wired you last week in answer to ad in FHN re: instructions for faculty. Did you get it?

-letter to BJ from Drs. Theresia and C.I. Webster (p. 6):

Yorkton, Sask., Jan. 12, 1921

Dear BJ:

Received your letter January 8th, 1921. We will go you just \$5.00 more than you suggested. We give \$15.00, \$5.00 for each one of them - Ben Bolt, W.E. McClelland and D.S. Tracy. And if more is needed, we will help again, and gladly do so. Chiropractically yours,...

-letter to BJ from W.H. and R.A. Voss, D'sC. (p. 6):

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 11, 1921

Dear BJ:

Enclosed please find \$15.00 for the boys in California who are brave enough to go to jail for the science of Chiropractic, and defy the A.M.A., who are trying to oust the brave boys out. Out here in Vancouver one chiropractor went to jail instead of paying the fine,

- and they are not going after us so much now. When mother (Mrs. Voss) went out to the prison last week they wanted to know when she was coming out. But I feel and know when our time comes to go to jail, we will not worry as we feel that it will be another step in the ladder of success of Chiropractic.
- Have a student who was in correspondence with THE PSC but on account of exchange on Canadian money to CCC, Toronto, who has returned to Vancouver. His funds are not too many. Are his chances good to work out part of his tuition? Yours in the padwork,...
- letter to BJ from O.E. Kristensen, D.C. (p. 6):
Weyburn, Sask., Jan. 10, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Just received your letter asking for help for the California boys. Am pretty well up against it as I have only been in the field less than a year, but will gladly give \$5.00 to the cause, as the boys in jail certainly deserve every bit of support the field can give. For the cause,...
- letter to BJ from Florence L. Dalmer, D.C. (p. 7):
Niagara Falls, Canada, Jan. 10, 1921
- B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., Davenport, Iowa
Dear Doctor:
Please find enclosed my check for eighteen dollars and fifty cents. Fifteen dollars for the three California boys in jail and three dollars and fifty cents for exchange. Yours for Chiropractic,...
- letter to BJ from Dora H. Fleming (p. 7):
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1921
- Dear Doctor Palmer:
Yours of the 8th inst. just received, and in reply I enclose herewith my check for fifteen dollars.
With great sympathy and admiration for those in jail, and trusting the victory for Chiropractic will be won, I am, Respectfully,...
- letter to BJ from I. Love, D.C. (p. 7):
Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10, 1921
- Dear BJ:
I received your ever welcome letter of the 8th inst. this morning, and am enclosing \$15.00, which is \$5.00 for each man now in jail, and should any more go down I want you to feel at liberty to call again. Wishing Mabel, David, yourself, faculty and the boys in jail the best there is, I remain, Chiropractically yours,...
- letter to BJ from Elizabeth A. Spencer (p. 9):
Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 11, 1921
- Dear BJ:
I surely am with you in helping the California boys. Enclosed you will find check for (\$17.25), seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, which should be cashed for fifteen dollars at your bank.
Your lectures did wonders in Toronto. I think our Premier intends to do the O.K. for us. Please say howdy to my friend E.J. Bullis, should you see him passing through halls. He thinks the PIT work is the finest ever. I surely appreciated it when I was with you in the early September. My very kindest regards to your better two-thirds, and may you have continued success. You deserve it. Very gratefully yours,...
- 1921 (May 21): **FHN**[A.C. 26] [10(35-36)] includes:
-letter to BJ from Frank L. Cole, D.C. (p. 17):
Kitchener, Ontario, March 14, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Your letter of appeal is duly received, and contents noted. Enclosed please find \$10.00, American Currency, which I happen to have in my possession.
I am sending under separate cover an address which I thought was very good. If the M.D.'s get a few more of such lectures they may begin to see themselves as others see them. Thanking you for the opportunity. Chiropractically,...
- letter to BJ from Elmer J. Charlebois, D.C. (p. 17):
Alexandria, Ont., March 11, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Your request granted - fifteen dollars enclosed.
- letter to BJ from Dr. Charles Prangley McKay (p. 18):
Halifax, N.S., Can., March 12, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Apply the enclosed check for \$20.00 to the fight in California.
- letter to BJ from Harry L. Lendon (p. 19):
Toronto, Ontario, March 17, 1921
- Dear Doctor Palmer:
Here is the fifteen for the California boys.
- letter to BJ from E.J. Chattoe (p. 20):
Toronto, Ontario, March 14, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Received your call to the aid of California, and am pleased to respond with enclosed check for my share, \$15.00. You may call on me AT ANY TIME, and I will not fail you as long as I am doing my share in business. I would be glad to keep posted on the fight, and will write personally to those in jail for the great CAUSE. Yours for ACTION,...
- letter to BJ from M.C. Goodwin, D.C. (p. 21):
Kitchener, Ontario, March 14, 1921
- Dear BJ:
In answer to your appeal am enclosing draft for \$15.00
Wishing you success in this campaign. Chiropractically yours,...
- letter to BJ from Dr. Gertrude Staples (p. 22):
Port Hope, Ontario, March 15, 1921
- Dear Doctor:
Received your request yesterday for financial aid to help chiropractors jail in California. Am enclosing five dollars. Yours for Chiropractic,...
- letter to BJ from E.B. Munroe (p. 22):
Oakville, Ont., Canada, March 15, 1921
- My Dear BJ:
Your letter just received at 5 p.m. today. Yes, I am with you, even if I am not in a position to send any great amount. You ask for \$15.00. I shall enclose \$20.00, and if necessary will add more later as you need it. Let me know. I am so proud of the boys! **It looked bad here in Ontario for a time, but things have cooled down a little.** Of course, we do not know what we may have to face yet, but, BJ, here is one who will not compromise with the Medics, and will go to jail if need be. I do not write your very often, BJ. I'm Scotch and rather silent mouthed - but my heart is with you, and shall never fail to help when you ask it, even if I can not send you as much as I would like. Sincerely and faithfully,...
- letter to BJ from Joseph C. Bates, D.C. (p. 23):
Lacombe, Alberta, Canada, March 14, 1921
- Dear BJ:
Enclosed find check for \$15.00 in aid of boys in California, as I realize to lose the fight will be a severe blow to the science we both love. Shall be ready again if necessary, as Chiropractic must win out in California. Yours sincerely,...
- letter to BJ from W.J. Galbraith (p. 23):
Ottawa, Ont., Canada, March 15, 1921
- Dear Doctor:
Find enclosed check to be used to help the boys in California. Wishing them every success in their fight for justice. Yours truly,...
- letter to James G. Greggerson DC from Theresa and Cash I. Webster (p. 29):
Yorkton, Sask., Canada, April 11, 1921
- Dear Doctor:
Today we are sending to BJ one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, to be used in support of Chiropractic and chiropractors in the state of California. With best wishes,...
- 1921 (May 28): **FHN**[A.C. 26] [10(37)] includes:
-letter to BJ from L.H. Wilkes, D.C. (p. 19):

Toronto, Canada, March 22, 1921

Dear BJ:

Yours to hand regarding the fight for liberty in California. Enclosed please find \$15.00, which I take pleasure in forwarding. Go to it and lick 'em. Here's my hand. Chiropractically,...

-letter to BJ from Mary McRae (p. 22):

Fort Frances, Ont., Canada, March 22, 1921

Dear Doctor:

Your letter requesting \$15.00 for the chiropractors in jail received, and I am sending a draft for \$15.00. Yours sincerely,...

1921 (June 11): *FHN*[A.C. 26] [10(39)] includes:

-letter to BJ from Frank H. Secretan, Sp.C. (p. 17):

Toronto, Canada, April 18, 1921

Dear BJ:

I received a letter from you a short while ago, asking for a contribution to the California Jail Fund. I immediately complied with your request by sending you \$15.00. I am enclosing a letter received from your office asking what they shall do with this amount.

It is simply wonderful what the boys are accomplishing in California. They have set an example for all of us to follow.

Hoping that you and yours are enjoying the best of health, and that lots of students are coming in, I remain, Yours for the cause,...

-letter to BJ from A.B. Farmer (p. 23):

Toronto, Canada, April 2, 1921

Dear BJ:

Enclosed is a check for ten dollars to help keep the California chiropractors in jail. If we could only keep enough good chiropractors in jail and in the asylums for a while a large number of present habitual inmates would be able to stay out when freed, which would be good business for taxpayers, if bad for the Medicos.

The medicine men here are lining up to advertise Chiropractic the next few months. It seems that fools never learn, that truth prospers under persecution. Yours for the Right to Health,...

1922: Biggs (1989, S6.1) notes:

The **Toronto College of Chiropractic (TCC)** was formed around 1922.

⁶ J.S. Clubine, D.C. was its first president. He was a graduate of the Canadian Chiropractic College and became a leading straight activist throughout the 1920s and the 1930s. Unlike the **Canadian Chiropractic College**, the **TCC** was not a family operation, nor were there any female members listed as instructors or staff.

1922: Dominion Chiropractors Association and Ontario Chiropractors Association amalgamate (Biggs, 1985)

1922-1934: **Walter T. Sturdy** DC serves as president of the British Columbia Chiropractic Association (Lee, 1981c)

1922: **Canadian Chiropractic College, Prospectus, 1922, 757-759** *Dobercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (CMCC Archives):

- "Introduction" (p. 3):

The CANADIAN Chiropractic College is THE **MOTHER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC** in Canada. It is the HOME OF CHIROPRACTIC SPECIALISTS where Chiropractors are produced who have such unbounded confidence in the Art that they have learned, that they recognize absolutely nothing in any of the other healing Arts that can assist them in making the sick well, no matter what the ailment is. On entering a Chiropractor's office our graduates know at once if the Chiropractor has been properly educated and instructed, and if he has confidence in his education, if he uses no adjunct whatever. One having confidence in his knowledge uses NOTHING BUT HIS HANDS.

This college was established in 1914, over eight years ago, and has had a remarkable growth, as one may see by our latest class-picture. This growth is due to nothing else but the efficient work of our graduates in restoring health to the sick, as we practically have never advertised.

This College was not instituted for financial returns, but simply with the object of producing the best Chiropractors in the world, and the object has been accomplished as we have produced a greater percentage of noted Chiropractors than any other institution.

TO HAVE RECEIVED AN EDUCATION AND TO HOLD A DIPLOMA FROM THE CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE IS AN ASSURANCE AND A PROOF OF EFFICIENCY THAT THE PUBLIC HAS LEARNED TO RECOGNIZE AND APPRECIATE.

-photo of Ernst DuVal, D.C. (p. 6)

- "DEAN OF THE CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE" (p. 7):

Ex-Professor of Philosophy at the Palmer School of Chiropractic and Universal College of Chiropractic, U.S.A.

Dr. DuVal, the president, has had nearly 11 years of experience in Chiropractic, as a student and teacher in the best Chiropractic institutions in America. He is a graduate of the P.S.C., where, on graduation, he was prevailed upon to accept the Chair of Chiropractic Philosophy, which he occupied to the evident satisfaction of all until he accepted the **Chair of Philosophy and Anatomy at the U.C.C.** for about a year, from which he resigned to establish the Canadian Chiropractic College in his own Country, that he thought needed his services. Chiropractic is too vast to be confined to one Country. He wished to destroy, if he could, the narrow sectarianism which was manifest at the two principal schools, and teach unrestrainedly all that was good in each respective school and to eschew much that is taught that is not true. Dr. DuVal possesses the gift of a NATURAL TEACHER to whom the desire to teach is paramount...He is the acknowledged leader in Chiropractic in Canada.

-faculty include:

*Ernst DuVal, D.C.; **photo**

*E. Robt. DuVal, D.C., Sp.C.; **photo**

*A.R. DuVal, D.C., Sp.C.; **photo**

*P.D. Nimmo, D.C., Sp.C., Chair of Anatomy; **photo**

*O.M. Hodson, D.C., Sp.C., Principles in Business; **photo**

*Mrs. A. MacD. Reic, Secretary; **photo**

-**photo** of diploma awarded to Olive B. Shepard, dated 12/19/21 (p. 16)

- "Courses(?)" (p. 29):

Unlike many other schools of Chiropractic, this College has no series of courses to offer to those who only want to "dabble" in Chiropractic.

The Canadian Chiropractic College has only ONE COURSE; no other will suit our students, nor will any other be "good enough" for you, because the Profession has no more use for "Make Believe" Chiropractors; all must "Deliver The Goods"...

Our **course consists of twelve months of daily attendance** without any time allowance for previous studies on other subjects than Chiropractic.

In this course everything is taught that is necessary to make one eminently proficient in the practice of Chiropractic, and NOTHING ELSE.

We have no course in Photography, Chemistry, Bacteriology or any other "Bugology" that take the time, waste the money, and tax the energy of our students.

On entering our College you contract for a twelve month course for which you pay our current price and for which you will obtain our diploma on fulfilling all other incidental conditions, never without. But if after the course is over, should the student feel that he should have more instruction, HE CAN REMAIN IN SCHOOL, AS LONG AS HE LIKES WITHOUT ONE EXTRA CENT FOR

TUITION. We do not charge any more for an eighteen or twenty-four month course than we do for the twelve month course.

- "DATES OF ENROLLMENT" (p. 32):

Our course of lessons is so arranged that it does not matter what month, week or day one begins, as it is conducted on the "cycle" plan of 12, one for each month, generally made up of three lessons. So that on entering school - which may be any day - and after a week or two of passive observation to get acquainted with the routine of the school, one begins at the lessons then going through, and finishes one year hence, at the starting point. You may enter school when you are ready, but GET READY as soon as you can, because the earlier you begin the earlier you finish. And remember that to graduate one month earlier than you anticipated may insure you the location you may have planned, and in that one month's practice recoup possible the entire cost of your tuition.

- "DO NOT ASK FOR OTHER COURSES" (p. 33):

Do not ask us for any other courses such as the "PROFESSIONAL," course offered at other schools, as we do not barter CHIROPRACTIC for a mess of professional (?) pottage at this institution. We do not concede that either Medicine or Osteopathy is as good as two-thirds of Chiropractic; to the contrary, we know that neither M.D.'s nor Osteopaths are as well fitted to take Chiropractic as those without their previous studies, provided they are of equal intelligence; as the latter have no medical cobwebs to be removed from their mental capacity to make room for the new and better knowledge.

 REQUIREMENTS OF ENTRANCE AND GRADUATION

AS this is a school TO TEACH and not an ornament, our educational requirements of entrance are not exclusive nor yet exigent. **To be able to read and write is all that is needed.** If you have that, with our other requirements, come along; we will do the rest. One must have "brains" (intelligence), but this is naturally taken for granted, as no one without will ever contemplate taking up Chiropractic.

One must be possessed of MECHANICAL INGENUITY (ability to do things by hand), either natural or acquired, because Chiropractic is essentially a mechanical Art. So we consider that one is better qualified to learn and practice Chiropractic if he is able to drive a screw, tighten a bolt and drive a nail than a "Gold Medallist" who cannot, though if one is both it is better.

AND ONE MUST BE OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER to do honor to the profession.

 GRADUATION

Our requirements of graduation are much more exigent, as we consider these of far greater importance, and no one will obtain our diploma unless he is qualified, which means: all examinations must be passed with at least a minimum of 75%; anything less must be retaken. These examinations are written, oral and demonstrative as exigencies demand. Though these are apparently stringent, all can pass them successfully under our careful and painstaking instruction.

- "STUDIES TAUGHT AT THIS COLLEGE ARE ONLY THOSE WHICH ARE DEEMED USEFUL TO CHIROPRACTORS" (pp. 35-6):

ANATOMY in Every One of Its Departments....

PHYSIOLOGY...

PATHOLOGY...

SPINOLOGY. This lesson means a complete and extensive study of the Spinal Column...

THE ART OF CHIROPRACTIC... includes PALPATION, ADJUSTING... NERVE-TRACING...

CHIROPRACTIC PHILOSOPHY...

THE POLEMICS OF CHIROPRACTIC. This is a unique, special study, and exclusively taught at the Canadian Chiropractic

College at the present, until other schools adopt it and follow the lead.

This consists of the presentation of numerous logical arguments to defend the science controversially when attacked by opponents; but especially to convince skeptic, though intelligent, professional and lay prospective patients. It is one of the most useful accomplishments of the practising Chiropractor. Patients, especially the chronics, who know much about their diseases, are loath to believe that Chiropractic is applicable to their special cases and the Chiropractor must demonstrate and convince them...

- "TUITION FEES" (p. 37):

OUR TUITION FEES, though much less than in other good schools in the U.S., have been carefully graded to afford all the possible benefit to incoming students. The fact that the fees are less, is not due to inferiority, because we stand second to none in America in giving the most thorough and PRACTICAL education in Chiropractic, but because we are better situated and having much less over-head expenses, therefore the incoming student gets the benefit.

For one man or woman, \$300.00 cash on entrance.

For one man or woman, \$325.00 deferred payments.

For Man and Wife, \$400.00 cash on entrance.

For Man and Wife, \$450.00 deferred payments.

Special "Over-seas" returned soldier fees, (for limited time only) Male or Female and on production of credentials of honorable discharge, \$200.00 Cash. Soldier and wife, \$300.00; cash on entrance.

Special fees for two in family, such as brothers, sisters, or parent and child, cash on entrance, \$500.00.

These prices are subject to change without notice as exigencies demand. Deferred payments are: \$50.00 cash and \$25.00 monthly.

This is all the money you will have to pay to the school except about one Dollar at the end of the year for photo to go on our class-picture...

- **photo** of 1920 graduating class and faculty of CCC (p. 38)

- **photo** of 1914 graduating class and faculty of CCC (p. 39)

1923: Biggs (1989, S6.1) says of the **CCC**:

...By 1923, the female family presence had disappeared. **Ernst DuVal** was still president and both of his sons were still instructors but his daughter, son-in-law and wife were no longer listed as members of the staff/faculty of the **CCC**. In addition, the College had expanded to include: a Chair of Terminology, a Chair of Pathology, and a Chair of Anatomy, and a Business Manager. The former two chairs were occupied by women.

1923 (Jan 25): according to Biggs (1985):

On January 25, 1923, representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the OMA and the three Universities met. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problem of medical legislation, and it was decided to ask the government to amend the Medical Act to incorporate the definition proposed by Justice **Hodgins**. That same evening, the entire delegation of 50 doctors met with Premier Drury and his cabinet...

A letter to Premier Drury from Dr. O.M. Hodson and Dr. R.D. **Nimmo** (president and secretary of the Chiropractic Association of Ontario) argued that the bill was "a flagrant medical attempt to strangle chiropractic by closing the Province against the entrance of new practitioners." As a result of the act, 300 or more chiropractic students would not be able to practice because the Act stipulated that only those practicing before January 1, 1923 would be permitted to continue. They also pointed out that **many veterans whose education was funded by the federal government would not be eligible to practice.**

In an attempt to appease the Premier, the Association stated that it was "unanimously in favour of higher standards compatible with the development of science" and proposed a three-year course with suitable entrance requirements. **The Association also proposed the**

establishment of a chiropractic college under government supervision "which will guarantee a definite protection to the existing chiropractic practitioners and public." Furthermore, it was recommended that osteopathy, chiropractic and drugless healing be clearly defined in the Act. However, none of these proposals were included.

1923 (Feb): *National (College) Journal of Chiropractic* [11(6)]:

-Arthur L. **Forster** MD, DC, Editor, authors "Higher chiropractic standards" (pp. 10-18); criticizes BJ Palmer's attitudes towards education; notes National College has set a maximum enrollment of 500 students (p. 18); also:

It must be apparent to the most casual observer that Chiropractic has made very little progress during the past year - as compared with previous years. Some of the schools matriculated only about 60 per cent of the number of students in 1922 that they did in 1921. The field reports business much less active in 1922 compared with 1921. What is the reason?

The well-known B.J. says that it is because the mixer is bringing discredit on chiropractic. **Lohan** of the Universal College says it is because of the financial depression that has swept the world. **Kightlinger** of the Eastern College says it is because the market has been cleaned up - fewer persons left to take up the study of Chiropractic. **Ross** of the Ross College says it is because so many new schools have been started during the last couple years. I don't know what **Duval** thinks, but most likely it is what B.J. thinks.

1923 (May 14): John S. **Clubine** DC is president of the **Toronto College of Chiropractic**, writes letter to E.C. Drury, Premier of Ontario (Biggs, 1985)

1923: John A. Schnick DC graduates from the National College of Chiropractic (Rehm, 1980, p. 318)

1923: according to Biggs (1985):

...The defeat of the Drury Government, which immediately followed the passage of the 1923 Medical Act, served as a warning to future governments.

1923: Graduating Class Photo, Toronto (CMCC Archives, 86-001), includes:

- *Mr. and Mrs. Bert Anderson, Cooksville ON
- *John Arnot, Toronto (had sons who attended CMCC)
- *A.G. Avis, Calgary AB
- *Beatrice M. Bellaire, Buffalo NY
- *Jennie M. Black, Toronto
- *Mrs. W.R. Brown, Sudbury ON
- *Wesley J. Clarke, Toronto
- *Evalyn A. Varey, Toronto
- *C. Richard Crockenburg, Detroit MI
- *J.L. Crowe, Sudbury ON
- *J. Doherty, Consort, Alberta
- *Frank R. Elliot, Toronto
- *R.E. Guest, Barrie ON
- *F.E. Hall, Prestwick, Scotland
- *Frank Healey, Niagara Falls ON
- *C.E. Hurst, Selkirk, ON
- *James Jefferson, Morayshire, Scotland
- *E.C. Kennedy, Sudbury ON
- *Gladys Killins, Niagara Falls ON
- *Harold L. Laing, Sarnia ON
- *V. Luek, Owen Sound ON
- *E.J. Millard, Toronto
- *Annie E. Morrow, Toronto
- *Chas. A. Orr, Niagara Falls ON (had sons who attended CMCC)

*Harriet May Orr, Niagara Falls ON (had sons who attended CMCC)

*E.G. Perry, Toronto

*Edward M. Phillips, New Westminster ON

*Merner L. Phillips, Sarnia ON

*Helen M. Raison, Toronto

*H. Roberts, Hamilton ON

*Orme T. Seward, Sarnia ON

*Katheleen Searle, Toronto

*Edna C. Skelly, Toronto

*Sydney L. Soubliere, Sudbury ON

*Preston L. Tait, Toronto

*William Veitch, Toronto (had sons who attended CMCC)

*T. Russell Whalley, Toronto

*William B. Willoughby, London ON

1924 (May 3): *FHN*[A.C. 29] [13(19-20)] includes:

-letter to BJ from A.G. Mannerling, Sec'y. B.C.C.A. (p. 7):

Vancouver, B.C., March 19, 1924

Dear BJ and Mabel:

This letter is apparently belated, but since your departure and its inception the members of the B.C.C.A. have had opportunity to palpate public opinion regarding the truly wonderful and inspiring lecture you gave on Sunday evening, the 9th Instant, in the Orpheum Theater.

Coupled with the thanks and good wishes of the members of the B.C.C.A. are those of the citizens of Vancouver who were enabled to hear your message.

We have all been busy apologizing because we could not accommodate the crowds that were turned away after the theater was filled, and because Mabel was not on the platform with you.

We trust that the enthusiasm you have instilled into us regarding visions as applied to our daily life and to Chiropractic will bear fruit. If, during your visit, you obtained some one good thing from us, then are we happy indeed. Chiropractically yours,...

-letter to Harry E. Vedder DC from Mrs Theresa Webster and Cash I. Webster (p. 14):

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 13, 1924

Your letter dated February 11th received - yes - and contents noted.

Get This, Harry - we wish you to clearly, thoroughly, positively know that at all times we are with you and with THE PSC at all times and in every way possible for us to be with you.

All of you used us so well, gave us so much more than we would or could take - all of you have used our many friends coming to you for instructions, for an education - all of you have used all of us so well in every way you could help - we always do think of all of you as the very best of friends.

Always we are looking for anyone that may be thinking of taking up the study of Chiropractic - and you can be sure that we talk PSC. Man, we could no more forget THE PSC and all of the wonderful men and women connected with THE PSC, we could no more forget them than we could forget our home and mother and father.

Yes, I mean all of that. When we were through our course at THE PSC there was truly a something, a pulling, tryint to hold us there, trying to hold us back. Why? We were separating from, leaving friends behind, the same kind and loving friends as our own mothers and fathers.

Dr. Heath, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Palmer, BJ, Firth, Craven, Burich, Vedder, Cronk, Wishart, Hender, Thompson, Elliott and their wives, we knew each one the very best. Not a word, act nor condition do we remember to mar our memories of the best place on earth, the best place to us.

So you see why we can be and are with you all of the time.

We are your friends,...

-letter to Harry E. Vedder DC from E.A. Anderson (pp. 14-5):
Camrose, Alberta, Feb. 19, 1924

Received your letter of February 11th, today. Was glad to know that you and the school feel a personal interest in us and me. Of course I really knew this before from the way you always treated us both at school and since. You can rest assured that I feel the same interest in your personally and also the school.

I thoroughly agree with you that the success of the school and field depend on one another. I also believe it is the right policy to send students to The Palmer School because there are more sick people in this country than we few chiropractors can take care of. It might, in some cases, hurt the person financially who sent the students, particularly if they came back to his locality. However, this should not prevent anyone from sending names of good prospective students. I would not hesitate to send in the names of any person who I thought was conscientious enough and able enough to become at least a fairly good chiropractor.

You ask for my attitude toward THE PSC. I am glad to be able to say conscientiously that I think THE PSC is a wonderful school, a school that is conducted in the best possible manner. The faculty does things right in as far as they can get the cooperation of the student body.

Where else do you find a school that stands behind their students as THE PSC does, not only in school but after they are through and gone. The instructors are capable and willing. I doubt that there is another school like it.

I appreciate the advantages of having such a school behind me to help me. Your true friend,...

-"Citizens of Note: Dr. B.J. Palmer - Preacher, Professor, Idealist"; reprinted from The Citizen, Vancouver, B.C., March 13, 1924 (p. 22)

1924 (Oct 25): *FHN*[A.C. 30] [14(6)] includes:

-letter to BJ from Walter Sturdy DC. (p. 5):
Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 6, 1924

Dear BJ :

I will soon have my Neurocalometer now after waiting for three months, and while I have been told that in six months I will have to cast it to one side, I do not believe that this will be a fact. Because I have stated to all comers that B.J. Palmer's word has always been good, and those that know me well, know I am not easily influenced, still I have put B.J. Palmer to the test, and he has always rung true. I have every reason to believe that as I am promising things to my patients which BJ has promised to me, that if I do my part the result will be greater service to the sick people who throng my office.

I am, Chiropractically yours,...

1924 (Nov 22): *FHN*[A.C. 30] [14(9)] includes:

-letter to BJ from Jas. V. Durham, DC. (p. 4):
St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 1, 1924

Dear BJ :

After having the Neurocalometer a week and a half, I thought I must let you know how grateful I am to you. It surely has helped me out already. Will make my tenth reading tomorrow.

I would not want to be without the Neurocalometer again, as it certainly picks the majors.

Wishing you all kinds of success, I am for you always,...

1924: according to Rehm (1980, p. 285), John A. Henderson DC was:

...elected president of the Drugless Physicians Association of Ontario in 1924, and worked to bring about the profession's first regulatory law in the Province - the Drugless Practitioners Act of 1925. This law provided for a board of regents to regulate the major nonmedical classifications - chiropractors, osteopaths and

physical therapists. He was appointed to four terms as a member of the board of regents, and served as the association's legislative representative for 20 years.

1925 (Sept): *The Buzzer* [1(1)] is published by **Toronto College of Chiropractic**, located at Yonge and Charles Streets, Toronto, and edited by its president, J.S. Clubine DC (in my Clubine folder)

1925: according to Biggs (1985):

The difficulties in drafting acceptable regulations for the Medical Act of 1923 led the Legislature to repeal this Act in 1925 and replace it with a new Medical Act and the Drugless Practitioner's Act...The most important provision of the Act was the establishment of an independent Board of Regents governing the drugless practitioners. The Board was empowered to make regulations regarding the admittance, regulation, prescription of qualifications regarding the admittance, regulation, prescription of qualifications, discipline and control of drugless practitioners.

The new Medical Act did not contain a definition of the practice of medicine, but the medical profession won the right to prohibit any persons not registered under the Medical Act from using the title "Doctor." MacNab reports that in 1927 this clause was tested and a judgment was brought against an osteopath and a chiropractor who had used the title "Doctor."

1926: Joshua N. **Haldeman** graduates from the **PSC** (Rehm, 1980)

1926-1930: Biggs (1989, S5.2) includes:

	1926	1930
Osteopaths	90	81
Osteopaths (b)*	16	16
Chiropractors(straight)	172	120
Chiropractors/Drugless Therapist (dual classification)	267	231
Drugless Therapist	42	28
Chiropodist	47	45
Masseurs	86	79
TOTAL	720	600

Source: Memorandum for the Attorney-General from I.A. Humphries. Re: Drugless Practitioners. June 17, 1930. (Attorney-General Papers, RG 4 C-3, 1930 [#1804]. Deposited in the Ontario Archives.)

1927-31: according to Rehm (1980, p. 302) and Lee (1981b) **John S. Clubine** DC served as president and secretary of the **Ontario Chiropractic Association** during 1927-31, and again as president in 1936-45

1928: Biggs (1989, S5.2) writes:

According to the minutes of the BR, the junior matriculation requirement "cut the feet from under the **Toronto College of Chiropractic**" and forced its closing in 1928."¹¹ The **Toronto College of Chiropractic**, a proprietary school was owned by J.S. Clubine, a straight chiropractor who continually opposed the actions of the BR [Board of Regulation]. Similarly, the junior matriculation requirement made it difficult for graduates of the **Palmer School of Chiropractic** [(PSC) which was the largest straight school in the United States] to practise in Ontario since the PSC did not require junior matriculation as an entrance requirement.

1931 (Feb): *FHN*[A.C. 35? 36?] [18(3)] includes:

-letter to BJ from Newton J. Elliott DC of Brandon, Manitoba, dated 12/30/30, re: HIO (pp. 1-2):

1931 (Mar 30): letter from **Homer G. Beatty**, DC, on **Colorado Chiropractic University** stationery (at 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver), to **Stanley Hayes** DC (Collected papers of Stanley Hayes DC):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

I wish to thank you for your letter of March 24th and the splendid information it contained.

The three schools who have not answered you average about forty students enrollment I think, as I have been in touch with each of these schools within the past year.

Since our list of schools totals thirty-seven I shall enclose a copy of such list. It may help each of us to make our lists more complete.

I am awaiting with interest the next issue of the Bulletin. Again thanking you for your co-operation, I am, Sincerely your,...

SCHOOLS

Akron College of Chiropractic, 829 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio
 American School of Chiropractic, 236 East 35th St., New York, N.Y.
 Berkeley College of Chiropractic, Shattuck Ave. near University Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
 Blodgett Chiropractic College, 565 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
 Carver College of Chiropractic, 521 W. 9th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Cleveland Chiropractic College, 1417 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
 Colorado Chiropractic University, 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado
 Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, 261 W. 71 St., New York, N.Y.
 Colvin College of Chiropractic, 237 S. Main St., Wichita, Kansas
 Doty-Marsh College of Chiropractic, 4201 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eastern Chiropractic Institute, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
 Indianapolis College of Chiropractic, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Lincoln Chiropractic College, 518 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 918 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Marchand College of Chiropractic, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mecca College of Chiropractic, 122 Roseville Ave., Newark, N.J.
 Metropolitan Chiropractic College, 3400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
 Missouri Chiropractic College, 706 Grand Ave. N., St. Louis, Mo.
 National Eclectic Institute, 110 W. 90th St., New York, N.Y.
 National College of Chiropractic, 20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 New York School of Chiropractic, 488 E. 149th St., New York, N.Y.
 Pacific College of Chiropractic, 125 Grand Ave. N., Portland, Ore.
 Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa
 Pasadena College of Chiropractic, 876 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, California
 Peerless College of Chiropractic, 3159 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Ramsay College of Chiropractic, 70 Willow St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Ratledge College of Chiropractic, 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Ross College of Chiropractic, 1311 Webster St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 San Francisco College of Chiropractic & Drugless Therapy, 1122 Sutter St., San Francisco, California
 Seattle College of Chiropractic, 401 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 Standard School of Chiropractic, 147 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
 Texas Chiropractic College, San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Texas

Toronto College of Chiropractic, Toronto, Canada

Universal College of Chiropractic, 3531 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Washington School of Chiropractic, 1116 F. St. Northwest, Washington, D.C.
 West Coast College of Chiropractic, 426-29th St., Oakland, California
 Western Chiropractic College, 2021 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 Denver Chiropractic Institute, Tramway Bldg., Denver, Colorado

1934 (Dec): **National College Journal of Chiropractic** (7[4]:3,4,6,8) notes Dr. W.C. **Schulze's** participation in the **Northwest Circuit** Convention Tour, including MN, ND, MT, WA, UT, WY, CO, NE, SD, Ontario, IN and OH; CO Watkins' role in creating the **Northwest Circuit** is acknowledged (p. 8)

1938 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal**[7(9)]:

"Pioneer Club Elects Officers" (p. 48) at NCA convention in Toronto; among the new members who have been in practice at least 25 years are several Canadians:

*J.M. Anderson, Galt OT
 *C.C. Clemmer, Toronto
 *J.A. Fox, Wingham OT
 *Jane Galbraith, Orillia OT
 *Carrie M. Hess, Brantford OT
 *Mary J. Jones, Sarnia OT
 *Harry L. Lendon, Toronto
 *Mildred Lendon, Toronto
 *A.W. Macfie, London OT
 *H. Wilfred McLaren, Toronto
 *W.A. Nutchell, Toronto
 *Albert L. Price, Guelph OT
 *J.E. Rushbrook, Toronto
 *S.F. Sommacal, Toronto
 *T.F. Wallace, St. Thomas OT

1939: Sutherland (1993) writes:

In 1939, when war was declared, there were only three provinces that had adopted legislation regulating the practice of chiropractic (Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia) and there was no Canada-wide association to represent the profession nationally...

The first meeting of the provincial delegates was held on January 10, 1943, in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, in Ottawa. The name chosen for the new association was The **Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors**. Its first officers were:

President: Dr. Walter T. Sturdy of Vancouver

Vice-President: Dr. John A. Schnick of Hamilton

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John S. Clubine of Toronto

General Secretary & Solicitor: Mr. John S. Burton of Vancouver, who was also Dominion Organizer.

The second meeting of this Board took place in October of the same year. The principal topic on the agenda was chiropractic manpower. The number of practitioners in each province was reported as follows:

*British Columbia	70
*Alberta	35
*Saskatchewan	33
Manitoba	37
*Ontario	200
Quebec	28
Maritimes	15

This was a total of 418 in Canada. An asterisk (*) appears beside the names of those provinces which had chiropractic legislation in force at the time. **Saskatchewan had obtained its Chiropractic Act during 1943.**

1943 (Sutherland, 1993)

1943: Saskatchewan had obtained its Chiropractic Act during



Figure: photograph taken in Ottawa on January 11, 1943, and appearing in the *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (March); 12(3): 27; original caption read: "Pictured above are Directors of the recently organized Dominion Chiropractic council, representing all Provinces in Canada. (Left to Right) Dr. Gaudet, Montreal; Dr. Haldeman, Regina; J.S. Burton, Vancouver; Dr. J.A. Schnick, Hamilton; Dr. Sturdy, Vancouver; Dr. J.S. Clubine, Toronto; Dr. McElrea, Winnipeg; Dr. Messenger, Calgary."

1971 (Feb): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* prints **photo** and obituary for W.T. **Sturdy** DC:

CANADA

Dr. Walter T. **Sturdy**, an outstanding pioneer in Canadian chiropractic, died in Vancouver, British Columbia on December 6, 1970. He was 93 years of age.

His vision and enthusiasm were responsible for the founding of the **Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College** and the establishment of the **Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors** which later became the **Canadian Chiropractic Association**. He fought for and obtained chiropractic legislation in the Province of British Columbia.

Dr. **Sturdy** graduated from the **Palmer School of Chiropractic** in 1919. He organized the British Columbia Chiropractic Association in 1920. He was later made life president of this association.

The administrative building of **CMCC** has been dedicated as the **Walter Sturdy Building**. It is a suitable memorial to the man whose drive and enthusiasm served as the catalyst to ensure its existence. (p. 54)

-from Biggs (1989): Chapter 6: THE CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE: A STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

6.1 The Early Chiropractic Schools

Little is known about the early chiropractic schools in Ontario or Canada.¹ To my knowledge, three chiropractic schools operated in Ontario between 1910 to 1927. All three schools were proprietary institutions and at least two of three, if not the third, were straight colleges. In addition to these schools, other institutions taught drugless therapy, osteopathy or some other form of "natural healing".²

The first known school of chiropractic was Robbins School of Chiropractic, established at Sault Ste. Marie in 1909.³ A.B. West brought W.J. Robbins, M.D. and his associated W.E. Lemon, both allopathic practitioners, to Canada in 1908 from Plainwell, Michigan. The presence of allopathic practitioners in a chiropractic college was not necessarily surprising during the early years of chiropractic. Gibbons (1981) has noted that one third of D.D. Palmer's first graduating class were physicians. He attributes the presence of physician-chiropractors to "the chaotic state of medical

education and the confusing nature of licensing laws" before World War I. Competition among health care practitioners was stiff in the years preceding the Flexner report (which was released in 1910), and the addition of chiropractic training may have been one way to improve a practitioner's market position. (This also suggests that "scientific medicine" was not yet hegemonic even within allopathic medicine.)

Although the philosophy of the school is unknown, one of its graduates, J.A. Henderson, D.C., who subsequently bought the charter, belonged to the Canadian Chiropractic Association, a "straight" organization and became a faculty member of the Canadian Chiropractic College, also a "straight" college.⁴ This suggests that the philosophy of the Robbins College was probably straight chiropractic. The Robbins School of Chiropractic graduated 14 chiropractors in its first class in 1910. The Robbins School went out of business around 1914.

The Canadian Chiropractic College (CCC) was established in 1914 in Hamilton, Ontario and later moved (around 1919) to Toronto.⁵ This was a family run operation. Ernst DuVal, a former faculty member of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, was the President. He taught chiropractic philosophy, hygiene and gynecology. His sons, A.R. DuVal and E. Robert DuVal, taught technique part-time. (They advertised their practices in the college bulletin, *The Chiropractic Adjuster*.) DuVal's wife, Becky DuVal was listed as an assistant. The Vice-President, T.E. Patterson was married to DuVal's daughter, Hortense DuVal Patterson. By 1923, the female family presence had disappeared. Ernst DuVal was still president and both of his sons were still instructors but his daughter, son-in-law and wife were no longer listed as members of the staff/faculty of the CCC. In addition, the College had expanded to include: a Chair of Terminology, a Chair of Pathology, and a Chair of Anatomy, and a Business Manager. The former two chairs were occupied by women.

As can be seen from Table 6.0, the lowest number of CCC graduates was in 1918 and the highest number was in 1923. These dates are quite significant since they reflect peak events in the political situation of chiropractic. (See Chapter 4.) The Hodgins report had been released in 1917 and in 1923 amendments to the Medical Act had been passed granting limited recognition to chiropractic. The fluctuations in student enrollment in the CCC paralleled those political events. The Canadian Chiropractic

College appears to have disappeared just prior to, or soon after the passage of the amendments to the Medical Act in 1923.

Table 6.0: Number of Graduates from Ontario Chiropractic Schools, 1910-1926, Selected Years

Year	Robbins School of Chiropractic	Toronto School of Chiropractic	Canadian Chiropractic College	Drugless Practitioner's Association
1910	7 (50%) m ¹ 7 (50%) f ²			
1914			12 (44%) m 15 (55%) f	
1915				33 (89%) m 4 (11%) f
1918			14 (70%) m 6 (30%) f	
1922		56 (74%) m 20 (26%) f	11 (92%) m 1 (8%) f	
1923		44 (81%) m 10 (19%) f	27 (69%) m 12 (31%) f	
1925/26		28 (64%) m 16 (36%) f		

Source: Photographs of Graduating Classes hanging in the hallways at CMCC

1. m=male; 2. f=female

The Toronto College of Chiropractic (TCC) was formed around 1922.⁶ J.S. Clubine, D.C. was its first president. He was a graduate of the Canadian Chiropractic College and became a leading straight activist throughout the 1920s and the 1930s. Unlike the Canadian Chiropractic College, the TCC was not a family operation, nor were there any female members listed as instructors or staff.

The Toronto College of Chiropractic was a straight chiropractic institution; thus its establishment is somewhat puzzling since it was in competition with the Canadian Chiropractic College, a rival straight school. This suggests that there may have been divisions within the straight faction and/or that there were financial or other benefits to the establishment of a new school. The TCC was more successful than the Canadian Chiropractic College. The school had 76 graduates -apparently the largest number of graduates in its history in 1922 (See Table 6.0.); in 1923, the TCC graduated 54 chiropractors but by 1925-26, this number had declined to 44 graduates. The declining numbers of graduates again suggests that enrollments were affected by the uncertain legal position of chiropractic, generated by the controversy surrounding the legislative battles of the 1920s.

The TCC closed in 1928 as a result of the regulations of the DPA.⁷ The Board of Regents, the newly formed licensing body, was dominated by "mixer" chiropractors who implemented legislation which required junior matriculation as a pre-entrance requirement. The TCC did not require junior matriculation since this acted as an entrance barrier for prospective students. Since the TCC was the only chiropractic school in existence, these regulations worked effectively to eliminate straight chiropractic. (See Chapter 4 for more detail.)

The three chiropractic schools in operation in the years from 1910 to 1927 trained a very small proportion of practising chiropractors.⁸ By far the majority practising in Ontario were trained in the United States. (See Table 6.1.) 78% of the members of the three major chiropractic organizations from 1910 to 1920 trained in the United States. The majority of those trained in the United States were of "British descent" or "British Subjects" suggesting that most chiropractors practising in Ontario were Canadian citizens who had gone to the U.S. for their training.

Table 6.1: Number of Graduates Trained in the United States and Canada by Membership in Chiropractic Organization

	Dominion Chiropractic Association (1917)		Ontario Chiropractic Association (c. 1915-16)		Drugless Practitioners' Association (1917)		Total	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
% Trained in Canada	25	(6)	0	(0)	22	(10)	12	(16)
% Trained in United States	75	(18)	100	(25)	78	(36)	78	(79)
Total		(24)		(25)		(46)	100	(95)

Source: Background Documents to the Commission on Medical Education. (Located in the Ontario Archives, RG I8, B-43, Box I.)

As noted in Chapter 4, membership in chiropractic organizations of the time, represented different schools of thought depending on where they received their training. The majority of members of the Dominion Chiropractic Association were graduates

of the Palmer School of Chiropractic; all members of the OCA (a mixer organization) except two, were graduates of Universal College. Members of the Drugless Practitioners Association

attended a variety of institutions (including straight chiropractic colleges) illustrating its eclectic nature.

The length of course given in the Ontario schools mentioned varied anywhere from nine months (the Robbins School of Chiropractic) to two years (in later years, the Canadian Chiropractic College) with the average about one year.⁹ There is, however, considerable variability in the interpretation of "academic year" which could mean one year of six months or one year of nine months etc.

Although the cell size is too small to draw any definitive conclusions and the data are fragmented, the fluctuating number of women in the chiropractic profession is intriguing.¹⁰ (See Table 6.0.) Women represented 50% of the graduating class of the Robbins School of Chiropractic in 1910 and 66% of the graduating class of the Canadian Chiropractic College in 1914. After 1918, the number of women graduates declined to approximately 27% but there is considerable range. The overall decline of women in chiropractic from 1910 to 1927 suggests that the push toward professionalization had a negative impact on the status on women in chiropractic. Chiropractic is not unique in this respect. Other observers have noted that as an occupation tries to increase its status and legitimacy, the proportion of women declines (Etzioni, 1970).

Reconstruction of the history of the early schools indicates that chiropractic colleges were proprietary institutions; that they differed in their philosophy and their teaching; and that the length of course varied anywhere from nine months to two years. There is some suggestion that the chiropractic colleges changed from family-run operations to a non-familial business as chiropractic gained some acceptance. This shift seems to be accompanied by a decline in the number of female chiropractic students. Enrollments in general tended to be structured by the changing political situation of chiropractic. As a result of the heterogeneity in their schooling, chiropractors were deeply divided, principally along the straight/mixer dimension. These differences were obstacles to creating a unified chiropractic profession.

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BURTON, John Stoneman (1903-1982) (pp. 24-7)

John was born in Minnedosa, Manitoba on September 30th, 1903. He came to British Columbia, Fernridge (near Langley) to be exact, in 1911 at age 8 and he brought his parents along with him. In those days he had to ride horseback 5 miles each way to school to get his elementary education. He completed his last year of high school at South Vancouver High (now John Oliver).

From here (1919) he went to the University of British Columbia (which was then called McGill University) and was located on the grounds where Vancouver General Hospital is now situated. During his university years he captained the University Debating Team which defeated Stanford University in International Competition. He also took part in the Great Trek to encourage the government to create the University of British Columbia on the Point Grey Campus, which it did in 1925.

John graduated from university in 1924 (at age 21) with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He articulated with the Vancouver law firm of Lucas & Lucas and led his class in the Bar examinations. He was called to the Bar in Victoria on July 27th, 1927.

He moved to Kamloops where he practised law for one year before returning to Vancouver to establish his law practice, remaining until his retirement in 1977.

In 1932 John married Florence Sturdy (daughter of Dr. Walter T. Sturdy, a leading Chiropractic pioneer) and thus began his affiliation to the Chiropractic profession. His first love was always his wife and family, of which he was so proud. He was truly a family man.

Although his first profession was Law, his second was most certainly Chiropractic. He, undoubtedly, was the most knowledgeable layman in matters pertaining to our profession. He and his partner, Mr. Hodgson, on July 28th, 1934 were appointed the Solicitors to the Chiropractors' Association of B.C. Mr. Burton was given the job of Acting Secretary of our Association on July 17th, 1935 when the regular Secretary, Mr. Dougherty, died. On October 28th, 1935 he was appointed permanent Secretary...

*STURDY, Walter Tetney (1877-1970) [pp. 179-90]

The word "sturdy" originally meant rash and reckless but later was translated as strong, robust and forceful which is quite appropriate for Dr. Walter T. Sturdy.

He was born in Grimsby, Yorkshire, England on December 5, 1877. Dr. Sturdy and his mother came to Guelph, Ontario when he was age 6. As a teenager he moved to Manitoba.

In Swan River, Manitoba, he met and married his dearly beloved wife, Anne Cassels MacDonald, the mother of his five children. When Dr. Sturdy moved to Vancouver he not only brought his wife but also his daughter, Florence (later to become Mrs. John Burton), and two sons, John MacDonald and William Jordan. Their other two sons, Walter R.N. and Donald David were born in Vancouver.

Dr. Sturdy became the sufferer of an illness which the medical profession could not relieve and he was told that he would be on the shelf for several years. This did not appeal to his energetic

nature, then as a life insurance agent, and so he turned to a neighbour in the Kitsilano area where he lived. This neighbour was Dr. Henry Chatwin, a Chiropractor and father of Dr. Ralph Chatwin, who had him well in a short period of time.

As a result he was determined to enter this profession that had accomplished this miracle. So he sold all his effects, left by train, with his young family, and enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa. By working after hours at the Palmer School he was able to pay for his tuition and support his family.

He graduated from Palmer on October 31, 1919 after 3 years of training and post graduate work. He and his family returned to Vancouver. In November 1919 he started his practice in Vancouver in the Dominion Building (207 West Hastings Street) and was there for 10 years. (He was 1 of 14 chiropractors listed in Vancouver on that date). In 1929 he moved to the Vancouver Block at 736 Granville Street and in 1930 he had an x-ray unit put in which included a Fluoroscope and a Stereoscope.

In April 1920 a small band of Chiropractors gathered at a meeting at the Tunstall Block (Granville & Dunsmuir Streets), arranged by Dr. Sturdy to form the Chiropractors' Association of British Columbia (forerunner of the BCCA). The official date for its formation was April 7, 1920. (Its first President was Dr. Irwin, its first Vice President was Dr. Henry Chatwin and its first Secretary was Dr. Burrill).

Dr. Sturdy became President in 1922 and remained its President until 1933 and then from July 1934 to October 1937 for a total of 15 years.

In 1920 he was fined \$100 for "practising medicine without a license". Shortly thereafter he was caught again with no option but one month in jail. He appealed on August 23, 1922 in Vancouver Police Court and ended up by spending 1 hour in the court room and paying a \$200 fine.

"Later," Dr. Sturdy stated, "we went to the police court and I introduced proceedings against the Mayor and the Chief of Police for wrongfully taking fingerprints and pictures. The notice was served 2 days later the Chief of Police called me up and asked me if I would go down and see the fingerprints and pictures destroyed. I said, Yes, I will go down. Underneath the picture was this word 'Chiropractor.' My crime was being a Chiropractor."

The Association, under the guiding hand of Dr. Sturdy, had from time to time, approached the Legislature for recognition of their profession, but owing to opposition and lobbying by the medical profession, their efforts had been blocked.

Their efforts were finally rewarded when the third and final reading passing the Chiropractic Act was passed at 11:30 am March 29, 1934. A telegram from Dr. Sturdy in Victoria dated as above to Dr. Gil Young in Vancouver, said simply, 'CHIROPRACTIC BILL PASSED ELEVEN THIRTY THIS MORNING'. Dr. Sturdy was cited in the Canadian Chiropractic Journal (published in Vancouver) of May 1934 (Volume 1, No. 4) for his great effort in getting the Chiropractic Act passed.

A Board was appointed by the Provincial Government to oversee the Chiropractic profession and Dr. Sturdy was appointed the Chairman. (The other Board members were: Drs. A.E. Harper, T. Mercer, E.W. Prowse, P.D. Carr, J.A. Gray, T.R. Patterson).

At the Annual Meeting in October 1939 he was made Honorary Life President of our Association by an unanimous vote. In 1940 he was presented with an Illuminated Address by the Board of our Association detailing the wonderful things he had already done for Chiropractic in B.C. However there was much more to come...

Dr. Sturdy was the first Editor of the first Canadian Chiropractic Journal (formed in February 1934). In October 1939 he was presented with an engraved gold medallion signalling his retirement as a member of the First Board. He continued to serve on the Board for at least another 5 years and was our Canadian

Chiropractic Association and our Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College Representative for many years.

He resigned from the B.C. Board in 1943 due to pressure of work on the Dominion Council as President of that organization. On September 5, 1944 he reported that he resigned as DCCC

President and as our Representative to the Council. Our Board would not accept his resignation as our Representative.