

cause for their prolapsus, and that must also be found and rectified before they can regain their tonicity and re-establish an equal tension to the others so that the spine will again become straight.

But now, what is the cause of these prolapsed muscles? Neither the surgeon nor the physician would probably look for a cause, sufficient for them to know that such is the case and proceed at once to remedy the effect each by his respective method. The first by probably removing a piece of the muscle thereby shortening it to equalize the tension as is done for strabismus, while the physician would try to re-establish the tone by means of drugs and applications of tonics(?) such as iodine to "strengthen(?) the parts," and of course never succeed as the cause would still remain. But to the Chiropractor the finding of this cause would be his main object.

ON FIRST OBSERVING THE CURVATURE the Chiropractor would proceed to establish its cause by a thorough analysis of the whole of the condition of the patient taking into consideration the size, weight and symmetry of the patient, if necessary by actual measurements, and make a mental picture of what should be the **NORMAL** curves of a spine belonging to such an individual, a process which cannot be taught by books but must be learned by strict actual experience on thousands of subjects; because books, without actual demonstration, can be no more than a finger-board pointing the way; this can only be done properly where a large number of subjects can be obtained as in the large clinic of a Chiropractic college, under teachers who understand their subjects, have the necessary knowledge and can impart it to others.

AFTER HAVING ESTABLISHED that there are departures from the normal alignment of the spine (curvatures), that is, there exists too great or too little a degree of the normal curves to accommodate the size, weight and shape of such a body, the Chiropractor has to determine what causes them; whether it is abnormal corpulency, occupation, shortness of a leg or the loss of an arm or atrophy of the muscles of the one side of the body or the other; if the latter, then