would be thrown to one side on the principle of excursion or sweep, and the spinous process becomes the only point of contact where force may be applied to rotate the vertebra back in place, as the transverse processes in that region are too small and slender to be adjusted upon with any chance of success.

Another factor which may lead the Chiropractor astray in his palpation, is growth of bone on the spinous processes making them appear to be either posterior, or to the right or left, and this may happen in any part of the spine.

THE METHOD to be employed by the Chiropractor to determine when a spinous process in the dorsal region is straight or bent, is to place the first and third fingers on the tips of the transverse processes of the vertebra in question, which will be found at about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch above the tip of the spinous process, and the middle finger on the tip of the spinous process, and then compare the distance between the fingers; if the distance between one finger and the middle finger is less than the other, then the spinous process is bent to that side, and vice versa, but if there is an equal distance between the fingers to one side than the other it is subluxated to that side and needs adjusting.

All the vertebrae of the spine, except the atlas, have characteristics which are common to all, and are, therefore, called **TYPICAL** vertebrae. A typical vertebra may be described as being composed of a body (centrum) and an arch, which supports seven processes, one spinous, two transverse and four articular. Taking one vertebra as a sample from the dorsal region the parts may be thus described.

THE BODY is a spongy mass of bone, practically heartshape, and is the largest part of the vertebra; this is perforated by numerous foramina, for the admission to the interior of nutrient vessels, veins, arteries, lymphatics and nerves; the superior and inferior surfaces are flattened, slightly concave to receive the convex surface of the intervertebral disks and terminating in a sharp and more dense bony ridge at the margins, this to grip more firmly the margin of the disk, like the edges of a horse's hoofs grip the sod.