the neck erect, similar function to the other only for a different portion of the spine.

THE TRACHLEO-MASTOID takes its origin as the previous one, from the transverse and articulating processes of the upper six dorsal vertebrae and the articular processes of the lower four cervical vertebrae and are inserted into the posterior margin of the mastoid process of the temporal bone; action, to steady the head, this against the action of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle in front.

From this it is easily seen that these muscles being double, one at each side of the spine, commencing from the base of the spinal column and the brim of the pelvis, firmly attached to each and every transverse process of the vertebrae at each side to the cervical region where they fork out to firmly insert themselves in the temporal bone behind the ear, and that by their normal contraction they hold the spine and head laterally and backward, so the spine, in this respect may be compared to a flag-pole and these two sets of muscles as guy ropes holding it up backward and at the sides simultaneously.

But one may ask, are there any such provisions made for the front of the spine; if there is a necessity for such a support in the back, is there not a similar one in the front? There certainly is, only not quite so complete, because the weight of the body being all in front of the spine, acts as a force to counteract these muscles in the back by the law of inertia, that is, creates a resistance by weight or gravity.

Besides this, it is firmly held by a powerful and adequate set of muscles keeping the spine from going too far backward, though their actions are not given as such by our anatomists who attribute to them other functions, but it does not take a very great stretch of the imagination to clearly see that they act as mentioned above. The fact that this extra function is not given by anatomists need not disturb the mental equilibrium of any investigator, as it is admitted by anatomists that it is unfortunately too often the case that anatomists and physiologists ATTRIBUTE FUNCTIONS to certain organs of the body which are purely imaginary and for the purpose OF FITTING the EVER CHANGING medical theories without any warranty for so doing.