difficulty which the Chiropractor meets with, unless he has been thoroughly prepared and instructed in his palpation by competent teachers and has devoted all the time possible to the study of this IMPORTANT PART OF THE ART OF CHIROPRACTIC.

THE OTHER PECULIARITY of the dorsal vertebrae is that the bodies are indented at each side by facets and demifacets for articulations with the heads of the ribs. The first dorsal vertebra having a full facet and a demi-facet at each side to articulate with the first and second pairs of ribs; this feature of the first dorsal vertebra being CLAMPED between two comparatively rigid pairs of ribs, renders it very difficult to move and that is the reason why the Chiropractor has to use proportionate force to adjust that vertebra when it is subluxated. All the other dorsal vertebrae (with the exception of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth, which have respectively but one full facet on each side), have two demi-facets at each side at their superior and inferior margins, as the middle of the heads of the ribs, in that portion of the spine articulate with the intervertebral disks and the sides only of the heads make an indentation (facet) in the rims of the adjacent vertebrae.

The peculiarities of the vertebrae of the LUMBAR **REGION** are, so to speak, negative: that is, there is an absence of any of the peculiarities of the vertebrae of the other regions of the spine. As for instance, they have no foramina through their transverse processes, no bifurcations in their spinous processes and no lips in their bodies as have the cervical vertebrae; nor have they long spinous processes or facets on their bodies, as have the dorsal vertebrae: their only distinguishing features are that their spinous processes are flat, broad and strong, and project nearly straight backward. Their articulations also are different: the inferior articulating processes are received in a groove formed by the superior articulating processes, the two forming a dovetail or mortise, so it appears that it would be extremely difficult to produce a lateral subluxation of these vertebrae. but this is not so, as it has been demonstrated by experience; the body of one vertebra may be slightly rotated, using the articulations as a fulcrum or axis, then the spinous process