

similar size and importance in other parts of the body?" It would appear to be so to the casual observer, but is not in reality, because all important blood vessels in other parts of the body receive ample protection in that their courses run deep and they are thereby protected by a mass of tissue, while in the back of the neck, which is very much exposed to blows and accidents, where these vessels have their course close to the skin they would be very much exposed to injury, hence the provision for protection in a bony canal.

The other and last peculiar feature of the cervical vertebrae is that their bodies are lipped on their margin, anteriorly and laterally; the anterior lip extends from the inferior edge of the vertebra above overlapping the intervertebral disk and part of the vertebra below, and the lateral lips, one at each side, extend upward overlapping at each side the lower portion of the vertebra above, thus making with the overlapping lip below, a sort of casing or dovetailing to the whole cervical section thereby materially aiding to keep the individual vertebrae in apposition with one another, again showing the provision that has been made to protect from interference the nerves which emerge from between the vertebrae.

THE DORSAL VERTEBRAE also have certain characteristics which differentiate them from those of any other section of the spine; these peculiarities are mainly two in number, one is that the spinous processes are long, slender and triangular in shape and extend obliquely downward overlapping the vertebrae below and thus are disposed like the shingle on a roof. This peculiarity of the spinous processes of dorsal vertebrae render them very liable to fractures of some of their tips, being very slender, and when this takes place it often happens that the broken piece will be absorbed, and the remaining stub will make it appear to the palpator as if the vertebra in question was subluxated to the superior or anterior. At other times the fracture may be only a "Willow or Green Stick" fracture, that is, only bending the top of the process to one side or the other, thus making it appear as if the vertebra in question was subluxated to one side, while, as a matter of fact it may not be subluxated at all, only, to the palpator's fingers it would appear so, and this is another