

APPENDIX

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY AND
PATHOLOGY.

Chiropractic is founded with due regard for the known facts in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.

1. Anatomically, man is a machine.
2. Physiologically, every organ and tissue will preserve normal function (health) when **every part** of the machine is in its proper position.
3. Pathologically, disease is the result of **anatomical displacement** interfering with **normal physiological action**.

The Keynote of Chiropractic.

The **keynote** which **rings** all through Chiropractic principles and practice is the Chiropractic Thrust which produces **localized Spontaneity** so essential to **retain** the bone in the position in which it was placed by the **same identical** Thrust. Thrust, then, is the Gibraltar upon which Chiropractic adjustment is founded.

The replacement of structure by means of this Thrust implies:

1. That the structural parts of which the body is composed have a **mechanical relation** to each other.
2. That **displacements occur** else there would be no **necessity for replacements**.
3. That these displacements are the **cause of disease** else the **replacement of structure** would not be a **logical treatment** for disease.

4. That the Thrust is followed by Spontaneity and other recuperative changes in the ligaments and cartilages, else a slight change in position of the vertebra secured by the mechanical force of the Thrust would be no more permanent or beneficial than mere rotation, separation, or approximation of the vertebrae due to the mere voluntary turning or bending of the back.

5. That the replacement so gained, is followed by normal physiological action (health), which fact would also mean that every organ and tissue would preserve normal function if every part of the body retained its mechanical range of movement.

The word Chiropractic does not imply some dead principle. It indicates action as is not only shown by the meaning of the word Chiropractic, but is also shown by the meaning of the word "Napravit" or "Napravovani", the name of the old Bohemian practice from which Chiropractic sprang. "Napravit" means to fix—and Chiropractic means to do by the hands.

Skeletal Adjustment Old

The replacement of displaced structures is by no means a new idea. Its exact age we do not know and at this time we cannot predict, but facts at hand conclusively prove that the principles underlying this system were recognized and its characteristic unique movements used more than sixty years ago in Bohemia. While it may have been practiced a much longer time, sixty years is sufficient to place Chiropractic as the first of all systems now in the field to practice skeletal adjustment. From this it will be noted that we not only claim that the philosophy which underlies the Chiro-

practic adjustment of subluxations is **distinct** and **different** from that known or practiced by any other system, but we further claim for Chiropractic **PRIORITY** in the **FIELD OF SKELETAL ADJUSTMENT**. Demonstration is rapidly proving that replacement of structure, scientifically applied is the **most powerful** of all remedial agencies. Upon this principle is being builded a system which by its merits is **commanding profound attention** in all parts of the world.

MAN IS A MACHINE.

An Old Idea.

The "outer machine" as we designate it is the mechanical part of the individual and was so looked upon in Europe nearly a century ago.

In the following pages we divide man into an **outer machine** and an **inner machine**. The former—the outer machine—is of a truly **mechanical** nature, while the latter is more of a **vital** nature.

We **do not claim** that this is a **new idea** with us nor in fact is it an idea new in recent years. On the contrary, **man has been regarded as a mechanical structure for nearly a century** that we know of.

From a **practical standpoint** the Bohemians regarded man as a machine as is shown by the fact that they employed **mechanical correction** for ills of the human body. Actions always speak louder than words, but aside from this there are words on the subject.

In an old French work "Maygrier's Anatomists Manual" we find a **statement** that **leaves no room for doubt** that the idea that the part that we have designated as the **outer machine** was looked upon a great many years ago as being **only mechanical** in nature. On page four, Vol. II of this old work we note the statement that the "skeletalogy and myology form as it were only the **mechanical part** of the individual". In another place in the same work, page three Vol. I it shows what skeletalogy comprised at this early day.

We quote:—"Skeletology comprehends the history of the **bones, cartilages, ligaments, periosteum, and pretended synovial glands.**"

This work from which we have taken these extracts was translated into English as early as 1832.

Regarding man as a machine we find the structures belong to two divisions:—

1. The outer machine.
2. The inner or vital machine.

OUTER MACHINE.

1. Osseous structures:—

- (a) Long bones,
- (b) Short bones,
- (c) Flat bones,
- (d) Irregular bones,

2. Ligaments:—

- (a) Capsular,
- (b) Lateral,
- (c) Interarticular,
- (d) Irregular,

3. Cartilages:—

- (a) Articular,
- (b) Interarticular,
- (c) Costal,
- (d) Fibro-cartilage,

4. Skeletal muscles:—

The skeletal muscles with their tendons and the sesamoid bones developed in them including the patellae. The hyoid should also be here included as it is tendinous in action.

The other main class consists of structures which, taken collectively, we term the inner machine.

INNER MACHINE.

1. Nervous system:—
 - (a) Central nervous system:—
 - Brain,
 - Spinal cord,
 - (b) Peripheral nervous system:—
 - Cranial nerves,
 - Spinal nerves,
 - Sympathetic nerves,
 - Ganglia,
2. Blood vascular system:—
 - (a) Heart,
 - (b) Arteries,
 - (c) Veins,
 - (d) Capillaries,
3. Lymphatics:—
 - (a) Lacteals,
 - (b) Lymphatic vessels,
 - (c) Right lymphatic duct,
 - (d) Thoracic duct with receptaculum chyli,
4. Organs of manufacture and special sense:—
 - (a) Manufacture:—
 - Alimentary canal,
 - Glands,
 - Ductless glands including lymphatics,
 - Bone marrow,
 - Lungs,

(b) Special sense;—

Eye,

Ear,

Nerve end organs for taste, touch, sight, and
smell.