

“TRANSFORMATION.”

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We stated in a former lecture that creation takes place in the brain cell and consists in the gathering or assembling of forces by the mentality.

We might look upon this force as the raw material which has been brought to the work shop ready to be made into whatever has been conceived by the mind of the workman.

A certain idea exists in the mind of the artist. He desires to paint a certain picture. He collects all his ideas, weighs them all until at last he has, in his mind, painted the picture. Now he assembles his material, but this material must be changed so that it may become utilizable by the artist. He has assembled the raw material and now begins the work of transforming to suit the idea or picture which he has in mind.

Innate Intelligence assembles the force in the brain cell, but this is, figuratively speaking, the raw material; it is not yet suitable for use in the body; there must be a process of changing, for there is a variety of functions to be performed in the body. Vibrations are carried over the afferent nerves and received at the brain cell where Innate Intelligence interprets and decides what sort of force is needed in that particular organ and locality in the body. Then this created or assembled force is put through a process of transformation in the brain cell.

To illustrate: Vibrations are received by the brain which when interpreted, show a need for more calorific, that particular organ or part of the body is not warm enough. Now in response to this message, Innate Mentality begins a systematic process of “transformation” in the brain cell, whereby calorific impulses are sent out to the parts in need.

In defining “transformation” Webster says—Physiology—“change of one form of material into another, as in assimilation, metabolism.” In Mathematics the definition is given as—“change of form, as an equation, expression or figure without altering value or meaning.” Theology—“a change in disposition, in nature.” Transform—in electricity “to change (a current) in potential, as from alternating to continuous.”

From the etymology of the term “transform” we get literally—to form over. Taking this literal meaning, and the definition given in Webster, we can form a basis for our Chiropractic understanding of the term. The force is so “formed over” in the brain cell as to be of value and use to the body. Food is taken into the stomach, acted upon by the juices there, and put through a process called gastric digestion, which changes the food into chyme, it then passes to the small intestines and there goes through the process of intestinal digestion, and is formed into chyle. This transforming process so changes the foods as to make it possible for the tissues to assimilate it. The food properties when acted upon by the mental impulses and the right combination of oxygen carried by the blood becomes transformed into bone, adipose, muscle, and other and all tissues of the body. The food properties are carried to the liver by the serous circulation and with the proper proportion of oxygen and mental impulses, under the direction of Innate Intelligence bile is manufactured; this is the function of this organ. And in like manner the other organs and glands perform their proper function in every part of the body. We recognize the transformation of the material into the different tissues of the body, and as we have the transformation of the material so do we have the transformation or changing of the immaterial force in the brain cell, that has been created by the Innate—not that the brain cell

secretes the mental impulse like the liver secretes bile, but we simply use this as an illustration. The two processes could not be identical, for in the one case we are dealing with the concrete material, and in the other we are dealing with the abstract immaterial.

The forunes are so changed as to be of proper consistency, force, etc., as to meet every demand of the tissue cell and bring about normality in the nine primary functions. We would not expect the same kind of impulses that produce calorific to result in expansion, or that brought about reparation to, at the same time, affect the motor function. But we have calorific mental impulses, impulses that have to do with expansion, also motor impulses, etc., and that step in the cycle that has to do with the changing of the forunes into these different kinds of impulses is called "transformation."