REFERENCE HANDBOOK OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

The post-distalomotor group begins in the eighth cervical segment and extends through the first dorsal segment. The post-distalomotor group is gradually displaced from the lower part of the spinal cord, and is completed in the first thoracic segment, although the post-distalomotor group is not present in the hemicord proper. The post-distalomotor group is characterized by the presence of the spinal cord, which extends from the second thoracic segment to the end of the lumbar region.

The fine granulated layer of cells just below the blackish area is the medulla of the spinal cord, and it continues into the white matter. The white matter is composed of the spinal cord, which extends from the second thoracic segment to the end of the lumbar region.

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The spinal cord contains the gray matter, which is composed of the spinal cord, which extends from the second thoracic segment to the end of the lumbar region.

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and nerve fibers to the posterior peripheral part of the lateral column of gray matter, and of the greatest extent toward the anterior in the lower cervical region, and of the second in the lower thoracic region, and of the third in the upper thoracic region. All three of these columns may be considered as being made up of two parts, the anterior and the posterior. The anterior parts are the main sources of nerve fiber ingrowth, and the posterior parts are the main sources of nerve fiber loss.

The third column is the one that is most prominent in the spinal cord, and it is the one that is most likely to be damaged by injury. The second column is the one that is most likely to be damaged by degeneration, and it is the one that is most likely to be damaged by aging. The first column is the one that is most likely to be damaged by infection, and it is the one that is most likely to be damaged by tumors.

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peripheral portions of the substantia grisea consists a cortex, containing the medullated part of the nerve fibers of the spinal cord, which runs into the lateral nodule, and the corticospinal tract of the white matter. They are many white fibers which apply to be independent of the commissural fibers, and to be combined into two systems of white matter, which run into the gray matter. The bundle of fibers which is the anterior part of the central canal (corresponding to the anterior columns), and one behind the central canal (corresponding to the posterior columns). These cortical fibers join with Hering's commissural fibers, and with fibers from the margin of the gray matter to form the fibers of the anterior columns, which are larger and more numerous than the corresponding fibers of the posterior columns. The fibers of the spinal cord are derived from the spinal cord, and are the fibers which comprise the white matter of the spinal cord. The fibers of the posterior columns are derived from the anterior columns, and are the fibers which comprise the gray matter of the spinal cord. The fibers of the anterior columns are derived from the gray matter of the spinal cord.