

weak, and is again troubled with considerable tenesmus, for which I ordered enemas of pul'd ul. ful. and warm water, and another powder of pul'd rhub. and cal. mag.; also ordered a small dose of composition with loaf sugar and good cream, every hour and a half, and gum-arabic water for drink: occasionally a tea-spoonful of the *tincture*, in order to keep the throat clean, which it does admirably, causing him to hawk and spit up freely. In case he should begin to sink, ordered the *tincture* given freely.

*Evening*: Symptoms still favorable, though it was found necessary to resort to the *tincture* more freely about noon, to keep him from sinking: ordered the same treatment continued.

*Sixth morning*: Patient still improving, with the exception of his mouth, which is now very sore; his tongue, and the insides of his cheeks are covered with little patches, which seem to be eating deeper. Ordered it well washed with strong decoction of

Coptis. trif. (gold thread)	} equal parts,
Rhus. glab. (sumach)	
Salvia off. (sage)	

sweetened with honey, every hour or two; the other treatment still continued.

*Seventh morning*: The patient still gaining; mouth presents a more favorable appearance; no difficulty in swallowing: continue the mouth wash; and a half tea-spoonful of Lar-rabie's Spice Bitters, in warm water, every four hours.

*Eighth morning*: Patient needs no more attention. Recommended him taking the *bitters* for several days, and continue the wash until his mouth is entirely well.

I have lost but two cases of this form: they were beyond the reach of medicine before I was called in.

Near Millville, Col. Co., Pa., 7th mo., 1849.

N. B.—By “the drops,” I mean the comp'd tinct. of lob.; and by “the *tincture*,” I mean the comp'd tinct. gum myrrh, or No. 6.

Phy. Med. Recorder.

## MUSCULAR ACTION.

The skull contains two bodies. One is very large, and is called the *cerebrum*, which fills all the anterior, superior, and most of the posterior parts of the cranium: the other is called the *cerebellum*, and is quite small, when compared with the cerebrum: it is situated in the inferior posterior portion of the skull. These bodies nicely fit in and fill up the cavity of the cranium. The under surface of each gives off two processes; the two from the cerebrum immediately unite with the two from the cerebellum, and form one body, called *medulla oblongata*, which passes down through a hole in the base of the skull, called *foramen magnum*.

The spine consists of twenty-six bones, twenty-five of which have a large foramen in each, resembling very much the foramen magnum. These bones are all piled one upon the other, forming a continuous chain, or column, commencing at the base of the skull, and ending at the inferior part of the trunk. Its juncture with the skull is at the foramen. By this connection at this point, a continuous tube is formed from the cavity of the skull through the spine. This tube or canal allows the medulla oblongata to pass through its whole length. Another term is, however, applied to it, *medulla spinalis*; this term is applied to that body as soon as it passes into the foramen magnum, and while it remains in the spinal canal.

The cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis, are composed of two different substances. The one is called *cortical* or *cineritious*, the other *medullary*; the former is gray, the latter white. The arteries going to these bodies are split into the finest divisions before they plunge into them: they are finally lost in the cortical portion. Here they construct myriads of invisible bodies, called *cortical spherules*, or the *least glandules* in the body. From each one of these little laboratories, or imperceptible workshops, an abducent or centrifugal duct, of the most refined and exalted character, goes forth into the realm of