Short Notes on a course of Practical Physiology

by

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Sanguination of inflamed anterior chamber of eye of frog and lymph sac. They were prepared in the following way:

A thread was passed into the anterior chamber & through the cornea, one end then cut short & pulled until the other fell free. A portion of propitum soaked in acetic acid was then inserted into the lymph sac over the cervical region & pushed down toward the lumbar & thighs left. The animal is ready for examination in two days. To remove the pus from eye, prick it with a knife & then quickly insert a capillary pipette. Minute pus globules are found, all of them exhibiting very active movement, changing shapes rapidly, containing granules, vacuoles & a nucleus.
The cornea is not much altered by
when examined, the proliferation
between the epithelial layers are
found evident of exhibiting
movement. Treat the lymph sac in
following way, dissect carefully off
a thin layer, taking care not to tear
the endothelium (it is best done
under water) and brush it with
a solution of AG no 1/2 0%, then
place it in the same light for a short
while. Upon an examination it will be
found that the outlines of the cells
are stained & pus globules are
coloured

10. Examinatin of Omnin

Grubb 3 days after injection
with ancinomated milk.
After being brushed with solution
of AG no 1 exposed to light, cut small
pieces & examine, floating them in
the glass slips & taking great care


to obtain the specimen ptt from
The serous epithelium is seen mapped out by the action of the cells containing many minute particles looking like fine oil globules, but may these the deposit of acid in them. Vessels of this kind are seen veins, arteries & lymphatics the latter being the interesting one. They seem to be found more in the tract of the vessels than in the interstices between them & have their endothelium well brought out by the staining.

Continued examination of inflamed & healthy membranes of rabbit. The lymphatics as shown by the silver method present an indurated appearance due to the stained outline of the endothelium. The serous surfaces generally the relation between parts is supposed by recent observers to be as follows: Beneath the epithelium, sacify
the lymphatics & capillaries together with a system of branched mito-
ted cells which communicate with both the lymphatics & the
adjacent ones. Opening on to the
tissue surfaces are certain bodies
called stomata of which there are
two kinds, the one & the other