Short Notes on a
course of
Practical Physiology
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Examination of inflamed anterior chamber of eye of frog and of 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 in, leaving the other full size. A portion of frog's skin soaked in ammonia was then inserted into the lymph sac over the cervical region & pushed down towards the lumbar & there left. The animal is ready for examination in two days. To remove the pus from eye, prick it with a S knife & then quickly insert a capillary pipette. Numerous pus globules are found, all of them exhibiting very active movements, changing shapes rapidly, containing granules, vacuoles & a nucleus

The cornea is apparently not much altered but when examined, in the fibrous stroma between the epithelial layers are found "wanderers" exhibiting movement. Treat the lymph sac in following way, dissect carefully off a thin layer, taking care not to touch the endothelium (& it is best done under water) and brush it with a solution of $AgNO_3$ 1/4 %, then place it in the sun light for a short time, on examination it will be found that the outlines of the cells are stained & the pus globules are coloured

10th Examination of omentum of rabbit 3 days after injection with ammoniated milk. After being brushed with solution of $AgNO_3$ & exposed to light, cut square pieces & examine, floating them on to the glass slips & taking great care to obtain the specimen free from

folds & crases. The serous epithelium is seen mapped out by the $AgNO_3$ the cells containing many minute particles looking like fine oil globules, but may be the deposit of AgCl in them. Vessels of this kind are seen veins, arteries & lymphatics the latter being the interesting ones. They seem to be found more in the tract of the vessels than in the interspaces between them & have their endothelium well brought out by the staining.

11th Continued examination of inflamed & healthy omentum of rabbit. The lymphatics as shown by the $AgNO_3$ method present an imbricated appearance due to the stained outline of the endothelium. On serous surfaces generally, the relation between parts is supposed by recent observers to be as follows. Beneath the epithelium, ramify

the lymphatics & capillaries ~~together~~
with a system of branched nucleated cells, which communicate with both the lymphatics & the adjacent ones. Opening on to the serous surfaces are certain bodies called stomata, of which there are two kinds, the true & the false