~~1028/69/5~~

Ret yr. 38
Cousebyan
CUS417/69.5

Note book,

"Short Notes on a course of Practical Physiology by Burdon-Sanderson at University College London 1872-73"

The course began with the examination of the inflamed anterior chamber of the eye of a frog and of an inflamed lymph sac both experimentally produced & the tissues of fire examined microscopically two days later, - really a course in what we would call experimental pathology today for at the time physiology and pathology were not divorced or they since have become to the harm of each and to the neglect of their offspring histology or the microscopical examination of the tissues in health & disease.

There was a great deal of microscopical work especially of the blood studied under the effect of various reagents

Really a course in ~~cor~~ exper. histology, microscopical pathology

The course must have ranged W.O. quality. It ended July 24th/73 with an exercise on the ~~sub~~ physiology of secretion illustrated on the submaxillary gland and the last note is as follows.

"On the propriety of using the lower animals for the purposes of experimentation Dr Sanderson said, 1st, we are at liberty to use them on the same ground as we do for food 2nd for scientific investigation are justified in giving pain 3rd for mere demonstration we are not justified in giving pain. Hence all experiments are omitted which cannot be performed on anaesthetized animals." (#)

(#) Look up (?) This let us recall was nearly 5 years before the anti-insection law against the passage of which Huxley strove so vigorously. Or was it the same year?

A paper # on the results of some experimental studies was read on ... before

On the action of Atropia, Physostigma, and Curare on the Colorless Blood Corpuscles
Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society

the Royal Microscopical Society and published in its Journal. It represented an effort to determine whether the antagonism between atropia and physostigma could be demonstrated by the behaviour of colorless corpuscles under the microscope and though the results were negative it aroused his interest in studies of the blood which was to bring results later on. It led however to his election as a member of the Royal Microscopical Society.