

**BIOLOGICAL LECTURES
DELIVERED AT THE MARINE
BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF
WOOD'S HOLE IN THE SUMMER
SESSION OF 1895**

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Biological lectures delivered at the Marine biological laboratory of Wood's Hole in the Summer Session of 1895 by Various

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VARIOUS

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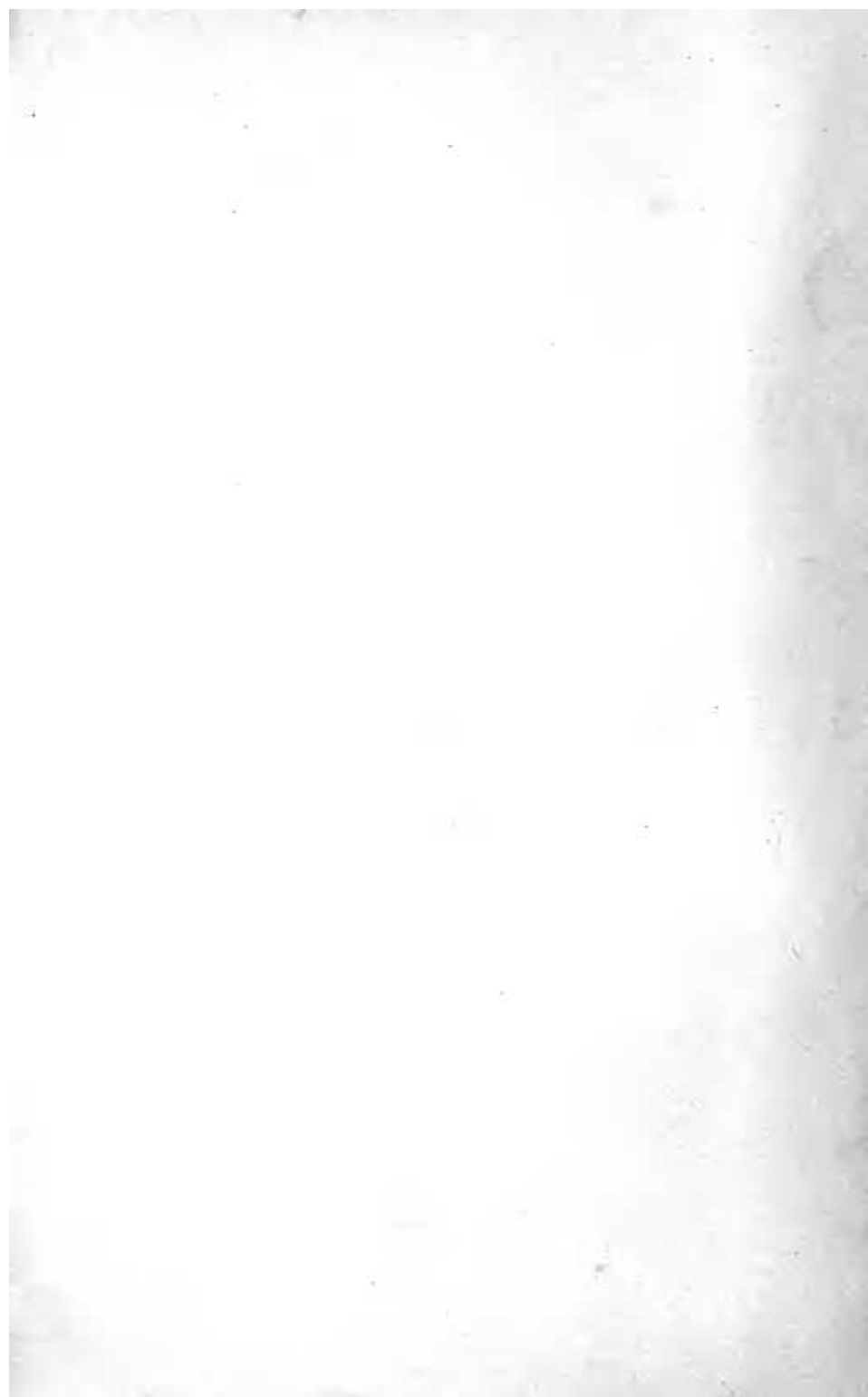
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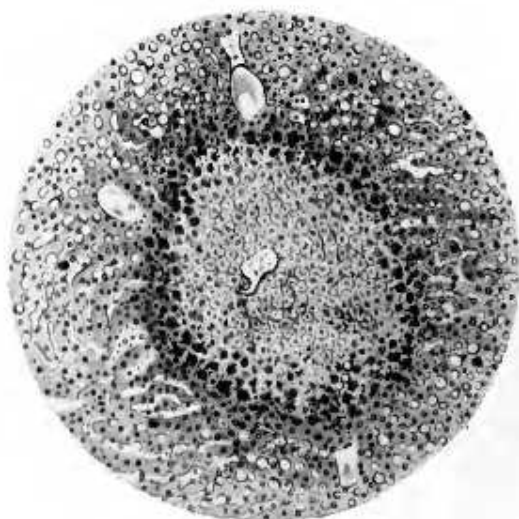
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FIG. I.



Experimental Abscess in the Kidney of the Rabbit.
Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus infection.

FIG. II.



Experimental focal cell necrosis in the liver of the Guinea pig. Ricin intoxication.

FIRST LECTURE.



INFECTION AND INTOXICATION.

SIMON FLEXNER, M.D.

(ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.)

THE science of biology in its widest sense comprises the study of life in all its forms and activities, both normal and abnormal. For this reason I shall not apologize for bringing before you a subject closely related to pathology, a branch which is concerned only with the abnormal forms and activities of life.

The underlying principles, which are to-day the subjects of thought and research in the branches usually classed as the biological sciences, are not essentially different from those which are also found in the field of work which more peculiarly belongs to pathology. Nor is pathology any longer a study, the subject matter of which is limited to man and the higher animals. Its application to the lower animals, and even to plants, has been so successful that we are now justified in looking to the comparative study of disease processes for the solution of some of the many still obscure problems in human pathology.

Manifestly it would be neither possible nor profitable to attempt to compass in so brief a time the entire field of pathological research. It becomes necessary, therefore, to restrict our attention to a single one of its problems; and as there is at the present time none which is attracting more attention than that relating to the causation and effects of infectious diseases, I have chosen for this hour the discussion of one aspect of this subject. My remarks will be prefaced with a few general statements concerning the parasitic agents of disease. Some