A REGISTER OF EXPERIMENTS, ANATOMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND PATHOLOGICAL, PERFORMED ON LIVING ANIMALS. REPRINTED, AND EMBODYING IN A SINGLE MEMOIR, PARTS I, II, AND III, PUBLISHED IN 1839, 1843 AND 1847 RESPECTIVELY

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649529773

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Cover @ 2017

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JAMES TURNER

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REGISTER OF EXPERIMENTS,

ANATOMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND PATHOLOGICAL,

PERFORMED ON

LIVING ANIMALS.

BY

JAMES TURNER,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS;
AUTHOR OF 'A TREATISE UPON THE FOOT OF THE HORSE.'

Reprinted, and embodying in a single Memoir, Parts I, II, and III, published in 1839, 1843, *and* 1847 *respectively.*

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1858.

189. b. 43.

PREFACE.

THE Author, in now publishing the three following Parts, embodied in one memoir, thinks he cannot do better than refer his readers to the able review in the 'Veterinarian,' for July, 1857, from which he has made the following extracts:

"A brief comment on the remarkable example of the value of experimental investigations, furnished by the three Memoirs of Mr. James Turner, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, whose spirit of penetration appears to have anticipated by ten years the remarkable discovery of Dr. Richardson, as to the cause of the blood's coagulation, to which the last Astley Cooper Prize of three hundred guineas has been awarded. . . . . And in other parts of his memoirs our author insists upon a gaseous current as constant and retained within the blood-vessels; he maintains that rarefied air is the solvent of the blood, and that it is only when such gas finds escape that the liquid blood becomes coagulated. Now, if the scientific world confirm Dr. Richardson's discovery, it cannot be denied that Mr. Turner's opinion, pronounced as it was on the basis of experiment, is one of the most remarkable examples on record of what can be regarded as little else than scientific prophecy. . . . . Perusal of these memoirs will amply repay every real student of nature, for they are rich in evidences of a master mind, in material for reflection, which can but lead to the great end of scientific progress. . . . . Mr. Turner may say with justice that had his voice been sooner echoed, the prize of discovery would have been sooner won."

"Mr. Turner, the respected President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, by a series of physical experiments, very much resembling some of mine, but preceding those, came to the definite conclusion that coagulation occurs from the escape of volatile matter from blood.

"Mr. Turner's labours were independently conducted; and I have sincere pleasure in claiming for him a successful and original place in this interesting inquiry."—DR. RICHARDSON '*On the Coagulation of the Blood.*'

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE few following pages contain the description of an unique experiment as repeated upon the bloodvessels of living animals; together with results which consist of the development of some new facts, so important and startling in the contemplation of the phenomena of animal life, that, in the humble opinion of the Author, they constitute an entire new field for inquiry, worthy the research and scrutiny of the human physiologist, having the same reference to the structure and economy of man as to inferior animals.

Horse Infirmary, 311, *Regent Street*,
London, *April* 1839.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE presumption of an individual so obscure as the writer of these pages soliciting the time and attention (though merely a passing notice) of a body of men constituting a scientific class of the community, justly acknowledged the most learned, the most wise, and at the same time the most useful to mankind at large, impresses me with a deep sense of the magnitude of my task, though it deters me not from the undertaking.

Notwithstanding the confidence expressed in my advertisement, I feel that I cannot reasonably expect to excite your attention and interest without respectfully placing before you some of my pretensions for having embarked in so bold a procedure; but, aware of the immense value of your time, it behoves me to be brief.

I must premise, that I commenced active prac-

tice as veterinary surgeon in the British cavalry when a youth of nineteen, and continued attached to the same regiment until after the close of the Peninsular war. My military appointment afforded me many years of valuable experience, and being upon the home service, I also enjoyed very extensive private practice. From thence to the present hour my time has been wholly devoted to the practical part of the veterinary profession, fostered by an ardent love for it, and blessed with undisturbed rude health throughout that lengthened period. I have never been an absentee from the pursuit for one whole week; and all my intervals of leisure have been devoted to theory and experiment. My opportunities for experiments have been so numerous and varied, that I blush with shame at not having produced earlier and better fruits. I have, however, availed myself of some; and if fortunate enough, through your candour, to bring a tithe part of them to a successful issue, my ambition will be gratified, and I shall not regret the labour I have bestowed; and more, that, whether successful or not in this