

Chapter 1 : Radix auricularia - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! Praeraphaelite diaries and letters: I. Some early correspondence of D.G. Rossetti II. Madox Brown's diary etc. III. The P.R.B. journal kept by W.M. Rossetti

Discussion Chronic administration of 0. Urinary stone formation is the result of supersaturation of urine with certain urinary salts such as calcium oxalate. Lower level of oxalate, calcium, and phosphate in urine and kidney reduces the risk of stone formation. Remarkable increase in urinary phosphate was observed in calculi-induced rats. Increased urinary phosphate excretion along with oxalate stress seems to provide an environment appropriate for stone formation by forming calcium phosphate crystals, which epitaxially induces calcium oxalate deposition. Treatment with AIE of M. In urolithiasis, the glomerular filtration rate GFR decreases due to the obstruction to the outflow of urine by stones in urinary system. Due to this, the waste products such as urea, creatinine, and uric acid get accumulated in blood. In calculi-induced rats, the elevated serum levels of creatinine, uric acid, and BUN indicate marked renal damage. This study also revealed the increased lipid peroxidation and decreased levels of antioxidant potential in the kidneys of rats supplemented with ethylene glycol. Oxalate, the major stone-forming constituent, has been reported to induce lipid peroxidation and cause tissue damage by reacting with polyunsaturated fatty acids in cell membranes. Phenolic compounds present in M. These results indicate the protective effect of AIE of M. These properties have been attributed to the triterpenes, lupeol,[19] and polyphenolic compounds like quercetin[20] present in M. Thus, the results reveal that the AIE of M. However, diuretic activity of M. The present investigation provides evidence for the efficacy of AIE of M. Acknowledgments The authors thank the Principal, K. Footnotes Conflict of Interest: Interactions between stone-forming calcific crystals and macromolecules. Alexander H, Nestor S. Phyllanthus niruri inhibits calcium oxalate endocytosis by renal tubular cells: Its role in nephrolithiasis. The effect of Phyllanthus niruri on urinary inhibitors of calcium oxalate crystallization and other factors associated with renal stone formation. The influence of Zea mays on urinary risk factors for kidney stones in rats. Effect of Herniaria hirsuta and Agropyron repens on calcium oxalate urolithiasis risk in rats. The effect of Takusya, a Kampou medicine, on renal stone formation and osteopontin expression in rat urolithiasis model. Hypotensive effect of the Methanolic extract of Mimusops elengi in normotensive rats. Koti BC, Purnima A. Diuretic activity of extracts of Mimusops elengi Linn. Int J Green Pharmacy. Prophylaxis of calcium oxalate stones by Herniaria hirsuta on experimentally induced nephrolithiasis in rats. Effect of Cystone, a herbal formulation, on glycolic acid-induced urolithiasis. Proximate composition, mineral content and fatty acids of cat fish Ictalurus punctatus rafinesque for different seasons and cooking methods. Fiske CH, Subbarow Y. The colorimetric determination of phosphate. Hodgkinson A, Williams A. An improved colorimetric procedure for urine oxalate. Standard methods of clinical chemistry. Mishra HP, Fridovich I. The role of superoxide anion in the auto-oxidation of Epinephrine and a simple assay for superoxide dismutase. A new genetic carrier state. Assay for lipid peroxidase in animal tissues by thiobarbituric acid. Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol, the active constituent isolated from Crateva nurvala. Reduction of oxidative stress in cultured renal tubular cells and preventive effects on renal stone formation by the bioflavonoid quercetin. Protective effect of a potent antioxidant, pomegranate juice, in the kidney of rats with nephrolithiasis induced by ethylene glycol.

Chapter 2 : The House of Life: The Choice, III by Dante Gabriel Rossetti

(From t.p.) I. Some early correspondence of Dante Gabriel Rossett -- II. Madox Brown's Diary etc. -- III. The P R B Journal kept by W M Rossetti

It is classified as one of the paraphilias, called an "algolagnic disorder" p. The formal diagnosis of Sexual Sadism Disorder would apply if the individual has acted on these urges with a nonconsenting person or if the urges cause significant distress to the individual. The ICD specifies that mild forms of sadomasochism "are commonly used to enhance otherwise normal sexual activity" p. The condition is classified as one of the disorders of sexual preference, which includes the paraphilias p. Paraphilic coercive disorder refers to the preference for non-consenting over consenting sexual partners. The condition is typically described as a paraphilia and continues to undergo research, but does not appear in the current DSM or ICD. Alternate terms for the condition have included Biastophilia, [5] Coercive Paraphilic Disorder, [6] and Preferential Rape. In scientific research, this sexual preference has also been called the hyperdominance pattern of sexual behavior. In these versions of the DSM, sexual sadism pertained only to the infliction of real not simulated suffering p. The condition was renamed sexual sadism disorder in DSM The DSM-III noted that "the imagery in a Paraphilia, such as simulated bondage, may be playful and harmless and acted out with a mutually consenting partner". In more extreme form, paraphilic imagery is acted out with a nonconsenting partner, and is noxious and injurious to the partner" p. Sexual sadism was the phrase mentioned in DSM-I as one of the sexual deviations [15] p. Sadistic personality disorder does not actually refer to any sexual interest and instead refers to the pervasive disregard for the well-being of others. It is usually associated with a history of violence and criminality which can include, but is not limited to sexual crimes. Features[edit] With paraphilic coercive disorder, the individual employs enough force to subdue a victim, but with sexual sadism disorder, the individual often continues to inflict harm regardless of the compliance of the victim, which sometimes escalates not only to the death of the victim, [16] but also to the mutilation of the body. What is experienced by the sadist as sexual does not always appear obviously sexual to non-sadists: Sadistic rapes do not necessarily include penile penetration of the victim. Destructive sex sadists mutilate the bodies of their living victims, while Preservative sex sadists do not. The Prolonged sex sadist tortures his victim for an hour or more, while the Brief sex sadist does so over less time. Where Simple sex sadists tend to use one or two methods of torture, Elaborate sadists have three of the following four characteristics, i variation in torture methods, ii complex torture apparatus, iii psychological torture, iv record making e.

Chapter 3 : Dante Gabriel Rossetti. His Family-Letters with a Memoir (Volume One)

The P.R.B. journal kept by W. M. Rossetti by William Michael Rossetti, Dante Gabriel Rossetti 3 editions - first published in Memoir Of Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Evaluate the antimicrobial activity of bacteriocin in *G.* Retrocyclin was well-tolerated by host tissues and by commensal vaginal bacteria Eade et al. After the next menstruation was applied 0. Undisclosed side effects reported Bodean et al. Recolonization of the vagina with lactobacilli Kovachev and Vatcheva-Dobrevski, L. Side effects including burning, itching, skin irritation, candidiasis and bronchitis Krasnopolsky et al. Synergistic effect against *G.* Moderate cure rate after 12 M post-BV treatment A complete resistance to octenidine was verified in some of patients after 1 year of treatment There were no findings of fetal disorders and placental abnormalities Otsuki et al. Inhibition the growth of *G.* Limited effect on healthy lactobacilli in the vaginal ecosystem Xu et al. The subtilisin-containing hydrogels inhibited the growth of *G.* The growth of vaginal lactobacilli was not significantly inhibited Sundara Rajan et al. Antiseptics During several decades, antiseptics have been applied in the management of vaginal infections Ratzan, ; Ison et al. They have an antibacterial activity against a broad spectrum of bacteria, acting by nonspecifically disrupting their cell membrane Lachapelle et al. A great panoply of antiseptics have been used to treat BV, including dequalinium chloride Petersen et al. However, a recent systematic review verified that most studies addressing the use of antiseptics for BV treatment are somehow methodologically weak since follow-up studies were very limited and their safety and excipients composition was poorly investigated Verstraelen et al. Nevertheless, the potential of antiseptics against BV biofilms was recently highlighted when Swidsinski and colleagues reported high initial cure rates when using octenidine. However, the efficacy of prolonged and repeated treatment was lower than expected and bacterial resistance emerged in a considerable subset of women Swidsinski et al. Probiotics and prebiotics An alternative approach to deal with BV is by modulating the vaginal microbiota, for example, by using probiotics. Probiotics are live microorganisms which confer a health benefit to the host, when administered in suitable amounts Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Health Organization, In the human vagina, certain *Lactobacillus* strains can act as probiotics, preventing the growth of BV-associated bacteria through two main mechanisms: Diverse pharmaceutical formulations containing probiotic lactobacilli strains have reduced BV symptoms, improved the vaginal microflora profile, being usually well-tolerated Rossi et al. In contrast, despite their therapeutic potential, some clinical trials have not detected a significant improvement in BV management Falagas et al. Alternatively, probiotics have been proposed as adjuvants to antibiotic therapy. Several combinations of metronidazole, clindamycin or tinidazole with lactobacilli probiotic preparations have displayed promising results in BV treatment since they have been associated with high cure rates, low recurrence or quick re-establishment of an healthy vaginal microflora Marcone et al. Probiotics have also been used in an attempt to specifically deal with BV biofilms. Remarkably, in , Saunders and colleagues showed that *L.* Later, McMillan and colleagues demonstrated that probiotic *L.* These findings provide some evidence of how lactobacilli probiotics might interfere with an abnormal vaginal microflora, reinforcing the hypothesis that probiotics could eradicate vaginal pathogenic biofilms and restore the normal microflora in in vivo situations. It has also been proposed that prebiotics, nutritional substances that stimulate the growth of probiotics, could be used as alternative to treat BV Roberfroid, Interestingly, Rousseau and colleagues demonstrated that prebiotic preparations containing oligosaccharides were able to promote the growth of beneficial lactobacilli strains but not of the pathogenic microorganisms often found in urogenital infections including *G.* Later, Zeng and colleagues compared the efficacy of a prebiotic gel containing sucrose with 0. In that study, the prebiotic gel displayed a similar therapeutic cure rate to metronidazole, having a major advantage of quicker restoration of the normal vaginal microflora. Recently, Coste and colleagues evaluated the efficacy and safety of another prebiotic gel, applied as adjuvant therapy, in women treated for BV and showed an improved recovery of the normal vaginal flora, reducing the risk of recurrences Coste et al. Plant-derived compounds The use of plant-derived compounds in the treatment of genital infections is another therapy on the rise Palmeira-de-Oliveira et al. One of the earliest

reports on this topic dates back from , when Blackwell described the first therapeutic success of using plants extracts to treat BV Blackwell, Subsequently, several clinical trials have demonstrated that the use of plant-derived compounds promoted the reduction of BV symptoms and are associated with high cure rates and tolerability, including a polyherbal vaginal pessary Patel et al. Surprisingly, up to now only one study evaluated the capability of plant-derived compound to eradicate BV biofilms. Interestingly, Braga and colleagues showed that thymol, a molecule present in thyme essential oil, had an inhibitory effect upon both newly formed and mature *G.* Furthermore, the expectations on essential oils as effective agents against BV-biofilms can be inferred from studies in other related vaginal biofilms Palmeira-de-Oliveira et al. Natural antimicrobials Natural antimicrobials, mainly bacteriocins, have also been studied as potential therapeutic alternatives against BV. Several natural antimicrobials, including *L.* Due to this important advantage, natural antimicrobials have also been proposed as a valuable therapeutic alternative to eradicate BV-biofilms. Remarkably, Turovskiy and colleagues tested the susceptibility of *G.* Using a series of in vitro assays, these researchers demonstrated that LAE had the strongest bactericidal effect against *G.* Later, Algburi and colleagues showed that subtilisin and LAE showed synergistic effect with clindamycin and metronidazole, inhibiting *G.* This demonstrated that the combination of conventional antibiotics with natural antimicrobials can improve the cure rates of antibiotic therapy, especially in cases where antimicrobial resistant was found. However, the results concerning this strategy are controversial since acidification strategies alone, using acetic acid Holley et al. Recently, Bahamondes and colleagues verified that a soap containing lactic acid and lactoserum could be used for external intimate hygiene, reducing BV recurrence after treatment with oral metronidazole Bahamondes et al. Interestingly, vitamin C, when coated with silicon, allowed the constant release of the active agent, resulting in a long-lasting vaginal low pH and prevention of vaginal irritation Polatti et al. Other studies reported an effective and safe use of vaginal vitamin C tablets in BV treatment Petersen et al. Additionally, the regular use of vitamin C during 6 days per month, for 6 months after successful BV treatment, was shown to decrease the risk of BV recurrence Krasnopolsky et al. Another alternative comes in the form of buffering agents. Polycarbophil is a weak poly-acid that it is able to adhere to vaginal epithelial cells, acting as a buffer in the vaginal secretions Milani et al. Another agent that has been long used in the treatment of vaginal infections is boric acid Van Slyke et al. Recently, Reichman and colleagues reported that the use of boric acid in combination with a nitroimidazole reduce the BV recurrence Reichman et al. However, this need to be further studied and in vitro biofilm experiments will elucidate the role of boric acid in BV prevention. According to Hymes and colleagues, *G.* In a series of in vitro studies, they showed that enzymatic disruption of extracellular DNA not only inhibited the formation of new biofilms but also destroyed the already formed ones Hymes et al. In addition, DNase liberates bacteria from biofilms into the supernatant fractions and so potentiates the effect of metronidazole. Furthermore, using a murine model of vaginal colonization of *G.* Thus, DNase seems to be a promising therapeutic agent for BV either alone or in combination with antibiotics. Another strategy involves the use of retrocyclin , a synthetic cyclic antimicrobial peptide with antiviral activity Cole et al. Retrocyclin and has been shown to inhibit the cytolytic activity of vaginolysin, a toxin produced by *G.* Conclusions and future directions BV current approved therapies are not sufficient to deal with this multi-species biofilm-related vaginal disorder. Future, research should address biofilm communities with a particular emphasis on multi-species biofilms, a topic that only recently emerged Castro and Cerca, By properly addressing the complex interactions established in multi-species biofilms, novel strategies will hopefully overcome the high recurrence and relapse rates associated with BV. Author contributions DM prepared the first draft of the manuscript. JC prepared the first draft of the tables. All authors critically reviewed and approved the final version of the article. Conflict of interest statement The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

PrÃÂRaphaelite Diaries And Letters: Edited By William Michael Rossetti I Some Early Correspondence Of Dante Gabriel Rossetti Ii Madox Brown'S Diary Etc Iii The P R B Journal Kept By W M Rossetti

Description[edit] Man carrying a hammerhead in the streets of Mogadishu Somalia. The known species range from 0. Their bellies are white, which allows them to blend into the ocean when viewed from the bottom and sneak up on their prey. Hammerheads have disproportionately small mouths. They are also known to form schools during the day, sometimes in groups over In the evening, like other sharks, they become solitary hunters. National Geographic explains that hammerheads can be found in warm tropical waters, but during the summer, they participate in a mass migration to search for cooler waters. The hammerheads seem closely related to the carcharhinid sharks that evolved during the mid- Tertiary period. According to DNA studies, the ancestor of the hammerheads probably lived in the Miocene epoch about 20 million years ago. As the winghead shark has proportionately the largest "hammer" of the hammerhead sharks, this suggests that the first ancestral hammerhead sharks also had large hammers. However, the unusual structure of its vertebrae has been found to be instrumental in making the turns correctly, more often than the shape of its head, though it would also shift and provide lift. From what is known about the winghead shark, the shape of the hammerhead apparently has to do with an evolved sensory function. Like all sharks, hammerheads have electroreceptory sensory pores called ampullae of Lorenzini. Like other sharks, fertilization is internal, with the male transferring sperm to the female through one of two intromittent organs called claspers. The developing embryos are at first sustained by a yolk sac. When the supply of yolk is exhausted, the depleted yolk sac transforms into a structure analogous to a mammalian placenta called a "yolk sac placenta" or "pseudoplacenta" , through which the mother delivers sustenance until birth. Once the baby sharks are born, they are not taken care of by the parents in any way. Usually, a litter consists of 12 to 15 pups, except for the great hammerhead, which gives birth to litters of 20 to 40 pups. These baby sharks huddle together and swim toward warmer water until they are old enough and large enough to survive on their own. This was the first shark known to do this. Stingrays are a particular favorite. These sharks are often found swimming along the bottom of the ocean, stalking their prey. Their unique heads are used as a weapon when hunting down prey. The hammerhead shark uses its head to pin down stingrays and eats the ray when the ray is weak and in shock. They may swallow it unintentionally, but they are able to partially digest it. This is the only known case of a potentially omnivorous species of shark.

Chapter 5 : Sexual sadism disorder - Wikipedia

*Go to Public Collections to browse other people's collections. Items from these collections can be copied into your own private collection. Create your own Private Collection by searching or browsing to find items of interest and then adding them to a collection. Use * or? to search for alternate.*

Some of these parasites may infect humans. One study found that average shell height and infection severity with *Trichobilharzia* spp. The Mollusca of the Chicago Area. Downloaded on 17 January Systema Naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. *Radix auricularia* Linnaeus, World Register of Marine Species at <http://> The freshwater molluscs of Canada. The Freshwater Snails Mollusca: Gastropoda of New York State. Freshwater Macroinvertebrates of Northeastern North America. A guide to freshwater mollusks of the Laurentian Great Lakes with special emphasis on the genus *Pisidium*. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota Pigmentation of the mantle border in Polish representatives of the subgenus *Radix* Lymnaeidae, Basommatophora, Gastropoda. Diversity in tentacle shape of European lymnaeid species Gastropoda, pulmonata: Biological Bulletin of Poznan 35 2: Anatomy of the circulatory system of *Radix auricularia*. Acta Zoologica Sinica 29 2: Malacologica Bohemoslovaca , Suppl. The Journal of Infection in Developing Countries 2 3: Korean Journal of Parasitology 51 6: Exotic species in the Great Lakes: Journal of Great Lakes Research 19 1: Catalogue of introduced mollusks of eastern North America north of Mexico. Palaearctic gastropod gains a foothold in the dominion of endemics: Prevalence and ecology of freshwater snails in Punjab. Malaysian Applied Biology 27 Annual oscillation of preferred temperature in the freshwater snail *Lymnaea auricularia*; effect of light and temperature. Animal Behaviour 37 6: The lack of co-existence between *Lymnaea peregra* and *Lymnaea auricularia* Gastropoda: Journal of Molluscan Studies 58 2: The use of aquatic macroinvertebrates as indicators of stream pollution. Transactions of the American Microscopical Society 92 1: The significance of water mollusks in estimating the water pollution stage in the watershed of the Zitava River, Czechoslovakia. Biologia Bratislava 40 Seasonal changes in reproductive system of the Lymnaeidae. Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 60 7: The effects of constant and changing temperatures of the development of eggs of the freshwater snail *Lymnaea auricularia* L. Journal of Thermal Biology. The potential impact of exotic *Lymnaea* spp. Veterinary Parasitology 4 2: Archived from the original on 23 July Retrieved 22 October Korean Journal of Parasitology 40 2: Korean Journal of Parasitology 36 1: Archived from the original on 25 October Archived copy as title link 22 October "Archived copy". Parasitology Research 95 2: Parasitology Research 92 1: Cercarial dermatitis in focus: Helminthologia Bratislava 34 3: New species of ciliophoran infusoria genus *Mantoscaphidia* Peritricha from fresh water mollusks. Vestnik Zoologii 0 6: Structural changes in different aged worms of *Orientobilharzia turkestanica* of sheep in Horqin pasture of inner Mongolia and the hatching periodicity of the Miracidia. Acta Zoologica Sinica 36 4: The trematode fauna of several Freiburg dredging pools with special regard to the pathogen of cercarial dermatitis in humans. The role of mollusks as benthos components in purification of water bodies from *Ascaris suum* eggs. Further reading[edit] Pfenninger M. BMC Evolutionary Biology , 6:

Chapter 6 : Catalog Record: Dante Gabriel Rossetti; his family-letters | Hathi Trust Digital Library

WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI. disliked the term PrÃ¼raphaeliteâ€”Diary of the P.R.B. kept by me as Secretaryâ€”Defaced by Dante Rossetti Wolfe, Nelson, and George.

Among the few to whom, equally on both accounts, conspicuous honours have been paid, none is superior to Rossetti, of whose genius doubly exalted the artists say that in design he was pre-eminent, while, on the other hand, the most distinguished poets of our age place him in the first rank with themselves. As to this prodigious, if not unique, distinction, of which the present age has not yet, perhaps, formed an adequate judgment, there can be no doubt that with regard to the constructive portion of his genius Rossetti was better equipped in verse than in design. It is certain that our subject looked upon himself rather as a painter who wrote than as a verse-maker who painted. It is probable that the very facility, which, of course, had been won with enormous pains, and was maintained with characteristic energy and constant care, of his literary efforts led Rossetti to slightly undervalue the rare gifts of which his pen was the instrument, while, as to painting, his hard-won triumphs with design, colour, expression, form, and visible beauty of all sorts seemed to him the aptest as well as the most successful exponents of the passionate poetry it was, by one means or the other, his object to make manifest. His mission was that of a poet in art as in verse, and, by devoting the greater part of his life and all his more page: Gabriel Charles Dante was the elder son, and, his sister Maria Francesca being his senior, the second child of Gabriele Rossetti and Frances Mary Lavinia, his wife, born Polidori; she wrote some poems and educational books of value, and died several years ago. William Michael, third child of this union born in , is the still living accomplished writer on poetry and art, and the tenant of a high post in the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House. The fourth child is Miss Christina Georgina Rossetti born whose Goblin Market attests her to be one of the most distinguished poetesses of this century. Gabriele, a man of culture, whose specialty was in profound studies of Danteâ€”whence one of the names of his elder sonâ€”removed to Naples, and held an honourable office as custodian of antique bronzes in the then Bourbon Museum of the capital. This post and all his other possessions were forfeited in , when he joined in revolutionary movements against Ferdinand I. Among them Rossetti took refuge at Malta in , and, ultimately, in London, where he arrived in , and in the next year married the above-named lady, who was a daughter of Signor Gaetano Polidori, a secretary of Count Alfieri, the Italian poet and supposed second husband of Louisa of Stolberg, Countess of Albany, wife and widow of Charles Edward Stuart, the besotted Young Pretender. Besides the lady who became Mrs. Gabriele Rossetti, Gaetano had for his son Dr. Polidori, one of Lord page: Murray , and who, with other things in verse and prose, wrote a sanguinary novelette called *The Vampire*, which still retains its shadow of a reputation. As might be expected of one possessing so many accomplishments and whose career had been marked by so much courage, the professor was a man of striking character and aspect, so that when I was introduced to him in , and his grand climacteric was past, and, as with most Italians, a life of studies told upon him heavily, I could not but be struck by the noble energy of his face and by the high culture his expression attested, while a sort of eager, almost passionate, resolution seemed to glow in all he said and did. To a youngster, such as I was then, he seemed much older than his years, and while seated reading at a table with two candles behind him and, because his sight was failing, with a wide shade over his eyes, he looked a very Rembrandt come to life. The light was reflected from a manuscript placed close to his face, and, in the shadow which covered them, made distinct all the fineness and vigour of his sharply moulded features. He looked like an old and somewhat imperative prophet, and his voice had a slightly rigorous ring speaking to his sons and their visitors. Near his side, but beyond the radiant circle of the candlesâ€”her erect, comely, and very English form, and face remarkable for its noble and beautiful matronhood, and but half visible in the flickering glow of the fireâ€”sat Mrs. Rossetti, the mother of Dante Gabriel. It is not certain whether the scene which thus impressed my memory was presented at No. To the latter house the Rossetti family migrated about the time in question. Nevertheless, the birthplace of the Rossettis will, doubtless, some day be marked with an honourable white stone. Certain it is that they were all born at No. Rossetti was christened Charles after Mr. Charles Lyell, his godfather, of Kin- norchy, Fife whose

more famous son wrote *The Principles of Geology*, Gabriel, after his father, and Dante after the illustrious poet. We know that his first teaching was due to his mother, an accomplished and devoted matron whose affection was, even to his latest days, ceaselessly acknowledged by her son. This is quite a mistake, for, although he was in youth a tolerably good walker, he never excelled in that respect. It was an error which has made him appear as a rower; indeed, I remember when in my boat he proposed, because it was in his way, to throw over-board one of the stretchers! The fact is that, when he pleased, which, until his later days, was both often and long, no one worked harder than Rossetti; but, as a glance at his frame and face amply attested, his energy was not physical. In after life he deplored his youthful neglect of school games and struggles of the more manly kind. Gaetano Polidori, Rossetti determined to become an artist. The influence of Retzsch and his once-famous *Outlines* anent Faust was manifest in all the productions of this category by Rossetti, as well as all his colleagues of the P-R. Every one of these was accustomed to make designs in this manner. That influence is manifest in the beautiful outlined design called *Genevieve*, which charms us in this text, and has not been reproduced till now. It was a capital drill-ground for drawing from the antique, beyond which step of his training Rossetti did not pass in that place, including drawing from the human skeleton, but not painting. Here, with frequent excursions into the realms of poetry proper, he remained, I fear, in a somewhat desultory mood, rather less than three years, during which period he prepared the drawing of a statue, then demanded by the Royal Academy ere its tyros were admitted as Probationers to the Antique School in Trafalgar Square. In July, , he was admitted a Student of the Academy. His rather high cheek-bones were the more observable because his cheeks were roseless and hollow enough to indicate the waste of life and midnight oil to which the youth was addicted; close shaving left bare his very full, not to say sensuous, lips and square-cut masculine chin. Rather below the middle height, and with a slightly rolling gait, Rossetti came forward among his fellows with a jerky step, tossed the falling hair back from his face, and, having both hands in his pockets, faced the student world with an insouciant air which savoured of defiance, mental pride and thorough self-reliance. Apart from all these unconventionalities one saw at a glance that the partial slovenliness of the newcomer was far from being a sign of mere vanity affecting pride and, in contempt for others, seeking to be singular. Brown therefore, before calling on his would-be pupil, provided himself with a thick stick and sallied forth, intending to use it if need be. Holman Hunt, apart from which, I fear the latter-named student was not Transcribed Footnote page Rather had the brilliant and happy power of Millais, one of the truest painters of the age and a born artist, been as light before the subject of these pages. Rossetti was considerably behind his friends. Brown was his senior by seven years, and a thoroughly trained artist, who had exhibited in this country in ; Millais was a Gold Medal Student in the Royal Academy before the foundation of the P-R. Holman Hunt, an exhibitor from the last-named year, had passed through ordeals of practice and training of the most self-exacting stringency, far beyond what Rossetti, although he had never departed from the conviction that his chief function was painting, and not poetry, had submitted to. Desiring to become a thoroughly trained painter, Rossetti wrote to Brown. Painted in , it was No. It Transcribed Footnote page The time not being ripe for an adequate development of that cult of quaintness and strong colour which has culminated in the wildest Impressionism, so-called, of which we are now witnessing the decline and fall, the Chinese Gallery, as an exhibition, came to grief in a year or two. A happy combination of Italian taste, and the technique of the Low Countries of the pre-Rubensian epoch, the gravity, energy, high finish, and pure and brilliant coloration of this noble piece had, as I said in the Portfolio of , p. It was in the autumn of , that Rossetti, finding the accommodation of the paternal house in Charlotte Street too limited for his purpose, joined Mr. Holman Hunt with whom he had not previously been particularly intimate in renting a studio at the then No. It was, even then, a dismal place, the one big window of which looked to the east, and through which, when neither smoke, fog, nor rain obscured the unlovely view, you could see the damp, orange-coloured piles of timber a neighbouring dealer in that material had, within a few yards of the room, piled in monstrous heaps upon his backyard. In this forlorn quarter Rossetti began his first picture in oil that deserved the name, although, as already intimated here, certain tentative experiments in portraiture with that vehicle had exercised him with more severity than success. Nothing could be more depressing than the large gaunt chamber where the young artist executed two memorable pictures and from which posterity must

perforce date the inception of Pre-Raphaelitism of the primitive and stringent, not to say hide-bound sort. Except early in the morning, nothing like that fulness of light which painters now demand was obtainable where the dingy walls, distempered of a dark maroon which dust and smoke stains had deepened, added a most undesirable gloom. Such was the place where Mr. Holman Hunt, then in his twenty-first year, and Rossetti, who had not completed his second decade, met and began to work out their destinies. It was an excellent example which, without the least quality of Pre-Raphaelitism, attested the remarkable skill of the artist and his rare sense of the picturesque in design. He had before this time painted, besides pot-boiling portraits, two or three less ambitious works. It is the more to his honour that, while his facility in verse was rare, brilliant, and great, he had at this period to undergo agonies of toil and passionately to, so to say, tear himself to pieces, while he became a painter according to the lofty standards of Madox Brown, Holman Hunt, and John Millais. These, as well as other friends of his, witnessed the greatness of the struggle and honoured accordingly the Transcribed Footnote page Transcribed Footnote page Leathart, of Gateshead, and, as a powerful illustration of Pre-Raphaelitism a glory of the English School, worthy to be compared with any masterpiece of Rossetti in his riper days, with *A Huguenot*, or *The Proscribed Royalist* of Millais. Under these conditions, and in the studio here described Rossetti began to paint *The Girlhood of Mary, Virgin*, which is, so far as he was concerned, the first outcome of the Pre-Raphaelite views he had accepted. Whether he had adopted them under the inspiration of one or more of his friends, or, as some have supposed, had invented them, matters little. Holman Hunt, had any power. The design was certainly made rather early in , probably before going to Cleveland Street. I played a soft and doleful air, I sang an old and moving storyâ€”
An old rude song, that suited well That ruin wild and hoary. Lent by Sir E. Standing woman leans against a statue of a knight while listening to a seated man play the lute. The design itself was given to Mr. Coventry Patmore who, not long since, gave it to Sir E. Burne-Jones, to be exchanged for a drawing by that master himself. To return to *The Girlhood of Mary, Virgin*, the style, gravity, and grace of which are manifest developments of the like qualities of *Genevieve*, it is indispensable to illustrate the leading facts in its history, as the first example of Rossetti as a Pre-Raphaelite out of which naturally arises an account of the origin of the Brotherhood bearing that name. Holman Hunt has in the *Fortnightly Review* given a version of the history of the body, which, though not quite complete, is, as far as it goes, correct. The final sentence on this page [“In course of time Collinson, having painted a a remarkable picture Then and there, or very shortly afterwards, the friends determined to form what may be called a League of Sincerity, with loftier aims than artists generally cared for, a leading principle of which implied that each confessor should paint his best with due reference to nature, without which there could be no sincerity. Each friend was to work in his own way, and, if an edifying use could be made of the subject he chose for his art, so much the better, yet nothing like a didactic, religious, or moral purpose was insisted on by any Brother. Rossetti, who acted as secretary to the society. In none of these men, except Collinson and Woolner, was more than twenty-one years of age. Naturally enough, Brown was solicited to become a Brother, but he, chiefly because of a crude principle which, for a time was adopted by the other painters, declined to join the society. This principle was to the effect that when a member had found a model whose aspect answered his ideas of what his subject required, that model should be painted exactly, and so to say, to a hair. Such a hide-bound rule was, of course, an absurdity, destructive of all art and hopeless. It is not to be supposed that enthusiasm for the right was the monopoly of the leading trio, or that during several years after the date in question, any one of the Brotherhood turned aside from his duty as a member. In course of time Collinson, having painted a a remarkable picture to which much less respect than is due has been page: *Anne*, seated at an embroidery frame in a balcony and beneath a vine whose foliage extended over a lattice, through which is a view of a landscape without the chamber. In front of the group six books are piled, each inscribed with the name of a Virtue, while near the volume stands a child-angel, who is watering a tall lily. Joseph is trimming the vine, amid the leaves of which the Holy Dove is resting in a golden halo. The sonnet Rossetti printed in the catalogue of the Free Exhibition describes her as being As it were An angel-watered lily, that near God Grows and is quiet. This sentence sufficiently indicates the mystical and allusive mood of the painter in , as well as illustrates the devout spirit which the companionship of Mr. Holman Hunt tended to strengthen while the counsel Transcribed Footnote page He died February 2nd, , aged

twenty-six. Collinson became a member of the Society of British Artists, which did not recognize Pre-Raphaelitism in any of its forms, and, being well advanced in middle life, died some years since. What Woolner was expected to do as a Brother I do not exactly know, but in Art and otherwise he lived a Knight of the Order of Sincerity, became a Royal Academician of great renown, and died October 7th, In the same profession Mr.

Chapter 7 : Dante Gabriel Rossetti

Read, review and discuss the The House of Life: The Choice, III poem by Dante Gabriel Rossetti on www.nxgvision.com

Chapter 8 : Bacterial Vaginosis Biofilms: Challenges to Current Therapies and Emerging Solutions

Resting metabolic rate and total energy expenditure were highly correlated with fat-free body mass ($r =$ and , respectively; $P <$ for both). Figure 2. Two Explanations of Self-Reported.

Chapter 9 : Full text of "Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, "

Abstract: We use Planck data to detect the cross-correlation between the thermal Sunyaev-Zeldovich (tSZ) effect and the infrared emission from the galaxies that make up the the cosmic infrared background (CIB).