THYROID.

The vesicles are moderately full of blue colloid.

Case No. C.184.
PANCREAS.

Case of diabetes.

Note the great increase of fibrous tissue.

Case No. C. 84.
THYROID.

Marked increase of fibrous tissue with reduction in number of vesicles.

Case No. D.85.
THYROID.

Note the reduction in number of vesicles; there is practically no colloid. The inter-vesicular tissue is greatly increased.

Case No. C.183.
Note the masses of dark colloid - calcareous and staining basically.

Case No. C.187
PINEAL.

Case No. C.162.
PITUITARY.

Large cystic area in anterior lobe.

Female patient who committed suicide.
PITUITARY, Anterior lobe.

Extensive fibrosis with diminution of cellular structure.
PITUITARY, Anterior lobe.

Extensive fine fibrosis.
PITUITARY. Anterior lobe.

Note excessive amount of basophil colloid.

Case No. B,162.
PITUITARY, Anterior lobe and cleft.

Note accumulation of colloid and cellular transition stage.
PITUITARY - Pars intermedia and cleft.

The cells are mostly basophil while the colloid is eosinophil.
INFUNDIBULUM (end near tuber cinereum).

The large cells with well marked nuclei are probably nerve cells.
PITUITARY.

Posterior lobe with invasion by pars intermedia.
PITUITARY; posterior lobe.

Note the excessive particles of pigment scattered throughout the lobe.
PITUITARY
1. Corpora Mamillaria.
2. Tuber cinereum.
3. Infundibulum.
4. Hypophysis.

RELATIONSHIPS.
5. Pial extension.
7. Basilar artery.
8. Circle of Willis with pial investment.
INTERPEDUNCULAR FOSSA.

From above downward are:
1. Optic chiasma.
2. Infundibulum (with pin)
3. Tuber cinereum.
Below lies the mid-brain.
DIENCEPHALON.

Lateral view showing infundibulum (with pin), optic tract, occulo-motor nerve and corpus mammilaria. The large mass is the thalamus.
INTERPEDUNCULAR FOSSA WITH PITUITARY.

Note relationship with optic chiasma; the entry of the stem into the tuber cinereum is well marked.
PTUITARY with STEM and TUBER CINEREUM.
SARCOMA—WITH secondaries.

1. Deposit in corpus callosum.
2. Deposit in anterior lobe of pituitary.
3. Large mass in R. adrenal.
AORTA.

Fine atheroma.

Age only 18.
Mental state, Acute Dementia praecox.

Case No. D.96.
AORTA.

Fine atheroma.

Age only 28.
Mental state. Dementia praecox.

Case No. D. 76.
PREGNANCY TEST.

Ascheim Zondek.

Control on left.
TESTES.

Note inequality in size.

Case of G.P.I.
OVARY.

Corpus luteum.

Case No. D.32
OVARY.

Multiple cysts containing a dark jelly-like substance. The left ovary had been removed previously.

Case No. D.62.
OVARY.

Haemorragic corpus luteum.

Case No. D 117.
OVARY.

Scattered cystic areas.

Case No. D. 76.
ADRENAL.

An enlarged gland showing fairly extensive haemorrhage.

Case No. C.220.
SUPRARENAL.

Extensive fibrosis and calcification.
ADRENAL.

Haemorrhage into gland with extensive destruction of tissue.

Case No. C. 220.
ADRENAL.

Cortical adenoma.

Case No. D.179.
Reville: Pathological changes occurring in the endocrine glands in cases of mental disease.

M. D. 1933

33 plates.