

Sketches

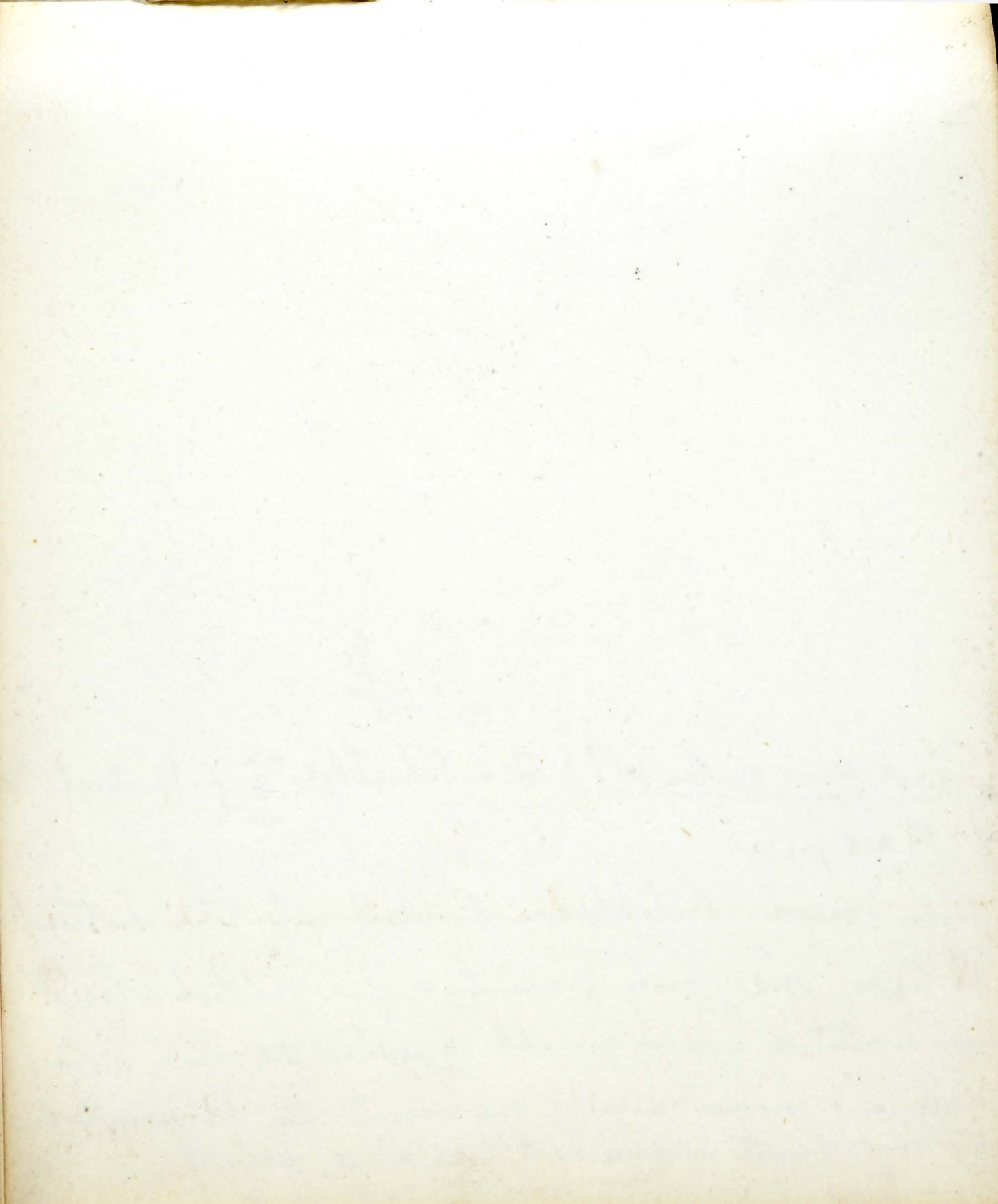
WG.1.

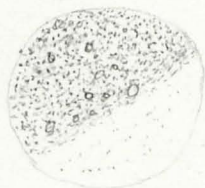
WG.1

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OXFORD

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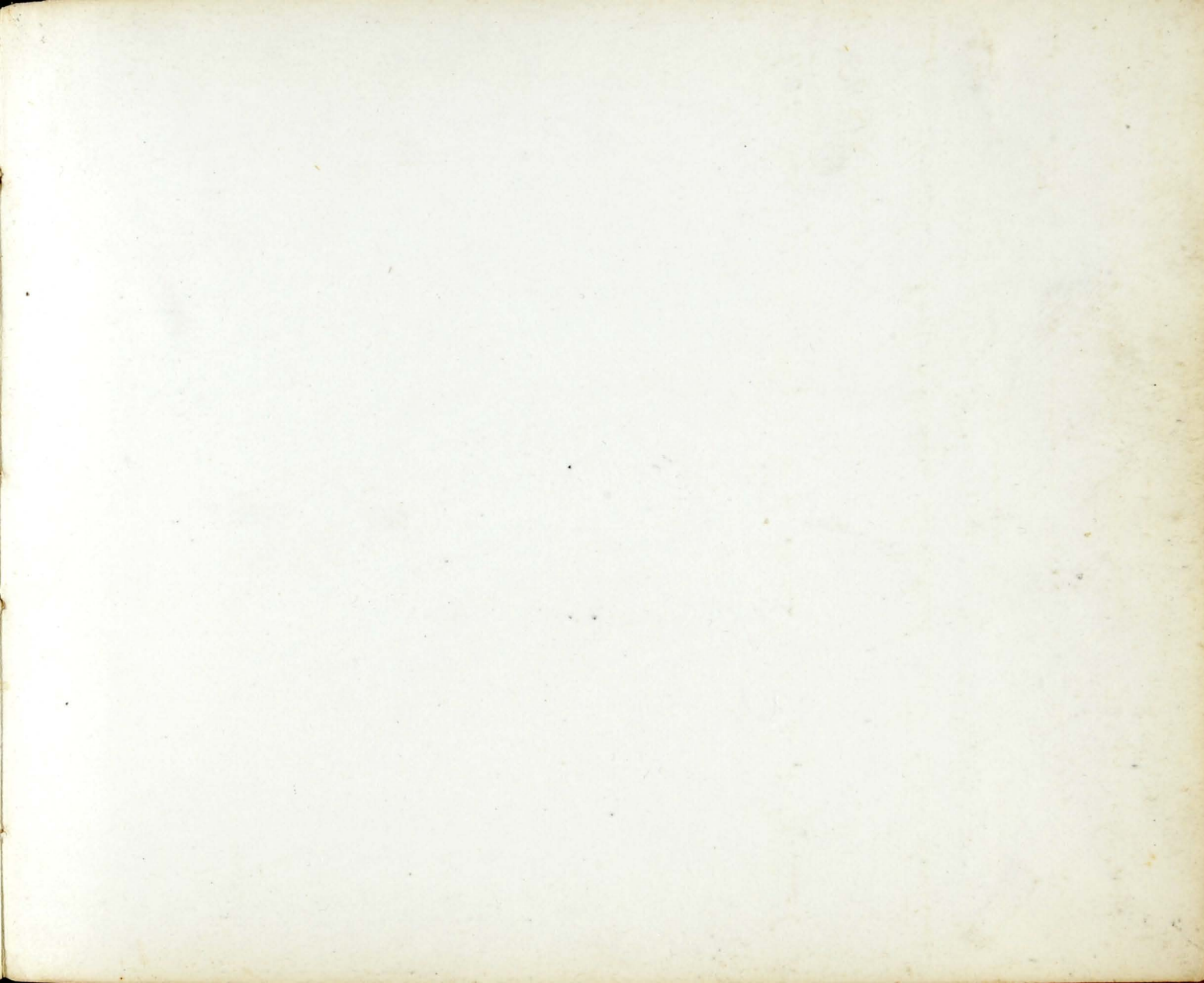




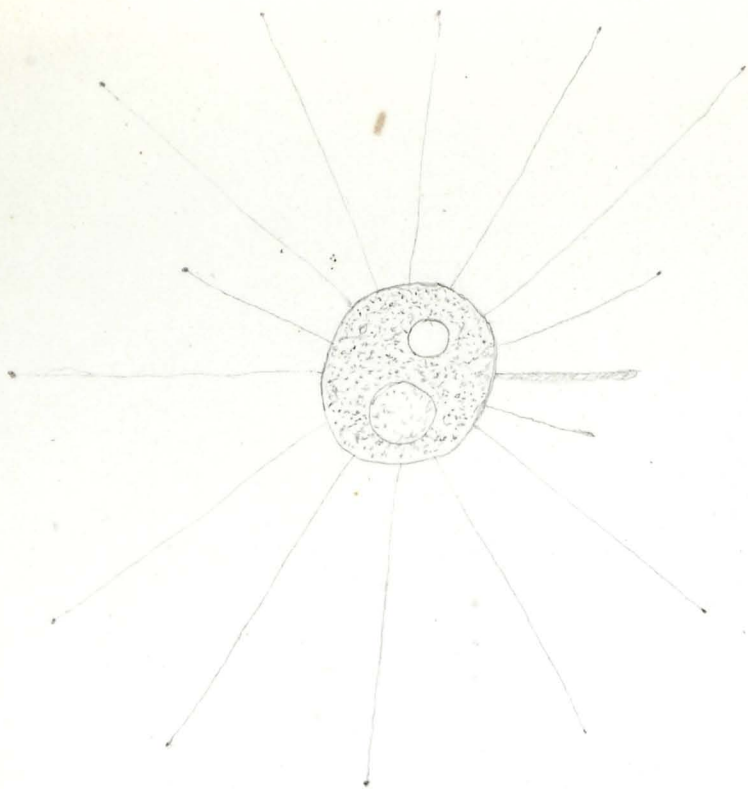
Plakopus ruber(?) F. L. Schullze. A. p. M. Anat.

XI. Pl XIX fig 10

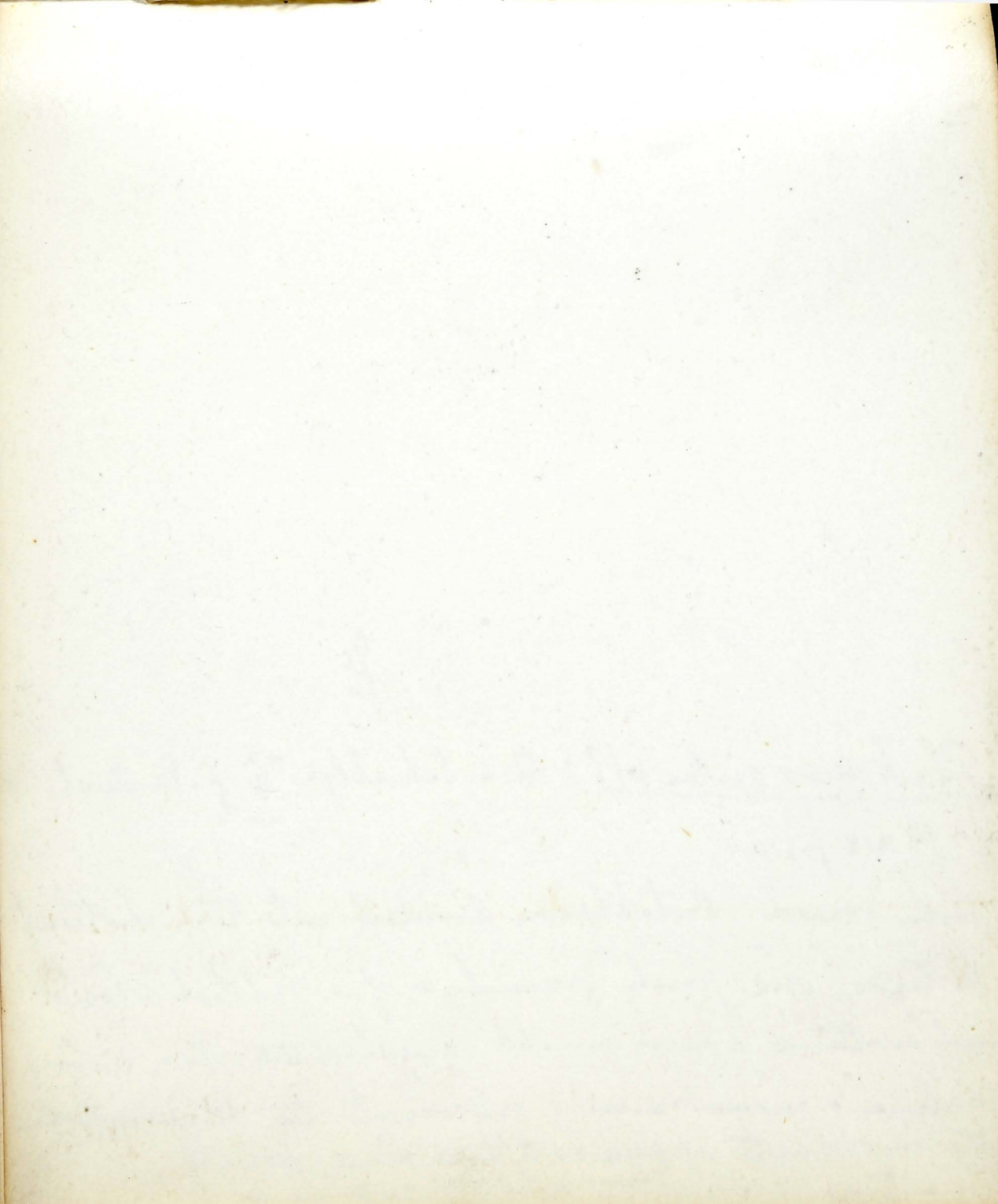
Body round: Protoplasm divided into two distinct portions; one finely granular, of a reddish colour and contains a few small vacuoles; the other, thin, hyaline + membranous represents the pseudopodia & the movement appears to take place from it.
 Form active, traversed the field of view 743 in 4". 30"

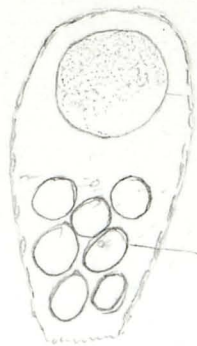
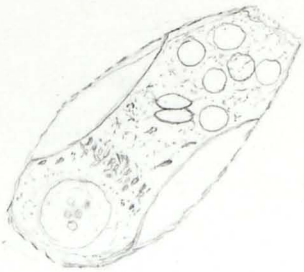


14/5/77

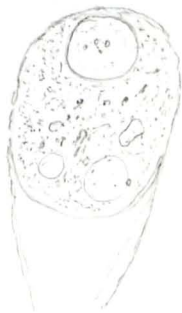


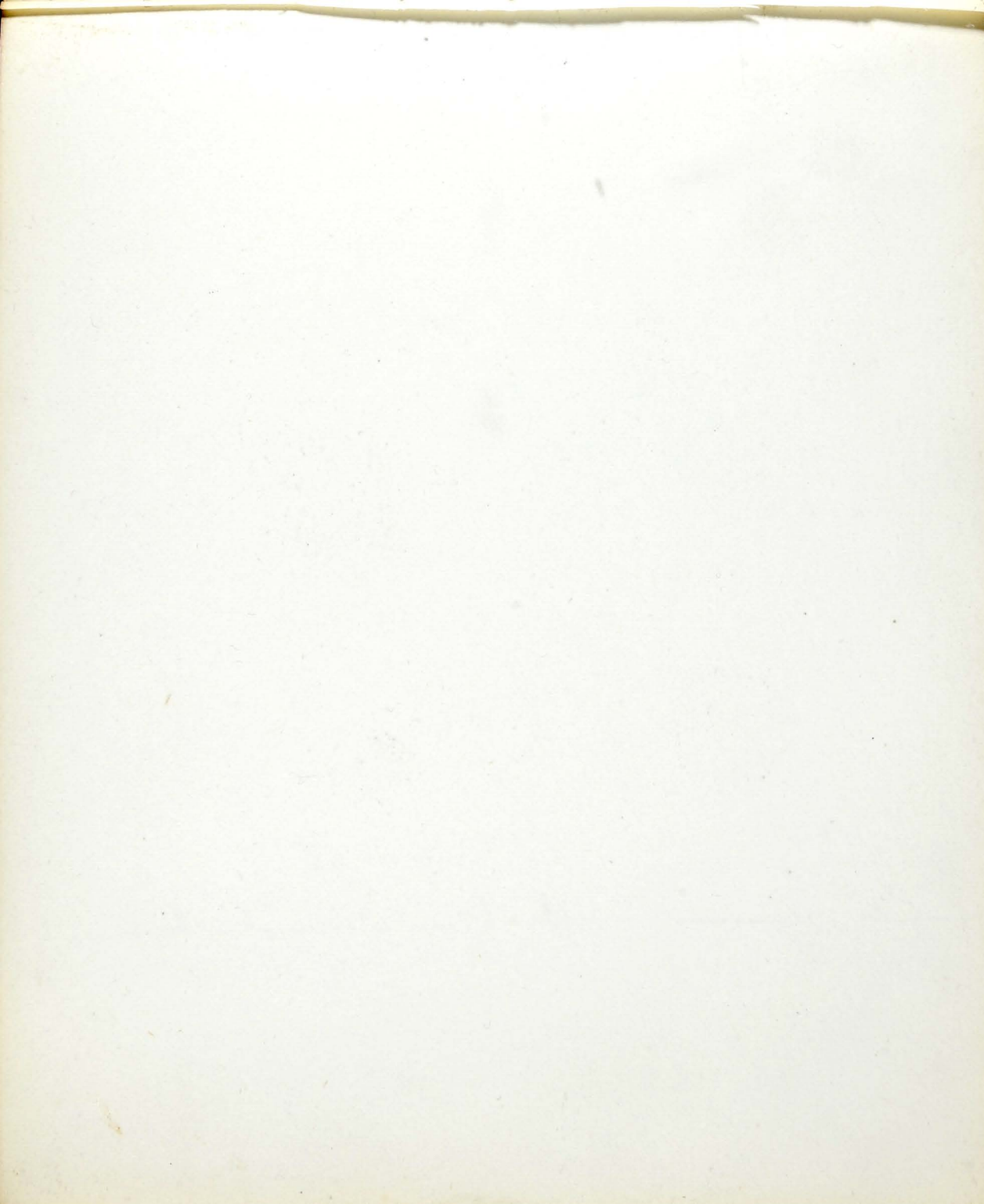
————— (Pick in bottom of 47 bunches)

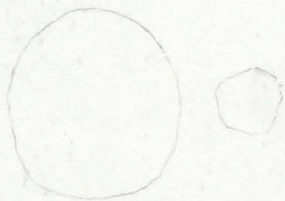


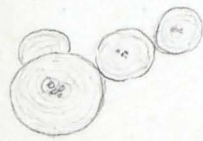
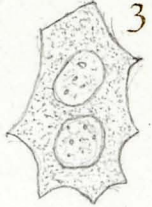
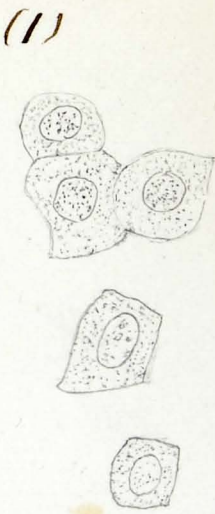
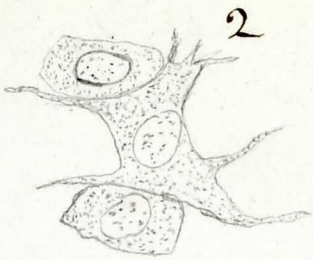
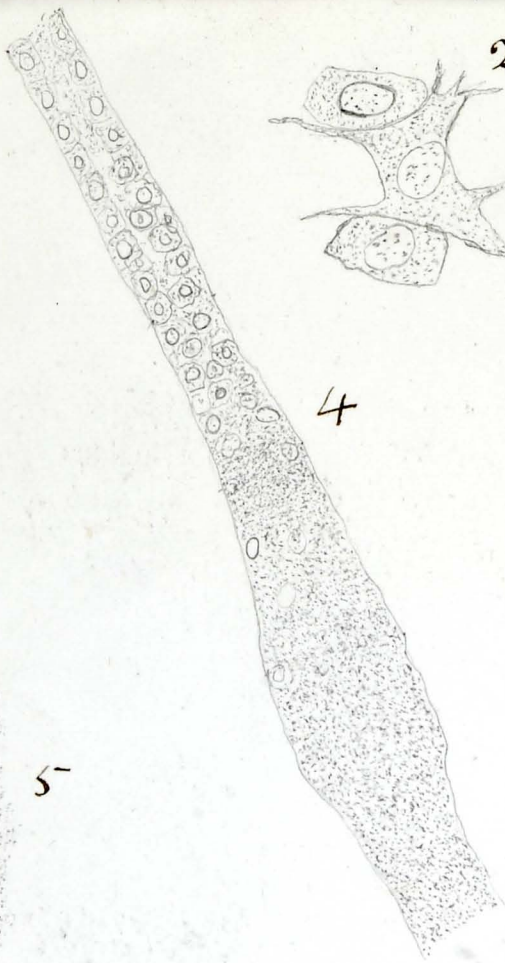


This should
be closer to the shell
Secumid

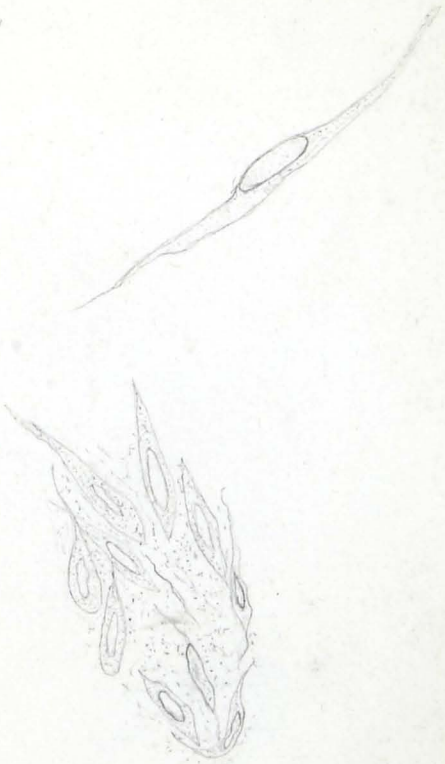


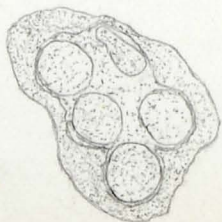


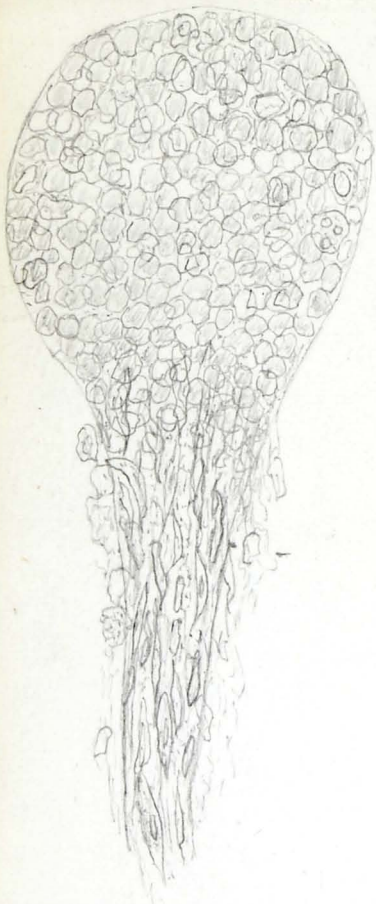












Detailed *Mat. copale.* Length except whole *Wedd.* 1903 - 7

000000

Case of Dr. Howard.

9/10/78

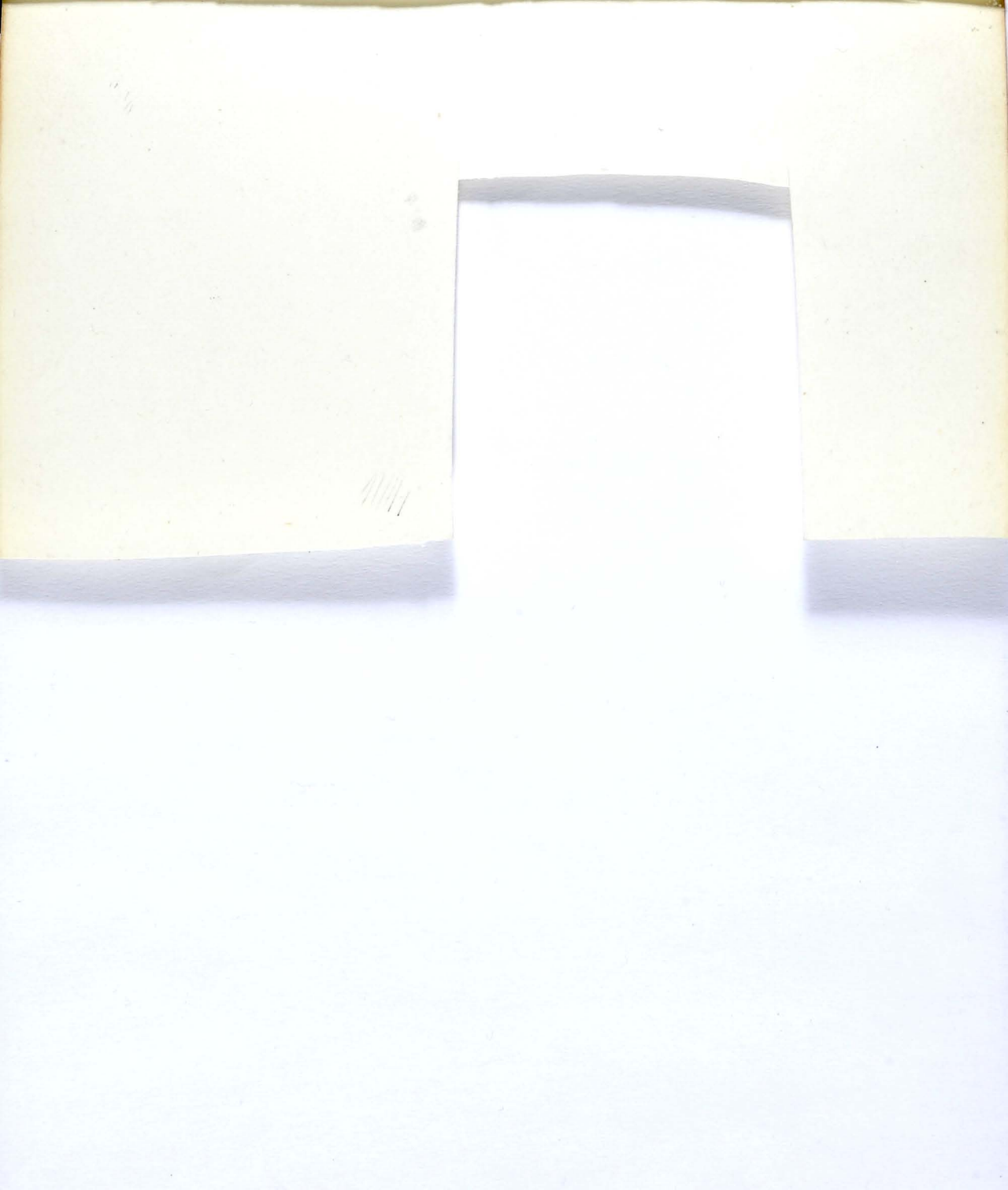
Microscopic. Red cut



in Pacini fluid

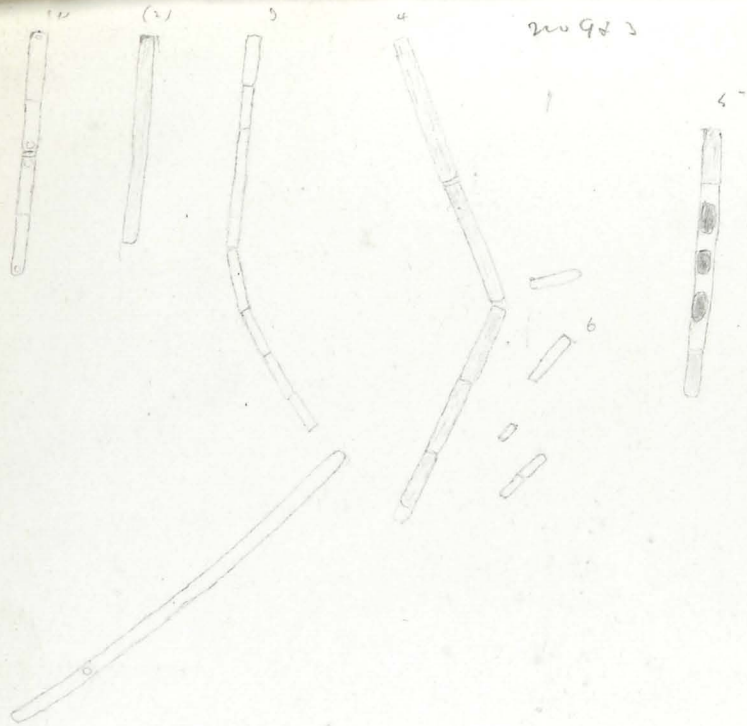
Possible develop. mode of
origin of microbes

2/2

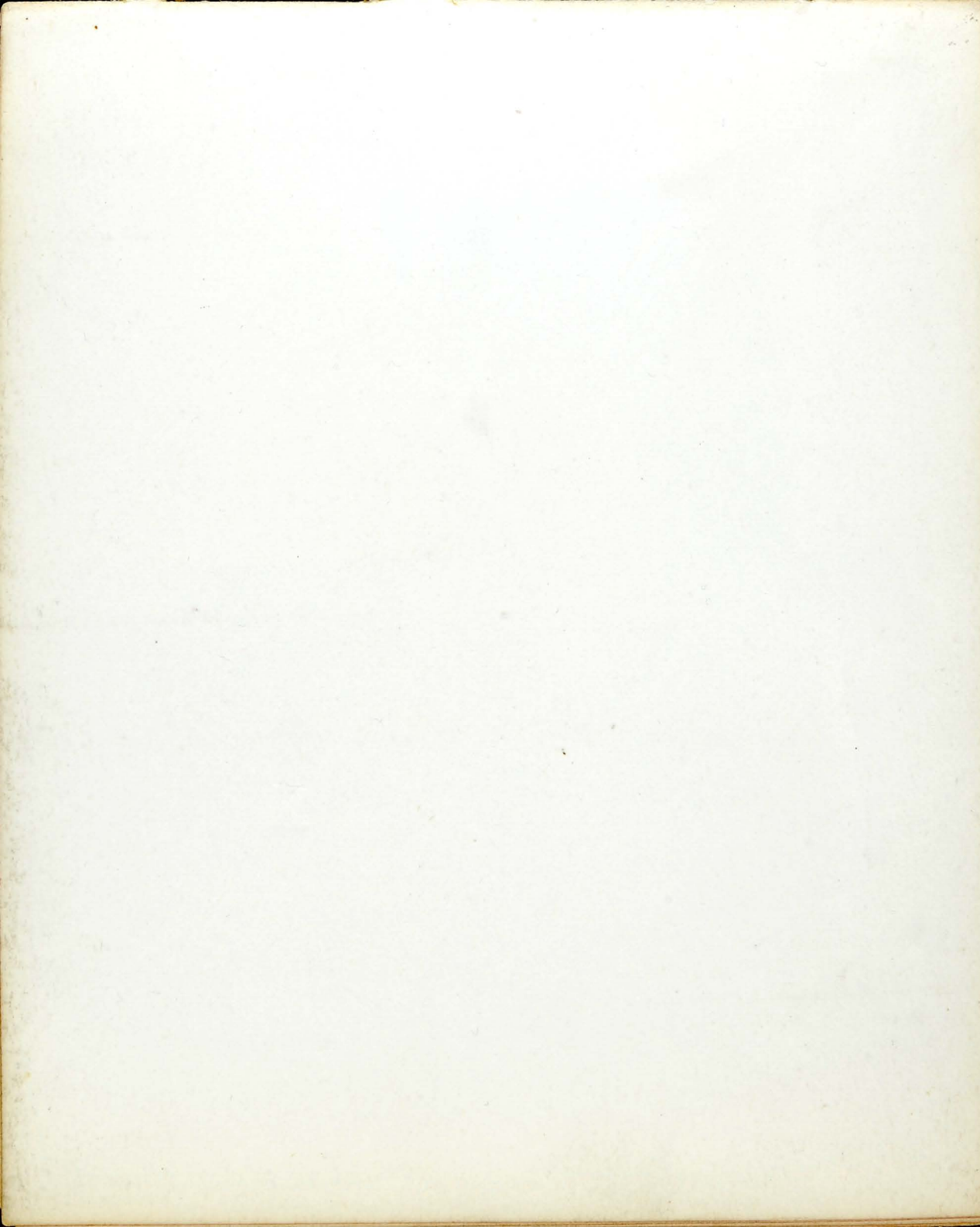


8/4/78

no 983



Bacillus Anthracis from Horse. Jugular vein 3 days after death.
 In each small droplet innumerable filaments, some short others extending
 half across field of view. The majority of the larger ones are jointed, several
 were noticed unjointed. Small clear spots seen at end of some of the
 short sticks. In three or four the central protoplasm appears to have
 condensed into oval or barrel-shaped masses - probably spores.
 Several filaments, chiefly small ones, the size of 2 or twice size of 6 display
 slow progressive movements.





12/2/81

Polish on Anita's forehead with Cure of Hermsdorf

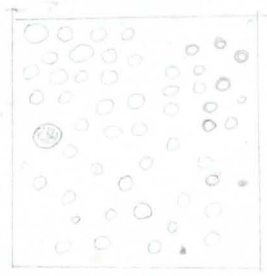


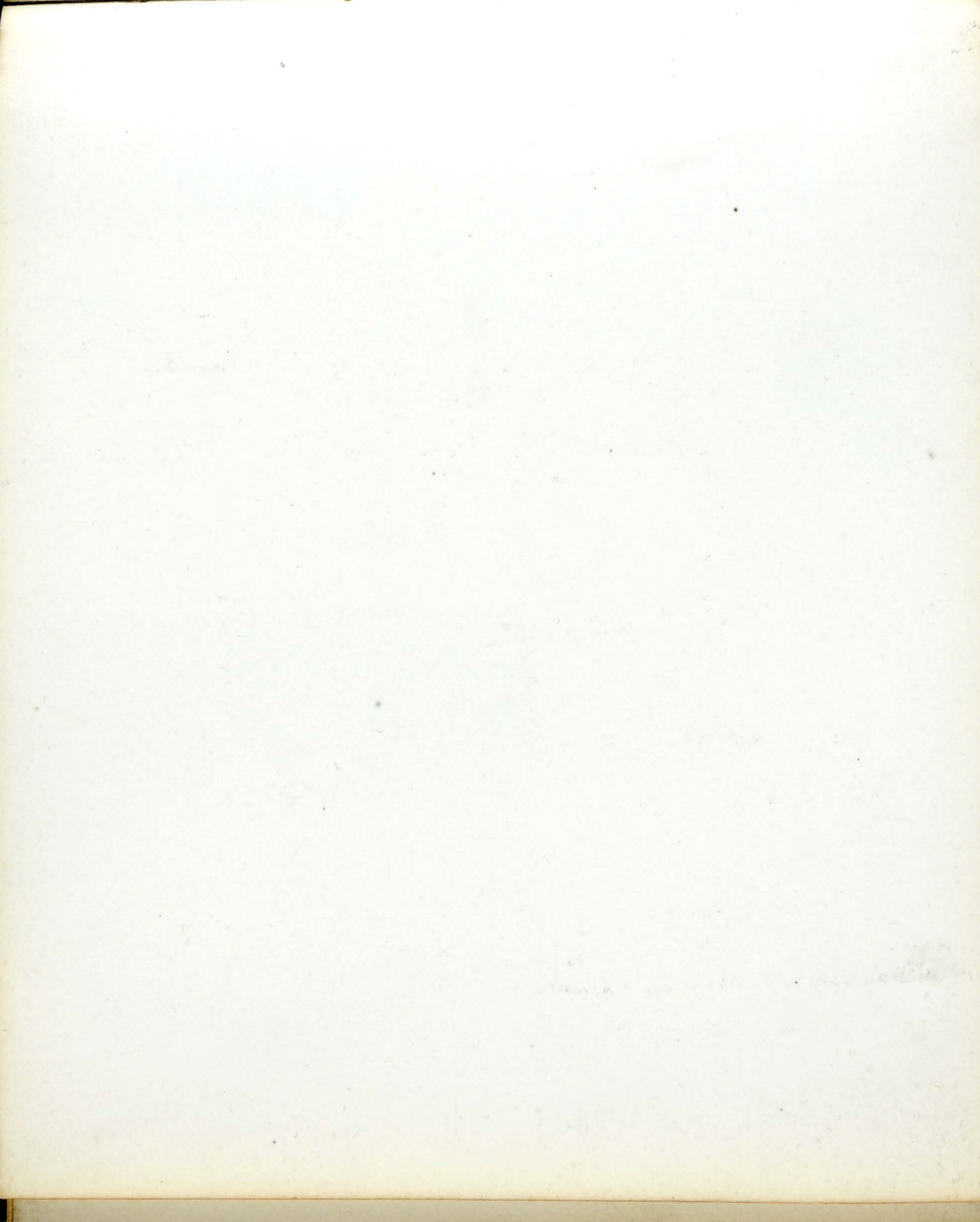
from: Cure II woman at 55. Adhesive normal wall

001217



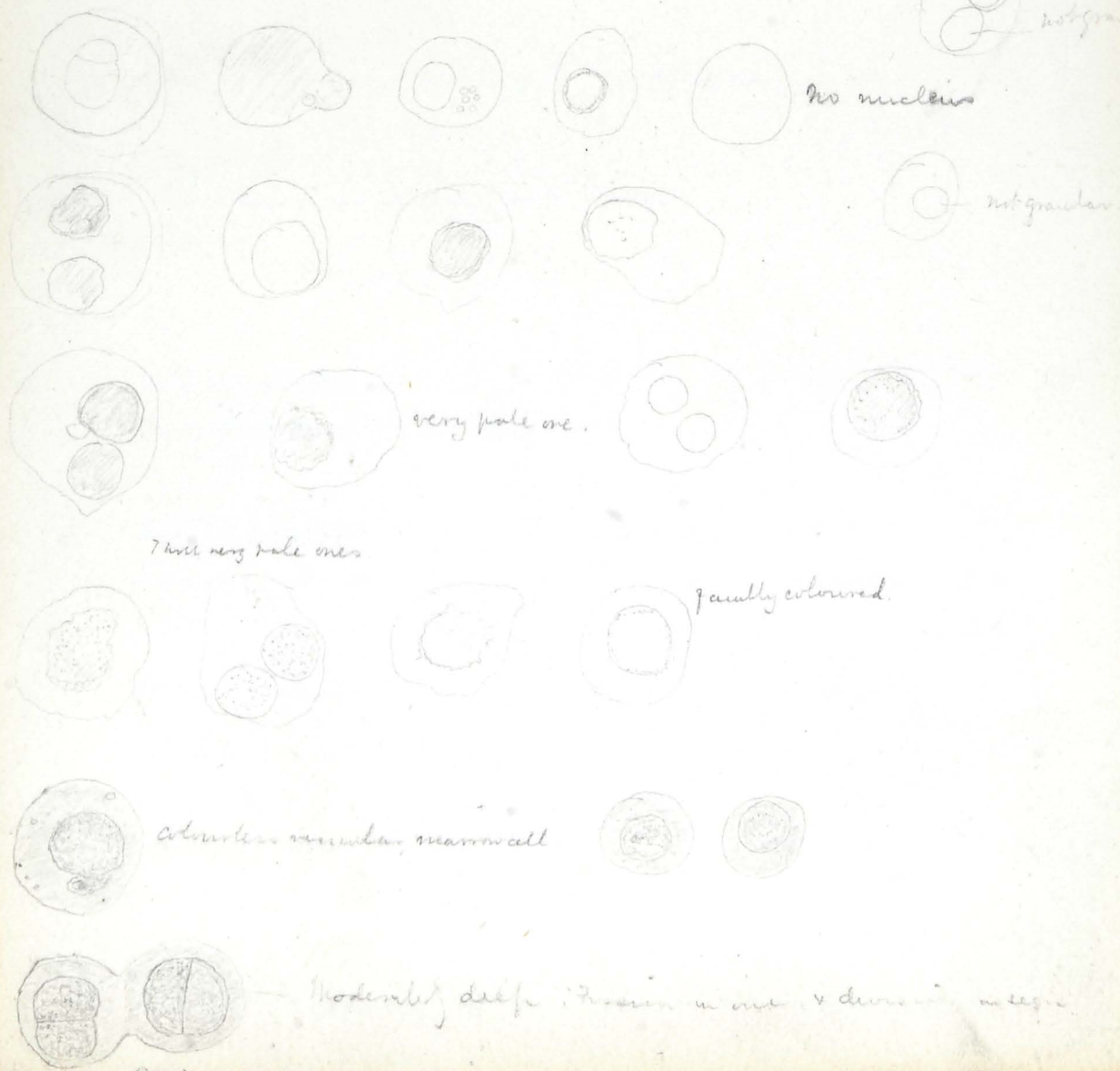
wh oo corp. from Esch. VIII 24 hours after death
w/pt with green, many w/ptd an much
swollen by them







Corpuscles with reddish nuclei. fm @ P. Pan.



not gran

no nucleus

not granular

very pale one.

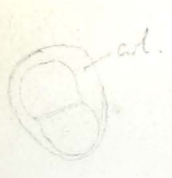
7 are very pale ones


fairly coloured.


abundant granular material


Moderately deep


9x2


ad.  - cytoplasm = 90% of yellow granules


 - deep red colour faint shadow of two nuclei


 - deep red col. nuclei hardly distinct


 Division in a very pale corpus

 Deeply coloured one with well defined non-granular nucleus, which has a ~~bordered~~ double outlined wall

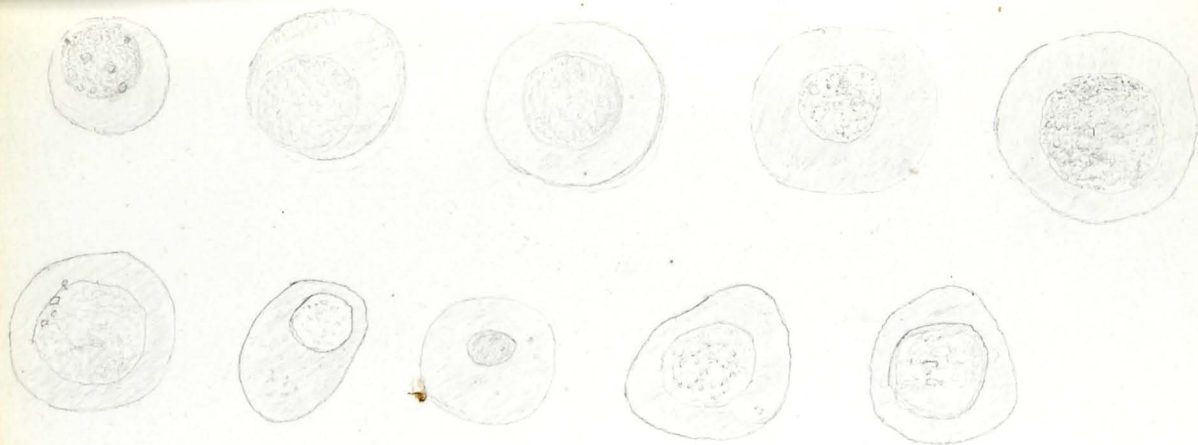
 Deep red one with nucleus projecting, still a little granular. Size of them one more like the ordinary r.c. in field (a little smaller in the figure)

 Moderate colouration. Granular zone about nucleus

 Deeply coloured one with one large & two small nuclei not granular

 Deeply coloured one 2 or 3 7 out

no 9. v 3 libent



Colours in narrow cells, with translucent cell bodies
and finely granular nuclei

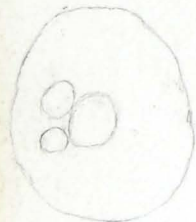
943 7. out



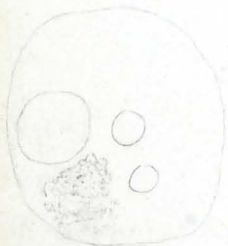
deeply coloured strona. well defined double coat.



deeply coloured



deeply coloured strona, clear sharply defined nuclei



marrow cells with maximum of slightly stained protoplasm and nucleus divided into 4 segments.



ordinary marrow cell



Radial. Marrow, very fatty, yellowish in colour, hence these reddish
Very few marrow corpuscles. No nucleated forms, no myeloblasts.

Red corpuscles in M. p. both bones tolerably uniform in size, a few
very large ones & a few small ones. One double the size of any other in the field
noted

A few cells containing collection of degenerated or corpuscles, none
with C. in fresh condition

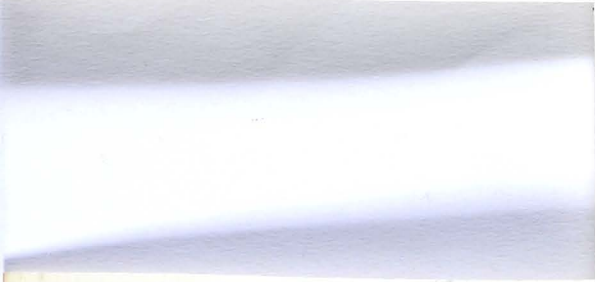
an occasional giant cell noticed, very granular.

29/8/74
Gird ab. 19. ch. can. of vert. alt. disease of organ. rite, marrow
pale purple h. d. circ. level of gelatinous.

old woman, coming of age, some wasting

Plate - mainly granular, marrow not abundant, splenic, evidently fully bone marrow.

undeaded red corpuscles



groups noticed of size - eight ¹⁰⁴ together, about equal in size & colouration, under granular tinged size not great - usually a little larger than red or corpuscles, none as large as the ordinary marrow cells. They are spherical, nuclear centre as a rule, on following day several of these were counted. a group of 4 noticed in which margins of undivided cells not distinct - looked like a piece of fresh pavement.

Colourless Marrow corpuscles with homogeneous cell-body



ordinary marrow cells, chiefly of two sizes, the smaller, lymphoid in character like pre-nuclei, the larger with very granular protoplasm & dense nuclei intermediate between these as regards size, and a few colourless ones with clear protoplasm & solid finely granular nuclei



- a red - no corpuscles - deep colour with a few distinct granules in the centre



Examined with no 2 & 3. on surface many small oil droplets some
 few others arranged in definite forms evidently representing cells
 wh have undergone f. inf. Others are seen in a less advanced state
 as at (1).

over the surface and at various depths are seen numerous cells
 as at (2) ranging in size from a whole corp. to 4-5 times that
 size. In places the whole tissue appears made up of these elements
 before the membrane was very thin it could be seen that the
 matrix was decidedly fibrillar as at fig 3. In these portions
 cor. less corp. were seen, several large branched masses
 similar but not so large as that figured at 4 were met with

17/2/82

Filaria hominis sanguinis

Obtained from blood of a man with
 chyluria & distended sac in
 left inguinal region, a patient of
 Hatcher, in the N. Y. hospital. I saw the
 man with Dr. Peabody on the evening of Fri
 the 14th at 12 o'clock & drew. With slide
 of blood & sealed them with paraffin
 2-3 worms in each slide one
 of these - the only one found in the two slides
 brought with me - remained alive
 & exhibited movement in the fluid
 17th. I was shown the other element class



2nd the D.V. proper. (a) of the thin part near where the Me band reflects
which is not one third as thick as in some other places.



(1)



(2)



(3)

(4)

Large placental masses on surface (interior)
of D.V. It presented no nuclei or any distinct
and a fine granular appearance

End of B.V.

(a) The thin, translucent innermost membrane which can be peeled off, it consists of a matrice of exceedingly fine fibrils, while irregular con. 7. c. bundles occur scattered throughout it. They do not appear so numerous or large as in the D.R., not as much branched. The fibrous character of the matrice is not so decided.



The above represent the commoner forms of cells. The two to the right in places, in cones, then branched & united without under a looking not unlike the tubular collapsed walls of lymph vessels.

In one or two places bundles of delicate white fibres were met with like those

near the p. border it is shaggy & rough.

Histological Examination

1st of ch. or D.P. - The outer pt of this thin membrane is composed of an indiffernt or very finely fibrillobed con. 7. in which numerous nuclei & con. 7. corp. are scattered (1)



In places the fibrillobed condition is not well marked & there are small drooped cupules, as at (1), in other places the wavy tissue is distinct & the cupules large branched, numerous. Sometimes a complete net work was found of these cupule processes. The nuclei of these cells are not distinct & most of them contain fatty granules.

The innermost layer of the membrane is composed of a tessellated epithelium the cells with rounded angles, distinct nuclei, about which are numerous fat globules.



average exp'd, natural looking placenta. Membrane surface covered with a thin grayish looking film which dips into the fissures between the cotyledons. Beneath there beneath it are seen yellowish spots - areas of fatty degeneration. At the borders where the pla. passes over into the decidua, the small cotyledons in this region are covered with a thicker denser material - though gray & gelatinous looking - which continues on strands upon the inner surface of the D.V. In places, especially just at this point of the P. with the D.V. this tissue is arranged in definite strands. Membranes appear to be complete, & are two in number.

(1) innermost or D.R. of extreme thinness and can be separated from D.V. at plac. border. It does not present any difference in thickness, but here & there on its inner surface is coating of yellowish white fatty material. At one spot, near where the membrane had torn the D.V. & D.R. were ^{clearly} ~~entirely~~ ^{completely} unbound both with ease separable. This meant the D.R. could be stripped off from the ^{rest of} surface of the placenta.

(2) The innermost membrane on D.V. is directly continuous with the P. & cannot be torn off. It is thickest near the P. very thin, almost translucent, near the site of rupture. Its inner surface is smooth not glistening and from it numerous transparent ^{empty} vesicles may be seen. The outer surface is rough and uneven from the presence of fibrous strands. On dissection this membrane can be separated into 2, one - the innermost - thin translucent structure like the ch. or D.R. & 2 - a more opaque thicker outer one, enclosing the vessels & wh. can itself be ^{loose} ~~split~~ ^{split} into thin laminae. with the forceps, In places this is very thick 1/2" & looking not unlike the P.M. of the stomach. In some places it is smooth, but in others, & particularly

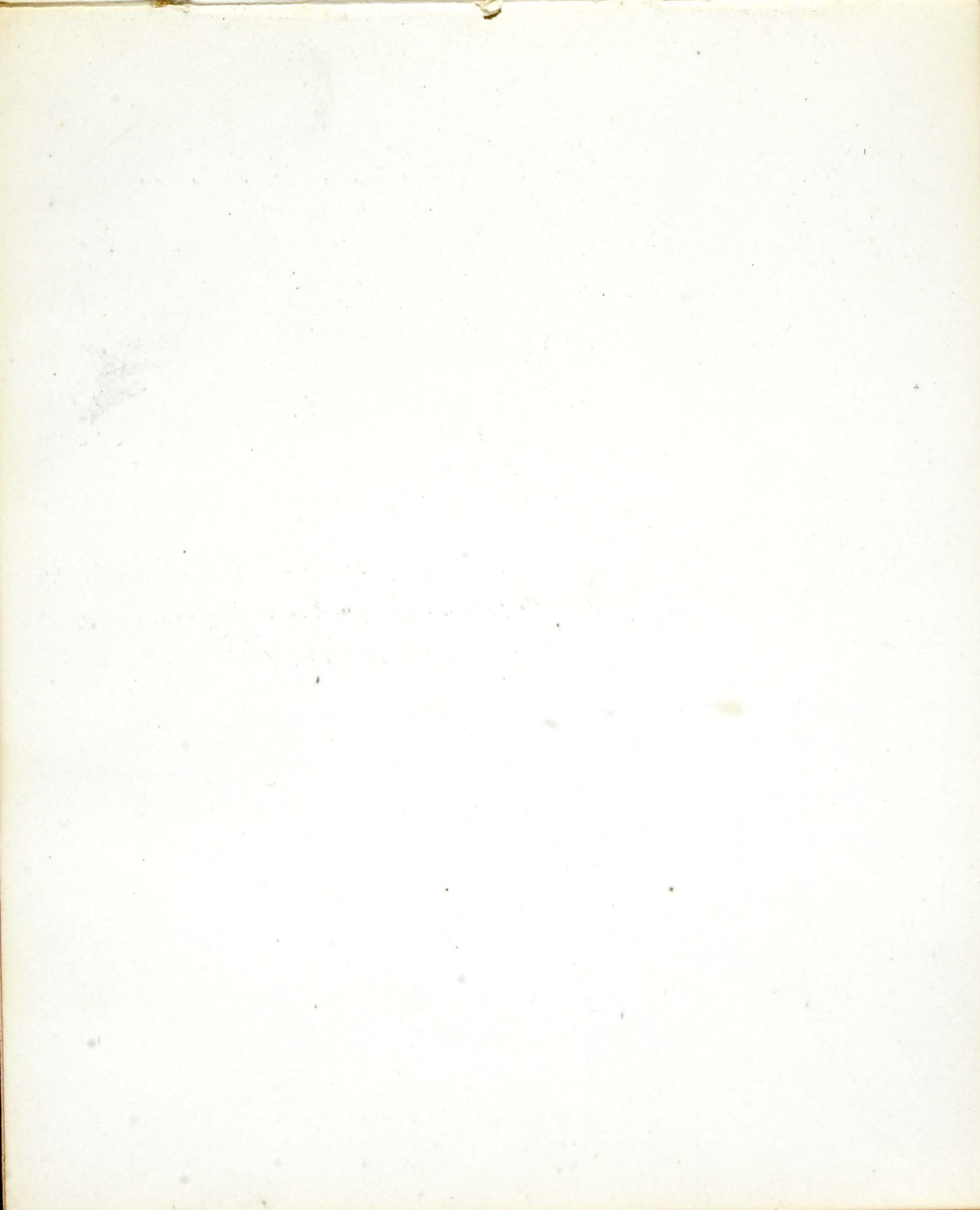
Cancer of stomach 29/4/79



cell filled with cells like leucocytes about same size



Open at one end. Another large
one near it partially ruptured
contained 20-50 cells



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Lake Roberta 8/9/76



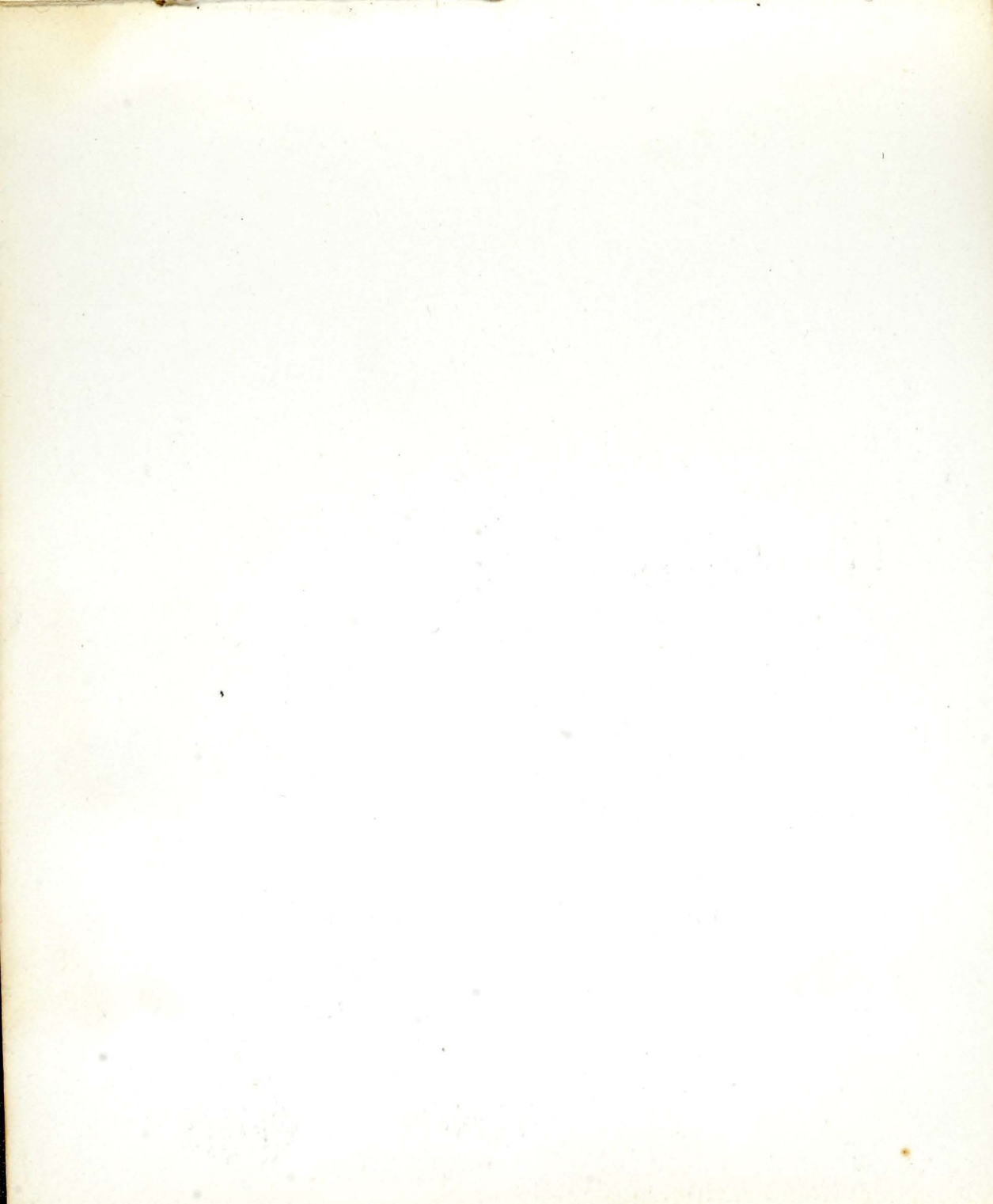
elong.

contracted

Green globular masses, from size of volute to apple. attached to woods & submerged sticks. Jelly looks clear, but dotted over with minute green specks

Cilia apparently one fringe round the head, and a second just above the constriction of the neck. Ciliated vortex leading into protoplasmic cavity plainly seen

Body & head mainly from the central enlargement
Surface ribbed delicately









30

