

Fig. 1.—Liver in congenital syphilis; picric acid and acid fuchsin stain, showing enormous number of *Sp. pallida* around the blood vessels.

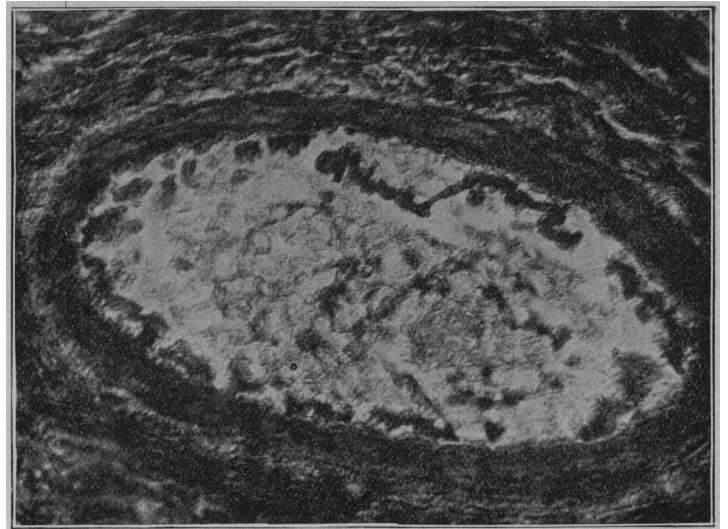


Fig. 2.—Same tissue as in Figure 1, stained by Levaditi's method, showing *Sp. pallida* around and within the blood vessel.

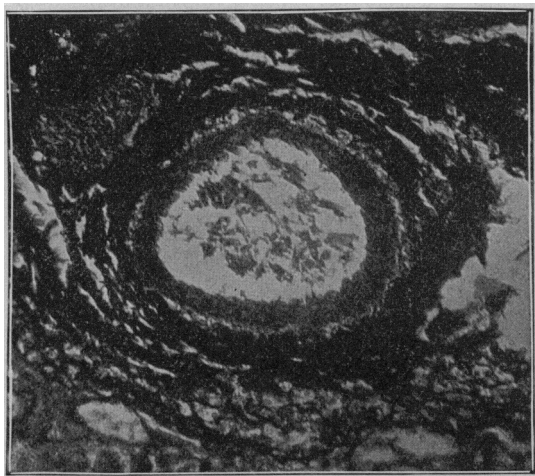


Fig. 3.—Same tissue as in Figures 1 and 2, picric acid and acid fuchsin stain, showing *Sp. pallida* in enormous numbers around and within the blood vessels.



Fig. 4.—Gland of acute lymphatic leukemia; picric acid and acid fuchsin stain showing *Sp. lymphatica*.

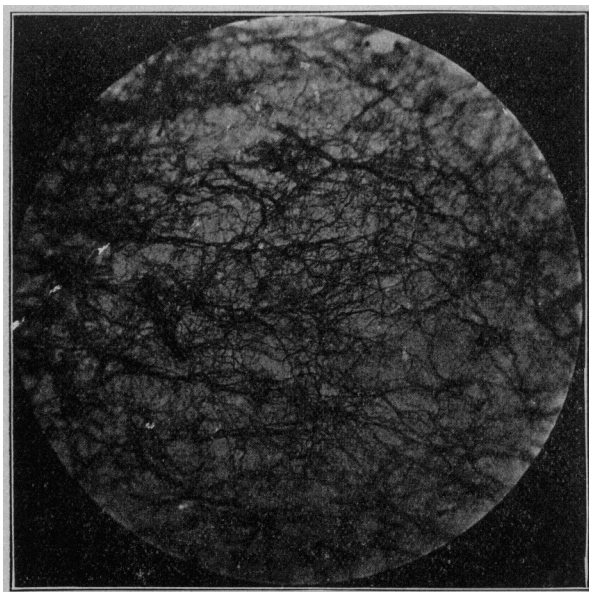


Fig. 5.—Reticulum stained with picric acid and acid fuchsin.



Fig. 6.—*Sp. pallida* in vaginal part of the uterus, primary infection, stained with picric acid and acid fuchsin.

ILLUSTRATING ARTICLE BY DRS. PROESCHER AND WHITE ON STAINING METHOD FOR SPIROCHETES.



Fig. 1.—Guinea-pig inoculated with *Sp. lymphatica* showing ulceration at site of inoculation and enlarged glands in both groins. Two months after injection.

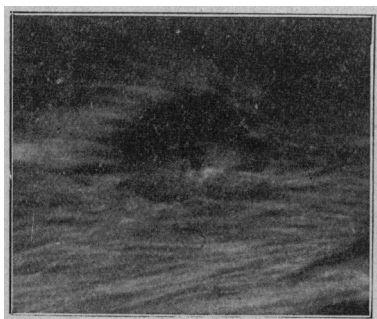


Fig. 2.—Reinoculated guinea-pig showing commencing ulceration at site of inoculation. Fourteen days after injection.

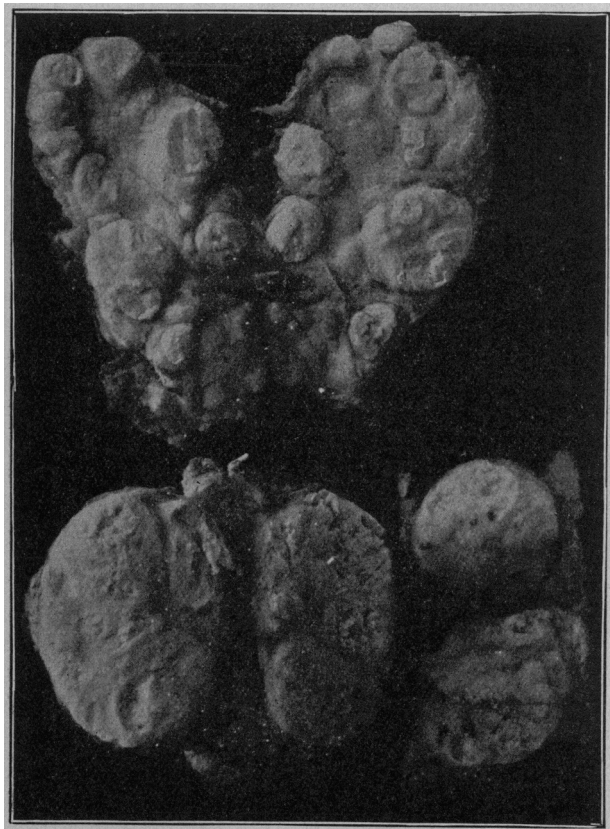


Fig. 3.—Lymphosarcoma simulating tuberculosis with caseous degeneration from which primary inoculation in guinea-pig shown in Figure 1 was made.

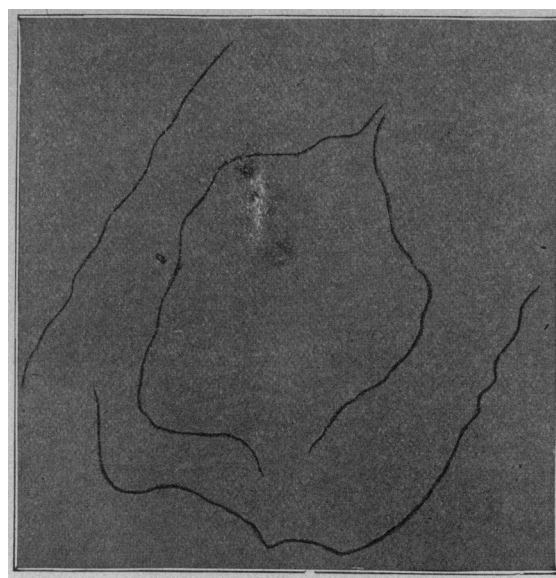


Fig. 4.—Isolated *Sp. lymphatica* in smear from gland of guinea-pig in Figure 1. Stained with eosin-methylen-blue-toluidin-blue (Proescher).

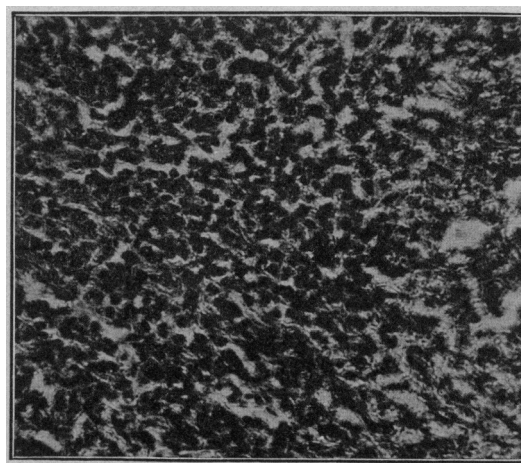


Fig. 5.—Gland from inoculated guinea-pig showing lymphosarcoma picture, round cells and spindle cells. Stained with hematoxylin and eosin.



Fig. 6.—Showing *Sp. lymphatica* in gland from inoculated guinea-pig. Levaditi's stain.

ILLUSTRATING ARTICLE BY DRS. WHITE AND PROESCHER ON EXPERIMENTAL LYMPHATIC SPIRILLOSIS IN GUINEA-PIGS.