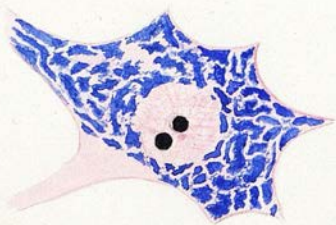


Fig. 1. Normal Stichochrome cell from anterior cornu of the spinal cord of a rabbit stained with Methyleneblue and Erythrosin. Nissl's bodies sharply defined, Achromatic substance stained by Erythrosin but showing no definite structure. Nucleus contains 2 nucleoli (a condition not uncommonly found in healthy cells), nuclear reticulum sharply defined and taking on the Erythrosin stain. Axis cylinder hillock free from Nissl's bodies.

Objective number 5: Eye-piece No.5.



1

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Fig. 2. Post Mortem changes. Reichert $\frac{1}{12}$ th oil
Immersion and No.5 eye-piece. For description see
page 62.

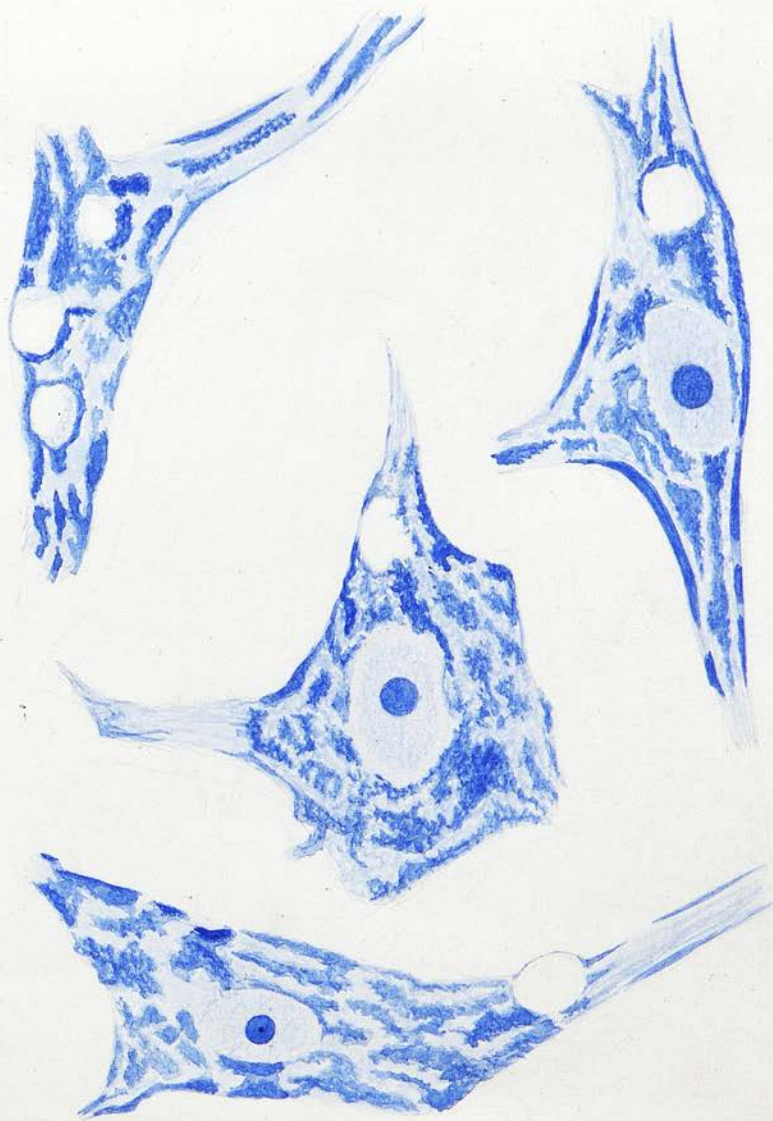


Fig. 3. Changes found in diphtheritic paralysis.
Reichert $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion and No. 5 eye-piece.
Nissl's bodies irregular and broken up; vacuolation
of protoplasm. Strong staining of nucleus and achro-
matic substance of cell by Erythrosin.



3

Fig. 4. From diphtheritic paralysis.

Reichert $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil immersion and No.5 Eye-piece.

Nissl's bodies irregular, granular, and absent at some portions of cell body.

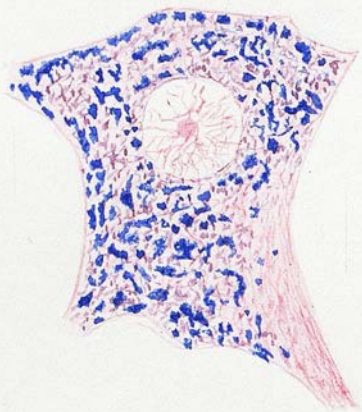
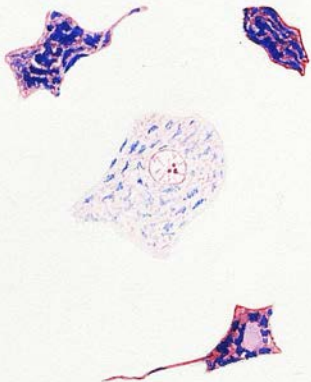


Fig. 5. Group of cells exhibiting changes found in diphtheritic paralysis. Reichert Objective No. 5 - Eyepiece No.5.



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Fig. 6. Cells from Clarke's Column of the spinal cord of a child who died of diphtheritic paralysis.

Reichert $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion, No. 5. Eyepiece.

Eccentricity of nucleus and peripheral distribution of Nissl's bodies is probably the normal condition in this group of cells in the human spinal cord.

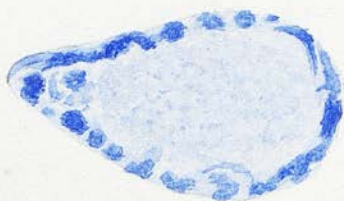
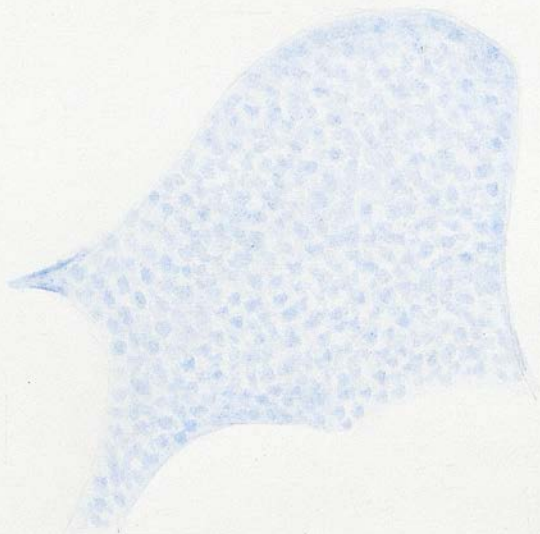


Fig. 7. Cell from anterior cornu of rabbit's spinal
cord - death 36 hours after injection ^{of diphtheria toxine.} - Nissl's bodies
faint and smaller than usual - nucleus invisible in
this section. Reichert's $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion and Eye-
piece No.5.



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Fig. 8. Anterior cornual cell from case of tetanus
in rabbit. Reichert's $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion - Eyepiece
No.5.

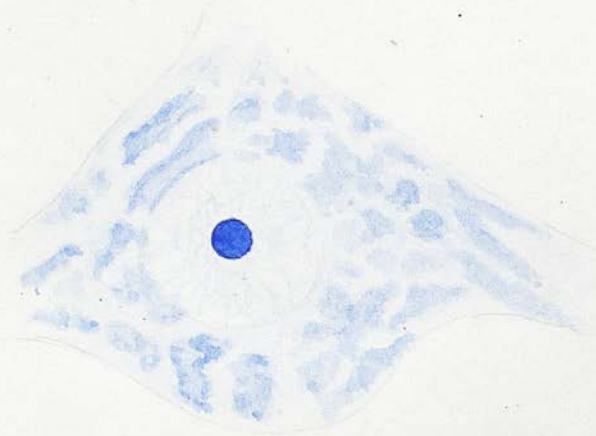
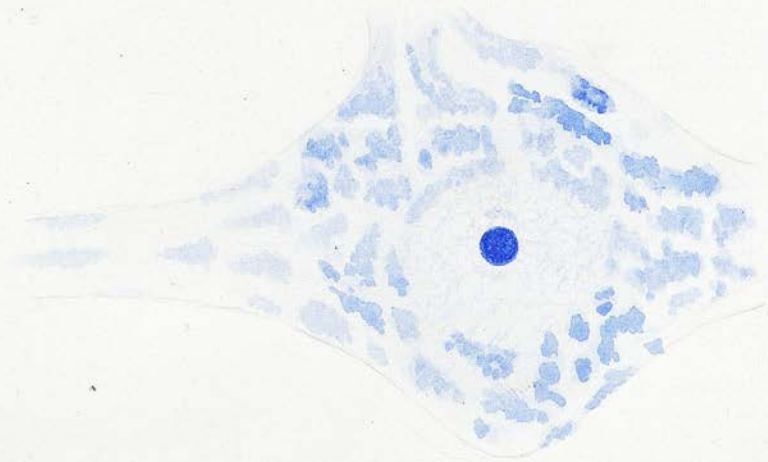


Fig. 9. Anterior cornual cell from case of tetanus
in rabbit. Reichert's $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion - Eye-piece
No.5.

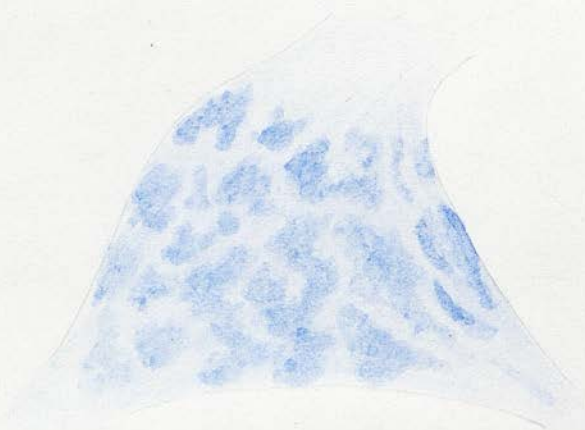
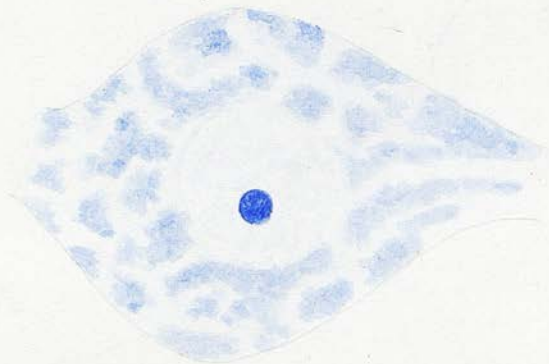


Fig. 10. Anterior cornual cell from case of tetanus
in rabbit. Reicherts $\frac{1}{12}$ th Oil Immersion - Eyepiece
No.5.

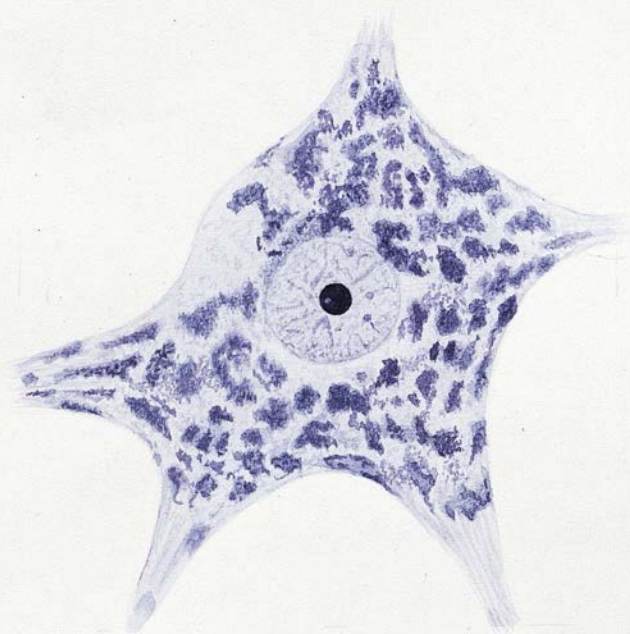


Fig. 11. Healthy nerve cell from anterior cornu of rabbit's spinal cord after Goldscheider and Flatau.

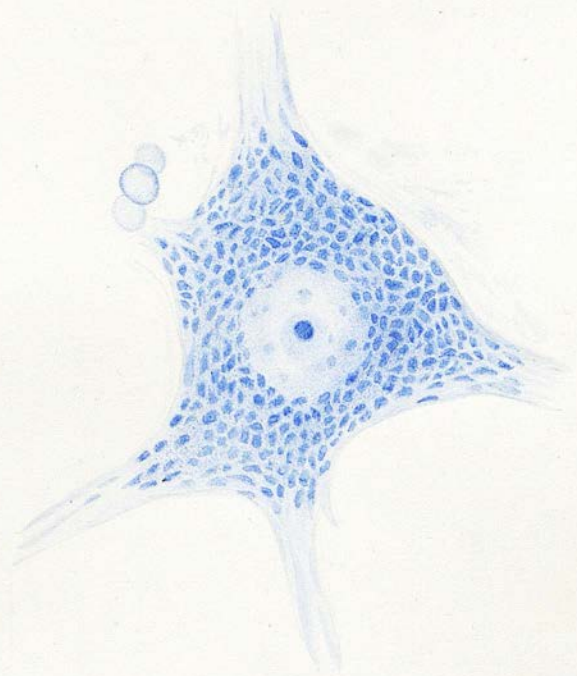


Fig. 12. Nerve Cell from anterior cornu of spinal cord of a rabbit suffering from tetanus, after Goldscheider & Flatau.

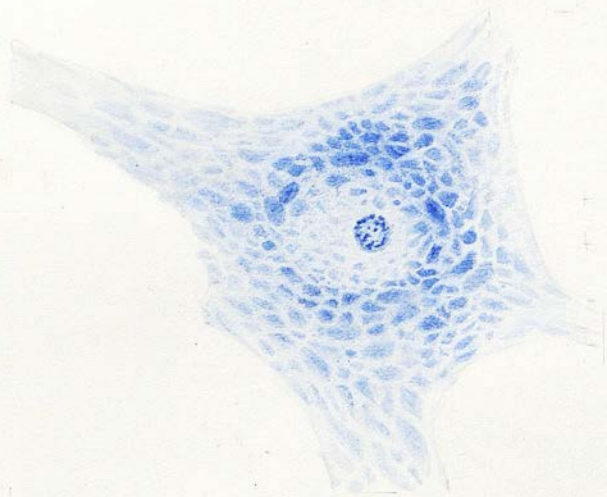


Fig. 13. A scheme of distribution of nerve cells in spinal cord after Lenhossèk.

Black, motor cells - Red, cells of antero-lateral column, of Clark 's column, and of the marginal zone of Rolando's substance. Violet, commissural cells - a short cell of this type shaded violet. Green, cells of the posterior column - Blue, Golgi's cell.-

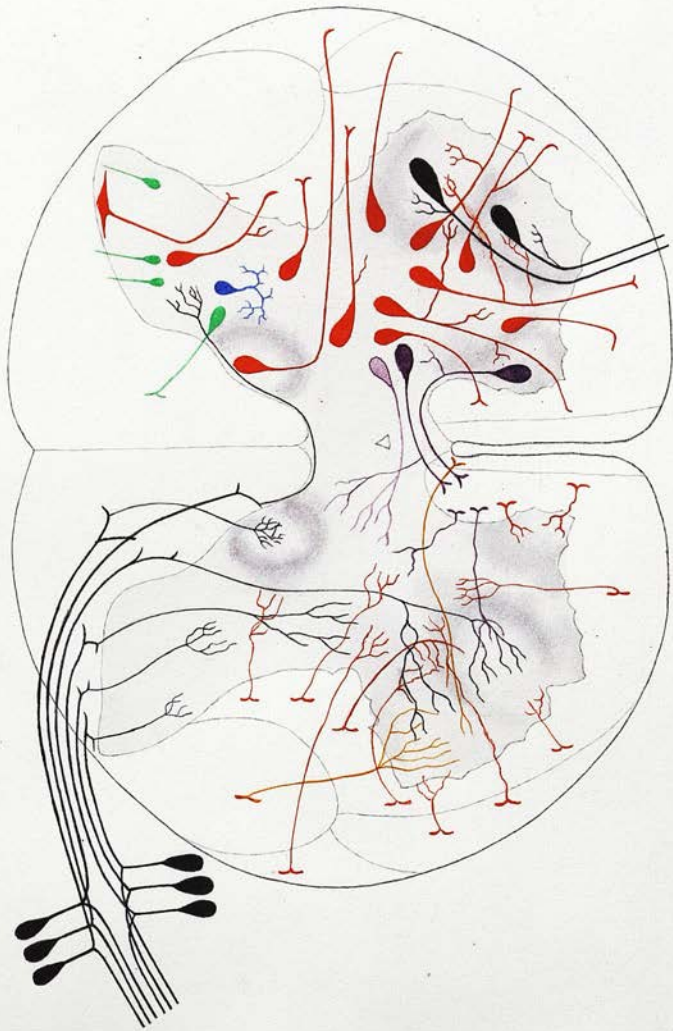


Fig. 14. Fibrillary Structure of nerve cell, after
W. Flemming.

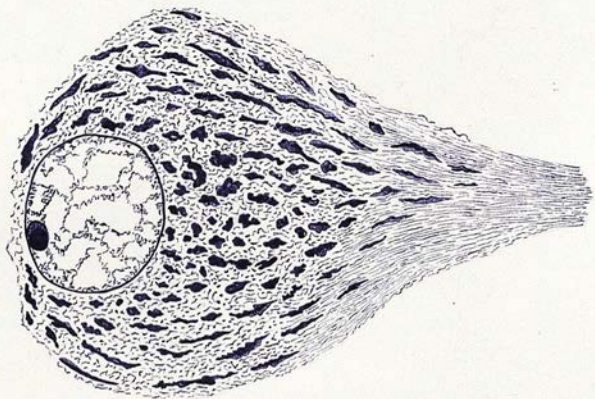
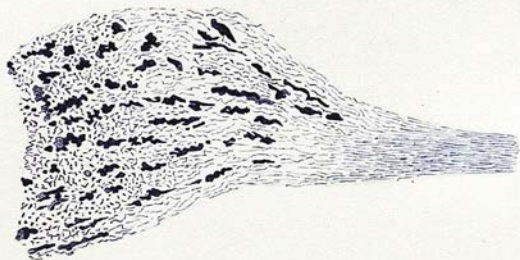


Fig. 15. Fibrillary Structure of nerve cell, after
W. Flemming.



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Fig. 16. Fibrils in retinal nerve cell , after Dogiel.

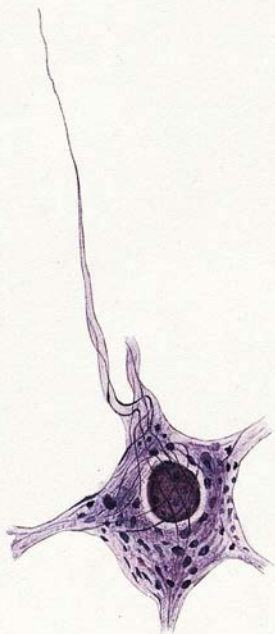
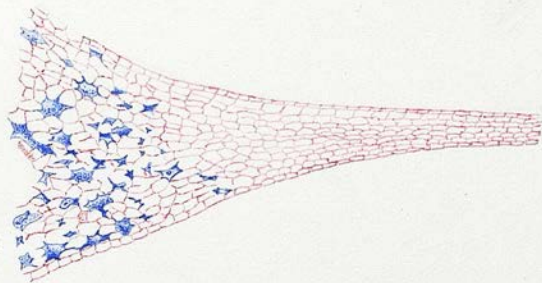


Fig. 17. Reticular structure of nerve cell, after
Held.



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