On 500 nuclei of kidney cells, positive percentages of sex chromatin in the intersexes, normal females and males were 1.0~3.2, 1.8~2.2 and 1.4~2.0%, respectively. The results seemed to be unsuitable for the sex diagnosis of the swine.

The drum stick incidence per 1,000 neutrophilic leucocytes on smear preparations from spleen blood was 0.6~1.3% in intersexes, 0.7~0.8% in normal females and 0~0.3% in normal males, respectively. The fact may support the view that intersexes in the swine are genetically female, as is shown clearly in the results of chromosome karyotype analysis.

4) None of intersexes showed spermatozoa on gonadal smears, while control males did normally.

HEMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNO-HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA IN THE DOG

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Two groups of three and five normal adult dogs were injected intravenously at the rate of 1.5 ml of normal ovine serum and anti-canine red cell ovine serum respectively per kg of body weight. Changes in the blood were examined for 27 days. In the group injected with normal ovine serum, prominent leukopenia was observed as early as one hour after injection. However, other significant blood changes did not appear in the entire experimental course. On the other hand, the blood changes of the group injected with anti-serum were as follows:

1) Marked diphasic anemia was observed between 12 and 24 hours and between 6 and 7 days after injection.

2) Reductions of minimum and maximum resistances of red cells were observed from the 1st hour after injection.

3) Various types of abnormal or young red cells were observed after injection.

4) Leukocytes decreased markedly in number at the 1st hour after injection, but increased thereafter.

5) Erythrophages appeared at the 1st hour and disappeared completely on the 6th day after injection.

6) Sideroleukocytes appeared from the 3rd hour and exhibited their maximum number of appearances at the 6th hour; then they decreased gradually, and disappeared completely on the 27th day after injection.