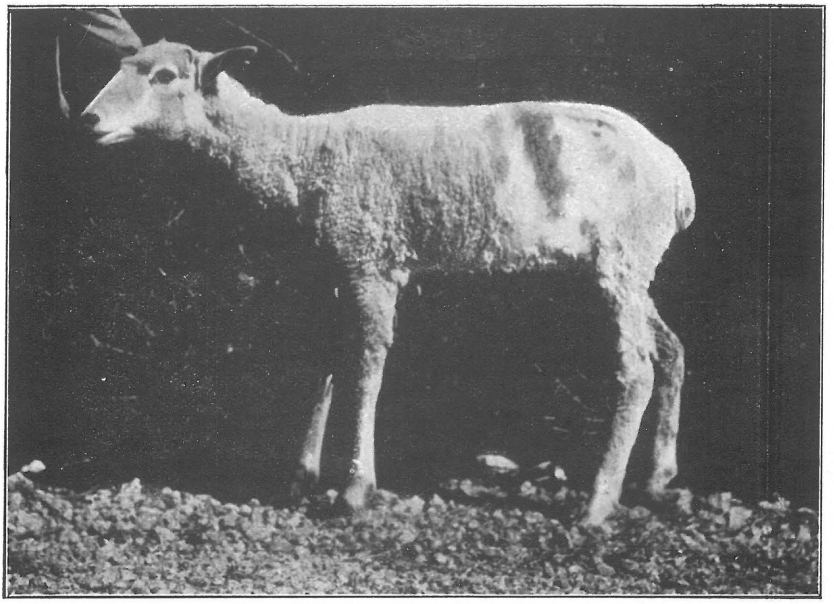


Plate R. Sheep 8430, taken 6 days after Splenectomy.

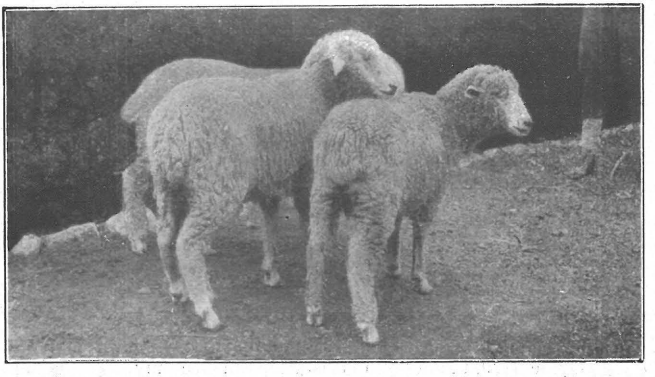


Plate S. Ovine 8427 and 8428, taken 6 months after Splenectomy.
Ovine 8429, taken 4½ months after Splenectomy.

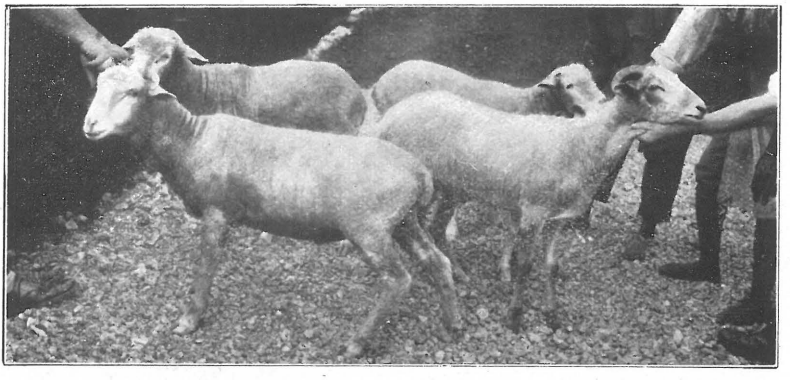


Plate T. Ovine 9119 and 8415, taken 10 weeks after Splenectomy.
Ovine 8427 and 8428, taken 9 months after Splenectomy.
Ovine 8429, taken 6½ months after Splenectomy.

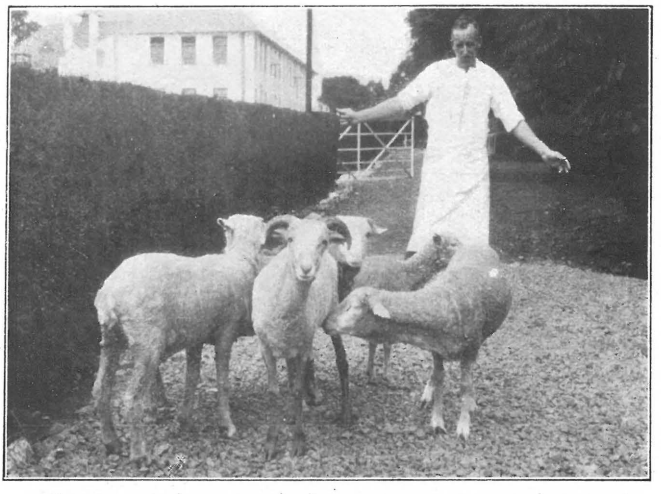


Plate U. Ovine 8427 and 8428, taken 9 months after Splenectomy.
Ovine 8429, taken 6½ months after Splenectomy.
Ovine 9119 and 8451, taken 10 weeks after Splenectomy.

Plate V. Ovine 10743 and 10511, taken 4 weeks after Splenectomy.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

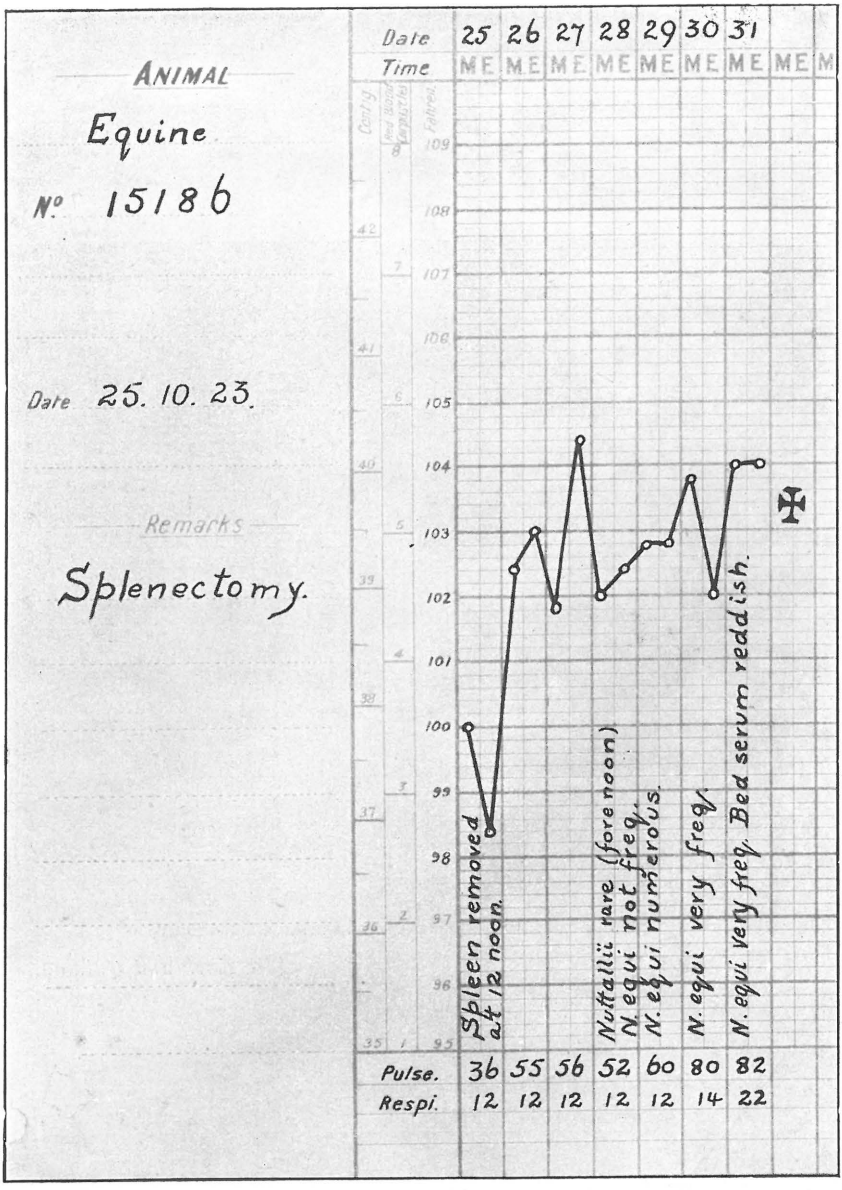


CHART 1.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

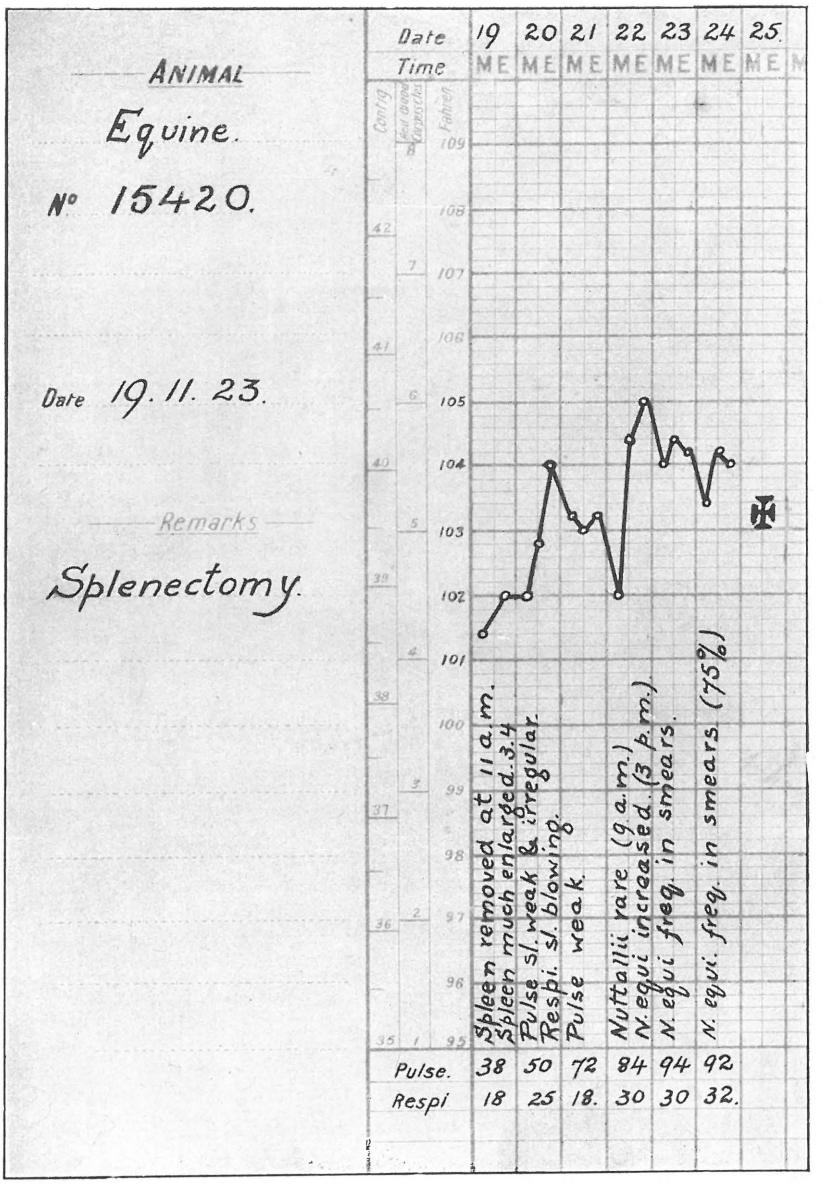


CHART 2.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

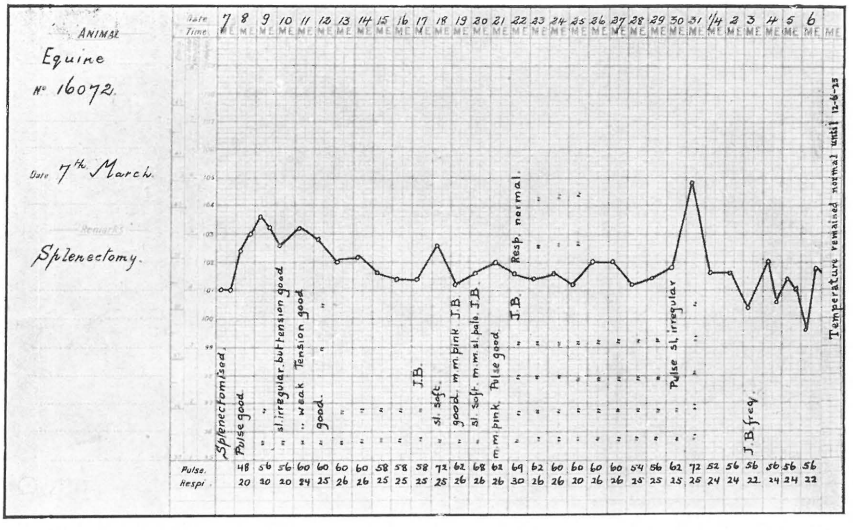


CHART 3.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan*

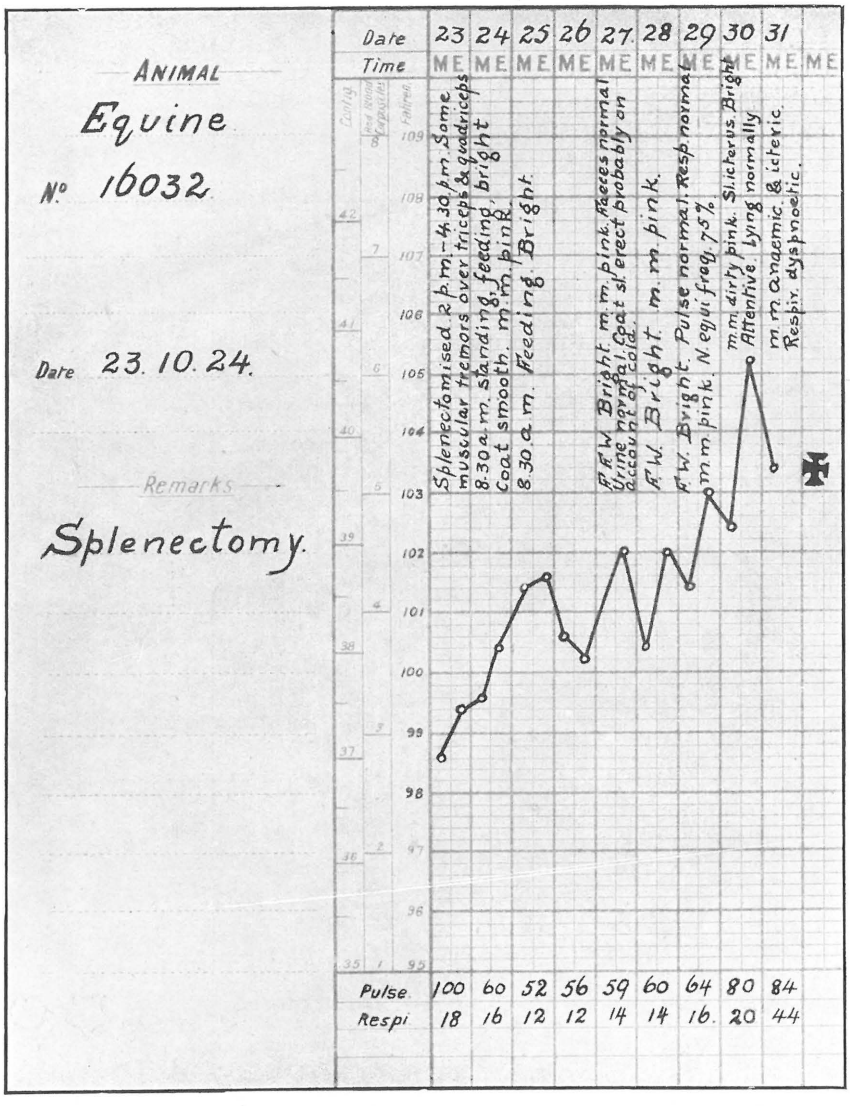


CHART 4.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

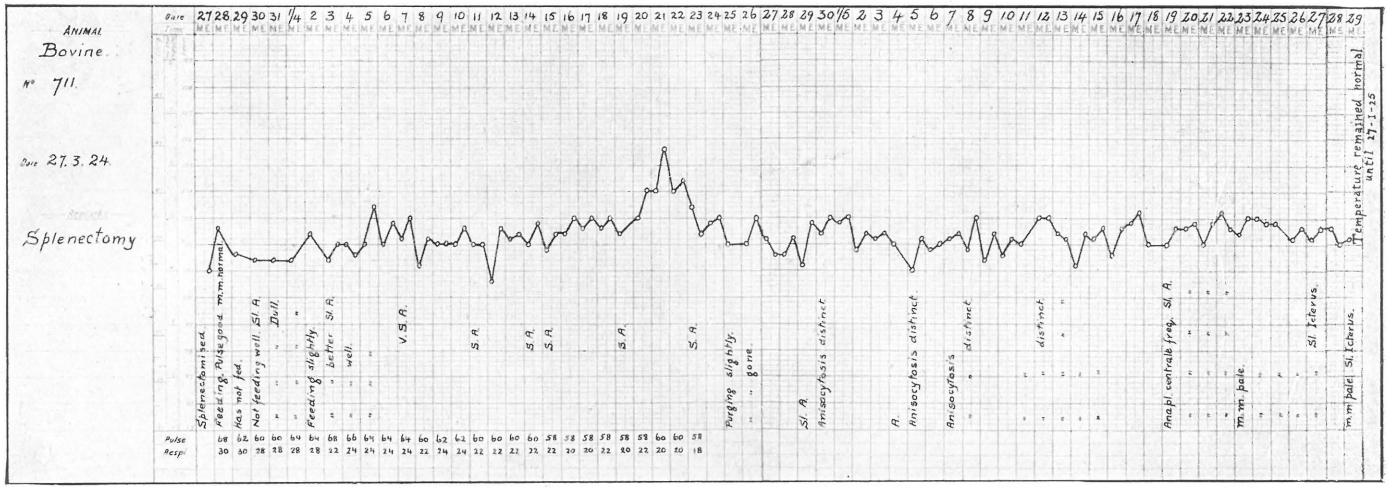


CHART 5.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

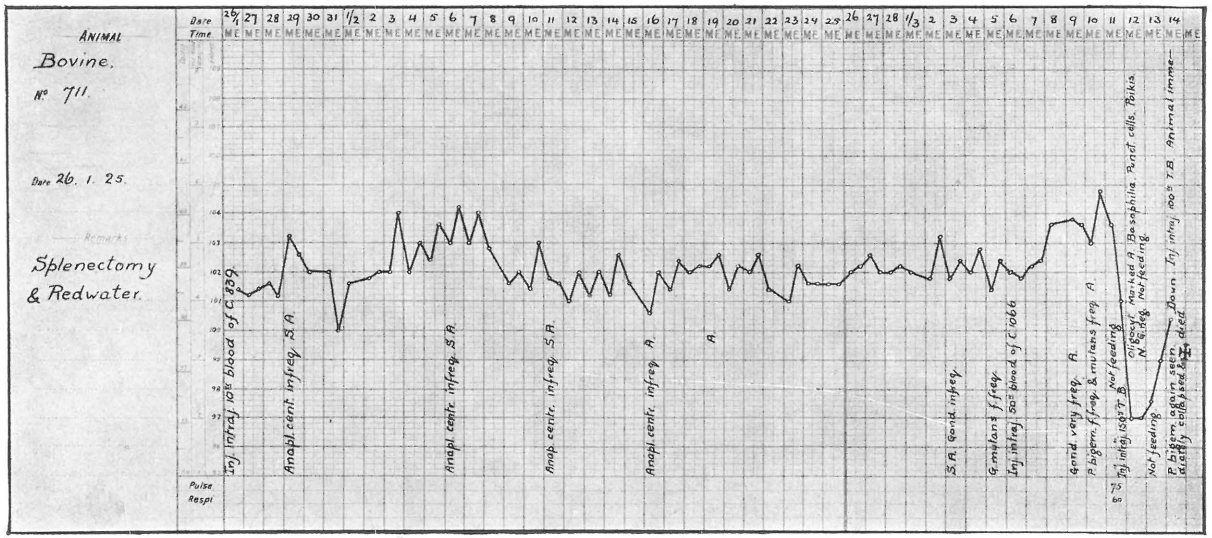


CHART 5 (2).

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

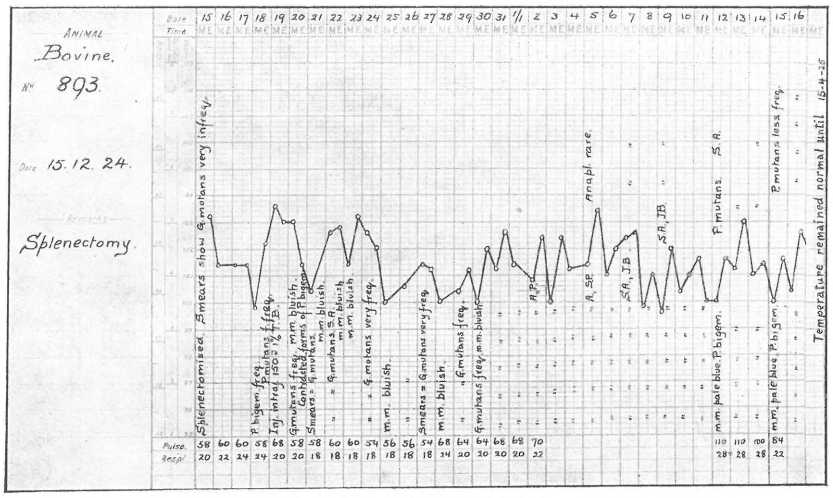


CHART 6.

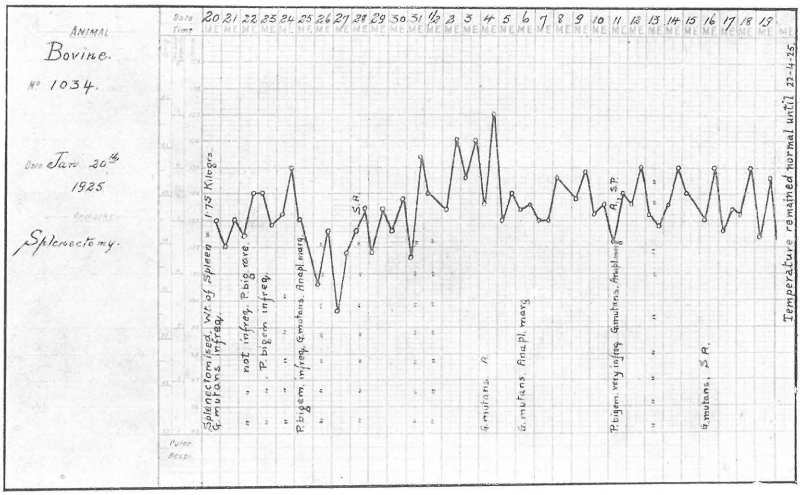


CHART 7.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

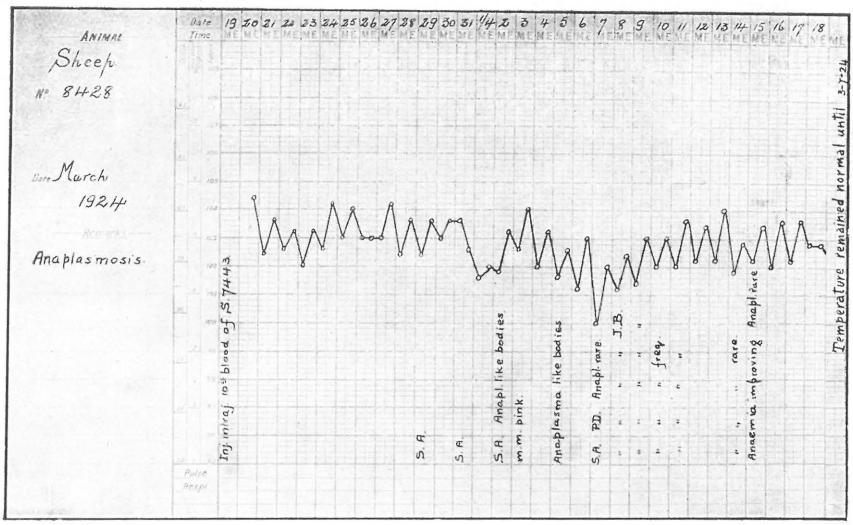


CHART 8

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

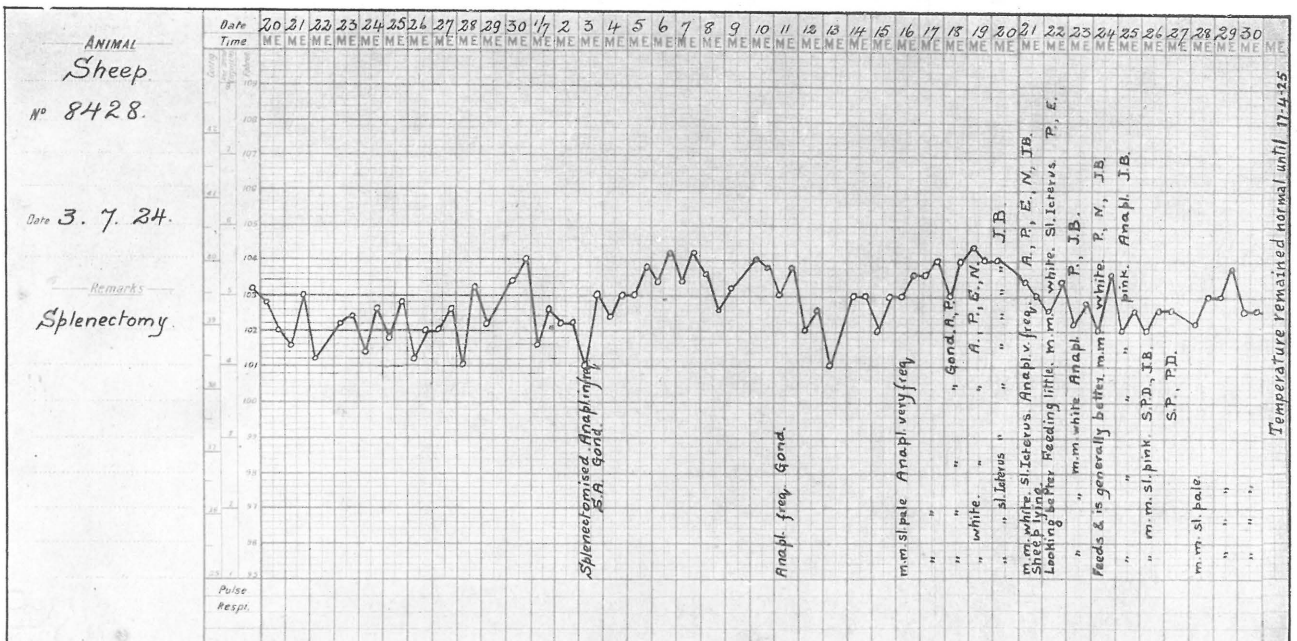


CHART 8 (2).

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

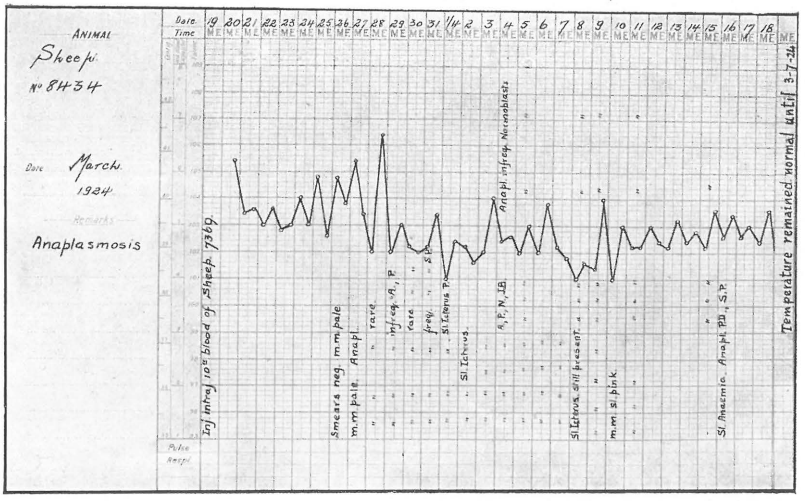


CHART 9.

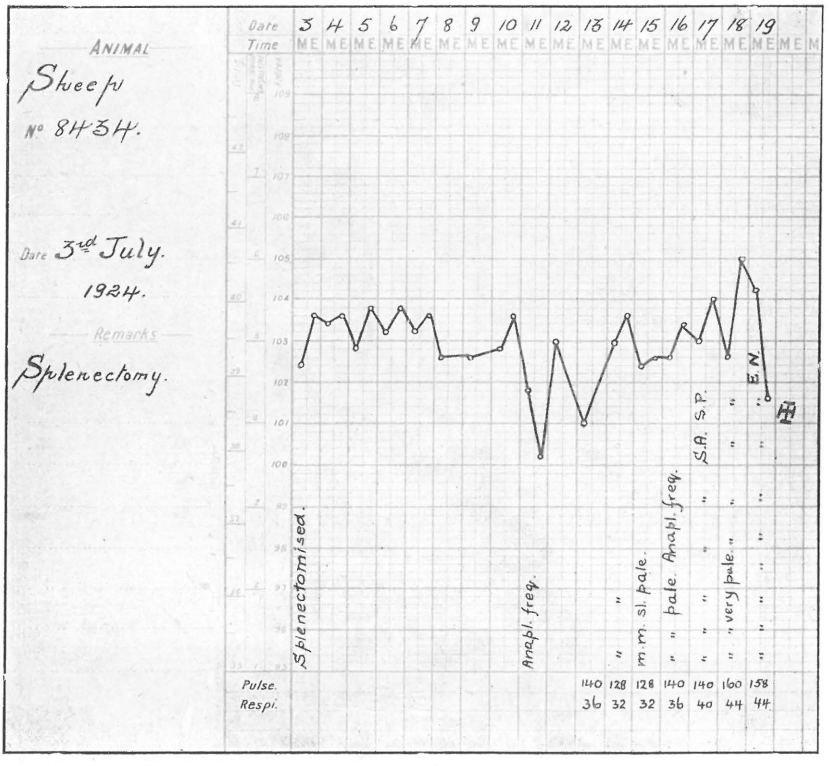


CHART 9 (2).

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

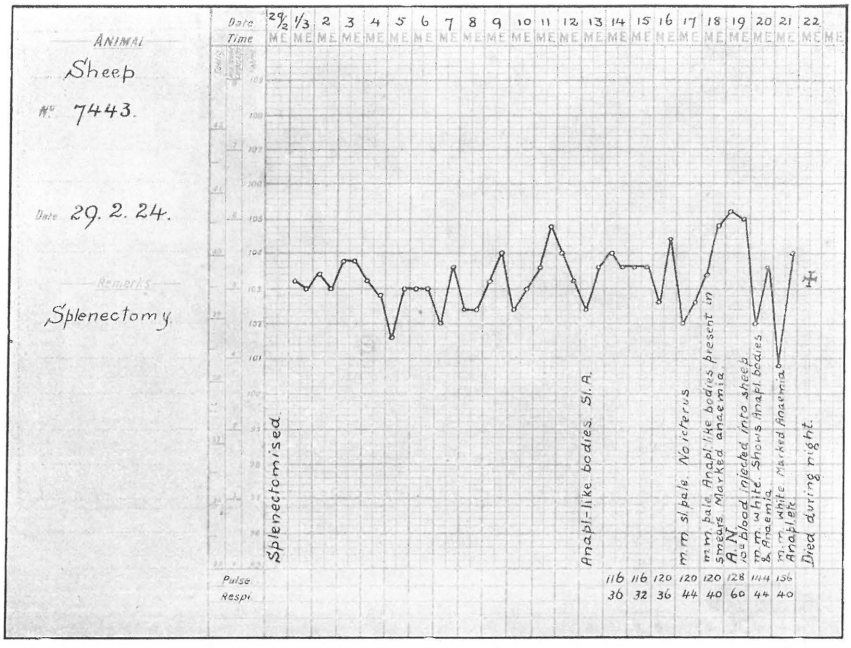


CHART 10.

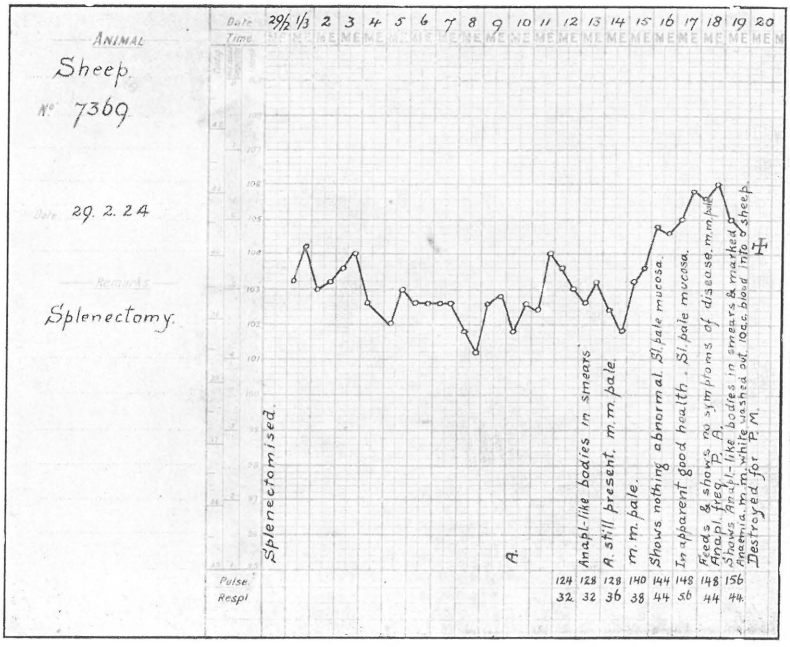
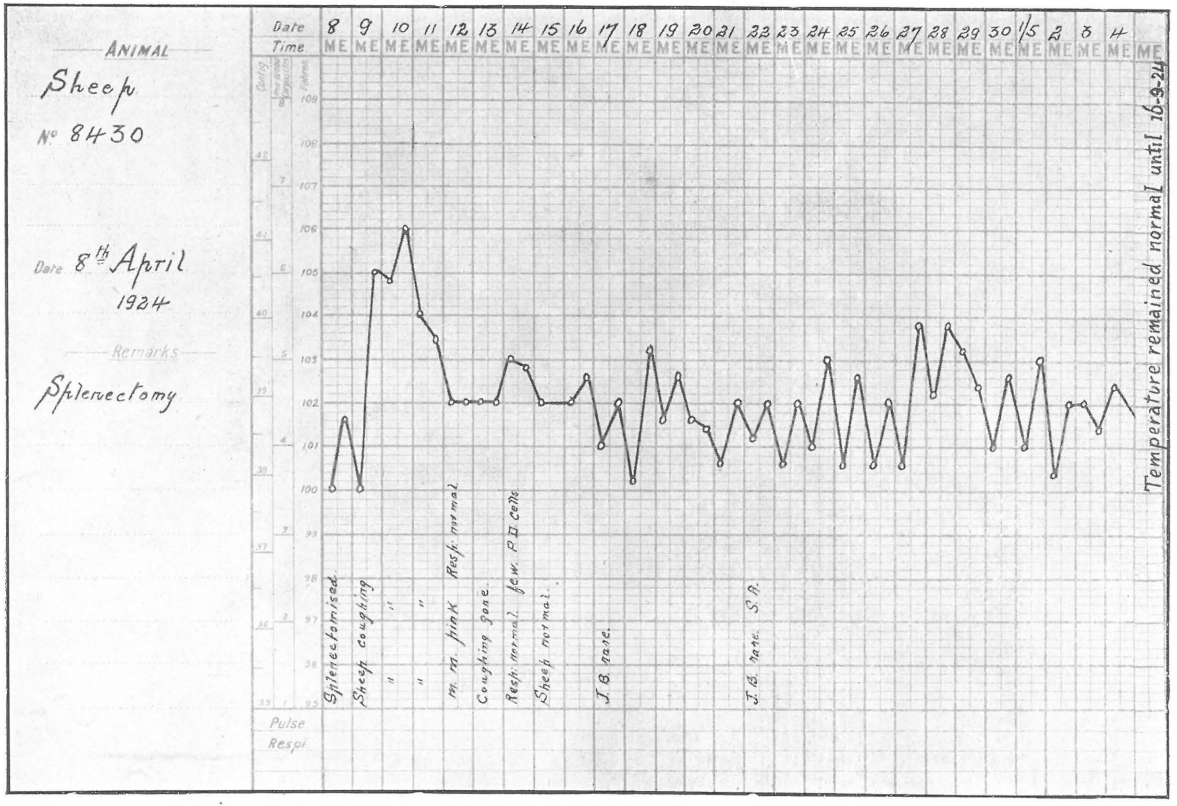


CHART 11.



Splenectomy.] CHART 12. *[De Kock and Quinlan.*

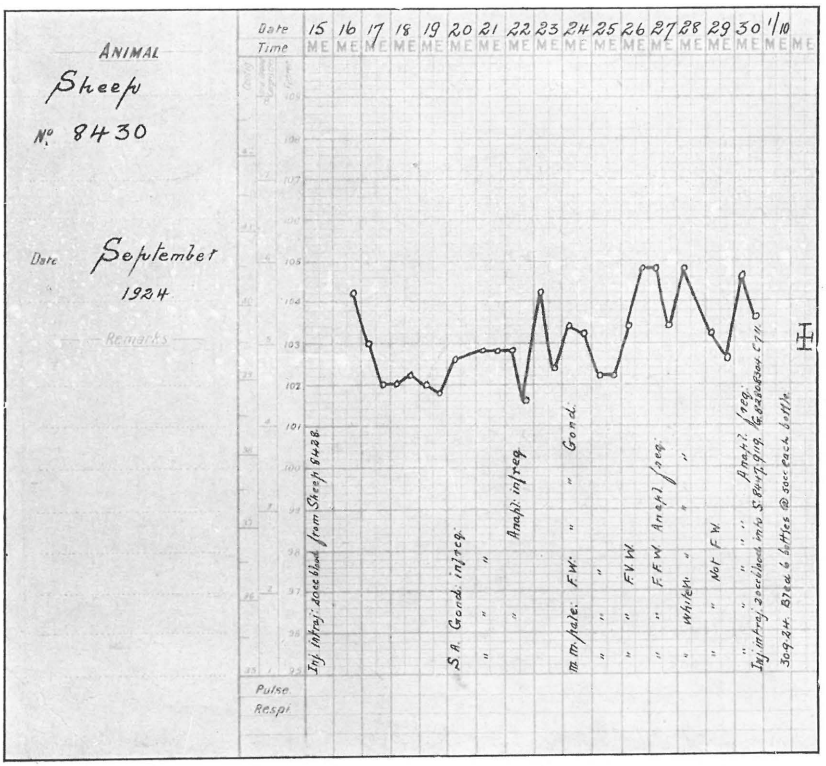


CHART 12 (2).

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

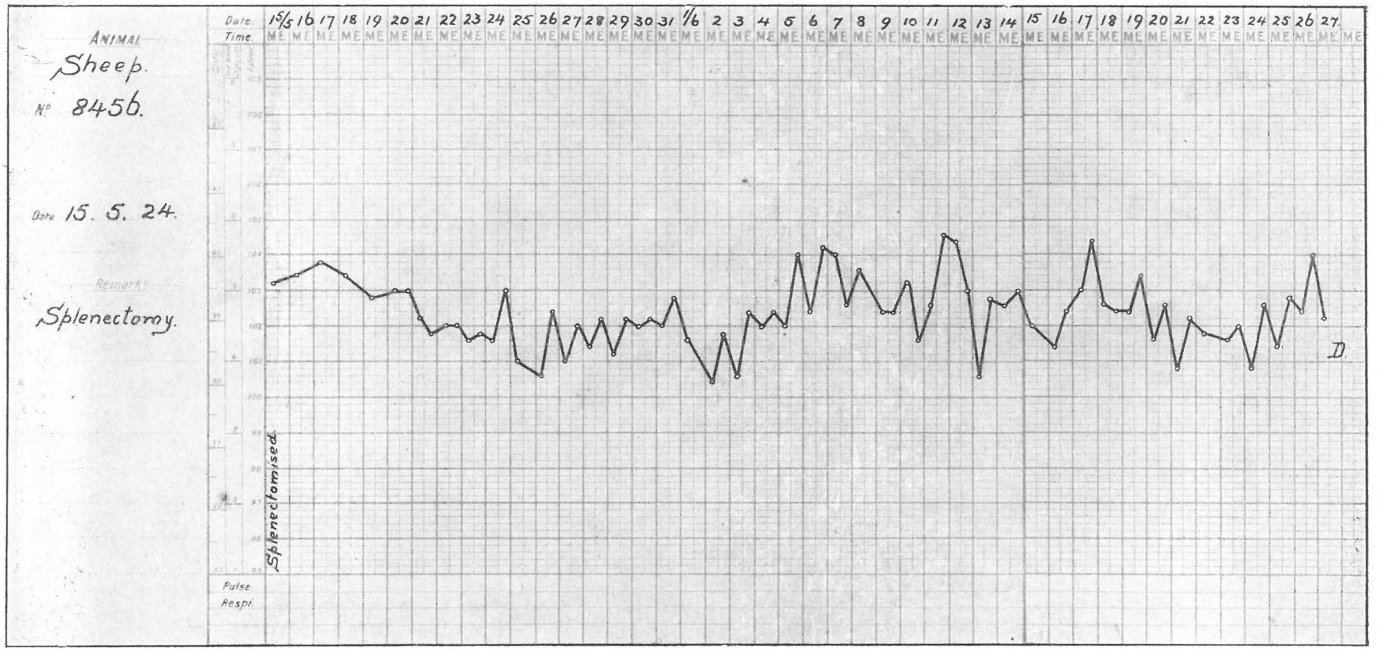


CHART 13.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

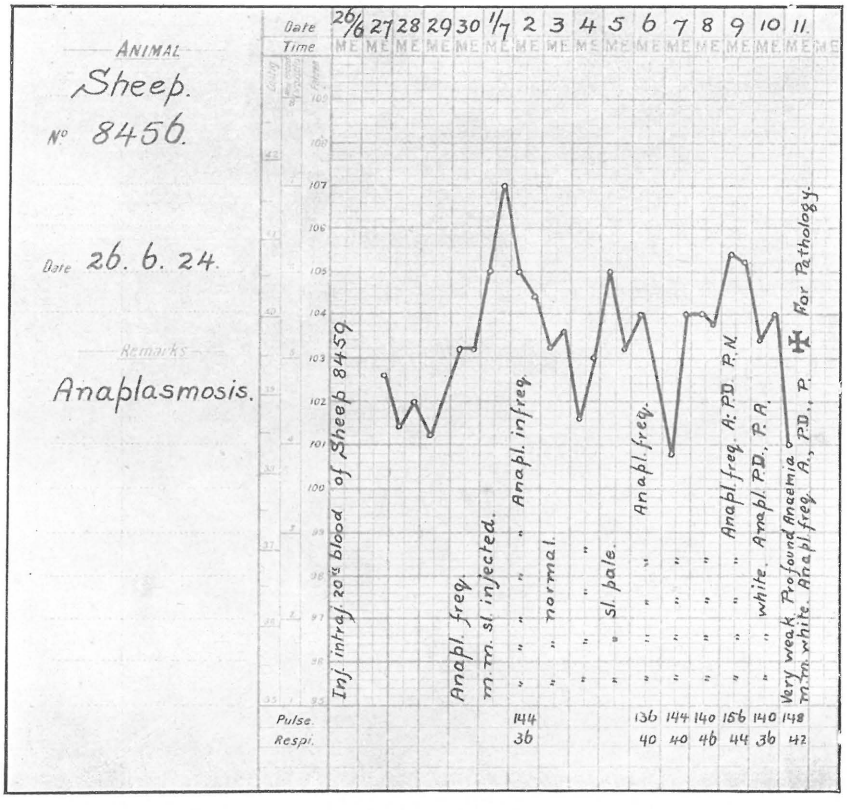


CHART 13 (2).

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

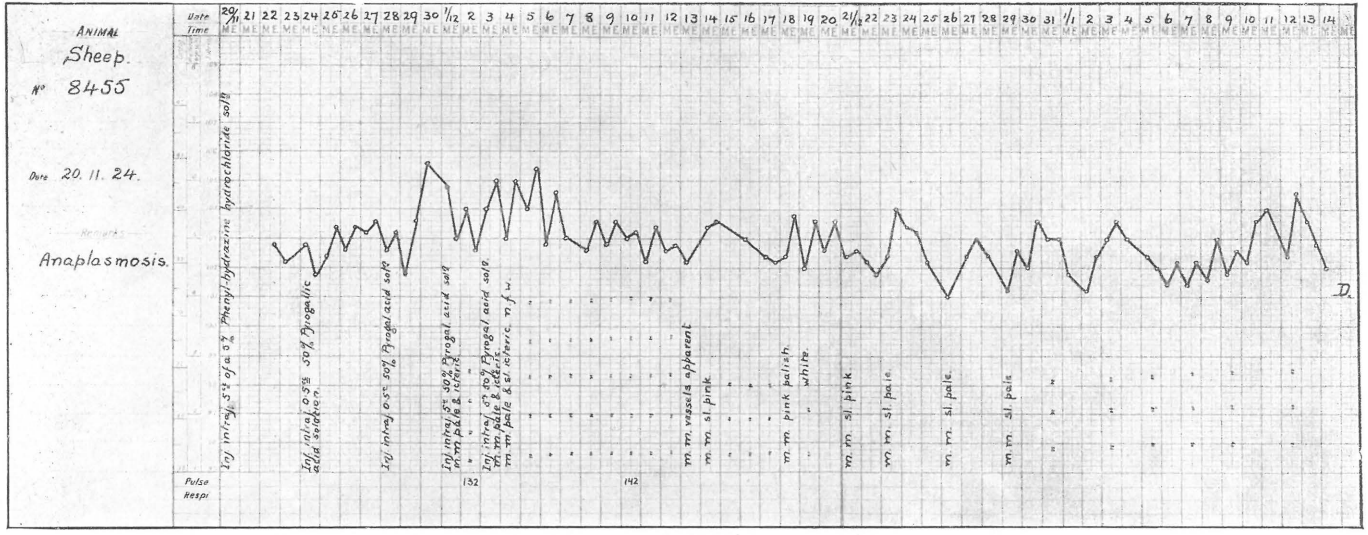
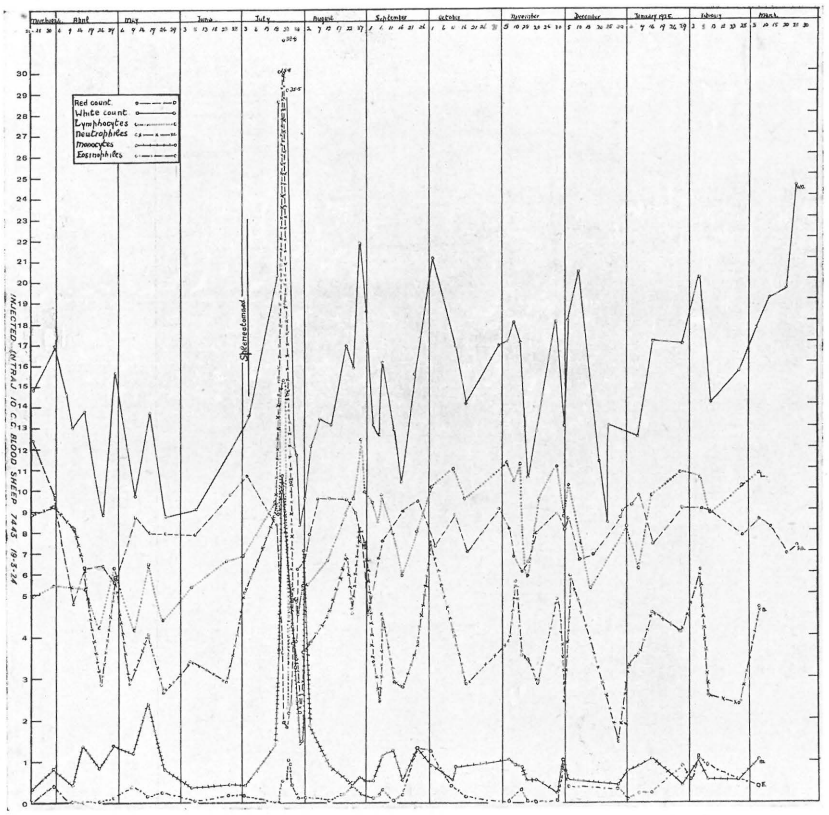


CHART 14.

Splenectomy.] *[De Kock and Quinlan.*

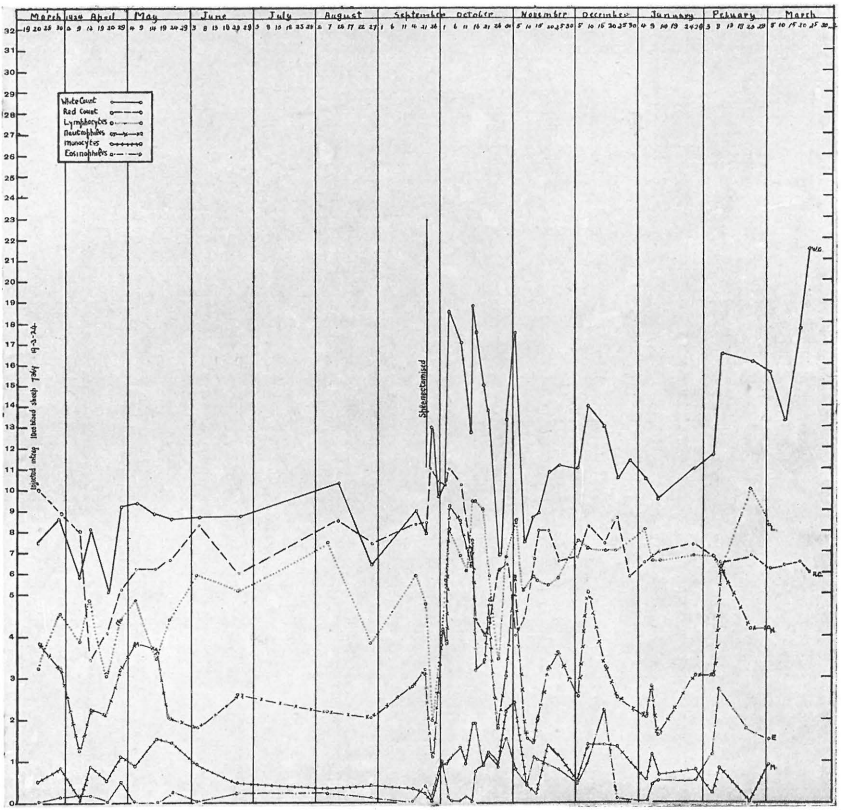
Sheep 8428.



GRAPH 1.

Sheep 8428. First injected with blood containing Anaplasma and subsequently Splenectomized.

Sheep 8429.

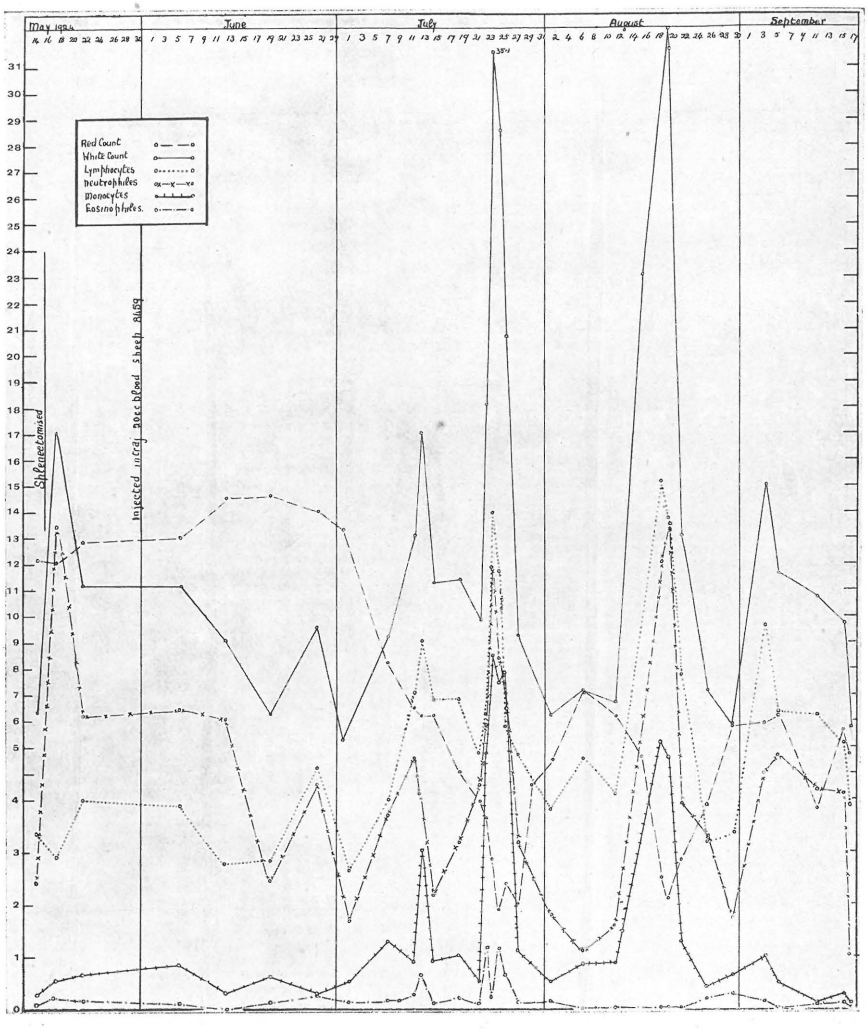


GRAPH 2.

Sheep 8429. First injected with blood containing Anaplasma and subsequently Splenectomized.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

Sheep 8457.

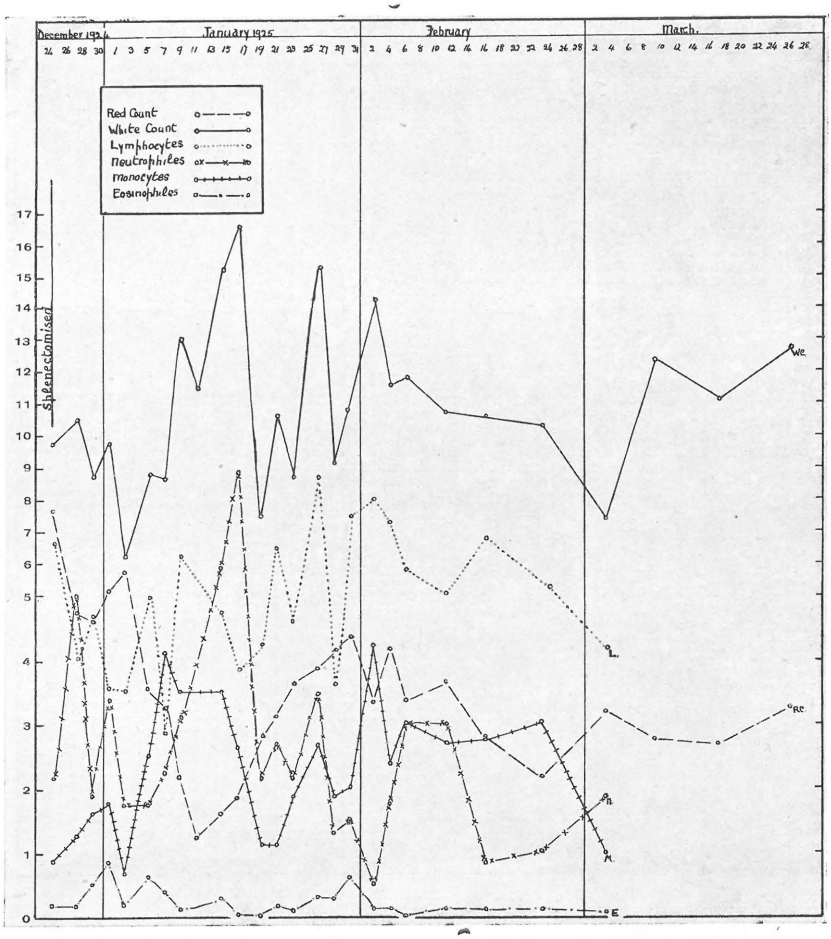


GRAPH 3.

Sheep 8457. First Splenectomized and then injected with blood containing Anaplasma.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan*

Bovine 1027.

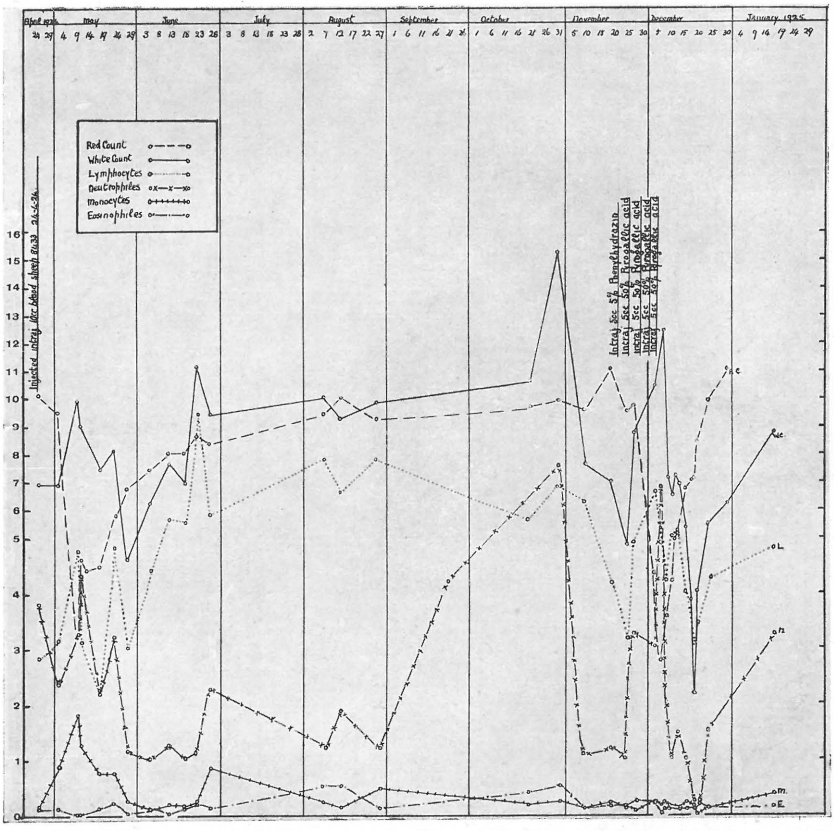


GRAPH 4.

Bovine 1027. Carrier of Piroplasma and Anaplasma. Splenectomized.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

Sheep 8455.



GRAPH 5.

Sheep 8455. Injected with blood containing Anaplasma. After the reaction of Anaplasmosis it was injected with Pyrogallic acid.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

ERYTHROPHAGOCYTOSIS AND ANAPLASMOSIS AFTER SPLENECTOMY OF A LOCAL SHEEP, 7369.

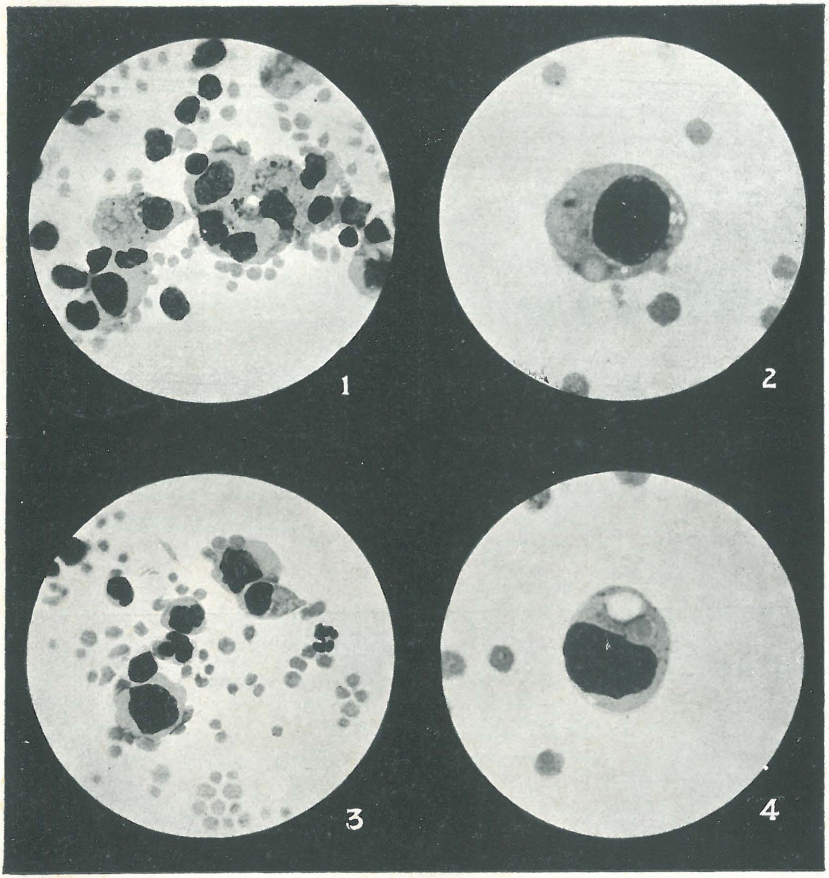


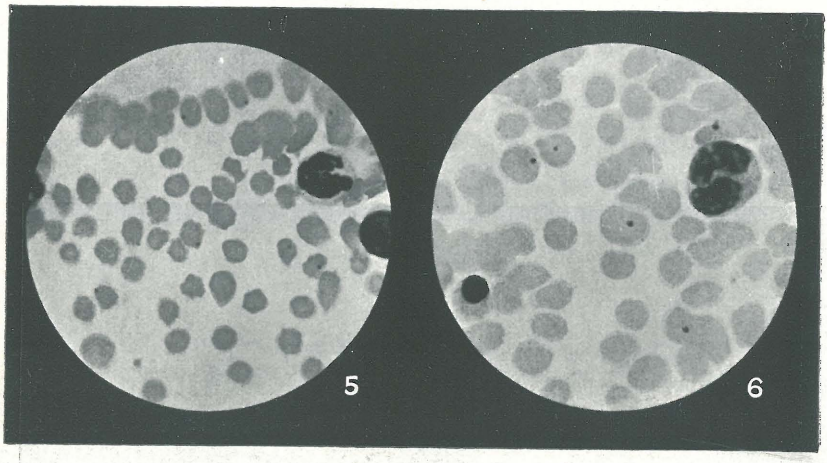
Fig. 1.—Few Anaplasma. Anisocytosis. The majority of the cells are of the Monocyte type, of which two show erythrophagocytosis.

Figs. 2 and 4.—Cell of Monocyte type with erythrophagocytosis.

Fig. 3.—Few Anaplasma. Anisocytosis. Cells of the Monocyte type. Three, including one with erythrophagocytosis, are of "mononuclear" character, two of "transitional."

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

INFECTION OF A SUSCEPTIBLE SHEEP WITH ANAPLASMOSIS BY MEANS OF BLOOD INOCULATION.

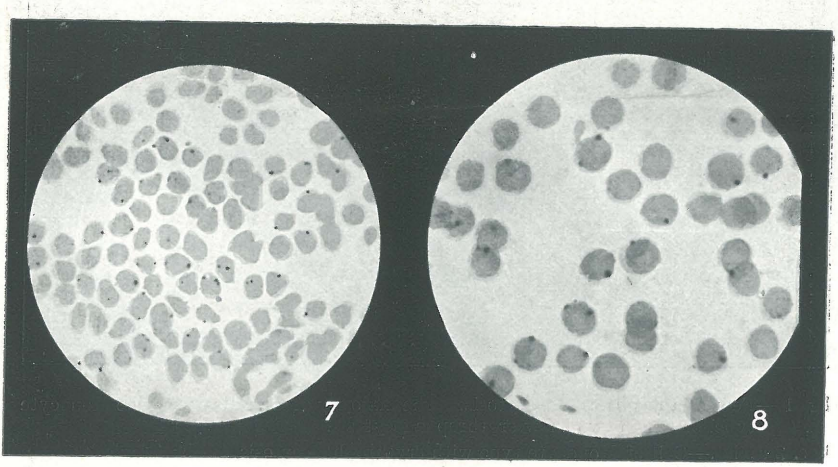


Sheep 9099 : Infected with Anaplasmosis on 2.8.24. Reaction of Anaplasmosis commenced on 11.8.24.

Fig. 5.—14.8.24. Anaplasma. Anisocytosis.

Fig. 6.—17.8.24. Anisocytosis, Polychromasia, Normoblasts, Jolly bodies.

SPLENECTOMY OF A SHEEP RECOVERED FROM ANAPLASMOSIS, SHOWING A RELAPSE.



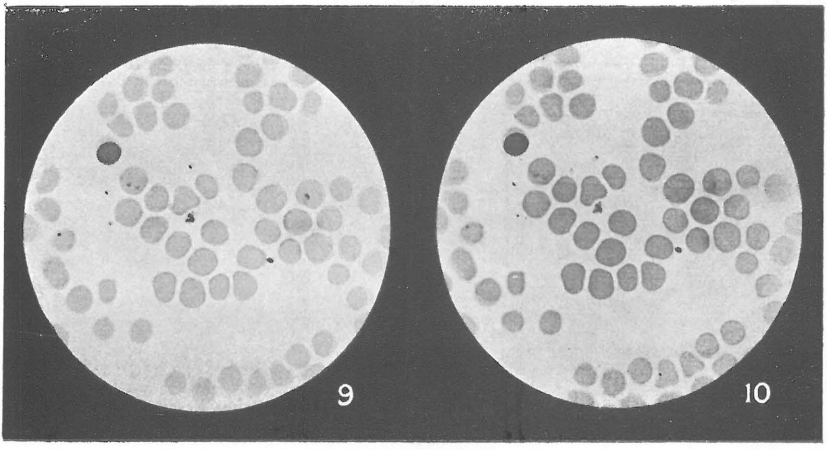
Sheep 8434 : Recovered from Anaplasmosis. Splenectomized on 3.7.24. Shows a relapse of Anaplasmosis on 14.7.24.

Fig. 7.—18.7.24. Anaplasma frequent. In many erythrocytes more than one Anaplasma. Slight Anisocytosis.

Fig. 8.—Higher magnification of Fig 7.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

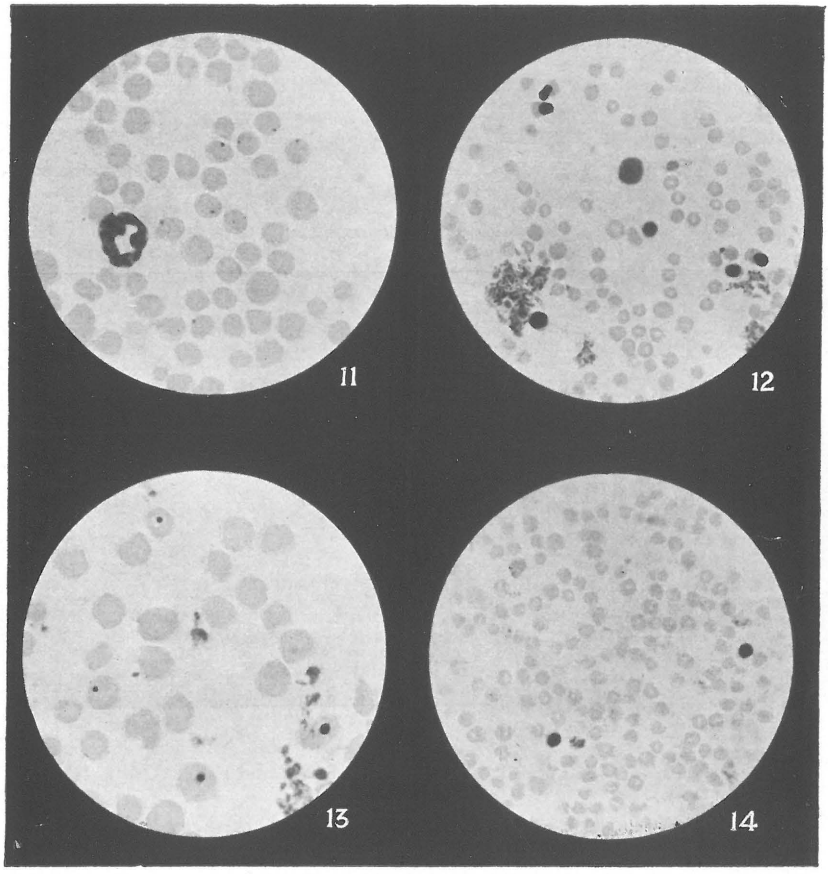
RECOVERED SHEEP FROM ANAPLASMOSIS, SPLENECTOMIZED, SHOWING A RELAPSE OF ANAPLASMOSIS AND GONDERIA OVIS.



Sheep 8428, 22.9.24.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Show slight Anisocytosis, few Anaplasma, and two Erythrocytes with Gonderia Ovis.

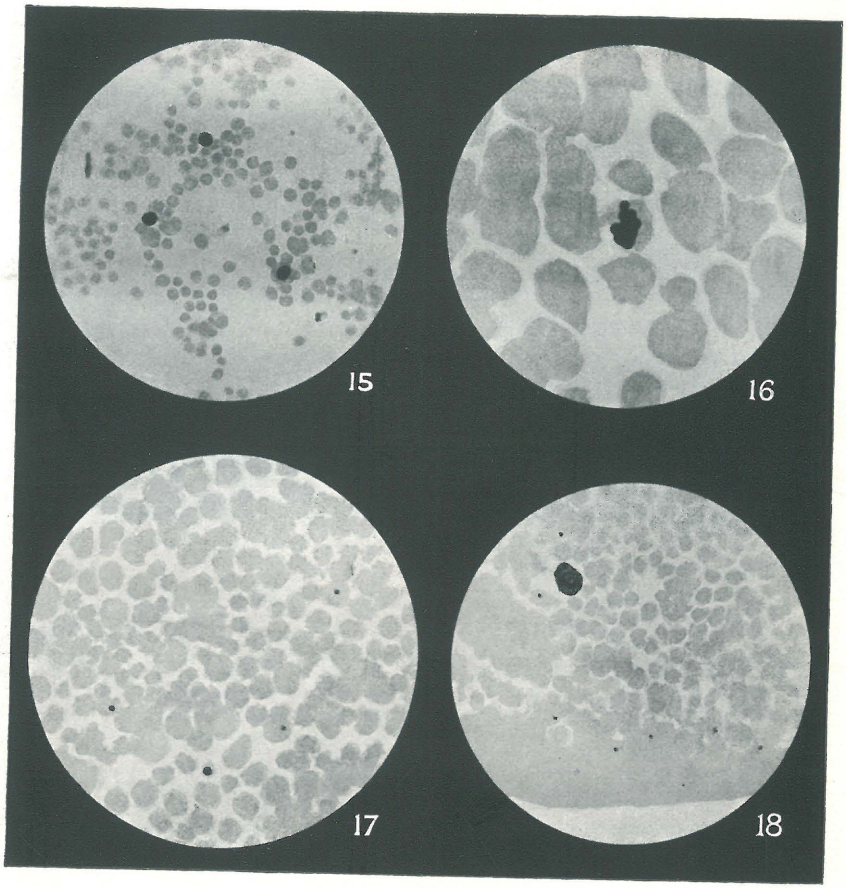
Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*



Susceptible Sheep 8457 Splenectomized 15.5.24. 26.6.24 infected with Anaplasmosis and reacted from 7.7.24.

Fig. 11.—15.7.24. Anaplasma. Anisocytosis. Polychromasia.
Fig. 12.—26.7.24. Anisocytosis. Erythroblasts. Normoblasts.
Fig. 13.—26.7.24. Another field; various stages of Jolly bodies (higher magnification).
Fig. 14.—27.7.24. Anisocytosis. Jolly bodies. Normoblasts.

OLIGOCYTHAEMIA PRODUCED IN A SHEEP BY THE INJECTION OF PYROGALLIC ACID.



Sheep 8469 injected with pyrogallic acid on 7.10.24; symptoms of oligocythaemia commenced on 9.10.24.

Fig. 15.—11.10.24. Anisocytosis. Polychromasia. Normoblasts.
Fig. 16.—13.10.24. Nucleus of normablast disintegrating.
Fig. 17.—13.10.24. Anisocytosis. Polychromasia. Various stages of Jolly bodies.
Fig. 18.—14.10.24. Anisocytosis. Jolly bodies.

Splenectomy.]

[*De Kock and Quinlan.*

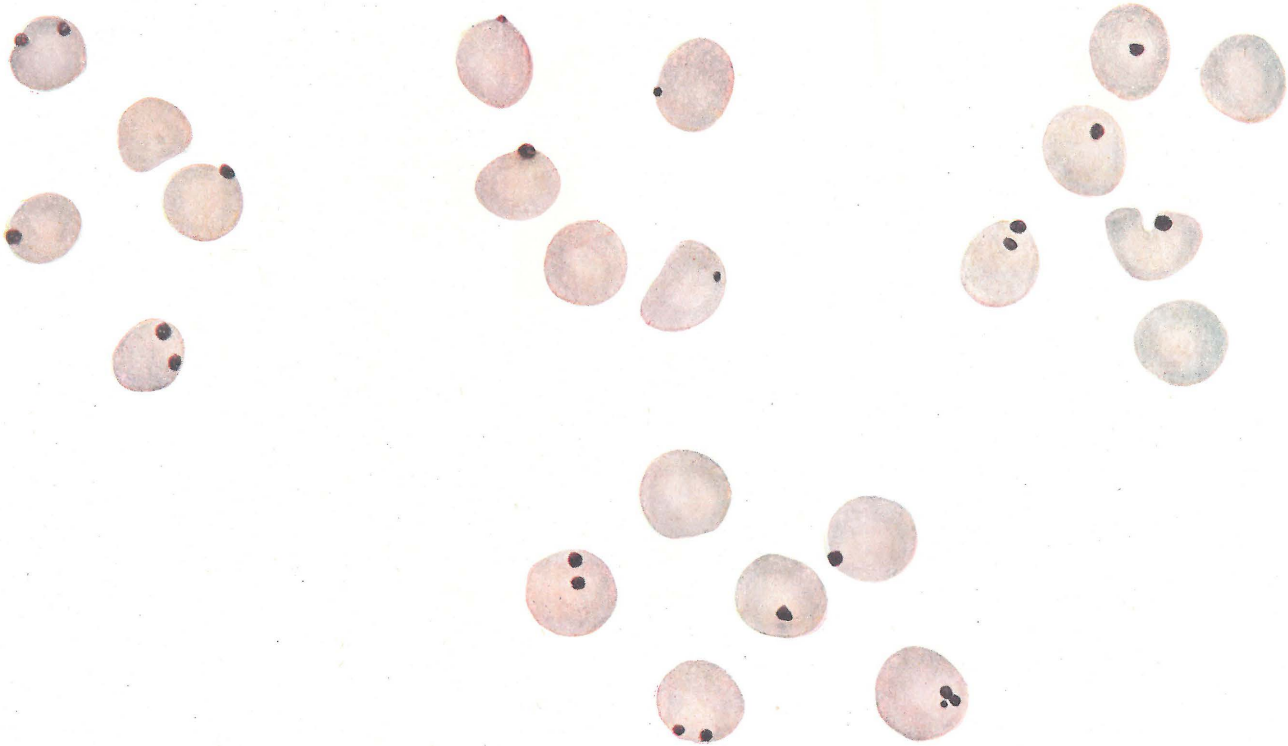
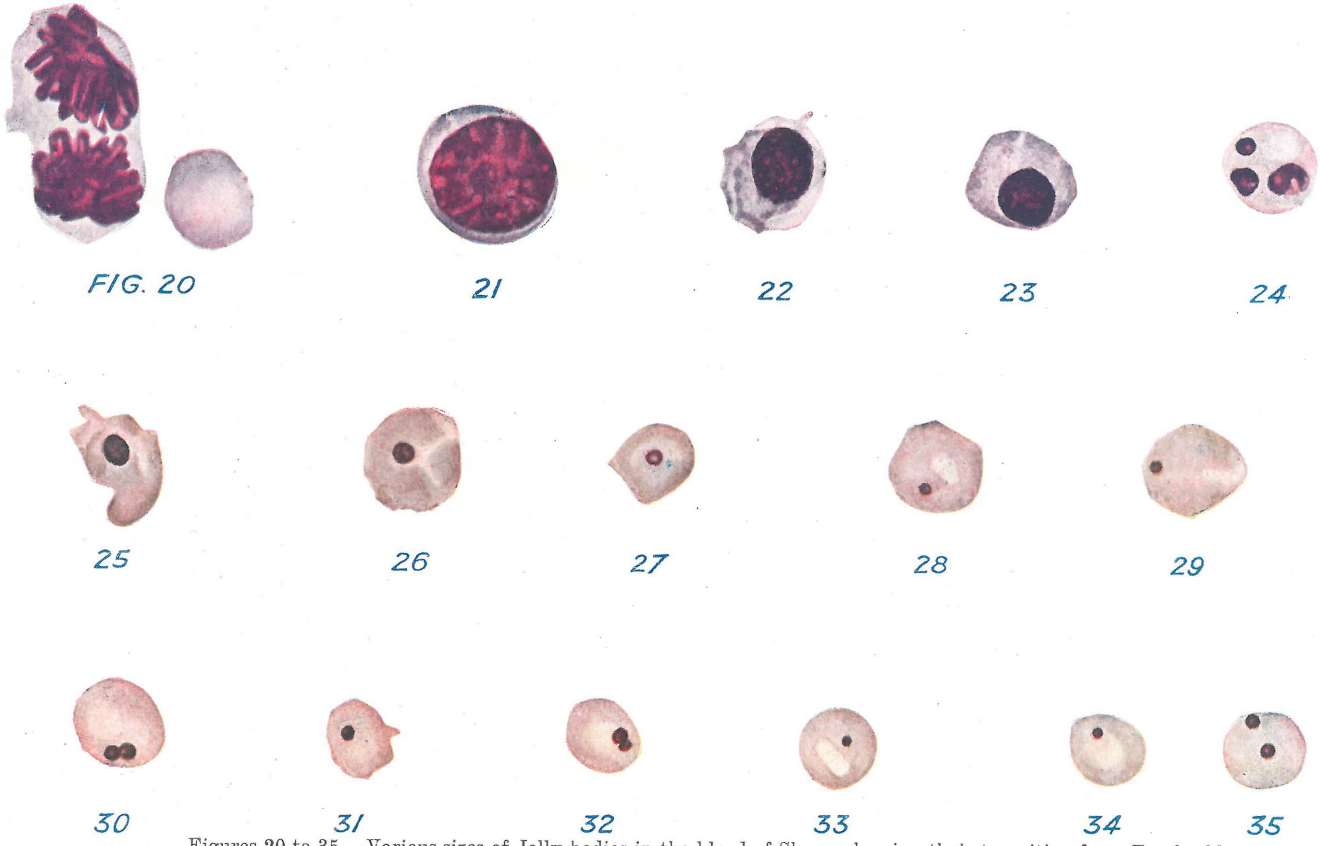


FIG. 19

Fig. 19.—Various forms of Anaplasma in the blood of Sheep.



Figures 20 to 35.—Various sizes of Jolly-bodies in the blood of Sheep, showing their transition from Erythroblasts.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

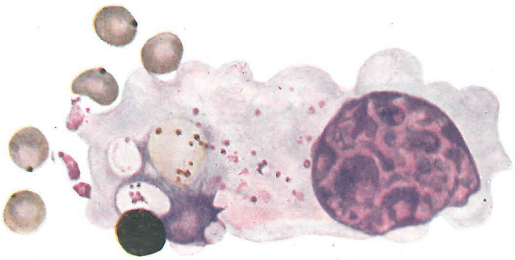


FIG. 36

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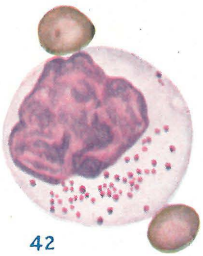
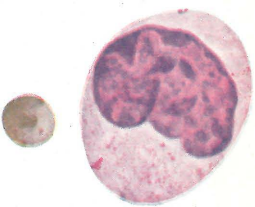


42



43

Figures 36 to 43.—Various Monocytes, some as Erythrophagocytes, etc., occurring in the blood of Splenectomized Sheep.

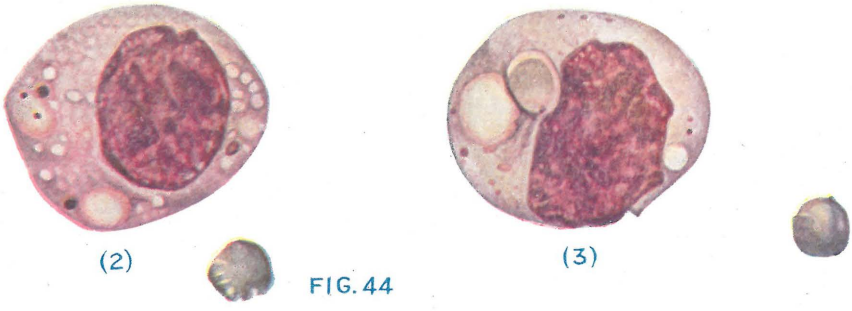
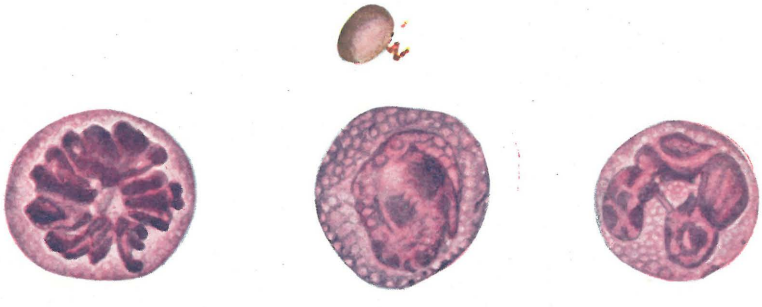


Fig. 44.—Monocytes as Erythrophagocytes in the blood of Splenectomized Sheep.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*



Figures 45 to 47.—Abnormal Cells in the blood of Splenectomized Sheep.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*

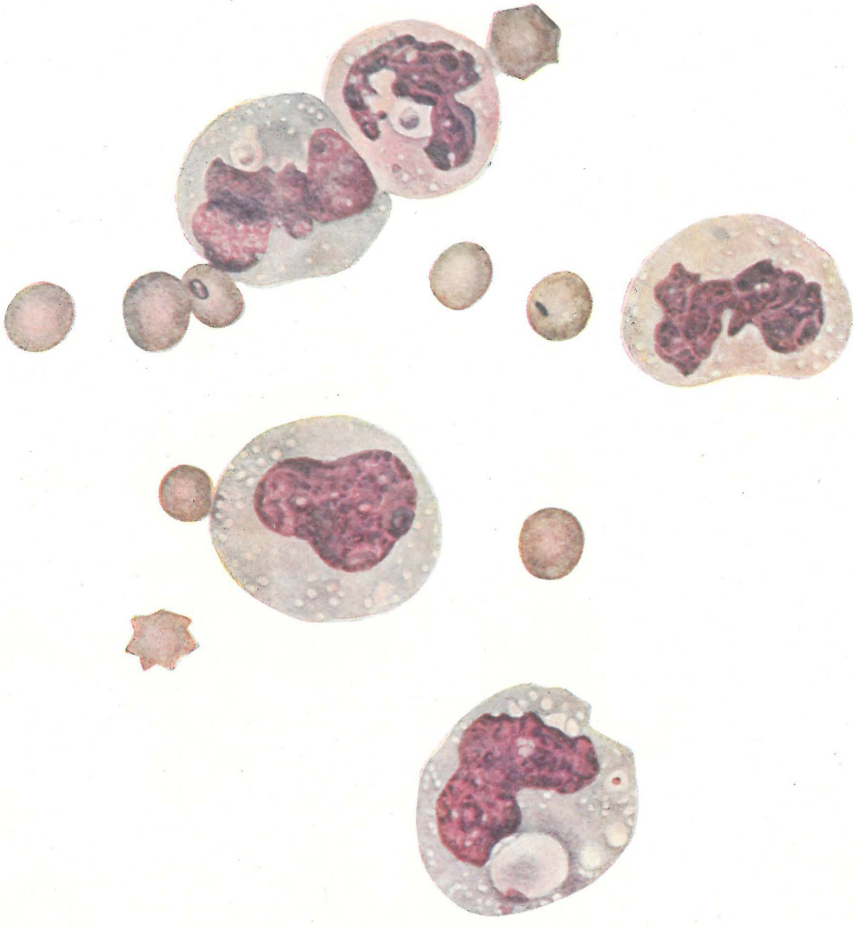


FIG. 48

Fig. 48.—Monocytes and Neutrophiles in the blood of a Splenectomized Horse.

Splenectomy.] [*De Kock and Quinlan.*