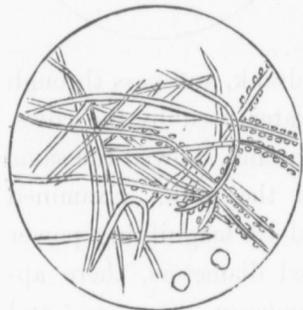


their thirst. (Fig. 12.) Could any demonstration be more conclusive?

Further experiments were made by putting a drop of blood in an ounce of healthy milk, and shaking it well and



the same way, and standing the same time, showed the same growth. (Fig. 14.)

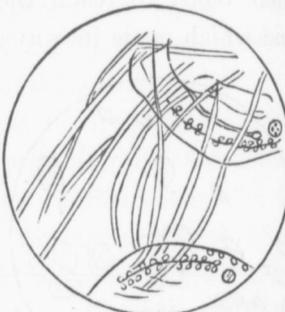
When the blood was drawn from the cow, giving tainted milk, her pulse was found to run sixty to the minute, and the temperature of her body to be 102. This, it will be remembered, was in October, after the heat of summer was past, and this extraordinary temperature could not be ascribed to external heat. It was evidently caused by the germs carried into the vascular system from the water she drank, and, acting there as a ferment, and by interrupting the circulation, produced fever. This is a significant item. It is just what happens with cows giving tainted milk, so called. The case investigated by Professor Law was just an ordinary case

lo! the same kind of spores were seen there. (Fig. 11.) A sample of this blood was kept closely corked six days, and there were developed in it the identical forms that were produced in the milk and in the water from which the cows slaked



corking closely. Three days afterward the milk was filled with the full grown plants. (Fig. 13.)

A drop of water from the spring, shaken with an ounce of pure milk in



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