

New York, in 1858 or 1859. The view is taken, as are three others, from a microscopic representation made by Dr. S. R. Percy, of New York City, as it appears in the Annual Report of the New York State Medical Society for 1860.

The sickness of the cow was very high fever and inflammation of the bowels. The milk was scanty and blue. Under the microscope it showed the milk globules cohering, and also little bunches of them broken down and decaying. Some of the decaying globules showed a yellow colour; others of an olive green, and scattering spores of *confervæ*. The milk also contained blood globules, which do not appear in the drawing.



Figure 5 is a view of a sample of the same milk, after standing closely corked for twenty-four hours. You see the spores of *confervæ* have grown to perfect plants, with branching stems. They afford a good illustration of the rapid growth of ferments in closely covered vessels. This progress was made in twenty-four hours at the temperature

of the air. Had it been warm and slightly agitated, they would have made as much progress in one hour as they did in twenty-four. The cream globules have been omitted in this drawing for the sake of distinctness. They appeared the same as in the other view. There were also the clusters of decaying globules, and those of a green and yellow colour. Blood globules with a dark centre were also seen; and at the upper side on the right hand appears a mass of reddish matter, which appeared to be a fragment of the mammary gland, that had sloughed off and been carried along in the milk.

Under the high magnifying power with which these views were inspected, but a mere speck of milk could be brought under the field of vision—probably not more than one five-hundreth part of a drop—and yet in this small amount there appear nine whole plants and six parts of plants, the unseen portions of them running outside of the view. This, for a whole drop, would give seven

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