

WHOLE NO.

another : USEFUL AND SUCCESSFUL

**Milk Poisons.**  
The importance of providing water for milch cows to drink is very clearly shown from repeated

tions of specimens of bad milk under microscope. Some two years ago in these columns an account of a noted cheese which had come under observation of Professor Sawas was given from a certain milkman, soon after it was found to be defective. Under microscope vegetable organisms were growing in it. A drop of this milk when added to milk perfectly sound produced the same class of organisms, increased and multiplied with great rapidity in the sound milk, causing

bad. On examining the blood under the microscope, the same organisms were found and they traced to the water from which they obtained their supply for quenching.

For a long time it has been of the milk of cows, drinking from pools and mud holes, soon become the fruitful source of floating ring head weather. In St. Lawrence a noted dairyman stated to us that in certain dry season he was unable to get good butter from the milk of his neighbors had no difficulty in turning over not well brood.

and the cows were forced to sloughs and frog ponds. He long time, to discover the cause of trouble in his butter, and at last it came from the water the cows were drinking. Then he sunk a well and had an abundant supply of good, clean water. His herd, and he had no difficulty in getting sweet butter and as good as produced by his neighbors.

There is abundant evidence to show that certain living organisms found in some of the warm springs contain some water, when taken into the human system, retain their vitality, enter into the blood, and are carried into the milk. Dr. Williams has, in many instances, disease and bad habits, and the following results from the use of bacteriological culture, because of which, if properly treated, the disease would be found in the unwholesome water of the warm springs. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea.

Canada *Lancet* gave an account of poisoning produced by freshly-churned buttermilk, the use of which is thus given in the *M*. "A medical man was summoned where he found four men apparently suffering from the effects of a narcotic poison. The symptoms were vomiting, burning pains in the bowels, and a burning pain in the lower

and contractions of the lower  
stomach, constant thirst, small  
clammy surface. On inquiry, I  
found that each patient had some time  
(from an hour to an hour and a  
half) a tumbling or more of fresh  
buttermilk, and was shortly  
seized with giddiness. Seven or  
eight relatives of the family, had  
some buttermilk, and were seized  
with giddiness.

The milk was palatable to the animal, and he asserted that it was impossible to tell whether the acid could have been put into it. The acid in ten-drop doses was administered, and was subsequently followed by opium, which treatment all recovered. The animal was then tested. No trace of strychnine or mineral poison was found; but when examined microscopically, numerous

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he was perceived, of about  
1-7000th of an inch in diameter  
of the injurious milk and a little  
good milk freshly churned (in-  
ever, it is stated a few animals  
visible on examination) were thinned  
for a week, when the latter of  
curds and whey, but the former  
consistency, and looked as freely  
churned and was literally as sweet

animalcule, while the latter was  
from them." The theory advanced  
by the medical attendant who contri-  
buted the article, regarding the animalcules  
the germs which produced them  
in the water supplied to the cows,  
the milk was obtained.

This theory was, without doubt,  
and it is not improbable that the  
poison from eating cheese, which  
was the cause of the outbreak.

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isms, which no one would think of drinking, is not unfrequently common enough for the dumb beast that is fed with milk. The milk is not out question as to its wholesomeness if typhoid fever, or some milder form of attack and carries off some of the members of a household, the cause is likely to be a scintillating source, some epidemic region which is wafted by the wind.

afar. There are poisons other than those found in the minerals' and the apothecary. They are in the drain, and in the heaps of accretion often permitted to diffuse their influence about our living apartments; then there are those other poisons from the milk and the flesh of the animal which have been improperly fed for—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Large and Small Farms**

work by machinery, employing men and horses as possible. The farmer, near by, produces his crop at a small proportional cost, fails to compete in the market, or later sells out to his rich neighbor. The result gives rise to what is there very properly named "land monopoly," and the farmers' granges this has led to the formation of two parties or factions—one of the farmers, and the other of those owning a thousand acres or more.

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so far as their foreign customers are concerned. The more democratic the more numerous element, the more genuine inquiries in their resolutions, as to the effect of it on the markets, and whether a tendency to land monopoly, the general agricultural investigation, will doubtless monopoly is not materially

another in its effect upon the people, and the business interests of the country; and the result will be a weeding of the East, owing not alone to the settled population, but to our ties, to manufactures, to countless individual enterprises, a tendency is toward smallness can be used conveniently and

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during the last two years,  
them since the downfall of