

with water procured from an old cistern that had, during the preceding year, been the subject of several sanitary complaints. Another powerful factor that made the transmission of the disease, through the medium of the milk, eminently capable, was the fact that the patient was not isolated, but cooped up in a small, stuffy chamber joining the kitchen, in direct communication with the milkroom. It is hardly necessary to state that the sale of milk was interdicted, the cistern ordered abandoned, disinfected and filled, and everything pertaining to the dairy and the premises in general placed in a sanitary condition. By this and other procedures the spread of the disease was checked, no further case occurring on the route.

"On August 21, 1895, the Department again, through the intervention of the register, discovered eighteen cases of typhoid fever intimately associated with the milk route of a dairyman located on the outskirts of the city. An inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the outbreak revealed that his premises were not what they should be by reason of defective drainage and a badly constructed, ill-ventilated and unclean milkhouse, conditions, as might be expected, most favorable for the reception and multiplication of the typhoid bacillus. The peculiar interest connected with these cases was that the wife of an employee had propagated the infection that had contaminated the milk through the agency of her husband, who, at night, not only acted as nurse but fulfilled all the other necessary household duties, and who, during the day, handled and delivered the needed product to the confiding customers, without changing his clothing for days, or taking any precaution whatever. The sick wife was immediately removed to the hospital and the unsanitary conditions so promptly changed that, by August 30, just nine days after the discovery of the first, no further cases were reported.

"Again, on March 9, 1896, the register indicated the existence of fourteen patients affected with typhoid, on the route of a milkman residing in the western portion of the city. Here we acquired the information that the milkroom was in the rear of the first floor of the building which he occupied. Several months previous, a case of typhoid developed on the floor above, in a separate family, and ran its full course. These cases undoubtedly arose in consequence of the unsanitary conditions prevalent in and about the building, and for like reason the contagion remained active until finding expression in the dairyman's