

they took their milk from Baker's dairy. The next case occurred in the same street as the last one mentioned, a few doors lower down the hill, at 3 Jolimont Place, on or a little before March 19, 1879, in the young man who died of the disease on the 2nd inst. His father, a milkman named M'Auley, served a good many families in the neighbourhood, and continued to follow his calling during his son's illness and after his death. He used to keep four or five cows, which were milked in a small, confined backyard, behind the house, where also the cans were washed. I am informed that his Jolimont customers were for the most part supplied with milk from these cows, and it was frequently, or perhaps always delivered by one of his children. He also kept cows in the country, whence he received a considerable quantity of milk for other customers. But the carts which carried the country milk frequently called at his yard at Jolimont Place. Soon after his son's death M'Auley left his residence at Jolimont, but continued to supply milk. I am obliged to refer to this particular dairyman, because all the cases, or nearly all (there being one only which may be doubtful), which subsequently occurred in Jolimont, were among his customers. The result of my investigation is that I have obtained statistics from the 74 different families or households, the domestic servants included, which virtually comprise the whole of Jolimont. Only two or three small families—about six or seven persons—are omitted, owing to absence or other causes. Since January 1879, typhoid fever has appeared in 11 different houses. The first of these attacks was on, or perhaps one or two days before, the 19th of March, and at the dairy in Jolimont-place, as already stated. The next two cases both occurred on the 25th of the same month, in a house in Jolimont Square. From this day to the 15th April inclusive altogether twenty persons residing in Jolimont in ten different houses were attacked. There has been no fresh case after the 15 inst., and no death in the twenty cases. Some are convalescent, but the majority are still ill. Twenty-eight Jolimont families took their milk from M'Auley during the time his son was ill, and it is most significant that all the subsequent attacks in the locality occurred among these persons. That is to say, out of twenty cases of fever nineteen received their regular milk supply, as just stated, and the remaining one, a girl aged nineteen, visited the dairy three times, and took home about a pint of milk on one occasion, of which she drank some in her tea, and a portion by itself, unboiled, eight days before she became ill. Of the remaining families, forty took their milk from other dairies, and of five houses the source of supply is