

I attended this patient up to March 14th, at which time he had quite recovered. On March 29th I was called to see two of the boy's sisters, stated to have been ill for two or three days, and found them suffering from well-marked enteric fever. This led me to believe, in connection with the facts to be subsequently detailed, that the boy's illness was also enteric fever, although the severity of the abdominal inflammatory symptoms and pain had led me to suppose it was enteritis. On diagnosing typhoid fever in the cases of the girls, I at once ordered the supply of milk to the customers of the dairy to be stopped, but there is reason to believe it was not stopped before April 1st. The farmhouse where these cases occurred is a well-built, but not particularly well-designed, structure, erected within the last few years, and supplied with the town water, which is a water of exceptional purity. At the distance of a few hundred yards stands the old farmhouse, an antiquated structure occupied by farm servants, among their number being a married son and daughter of Mr. M. About the same date as I was called in to see Mr. M's daughters I was asked to see a boy, aged 5, a grandson of Mr. M's, residing in this old farmhouse, and I found him suffering from typhoid fever. I found also that there were several people ill in this house, and three medical men in attendance. The cases turned out subsequently to be cases of typhoid fever.

"The water supply of this old farmhouse was very bad, foul alike to sight and smell, and proving on analysis to be extremely impure. It came originally from a well on the other side of an exceedingly foul stream, known as the 'Raploch Burn,' across which it is carried by an iron pipe, terminating just beyond the 'burn' in lengths of common agricultural drain piping, by which it is conveyed to the house, and received in a hole dignified by the name of 'the well.' This 'well,' it is stated, is often found to contain dye stuff. Dye stuff being a specialty of the Raploch Burn, which is never free from something of the kind, this shows beyond possibility of doubt that there is a direct communication between the house 'well,' and the

'burn,' which is a stream of extreme filthiness, even for the neighborhood of a town. It turned out on inquiry that there was constant communication between the two houses, and in particular that the boy originally affected was in the habit of going daily to his sisters at the old farmhouse, and frequently drank the impure water above referred to.

"The sanitary arrangements of the new farmhouse were not satisfactory. There was a water-closet upstairs, the soil-pipe from which came down inside the house, and was continued through the middle of the house and carried to a ditch at the back. The drain was a badly-jointed, inefficiently constructed one, passing close to the milk-house. I consider it probable that this drain was polluted by the first case, and that this polluted all the milk which was allowed to stand overnight in the milk-house.

"Two additional cases occurred in the house afterwards, and there occurred in all the town of Stirling, so far as I know (there is here no compulsory notification of diseases), some forty or fifty cases, the last reported case having taken ill about the beginning of May. All these cases appear to have been directly and indirectly connected with the supply of milk from Mr. M's dairy.

"There have been four deaths in the burgh during the period referred to registered as due to enteric fever; one of these was a patient in the old farmhouse, and another a married sister of Mr. M. living in the neighborhood. Eight cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, one of which proved fatal. It is noteworthy that several large families were supplied with milk direct from the byre, and no case occurred in these families. All the cases which occurred were supplied with milk which had been kept overnight in the milk-house. In one case, the child of a retail dairyman, who got milk from several sources, was the only one of a family of seven who drank Mr. M's milk. All the rest of the family escaped. In another family, living in the same tenement as the last-mentioned, two daughters and a servant drank Mr. M's milk and took the disease; four others in the same house drank milk from a different source