

CASE II. *Outbreak of Typhoid Fever from Polluted Milk.*—

An outbreak of enteric fever occurred in a portion of the town of Brentwood. Whilst the houses of the families affected were provided with different modes of disposal of excrement, some draining into private cesspools and others discharging into the town sewer, and whilst the water employed by all, with one exception, proved on analysis, although derived from different sources, to be very pure, there was one condition in common. They all, with one exception, drank milk from the same dairy, and the dairyman washed out his cans with water which was most offensive sewage water. The exception to the rule was the case of a young man who did not deal with this dairyman, but who drank of the same water as that with which he manipulated his milk. I could not learn that any one besides this young man employed this water for drinking purposes. I myself saw the milk-vendor milking his cows into a pail which resembled a filthy pig's bucket. His dairy, where the milk was stored in large pans, was situated virtually in a bedroom redolent of organic matter. My surprise was great to find that milk could be preserved for even a short time in a sweet state in such impure air. Why, I ask, should the lives of our children, who are great milk consumers, and our own lives be exposed to such dangers when nothing would be easier than to have dairy establishments under proper sanitary control, in the same way as we at present have slaughter-houses?

CASE III. *A Village School distributing Measles.*—Measles appeared in a parish under my supervision. On investigation, it was discovered that the day school was the centre from which it spread: for the children of the schoolmaster, who lived at the school, fell sick of the disease one after another, and imparted it to the children who daily attended the school. I recommended that the schools which were busily engaged in infecting the parish should be temporarily closed.* The managers refused, on the

* The mere exclusion of the children belonging to an infected family from school will sometimes prevent the spread of such diseases as measles and scarlet fever. When several families of a parish are infected, the closure of the public school will be generally found the most effective method of limiting their diffusion.