

During the next month there was a comparative lull, but, towards the close, there occurred a number of cases in various parts of the city remote from the first district. It was therefore decided to require the removal of the dairy from the original premises to a new location, a block or so distant, and the complete abandonment of the old implements and bottles. After considerable legal trouble this was accomplished, with the result of bringing about an entire disappearance of the disease among the customers of the dairy. Two cases developed a few days after the change, but at that time they were doubtless in the incubative stage.

For the three months there were twenty-one cases reported from this milk route, and, by a careful house-to-house inspection, and a search in the wards of the city hospitals, there were discovered twelve unreported cases, making thirty-three in all, from a route on which the daily consumption of milk was about one hundred and four gallons, distributed among some three hundred and fourteen customers. If other city dairies had been affected in like degree there would have been during the three months 4,147 cases of typhoid fever. As a matter of fact there were only 139 reported cases, including those from the dairy in question.

The initial source of infection remains undiscovered, though much time and thought were bestowed on the enquiry. It appears to have operated discontinuously, and have been connected with the premises, utensils, or bottles, as proved by the disappearance of its effects when the change was made.

The fact that cases of typhoid fever are not always reported to the department interfered very much with the investigation for not only was the full extent of the outbreak in this way concealed but it so happened that the original case was not thus made known, nor was that which first occurred outside the district. Another bar to decided action was realized from the peculiar requirements of sec. 10 of the Municipal By-Law. The existence of infection in milk can be but seldom definitely demonstrated, but such proof is presumably required before the authorities can proceed. The milk dealer invariably falls back on this view of the case, and holds his legal position invulnerable so long as it is not proved that the suspected liquid contains "any matter or thing liable to produce disease." In any case he has only to fear the revocation of the permit of the Health Department, while, in Toronto, the annual license of the Police Commission seemingly remains in force. This confliction of authority gives rise to much uncertainty, and a justifiable unwillingness to open up a legal question which in other quarters has proved very troublesome.

It may be said that ineffectual attempts were made to isolate the bacillus typhosus from the milk. When one reflects that, of over one