1a.) While the experiment would give information if the water gave cholera or not it’s probably better, he did not do the experiments on humans as he could be held responsible if they got sick and died if his hypothesis is correct.

1b.) Yes, as if the water could give the animals cholera it could give humans cholera as well. Snow would just have to be careful as dosages or how easily cholera infects animals could be different in the case of humans.

2.) No, as a majority of cases are consistent with drinking from the pump it’s possible that the either the data is wrong as they were ‘believed’ to have not drunken from the pump but its also possible the water source they were drinking from was also infected with cholera not enough information is given to know for sure.

3a.) Probably not, or at least we may not ask about the water if he did ask them. Since his theory was water based and he knew these places have used the source of water in question it was easier to add them to his investigation. If he did not have a theory on the water source, he more than likely would have skipped over these places.

3b.) No, as the theory guides what places you search in or how you search for something, while the theory may be wrong to begin with causing searches for things that don’t exist the theory is still critical for the process used and what is being looked for.

4a.) about 233%

4b.) It’s useful in a sense as it shows a difference of what communities are affected more by cholera giving a insight into some of the possible factors that play into it.

5.) Its possible that the water sources around the workhouse are not infected with Cholera or there was some kind of process taking place that kept the people living in the workhouse from getting cholera.

6.) Support, as the proprietor believes nobody drinks the water and if they do its from a different source. While the water source might be infected, if the workers drink the beer which has many things done to it; its possible the process of making beer stops cholera from infecting people.

7.) While cases fell there were still some cases that remained. This might point that the Broad Street pump was one of the main sources of cholera but there were still others that have not been pinpointed yet.

8.) it was a valid procedure as it was the best possible experiment he could do given his resources and hypothesis, mainly chlorine from sewage. Its possible he could have ran more detailed tests but the proxy is a good start for those more detailed experiments later on.

9a.) Lambeth = about 3.8

London = about 5.5

9b.) It allows data to be read and compared to other pieces of data more easily.

9c.) In this scenario I think just looking at the difference between the deaths per 1000, 31.5 > 3.8, is a greater tell and more useful than dividing them in this manner.

9d.) To have a grand total of cases outside these two companies as a huge difference between the total of London and the other two companies could give some valuable insight.

9e.) While it doesn’t confirm beyond any reasonable doubt, it does favor Snow’s position based on what he knew of the water both companies were pumping into London.

10.) No, while it’s a good counter to Snow’s theory it doesn’t mean Snow’s theory is invalid. Its possible some people are more Immune to cholera than others or there is some other reason they do not get cholera.

11.) That cholera exists in unboiled water and the process of boiling the water is somehow preventing people from getting sick with cholera.

12.) The epidemics would occur throughout the year in Scotland because the people were always drinking water, whether it be mixed in with their spirits or after drinking whiskey which would make people thirsty. If their water was infected this would allow cholera to spread more easily.