

Health Service after a review of the Dorchester county survey stated that a 30 per cent. improvement had been effected in the disposal of human waste in Dorchester in 1914. This improvement had no relation to an extraordinary situation, such as an epidemic. The change occurred in the ordinary habits of people in good health, by virtue of their intelligence, and without the stimulus of fear. In 1915 a similar survey was made in Anne Arundel county. The survey began in April, and at that time the county had incurred a considerable incidence of typhoid fever, enough to assure us before the survey started that we could not obtain mortality for the year below that of 1914. The results were, however, somewhat better than in Dorchester county, in that a larger change was effected in the sanitation of rural homes. Annapolis, Brooklyn and Curtis Bay were not completely surveyed; i. e., not every home was visited. It is probable that this survey largely cut down the autumnal incidence of typhoid fever, at all events the September and October experience was not such as the situation in April led us to expect. The City of Annapolis took advantage of this survey to set forward important improvements in the water supply and disposal of sewage.

On January 7, 1916, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, in his gubernatorial message to the General Assembly of Maryland, said concerning these surveys:

"Having met with a demand for the more intimate and thoroughgoing operations, which these surveys indicate, the Board should be able to make at least one general survey of a county each summer, and a school survey each winter.

"The surveys of Dorchester and Anne Arundel cost about \$5,000, the Anne Arundel survey being the more expensive.

"The Board of Health will have no money for a survey in 1916, for our sanitary districts, being in full operation, will require the funds which the Legislature has provided.

"An appropriation for \$3,000 for 1916 and a like sum for 1917 would enable them to make a survey of one county each year. I doubt if the State should adopt a general policy of appropriating funds for county surveys, expecting counties themselves to bear no expense on account of such services. But experience shows that such surveys do involve cost to the localities, for the surveys are apt to set forward important public works, particularly sewerage and water works, which otherwise might be postponed for years. The State can afford to await its profit in the very frequent event that the authorities of the counties and towns will provide means of their own to improve the start which the State will have given."