

dogs. It is likely that we have saved, in this way, about two lives in three years, possibly one life each year. The money has been well spent, but \$1,000 a year spent upon diphtheria antitoxin would save twenty times as many lives and would prevent a thousand times as much sickness. Perhaps the State should not furnish free antitoxin to all persons suffering with diphtheria. Local governments should do so without any restriction as to the poverty or wealth of the beneficiaries. Some of the local governments furnish free antitoxin, but the county governments either do not furnish it at all, or else there is so much delay in obtaining it that lives are sacrificed by delay, and the spread of diphtheria is twice or three times as extensive as it would be if the State or the locality were at all times prepared. The State Department should have instant command, not only of diphtheria antitoxin, but of any and every other immunizing material, not in large amounts, nor for the purpose of relieving local governments of their manifest duty, but enough to satisfy emergency needs and to avoid the more serious consequences of delay when local governments are caught unprepared.

The State Department of Health should be ready at a moment's notice to start for the remotest corner of the State, equipped with any immunizing or curative material for any infectious disease. At present we can furnish antityphoid vaccine and antirabic virus. We are dependent on the State Vaccine Agency for smallpox vaccine, and for diphtheria antitoxin we have to depend on the local governments, which have, in general, not one dollar's worth of antitoxin on hand and cannot get it within twenty-four hours.

In partial relief of these and other necessities, we ask for \$5,000 each year for two years.

The Bacteriological Laboratory—An appropriation of \$3,500 for the year 1916, and a like appropriation for the year 1917, is asked for the support of the bacteriological laboratory of the State Department of Health. This laboratory was started in 1898 on an appropriation of \$2,500. Later the appropriation was raised to \$3,500, and since 1912 has had its share of the \$24,000 appropriated to five Bureaus. The work of the laboratory has far outgrown these resources, and it is now necessary to tax the other Bureaus for the support of the bacteriological laboratory. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and that of Food and Drugs would be obliged to maintain laboratories out of their appropriations if there were no such laboratories already in existence. It is, therefore, not unfair to tax these Bureaus, and it is certainly more