

In the present emergency the Board of Health, however, have decided to incur whatever expenditures may be necessary, and all animals that are slaughtered for consumption here are inspected before and immediately after death. In fact, the inspectors of the Board are present when the animals are slaughtered, and the moment anything unusual is observed the carcass of the animal is marked, and the fact reported to the Sanitary Superintendent or Health Officer, and if found diseased is by them condemned. The cattle spoken of yesterday did not come from the Stock Yards, but from the vicinity of Brighton. They were native cattle and suspected of being infected, although, to all external appearances, healthy; still when the liver, spleen, and bladder were examined one of them was found diseased, and accordingly condemned. An inspector has been appointed by the Board, who will examine all stock at the Union Stock Yards, and no diseased animals will be permitted to leave there for consumption in this city, or allowed to be sent away. The authorities of the Stock Yards are co-operating with the Board. A quarantine for diseased animals has been established near the Stock Yards, by the Board, and the citizens of Chicago can rest assured that every effort has been, and is being made to protect the public health. The Stock Yards have been thoroughly disinfected, and have been under the surveillance of the Board for the last two weeks, and for the last week officers of the Board have been there daily. There is less danger from eating diseased meat at this time than probably ever before in this city.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER, August 24th, 1868.

To the Honorable Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the disease still continues to attack milch cows with fatal result. During the past week forty dead cattle have been registered on the books of the contractor for the removal of dead animals, and to this may be added at least twenty that have been removed by the owners, as several cases of deaths, of which I have had personal knowledge, have never been reported to the contractor. After an examination into the subject of the disease during a period now of ten days, no hopes, in my opinion, can be entertained as to the subsidence of the disease, unless some measures be resorted to, and I, therefore, after a careful consideration of the means best to use, offer for your consideration two measures that I believe will restrain the malady: First, compel all owners of milch cows to keep them up in enclosures from which they cannot wander. In all cases where the history of the dead animals has been traced, it has been found that they had, invariably, run at large the greater portion of the day, and I know of several instances where animals have been kept up and escaped the disease, even when neighboring cows were dying within fifty feet of their stable. This seems to be characteristic of the disease everywhere. Secondly, prohibit, until frost, the introduction of Texas or Cherokee cattle within the limits of the county. This can be done by a resolution of your body affecting the city limits, and by the County Court, within the county outside of the city. This measure will not, I apprehend, be attended by much loss or inconvenience, as the number of Texas cattle at present passing through is small compared to what it was a month ago. The prohibition, also, in other cities, as well as many sections of the country, will prevent their passing, in any numbers, until frost. By removing the apparent cause of infection, and by the adoption of measures preventive of our own cattle seeking the track or pastures where the embers of the disease still smoulder, I feel confident that a manifest effect will be produced on the number of cases to occur. The sanitary inspections of the stables and dairies should also continue, with the occasional use of carbolic acid.

I have examined the water in use for drinking and domestic purposes at 506 Carroll street. I find that several families are dependent on this well for their supply of water; that the supply is insufficient for ordinary domestic use—some families being compelled to buy water for washing purposes; that for some time past the water has been offensive, and that at present it is unfit for use. I therefore recommend that orders be issued for the immediate cleansing of the well, and that a resolution be passed requesting the honorable Board of Water Commissioners to supply the premises with hydrant water, and also the premises of Casper Kopf, south-west corner of Ninth and Biddle.

I have also examined a pond of water in the city block, 1388, between Eliza and Ann avenues, the Gravois road and Second Carondelet avenue, and recommend that it be condemned as a nuisance.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. CLEMENS, M. D., Health Officer.

The above report was on motion, adopted, and the following resolutions, introduced by Dr. Smith, unanimously concurred in:—

Resolved, In conformity with the recommendations of the Health Officer, and as an urgent sanitary measure to prevent the spread of the cattle disease by contagion, the further introduction of Texas and Cherokee cattle is hereby interdicted within the limits of the city; and to stay the progress of the same disease in the county of St. Louis, the Hon. County

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