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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1936

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1936



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Annual Report of the Government of the District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1937.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, as required by law.

FINANCES

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The act of Congress approved July 3, 1926, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every year. The assessment beginning July 1, 1935, i. e., for the fiscal year 1936 is as follows:

Assessed valuation of land	$483,016,100
Assessed valuation of improvements	648,782,284
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936	1,131,798,384
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936	16,976,975

The tax rate for the fiscal year 1937 has been fixed at $1.50 per hundred.

The value of new buildings and additions added for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to $14,360,400, located as follows: Northwest city, $1,302,200; northeast and southwest city $882,400; southwest city, $78,600; northwest county and Georgetown $9,154,000; northeast and southeast county $2,943,200. Amount of assessment for improvements removed, $1,850,500.

Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1911 to 1936, inclusive, as shown in annual report

Year	Land	Improvements	Total	Rate	Tax
1911	$151,616,821	$143,150,726	$294,767,547	$1.50	$4,421,513
1912	169,648,481	160,674,006	330,322,487	1.50	4,954,837
1913	169,153,985	170,045,005	339,198,990	1.50	5,087,985
1914	169,212,009	175,912,045	345,124,144	1.50	5,176,862
1915	208,279,494	182,029,784	390,309,278	1.50	5,854,639
1916	207,173,905	187,035,999	394,209,904	1.50	5,913,148
1917	207,355,359	194,734,873	402,099,232	1.50	6,031,488
1918	209,377,939	200,795,670	410,173,609	1.50	6,152,604
1919	208,097,025	206,513,666	414,610,691	1.50	6,219,160
1920	213,409,811	213,123,819	426,623,630	1.50	6,399,354
1921	213,785,853	221,008,933	437,794,786	1.95	8,478,498
1922	224,333,810	248,540,399	472,874,209	1.82	8,606,311
1923	335,538,719	387,660,549	723,199,268	1.30	9,401,590
1924	355,657,562	423,203,111	778,860,673	1.20	9,346,328
1925	355,752,055	463,875,517	819,625,572	1.40	11,474,758
1926	402,848,046	497,901,796	900,749,842	1.70	15,312,747
1927	400,882,739	545,487,703	946,367,442	1.80	17,034,614
1928	532,986,060	585,107,102	1,118,093,162	1.70	19,007,584
1929	531,211,850	606,846,055	1,138,057,905	1.70	19,346,984
1930	548,021,375	634,441,970	1,182,463,345	1.70	20,101,874
1931	552,077,040	659,085,578	1,211,162,618	1.70	20,589,765
1932	554,072,879	672,619,069	1,226,691,948	1.70	20,853,852
1933	544,033,911	685,325,655	1,229,359,566	1.70	20,899,117
1934	498,581,097	669,671,123	1,168,252,220	1.50	17,523,783
1935	487,742,551	645,085,098	1,132,827,649	1.50	16,992,414
1936	483,016,100	648,782,284	1,131,798,384	1.50	16,976,975

1911 to 1922, inclusive, at two-thirds value. 1923 to 1936, inclusive, at full true value.

Personal Tax Assessments

The personal-tax levy for the fiscal year 1936 had a grand total of $5,065,713.35, divided as follows: Tangible tax, $1,021,801.04; gross earnings and receipts tax, $1,937,670.10; intangible tax, $2,104,767.26; miscellaneous tax, $1,474.95; being an increase of $206,884.35 from the fiscal year 1935.

TANGIBLE TAX

It will be noted from the following schedule that the tax on tangible property is increased $47,905.34, which is probably brought about by increased values and the carrying by merchants of higher or larger average stock. It will also be noted that the tax on public-service corporations, banks, etc., has increased $97,462.07, and that the tax on intangible property has increased $61,241.99. The miscellaneous tax increased from $1,200 to $1,474.95, being an increase of $274.95.

Personal tax, tangible and intangible, gross earnings and gross receipts, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936

	Levy	Tax
Tangible and intangible personal property:		
Tangible personal property at $1.50 per hundred	$68, 120, 069. 34	$1, 021, 801. 04
Intangible personal property at $0.50 per hundred	420, 953, 452. 00	2, 104, 767. 26
Total	489, 073, 521. 34	3, 126, 568. 30
Gross earnings and gross receipts tax		
National banks at 6 percent on gross earnings	3, 884, 228. 33	233, 053. 68
Trust companies at 6 percent on gross earnings	3, 021, 580. 12	181, 294. 76
Total, 6-percent tax	6, 905, 808. 45	414, 348. 44
Gaslight companies at 5 percent on gross earnings	5, 181, 989. 63	259, 099. 48
Georgetown Barge Dock, Elevator & Ry. Co. at 5 percent on gross earnings	12, 396. 49	619. 82
Total, 5-percent tax	5, 194, 386. 12	259, 719. 30
Electric-light companies at 4 percent on gross earnings	10, 863, 428. 46	434, 537. 14
Telephone company at 4 percent on gross earnings	8, 721, 460. 22	348, 858. 40
Street-railway companies at 4 percent on gross receipts	7, 707, 868. 54	308, 314. 74
Incorporated savings banks at 4 percent on gross earnings less interest paid to depositors	810, 925. 50	32, 437. 00
Total 4-percent tax	28, 103, 682. 72	1, 124, 147. 28
Building and loan associations at 2 percent on gross receipts	5, 445, 650. 59	108, 912. 84
Total 2-percent tax		108, 912. 84
Bonding companies at 1½ percent on gross receipts	1, 544, 429. 68	23, 166. 32
Title-insurance companies at 1½ percent on gross receipts	491, 728. 68	7, 375. 92
Total 1½ percent tax	2, 036, 158. 36	30, 542. 24
Total	1, 937, 670. 10	1, 937, 670. 10
Miscellaneous:		
Private bankers, $500 per annum	None	None
Washington Stock Exchange, $500 per annum	500. 00	500. 00
Note brokers at $100 per annum	974. 95	974. 95
Total miscellaneous	1, 474. 95	1, 474. 95
Grand total collection for 1936		5, 065, 713. 35

Tangible, intangible, and gross-earnings tax

Year	Rate	Value	Tax	Tax on public-service corporations, banks, etc., gross earnings	Tax on intangible personal property	Total
1910	$1.50	$25,192,361.00	$377,885.41	$629,137.00		$1,007,022.41
1911	1.50	27,350,662.00	413,259.93	676,280.86		1,089,540.79
1912	1.50	29,609,766.00	444,246.49	687,799.14		1,131,945.63
1913	1.50	32,122,407.00	481,836.11	713,219.19		1,195,055.30
1914	1.50	32,319,713.00	484,705.79	745,296.17		1,230,091.87
1915	1.50	34,530,823.00	517,962.23	757,804.96		1,275,827.31
1916	1.50	33,041,985.00	525,629.77	792,712.95		1,318,312.72
1917	1.50	38,316,667.00	574,750.01	796,624.90		1,371,374.91
1918	1.50	43,140,336.00	647,106.04	835,181.95	$890,779.39	2,373,066.38
1919	1.50	56,226,510.50	843,397.66	951,234.04	880,519.34	2,675,151.04
1920	1.50	66,821,047.00	1,022,315.71	1,118,389.26	969,093.85	3,089,798.80
1921	1.95	83,844,796.25	1,634,973.53	1,472,027.91	971,848.74	4,078,848.18
1922	1.82	84,566,935.68	1,539,118.59	1,560,075.05	1,007,249.46	4,106,443.13
1923	1.30	87,588,795.93	1,138,653.88	1,596,262.58	1,825,395.45	4,560,311.91
1924	1.20	97,360,486.50	1,168,325.83	1,078,902.59	1,899,006.45	4,746,232.87
1925	1.40	99,977,365.80	1,399,685.92	1,732,329.65	2,050,530.94	5,182,546.51
1926	1.70	100,708,130.00	1,712,207.75	1,999,093.15	2,185,429.04	5,896,729.94
1927	1.80	104,623,370.00	1,883,220.66	2,043,923.63	2,362,984.43	6,290,134.72
1928	1.70	105,653,152.00	1,796,203.58	2,115,679.11	2,479,541.98	6,391,524.67
1929	1.70	103,539,380.00	1,760,169.46	2,146,440.46	2,622,825.28	6,529,435.20
1930	1.70	107,206,520.00	1,822,510.84	2,228,455.77	2,725,940.72	6,776,907.33
1931	1.70	82,039,776.40	1,396,612.01	2,288,531.40	2,742,986.37	6,425,989.78
1932	1.70	80,538,771.00	1,309,169.11	2,215,140.48	2,547,442.31	6,131,341.90
1933	1.70	71,852,937.30	1,221,499.52	2,094,084.16	1,823,202.49	5,138,786.59
1934	1.50	62,769,721.33	941,545.82	1,650,280.35	2,052,157.69	4,643,983.85
1935	1.50	64,926,380.00	973,895.70	1,841,408.03	2,043,525.27	4,858,829.00
1936	1.50	68,120,069.34	1,021,801.04	1,937,670.10	2,104,767.26	5,065,713.35

Rate on intangible property $3 per thousand, 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and $5 per thousand, 1923 to 1936.

INTANGIBLE TAX

For the fiscal year 1936 it was only necessary to mail about 9,000 letters to delinquents who had failed to file their personal-tax return. Responses were received and returns filed in all of these cases, with the exception of 398 cases, which it was necessary to certify to the Commissioners for rule to show cause why a return had not been filed. For the past fiscal year there did not appear on our records any tentative assessments, as had previously been the case, but the entire personal-tax levy is based on signed statements by taxpayers—numbering about 42,000 cases, and there were likewise filed returns of about 10,000 cases which did not include any taxable personal property. It is hoped that for the coming fiscal year more persons will file their personal-tax returns by reason of the fact that greater publicity has been given through the radio and by the newspapers of the necessity of filing a return, and also from the fact that the taxpaying public is acquainted with the provisions of the act approved April 19, 1935, whereby income-tax returns will be available for inspection by this office.

Automobile Tax

In accordance with the act of February 18, 1929, the personal tax on automobiles was levied and collected at the time license plates were issued. The total personal tax for the fiscal year 1936 was $518,476.60, or a decrease of $29,583.24. This decrease was occasioned by the fact that for 1935 the values of automobiles took as its basis the values set up by the National Recovery Administration code, and

the values for 1936 shrunk considerably when this code was declared unconstitutional. The average personal tax per car was $3.22.

The present method, as required by law, of basing the tax on automobiles according to their value is, in the opinion of this office, not a satisfactory basis. By reason of the large number of automobiles in the District of Columbia it is physically impossible to assess each automobile from inspection, consequently it is necessary to use the best method obtainable—that of a valuation book, which valuation book in but few cases reflects the true value of the car. However, as this is the only means of placing assessments on such a large number of cars, it must be used. When it is considered about one-third of the cars in the District of Columbia are paying no more than a nominal tax of $1 per car, by reason of their diminished value, it will be seen that the tax on this particular class of property is below the tax paid in other States. The average tax paid by automobile owners in other jurisdictions, including State taxes and other taxes incident to the operation of automobiles, is $34.46, whereas in the District of Columbia the average tax is $14.86, this being the lowest in any jurisdiction in the country.

This office again recommends that Congress be asked to legislate a change in the method of taxing automobiles, either through a gross weight tax or a horsepower tax.

A comparative statement of the automobile tax from 1931 to 1936, inclusive, is embodied below:

Year	Tax	Increase	Decrease	Average tax per car
1931	$440,180.86			$4.40
1932	483,657.22	$43,476.36		4.60
1933	359,820.95		$123,836.27	3.27
1934	405,006.97	45,186.02		3.37
1935	548,059.84	143,052.87		4.21
1936	518,476.60		29,583.24	3.22

Gasoline Tax

The office of the assessor has consistently recommended enactment of legislation toward requiring motor-vehicle fuel importers to file a bond, and this recommendation is again made, as it is believed that only by the passage of such legislation can the collection of motor-vehicle fuel tax be brought to the highest possible point of efficiency.

A comparative statement of the gasoline-tax receipts from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1936, is embodied below:

Year	Gallons reported	Tax	Number of companies	Increase over previous fiscal year
1925	41,093,524	$821,870.48	19	
1926	48,054,043	961,080.86	18	$139,210.38
1927	54,510,613	1,090,212.26	23	129,131.40
1928	60,193,034	1,203,860.68	26	113,648.42
1929	67,628,955	1,352,579.10	47	148,718.42
1930	68,469,588	1,369,391.76	55	16,812.66
1931	87,046,073	1,740,921.46	29	371,529.70
1932	99,635,475	1,992,709.50	24	251,788.04
1933	104,206,580	2,084,131.60	25	91,422.10
1934	102,464,816	2,049,296.32	29	−34,835.28
1935	107,053,990	2,141,079.80	32	91,783.48
1936	117,629,787	2,352,595.75	31	211,515.95

Special Assessment and Water Main

The amount of special-assessment work is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1936:

Assessment and permit work	$105,251.79
Roadway, curb, and gutter	95,106.93
Water main	106,172.76
Special reimbursable	552.08
Amounts levied by juries for street extension	21,152.86
Total	328,236.42
Tax certificates passed	18,553
Surveyors' plats passed	120
Auditors' certificates passed	82
Assessments levied	710
Notices served	5,107
Abstracts of land records	11,628
Refund vouchers verified (under acts of Feb. 20, 1931, and June 4, 1934)	1,050
Amounts levied under different character of work:	
Roadway, curb, and gutter	95,106.93
Sewers	75,899.43
Sidewalks	12,675.62
Alleys	16,676.74
Water mains	106,172.76
Special reimbursable	552.08
Amounts collectible for extension of streets	21,152.86
Total	328,236.42

Vault Rentals

An act of Congress, approved September 1, 1916, provides for the assessment of space occupied under sidewalks and streets in the District of Columbia and for the collection of rent from the user of said space in cases where it is used in connection with the business of the users.

The total assessment for vault space for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, amounts to $7,947,731.20 and the amount of rental to be collected is $24,372.63.

Licenses

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, there was collected a total of $406,244.48 as follows:

Miscellaneous	$403,160.48
Transfers	2,775.00
Engineers	309.00

an increase of $56,304.91 over the previous fiscal year.

STATEMENT A.—*Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust, and special funds*

CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1935

To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia:		
General-fund appropriations		$1,453,591.69
Trust and special-fund appropriations:		
Gas-tax fund		170,841.50
Water fund		59,215.69
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		120,541.71
Emergency relief and public works		487,126.11
Total		2,291,316.70
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia		7,946,228.97
Trust and special funds:		
Gas-tax fund		959,199.56
Water fund		1,351,697.70
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		559,313.85
Emergency relief and public works		5,743,380.95
Total		16,559,821.03

INCOME

Revenues collected on account of the District of Columbia	$29,786,514.30	
Less adjustments by the United States Treasury	373.78	
		29,786,140.52
Amount transferred to the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States		5,700,000.00
Amount paid by the United States on account of the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States		159,871.49
Amount collected on account of trust and special funds:		
Gas-tax fund		2,514,859.71
Water fund		1,649,540.34
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		2,146,101.24
Emergency relief, public-works loans, and social-security grants		6,710,153.10
Total		48,666,666.40
Grand total		67,517,804.13

EXPENDITURES

Net expenditures chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia	37,349,205.57
Amount transferred to the credit of the policemen-and-firemen's relief fund	45,092.00
Amount transferred to special account to reimburse the United States account of Public Works Administration loan	1,000,000.00
Total, general-fund expenditures	38,394,297.57
Net expenditures from trust and special funds:	
Gas-tax fund	2,428,945.12
Water fund	1,676,305.42
Miscellaneous trust and special funds	2,084,361.08
Total, trust and special funds	6,189,611.62
Emergency relief, public-works loans, and social-security grants	9,479,689.13
Grand total of expenditures	54,063,598.32

CASH BALANCES, JUNE 30, 1936

To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia:	
General-fund appropriations	1,198,540.66
Trust and special funds:	
Gas-tax fund	248,988.14
Water fund	125,349.41
Miscellaneous trust and special funds	60,997.95
Emergency relief and public-works loans and social-security grants	514,563.95
Total	2,148,440.11
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—	
General fund of the District of Columbia	5,324,597.99
Trust and special funds:	
Gas-tax fund	830,967.94
Water fund	1,244,216.46
Miscellaneous trust and special funds	671,498.17
Emergency relief and public-works loans and social-security grants	2,946,407.08
Total	11,017,687.64

STATEMENT A.—*Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust, and special funds*—Continued

CASH BALANCES, JUNE 30, 1936—continued

Deposits made by the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States but not credited to the District of Columbia until the following fiscal years:		
General fund of the District of Columbia		$128,396.45
Trust and special funds:		
Gas-tax fund		135,999.57
Water fund		14,582.44
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		9,099.60
Total		288,078.06
Grand total		67,517,804.13

UNAPPROPRIATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

To the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1936	5,452,994.44
Unexpended balances of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia	2,607,209.66
Unappropriated revenue as of June 30, 1936	2,845,784.78
Total	5,452,994.44

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for receipts, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, advances from appropriations payable from the revenues of said District and cash balances of the said District of Columbia*

Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1935		$7,946,228.97
Revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936		29,786,140.52
Amount transferred to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States		5,700,000.00
Total		43,432,369.49
Net advances from all general-fund appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936		36,934,283.05
Amount transferred to the credit of the policemen-and-firemen's relief fund		45,092.00
Amount transferred to the credit of special account to reimburse the United States account of Public Works Administration loan		1,000,000.00
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1936		5,452,994.44
Total		43,432,369.49
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia as above indicated		5,452,994.44
Less various amounts deposited by the Collector of Taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, but not covered in by the United States Treasury until the following fiscal year:		
General fund of the District of Columbia	$126,987.33	
Repayments:		
National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1936	174.76	
Division of Child Welfare, District of Columbia, 1936	358.50	
Working capital fund, District of Columbia, 1936	875.86	
		128,396.45
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia as shown by the books of the United States Treasury and settlements of the General Accounting Office		5,324,597.99

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia as shown by the accounts in the office of the auditor for the District of Columbia, July 1, 1935			$5,250,518.54
Cash revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1936, as follows:			
Through Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia	$29,700,336.97		
Less adjustments as follows:			
Treasury settlement no. 025, fiscal year 1936	$345.80		
Special assessment recharged to District of Columbia	27.98		
		373.78	
		$29,699,963.19	
Transfer and counter no. 036, fiscal year 1936		1.02	
Credits account, Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, fiscal year 1934:			
Escheated-estates relief fund		466.98	
Policemen-and-firemen's relief fund		3,523.46	
Treasury appropriation warrant no. 20, Sept. 30, 1936		27,413.36	
Deposits made direct into the Treasury of the United States		54,719.10	
Treasury settlement (gas-tax fund)		53.41	
Amount transferred to the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States		5,700,000.00	
			35,486,140.52
Total			40,736,659.06
Less amount transferred to the credit of the policemen-and-firemen's relief fund		$45,092.00	
Less amount transferred to the special account to reimburse the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for loan to the District of Columbia		1,000,000.00	
			1,045,092.00
Total			39,691,567.06
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations and impoundments			1,397,175.81
Net revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936			41,088,742.87
Charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia account of appropriations contained in the various appropriation acts affecting the District of Columbia and approved during the fiscal year 1936			38,242,958.08
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1936			2,845,784.79
Total			41,088,742.87

REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Tax collections:	
Realty taxes	15,324,132.28
Prior levies	2,751,107.29
Tangible personal taxes	915,717.13
Prior levies	98,417.35
Franchise taxes	1,889,142.95
Intangible personal taxes	2,078,799.18
Prior levies	68,867.95
	23,126,184.13
Alcoholic-beverage taxes	1,073,404.25
Insurance taxes	475,385.07
Interest, assessments, realty and personal taxes	564,457.41
Motor-vehicle taxes, 1936	516,456.73
Motor-vehicle taxes, 1935	2,019.87
	2,631,723.33
Special assessments:	
Alleys	7,436.90
Small parks	6.25
Paving roadways	12,595.29
Sewers	109,836.15
Sidewalks	81,934.82
Special reimbursable taxes	2,121.28
Street extensions	108,677.93
Deducted from salaries of policemen and firemen	200,029.85
Miscellaneous fines and sales, police and fire departments	3,780.64
	526,419.11

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Fees:	
Process fees (coroner's office)	$15.00
Copies of record of dog tax paid	346.25
Dog pound	2,530.00
Elevator inspection	6,971.50
Health department, transcript of records	3,465.00
Insurance licenses, transfer of	37.00
Motor vehicles:	
Duplicate tags	1,887.00
Registration of, 1935	35,793.00
Registration of, 1936	187,393.00
Registration of, electric	5,161.36
Duplicate registration cards	3,181.00
Titles	104,542.00
Municipal court	92,621.06
Occupational licenses, transfer of	2,775.00
Podiatry examinations	120.00
Public-convenience stations	1,826.42
Recorder of deeds	164,592.75
Register of wills	99,667.38
Tax certificates	18,552.00
Gas meters	3,642.30
Electric meters	1.00
Public library	23,084.91
Certified abstracts of motor-vehicle titles	10.00
Inspection, public assembly and entertainment	720.00
	758,934.93
Permits:	
Building	81,591.50
Concessions, business	4,580.00
Electric	47,523.40
Fences and hedges	184.00
Gas	5,418.00
Duplicate motor-vehicle operators	3,611.50
Motor-vehicle operators	93,834.00
Motor-vehicle operators, reissue of	244,500.00
Paved parkings	100.00
Pipe lines	1.00
Sewers	3,263.00
Tanks	142.00
Walls	851.00
Water service	3,730.00
Refrigerator	72.00
	489,401.40
Licenses:	
Dog	48,129.54
Elevator operators	857.00
Engineers	309.00
Insurance	57,849.03
Occupational business other than insurance	403,160.48
Plumbers	4,737.52
Alcoholic beverages	748,224.36
	1,263,266.93
Fines:	
Juvenile court	9,624.83
Police court	455,463.10
	465,087.93
Sales of products and service:	
District Training School, occupational therapy	263.61
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, pay patients	4,296.00
Garbage grease	29,736.72
Home for the Aged and Infirm, products of	72.05
Maps, District of Columbia	285.00
Miscellaneous city refuse	342.49
Old material	5,764.33
Excess delivery charges, auto tags	964.94
Regulations	113.55
Surveyors	50,986.50
Tuberculosis Hospital, pay patients	312.00
Tuition, nonresident pupils	4,438.93
Workhouse, products of	42.86
Commissary sales, penal institutions	1,303.66
Commissary sales, other than penal institutions	2,316.57
National Training School for Girls, sale of products	4.00
Money from packages destroyed by police department	14.42
Industrial Home School, sale of products	1.45
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sale of products	12.29
	101,271.37

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Rents:		
Buildings		$44,064.21
Conduit space on Francis Scott Key Bridge		2,397.50
Eastern Market		4,010.85
Fish wharves and market		18,428.80
Georgetown Market		405.65
Land		60.00
Pipe lines		621.59
Vault space:		
1936		21,521.01
1935		4,670.53
1934		1,474.98
1933		402.46
1932		4.34
Western Market		5,202.50
Wharves		15,505.50
Wholesale Produce Market		7,609.85
		126,379.77
Reimbursements:		
Refund of postage		1.39
Advertising taxes		10,977.00
Board and care of insane		68,847.33
Damage to District of Columbia property		2,461.40
Recovery of payment account of indigent patients in hospitals		1,169.50
Conscience fund		4.10
Court costs		238.25
Benning Bridge, Anacostia River		84,463.26
Overpayment, Tidewater Oil Co		34.38
Monroe Street Bridge		37,100.00
		205,296.61
Forfeitures:		
Guaranty deposits		3,000.00
Others		32.37
		3,032.37
Realization upon assets: Buildings		3,339.09
Direct deposits to Treasury Department by Federal agencies:		
Permits, business concessions		31,060.00
Sales of products and services:		
Old material		896.25
Refuse, Freedmen's Hospital		10.43
Rents:		
Buildings		10,769.97
Land		2,856.97
Reimbursements: Property lost or damaged		7.38
Fees: Clerk, United States Court of Appeals		9,118.10
Total		54,719.10
Items credited to the District of Columbia revenues as a result of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934:		
Warrant no. 20, dated Sept. 30, 1935		27,413.36
Warrant no. 25, dated Sept. 30, 1935		3,523.46
Escheated-estates relief fund		466.98
Total		31,403.80
Transfer and Counter Warrant no. 055, fiscal year 1936		53.41
Adjustment by U. S. Treasury		1.02
Total		54.43
Grand total		29,786,514.30
Less the following adjustments:		
Treasury settlement no. 025, fiscal year 1936	$345.80	
Recharge account special assessment	27.98	
		373.78
Total		29,786,140.52
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States pursuant to the provision contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1936		5,700,000.00
Total		35,486,140.52
Credit by unexpended balances of appropriations charged off to the surplus fund		1,397,175.81
Total		36,883,316.33
Less amount transferred to the credit of the policemen-and-firemen's relief fund	$45,092.00	
Less amount transferred to the special account to reimburse the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for loan to the District of Columbia	1,000,000.00	
		1,045,092.00
Net revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1936		35,838,224.33

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 14, 1935:	
DC6061—Executive office, 1936	$253,470.00
DC6151—Maintenance, public convenience stations, 1936	14,000.00
DC6062—Care of District Building, 1936	121,880.00
DC6063—Assessor's Office, 1936	225,000.00
DC6065—Collector's Office, 1936	45,650.00
DC6066—Auditor's Office, 1936	124,700.00
DC6067—Office of Corporation Counsel, 1936	99,520.00
DC6006—Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 1936	40,150.00
DC6068—Coroner's Office, 1936	14,680.00
DC6069—Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, 1936	67,842.00
DC6077—Office of Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, 1936	29,340.00
DC6072—Municipal Architect's Office, 1936	46,920.00
DC6084—Public Utilities Commission, 1936	70,500.00
DC6074—Board of Examiners, Steam Engineers, 1936	450.00
DC6075—Department of Insurance, 1936	24,620.00
DC6076—Surveyor's Office, 1936	79,500.00
DCX611—Employees' compensation fund	32,500.00
DC6004—Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1936	53,300.00
DC6620—Civil service retirement and disability fund, liability of the District of Columbia, 1936	150,000.00
DC6048—Department of Vehicles and Traffic, 1936	156,600.00
DC6088—Office of Register of Wills, 1936	82,500.00
DC6089—Office of Recorder of Deeds, 1936	129,680.00
DC6052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1936	65,350.00
DC6049—Printing and binding, 1936	43,000.00
DC6073—Motor vehicles, 1936	68,340.00
DC6083—Public Employment Service, 1936	4,640.00
DC6053—Emergency fund, 1936	1,500.00
DC6603—Refund of erroneous collections, 1936	4,000.00
DC6601—Refunding taxes, 1936	75,000.00
DC6080—National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1936	250.00
DC6610—Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia of loans from Public Works Administration, 1936	1,000,000.00
DC6098—Free public library, 1936	470,495.00
DC6113.1—Street and road improvement and repair, 1936	150,000.00
DC6139—Repair and maintenance of wharves, 1936	5,000.00
DC6142—Trees and parkings, 1936	126,600.00
DC6161—Sewers, 1936	881,710.00
DC6165—Mosquito control, 1936	12,000.00
DC6172—Collection and disposal of refuse, 1936	1,332,270.00
DC6181—Playgrounds, 1936	190,800.00
DC6102—Electrical Department, 1936	988,800.00
DC6201—Public schools, 1936	10,181,050.00
DC6251—Teachers retirement appropriated fund, 1936	400,000.00
DC6257—Education of deaf, dumb, and blind, 1936	51,000.00
DCX271—Buildings and grounds, public schools	775,000.00
DCX183—School-building and playground sites	55,000.00
DC6301—Metropolitan police, 1936	3,619,715.00
DC6614—Policemen and firemen's relief, 1936	1,010,000.00
DC6311—Fire department, 1936	2,377,620.00
DCX314—Buildings, fire department	77,241.00
DC6321—Health Department, 1936	376,200.00
DC6335—Child Welfare and Hygiene Service, 1936	50,000.00
DC6381—Juvenile court, 1936	64,940.00
DC6383—Police court, 1936	129,650.00
DC6382—Municipal court, 1936	86,420.00
DC6361—Salaries, supreme court, 1936	133,700.00
DC6359—Fees of jurors and witnesses, supreme court, 1936	85,000.00
DC6363—Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, 1936	37,400.00
DC6367—Probation system, supreme court, 1936	11,730.00
DC6362—Salaries of employees, courthouse, 1936	35,290.00
DC6369—Repairs and improvements, courthouse, 1936	5,000.00
DC6351—Salaries and expenses, United States Court of Appeals, 1936	99,300.00
DC6353—Care of United States Court of Appeals Building, 1936	9,000.00
DC6355—Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals Building, 1936	1,500.00
DC6393—Support of convicts, 1936	60,000.00
DC6394—Writs of lunacy, 1936	1,000.00
DC6366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1936	25,000.00
DC6368—Printing and binding, supreme court, 1936	5,500.00
DC6490—Salaries, Board of Public Welfare, 1936	115,990.00
DC6491—Division of Child Welfare, 1936	253,500.00
DC6468—Home care for dependent children, 1936	163,060.00
DC6397—Reception and detention of children, 1936	36,680.00
DC6400—Jail, 1936	158,470.00

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 14, 1935—Contd.	
DC6404—Workhouse and Reformatory, 1936	$761, 560. 00
DCX414—Buildings, Workhouse and Reformatory	100, 000. 00
DC6411—Working-capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, 1936	30, 000. 00
DC6415—Filtration system, Workhouse and Reformatory, 1936	25, 000. 00
DC6421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1936	60, 000. 00
DC6425—National Training School for Girls, 1936	62, 050. 00
DC6445—Medical charities, 1936	126, 500. 00
DC6444—Maintenance, etc., Columbia Hospital for Women, 1936	5, 000. 00
DC6457—Tuberculosis Hospital, 1936	167, 500. 00
DC6469—Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1936	186, 410. 00
DC6431—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, 1936	631, 400. 00
DC6474—District Training School, 1936	179, 540. 00
DC6466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1936	64, 470. 00
DC6462—Industrial Home School, 1936	49, 700. 00
DC6472—Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1936	138, 380. 00
DC6489—Municipal Lodging House, 1936	7, 600. 00
DC6047—Emergency relief of residents, 1936	2, 000, 000. 00
DC6483—Temporary home for former soldiers and sailors, 1936	14, 370. 00
DC6475—Florence Crittenton Home, 1936	9, 000. 00
DC6482—Southern Relief Society, 1936	10, 000. 00
DC6477—National Library for the Blind, 1936	5, 000. 00
DC6471—Columbia Polytechnic Institute, 1936	3, 000. 00
DC6476—Hospital for the Insane, 1936	2, 110, 572. 00
DC6487—Relief of the poor, 1936	13, 000. 00
DC6485—Burial of indigent soldiers, 1936	450. 00
DC6488—Transportation of indigent persons, 1936	3, 500. 00
DC6412—Vocational rehabilitation, 1936	15, 000. 00
DC6591—Militia, 1936	36, 000. 00
DC6513.1—Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats, 1936	40, 000. 00
DC6534—Salaries, public parks, 1936	350, 000. 00
DC6535—General expenses, public parks, 1936	365, 000. 00
DC6304—Salaries, Park Police, 1936	175, 000. 00
DC6305—Uniforms and equipment, Park Police, 1936	8, 000. 00
DC6519—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia, 1936	300, 000. 00
DC6520—Salaries and expenses, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1936	37, 500. 00
DC6531—National Zoological Park, 1936	215, 000. 00
Total	36, 079, 015. 00
Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved Aug. 12, 1935:	
DC4067—Office of Corporation Counsel, 1934	522. 50
DC4068—Coroner's Office, 1934	931. 50
DC5068—Coroner's Office, 1935	740. 00
DC4052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1934	3, 427. 11
DC5052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1935	3, 589. 81
DC5611—Employees' compensation fund, 1935	6, 000. 00
DC4201—Public schools, 1934	11, 303. 01
DC5201—Public schools, 1935	45, 000. 00
DC5257—Education of deaf, dumb, and blind, 1935	500. 00
DC5311—Fire Department, 1935	4, 000. 00
DC6321—Health Department, 1936	45, 000. 00
DC5321—Health Department, 1935	4, 300. 00
DC5331—Garfield Hospital isolating ward, 1935	18, 000. 00
DC6331—Garfield Hospital isolating ward, 1936	3, 000. 00
DC5381—Juvenile court, 1935	700. 00
DC4393—Support of convicts, 1934	55, 456. 64
DC4394—Writs of lunacy, 1934	1, 372. 16
DC6494—Motor ambulance and equipment, Board of Public Welfare, 1936	1, 500. 00
DC5491—Division of Child Welfare, 1935	10, 000. 00
DC5400—Jail, 1935	13, 000. 00
DC5404—Workhouse and Reformatory, 1935	75, 000. 00
DC4421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1934	12, 590. 19
DC5421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1935	60, 000. 00
DC4425—National Training School for Girls, 1934	122. 67
DC4445—Medical charities, 1934	12, 373. 10
DC5445—Medical charities, 1935	85, 000. 00
DC4457—Tuberculosis Hospital, 1934	233. 20
DC5457—Tuberculosis Hospital, 1935	15, 000. 00
DC5469—Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1935	6, 000. 00
DC5431—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, 1935	10, 000. 00
DC4466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1934	210. 53
DC5466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1935	4, 000. 00
DC5462—Industrial Home School, 1935	2, 000. 00
DC4472—Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1934	593. 02

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved Aug. 12, 1935—Con.	
DC5472—Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1935	$10,500.00
DC5476—Hospital for the Insane, 1935	29,000.00
DC5487—Relief of the poor, 1935	2,000.00
DCX384—Settlement of claims and suits	11,522.30
DC5/6606—Refund of assessments, 1935 and 1936	2,033.87
DC5/6607—Refund of assessments, Barry Farm, 1935 and 1936	18,121.98
DCX625—Judgments	12,740.93
DCX045—Payment to Lyman C. Drake	1,316.40
DC2052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1932	105.60
DC2181—Playgrounds, 1932	63.52
DC1/2201—Public schools, 1931 and 1932	5.53
DC1/2271—Buildings and grounds, public schools, 1931 and 1932	84.20
DC2614—Policemen-and-firemen's relief fund, 1932	10.00
DC2181—Playgrounds, 1932	5.53
DC2394—Writs of lunacy, 1932	450.00
DC1052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1931	22.26
DC9/1201—Public schools, 1929-31	28.75
DC1251—Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, 1931	31.93
DC1321—Health Department, 1931	5.88
DC1335—Child welfare and hygiene service, 1931	4.49
DC1366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1931	130.00
DC0052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1930	3.00
DC0431—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, 1930	17.25
DC0366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1930	20.00
DC9181—Playgrounds, 1929	270.00
DC8365—Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1928	6.00
DC4354—Court of appeals reports, 1924	71.50
DC5/6451—Freedmen's Hospital, 1935 and 1936 (amount charged to District of Columbia)	2,000.00
DCX625—Interest on judgments	283.10
Total	602,324.43
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936:	
DC6062—Care of District Building, 1936	3,500.00
DC6072—Municipal Architect's Office, 1936	566.00
DC6611—Employees' compensation fund, 1936	6,000.00
DC6640—Unemployment compensation, 1936	100,000.00
DC6049—Printing and binding, 1936	2,000.00
DC5052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1935	1,875.24
DC6601—Refunding taxes, 1936	35,000.00
DC6161—Sewers, 1936	7,000.00
DC6172—Collection and disposal of refuse, 1936	43,000.00
DC5181—Playgrounds, 1935	163.00
DC5201—Public schools, 1935	1,751.11
DC6201—Public schools, 1936	41,350.00
DC6321—Health Department, 1936	200.00
DC6383—Police court, 1936	630.00
DC6363—Pay of bailiffs, supreme court, 1936	2,240.00
DC6359—Fees of jurors and witnesses, supreme court, 1936	15,000.00
DC5354—Court of appeals reports, 1935	71.50
DC6354—Court of appeals reports, 1936	71.50
DC5393—Support of convicts, 1935	38,675.85
DC6366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1936	15,000.00
DC5368—Printing and binding, Supreme Court, 1935	769.81
DC6491—Division of Child Welfare, 1936	12,000.00
DC5397—Reception and detention of children, 1935	211.12
DC6397—Reception and detention of children, 1936	1,500.00
DC6400—Jail, 1936	11,000.00
DC6404—Workhouse and Reformatory, 1936	80,000.00
DC5421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1935	9,120.44
DC6421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1936	83,917.00
DC5445—Medical charities, 1935	11,661.73
DC6445—Medical charities, 1936	79,839.00
DC5331—Garfield Hospital isolating ward, 1935	2,835.00
DC4457—Tuberculosis Hospital, 1934	1.52
DC6457—Tuberculosis Hospital, 1936	12,000.00
DC3431—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, 1933	3,526.62
DC6474—District Training School, 1936	14,020.00
DC3466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1933	22.78
DC6466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1936	500.00
DC6462—Industrial Home School, 1936	2,500.00
DC5472—Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1935	399.10
DC6472—Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1936	9,000.00
DC6476—Hospital for the Insane, 1936	65,598.00

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936—Continued.	
DC6487—Relief of the poor, 1936	$1,000.00
DC6591—Militia, 1936	1,000.00
DCX384—Settlement of claims and suits	9,446.77
DC6/7606—Refund of assessments, 1936 and 1937	26,922.87
DCX625—Judgments	10,161.35
AUDITED CLAIMS	
DC3301—Metropolitan Police, 1933	4.00
DC3181—Playgrounds, 1933	22.96
DC3102—Electrical Department, 1933	22.16
DC3113.1—Street and road improvement and repair, 1933	4.00
DC2052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1932	6.00
DC3052—Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1933	7.50
DC3201—Public schools, 1933	61.98
DC3366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1933	20.00
DC2142—Expenses, trees, and parking, 1932	1.60
DC1466—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1931	25.50
DC1383—Police court, 1931	.75
DC7366—Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1927	406.00
Refunding taxes, 1933 and prior years	747.99
DCN625—Judgments (interest)	238.87
Total	764,616.62
Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved Feb. 11, 1936:	
DC5359—Fees to jurors and witnesses, Supreme Court, 1935	3,292.92
DC6351—Salaries and expenses, United States Court of Appeals, 1936	5,208.00
DC6044—Smoke regulation and control, 1936	6,250.00
DCX415—Filtration system, Workhouse and Reformatory	2,250.00
DC6415—Filtration system, Workhouse and Reformatory, 1936	5,250.00
DC6428—Assistance against old-age want, 1936	120,000.00
DC6429—Aid for needy blind persons, 1936	22,500.00
DCX384—Settlement of claims and suits	1,001.94
DCX625—Judgments, District of Columbia	23.00
DCCC535—General expenses, public parks (certified claims)	214.88
Total	165,990.74
Department of the Interior Act, 1936, approved May 9, 1935: DC6451—Freedmen's Hospital, 1936 (amount charged to District of Columbia revenues)	152,200.00
Public Resolution No. 40, 74th Cong., approved July 18, 1935: DC6/7653—Seventieth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, 1936 and 1937 (amount charged to District of Columbia revenues)	15,000.00
Private act, approved August 20, 1935—Treasury warrant no. 18½, dated Aug. 31, 1935: DCX633—Relief of General Baking Co	1,007.25
Public Resolution No. 79, 74th Cong., approved Mar. 30, 1936: DC6047—Emergency relief of residents, 1936	350,000.00
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1936, approved June 14, 1935—Warrant no. 63, dated May 25, 1936 (Engineer Commissioner's salary): DC6061—Executive office, 1936	1,742.74
Appropriation warrant no. 4, dated July 19, 1935, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved Mar. 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 522), salary restorations:	
DC5335—Child Welfare and Hygiene Service, 1935	453.00
DC5382—Municipal Court, 1935	17.00
DC5483—Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, 1935	52.18
Appropriation warrant no. 5, dated July 25, 1935, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved Mar. 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 522), salary restorations: DC4591—Militia, 1934	266.47
Appropriation warrant no. 6, dated July 31, 1935: DC0591—Militia, 1930	21.73
Appropriation warrant no. 30, dated Nov. 8, 1935: DC1365—Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1931	4.00
Extension of streets and avenues	117,775.52
Appropriation charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1936	38,242,958.08
Total appropriations for District of Columbia, fiscal year 1936	38,250,486.68
Less proportion charged to United States	7,528.60
Amount charged to District of Columbia	38,242,958.08

STATEMENT D—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

SUMMARY, APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

I. General government	$2,336,863.28
II. Protection of life and property	7,776,873.08
III. Health and sanitation	2,564,086.59
IV. Highways	1,023,150.91
V. Public welfare	9,150,943.27
VI. Education	12,432,387.15
VII. Recreation	1,842,654.50
VIII. Miscellaneous	217,713.00
IX. Public-service enterprises	4,533.79
Total	37,349,205.57

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Executive office:			
Commissioners:			
Salaries	$20,625.00		
Contingent expenses	771.40		
		$21,396.40	
Secretary's office:			
Salaries	29,362.66		
Contingent expenses	997.10		
		30,359.76	
Municipal Garage:			
Salaries	5,340.00		
Contingent expenses	19.79		
Motor vehicles:			
Exchange	9,707.88		
Maintenance and repair	46,290.69		
		61,358.36	
			$113,114.52
Finance offices:			
Auditor's office:			
Salaries	120,567.97		
Contingent expenses	3,125.42		
Disbursing office, contingent expenses	415.07		
		124,108.46	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries	219,488.03		
Contingent expenses	4,504.79		
		223,992.82	
Collector of Taxes:			
Salaries	44,997.02		
Contingent expenses	1,316.15		
Advertising taxes in arrears	5,399.16		
		51,712.33	
Purchasing office:			
Salaries	56,522.02		
Contingent expenses	1,055.00		
		57,577.02	
			457,390.63
Law offices, Corporation Counsel:			
Salaries		100,231.69	
Contingent expenses		1,289.68	
Judicial expenses		4,354.73	
			105,876.10
Miscellaneous executive offices:			
Plumbing Board, salaries		312.50	
Board of Examiners, Steam Engineers, salaries		450.00	
Permit Division, contingent expenses		127.06	
Municipal Architect's office:			
Salaries	46,289.85		
Contingent expenses	695.90		
Construction services	26,462.81		
		73,448.56	
Chief Clerk's office and Record Division of Engineer Department:			
Salaries	29,120.34		
Contingent expenses	550.73		
		29,671.07	
Public Utilities Commission:			
Salaries	67,993.72		
Expenses	1,697.88		
Expert services	1,863.00		
		71,554.60	
Public Employment Service:			
Salaries	1,284.16		
Supplies	3,732.89		
		5,017.05	
Department of Insurance:			
Salaries	23,578.32		
Contingent expenses	345.09		
		23,923.41	
			204,504.25

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
District Building:			
Salaries		$57,521.65	
Temporary services		20,295.38	
Cleaners		14,850.96	
Miscellaneous supplies		30,114.69	
Contingent expenses		82.40	
			$122,865.08
Courts:			
United States Court of Appeals:			
Salaries and expenses	$100,471.35		
Care of building	8,892.41		
Repairs and improvements to building	1,500.00		
Reports	71.50		
		110,935.26	
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:			
Salaries	133,697.85		
Fees of jurors and witnesses	103,110.87		
Pay of bailiffs, etc	39,551.11		
Miscellaneous expenses	39,530.66		
Printing and binding	5,495.01		
		321,385.50	
Courthouse:			
Salaries of employees	35,261.50		
Repairs and improvements	4,976.51		
		40,238.01	
Probation system, Supreme Court:			
Salaries	11,479.92		
Contingent expenses	240.98		
		11,720.90	
Register of wills office: Salaries and expenses		82,698.63	
Recorder of deeds office: Salaries and expenses		129,121.33	
Police court:			
Salaries	101,682.98		
Witness and jurors' fees	21,550.50		
Contingent expenses	4,515.58		
Repairs to building	1,591.85		
Telephone and telegraph	616.93		
		129,957.84	
Juvenile court:			
Salaries	62,587.26		
Jurors' fees	1,977.00		
Contingent expenses	2,902.71		
		67,466.97	
Municipal court:			
Salaries	80,214.44		
Jurors' fees	5,061.00		
Contingent expenses	3,353.92		
		88,629.36	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries	10,599.60		
Maintenance	5,781.79		
		16,381.39	
Writs of lunacy: Expenses		3,371.25	
			1,001,906.44
Employees' compensation fund		38,479.30	
Civil-service retirement and disability fund, liability of the District of Columbia		150,000.00	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		250.00	
Zoning Commission, expenses		120.47	
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board:			
Services	32,499.94		
Expenses	7,170.58		
Samples	498.00		
		40,168.52	
Municipal center:			
Services	58,327.85		
Land	42,002.00		
Construction	1,858.12		
		102,187.97	
			331,206.26
Total, general government			2,336,863.28

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Metropolitan police:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members	$3,357,985.85		
Civilian employees	125,998.64		
Contingent expenses	74,306.89		
Fuel	6,993.30		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	9,034.83		
House of Detention:			
Salaries	8,319.16		
Maintenance	8,325.18		
Motor vehicles	65,702.65		
Repairs to speedometers	156.23		
Uniforms for officers and members	63,922.57		
		$3,720,745.30	
Militia		35,316.50	
Policemen and firemen's relief:			
Policemen	586,404.18		
Firemen	341,566.77		
		927,970.95	
Fire department:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members	2,254,115.42		
Civilian employees	5,854.00		
Contingent expenses	20,322.19		
Fuel	21,807.64		
Hose	7,924.66		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	21,829.25		
Repairs to apparatus	41,896.45		
Uniforms for officers and members	23,270.26		
Permanent improvements: 2 hose wagons and 1 pumping engine	17,048.93		
		2,414,068.00	
Buildings, Fire Department: 14th St. and Rhode Island Ave., NE		170.23	
Maintaining public order, etc., Mystic Shrine convention		9,658.94	
			$7,107,930.72
Miscellaneous inspection:			
Building Inspection Division:			
Salaries	109,148.04		
Contingent expenses	717.84		
		109,865.88	
Plumbing Inspection Division:			
Salaries	37,240.00		
Contingent expenses	110.09		
		37,350.09	
Office of superintendent of weights, measures, and markets:			
Salaries	47,877.67		
Purchase of commodities	877.49		
Maintenance and repairs to markets	7,182.44		
Maintenance and repairs to motor vehicles	704.19		
Contingent expenses	529.59		
Purchase of motor vehicles	1,058.00		
Repairs to fish wharf and markets	4,230.66		
		62,460.04	
Pound:			
Contingent expenses	1,239.19		
Repairs	695.61		
		1,934.80	
			211,610.81
Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries	77,716.24		
Contingent expenses	1,005.92		
		78,722.16	
Electrical department:			
Salaries	135,175.12		
General supplies	27,364.42		
Wires underground	25,435.15		
Maintenance of traffic lights	29,812.81		
		217,787.50	
Department of Vehicles and Traffic:			
Salaries	72,512.49		
Signals:			
Maintenance	39,254.12		
Purchase	22,233.05		
Temporary clerk hire	3,893.50		
Motor-vehicle number plates	19,249.90		
		157,143.06	
Repair and maintenance of wharves		2,366.71	
Removal of dangerous and insanitary buildings		1,312.12	
			457,331.55
Total, protection of life and property			7,776,873.08

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

III. HEALTH AND SANITATION

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Health Department:			
Salaries	$196,044.55		
Drainage of lots	283.43		
Adulteration of drugs and foods:			
Salaries	72.50		
Contingent expenses	289.78		
Maintenance of laboratories	1,798.10		
Dairy farm inspection:			
Traveling expenses	2,908.57		
Motor-vehicle allowances	2,392.23		
Contingent expenses	1,874.65		
Hygiene and sanitation, public schools	98,252.14		
		$303,915.95	
Quarantine and Contagious Disease Hospital, contagious-disease service:			
Services and supplies	32,283.72		
Maintenance of motor ambulance	1,065.87		
Dispensaries	40,520.95		
		73,870.54	
Smoke regulation and control		2,459.15	
Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries	180,303.36		
Contingent expenses	388.38		
Cleaning and repairing	226,641.86		
Main and pipe	99,473.50		
Suburban	113,654.70		
Assessment and permit work	192,488.53		
Condemnation	588.70		
		813,539.03	
Street cleaning:			
Salaries	132,188.04		
Cleaning	411,389.04		
Contingent expenses	393.37		
		543,970.45	
Collection and disposal of refuse:			
City refuse	804,635.50		
Repairs to garbage reduction plant	171.14		
		804,806.64	
Public convenience stations: Maintenance		14,491.37	
Mosquito control		7,033.46	
Total, health and sanitation			$2,564,086.59

IV. HIGHWAYS

Surface division: Contingent expenses		$634.03	
Sidewalks and curbs: Assessment and permit work		157,428.80	
Street lighting		748,797.91	
Street extension division, extension, etc. of streets:			
Widening Ordway St	$6,385.53		
Widening 18th St	4,514.83		
Widening Huidekoper Pl	2,213.95		
Widening Kenilworth Ave	11,634.11		
Widening Foxhall Rd	62,213.01		
Widening Nichols Ave	30,611.54		
Drainage of alley square 1485—repayment in excess of expenditure	[1] −1,282.80		
		116,290.17	
Total, highways			$1,023,150.91

V. PUBLIC WELFARE

General supervision:			
Salaries		$113,062.32	
Contingent expenses		1,518.93	
Motor ambulance and equipment		1,385.25	
			$115,966.50
Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries	$62,819.43		
Temporary labor	2,000.00		
Maintenance	81,599.06		
Repairs to buildings	4,490.51		
		150,909.00	

[1] Deficit.

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Poor in institutions—Continued.			
Municipal Lodging House:			
Salaries	$3,600.00		
Maintenance	3,873.93		
		$7,473.93	
Washington Home for Incurables		10,058.93	
Southern Relief Society		9,928.67	
District Training School:			
Salaries	91,795.01		
Temporary labor	906.83		
Maintenance	91,469.10		
Repairs to buildings	4,773.49		
		188,944.43	
			$367,314.96
Outdoor relief, relief of the poor:			
Medicines, etc		14,062.03	
Transportation of indigent persons		3,684.97	
			17,747.00
Care of children:			
Division of Child Welfare:			
Contingent expenses	3,757.55		
Board and care	250,687.50		
Sectarian institutions	5,086.76		
Burial expenses	159.00		
		259,690.81	
Florence Crittenton Home		7,473.82	
Reception and detention of children:			
Services	19,482.68		
Maintenance	18,794.55		
		38,277.23	
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries	25,007.48		
Temporary labor	438.24		
Maintenance	24,746.93		
Repairs to buildings	2,475.94		
		52,668.59	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:			
Salaries	37,350.24		
Temporary labor	516.00		
Maintenance	26,871.58		
Repairs to buildings	2,203.17		
Manual-training equipment	832.73		
		67,773.72	
National Training School for Boys		132,590.19	
National Training School for Girls:			
Salaries	31,724.63		
Maintenance	27,477.43		
Labor	1,500.00		
		60,702.06	
Home care for dependent children:			
Salaries	11,046.25		
Home care	135,395.55		
		146,441.80	
Child welfare and hygiene service		47,499.66	
			813,117.88
Miscellaneous charities:			
Temporary home for former soldiers and sailors:			
Salaries	4,792.50		
Maintenance	8,828.13		
Repairs to buildings	545.89		
		14,166.52	
Aid for needy blind persons		571.55	
Assistance against old-age want:			
Services and expenses	14,583.09		
Relief	10,950.25		
		25,533.34	
Emergency relief of residents:			
Services	381,735.02		
Relief	1,954,654.13		
School lunches	18,885.22		
		2,355,274.37	
Burial of indigent soldiers		270.00	
Vocational rehabilitation		15,000.00	
Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees		53,300.00	
			2,464,115.78

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Hospitals:			
Central Dispensary		$75,000.00	
Children's Hospital		90,444.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women		4,995.93	
Eastern Dispensary		48,425.10	
Freedmen's Hospital		312,995.25	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
Salaries	$410,239.69		
Maintenance	228,705.42		
Repairs to buildings	4,883.75		
Expenses, training school for nurses	609.72		
Books and periodicals	131.79		
Temporary labor	2,177.07		
		646,747.44	
Buildings, Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
Construction of contagious-disease-ward building	98,416.23		
Furniture and equipment	23,800.42		
		122,216.65	
Garfield Hospital isolating ward		20,678.90	
Tuberculosis Hospital:			
Salaries	100,275.20		
Temporary services	1,069.00		
Maintenance	73,383.64		
Repairs to buildings	3,705.71		
Books and periodicals	30.50		
		178,464.05	
Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium:			
Services	66,996.73		
Temporary services	1,005.88		
Maintenance	45,037.58		
Repairs to buildings	4,465.54		
Furniture and equipment	19,288.06		
		136,793.79	
Buildings, Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium		1,326.66	
Buildings, Tuberculosis Sanatoria		356,601.46	
			$1,994,689.23
Insane in institutions:			
Hospital for the Insane:			
Support		2,154,050.35	
Deportation		8,241.83	
			2,162,292.18
Prisons and reformatories:			
Jail:			
Salaries	78,292.85		
Maintenance	90,080.21		
		168,373.06	
Workhouse and Reformatory:			
Salaries	389,367.56		
Maintenance	405,900.47		
Repairs to buildings	21,491.35		
Permanent construction:			
Walled enclosure:			
Enclosing walls	52,879.92		
Construction of buildings	21,023.63		
Equipment and furniture	40.77		
Construction and equipment	2,420.72		
Filtration system	24,345.03		
		917,469.45	
Support of convicts		111,839.90	
Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory		18,017.33	
			1,215,699.74
Total, public welfare			9,150,943.27

VI. EDUCATION

Public schools:			
Salaries:			
Officers	$717,196.62		
Clerks	193,257.44		
School attendance	41,400.11		
Teachers and librarians	6,840,732.02		
Vacation schools	29,301.75		
Night schools	88,068.04		
Americanization work	8,939.64		
Janitors	943,075.58		
Character education	3,677.43		
		$8,865,648.63	

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

VI. EDUCATION—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Public schools.—Continued.			
Community centers		$51,355.89	
Education, World War orphans		2,761.66	
Contingent expenses:			
Books and periodicals	$5,062.84		
Americanization work	670.32		
Night schools	9,792.92		
Labor	5,034.24		
Miscellaneous	110,391.50		
Pianos	2,148.53		
		133,100.35	
Maintenance of kindergartens		5,444.94	
Manual training		59,614.52	
Textbooks and supplies:			
Textbooks, etc	174,574.86		
Labor	7,592.00		
		182,166.86	
Fuel, gas and electricity		322,477.74	
Repairs to buildings and grounds		421,920.61	
Rehabilitation Adams Administration Building		8,161.63	
School gardens		2,028.66	
Science laboratories		18,081.03	
School for tubercular and crippled children:			
Maintenance	7,003.75		
Transportation of pupils	19,866.15		
		26,869.90	
Playground equipment		6,906.90	
Furniture and equipment:			
Woodrow Wilson High School	147,639.60		
Anacostia Junior High School	41,167.87		
Deal Junior High School	10,093.28		
Powell Junior High School	909.55		
Browne Junior High School	10,928.80		
Grimke School	2,098.05		
Phelps Vocational School	7,769.69		
Logan School	218.60		
Keene School	922.66		
Bancroft School	1,015.90		
Douglas Simmons and M St. High School	169.78		
Taft Junior High School	34.22		
E. A. Paul Junior High School	8.75		
Building 19th and Columbia Rd	20.00		
Additional equipment for commercial classes	3,467.08		
		226,463.83	
Construction of buildings and purchase of sites:			
Completion Woodrow Wilson High School	311,497.29		
Anacostia Junior High School	171,215.36		
Shepherd School	121.69		
Addition Deal Junior High School	102,102.24		
Gymnasium Powell Junior High School	34,208.26		
4-room building, Foxhall Village	932.08		
Plans, Reno High School	254.62		
8-room building, Logan School	536.27		
Trade School for Boys in Northeast Washington	1,553.34		
Taft Junior High School	4,630.84		
Woodrow Wilson High School	5,124.40		
Improvements, Armstrong High School	61.04		
Browne Junior High School	157,857.10		
Cook School	54,844.06		
Eliot Junior High School	728.42		
Addition:			
Eliot Junior High School	67,090.50		
Phelps Vocational School	63,603.71		
Keene School	1,626.92		
Randall Junior High School	143.54		
8-room addition, Randall Junior High School	40,846.21		
Additional land Phelps Vocational School	18,461.40		
Janney School	84.20		
		1,037,523.49	
School building and playground sites: Purchase of additional sites		7,972.65	
			$11,378,499.29
Special education:			
Columbia Institution for the Deaf		33,750.00	
Education colored deaf mutes		5,000.00	
Instruction of blind children		10,416.67	
National Library for the Blind		5,000.00	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute		3,000.00	
			57,166.67

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

VI. EDUCATION—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Libraries:			
Free Public Library:			
Salaries	$354,813.84		
Contingent expenses	29,472.65		
Books and periodicals	69,539.26		
Binding	22,656.09		
Rent	4,320.00		
		$480,801.84	
Building and equipment, Georgetown branch library		75,074.91	
			$555,876.75
Teachers' retirement appropriated fund:			
Annuities		143,848.87	
Government contribution		158,995.57	
Investments		138,000.00	
			440,844.44
Total, education			12,432,387.15

VII. RECREATION

Parks:			
Reclamation, Anacostia River Flats		$60,000.00	
National Zoological Park		221,549.16	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission		40,316.39	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Reimbursement to the United States by the District of Columbia		300,000.00	
Parking Commission:			
Salaries	$26,369.51		
Expenses	98,004.02		
		124,373.53	
Salaries, park police		174,900.00	
Uniforms and equipment, park police		7,988.54	
Salaries, public parks		350,432.04	
General expenses, public parks		367,962.57	
			$1,647,522.23
Public playgrounds:			
Services		116,934.40	
General maintenance		39,148.23	
Maintenance and temporary services		27,060.54	
Operating swimming and bathing pools		11,135.79	
Motor trucks		853.31	
			195,132.27
Total, recreation			1,842,654.50

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous offices:			
Repair division, expenses	$284.96		
Postage	24,993.12		
General advertising	9,137.11		
Traveling expenses	879.91		
Printing and binding	48,294.10		
Stock—repayment in excess of expenditure	—258.55		
Miscellaneous	149.36		
Central duplicating section	1,817.66		
		$85,297.67	
Settlement of claims and suits		12,192.94	
Judgments		13,022.83	
Refunding taxes:			
Taxes	74,058.78		
Fines	801.50		
		74,860.28	
Refund of erroneous collections		2,179.67	
Refund of assessments		1,653.26	
Refund of assessments, Barry Farm		14,982.04	
Purchase of construction material		10,488.03	
Emergency fund:			
Confidential fund	711.75		
Emergency expenditures	.88		
		712.63	
Payment to Lyman C. Drake		1,316.40	
Relief of General Baking Co		1,007.25	
Total, miscellaneous			$217,713.00

IX. PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Shelters and paving, Farmers' Produce Market		$4,533.79	
Total, public service enterprises			$4,533.79

STATEMENT E.—*Showing appropriations and advances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

Balance of District of Columbia appropriations subject to requisition, fiscal year 1936 and prior fiscal years	$2, 755, 344. 61
Total appropriations as detailed in statement C for the fiscal year 1936	38, 404, 686. 68
	41, 160, 031. 29
Total amount of requisition advances and other charges, less repayments made to various District of Columbia appropriations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936	37, 094, 177. 33
Balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the District of Columbia, June 30, 1936	1, 404, 233. 92
Balances of appropriations subject to requisition, June 30, 1936	2, 661, 620. 04
	41, 160, 031. 29

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

	Balances July 1, 1935	Collections made during the fiscal year	Total available for expenditure	Net expenditures during the fiscal year
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	$423, 996. 99	$866, 681. 47	$1, 290, 678. 46	$759, 145. 27
Teachers' retirement fund deductions	121, 080. 75	444, 234. 66	565, 315. 41	506, 175. 19
Teachers' retirement fund Government reserves	21, 909. 52	215, 413. 75	237, 323. 27	214, 703. 94
Water fund	1, 410, 913. 39	[1] 1,649,540.34	3, 060, 453. 73	1, 676, 305. 42
Washington redemption fund	44, 842. 20	440, 759. 82	485, 602. 02	427, 296. 68
Permit fund	17, 147. 75	63, 073. 15	80, 220. 90	46, 534. 64
Gasoline tax road and street fund	1, 130, 041. 06	[2] 2,514,859.71	3, 644, 900. 77	2, 428, 945. 12
Policemen and firemen's relief fund		[3] 45, 092. 00	45, 092. 00	45, 092. 00
Surplus fund	1, 072. 05		1, 072. 05	
Inmates' funds, workhouse and reformatory	13, 201. 87	60, 091. 39	73, 293. 26	52, 000. 00
Relief and rehabilitation	8, 897. 07	10, 755. 00	19, 652. 07	6, 000. 00
Unclaimed condemnation awards	294. 00		294. 00	
Fees and other collections, United States marshal, municipal court		89, 258. 17	89, 258. 17	18, 889. 84
Washington special tax fund	11, 554. 94		11, 554. 94	11, 554. 94
Redemption of tax lien certificates	3, 039. 07		3, 039. 07	3, 039. 07
Redemption of assessment certificates	1, 167. 65		1, 167. 65	1, 167. 65
Militia fund from fines	121. 78		121. 78	121. 78
Sanitary fund	36. 17		36. 17	36. 17
Industrial Home School fund	20. 11		20. 11	20. 11
New site and buildings, Industrial Home School	7, 915. 75		7, 915. 75	7, 915. 75
Escheated estates relief fund	599. 80		599. 80	599. 80
Payments to tenants, excess rentals, rent commission	2, 958. 09		2, 958. 09	2, 958. 09
Total	3, 220, 810. 01	6, 399, 759. 46	9, 620, 569. 47	6, 208, 501. 46
X005 Working fund, Federal Relief aid	1, 065. 10		1, 065. 10	36. 89
X007 Working fund, District of Columbia Emergency Relief	4, 626. 27	184. 07	4, 810. 34	
T008 Emergency Relief, Grants to District of Columbia by Federal Emergency Relief Administration	379, 746. 10	3, 904, 057. 00	4, 283, 803. 10	3, 869, 024. 31
T009 Highway funds, District of Columbia, grants by Department of Agriculture	172, 860. 05	1, 143, 891. 09	1, 316, 751. 14	1, 265, 041. 15
T010 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, sewage disposal	3, 802, 180. 19		3, 802, 180. 19	2, 172, 276. 10
T011 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Adult Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1, 497, 497. 90	200, 000. 00	1, 697, 497. 90	737, 333. 58

[1] Water fund:

Water rents	$1, 493, 433. 76
Assessments	120, 331. 40
Interest on assessments	12, 214. 97
Rent paid by Arlington Co., Va	22, 851. 85
Miscellaneous items	708. 36
Total	1, 649, 540. 34

[2] Gas:

Tax	$2, 345, 868. 87
Assessments	151, 002. 30
Interest	14, 318. 66
Direct deposits	3, 669. 88
Total	2, 514, 859. 71

[3] Transferred from District of Columbia revenues.

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

	Balances July 1, 1935	Collections made during the fiscal year	Total available for expenditure	Net expenditures during the fiscal year
T012 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Children's Hospital		$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$27,082.21
T013 Sewers in Luzon Valley Area, grants by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, District of Columbia		88,500.00	88,500.00	17,660.77
T014 Aid to dependent children, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia		136,924.03	136,924.03	114,566.79
T015 Aid to the blind, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia		9,450.00	9,450.00	592.15
T016 Old-age assistance, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia		47,250.00	47,250.00	10,874.08
T017 Administrative expenses, District Unemployment Compensation Board		42,912.67	42,912.67	42,772.30
T018 Public Health Work, Social Security Act, grants by Public Health Service, District of Columbia		20,795.14	20,795.14	1,233.67
T019 Maternal and child-health service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau, District of Columbia		14,522.80	14,522.80	215.83
T020 Child Welfare Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau, District of Columbia		1,666.30	1,666.30	
3/7659 National Industrial Recovery, sewer construction, District of Columbia	$372,531.45		372,531.45	220,979.30
S610 Reimbursement by District of Columbia for loan by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	6,230,507.06	6,710,153.10	12,940,660.16	9,479,689.13

	Balances			
	In the United States Treasury	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the United States Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer	Total balances
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	$487,182.73	$2,891.01	$41,459.45	$531,533.19
Teachers' retirement fund deductions	56,976.65		2,163.57	59,140.22
Teachers' retirement fund Government reserves	22,619.33			22,619.33
Water fund	1,244,216.46	14,582.44	125,349.41	1,384,148.31
Washington redemption fund	43,995.06	5,980.59	8,329.69	58,305.34
Permit fund	24,413.02	228.00	9,045.24	33,686.26
Gasoline tax road and street fund	830,967.94	135,999.57	248,988.14	1,215,955.65
Policemen and firemen's relief fund				
Surplus fund	1,072.05			1,072.05
Inmates' funds, workhouse and reformatory	21,293.26			21,293.27
Relief and rehabilitation	13,652.07			13,652.06
Unclaimed condemnation awards	294.00			294.00
Fees and other collections, United States marshal, municipal court	70,368.33			70,368.33
Washington special tax fund Redemption of tax lien certificates Redemption of assessment certificates Militia fund from fines Sanitary fund Industrial Home School fund New site and buildings, Industrial Home School Escheated estates relief fund Payments to tenants, excess rentals, rent commission	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	2,817,050.90	159,681.61	435,335.50	3,412,068.01

[1] To Surplus—Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, approved June 26, 1934; effective July 1, 1935. (48 Stat. 1224.)

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

	Balances			
	In the United States Treasury	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the United States Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer	Total balances
X005 Working fund, Federal Relief aid	$1,028.21			$1,028.21
X007 Working fund, District of Columbia Emergency Relief	4,810.34			4,810.34
T008 Emergency Relief, grants to District of Columbia by Federal Emergency Relief Administration	278,441.33		$136,337.46	414,778.79
T009 Highway funds, District of Columbia, grants by Department of Agriculture	37,270.42		14,439.57	51,709.99
T010 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, sewage disposal	1,499,691.39		130,212.70	1,629,904.09
T011 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Adult Tuberculosis Sanatorium	850,000.00		110,164.32	960,164.32
T012 Public works, District of Columbia, loans by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Children's Hospital	50,000.00		22,917.79	72,917.79
T013 Sewers in Luzon Valley Area, grants by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, District of Columbia	58,500.00		12,339.23	70,839.32
T014 Aid to dependent children, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia	16,113.37		6,243.87	22,357.24
T015 Aid to the blind, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia	4,450.00		4,407.85	8,857.85
T016 Old-age assistance, grants from Social Security Board, District of Columbia	27,250.00		9,125.92	36,375.92
T017 Administrative expenses, District Unemployment Compensation Board	140.37			140.37
T018 Public Health Work, Social Security Act, grants by Public Health Service, District of Columbia	12,391.36		7,170.11	19,561.47
T019 Maternal and child-health service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau, District of Columbia	4,522.80		9,784.17	14,306.97
T020 Child Welfare Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau, District of Columbia	1,666.30			1,666.30
3/7659 National Industrial Recovery, sewer construction, District of Columbia	100,131.19		51,420.96	151,552.15
S610 Reimbursement by District of Columbia for loan by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works				
	2,946,407.08		514,563.95	3,460,971.03

STATEMENT G.—*Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

BALANCE DUE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JULY 1, 1935

By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, July 1, 1935:	
Realty taxes	$3,365,351.66
Tangible personal taxes	2,961,663.90
Intangible personal taxes	1,062,352.57
Franchise taxes	149,569.50
Special reimbursable taxes	14,870.71
Total	7,553,808.34

STATEMENT G.—*Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

DEBITS

To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year 1936:		
Realty taxes		$16,976,975.76
Tangible personal taxes		1,021,801.04
Intangible personal taxes		2,104,767.26
Franchise taxes		1,939,145.05
Special assessments:		
General fund		185,612.72
Water fund		107,925.00
Gas-tax fund		95,006.06
Total		22,431,232.89
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:		
Realty taxes		138,189.78
Tangible personal taxes		17,274.60
Intangible personal taxes		29,400.69
Franchise taxes		23,584.19
Special assessments:		
General fund		355.79
Water fund		.50
Gas-tax fund		45.03
Total		208,850.58
To amount of miscellaneous collections on account of:		
Insurance taxes		475,385.07
Interest, all District of Columbia		564,027.47
Miscellaneous, all District of Columbia		3,883,295.81
Miscellaneous, 60 percent District of Columbia		538.09
Miscellaneous, 50 percent District of Columbia		1,191.39
Interest, 60 percent District of Columbia		145.06
Interest, 50 percent District of Columbia		249.94
Motor-vehicle personal tax		518,476.60
Beverage tax		1,073,404.25
Total		6,516,713.68
To amount of collections account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:		
Gasoline-tax road and street fund, less special assessments control	$2,481,147.58	
Less amount retained for refunds	12,000.00	
		2,469,147.58
Water fund, less special assessments control		1,571,484.96
Washington redemption fund and interest		440,759.82
Permit fund		63,073.15
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		866,681.47
Teachers' retirement-fund deductions		299,365.98
Total		5,710,512.96
To miscellaneous items account of United States share of deposits		7,676.86
To collections account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations		87,799.53
Grand total		42,516,594.84

CREDITS

By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia, per certificates of deposit issued by said treasurer on account of:		
Realty taxes		$18,075,239.57
Tangible personal taxes		1,014,134.48
Intangible personal taxes		2,147,667.13
Franchise taxes		1,889,142.95
General fund special assessments		55,317.88
Total		23,181,502.01
By amount of collections account of miscellaneous items		6,518,834.96
By collections account of various trust and special funds:		
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		5,710,512.96
Special assessments—		
Water fund		54,495.17
Gas tax fund		42,044.19
Total		5,807,052.32
By miscellaneous items account of United States share of deposits		7,676.86
By repayments account of various District of Columbia appropriations		87,799.53

STATEMENT G.—*Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

CREDITS—continued

By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:	
Realty taxes	$95,521.21
Tangible personal taxes	10,029.80
Intangible personal taxes	10,018.00
Franchise taxes	311.69
Special reimbursable taxes	24.33
Special assessments—	
General fund special assessments	58,735.94
Water fund	1,751.24
Gas tax fund	175.16
Total	176,567.37
By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1936, on account of:	
Realty taxes	2,309,756.42
Tangible personal taxes	2,976,575.26
Intangible personal taxes	1,038,835.39
Franchise taxes	222,844.10
Special reimbursable taxes	12,725,10
Special assessments—	
General fund special assessments	71,914.69
Water fund	51,679.09
Gas tax fund	52,831.74
Total	6,737,161.79
Grand total	42,516,594.84

Detail of balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected taxes

Realty taxes:	
1936	$1,712,064.24
1935	79,915.80
1934	73,761.93
1933	78,049.53
1932	55,847.94
1931	55,095.66
1930	64,031.05
1929	19,997.94
1928 collection in excess of levy	19,367.60
1927	24,761.29
1926	56,310.81
1925 collection in excess of levy	1,716.57
1924	2,645.65
1923	7,767.81
1922	12,316.40
1921	7,109.51
1920	4,060.68
1919	3,546.99
1918	2,992.47
1917	3,867.15
1916	2,809.27
1915	2,998.91
1914	1,603.00
1913	2,069.64
1912	1,173.60
1911	1,062.72
1910 collection in excess of levy	1,939 63
1909	644.83
1908	2,083.56
1907	3,275.05
1906	1,150.99
1905	1,027.37
1904	552.04
1903	135.03
1902	593.98
1901	514.10
1900	753.80
1899	670.25
1898	1,206.44
1897	1,555.76
1896	2,544.36
1895	1,276.75
1894	1,485.52
1893	1,145.56
1892	830.00
1891	1,029.26
1890	1,200.28
1889	917.39
1888	1,080.32
1887	1,128.33
Realty taxes—Continued.	
1886	$905.83
1885	1,211.48
1884	1,108.62
1883	1,897.96
1882	2,164.16
1881	3,831.75
1880	10,292.91
1879	8,772.21
1878 collection in excess of levy	65.66
Total	2,309,756.42
Tangible personal taxes:	
1936	113,811.74
1935	84,786.00
1934	70,113.95
1933	100,346.62
1932	119,087.27
1931	154,733.85
1930	240,424.26
1929	192,730.62
1928	222,815.41
1927	235,836.75
1926	173,626.16
1925	140,629.26
1924	137,346.53
1923	215,309.46
1922	186,757.05
1921	137,513.08
1920	77,634.00
1919	49,141.31
1918	31,508.40
1917	24,911.32
1916	18,771.78
1915	20,923.75
1914	27,317.51
1913	35,492.49
1912	22,153.88
1911	17,429.93
1910	15,971.06
1909	15,779.37
1908	17,287.48
1907	25,129.02
1906	19,518.45
1905	12,777.47
1904	11,666.83
1903	7,293.20
Total	2,976,575.26

STATEMENT G.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

CREDITS—continued

Detail of balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected taxes—Continued

Intangible personal taxes:	
1936	$33,984.78
1935	27,713.05
1934	30,115.81
1933	64,853.29
1932	76,900.51
1931	56,627.97
1930	77,751.31
1929	90,493.66
1928	94,696.94
1927	83,143.69
1926	55,690.73
1925	65,580.25
1924	80,185.72
1923	51,506.43
1922	47,084.94
1921	35,776.79
Intangible personal taxes—Continued.	
1920	$30,763.90
1919	22,678.24
1918	13,287.38
Total	1,038,835.39
Franchise taxes:	
1936	49,836.70
1935	45,503.82
1934	55,843.51
1933	70,076.17
1932	1,583.90
Total	222,844.10
Special reimbursable taxes	12,725.10
Special assessments	176,425.52

STATEMENT H.—*Statement of teachers' retirement fund as of June 30, 1936*

GOVERNMENT RESERVES

Balances July 1, 1935:	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	$1,007.86
Teachers' retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia	20,909.52
Treasurer, United States	662.67
Treasurer, United States, trustee	21,000.00
Total balances	43,580.05
Receipts:	
Amount made available by appropriation act	400,000.00
Interest on investments	78,508.85
Total receipts	478,508.85
Grand total of balances and receipts during year	522,088.90
Disbursements:	
Investments made during year	214,000.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	668.09
Premium on bonds purchased	1,130.95
Annuities paid	280,929.87
Total disbursements	496,728.91
Balances June 30, 1936:	
Teachers' retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia	18,619.33
Treasurer, United States	1,417.70
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	1,322.96
Treasurer, United States, trustee	4,000.00
Total balances	25,359.99
Grand total of disbursements and balances	522,088.90

DEDUCTIONS

Balances July 1, 1935:		
Treasury, United States		$30,616.17
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		2,120.24
Treasurer United States, trustee		87,000.00
Total balances		119,736.41
Receipts:		
Deductions from salaries of teachers		301,407.79
Interest on investments		175,567.21
Total receipts during year		476,975.00
Grand total of balances and receipts		596,711.41
Disbursements:		
Refund to teachers	$58,216.24	
Annuities paid	55,240.43	
Total refunds and annuities		113,456.67
Investments made during year		417,060.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		4,258.46
Premium on bonds purchased		765.09
Total disbursements during year		535,540.22

STATEMENT H.—*Statement of teachers' retirement fund as of June 30, 1936*—Con.

DEDUCTIONS—Continued

Balances June 30, 1936:		
Treasury, United States		$39,007.62
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		2,163.57
Treasurer United States, trustee		20,000.00
Total balances		61,171.19
Grand total of disbursements and balances		596,711.41

GOVERNMENT RESERVES AND RETIREMENT FUND DEDUCTIONS

Balances July 1, 1935:		
Deductions account:		
Treasury United States	$30,616.17	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	2,120.24	
Treasurer United States, trustee	87,000.00	
		$119,736.41
Investments as of July 1, 1935		4,139,090.00
Value of deduction fund as of July 1, 1935		4,258,826.41
Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia	$20,909.52	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	1,007.86	
Treasurer United States	662.67	
Treasurer United States, trustee	21,000.00	
		43,580.05
Investments as of July 1, 1935		1,883,340.00
Value of Government reserves as of July 1, 1935		1,926,920.05
Total value of both funds as of July 1, 1935		6,185,746.46
Receipts, deduction account:		
Deductions from salaries		301,407.79
Interest on investments		175,567.21
Receipts during year		476,975.00
Receipts, Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Amount made available by appropriation act		400,000.00
Interest on investments		78,508.85
Receipts during year		478,508.85
Total receipts during year		955,483.85
Grand total of receipts and balances		7,141,230.31
Disbursement, deduction account:		
Refunds to teachers		58,216.24
Annuities paid		55,240.43
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		4,258.46
Premium on bonds purchased		765.09
Total disbursements		118,480.22
Disbursements, Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		668.09
Premium on bonds purchased		1,130.95
Annuities paid		280,929.87
Total disbursements		282,728.91
Disbursement of both funds		401,209.13
Cash balances as of June 30, 1936:		
Deduction account:		
Treasury United States		39,007.62
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		2,163.57
Treasurer United States, trustee		20,000.00
Total balances		61,171.19
Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia		18,619.33
Treasury United States		1,417.70
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		1,322.96
Treasurer United States, trustee		4,000.00
Total balances		25,359.99
Grand total cash balances June 30, 1936		86,531.18

STATEMENT H.—*Statement of teachers' retirement fund as of June 30, 1936*—Con.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES AND RETIREMENT FUND DEDUCTIONS—Continued

Investments:	
Deduction account	$4,556,150.00
Government reserves, District of Columbia	2,097,340.00
Total investments as of June 30, 1936	6,653,490.00
Total value of whole fund as of June 30, 1936	6,740,021.18
Grand total of disbursements, balances and investments	7,141,230.31

INVESTMENTS OF TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Deduction account:		
Treasury bonds, 2⅞ percent		$747,850
Treasury bonds, 3¼ percent		232,000
Treasury bonds, 3⅜ percent		190,000
Treasury bonds, 3¾ percent		87,000
Treasury bonds, 4 percent		122,000
Treasury bonds, 4¼ percent		860,200
Investment in Treasury bonds		2,239,050
Federal Land Bank bonds, 4 percent		55,320
Federal Land Bank bonds, 4¼ percent		1,358,880
Investment in Federal Land Bank bonds		1,414,200
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, 3 percent		247,500
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, 4 percent		294,000
Investment in Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds		541,500
Consolidated Federal Land Bank bonds, 4 percent	$91,400	
Philippine Islands bonds, 4½ percent	182,000	
Puerto Rican bonds, 4½ percent	16,000	
Federal Farm Mortgage bonds, 3¼ percent	72,000	
		361,400
Total investments, deduction account		4,556,150
Government reserves:		
Treasury bonds, 2⅞ percent		230,000
Treasury bonds, 3⅜ percent		377,000
Treasury bonds, 3¾ percent		31,000
Treasury bonds, 4 percent		12,000
Treasury bonds, 4¼ percent		282,000
Investment in Treasury bonds		932,000
Federal Land Bank bonds, 4 percent		215,640
Federal Land Bank bonds, 4¼ percent		529,400
Investment in Federal Land Bank bonds		745,040
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, 3 percent		290,200
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, 4 percent		52,000
Investment in Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds		342,200
Consolidated Federal Land Bank bonds, 4 percent		100
Puerto Rican Coupon bonds, 4½ percent		55,000
Federal Farm Mortgage bonds, 3¼ percent		23,000
Total investments, Government reserves		2,097,340

BOARD OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL CALENDAR

1936—Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 18.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 21.
Thanksgiving vacation, Thursday, November 26, and Friday, November 27.
Christmas vacation, Thursday, December 24, to Thursday, December 31, inclusive.
1937—New Year's Day, Friday, January 1.
Inauguration Day, Wednesday, January 20.
Closing day of school, first semester, Friday, January 29.
Opening day of school, second semester, Monday, February 1.
Washington's Birthday, Monday, February 22.
Easter vacation, Friday, March 26, to Friday, April 2, inclusive.
Memorial Day, Monday, May 31.
Closing day of school for pupils, Wednesday, June 23.
Closing day of school for teachers, Friday, June 25.
Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 17.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 20.

DIRECTORY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1935–36

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, *president*,
Mr. Henry Gilligan, *vice president*.
Mr. Charles B. Degges, *secretary*,
Dr. Frank W. Ballou, *superintendent of schools*.

Name	Expiration of term June 30—	Address
Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle	1937	5500 33rd St. NW.
Mr. Henry Gilligan	1938	McGill Bldg.
Dr. J. Hayden Johnson	1937	1842 Vermont Ave. NW.
Mrs. William C. McNeill	1938	1423 T St. NW.
Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith	1939	3249 Newark St. NW.
Mr. George M. Whitwell	1937	1781 Lanier Pl. NW.
Mr. Henry I. Quinn	1939	Woodward Bldg.
Mr. Robert A. Maurer	1938	2029 Park Rd. NW.
Mr. John H. Wilson	1939	503 D Street NW.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education is composed of nine members, who shall have been for 5 years preceding their appointment bona-fide residents of the District of Columbia, and three of them shall be women, in accordance with the organic act of 1906. They are appointed in rotation for a 3-year term, three each year, by the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It has been the practice to appoint three of the colored race.

Organization of the Board

The Board of Education organizes each year at the first meeting in the month of July.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 3:30 p. m., in the Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and K Streets NW.

I. PERSONNEL

Below are presented tables covering a 5-year period showing the number of officers, clerks, school-attendance officers, teachers and librarians, community-center employees, and custodians employed for each year of the 5-year period.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
OFFICERS					
1. Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1
2. First assistant superintendent	3	3	3	3	3
3. Teachers college president	2	2	2	2	2
4. Assistant superintendent	6	6	5	5	5
5. Chief examiner	1	1	1	1	1
6. Supervising principal, class 12	8	8	8	8	8
7. Head of department, class 11	14	14	13	14	14
8. Assistant principal, class 11	11	11	11	11	11
9. Director of special subject, class 10	17	17	18	18	17
10. Senior high school principal, class 9	8	8	8	8	10
11. Junior high school principal, class 8	15	16	17	17	17
12. Administrative principal, 16 or more rooms, class 7	64	66	63	64	68
13. Vocational school principal, class 7	5	5	5	5	5
14. Americanization school principal, class 7	1	1	1	1	1
15. Teaching principal, 8 to 15 rooms, class 6	29	25	24	23	20
16. Teaching principal, 4 to 7 rooms, class 5	10	10	8	8	7
Total	195	194	188	189	190
CLERKS					
1. Statistician (associate economic analyst), P-3	1	1	1	1	1
2. Secretary to the Board of Education (junior administrative officer), CAF-10	1	1	1	1	1
3. Accountant and auditor, CAF-9	1	1	1	1	1
4. Director of procurement of supplies and equipment, CAF-9					1
5. Senior clerk-stenographer, CAF-5	1	1	1	1	3
6. Senior accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-5	1	1	1	1	2
7. Senior clerk, CAF-5	2	2	2	2	2
8. Clerk-stenographer, CAF-4	4	4	4	4	2
9. Clerk, CAF-4	1	1	1	1	1
10. Accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-4	2	2	2	2	1
11. Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3	6	6	6	6	6
12. Assistant clerk, CAF-3	4	4	4	5	5
13. Senior stenographer, CAF-3	1	1	1	1	1
14. Junior clerk-stenographer, CAF-2	60	61	60	61	63
15. Junior clerk, CAF-2	4	4	4	16	16
16. Telephone operator (junior clerk), CAF-2	1	1	1	1	1
17. Clerk-typist, CAF-2	1	1	1	1	1
18. Junior typist, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Under clerk-typist, CAF-1	5	5	5	5	5
20. Under operator, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 6	1	1	1	1	0
22. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 7	0	0	0	0	1
23. Messenger, custodian 3	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	101	100	114	117
1. Director	1	1	1	1	1
2. Attendance officer	13	15	15	15	15
3. Census enumerator	6	6	5	5	5
Total	20	22	21	21	21

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS					
1. Professor, teachers college, class 12	8	8	8	8	7
2. Assistant professor, class 11	0	0	1	3	5
3. Assistant professor, class 7	0	1	0	0	0
4. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3B	128	138	136	153	145
5. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3A	456	492	488	487	519
6. Teacher, junior high school, class 2D	0	1	1	4	3
7. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	203	262	263	247	250
8. Teacher, junior high school, class 2B	15	15	15	18	17
9. Teacher, junior high school, class 2A	257	279	286	343	388
10. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1B	64	68	67	79	69
11. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1A	1,688	1,587	1,579	1,507	1,521
12. Librarian, class 4A	11	12	12	13	14
13. Research assistant and counselor, class 3B	0	0	0	2	2
14. Research assistant and counselor, class 3A	0	0	0	9	10
15. Research assistant and counselor, class 2C	0	0	0	3	3
16. Research assistant and counselor, class 2A	0	0	0	2	2
17. Research assistant and counselor, class 1A	0	0	0	4	6
Annual substitutes:					
18. Teacher, senior high school, class 3A	8	8	8	8	8
19. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	2	2	2	2	2
20. Teacher, elementary school, class 1A	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,854	2,887	2,880	2,906	2,985

Community Center Department

The Community Center Department is a very vital part of the school system, providing for the ever-increasing demands for community-center activities in school buildings to meet the civic, educational, social, and recreational needs of the citizens of the neighborhoods. This department plans pageants and celebrations in connection with notable civic events. By act of Congress the department is charged with responsibility for the use of school buildings outside of school hours.

Personnel	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Full-time employees:					
Director	1	1	1	1	1
General secretary	2	2	2	2	2
Community secretary	7	7	8	8	8
Clerk	2	2	2	2	2
Mechanic	1	1	1	1	1
Total	13	13	14	14	14
Part-time employees:					
Community secretary	5	3	0	0	0
Assistant secretary	9	6	5	6	6
Supervisor	5	4	1	1	0
Custodian	322	339	193	178	217
Assistant	70	69	125	92	130
Total	411	421	324	277	353
Grand total	424	434	338	291	367

Personnel	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
CUSTODIANS					
1. Superintendent of custodians (administrative assistant), CAF–9	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant gardener, SP–3	5	6	6	6	7
3. Assistant superintendent of custodians (principal mechanic), custodian 8	2	2	2	2	2
4. Engineer (principal mechanic), custodian 8	2	2	2	2	2
5. Engineer (senior mechanic), custodian 7	5	5	5	5	6
6. Engineer; engineer-custodian; electrician (mechanic), custodian 6	59	59	60	61	64
7. Custodian (general foreman of laborers), custodian 6	25	26	26	27	29
8. Assistant custodian; assistant engineer; engineer-custodian (junior mechanic), custodian 5	50	46	46	47	49
9. Storehouse foreman (foreman of laborers), custodian 5	1	1	1	1	1
10. Engineer-custodian; fireman (under mechanic), custodian 4	111	122	122	122	127
11. Custodian (assistant foreman of laborers), custodian 4	4	2	2	2	2
12. Custodian; assistant custodian (senior laborer), custodian 3	43	42	41	39	36
13. Engineer-custodian; fireman (minor mechanic), custodian 3	10	9	10	10	10
14. Night watchman (guard), custodian 3	12	13	13	13	14
15. Matron (junior domestic attendant), custodian 3	30	32	33	33	34
16. Junior laborer, custodian 2	277	299	290	289	311
17. Coal passer (subordinate mechanic), custodian 2	7	7	7	8	0
18. Custodian (junior messenger), custodian 1	1	0	0	0	8
Total	645	674	667	668	703
19. Caretakers	0	6	6	6	7
Grand total	645	680	673	674	710

Teacher turnover [1]

	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
Entering the service:					
Probationary appointments	139	184	94	112	172
Reinstatements	46	50	52	34	34
Total	185	234	146	146	206
Percent entering	6.55	8.25	5.13	5.10	6.99
Leaving the service:					
Leave of absence (not including extensions) for—					
Educational purposes	12	7	6	14	14
Ill health	7	15	6	16	8
Maternity	53	34	37	28	34
Total	72	56	49	58	56
Resignation	53	56	50	48	52
Retirement	24	33	20	29	40
Death	10	3	8	16	19
Suspension	1	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	0	0	0	0	0
Termination, services unsatisfactory	0	6	0	0	0
Out of service (character education program terminated)	0	0	0	0	5
Total	88	98	78	94	116
Total leaving the service	160	154	127	152	172
Temporary appointees leaving service: Resignation	6	0	0	1	1
Total, permanent employees leaving service	154	154	127	151	171
Percent leaving	5.45	5.43	4.47	5.27	5.80
Net difference	1.10	2.82	.66	−.17	1.19

[1] Does not include teaching principals or annual substitutes.

II. ENROLLMENTS

PUPIL ENROLLMENTS

Day Schools

The following represent the maximum number of different public-school pupils enrolled in day schools during the year.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Teachers college:					
White	323	476	492	478	494
Colored	421	518	546	566	607
Total	744	994	1,038	1,044	1,101
Senior high:					
White	11,537	11,838	11,782	12,160	12,604
Colored	3,912	4,069	4,090	4,101	4,286
Total	15,449	15,907	15,872	16,261	16,890
Junior-senior high: White	0	0	0	0	457
Junior high:					
Graded:					
White	9,284	10,530	11,786	12,659	12,815
Colored	4,821	5,172	5,733	6,045	6,191
Total	14,105	15,702	17,519	18,704	19,006
Ungraded:					
White	0	0	0	23	21
Colored	0	0	0	29	26
Total	0	0	0	52	47
Total junior high:					
White	9,284	10,530	11,786	12,682	12,836
Colored	4,821	5,172	5,733	6,074	6,217
Total	14,105	15,702	17,519	18,756	19,053
Vocational:					
White	659	721	926	1,105	1,027
Colored	590	590	786	921	1,007
Total	1,249	1,311	1,712	2,026	2,034
Elementary:					
Kindergarten:					
White	4,657	4,859	4,887	5,130	4,911
Colored	2,008	2,010	2,057	2,144	2,081
Total	6,665	6,869	6,944	7,274	6,992
Grades 1–8:					
White	32,120	30,678	30,559	31,624	31,168
Colored	18,615	18,928	19,238	20,281	20,781
Total	50,735	49,606	49,797	51,905	51,949
Ungraded:					
Americanization: White	672	689	676	746	746
Atypical:					
White	465	512	531	597	620
Colored	103	117	110	125	113
Total	568	629	641	722	733
Crippled:					
White	37	38	37	50	53
Colored	35	32	30	39	38
Total	72	70	67	89	91
Crippled atypical: White	12	12	10	12	0
Delayed speech: White	5	0	0	0	0

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Elementary—Continued.					
Ungraded—Continued.					
Incorrigible:					
White	143	131	130	120	121
Colored	217	202	210	177	159
Total	360	333	340	297	280
Open window:					
White	28	33	0	0	0
Colored	20	17	24	13	0
Total	48	50	24	13	0
Opportunity: Colored	0	1	327	341	359
Tuberculosis:					
White	79	112	113	110	104
Colored	68	70	70	74	71
Total	147	182	183	184	175
Sight conservation:					
White	0	0	0	35	28
Colored	0	0	0	17	20
Total	0	0	0	52	48
Total ungraded:					
White	1,441	1,527	1,497	1,670	1,672
Colored	443	439	771	786	760
Total	1,884	1,966	2,268	2,456	2,432
Total elementary:					
White	38,218	37,064	36,943	38,424	37,751
Colored	21,066	21,377	22,066	23,211	23,622
Total	59,284	58,441	59,009	61,635	61,373
Grand total:					
White	60,021	60,629	61,929	64,849	65,169
Colored	30,810	31,726	33,221	34,873	35,739
Total	90,831	92,355	95,150	99,722	100,908

Americanization Schools

The objectives of the Americanization school are the teaching of the English language to foreigners, the development of American ideals, the preparation for naturalization, and the supplementing of a neglected school education.

Personnel	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Winter:					
Teachers and principal: [1]					
Day	7	7	7	7	7
Night	28	22	16	13	13
Total	35	29	23	20	20
Teaching centers [2]	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day	672	689	676	746	746
Night	969	1,000	887	827	815
Total	1,641	1,689	1,563	1,573	1,561

See footnotes at end of table.

Personnel	Summer of—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Summer:					
Teachers and principal: [1]					
Day	5	5	7	6	3
Night	[3] 9	8	7	7	5
Total	14	13	14	13	8
Teaching centers [2]	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day	169	157	109	156	109
Night	254	273	163	270	205
Total	423	430	272	426	314

[1] Americanization principal serves both day and night, in winter and in summer.
[2] Day and night classes are held in the same building.
[3] Includes assistant to principal, who serves day and night, winter and summer.

Deaf and Blind Pupils

Provision is made by the Board of Education for the maintenance and tuition of deaf, dumb, and blind children in the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D. C., the Maryland School for the Blind, Overlea, Md., and the Royer-Greaves School for the Blind, King of Prussia, Pa.

	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Deaf pupils:					
White	59.00	63	64.0	65.0	69.0
Colored	12.50	11	11.5	11.0	9.5
Total	71.50	74	75.5	76.0	78.5
Blind pupils:					
White	12.25	14	11.5	11.5	12.0
Colored	8.00	8	8.5	8.0	8.8
Total	20.25	22	20.0	19.5	20.8

Note.—Decimals denote pupils who received instruction for a part of the year.

Tubercular Pupils

Classes for tubercular pupils were started during the school year 1916–17. Pupils found by the Health Department of the District of Columbia to be suffering from communicable tuberculosis are segregated by law into special classes. Bus transportation is provided for these children to buildings especially equipped to meet their physical needs.

	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of pupils:					
Divisions 1 to 9	79	112	113	110	104
Divisions 10 to 13	68	70	70	74	71
Total	147	182	183	184	175

Crippled Pupils

Classes for crippled pupils were started during the school year 1929–30. Bus transportation is provided for these pupils to buildings especially equipped to meet their physical needs.

	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of pupils:					
Divisions 1 to 9	49	50	47	62	53
Divisions 10 to 13	35	32	30	39	38
Total	84	82	77	101	91

Sight Conservation

Classes in sight conservation were started February 1, 1934. Pupils are admitted to these classes after examination on the recommendation of the Health Department of the District of Columbia. Rooms are specially lighted and equipped with furniture, books, and other educational materials especially adapted to the needs of these children. Primer-print typewriters are used and all books are printed in clear type. Teachers employed have been specially trained for this work.

	Year ending June 30—		
	1934 [1]	1935	1936
Number of pupils:			
Divisions 1 to 9	29	35	28
Divisions 10 to 13	14	17	20
Total	43	52	48

[1] Second semester.

Vacation Schools and Playgrounds

The summer or vacation schools grew out of the school playgrounds movement which the schools took up during the school year 1905–06. During the periods for play the pupils received some informal instruction. It, however, was not until 1915 that these school playgrounds developed into coaching classes and then summer or vacation schools.

Personnel [1]	Summer of—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Teachers and principals:					
Divisions 1 to 9	141	119	111	106	113
Divisions 10 to 13	116	93	101	103	103
Total	257	212	212	209	216
Teaching centers:					
Divisions 1 to 9	16	15	15	15	15
Divisions 10 to 13	13	12	11	11	11
Total	9	27	26	26	26
Pupils:					
Divisions 1 to 9	5,334	4,163	4,326	4,569	4,690
Divisions 10 to 13	3,825	3,806	4,007	4,166	4,128
Total	9,159	7,969	8,333	8,735	8,818

[1] Excluding Americanization day and night.

Night Schools

Under the act of October 15, 1860, night schools were made a permanent portion of the public-school system. They have been in continuous operation since 1886, constantly growing in number and power, and gradually developing in scope until, in 1932, a reorganization established a standardization of the program to enable students to earn a standard accredited diploma in 5½ years. The night schools are open three nights a week, operating concurrently with day schools from September to June.

Personnel [1]	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Teachers and principal:					
Divisions 1 to 9	134	142	124	139	136
Divisions 10 to 13	113	92	78	[2] 89	88
Total	247	234	202	228	224
Teaching centers:					
Divisions 1 to 9	7	5	5	5	5
Divisions 10 to 13	9	8	8	8	9
Total	16	13	13	13	14
Pupils:					
Divisions 1 to 9	8,159	8,839	9,256	11,967	10,218
Divisions 10 to 13	4,480	4,187	4,088	4,351	4,319
Total	12,639	13,026	13,344	16,318	14,537
Average number of nights open:					
Divisions 1 to 9	85.9	86.3	96.9	94.6	94.8
Divisions 10 to 13	88.7	92.9	88.3	96.9	94.9
Divisions 1 to 13	87.4	90.4	91.6	95.5	94.8

[1] Excluding Americanization.
[2] Includes assistant to director.

Nonresident Pupils

Nonresident pupils may be admitted to and taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia on payment of such tuition rates, fixed by the Board of Education with the approval of the Commissioners, as will cover the expense of the tuition and cost of textbooks and school supplies used by such pupils.

All nonresidents whose parents are employed officially or otherwise in the District of Columbia may be admitted and shall be taught free of charge as well as children of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy and children of other employees of the United States stationed outside of the District of Columbia.

The number and percent of nonresident pupils in day schools for the years ending June 30:

Year	Number of pupils	Percent	Year	Number of pupils	Percent
1932	2,168	2.39	1935	2,246	2.25
1933	2,280	2.47	1936	1,974	1.96
1934	2,122	2.23			

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	Year ending June 30—				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Teachers college:					
Buildings	2	2	2	2	2
Units	2	2	2	2	2
Senior high:					
Buildings	9	8	7	8	9
Units	8	8	8	8	9
Junior-senior high:					
Buildings	0	0	0	0	1
Units	0	0	0	0	1
Junior high:					
Buildings	17	17	19	19	19
Units	15	16	17	17	17
Vocational:					
Buildings	5	5	6	6	6
Units	5	5	5	5	5
Elementary:					
Buildings	138	139	137	138	138
Units	101	103	99	99	101
Elementary and senior high:					
Buildings	0	0	1	0	0
Units	0	0	0	0	0
Total:					
Buildings	171	171	172	173	175
Units	131	134	131	131	135

NOTE.—A unit is one or more buildings under the direction of the same principal.

IV. COSTS

Cost of operation by fiscal years

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Administration (general control):					
Salaries	$186,426.52	$166,126.54	$163,646.51	$189,423.87	$199,795.48
Supplies	5,946.83	5,824.65	5,552.33	6,418.51	6,755.44
Other objects	8,209.74	8,247.33	8,151.09	5,559.03	8,017.46
Total	200,583.09	180,198.52	177,349.93	201,401.41	214,568.38
Percentage	2.01	1.97	2.07	2.05	2.06
Instruction (general supervision):					
Salaries of supervisors	267,160.00	248,582.17	230,994.12	263,908.55	286,243.80
Supervisory clerical service	12,240.00	11,016.00	10,544.40	13,989.80	15,060.80
Other expenses of supervision	3,380.39	3,354.43	3,330.12	3,352.23	2,257.23
Total	282,780.39	262,952.60	244,868.64	281,250.58	303,561.83
Percentage	2.84	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.91
Instruction proper:					
Administration	334,855.68	307,390.37	293,214.28	328,200.01	332,918.32
Clerical service	78,280.00	69,720.00	69,627.38	87,486.44	97,482.13
Teachers' salaries	6,387,031.92	5,859,311.13	5,590,211.79	6,536,965.39	6,921,329.36
Educational supplies	180,627.82	155,620.66	126,618.68	147,148.95	156,707.90
Books	147,095.00	131,723.79	112,078.46	85,869.53	89,119.76
Other expenses	65,662.28	65,387.82	54,621.63	55,816.00	58,151.68
Total	7,193,552.70	6,589,153.77	6,246,372.22	7,241,486.32	7,655,709.15
Percentage	72.21	72.04	72.90	73.85	73.50
Coordinate activities:[1] Compulsory education	35,582.76	33,700.74	30,609.23	35,779.89	39,714.82
Percentage	.36	.37	.36	.37	.38

[1] Medical inspection, dental inspection, and nurse service are furnished by the District of Columbia.

Cost of operation by fiscal years—Continued

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Auxiliary agencies:					
Education of World War orphans				$3,175.00	$3,000.00
Transportation of children (physically defective)	$18,545.00	$19,866.60	$16,934.60	18,287.00	21,349.90
Community centers	41,999.00	41,900.00	30,000.00	39,999.00	50,249.81
Playgrounds	9,668.00	8,474.45	9,320.33	10,228.98	9,903.54
School gardens	2,928.00	2,945.81	1,929.80	2,000.00	2,012.58
Total	73,140.00	73,186.86	58,184.73	73,689.98	86,515.83
Percentage	.74	.80	.68	.75	.83
Operation of school plant:					
Salaries, custodians, and engineers	806,088.14	759,757.92	739,812.41	821,855.75	891,938.86
Supplies, custodians, and engineers	30,038.40	30,139.00	26,122.66	28,795.35	31,751.46
Gas and electricity	107,601.00	110,566.11	121,296.32	130,882.26	135,772.00
Fuel	148,790.00	148,974.31	171,140.60	185,248.32	198,377.00
Other expenses of operation	9,000.00	8,492.90	8,963.90	8,261.50	9,300.00
Total	1,101,517.54	1,057,930.24	1,067,335.89	1,175,043.18	1,267,139.32
Percentage	11.06	11.56	12.46	11.98	12.16
Fixed charges:					
Pensions	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Rent	140.00				
Compensation law	2,876.00	1,247.87	1,596.08	2,474.59	3,903.39
Total	403,016.00	401,247.87	401,596.08	402,474.59	403,903.39
Percentage	4.05	4.38	4.68	4.10	3.88
Maintenance:					
Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	629,914.13	520,914.00	333,000.00	375,000.00	420,950.00
Repair and replacement of educational equipment and furniture	39,812.76	28,061.48	8,791.57	19,601.36	24,822.74
Total	669,726.89	548,975.48	341,791.57	394,601.36	445,772.74
Percentage	6.73	6.01	3.99	4.03	4.28
Grand total	9,959,899.37	9,147,346.08	8,568,108.29	9,805,727.31	10,416,885.46
Total percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The table below shows capital outlay for the past 5 years:

	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
Purchase of land	$482,385.18	$88,980.00	$92,682.00	$23,184.95	$38,361.40
New buildings	3,616,285.12	1,594,279.15	652,152.22	1,210,095.52	900,218.50
Equipment of new buildings	243,962.14	193,401.63	66,583.18	179,246.79	81,944.66
Alterations of old buildings (not repairs)	12,061.86	168,290.76		11,474.75	
Equipment for old buildings	101,477.12	165,916.68	73,566.13	76,585.13	65,524.39
Total	4,456,171.42	2,210,868.22	884,983.53	1,500,587.14	1,086,048.95

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	Term expires
Clarence A. Aspinwall	1938
Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith	1938
Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt	1938
Albert W. Atwood	1940
Theodore W. Noyes	1940
Wendell P. Stafford	1940
Frank W. Ballou	1942
George C. Havenner	1942
Frank J. Coleman	1942

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

THEODORE W. NOYES, *president*
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

The trustees present herewith the report of the Public Library for the fiscal year 1936. Attached to and made a part of their report is the report to them of the librarian, which summarizes in interesting detail the growth and urgent needs of the library, and the notable services the library is rendering to the city of Washington.

The trustees in considering broadly the events of the fiscal year 1936 express their gratification at the completion of the new branch library opened in Georgetown in October 1935, and the assurance of a branch for the Petworth section through appropriation in 1937 and authorization for 1938. The increase in the book fund from $40,000 to $60,000 is most encouraging also. The Board appreciated greatly the action of the trustees of the Peabody library in transferring that library to the new Georgetown branch. Such transfer is in line with the best thought which advocates the consolidation of resources into single units of service.

The trustees face two grave problems: One, the imperative need of substantial increases in staff to meet the quantitative and qualitative growth in demands; and, two, the necessity for enlarged quarters for the central library.

(1) The report of the librarian shows that 126,837 persons, or around one-fourth of the population of the District, are registered users of the library, exclusive of those children served through the very large distribution of library books in classrooms.

The home circulation of books approaches the 3,000,000 mark. More significant even than figures is the serious use of the books as indicated by the demands for technical and vocational material, books and pamphlets on current civic, economic, and political sub-

jects, and in cultural fields. The requests from individuals and groups of citizens' organizations for reading matter on all questions of public or personal importance as recorded in the report of the librarian are impressive. The library is created to meet these demands. It is impossible to turn people away or to refuse the personal assistance the citizens rightfully expect to receive, but the demands have long passed the point where it is possible for the staff to cope with them adequately. Apart from the staff for the new Georgetown branch and one position for the new music division no additional personnel has been added in the fiscal years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. The work increases in the meantime at every point—in the number of borrowers served, in the books loaned for home use, in importance and complexity of questions asked and material sought, in the necessary records, and in administration. Substantial additions to the personnel are, therefore, urgent.

(2) It has been recognized for some time that the present central library is not large enough to take care of the demands made upon it. During the major part of the day the main lobby of the present building is so congested that it is almost impossible to accommodate the throngs who come for books; the reading rooms are overcrowded and inadequate in number. Shelf and stack space for books is entirely outgrown. Built more than 30 years ago for a city of less than 300,000 (population 1900, 278,818), the building is inadequate for the central unit of a growing city of over half a million population.

From the administrative side the present building is most inefficient. Every available spot is now utilized, even including desks on stairways and in halls; quarters for the ever-growing work with schools are overcongested; the Acquisitions, Catalog, and Binding Divisions occupy 17,000 square feet in temporary quarters a mile away in a District building which will within a few years be required for the municipal center or will be sold. The placement of these departments a mile from the central library separates material and records which should be centralized and greatly increases the transportation of books. There is no adequate provision for the building force or for building supplies.

During the past year the situation has become acute, and the trustees have given much serious thought to the problem, seeking to find the way to adequate space and administrative efficiency at the least cost to District taxpayers. Solution of the problem has not yet been achieved, but the trustees hope in the near future to arrive at one and to submit their recommendations to the Commissioners. When the time for final action by the appropriating bodies arrives the trustees urgently appeal for the intelligent, hearty, and sympathetic cooperation of the District of Columbia Commissioners, the Budget Bureau, and Congress in securing to the people of the District of Columbia a central library either by skillful enlargement of the present structure or by erection of a new building, which at a minimum of cost will be adequate in space and efficient in operation, appropriate to the demands of a city of the size and importance of Washington.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

The Board of Library Trustees:

I have the honor to submit my report on the work of the Free Public Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Appended to this report is a selection from the statistical record of the year's work, arranged according to the form prescribed by the American Library Association. The latest table of comparative statistics of public libraries in cities above 200,000 population will be found in the American Library Association Bulletin for April 1936, pages 258–262, which gives figures for this and other libraries for 1935.

The Progress of the Year

Among the noteworthy events of the past year that mark library progress are the following:

1. *Readers served.*—The readers registered as library users numbered 126,837, a gain of 3,438 over the previous year and an increase of 72.6 percent above the figure of 1930—73,467. These registration figures do not include a large percentage (possibly 10,000 to 15,000) of the 43,000 elementary and junior-high-school pupils, who secure Public Library books from the collections sent to the schools, many of whom live too far from any library agency to be regularly registered as library card holders.

2. *Book and picture circulation.*—The home circulation of books was 2,857,849 volumes, a gain of 134,226 volumes for the year and an increase of 70 percent over the figures of 1930, when the circulation was 1,680,022 volumes. As 167,114 mounted pictures were circulated also, a total of 3,024,963 pieces was lent by the library. The percentage of fiction in the whole circulation showed a further drop from 47.6 to 47.1.

3. *Book stock.*—The book collection was increased to 518,941 volumes. Gross additions numbered 69,539 volumes; but the net increase, after deducting books wornout and withdrawn, numbering 23,792 volumes, was 45,747 volumes. A large part of the net gain consisted of the original stock of the Georgetown branch library, including more than 5,000 volumes acquired by transfer of the Peabody Library collection to the Georgetown branch.

4. *Georgetown branch.*—This new branch was opened with appropriate public exercises on October 4, 1935, in a large, beautiful, well-located and well-planned building. The community is very enthusiastic over the establishment of this important educational agency and the first partial year's record of use shows how much the branch library was needed.

5. *Petworth branch.*—The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1937 carries $75,000 for beginning this branch library building, together with an authorization for a second $75,000 in the 1938 appropriation. The municipal architect has scheduled this building for completion by December 15, 1937. The site is at the intersection of Iowa Avenue and Upshur Street, and is a part of the campus now occupied by Roosevelt Senior and Macfarland Junior High Schools. The Petworth community has by petition and otherwise long been

working for this branch library, much needed to serve a populous neighborhood, having many public and parochial schools.

6. *Book fund increase.*—Efforts before appropriation committees of Congress were successful in increasing the library's appropriation for books to $60,000. Formerly for the three years 1931, 1932, and 1933 the library's regular book appropriation had been $54,500, but for the past 3 years, during which two large branches (Northeastern and Georgetown) were built and every library agency showed largely increased demands for books, this regular book appropriation (exclusive of funds especially earmarked for new branch stocks) had been reduced to $40,000. This much needed increase for the coming year is very gratifying. With steadily mounting circulation, the book fund needs still further enlargement.

7. *Congressional Record.*—It is noted with satisfaction that the amendments to the Federal printing law (Public 724, 74th Cong.) providing for the distribution of Government publications contains language under which the library may claim for each of its public agencies copies of the Congressional Record, current and bound. This will obviate the necessity of attempting at each session of Congress to beg copies from Senators or Members, or placing paid subscriptions therefor.

The Handicaps of the Year

In contrast to the events that mark advances there should be mentioned some negative factors that slow up library progress:

1. *Book shortage.*—Most library agencies showed small decreases in circulation instead of the increases that have been usual in earlier years. This is directly attributable to the reduced book fund of the past 3 years, compelling the postponement of the purchase of desirable books and preventing duplication to meet legitimate demands. Fortunately, this situation is corrected for the coming year.

2. *Staff shortage.*—In the face of the huge increases in readers served, books circulated, and attendant increase in administrative and detail processes, there have been but infinitesimal increases in staff since 1930, except for the staffs of the new Northeastern and Georgetown branches, although the establishment and maintenance of these new agencies have also heavily increased the administrative load. The library cannot go on adding more new agencies without relief in the form of substantial additions to its central administrative and technical staff. This is the present outstanding need.

3. *Shortened hours.*—It is disgraceful that the library is compelled to go on year after year, closing its central library every Friday afternoon and its major branches every Saturday afternoon. At least two of the minor branches (Chevy Chase and Woodridge) by their records of nearly 100,000 volumes each of circulation every year, should have their hours extended from 32 weekly to 72 weekly. Correction of these shortcomings awaits increases of staff to sufficient personnel to cover lengthened hours and the 26-day vacation period.

4. *Central building overcrowding.*—This becomes worse every year as the public service and the central book collection grows. Since January 1931 the library's book ordering, cataloging, and book bindery staff have been housed a mile from the central library and now occupy 17,000 square feet, an entire floor, in the former Ford

Motor Building. This separation is a serious handicap to good administration. The central library building has become congested beyond belief. The efficiency of the service has already seriously suffered and will grow progressively worse. Relief is imperative.

Advisory Service: Social Sciences

Reader interest during the year closely followed the trend of political events and world affairs, emphasizing all phases of the New Deal, the limitation of the power of the Supreme Court, constitutional interpretation and amendment, taxation, and the demarcation of legislative and executive powers in government. In the face of this demand it is to be regretted that the lack of space and staff make impossible the opening of a special division of history and political science under a trained readers' adviser.

The heightened interest in labor problems, however, has fortunately been met by the removal of the sociology division to larger quarters, which permits the placing of the collections on labor, unemployment, housing, trade unions, etc., on open shelves under the direct supervision of the adviser in sociology. Under a former social welfare worker this division has made a particularly creditable record this year. At the request of Mr. Gerlach, supervisor of Social Service, Bureau of Prisons, an annotated bibliography of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles of recent date on juvenile delinquency was prepared for distribution to various United States penal institutions. A similar bibliography on penal institutions is in preparation. The division has worked with the Federation of Social Workers, the Board of Public Welfare, the Social Hygiene Society, the Council of Social Agencies, and with divisions, bureaus, and individuals from these and other agencies. Much assistance has been given to teachers. Material was supplied to aid in the character education experiment, in a course on remedial reading, and on juvenile delinquency. Assistance was given to both the National and the District Congress of Parents and Teachers through book lists, book collections, selected material, reading outlines, and program suggestion. A revision of the Index on Child Training and Parent Education, compiled by the former chief of the division, was begun and carried well toward completion.

Book service to the George Washington University hospital was continued for the fourth year, with a circulation of 5,263 volumes. A bibliography on Health and Physical Education was prepared for the public schools at the request of the president of the Board of Education.

Through the extension division books were sent to the District jail and the reformatory at Lorton, Va. At the jail the warden assigned a librarian who, under the instruction of the extension division, has been so successful in arousing reading interest among the prisoners that in 6 months the circulation increased 365 percent to a total of 11,422. The larger library at Lorton reported a circulation of 29,585.

Advisory Service: The Fine Arts

Art exhibitions in the main library and the branches are a contribution to the culture of the community. During the year 10 were

held at the main library, supplemented by 2 interesting exhibitions in the floor cases.

The art division cooperated with the Corcoran School of Art in furnishing approximately 3,000 prints in color for a series of lectures on the development of art. Advisory work with teachers, students, artists, and other individuals demanded constant study of trends and changes, careful book selection, and discriminating choice of prints and illustrations to keep the collection flexible and abreast of the times. Ten exhibitions were assembled and lent to teachers through the office of the Art Supervisor of the District. This material, which circulated 1,908 times to classes composed of 60 to 110 pupils, proved invaluable.

The music division held 15 music appreciation evenings with an attendance of 780 or an average of 52 persons at each meeting. A similar series for children was begun, but so many children came to the first talk that it was impossible to accommodate them and subsequent talks had to be given up. The lack of an auditorium in the central building is a severe handicap in extending this service which would be of inestimable potential benefit to the children of Washington.

The division prepared 19 reading lists in music for individuals, 5 for schools, and 3 to accompany the Musical Evening programs; in addition 20 lists for the programs of the National Symphony Orchestra were made up by the editorial division. The readers' adviser in music gave eight talks to parent-teacher and club groups in addition to nine at library meetings. The total circulation was 29,575, an increase of 75 percent over last year. Including both cataloged and uncataloged music there are now 16,000 titles in the music collection.

The readers' advisers compiled 24 lists for motion picture theaters to encourage reading about film subjects of cultural content. Annotated book notes were also prepared for the monthly list of selected books, featuring the best books currently added to the library's collection.

Among the miscellaneous lists compiled in the advisory divisions during the year were: Ten Best Biographies of the Last Ten Years; Introductory Books on Present Day Conditions in Europe; Chinese Philosophy and Religion; 100 Worthwhile Novels, 1930–1934; Foreign-Born Jews in America; a list of sociological novels including current economic and labor problems, for the National Catholic Welfare Council; History to Read Aloud; and many others.

Reference Service

The crowded condition of the central library made necessary the removal of a portion of the reference collection stored in the fifth stack to make room for the expanding work of the schools division. As some of this material had to be removed to the annex, making long waits necessary before it is available for public use, the move is particularly regrettable.

Lists for the topics in the Washington Post scholarship competition were made cooperatively by the reference and advisory service which compiled 27 lists on a wide variety of subjects. A group of 20 lists was also made for the Town Hall lectures, and a list on

Consumer's Cooperation was compiled at the request of the Director of the Research Department, Public Assistance Division. The Informal Education in Washington Bulletin was continued for the seventh season with eight numbers, including a summer issue covering 3 months.

The reference collections now number 30,561 volumes, of which 9,185 are in the central library; 662 periodicals, and 12 newspapers (for stack files and clipping) are currently received. The central reference room recorded 8,938 questions, including 1,968 received by telephone.

Reference questions in the technology division were about evenly divided between technology, business, and economics, with increasing interest in governmental problems, cooperative movements in marketing, corporations, earnings, and investments, and accounting.

More than 30 Government agencies, 14 independent organizations, and a number of District of Columbia departments make constant use of the division's services. A list on How to Get and Keep a Job, mimeographed in 1935 was so greatly in demand that a new edition was made to fill requests from the Junior Counseling Service of the District of Columbia Employment Center and the McKinley Technical High School. A brief list on Helping the Consumer was made to meet the demand expected when the Americanization School gave its course on consumer economics; when this course was given up the list was published in a local paper.

A revision of the collection of trade catalogs was made to bring the files up to date. This unique collection is much used, particularly for material on which book information is not extensive.

The total circulation was 53,818, of which 7,506 were magazines; reference questions numbered 3,372, a gain of 23.15 percent.

The Washingtoniana division was moved into the space formerly occupied by the sociology division, which gives greater shelf space and allows more room for growth. Some of the increase in the number of visitors and questions may be attributed to the extensive use of the division by Works Progress Administration workers on the local guidebook project. A cooperative list of surveys on Washington has been begun with the Director of Research of the Council of Social Agencies.

Some 1,700 pages of scrapbook material have been prepared during the year with Works Progress Administration assistance. Among the subjects covered is the flood of 1936, for which excellent photographs were obtained from the Office of the Army Air Corps and the Evening Star. Additional gifts to the division include a manuscript copy of "Founding of Washington City" from Mr. Arthur Robb, photostats of maps used by the Boundary Commission from Mr. H. C. Gauss, and "Original Patentees of Land at Washington Prior to 1700" from Mrs. Bessie W. Gahn.

Children's Service

In the 7 years since 1928–29 the increase in the circulation of books for children's reading has been 63 percent. The three new agencies, Georgetown, Northeastern, and Woodridge branches, account for 27 percent, while the agencies already established gained 36 percent. With the exception of the staffs of the new children's rooms the only

staff increase has been the adviser to adults in 1930. In the schools division a circulation gain of 80 percent since 1926–27, and proportional increase in advisory work and records has been carried without a single increase in personnel. A comparative summary shows that the circulation from the schools division has increased since 1926–27 from 340,163 to 612,350, or 80 percent; the number of school buildings to which collections were delivered from 157 to 190, or 21 percent; the number of classrooms receiving collections from 679 to 1,131, or 66 percent; the number of collections sent from 2,027 to 3,306, or 63 percent; and the number of volumes sent from 75,313 to 123,559, or 64 percent. The total children's circulation from all agencies was 1,326,011.

Teachers brought 137 classes, with 4,469 pupils, to visit the children's rooms; 116 story hours and club meetings were held with an attendance of 2,292. Staff members gave 4 talks outside the library, with 543 attending; and 19 talks inside the library attended by 281. Exhibitions to the number of 21 were arranged in the library, and 63 collections of books were sent out for exhibition. The department compiled 8 bibliographies, and made 30 book lists on request.

As in previous years, assistance was given to the National Training School for Boys in the selection of new titles for their library. The director of children's work and the adviser to adults in children's literature also visited the National Training School for Girls and conferred with the new Director of the school on the improvement of the library. A collection of 450 carefully selected books was sent to the school for immediate use.

Among the many teachers and educationalists with whom the supervisor of the schools division held conferences were teachers from four atypical schools; representatives of the United States Office of Education; the principal of Kendall Green School for Deaf Children; workers on the character education program; representatives of the Department of Education of Ontario and of the Department of Education of New Zealand; and many others. A list of books on social service was made for the Civilian Conservation Corps at the request of the Office of Education.

Major Branch Libraries

The major branches contributed 1,119,447 volumes to the total circulation, distributed as follows: Georgetown, 192,678 (in 9 months); Mount Pleasant, 372,346; Northeastern, 233,600; Southeastern, 194,763; and Takoma Park, 126,060.

The Georgetown branch has three collections unique in branch library practice: A local history collection in the Peabody Room, an outgrowth of the absorption of the Peabody Library by the Public Library; a students' recreational reading collection in the adult department administered by an adviser trained in work with adolescents; and a study collection for older boys and girls administered by the children's room.

The readers' adviser at the Georgetown branch gave 15 talks to various groups and organizations. Some 50 school classes, with a total of 1,662 pupils, visited the children's room, and Saturday morning story hour was begun in May. Six art exhibitions were held. Among the many donors of gifts to the branch were: Mrs. Robert W.

Bliss, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mr. Luther Cornwall, Miss Katherine Dougal, Dr. Henry R. Evans, Miss Cordelia Jackson, Miss M. J. Rathburn, and Mrs. William W. Roach.

The Mount Pleasant branch is characterized by its librarian as a "high-pressure circulating machine, a very busy reference library and dispenser of information, and an active community center." Placing the janitorial force on a regular two-man 8-hour shift has improved the quality of work done, and opened out necessary staff offices in the former janitor's quarters.

In this branch pamphlets on current problems and pertinent subjects are popular supplements to the book collection. In 6 months 2,910 items were circulated, 733 of which were in the field of politics and government. Meetings of 17 organizations, 90 in all, were held in the branch, and 10 exhibitions of paintings, drawings, photographs, and posters were arranged.

The Northeastern branch shows a steady increase in the use of the library by adults, and a corresponding increase in the circulation of nonfiction due, in part, to greater appreciation of the advisory and reference services. There is need for more technological books and for works on photography, civil service, short-story writing, and salesmanship. An average of 21 books was taken out by each adult, and 18 by each juvenile registered borrower.

The use of periodicals has increased noticeably, current and back numbers circulating 10,136. As the total subscription cost was slightly under $200, the branch is providing a great amount of reading matter at a very slight cost. The lecture room was used 57 times by 10 groups, and 4 exhibitions of paintings were shown. The branch librarian spoke before a neighborhood Parent-Teacher Association and arranged a series of public book reviews in the library. The children's room was visited by 14 classes with 624 children; 709 heard stories told to 20 groups during April and May.

The Southeastern branch records an increase in reference work with adults. The children's department held 44 story hours with an average attendance of 16 at each assembly. It is doubtful whether the art exhibitions held in the branches are appreciated anywhere more than at Southeastern, where three groups of paintings brightened the dingy walls during the winter.

Takoma Park's community library circulated an average of 16 books per adult borrower and also reports an increase in reference questions. The library was used as a place of meeting 65 times by various organizations with an attendance of 1,534. Visitors to the six flower shows held by the Horticulture Club totaled 3,331. Public-school classes brought 525 children to visit the library and 491 came to the story hours.

Minor Branch Libraries

The contribution to the total circulation from the minor branches was 297,899, divided as follows: Chevy Chase, 93,245; Woodridge, 85,102; Tenley, 52,230; Eastern High, 47,389; and Conduit Road, 19,933.

The Chevy Chase subbranch is doing capacity work which argues strongly for a larger branch on a full-time schedule. Only the fact that National Youth Administration student assistance was available enabled the staff to carry on. Small gifts of books and periodicals received during the year added considerably to the collection, while a

gift of money from the Women's Club of Chevy Chase, Md., enabled the branch to add some much-needed reference books.

The Woodridge subbranch is badly in need of new books. The collection is small and needs constant new material to hold the public's interest. The Woodridge Garden Club gave the branch subscriptions to two horticultural magazines and $16 for garden books. During the year 22 meetings with an attendance of 740 were held in the library.

The circulation at the Tenley subbranch lost to Georgetown, although the number of registered borrowers increased slightly. The arrangement of the furniture was changed, and some much-needed new shelving added along the hallway, but the small rooms remain cramped and are crowded at busy periods.

As the Eastern High subbranch was closed for 2 months during the summer of 1935, the circulation shows a loss as compared with the year before. Many protests against the long summer closing have been registered by the public. Because of the two shifts at the school, library hours have been adjusted to give service to both sections. A story hour has been inaugurated by the children's librarian.

The Conduit Road subbranch also lost circulation to Georgetown. The building is badly in need of extensive repairs, which are expensive to undertake and difficult to maintain on a building as old and frail as this abandoned schoolhouse. Tentative plans for a new building have been drawn, but Works Progress Administration funds have not been forthcoming.

Administration

Through the acquisitions department 59,562 volumes were purchased at an average cost of $1.11 per volume for the entire library system. In procuring the book stock for the new Georgetown branch approximately $16,000 was expended for adult and $13,000 for children's books. The congressional appropriation for all books was $70,000, of which 44 percent was allotted to the children's department.

A number of valuable gifts were received. Among them were 353 review copies of current books presented, as in former years, by the Evening Star, and a number of gifts of music were made to the music division.

The bindery reports 6,627 volumes bound; 16,105 pieces of repair work; 6,048 pieces of time repair; 6,124 current magazines reinforced; 206 magazines and 51 newspapers bound; and 3,149 books cut. A total of 16,795 volumes was bound by contract.

The catalog department reports 6,435 new titles cataloged; 63,416 duplicates added; and 130,125 cards prepared and filed.

Library Personnel

Failure to secure in the appropriation act a position for an additional highly trained and experienced assistant in the administration department is crippling to the library which for years has been carrying additional branches and increasing record work with no increase in its administrative force. Unemployment has enormously increased the number of applicants for library positions who demand interviews, and the presence of relief workers of various types, Emergency Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, and

National Youth Administration has added a small staff in itself for which records, etc., must be kept, and personnel problems adjusted.

During the year, 549 applicants for positions were interviewed in the assistant librarian's office. This does not include applicants for page and custodial positions.

As in former years, the library accepted students from library schools for practice work. George Washington University sent nine students who worked on short hourly assignments from November through May. Simmons Library School sent five students for 2 weeks; and Drexel Library School, four students for 2 weeks.

On June 15, 1936, the staff consisted of 250 members, of whom 24 were on half time and 2 were hourly. During the year there were 49 resignations, including 2 retirements, of which 13 were from the library staff, 3 from the clerical staff, 3 janitors and messengers, and 30 pages.

Relief Workers

From July 1, 1935, to November 14, 1935, the library had 47 relief workers in various departments for irregular periods of time on Emergency Works Administration assignments.

Works Progress Administration relief started January 14, 1936. The project as approved for the library reads: "Continuation of rehabilitation of music collection and picture files begun under C. W. A.; compiling and typing of bibliographies for the central library and branches; copying subject catalog for sociology division; clipping material and compiling scrapbooks in the Washingtoniana division; recondition of Juvenile Loan division." A total of 28 workers has been assigned to the library; the average number working has been 22. This small turnover has greatly facilitated the handling of the workers and has increased their efficiency.

Federal student aid was continued during 1935–36 under the National Youth Administration. The library received a total of 28 (2 withdrawing early in the year) from Georgetown and American Universities. The students were more regular in attendance and worked with a sense of responsibility absent in the preceding year.

LIBRARY STATISTICS—AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORM

City or town: Washington, D. C.
Name of library: Public Library of the District of Columbia.
Date of founding 1896.
Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.
Name of the librarian: George F. Bowerman. Date appointed: 1904.
Population served: 486,869 (census estimate of July 1, 1930).
Term of use: Free for lending and reference.
Number of staff: 250 (24 are half time, 2 hour persons); library service, 157 (10 are half time); messenger and pages, 59 (12 are half time, 2 hour persons), janitor service, 28 (2 are half time): bookbinders, 6.
Total number of agencies, 307, consisting of: Central library, 1; branches, 5 (in their own buildings); subbranches, 5 (2 in their own buildings, 1 in a school building, and 2 in rented quarters); colleges, 4; schools, 218 (3,306 collections sent to 1,131 classrooms in 190 schools); stations, 7; summer camps, 13; miscellaneous, 50.
Number of days open during the year (central library); 307 (closed Saturday 4 p. m., July 6 through Sept. 14; Friday 1 p. m., July 1 through June 30; Sundays, July through Sept. 8, 1935 and June 1936; open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m., Sept. 15, 1935 through May 1936; closed all holidays).

Hours open each week (central library): For lending, 64. For reading and study, 68 (open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m., Sept. 15, through May.)

Hours of service per week required of staff: 39 of library staff; 44 of building force.

BOOK STOCK

Number of volumes at beginning of year	473,194
Number of volumes added during year	69,539
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year	23,792
Total number at end of year	518,941
Total number of reference volumes (included above)	30,561
Total number of children's books (included above)	191,023
Number of volumes per capita	1.07
Number of volumes per registered borrower	4.09
Miscellaneous stock:	
Number of pamphlets	[1]
Number of photographs, pictures, and prints	82,926
Number of newspapers currently received: 12 titles—copies	24
Number of periodicals (exclusive of newspapers) currently received: 662 titles	1,618

[1] Not recorded.

USE

Number of volumes of adult nonfiction lent for home use (25.4 percent of total)	725,039
Number of volumes of adult fiction lent for home use (28.2 percent of total)	806,799
Number of books for children lent for home use (46.4 percent of total)	1,326,011
Total number of volumes lent for home use	2,857,849
Circulation of volumes lent through school deposit collections (included above)	709,353
Circulation per capita	5.87
Circulation per registered borrower	22.5
Circulation per library employee	14,078
Turn-over of book stock	5.51
Period of loan for majority of books—weeks	2
Additional circulation:	
Pictures, photographs, and prints	167,114
Clippings	[1]
Number of persons using library for reading and study	[2]

[1] Not recorded.
[2] Large but not recorded.

REGISTRATION

Number of borrowers registered during the year (adult, 32,567; juvenile, 14,657)	47,224
Total number of registered borrowers (adult, 87,183; juvenile, 39,654)	126,837
Registration period—years	3
Percent of population registered as borrowers	26.1

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS TURNED OVER TO COLLECTOR OF TAXES JULY 1, 1935, TO JUNE 30, 1936

Receipts:	
Congressional appropriations	$474,607.22
Invested funds	140.00
Gifts	1,970.91
Unexpended balance of donation fund from previous year	3,403.38
Other sources	145.91
Total	480,267.42
Payments for maintenance:	
Library operating expenses:	
Librarians' salaries	304,526.05
Books	66,562.38
Periodicals	3,804.63
Binding (including wages)	20,967.32
Supplies, stationery, printing, etc	6,101.55
Furniture, equipment, etc	2,826.81
Telephone, postage, freight, express, etc	2,123.46
Total	406,912.20
Building-maintenance expenses:	
Janitors and mechanics—wages	40,118.00
Cleaning supplies and equipment	2,364.17
Building repairs and minor alterations	8,811.72
Rent	4,320.00
Heat and light	11,450.42
Other items	2,579.11
Total	69,643.42
Total, maintenance expenses	476,555.62
Unexpended balances	973.35
Balance, donation fund, June 30, 1936	2,738.45
Total	480,267.42

FINANCE

Fines	$22,449.70
Reserves	690.81
Lost cards	335.78
Nonresident	93.00
Grand total	23,569.29
Main library:	
Adult	9,173.39
Juvenile	815.77
Georgetown branch:	
Adult	1,671.49
Juvenile	367.42
Mount Pleasant branch:	
Adult	2,945.70
Juvenile	844.00
Northeastern branch:	
Adult	1,432.54
Juvenile	471.33
Southeastern branch	1,460.47
Takoma Park branch	1,228.06
Chevy Chase subbranch	1,244.80
Conduit Road subbranch	172.18
Eastern High subbranch	282.47
Tenley subbranch	620.29
Woodridge subbranch	836.70
Stations	2.68
Grand total	23,569.29

CORPORATION COUNSEL

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Corporation Counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. During that period E. Barrett Prettyman was Corporation Counsel until March 31, 1936, after which date Vernon E. West, Principal Assistant Corporation Counsel, was Acting Corporation Counsel until my administration of the office began on August 5, 1936.

Supreme Court of the United States

During the fiscal year two petitions were filed in the Supreme Court of the United States requesting that writs of certiorari be issued; in each of these cases this office filed a brief in opposition to the issuance of said writs and these two cases are now pending.

United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rendered decisions in 12 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party; 7 such decisions were favorable and 5 cases were adverse to the District of Columbia; 7 cases are now pending.

District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year, 44 actions at law were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant, and 267 in which it was named as party plaintiff, making a total of 311 cases, 264 of which latter cases were mandamus proceedings instituted on behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to compel the filing of personal tax returns and resulted in the filing of returns in almost 100 percent of these cases, approximating $11,000 for taxes.

In this court, 19 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party defendant were disposed of during the fiscal year; 7 such cases being tried resulted in judgments in favor of the District of Columbia, in 1 of which an appeal was noted; 2 cases resulted adversely to the District of Columbia; 3 cases were dismissed before trial; the District of Columbia consented to judgments in 3 cases; 2 cases were settled and dismissed; 2 cases were settled by codefendants without cost to the District.

Twenty-one equity suits were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, in all of which cases the District of Columbia was named as a party

defendant. Fourteen cases were disposed of during the fiscal year, 8 in favor of the District of Columbia and 1 adverse to the District of Columbia; 4 cases were dismissed on motion of defendant and 1 case was discontinued.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, 12 proceedings in condemnation. During the fiscal year 11 additional condemnation cases were filed. During the fiscal year 7 verdicts in condemnation cases were finally ratified and confirmed in whole; 1 verdict was finally ratified and confirmed in part; 2 cases are pending in the Court of Appeals and 14 cases are now pending.

One of the most important duties of the legal department is to represent the Government in the exercise of one of its greatest rights, that is, the right to acquire private property through eminent-domain proceedings. The condemnation department is responsible for the acquisition of all land needed for school, fire, playground, and park sites which cannot be acquired through purchase, as well as the condemnation of land for streets and alleys, which latter are never purchased. In the street and alley cases there is the added responsibility of seeing that there is proper testimony presented to the juries on the question of benefits. These cases are long, tedious, and highly technical, and it is not unusual to have 10 or more attorneys at the trial table where the case involves numerous properties. Trials will sometimes last from 6 weeks to 2 months, covering thousands of pages of testimony.

One of the most important cases tried during the fiscal year was District Court no. 2352, involving the condemnation of the grade crossing at Michigan Avenue. This case took 6 weeks to try and the total amount of damages asked by the property owners, through their witnesses, was over $200,000. The jury awarded damages of $61,176.21. Many interesting questions were raised in this case, and there is now pending in the Court of Appeals two separate cases growing out of this proceeding.

In addition to the above cases, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year, there were two administration cases in which there was possibility of escheat to the District of Columbia under section 388 of the code; four bankruptcy proceedings, one dissolution proceeding, and two habeas-corpus cases, both of which latter cases were successfully defended by this office.

Lunacy proceedings to the number of 728 were filed by this office in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year. Of this number, 616 respondents were found to be of unsound mind and committeed to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 16 respondents were adjudged not insane and discharged; the petitions in 63 cases were dismissed on motion, it appearing that the respondents had either recovered their reason or had been released in the custody of their relatives or friends, without danger to the public. Seven respondents died before trial; 22 respondents were admitted to the hospital on duplicate permits; and 4 cases are pending.

It will be noted that a total of 632 cases were actually tried before the jury and that 616 were found to be of unsound mind and actually committed, only 16 respondents being released.

Another phase of this work which has received diligent attention, but which has not as yet attained the degree of perfection that is desired, is the aspect of obtaining reimbursement from the estates of those lunatics who have funds sufficient to meet this obligation. It should be the endeavor to systematize an investigation into these assets and send bills for their care and maintenance at regular intervals, either by the month or quarterly, as there is a continual response by committees and relatives of the patient that bills have never been submitted to them at the time of hearings after petitions have been filed. In a recent case this office was successful in collecting the sum of approximately $10,554, and it was insisted by counsel for the committee that they had never received a bill and, therefore, the District should not be paid because of its failure to collect within the prescribed statute of limitations.

Municipal Court of the District of Columbia

In the municipal court of the District of Columbia 35 replevin proceedings were filed against officials of the Metropolitan Police Department and the defendants represented by this office. In all of these cases satisfactory proof of ownership of the property involved was established by the plaintiffs and the property was restored to them. Fifteen other proceedings were instituted against the District of Columbia in the municipal court during the fiscal year. Eight proceedings in which the District of Columbia was a party plaintiff were filed, two for the collection of water rent and six for the collection of vault rent. In the general calendar two cases were dismissed prior to trial; four cases were tried and judgments rendered in favor of the District; two cases were decided adversely to the District and one case was settled.

Police Court of the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year informations to the number of 54,292 were filed in the District branches of the police court, and during that period fines and forfeitures aggregating $218,249.91 were collected. This amount is exclusive of $210,408 collected at station houses on minor traffic charges and forwarded to the police court under the election-to-forfeit system established on the recommendation of this office, making a grand total of $428,657.91. The decrease in the number of informations filed in this court over the last fiscal year numbered 133. Of the total 54,292 informations filed, 31,295 were for violations of traffic regulations and 22,997 for miscellaneous violations of police regulations and acts of Congress in the nature of police regulations, including 2?1 informations filed for violations of the alcoholic-beverage-control law.

The increase in traffic-court informations filed over the last fiscal year numbered 4,633.

The amount of fines in traffic offenses at police court for the fiscal year of 1935–36 was $176,222.23 as compared with $120,075.88 for the fiscal year of 1934–35, or an increase of $56,146.35.

Fines and forfeitures collected in this court for the fiscal year 1935–36 as compared with 1934–35 are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1934–35	Fiscal year 1935–36	Increase	Decrease
Traffic cases	$120,075.88	$176,222.23	$56,146.35	
Miscellaneous	69,998.38	42,027.68		$27,970.70
Total	190,074.26	218,249.91		
Station houses	175,779.00	210,408.00	34,629.00	
Summary	365,853.26	428,657.91	90,775.35	27,970.70

The net increase in fines and collaterals as compared with the last fiscal year was $62,804.65.

A detailed statement by offenses, of number of cases filed in police and traffic court for the fiscal years 1934–35 and 1935–36 is given for your information.

Police court cases

	Fiscal year 1934–35	Fiscal year 1935–36	Increase	Decrease
Intoxication	18,458	15,057		3,401
Drinking in public	99	145	46	
Disorderly conduct	4,583	3,888		695
Enticing prostitution	790	164		626
Indecent exposure	241	164		77
Nuisance	139	78		61
Smoke law	19	12		7
Female 8-hour law	39	36		3
Health ordinances	231	272	41	
Police regulations	2,332	2,392	60	
Weights and measures	42	102	60	
Throwing missiles	13	5		8
Vagrancy	463	391		72
A. B. C. violations	314	291		23
Total	27,763	22,997	207	4,973

It will be noted that there were substantial reductions in prosecutions for "intoxication", "disorderly conduct", "enticing prostitution", "indecent exposure", "vagrancy", those violative of the health regulations with regard to "nuisance", as well as those for violations of the alcoholic beverage control law; also a decrease of seven in "smoke-law" violations, as well as a decrease of eight in prosecutions involving "throwing missiles", and a decrease of three in prosecutions for the "female 8-hour law." There was, however, an increase of 60 in prosecutions for violations of the "police regulations"; also an increase of 60 in "weights-and-measures" cases filed, as well as an increase of 46 in "drinking-in-public" cases; also an increase of 41 for violations of health ordinances.

Traffic court cases

	Fiscal year 1934–35	Fiscal year 1935–36	Increase	Decrease
Driving intoxicated	319	352	33	
Leaving after colliding	181	157		24
No permit	1,603	1,711	108	
Reckless driving, second offense	2	0		2
Speed, third offense	32	63	31	
Revoked permit	52	49		3
Speeding	8,160	11,784	3,624	
Reckless driving	534	348		186
Passing street car	142	122		20
Bad brakes	269	405	136	
Minor offenses	14,979	15,863	884	
Right-of-way	343	374	31	
Permit by misrepresentation	20	28	8	
Loaning permit	26	39	13	
Total	26,662	31,295	4,869	235
Fiscal year 1935–36, District of Columbia cases		22,997		
Traffic cases		31,295		
Total		54,292		

It will be noted that the reckless-driving charges show a decrease of 186; also that there was a reduction of 24 in the number of leaving-after-colliding charges as well as a reduction of 20 in the number of cases charging violations for passing street cars, 3 in revoked-permit charges, and 2 in reckless driving, second offense, charges. The increase in the number of cases charging violation of speeding, minor offenses, bad brakes, and no permit is quite large.

There were 900 jury trials demanded during the fiscal year 1935–36 as compared with 815 jury trials demanded during the preceding year, an increase of 85. The number of jury cases pending July 1, 1936, was 82. The number of convictions obtained in jury trials was 278, which is an exceptionally good showing and shows a gain of 8 percent over those of last year. Of the total number of jury trials demanded during the fiscal year 1935–36, it is to be noted that 192 of these were informations filed under the alcoholic beverage control law, which embraced 323 counts.

The percentage of convictions for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, was 73 percent, as compared to 65 percent, or an increase, as above stated, of 8 percent. It is believed that this is a great improvement, obtaining convictions in 7.3 cases out of every 10 jury cases tried. Verdicts of guilty were 278, not guilty 102, for the fiscal year 1935–36, while for the preceding year they were guilty 220 and not guilty 116, respectively.

Out of the total of 142 days assigned to the District for jury trials, there were actually about 130 of these days on which the District was actually able to try jury cases. There were 416 jury cases actually tried by the District on these 130 days, which averages something over 3 cases for each jury day.

The tremendous number of jury cases being disposed of during the fiscal year 1935–36 being 1,031, as compared with 904 for the previous year, makes an increase of 127 more jury cases. During the past fiscal year this office disposed of approximately 577 more jury cases than were disposed of 3 years ago. This conclusively shows the

tremendous burden which has been carried by our office at police court in jury matters alone. I feel confident that last year's jury business at the police court was the largest ever handled by our office.

While it is to be noted that the total informations and charges filed under the alcoholic beverage control law decreased from 314 for the year 1934–35 to 291 for the year 1935–36, a decrease of 23, yet the number of cases in which jury trials were conducted in this class of cases increased, as shown below:

Jury trials, alcoholic beverage control law

	1935–36	1934–35	Increase	Percent increase
Informations filed	192	152	40	26
Counts and defendants in informations	323	241	82	34

The jury trial work, therefore, has increased materially and, in addition, there are generally numerous preliminary motions which have to be taken care of in alcoholic beverage control law cases separate and apart from the jury trials.

It will be noted that there were 3,624 more speed cases filed during the fiscal year than during the preceding one, or an increase of about 50 percent. This was due to a continuous traffic drive during the fiscal year 1935–36.

The decrease in "enticing-prostitution" cases was due to the fact that the new "soliciting prostitution" law transferred the jurisdiction of these cases to the United States attorney's office on August 15, 1935.

There were 3,401 less charges of intoxication filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, than during the preceding year.

There was a great increase in "short-weight" cases filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. One hundred and two informations were filed as compared with 42 for the preceding year, making an increase of over 100 percent. All of these cases, very nearly, were jury trials. They involved many points and pleadings, and for the most part were vigorously contested by the accused. There were about 24 cases involving the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. There was a verdict of not guilty in one of these cases and a verdict of guilty in another, which latter is now pending in the appellate court. The balance of said charges are awaiting the outcome of the case in the Court of Appeals, trials on which have been deferred by the police court.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year proceedings in the number of 2,817 were filed in the juvenile court resulting in 5,438 court hearings. Of these, 2,790 related to delinquent children and resulted in 1,266 convictions. Two-hundred and fifty-five bastardy cases were tried, resulting in 113 verdicts of guilty and 14 verdicts of not guilty. Nine hundred and one nonsupport cases were presented, in 533 of which verdicts of guilty were reported and 27 were adjudged not guilty. Only 4 child-labor cases were filed; compulsory school-attendance cases were 7, and destitute and dependent cases resulted in 222 commitments.

With respect to nonsupport cases involving wife and minor children this office wishes to point out that under court order the sum of $80,-629.43 was collected during the fiscal year, which is an increase of about $27,000 over the prior year. With respect to collections in bastardy proceedings I wish to report that $26,894.89 was collected during the fiscal year, an increase of about $8,200 over the corresponding period in 1935. Forfeitures and fines, likewise, increased from $316.75 to $453.11.

In addition to the above, however, our office collected through its own efforts, during the fiscal year, the sum of $20,236.79 on agreement cases entered into exclusively in our branch office at the juvenile court. I might add, in passing, that to keep a record of these cases which were not handled in this manner during the preceding year involved a great deal of work for our office at the juvenile court. At the present time, our office has in its files 191 of these agreement cases, all of which must be taken care of by our office—a service which has heretofore been done by the court and the court attaches.

The foregoing sets forth the number of complaints serious enough to warrant prosecution and presented to the court for disposition, but reflects only a small amount of the work or number of cases handled by the corporation counsel's office at the juvenile court during the past year.

In connection with the work of this court the assistant corporation counsel necessarily has to do a great deal of social welfare work outside of attending to his duties as attorney of the court. The juvenile court of the District of Columbia has developed into a clearing house for many of the social needs and ills in this community. Conferences, interviews, and advice to the members and workers of various organizations absorb much of the time of the assistant assigned to the juvenile court and is in no wise reflected in the foregoing schedule.

Board of Public Welfare

During the year just closed, this office, in conjunction with the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, secured from the estates of persons adjudged to be of unsound mind and committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital reimbursement to the District of Columbia in the sum of $68,847.33, which amount represented the cost of care and treatment of such persons in that institution.

General Work of the Office

The general work of the office consisted of the approval as to form of 263 bonds, 312 contracts, 258 tax deeds, 35 leases, 9 right-of-way deeds, 1 license, and 18 special agreements, making a grand total of 897. Nine hundred and thirty-one written opinions were rendered to the Commissioners. Many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and District officials, and a very large number of consultations and conferences were held, the number of which no record is kept.

In addition to the filing of 264 mandamus proceedings to compel the filing of personal-tax returns, hereinbefore referred to, during the fiscal year, this office, in conjunction with the personal-tax office

mailed out 9,000 letters to persons on the delinquent list with respect to the filing of personal-tax returns, and responses were received from more than 97 percent of these requests.

This office is daily in receipt of numerous telephone calls, as well as personal calls, from citizens who labor under the misapprehension that free legal advice of a general nature is available in this office—not realizing that our legal services are confined primarily to matters in relation to the activities of the municipality and not to private matters of a general nature. In each instance, this office has endeavored to give them the desired information or has directed them to the proper place where such information might be obtained.

Legislation

The corporation counsel, personally, must devote considerable time and effort to legislation affecting the District of Columbia during the periods when Congress is in session, and also during the adjournment periods. While Congress is in session committee hearings on District legislation are frequent and the presence of the corporation counsel to report on the proposed legislation is not only requested, but his report is considered a condition precedent to final action by the committee. During the adjournment periods, he must prepare necessary new legislation, redraft antiquated statutes, and give consideration to and report on proposed legislation.

Damage Claims

During the fiscal year this office received 293 claims for damages in which the District of Columbia might have been involved; the inspector of claims of this office investigated each of these claims and made reports to the corporation counsel which were filed for future reference.

During the fiscal year, approximately 1,053 complaints and reports of accidents were received by this office, through the police department and various other departments of the District government, and investigated by the inspector of claims of this office.

In addition to the above, 44 damage suits were filed in court which were also investigated and reported upon by the inspector of claims of this office. In this connection, the inspector of claims, in addition to investigating and reporting upon these cases, appears in court at the trial of these suits and assists the assistant corporation counsel assigned to defend the municipality in these various suits.

Administration of Employees Compensation Law With Respect to District of Columbia Government Employees

During the fiscal year, 790 reports of injuries to municipal employees were received by this office. A record of each report was made by the inspector of claims of this office and filed for future reference, and the original reports were forwarded to the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

During the fiscal year, out of the total number of injured District employees, 790 were rendered medical care and were compensated in the total amount of $25,814.68.

During the fiscal year, for medical attention, hospital service, etc., there was expended the sum of $10,317.31; and for compensation in behalf of widows and minor children of municipal employees injured in line of duty there was expended the sum of $7,335.91, making a grand total of $41,645.89 expended under the Employees Compensation Commission Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

Miscellaneous Matters

During the fiscal year the sum of $466.98 was passed to the credit of the District of Columbia under section 388 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, to be used by the Commissioners for the benefit of the poor.

During the fiscal year $1,745.13 was collected by this office for damage to lampposts within the District of Columbia.

The office of the corporation counsel provided the chairman for the Police and Fireman's Retiring and Relief Board. An assistant corporation counsel acted as prosecutor at all hearings of the police trial board and another acted as prosecutor for the fire department trial board, and others attended all inquests where fatalities occurred in which the District of Columbia may possibly have been involved. The Commissioners designated two members of this office to alternate as chairman of a new trial board set up.

The corporation counsel, personally, sits as a member of the special board appointed by the Commisisoners to acquire land for the District of Columbia. The Commissioners also designated the corporation counsel, personally, as a member of a committee to consider the revision of the tax laws for the purpose of getting more revenue for the District. The corporation counsel acts as general counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia and, additionally, under his supervision, there is a special assistant corporaton counsel who specializes in public utility matters.

Additionally, an assistant corporation counsel acts as chairman of the Board of Revocation of Licenses relating to licenses issued under the license law of July 1, 1932; also chairman of the license committee which considers all matters arising under the same act. An assistant corporation counsel also serves as a member of the sign committee, and also as a member of the coordinating committee relating to traffic and public-utilities matters. Also an assistant corporation counsel sits as a member of the Board of Revocation and Review of Hacker's Licenses, as well as another on the Board of Motor Vehicle Permit Restorations and Revocations.

During the fiscal year an assistant corporation counsel served as a member of the committee on sanitary survey, which is a housing and sanitary project; also as a member of a committee supervising the revision of all municipal regulations; also as a member of the committee appointed to draw up new harbor regulations, which latter committee held quite a number of meetings. Also, an assistant corporation counsel served as a member of the Wage and Labor Relations Board of the District of Columbia. An assistant corporation counsel is also a member of a committee appointed to revise the elevator regulations of the District of Columbia.

Additionally, for nearly 6 years, one of my assistants, in addition to his regular duties, has been assisting in the school instruction work

of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia at such times as he could conveniently arrange, supplementing the same with practical instruction in the matter of gathering evidence, presenting testimony, and presence of the officer in the courtroom.

Activities in Connection With Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Many questions have arisen with respect to the interpretation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and regulations, calling for careful preparation of written opinions to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for consideration.

In addition, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board frequently forwards to this office letters addressed to said Board requesting information bearing upon the intricate legal phases of the act and regulations. All such questions are primarily interpreted by the legal advisor who replies thereto by letter. All such answers are, of course, first submitted to me for approval and suggestion.

Further duties devolving upon the Board's legal advisor call upon him to appear as prosecutor in all revocation hearings before the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. He also represents the Board before the Commissioners in cases where appeal is taken by licensees to the Board of Commissioners.

Borland Law Cases

During the fiscal year, 21 claims for refunds or cancelations under the Borland law were answered, and 164 opinions were written in cases arising under the new paving law.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

- Engineer Commissioner, assisted by three officers assigned by War Department, Col. Daniel I. Sultan, Engineer Commissioner, Capt. Patrick H. Tansey, Capt. H. S. Bishop, Jr., Capt. Don. G. Shingler, assistants; Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
  - Department of construction, Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Jr.
    - Purchase of land for the District of Columbia.
    - Municipal architect's office.
    - District of Columbia Repair Shop.
    - Workhouse and reformatory.
    - Care of District buildings (municipal offices).
  - Department of inspection, Hugh P. Oram, director.
    - Buildings, elevators, fire escapes, and signs.
    - Plumbing, gas fitting, and refrigeration.
    - Zoning.
    - Electrical.
    - Steam boilers.
    - Board, condemnation of insanitary buildings.
    - Board, examiners of steam engineers.
    - Plumbing board.
    - Smoke regulation.
  - Department of highways, Herbert C. Whitehurst, director.
    - Street division.
    - Bridge division.
    - Electrical division (exclusive of inspection).
    - Surveyor's office.
    - Trees and parking division.
    - District of Columbia auto repair shop.
    - Municipal garages.
    - Automobile board.
    - Coordination of surface and underground construction.
  - Department of sanitary engineering, John B. Gordon, director.
    - Sewer division.
    - Water division.
    - City refuse division.
    - Public convenience stations.
  - Office of chief clerk, engineer department, Guy W. Pearson, chief clerk.
    - Correspondence, records, and office procedure, engineer department.
    - Proposals, contracts, bonds, and vouchers.
    - Wharves administration.
    - Administration of wage scale, per diem employees.

Department of Construction

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, eight projects were completed, the contract value of which was $1,292,040.

In addition to the above, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, nine projects (other than buildings) were completed, the contract value of same being $122,680.06.

Work was started on 12 buildings and miscellaneous projects at a contract cost of $2,077,354.

During the fiscal year 1936, 22 contracts were entered into by the Office of the Municipal Architect, District of Columbia, at a contract cost of $2,257,449.06.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

All municipal buildings are kept in repair by the District of Columbia repair shop. Appropriations for this purpose amounted to $420,950, and were applied to repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds. All of this amount was expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. One of the larger improvements accomplished being replacement of old hot-air heating plants

with steam at the Blair, Hayes, Hubbard, and Langston Schools at a total cost of approximately $32,500. Plans, specifications, and contract for this work was handled by the office of the municipal architect.

There was appropriated $20,000 for Fire Department, District of Columbia, 1936, repairs to buildings and grounds. All of this amount was expended during the fiscal year 1936.

There was appropriated $8,000 for Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia, 1936, repairs to stations. All of this amount was expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

Aside from the expenditures enumerated above, the District of Columbia repair shop expended $78,986.39 of funds allotted from various departments. Approximately $8,000 of this amount was used completing rehabilitation and replacing hot-air heating plant with steam after the fire of January 1935 at the Old Adams School (now Ross). Plans, specifications, and contract were handled by office of the municipal architect.

The above work comprised 6,500 separate jobs and the repair shop employed throughout the year an average of 200 men, exclusive of annual employees.

In addition to the regular operations above outlined, the repair shop expended some $380,000 Works Progress Administration funds for improvement of school grounds and playgrounds.

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REFORMATORY AND WORKHOUSE

The constructing engineer at the reformatory and workhouse is responsible for general construction and maintenance of buildings at these institutions in cooperation with the office of the municipal architect, District of Columbia. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the following work was done:

Workhouse.—The major new construction at workhouse consisted of continuing work on new water system. This system will furnish water for the entire reservation requirements.

A circular concrete clear well of 100,000 gallons capacity for filtered water was constructed near heating plant, same completed in July 1935.

Two booster pumps were installed under contract in pump room of heating plant, one electric driven and the other steam turbine driven. Each pump has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute when pumping into workhouse elevated storage tank. Work was started on this contract in July 1935 and final tests run in September.

The concrete dam across Elk Horn Run forming a small lake of clear water was completed in March 1936.

The pumping station at this place was made ready for its equipment early in April. Pumps were installed under contract in June. The caretaker's house for pump-house attendant was completed except for certain interior fixtures in June 1936.

The 12-inch cast-iron pipe line in road from pump house to site of reservoir and filter plant was completed in May 1936.

A circular concrete reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity was constructed about 1,000 feet west from women's quarters. This reservoir

contained 567 cubic yards of concrete, 270 yards of which were in the side walls.

The filter plant of this system is being built under contract by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works. This plant is known as the Morse Filter. It is circular in design, of steel plate construction, with all seams electrically welded. The capacity of the plant is 1,250,000 gallons in 24 hours. The contract price was $29,750.

In addition to the water system considerable work was done in remodeling and repairing buildings, improvement of roads, grounds, etc. The underground electrical distribution was extended.

Women's department.—Preliminary plans were prepared for a permanent group of buildings for the women's department, to replace the old frame buildings now in use. Arrangements were made to start construction early in July 1936.

Reformatory.—The principal new construction at reformatory consisted of completing brickwork on wall and towers at wall group and starting new mess hall for this group. All brickwork on wall and towers was completed in May 1936, except some special work at entrance gate. This wall is 25 feet high, contains nearly 5,000,000 bricks, and covers an area of about 10 acres.

MUNICIPAL CENTER

The act, approved May 6, 1935, amended an act approved June 25, 1934, authorizing loans from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the construction of certain municipal buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow for the District of Columbia from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works the sum of $10,750,000, a portion of which to be used for a building or buildings for the police court, municipal court, recorder of deeds, and juvenile court, or any of them, said court buildings to be located on such portions or parts of Judiciary Square or area bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets, D and G Streets NW. as shall be approved by said Commissioners, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, or any one or more of said projects, as the Commissioners may determine.

On May 7, 1935, a formal application for loan and grant of $3,000,000 for construction of court buildings in Judiciary Square for revised Municipal Center of the District of Columbia was forwarded by the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

On May 21, 1935, the Commissioners authorized the municipal architect's office to employ a small group of architects and engineers to start the preliminary work on the plans for the minor court buildings, payable from the balance of the appropriation for services made in joint resolution of June 15, 1929, and in the 1931 and 1932 acts of Congress.

On June 26, 1935, the municipal architect of the District of Columbia held conference with the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia regarding personnel to be employed on the revised Municipal Center project, and contacted the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in connection with proposed

salaries to be paid, and recommendations were then started for appointments to various divisions of the project.

Commissioners' order of June 25, 1935, accepted the proposal of the Gow Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., in amount $1,438, for drilling certain test borings on the site of the court buildings in Judiciary Square, to discover the conditions of the subsoil. Contract was entered into July 16, 1935, and completed August 16, 1935, at a cost of $1,858.12. Extra orders no. 1, in amount $549, and no. 2, in amount $108, totaling $657, and deduction orders no. 1, in amount $229.08, and no. 2, in amount $7.80, totaling $236.88, making a total additional cost of $520.12 to the contract, were issued.

At the meeting of August 15, 1935, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Commission temporarily assigned all the space in Judiciary Square south of the south building line of F Street for the court buildings; the Commission having approved on May 15, 1935, revised plot plan A submitted by the municipal architect of the District of Columbia; this action being taken pending the appropriation of funds for the court buildings.

Upon passage of legislation in August 1935, authorizing the remodeling of the old Pension Office Building, the Commission advised the Procurement Division of the Treasury that it would be impossible to carry out the plan for revising the line of F Street, as approved by the Commission in January 1934, due to the assignment of all the space south of F Street for the courts buildings, and that F Street for this reason would have to be extended straight through Judiciary Square. The proposed location of new curbs had been approved by the coordinating committee of the Commission.

On March 4, 1936, the Commission of Fine Arts addressed a letter to the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, approving the location and design of the group of buildings to be erected in Judiciary Square after consultation with the municipal architect, District of Columbia.

At the meeting of March 28, 1936, with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Municipal Center location plan, dated March 27, 1936, showing the location of the buildings and the adjoining streets, was presented by the municipal architect, District of Columbia, and approved by the Commission with the understanding that certain minor adjustments in the south approach to the Municipal Court Building would be made to permit the future symmetrical widening of E Street to 56 feet, as recommended by coordinating committee.

On April 30, 1936, a bill (H. R. 12532) was introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to furnish steam from the Central Heating Plant to such buildings as may be erected by the District of Columbia on the property bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets and D and G Streets NW., in the District of Columbia known as Judiciary Square, provided that the District of Columbia agrees to pay for the steam furnished at reasonable rates, not less than cost, and agrees to provide all necessary connections with the Government mains at its own expense, and in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

The plans for the buildings to be erected in Judiciary Square NW, Municipal Center, were made with the understanding that the steam was to be furnished by the Central Heating Plant.

H. R. 12532 was submitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia on May 22, 1936, and approved by the House of Representatives on June 18, 1936. As this bill failed to pass Congress, it will have to be reintroduced at the earliest possible date to insure steam supply to the Police Court Building during its construction and when completed.

On May 28, 1936, a bill (H. R. 12888) was introduced into the House of Representatives by the recorder of deeds, for the erection of a Recorder of Deeds Building, as provided for in an act entitled "An act to amend an act, approved June 25, 1934", to be used exclusively for the performing of duties and functions of the office of the recorder of deeds, and to be separate from any other building or buildings to be erected out of the funds authorized to be loaned to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as provided for in above-mentioned act; provided that the amount to be expended for this building shall not exceed $500,000, and if the loan could not be effected, this sum of money should be made available out of current revenues of District of Columbia. The question had arisen as to whether this office should be in a separate building or be housed in one of the courts buildings.

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in their letter of June 19, 1936, approved, in principle, and for further study, scheme no. 3 dated May 11, 1936, and presented at meeting of June 12, 1936. The objections raised and suggestions made for improvement of general scheme of landscaping, by the Park and Planning Commission, have been acted upon by the municipal architect's office.

As the District Appropriation Act for 1937, approved June 23, 1936, appropriated $1,000,000 for commencing construction of a building in Judiciary Square to house the police court of the District of Columbia, including furniture, equipment, and inspection, and authorized the Commissioners, District of Columbia, to enter into one or more contracts for such construction at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000, the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, notified on June 25, 1936, the Public Works Administration that loan and grant under docket no. W 1000, requested May 7, 1935, could be reduced to $2,050,000, due to the above appropriation for the police court.

On June 24, 1936, the specifications for the construction of two deep wells for air conditioning supply water for Police Court Building to be located on west side of Judiciary Square, NW., were forwarded by the Municipal Architect, District of Columbia, to the Commissioners, District of Columbia, and approved on June 30, 1936.

The plans and specifications for the construction of the Police Court Building on Judiciary Square, NW., are 100 percent complete at the present time.

The Municipal Center force consisted of 17 employees at the close of the fiscal year 1936.

The balances of appropriations made for this project were as follows at the close of the fiscal year 1936: Land, $321,160.21;

services, $63,762.44; construction, $4,641.88 (from 1932 act) and $1,000,000 (from 1937 act); grading and paving of streets, etc., $29,892.27.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

The activities of this Department include an office, a stores division, a power plant and boiler room, a blueprint and photograph division, an electrical division, carpentry and paint division, cleaning, laboring, and guard forces, a mail and postage meter division, also the maintenance and operation of the Police, Ford, and May Buildings.

All work immediately connected with this department was cared for by the personnel of the above divisions.

There were consumed in these buildings 3,393 short tons of coal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

The office performed all executive, clerical, and accounting duties; the stores division handled all material and supplies; the power plant generated all electric current used in the District Building for the operation of the elevators, cooling, ventilating, heating, and pneumatic-tube systems and for motors and electric equipment in the various departments throughout the building; the blueprint and photograph division made all blueprints and photographs, photostats, etc., for the District government activities including photographs required as evidence in District court cases; the carpentry and paint division made all necessary repairs and alterations in the District Building; the mail and postage meter division received and dispatched all mail for the departments in the District Building.

Department of Highways

The functions of this department consist of the planning and designing of all types of highway work, the preparation of specifications covering the same, supervision of the execution of work in the field of construction and control of appropriations for highway construction.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS

The total funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by private individuals and corporations for work done by the street division during the past year amounted to $3,957,140.05 of which amount about $372,632.05 was expended in repairing pavements disturbed by other branches of the District Government and by various corporations and private parties at the cost of these agencies. Included in the total was an amount of $949,496 which was allotted to the District of Columbia from funds of the Works Progress Administration for the improvement of roadways, as listed herewith:

LIST OF STREETS

Kenilworth Avenue NE., Benning Road to District line.
Wisconsin Avenue NW., Massachusetts Avenue to River Road.
Connecticut Avenue NW., Calvert Street to Chevy Chase Circle.
Eleventh Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to bridge.
Twenty-second Street NW., Constitution Avenue to E Street.

Rhode Island Avenue NE., Twelfth Street to Sixteenth Street.
Rhode Island Avenue NW., First Street to Third Street.
Massachusetts Avenue NW., Wisconsin Avenue to Nebraska Avenue.
Tenth Street NW., Constitution Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue.
Thirteenth Street NW., Florida Avenue to Clifton Street.
Twelfth Street NW., Constitution Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue.
G Street SE., Fourth Street to Eleventh Street.
Fourteenth Street NW., Thomas Circle to U Street.
Chesapeake Street NW., Nebraska Avenue to Fort Drive.
Fort Drive NW., Chesapeake Street to Nebraska Avenue.

Summary of work done under appropriations from Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and from funds allotted by the Works Progress Administration, authorized in 1935.

Combination cement concrete curbing and gutter	linear feet	41,159.53
Asphaltic concrete pavement on various bases	square yards	90,281.08
Standard asphalt pavement	do	262,717.06
Vitrified block gutter	do	6,672.52
Cement concrete roadway pavement	do	122,414.29
Cement concrete roadway pavement laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision	square yards	4,815.00
Old cobble and block removed	do	37,953.83
Granite and bluestone curbing set	linear feet	14,784.37
Cement concrete curbing constructed	do	47,611.19
Grading	cubic yards	288,884.26
Cement sidewalks, assessment and permit work	square yards	31,133.82
Cement sidewalks laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision	square yards	6,859.75
Cement sidewalks around Government reservations	do	4,914.49
Cement concrete alleys, assessment and permit work	do	25,059.86
Cement concrete alleys laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision		3,621.00

(a) 170,081.76 cubic yards grading (paving contracts) and 118,802.50 cubic yards grading (grading contracts).

Detailed tables of the above work are on file in the office of the engineer of streets, plan case B–1459.

The following are abstracts from reports in detail made by heads of divisions and sections, of the year's activities, accomplishments, and changes instituted. The reports themselves are filed in this office, with tables appended to this report, for study and reference.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

This division controls the construction of street, alley, and sidewalk paving, under contract.

Among the many projects completed during the year, the following are worthy of special attention:

The streetcar tracks and the old granite block paving were removed from the roadway of G Street SE., from Fourth Street to Eleventh Street, and replaced with sheet asphalt pavement. The granite block pavement was laid in the year 1890.

Eleventh Street SE., from Pennsylvania Avenue to Anacostia Bridge, was widened and repaved with sheet asphalt pavement and a sharp curve at the approach to the bridge was eliminated. This road-

way also carried car tracks, which were removed, and the pavement that was replaced consisted of granite block laid in 1889.

The roadways of Tenth Street and Twelfth Street NW., from Constitution Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, were widened to conform with the design of the Triangle area, and repaved with sheet asphalt pavement.

The concrete roadway of Wisconsin Avenue NW., from Massachusetts Avenue to River Road, was covered with asphaltic surface as a salvaging project and it is expected that this treatment will prolong the life of the pavement for many years.

The repaving of the roadway in Connecticut Avenue NW., from Calvert Street to District of Columbia line (Chevy Chase Circle), was started last year and is now completed. The street-railway tracks were removed in advance of street paving and the space thus abandoned was paved with standard asphalt pavement. Traffic headers were installed on both sides of the old railway area. The entire project was 17,500 feet long.

The roadway of Thirteenth Street NW., from Florida Avenue to Euclid Street, was widened and paved. The new concrete pavement was treated with an emulsion used for darkening concrete so as to eliminate the glare.

The paving of Kenilworth Avenue NE., from Benning Road to District of Columbia line, was completed during the year. This project was one of the outstanding jobs in the northeastern section of the city. The old roadway was narrow and had reached the point where economical repairs were impossible. The railway tracks were removed from their old location and have been placed in the center of the roadway between Deane Avenue and the District of Columbia line.

Two of the roadways improved during the year bordered the Woodrow Wilson School. They were Chesapeake Street NW., from Nebraska Avenue to Fort Drive, and Fort Drive NW., from Nebraska Avenue to Chesapeake Street.

The roadway of Massachusetts Avenue NW., from Wisconsin Avenue to Nebraska Avenue, was improved with combination cement curb and gutter and the old macadam roadway was covered with a bituminous surface. With the exception of two narrow strips adjacent to the gutters, practically no new concrete base was laid.

After the railway tracks were reconstructed on Wisconsin Avenue NW., from M Street to Que Street, and the overhead wires were eliminated by the Capital Transit Co., the roadway within these limits was then widened and repaved.

Considerable work was done in the downtown area in connection with the rerouting of street cars. The radii of curb corners were enlarged, roadway crowns were revamped to fit the new conditions, and abandoned track areas were paved.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Macadam and unimproved roadways: During the year, approximately 120 dirt roadways were covered with temporary material. This included fine grading and rolling. The work was done by the Maintenance Division in conjunction with Works Progress forces.

Minor grading, ditching, and landscaping was carried on during the year with Works Progress forces.

Improved roadways: The winter of 1935–36 was one of the coldest in the history of the city, and considerable damage was done to the roadways by snow, ice, and skid chains. Continuous bad weather prevented our forces from attempting to make the necessary repairs for many weeks, and as a result the constant pounding of vehicles caused the damaged areas to increase in size. When the weather broke, the repair forces were taxed to the utmost.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

Aside from the routine work of repairs to all types of equipment and the housing of 133 trucks and passenger cars of the Highway Department, this Division is required to perform a good deal of emergency work. The barricading and lighting of cave-ins and the temporary repair of the same, is done by this Division. This work must be done immediately after the report is received because the condition may be the cause of a hazard to vehicles or pedestrians.

During the heavy snowstorms of last winter, snow plows and trucks were kept on the roadways continuously and it was necessary for mechanics to work day and night in order to keep the equipment in normal condition.

MATERIALS DIVISION

The Division of Materials has rendered inspection, testing, and various other services to 12 divisions of the District Government and 3 branches of the Federal Government.

Field inspection was made of 356,690 barrels of cement, 140,138 tons of sand, 211,525 tons of gravel, 81,763 cubic yards of mixed concrete, 1,694 concrete beams, and 126,321 tons of bituminous mixes. Laboratory testing totaled 7,134 samples. There was a slight increase in the number of samples tested as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The largest single assignment of this Division during the past year has been the control of portland cement concrete and testing of all materials used on the new sewage-treatment plant at Blue Plains.

In an attempt to standardize the quality of concrete work in the District of Columbia, this division prepared a "Concrete Specification" which follows the line of practice of the Highway Department and which should serve as a guide for all District departments. Several of our concrete engineers were detailed to make daily trips to all District concreting operations for the purpose of observation of the procedure, consultations, and recommendations in line with the specifications and as a result a definite improvement in the quality of the concrete has been reported.

Other special engineering assignments have been handled for other departments during the year. These included first, dry borings taken on the Northeast boundary sewer, for the Sanitary Department, for the purpose of determining drainage conditions; second, wash borings for determining the types of soils to be used for bridge foundations; and third, loadometer tests which indicate the bearing capacity of soils in advance of the construction of foundations and which assure their adequate design to take care of unusual conditions.

During the year the 10 experimental asphaltic sections, which had previously been laid along a section of Wisconsin Avenue NW. were kept under close observation. The changes in the surface irregularities of these sections were recorded by means of a profilometer machine which records the profile of a surface on a suitable tape by means of which studies and comparisons of surface changes are conveniently made.

Research has been conducted in the field and laboratory on newly developed premolded and plastic joints for use on new pavements and maintenance. The results thus far indicate that observation over a period of time will enable this Department to make some definite recommendations for improvement on these materials.

A cement bound macadam section of roadway was constructed in an outlying section under the supervision of this Division to determine the practicability of utilizing crushed concrete for aggregate. This material is obtained from old concrete streets in the process of their replacement at practically no expense. In this method the crushed concrete aggregate is spread and penetrated with a thin cement grout and upon completion resembles the standard concrete street in appearance. Results of strength tests of specimens from this road, together with a consideration that the method permits of common labor and a minimum of expense for materials, indicates the possibilities of such type of construction in the future.

In summary, the function of this Division during the past year has been, in addition to routine testing and inspection work, that of cooperating with the various branches of our Engineering Department in connection with special problems.

BRIDGE DIVISION

The function of this division is the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges; design, construction, and maintenance of retaining walls and municipal wharves; and inspection of privately owned wharves and bridges over or under District highways.

The total funds directly appropriated by Congress for work done by the bridge division during the past year amounted to $545,000. Funds in the amount of $410,804 were allotted to the District by the Federal Government for elimination of grade crossings under the United States works program.

Design.—Plans and specifications were prepared for the Michigan Avenue viaduct, the Eastern Avenue underpass, widening of the Benning viaduct, the Franklin Street Bridge, and for repair of flood damage to the Chain Bridge.

Construction.—The Eastern Avenue Bridge over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Bladensburg Road and Rhode Island Avenue and widening of the bridge in Kenilworth Avenue over Watts Branch were completed. Contracts were let for construction of the Michigan Avenue viaduct, the Benning viaduct, and the Eastern Avenue underpass, the latter project being well under way. Work of constructing the Franklin Street Bridge was advertised. Work of removing street-railway tracks from the Anacostia Bridge was begun by the Capital Transit Co.

Maintenance.—Routine maintenance included painting of portions of the floor system of the Highway Bridge, repairs to spandrel arches

of the Key Bridge, extension of two culverts, reflooring of the Morgue wharf, dismantling of the old wharf at Ninth Street, repairs to the revetment wall on the Washington Channel, and minor repairs to bridges and wharves.

The flood of March 19, 1936, caused damage to the Chain and Highway Bridges and to other bridge property to the amount of some $8,000. It was necessary to close the Chain Bridge until special material could be secured and placed. This material was received May 23 and the bridge reopened to traffic under a reduced load limit of 3 tons on May 29, 1936. The foundation of one pier of the Highway Bridge was badly scoured by the flood. Repair was effected by placing heavy riprap with a gravel core. Damage estimated at $4,000 was done to the timber-fender system. Funds were insufficient to make this repair, and the work had to be deferred.

Operation.—Operation of bridges covers salaries of the custodial force and the necessary supplies, coal, ice, lubricants, and electric power required in the operation of two movable spans and the maintenance of watchman service at two other structures. This function of the bridge division represents a fixed overhead charge amounting in the past fiscal year to $24,220.21.

Inspection.—Routine inspection of District, railroad, railway and canal company bridges and District and private wharves was carried out.

TREES AND PARKING

The work of the Trees and Parking Division consists of propagating young trees in the nurseries, planting trees along the streets, tree surgery, cultivating, trimming, spraying, and removing dead, decayed, and dangerous trees that stand on public space in the District of Columbia, exclusive of those in the parks.

The division is also responsible for the care and regulation of the public parking. This involves the height and grade of the parking in all residential zones, the height of retaining walls, and mowing weeds on the parking.

In connection with the propagation of trees, two nurseries are maintained wherein are raised from seed practically all of the trees which are planted on the city streets.

Shops are maintained for the purpose of housing rolling stock, equipment, and performing minor repair work. Here also tree-box lumber is stored and tree boxes are constructed. There is a storeroom in conjunction with the shops from which supplies, tools, and other equipment used in the shops, in the nursery, and on street work are issued.

There were 3,726 young trees planted in their permanent positions on the streets during the fiscal year. The extension of the tree system along streets improved with a curb resulted in 2,538 trees being planted along many improved thoroughfares. A total of 1,167 trees were planted in vacant spaces in the established lines, 20 to replace trees removed in connection with driveways and 1 to replace a tree that was destroyed by an automobile.

This division was aided in digging tree holes during the past fiscal year, 2,974 holes being dug by the Works Progress Administration and 6 by private individuals. The cost of digging 725 tree holes and

planting 3,705 trees was paid from the appropriation for the Trees and Parking Division, and the cost of planting 21 trees was paid from miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.

The sum of $12,543.36 was expended from the appropriation for this division for the fiscal year 1936 for labor and materials for tree planting along the streets.

A total of 1,892 trees were removed during the year for various reasons. Of these, 662 were decayed and dangerous, 136 inferior specimens, 67 destroyed by automobiles, 74 damaged by persons, 174 destroyed by storms, 8 overshadowed, and 10 were undermined. Ten interfered with the development of Union Square, 17 with parking improvements, 49 with construction of driveways, 1 with alley improvements, 1 with the construction of a sewer, 5 with vehicular traffic, 27 with building operations, 1 with construction of a railroad bridge, 10 with electric wires, and 19 interfered with the proper development of curb trees. Six forest-growth trees were removed for highway development, 127 for street improvements, and 7 for sidewalk improvements. It was ascertained that 54 were killed by illuminating gas, 116 by drought, 69 by transplanting, 48 by abnormal moisture, 50 by being filled around, 1 by a steam pipe, 62 by being girdled, 9 by insects, 25 by root mutilation, 4 by sewer gas, 3 by oil, 1 by a horse, 2 by excess shade, and the deaths of 37 were caused by unfavorable conditions, such as poor ground.

Of the total number removed, 1,626 stood at the curb line, 221 in the parking, 33 in the sidewalk, 5 on school grounds, 1 in the roadway, 4 in the central parking, and 2 in alleys.

Of the trees removed, 1,662 were planted by this division and 230 were of forest growth.

The cost of removing 1,467 trees was paid from the appropriation for this division, 13 from the appropriation of the highway department, 7 from the appropriations for other departments, and 52 from whole cost deposits. Permission to remove 67 was granted private individuals, 120 were removed by the highway department, 1 by the sewer department, 153 by the Works Progress Administration gangs, and 12 by the Federal Government.

The cost of removing the trees paid from the trees and parking division appropriation amounted to $10,865.97.

The Fort Dupont and Poplar Point nurseries produced a sufficient number of trees to take care of our planting for the year. These nurseries are now well stocked with trees of the varieties considered best for street planting.

This division transplanted 693 scarlet oak, 20 willow oak, 179 red oak, 220 gingko, 342 Norway maple, 325 sycamore, 88 American linden, 29 European linden, and 392 pin-oak seedlings to the nursery rows at Poplar Point and Fort Dupont nurseries, and they will be available for street planting in a few years. The sum of $14,107.21 was expended for labor, teams, fertilizer, etc., for nursery work.

The improvements and repairs to the storeroom and shops, coal for heating, and electricity required an expenditure of $1,527.06.

The sum of $4,631.99 was expended for ice, storekeeper, watchmen, and laborers who were engaged in miscellaneous work in connection with the storeroom and shops.

When trees were first planted along the streets in this city, fast-growing species were selected in order that shade might be obtained in a few years. Trees of this kind are not long-lived or qualified to withstand the adverse conditions to which street trees are subjected. Therefore, there are approximately 20,000 of these trees which have served their usefulness and need constant attention to eliminate an actual menace to life and property.

During the past year an effort was made to trim systematically throughout the city. Although only about 10 percent of the city's trees were trimmed in this manner, still this work greatly decreased the hazard of decayed limbs, improved the appearance of the trees, and forestalled many requests from private individuals.

A total of 19,375 trees were trimmed during the year, at a cost of $20,181.25.

The sum of $666.41 was expended in removing broken limbs, trees, etc., from the streets, caused by storms.

The spraying of trees is unquestionably one of the most important factors toward promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth. If neglected, the trees would be completely defoliated by the middle of the summer. Spraying operations were in progress at the beginning of the fiscal year and were continued up to and including July 27, 1935. Operations were resumed on June 2, 1936, and continued up to the close of the fiscal year. A total of 80,732 trees were sprayed for leaf-eating insects during the fiscal year 1936.

The sum of $7,426.88 was expended from the 1936 appropriation to spray trees for the extermination of leaf-eating insects.

There were 6,792 trees sprayed for the extermination of scale, at a total cost of $309.46.

Young trees must be given close attention for 4 or 5 years after they have been transplanted to the streets, to insure proper growth. The cultivation of the soil adjacent to the young trees permits air to reach the roots, renders more available the food the soil contains, permits them to derive the fullest benefit from rainfall, and prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture. An additional service is rendered in the destruction of the rank growth of weeds which spring up about them. A total of 829 trees were cultivated during the fiscal year, at a total cost of $316.22. Approximately 25,372 trees were cultivated by Works Progress Administration gangs, and $97.68 was expended from the appropriation for this division for the supervision of their work.

There were 2,115 tree boxes removed from trees large enough to do without this support, at a total cost of $702.32. The sum of $1,310.22 was expended in connection with the replacement of broken tree boxes, repairing, and restaking boxes. One thousand four hundred and ninety-six boxes were removed by Works Progress Administration forces, and 3,506 were repaired and trees restrapped.

The sum of $591.37 was expended during the year for the removal of weeds in unenclosed public parkings throughout the city. Of this amount, $245.46 was for supervision of Works Progress Administration gangs.

The cavities in 41 elm, 3 sycamore, 16 Norway maple, 1 black oak, 7 ash, 1 catalpa, 1 Chinese elm, 4 linden, 2 sugar maple, 1 red oak, and 2 pin-oak trees standing at the curb line were given attention.

The treating of these trees was performed at a total cost of $2,800.74.

This office made 1,548 inspections affecting the grades of terraces in connection with building operations in the residential districts during the year. The regulation of parking grades is proceeding very satisfactorily, and the public parking in the recently built-up sections of the city presents a uniform appearance. This office inspected 943 locations where permits had been requested to construct retaining walls on public space. Applications for driveways, vaults, and requests for trimming, removing, and planting trees required 1,047 additional inspections.

Summary

Trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1935	119,561
Net increase in curb trees during the fiscal year 1936	2,064
Trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1936	121,625

STREET LIGHTING

The work of this department includes (*a*) the street lighting, designation lights and signs indicating location of fire-alarm boxes, etc., and the supervision of installation of traffic signal lights (the installation and functioning of the latter being in the jurisdiction of the director of vehicles and traffic); (*b*) municipal fire-alarm, police-patrol, and telephone system; (*c*) the regulation of poles and overhead wires in public space; (*d*) consultation and advisory service, in matters electrical, to other divisions and departments of the District Government.

The street-lighting system at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of 29,547 lamps (846 arc and 28,701 incandescent). On June 30, 1936, there were in service 30,692 lamps (1,240 arc and 29,452 incandescent). There was a total net increase of 1,145, compared with a net decrease of 667 in 1935 and increases of 305 in 1934 and 522 in 1933. The major part of the increase for 1936 was occasioned by relighting lamps which were discontinued as an economy measure. The relighting of lamps and the restoration of candlepower, reduced the preceding year, was made possible by a reduction in street-lighting rates.

It has not been possible to carry on the project of replacing low-candlepower lamps in the suburban areas with those of increased candlepower and greater efficiency because of a lack of funds.

STREET-NAME SIGNS

The installation of street-name signs has progressed, as in past years, with the opening and improvement of streets. Particular effort has been made to keep street-name signs in a legible condition throughout the entire District of Columbia. Hundreds of glass street-name signs are broken each year by missiles and rifle bullets. Experiments are being continued with a new design of illuminated sign which is particularly effective at night; so far, they have proven very satisfactory.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHTS

The electrical department has continued its supervision over the installation of traffic signal lights as in the past.

SIGNALS SYSTEM

The signals system comprises (*a*) the municipal fire-alarm-telegraph system, (*b*) the police-patrol signal (telephone) system, and (*c*) the municipal telephone system. It has been maintained and has functioned in a satisfactory manner.

The fire-alarm boxes in service June 30, 1936, were 1,142 (1,000 connected underground, 142 connected overhead), compared with 1,124 (982 and 142) of 1935, or an increase of 18 over the fiscal year 1935. Maintenance, repair, and inspection service of apparatus and conductors has been continued as in the past. Each fire-alarm box has been periodically tested, mechanism inspected, and generally found to be in good order.

The number of fire alarms received and transmitted was 5,865, compared with 5,898, 7,616, and 7,179 in the 3 next preceding years; this 5,865 comprises 2,161 regular box alarms, 23 telephone-station alarms, 11 alarms from the Mutual District Co., 2,932 local (by telephone, etc.) alarms, 32 second alarms, 16 third alarms, 3 fourth alarms, 2 fifth alarms, 4 special alarms, and 681 rescue-squad local alarms. There were 602 false alarms, 492 box and 110 telephone, etc.

The police-patrol boxes, servicing 12 precincts, was increased by 1, the total number in service being 545, of which number 462 are connected underground and 83 overhead.

The number of telephones connected to the municipal system at the end of the fiscal year was 2,194; 70 telephones were added to the system during the year.

Sixteen and seventy-two one hundredths miles of cable, aggregating 327.21 miles of conductors, were added to the signals system. The total length of cable in service at the end of the fiscal year was 273.364 miles, aggregating 10,348.12 miles of conductors.

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES

The regulation of the erection of poles, the stringing of overhead wires, and the maintenance of same in safe condition in the streets and other public spaces has been carried on in accordance with law and regulations applying thereto. The several wire-using companies have, during the year, increased their pole plants by 1,056 line and guy poles.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

The work of the office has been steadily increasing for the past several years, the volume of work performed during the past year being one of the largest for any fiscal year in the history of the office. This increase has been registered throughout the various classes of work, which includes the surveying of lots, parcels, and tracts of land, the location of existing buildings and other improvements with relation to property lines, and the location of foundation walls of buildings in course of erection. It also includes the preparation and recording of all subdivisions and resubdivisions, plats showing land dedicated and condemned for street and alley purposes, plats showing streets and alleys closed in accordance with law, and the platting of all property acquired under deeds of conveyance by the District of Columbia. Another class of work of considerable magnitude is the

preparation of plats to be submitted by property owners and builders with applications for building permits and certain other classes of permits. Topographic surveys are also made of land acquired by the District of Columbia for municipal use, and by the Federal Government for various projects and improvements. These various activities involve not only survey and recording work but also a great volume of drafting, computing, and indexing in connection with the same, and as the work of the engineers in the field increases, so is a proportional increase registered in the work of the drafting and office force.

During the past year the number of orders for work showed an increase over the previous year of approximately 36 percent, and the total of fees collected, which represents the amount of money deposited to the credit of the District revenues, showed an increase over the amount collected during the previous year of approximately 47 percent.

Surveys to locate improvements with relation to property lines.—Included also under the head of important surveys should be listed surveys to locate existing improvements, such as buildings, walls, and other structures with relation to property lines. These surveys are generally made for title companies and building and loan organizations for the purpose of determining officially whether buildings and improvements are located within the lines of property upon which loans are to be made. These surveys require the most accurate measurements of walls and structures as to thickness and location, and call for painstaking service of the engineers in the field and of the drafting force in the preparation of plats based on the surveys.

There were 469 of these plats or certificates of survey drawn during the past year, representing this number of actual surveys made to locate improvements by the engineers in the field. Of these, 7 were made for the District of Columbia, and 11 for the Federal Government.

Another class of work very similar to surveys made to locate existing improvements is the location of foundation walls of buildings under construction. This is required under the building regulations, and the survey work in such cases is given preference over other classes of field work, the work being done immediately, virtually in all cases on the day after the orders are left, provided of course the builders are ready for this service. This is done in order that owners, contractors, or builders may proceed without delay with their construction work. According to the regulations, these foundation wall checks should be made before the height of the walls exceeds 1 foot above the footings.

There were 2,040 of these foundation wall surveys made during the past year, as compared to 1,488 during the previous year. Here also there appears a large increase, the percentage increase in this case being approximately 42 percent.

Bus route measurements.—During the past several years this office has been furnishing certificates giving actual distances along the various bus routes traversed by busses in the transportation of children to and from the crippled and health schools of the District of Columbia. These certificates are furnished in order that the proper compensation may be paid on a mileage basis by the District for this

service. During the past school term certificates were issued showing separately the mileage over 298 bus routes, representing a total for all routes of 1,652.16 miles.

SUBDIVISIONS

Original subdivisions, or subdivision of tracts into squares and lots.—During recent years the number of orders for work incident to the preparation and recording of subdivisions of large tracts of land decreased to such an extent that activity along these lines appeared almost negligible. This was clearly due to conditions which affected all classes of industry, as well as real estate and construction activity. However, a steady increase in this class of subdivision work is now clearly apparent.

During the past year 500 new building lots were created by the recording of these original subdivisions, with adequate street and alley facilities provided on the subdivision plats for each subdivision recorded.

Some idea of the magnitude of this original subdivision work may be obtained from the fact that in the case of every one of these new subdivisions not only are the preliminary platting and computations necessary but actual surveys must be made on the ground covering the entire tract and all corners of the new blocks or squares marked by substantial monuments before the final subdivision plats are recorded.

Resubdivisions of existing lots into new lots.—During the past year there were 341 resubdivisions recorded as compared to 249 the previous year. The number of new lots created by these resubdivisions totaled 1,791, exclusive of the lots in original subdivisions. Resubdivisions do not require field work on the ground, but accurate computations of lines and areas are necessary before the plats are recorded. These subdivision plats are drawn in duplicate, and when finally recorded one copy is filed in the surveyor's office and one copy in the office of the assessor, District of Columbia.

In the last annual report for this office reference was made to several important street extension cases, and attention was called to the fact that the cases referred to were in course of preparation and at least several would be recommended for condemnation during the current fiscal year.

One of the cases referred to provided for the acquisition of land as follows: For the widening and extension of Loughboro Place from the intersection of Indian Lane and Little Falls Roads to Conduit Road NW.; for the widening and extension of Nebraska Avenue from its intersection at Tunlaw Road to the intersection of Indian Lane and Little Falls Road NW.; for the extension of Rockwood Parkway from Nebraska Avenue to University Avenue NW.; for the extension of Newark Street immediately west of Forty-fifth Street NW.; and for the widening of University Avenue from Rockwood Parkway to Glenbrook Road NW.

This case was completed by this office and filed in court on February 10, 1936, and it is expected that the court proceedings will be completed during the present fiscal year.

Condemnation of land for the extension of Minnesota Avenue from Pennsylvania Avenue to Randle Circle SE., and from D Street SE.

to Benning Road NE., was also mentioned for early completion by this office. In this connection I have to report that this case was filed in court just prior to the end of the last fiscal year, and will probably be taken up for action by the court some time during the fall term.

Reference was also made to the condemnation case providing for extension of Maryland Avenue, Seventeenth Street, and H Street NE., and the widening of Seventeenth Street NE.

Plats and descriptions in this case were also prepared and the case filed in court on January 6, 1936. Modifications were made over the former plan for the Maryland Avenue case by the elimination of several proposed streets carried in the same case. This, it is believed, will materially decrease the cost of the condemnation.

In addition to the above cases another case of importance was recently filed in court. This provided for the extension of Montana Avenue NE., from Seventeenth and Bryant Streets to a point south of Lafayette Avenue.

This case is important in connection with the underpasses to be constructed under the railroad tracks in the vicinity of New York and West Virginia Avenues and will provide a connecting link from the underpasses northerly to Seventeenth Street NE.

The filing of these condemnation cases, among others on the docket, it is believed, will absorb practically all funds available under the appropriation for the past fiscal year, as well as for the fiscal year 1937. It has therefore been deemed advisable, at least for the present, not to file any additional condemnation cases in court, excepting such as may be considered as emergency cases by the Commissioners.

Attention is called to the requirement of law where land is sought to be acquired by condemnation for alleys and minor streets. Under the law, assessments must be levied in such cases in an amount equal to the total of the damages and costs, as shown in the verdicts of the juries. This requirement formerly applied also in cases of condemnations for the acquisition of major streets or streets laid down on the plan of the permanent system of highways; but in these cases, according to a recent amendment to the law, benefits are not now required to be equal to the damages and costs in the verdict returned by the jury in a condemnation case. It is believed that the law should be amended so as to provide for a similar provision with relation to the condemnation for minor streets and alleys. It is often impossible for a jury to find benefits in a condemnation case equal to the damages and costs, which causes the failure of the case after it has been instituted in court and tried before the jury. In some cases condemnations are not even filed in court by the Commissioners because it appears evident that the case will fail for these reasons. It is believed that if the law is so amended, many more condemnation cases can be filed and minor streets and alleys of importance opened which cannot be acquired by condemnation under the present law.

CLOSING OF STREETS

Following is a list of plats recorded for the closing of streets in the District of Columbia during the past year, showing separately (1) those closed under authority of Public Act No. 307, approved December 15, 1932, known as the "Street Readjustment Act", which

provides for the closing of streets and alleys through the medium of a public hearing and service of notice to property owners; (2) those closed under Public Act No. 349, approved January 30, 1925, which requires written consent by signatures of abutting property owners on the plats to be recorded; and (3) those closed under authority of Public Act No. 281, approved May 25, 1926, permitting street closings contiguous to public building sites in the District of Columbia.

(1) *Closed under authority of Public Act No. 307.*—Closing Gallaudet Street and Capitol Avenue east of Fenwick Street NE.

Closing part of Montello Avenue south of New York Avenue NE.

Closing parts of Broad Branch Road, Fessenden Street, Garrison Street, Linnean Avenue, Thirtieth Street, Thirtieth Place, Thirty-first Street, and Thirty-fourth Street, and the dedication of additional street area in lieu thereof, in the section lying east of Connecticut Avenue and south of Nevada Avenue and Broad Branch Road NW.

(2) *Closed under authority of Public Act No. 349.*—Closing of Shepherd Road between North Capitol Street and Concord Avenue NW., and providing also for the dedication of North Capitol Street between Shepherd Road and Ingraham Street, the dedication of Hamilton and Ingraham Streets between New Hampshire Avenue and North Capitol Street NW., and the dedication of Concord Avenue at New Hampshire Avenue NW.

Closing part of old road in square 4198 (showing also alley dedication in said square).

Closing Murdock Mill Road between Forty-sixth Street and Massachusetts Avenue NW., and the closing of roads in the section west of Forty-fifth Street between Massachusetts Avenue and Brandywine Street NW., and the dedication of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Warren, and Yuma Streets, Windom Place, and Alton Place NW., and also alleys.

(3) *Closed under Public Act No. 281.*—Closing of D Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW. Also closing alleys in square 144.

LAND TRANSFERS

During the past year six transfer maps were recorded showing miscellaneous transfers of land between Government agencies. Four of these transfer maps recorded transfers under the Transfer Act known as Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, which provides that Federal and District authorities administering properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States or the District of Columbia are authorized to transfer jurisdiction over parts or all of such properties among or between themselves for purposes of administration and maintenance under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. The act also provides that all transfers made under this act shall be reported to Congress by the authorities concerned.

In compliance with the latter provision, the four transfers made during the past fiscal year under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, are listed as follows:

(1) Transfer by the Director of the National Park Service to the Commissioners, District of Columbia—part of United States

Reservation No. 339 for public alley in square 2694. (Recorded in Record Book 102, p. 91, surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

(2) Transfer by Commissioners, District of Columbia—part of lot 800 in square 1808, previously acquired for school purposes, set aside for highway purposes to become part of Thirty-ninth Street north of Calvert Street NW. The plat also shows a dedication for the extension of Thirty-ninth Street northerly to Tunlaw Road NW. (Recorded in Record Book 102, p. 149, surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

(3) Transfer by the Director of the National Park Service to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library—part of Anacostia Park adjoining the United States Botanic Garden Nursery. Transfer by the Joint Committee on the Library to the jurisdiction of the Director of the National Park Service—land comprised in the area along Canal Street between G Street and P Street SW., being known as reservations 6–K, 6–L, 6–M, 6–N, 6–O, 6–P, 6–Q, and 6–R. (Recorded in Record Book 106, p. 2, surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

(4) Transfer by Commissioners, District of Columbia—part of parcel 87/419, being part of a site acquired for school purposes, set aside for use as a public alley running southerly from Peabody Street, east of Fourteenth Street NW. The plat also shows a dedication and transfer of land for Thirteenth Place south of Peabody Street NW. (Recorded in Record Book 106, p. 16, surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

CONDEMNATIONS

During the past fiscal year there were 22 condemnation cases pending in court. Of the cases pending in court, eight were ratified and confirmed.

The total damages and costs for all cases confirmed, as shown by the verdicts, was $89,819.92; and the total amount assessed as benefits, $53,403.28.

PURCHASE OF CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ROADS, AND ALLEYS

Under the provision for the purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, as carried in the item of the appropriation act providing for an appropriation for assessment and permit work, paving of roadways, etc., five separate purchases were consummated and recorded, as follows:

(1) Purchase of land for the widening of McKinley Street west of Broad Branch Road NW.

(2) Purchase of land for widening Twelfth Street between Otis and Perry Streets NE.

(3) Purchase of land for alley in square 1444.

(4) Purchase of land for drainage alley in square 1441.

(5) Purchase of land for widening Dix Street west of Sixty-second Street NE.

HIGHWAY PLAN

There have been 13 plats recorded during the past year providing for changes in the plan of the permanent system of highways for

the District of Columbia. Eight of these plats recorded changes in the northwest section, three in the northeast section, and two in the southeast section.

The platting and recording of these changes in the highway plan have become an important function of the surveyor's office. Plans must be studied from many angles before the plats are drawn. Such matters as topography, city planning, questions pertaining to the making of advantageous subdivisions, and matters of grade all must be considered before the revised plans are laid before the Commissioners and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for consideration.

Under laws recently passed these highway-plan changes are frequently made in connection with the closing of streets already acquired for public use. This is done in cases where better or more economical plans for development can be provided by the closing of existing streets and providing an entire new street plan in the particular section affected.

The laws governing changes in the highway plan and the closing of streets in both cases require 2 weeks' advertisement in the press and hearings before the Commissioners; and in the case of street closings written notice to property owners must be given, which emphasizes the importance of matters relating to the planning and laying out of streets.

FEES FOR WORK PERFORMED

It is believed appropriate to make some reference regarding the matter of fees for work performed by the surveyor's office.

It is apparent that in many cases, according to the present standard of values, the fees have been on too low a scale.

A new schedule of fees has been drawn up and approved by the Commissioners, taking effect on July 1, 1936—the beginning of the fiscal year 1937—which it is believed will materially increase the revenues derived by the District for work performed by the surveyor's office.

MUNICIPAL GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP

The Municipal Garage during the fiscal year supplied transportation to the various officials and employees of the District Government in the performance of their official duties.

Thirty-seven passenger-carrying and seven nonpassenger-carrying automobiles operating from this garage were maintained and serviced for the various departments. The garage was open for emergency transportation both night and day.

For the benefit of those departments that are not assigned transportation two pool cars, with drivers, used as taxi service, were supplied. This type of service has proven very satisfactory and have supplied transportation to 18 offices. The mileage of these two pool cars totaled 16,060 miles and trips made totaled 2,800 or an average of 5.74 miles per trip.

The District of Columbia Auto Repair Shop, operating jointly with the Municipal Garage and using the garage appropriation as a revolving fund, repaired, reconditioned, and serviced 319 pieces of automotive equipment, including trucks, tractors, ambulances, pas-

senger cars and motorcycles belonging to 24 various departments and institutions of the District government. The total number of repair jobs completed amounted to 6,304.

Ordinary operating expenses for maintenance of 37 cars, including gas, oil, greasing, tires and tubes, repairs including labor and material amounted to $8,351.78 or an average cost of $225.73 for each car or $0.02682 per mile. Other operating expenses including miscellaneous supplies and overhead amounted to $6,964.82 or an average cost of $191.33 for each car or $0.02013 per mile. The total cost per mile, including all items was $0.04695. Mileage of the 37 cars totaled 350,583 (an increase of 6,068 miles over the previous year). Average miles per car was 9,475.

Department of Inspection

BUILDING INSPECTION

There were permits issued for 8,227 private projects, having a total value of $26,940,445, and for 13 District government projects, having a total value of $2,582,411, a total of 8,240 projects, valued at $29,522,856. The total private construction valuation of $26,940,445, is divided between new buildings, $22,735,720, and repairs, $4,204,725. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-four buildings were erected during the year, and 223 were razed, either under permit or condemnation.

Comparative statement for past 6 years

Year	Dwellings	Apartments	Business buildings	Garages, sheds, etc.	Repairs	Number of building operations	Value
1931	1,143	113	177	1,277	5,238	7,948	$30,152,159
1932	1,259	133	174	1,160	5,413	8,139	18,569,180
1933 [1]	583	29	112	678	4,186	5,588	8,799,335
1934 [1]	600	24	75	585	3,857	5,141	8,529,600
1935 [1]	1,173	208	128	845	3,968	6,322	19,273,468
1936 [1]	1,892	558	136	1,242	4,412	8,240	29,522,856

[1] Includes District government construction work.

Condemnation work.—Approximately 1,500 notices were served on the owners of buildings considered either dangerous to life and limb or more than 50 percent depreciated with the resultant removal of 275 such buildings and the repair of 225.

Signs.—Permits were issued for the erection of 2,865 signs and successful efforts were made in reducing the number of unsightly signs and those excessive in area.

Elevator Bureau.—This section made 6,139 triyearly and 2,563 miscellaneous inspections, approved 91 new installations, condemned 1 elevator, and issued 887 licenses to elevator operators.

Occupancy permits.—There were issued 3,681 certificates of occupancy to use buildings for commercial purposes as provided in the zoning regulations, and 65 letters issued authorizing the conduct of a business classified as a "home occupation."

Inspection.—A total of 59,896 inspections was made by the field, reinforced-concrete, and steel inspectors.

Fire-escape Bureau.—A total of 10,800 inspections was made by this bureau, and 720 Commissioners' notices were served in cases where buildings did not conform to the requirements of the regulations. Five hundred and sixty new fire escapes were erected, 290 of which were the result of Commissioners' notices.

Complaint Section.—Approximately 5,000 complaints were received, investigated, and carried to their proper conclusion during the year.

Receipts and expenditures.—A total revenue of $107,553, was applicable to this division during the year, while expenditures for salaries, contingent and miscellaneous items, printing and binding, and postage amounted to $110,614.

PLUMBING INSPECTION

The Plumbing Inspection Division made 46,477 inspections on new plumbing and of changes in existing plumbing systems, refrigerating machinery, restaurants, licenses, and complaints.

Of this number there were 38,564 inspections of plumbing, 4,277 inspections of restaurants and licenses and 3,324 inspections of refrigerating equipment.

It is estimated that the total cost of plumbing work done in the District of Columbia, excluding Federal Government buildings, new District-owned structures and a number of Public Works Administration and Resettlement Administration projects, during the fiscal year, amounted to $3,985,900, and the amount of refrigerating and air-conditioning apparatus and equipment amounted to $3,199,797.

Food-handling establishments were responsible for 4,277 inspections. These premises should be inspected at least quarterly instead of yearly as now, and possibly for the proper protection of the public and thousands of visitors to Washington should be inspected monthly. Only a very considerable increase in the force would permit this.

During the year there were five compulsory drainage or nuisance cases handled by this office at a cost of $97.97. This is the lowest annual cost for many years. This is probably due to the fact that owing to the undermanning of the office complaint cases could only be handled in connection with the regular work of the office instead of through a regular Complaint Division, as was the practice before 1933.

During the year 15 warrants were obtained for violation of the plumbing law, these cases resulting in total fines of $365.

The inspector of plumbing recommends strongly that not less than one additional assistant inspector per year be added to the force until the office is able to take care of all complaints, make periodical reinspections of public and semipublic buildings, as well as handling the routine work of plumbing-construction work.

During the year there were 3,324 inspections made of installation of refrigerating systems in markets, stores, apartment houses, etc., and of air-conditioning equipment. Many hundreds of small installations were not inspected on account of lack of personnel.

During the year there were five accidents involving refrigerating machinery and causing gaseous fumes to be emitted without serious results in either of these cases.

PLUMBING BOARD

Eighteen regular meetings were held by the Plumbing Board during the fiscal year 1936 to examine candidates for licensing as master plumber and gasfitter or as master gasfitter. Forty-one candidates were examined as master plumber and gasfitter and one as master gasfitter only. The applicant for master gasfitter's license passed and five applicants for master plumber and gasfitter's license passed and 36 failed.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS

The Board of Examiners of Steam Engineers held 51 meetings and examined 234 applicants, of whom 119 were found competent, and 115 incompetent. Of the licenses issued, 25 were for first class, 14 second class, 15 third class, 5 fourth class, 28 sixth class, and 32 seventh class.

STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION

The inspector of steam boilers, who receives a fee of $5 for each boiler inspected, other than boilers owned by the District, inspected 971 boilers, including 139 boilers owned by the city. Eight boilers were condemned as being unfit for further service. Gross receipts from inspection of 832 boilers amounted to $4,160, and expenses of inspection amounted to $834, leaving a net compensation of $3,326.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

The function of this Division is to inspect electrical installations, wiring, materials, and apparatus to control and determine their safety and conformity with various acts of Congress and Commissioners' regulations.

The total number of permits issued in connection with the installation of wires and apparatus on District of Columbia and private property was 17,082 as compared with 13,280, 11,551, and 11,107 in the 3 preceding years.

Fees paid to the collector of taxes for permits, etc., including prorata share of license fees, amounted to $56,774.90 as compared with $51,399.83, $42,188.95, and $40,763.14 in the 3 preceding years.

The total salary expenses for this Division was $44,080, as compared with $42,704, $37,608, and $44,948 in the 3 preceding years. Other financial statements are included in the Electrical Department report.

The number of inspections was 41,347 as compared with 41,341, 41,335, and 43,752 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of inspected installations that were approved was 12,780, as compared with 11,499, 9,727, and 10,149 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of defective-wiring notices served was 6,383 as compared with 5,763, 6,829, and 7,084 in the 3 preceding years.

In conjunction with the several Public Works Administration projects in and for the District of Columbia and for several Federal and District projects, this Division was called upon to engineer, superintend, and inspect the electrical installations throughout.

During the year arrangements were completed with various departments of the Federal Government for the control and inspection by this Division of all electrical installations in all Federal occupied, privately owned properties in the District of Columbia.

This Division has made electrical investigations and reports on various District of Columbia and Federal Government projects in conjunction with the Federal Fire Council. Notably among such cases was a complete resurvey and report of the electrical installation at the White House for which a special appropriation of about $65,000 was made to correct the defective conditions.

There are approximately 8,700 jobs accumulated since 1933 where permits have been secured and where defective-wiring notices have been served; 3,966 license applications were received but only 725 were approved; 25,792 reported electrical refrigeration installations involving defective wiring and wiring done without permits, or inspection as required by law, which it has been found impossible to inspect due to the limited personnel and the press of routine work. A larger percentage of such installations have been found to be defective and dangerous than in previous years and a large percentage of these and other unreported installations are a source of revenue to the District of Columbia for inspection fees.

This Division is practically without transportation facilities, most of the inspectors being required to furnish and maintain their own means of transportation without compensation.

DIVISION OF SMOKE REGULATION

The act "to prevent the fouling of the atmosphere in the District of Columbia by smoke and other foreign substances, and for other purposes", was approved August 15, 1935. This act prohibits the emission of dense smoke and authorizes the Commissioners to promulgate rules and regulations for the installation and operation of fuel-burning equipment. The enforcement of the act was placed in a newly created Division of Smoke Regulation, which was designated February 21, 1936, as a part of the Department of Inspection in the Engineer Department. The present smoke-regulation engineer reported for duty March 11, 1936.

A budget of $6,250 was authorized in the deficiency appropriation. Office space was secured in a small room vacated by the Water Department. As there was no equipment available, office furniture, filing cabinets, instruments, and supplies had to be ordered. Forms were prepared, but no printing could be ordered until after July 1. The positions of stenographer and of smoke inspector were classified and requests made for one stenographer and four inspectors. An assistant engineer who will be urgently needed to act as chief inspector and assist in plan examination should be provided for in the new budget.

Work was started on the preparation of rules and regulations concerning the installation of fuel-burning equipment, as provided in section 2 of the act. The advisory smoke committee under the chairmanship of Captain Clark, Assistant Engineer Commissioner, was continued by the Commissioners, and several meetings were held for consideration of the preliminary draft of the rules and regulations.

It is expected that field work can be taken over from the Health Department about September 15, 1936, at which time inspectors should be obtained, printing of forms completed, and rules and regulations promulgated. The first season should enable a survey of heating plants to be made so that a definite idea of the problem can be obtained. In addition, by means of a regular system of inspections and reinspections, coupled with instructions to operators, a curb on the emission of smoke can be started.

Department of Sanitary Engineering

The function of this Department is to supervise and coordinate those functions of the government of the District of Columbia having to do with the distribution of water, the collection and disposal of street and household waste, the collection and disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of toilet facilities for the general public. A short synopsis of the activities of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, follows:

WATER DIVISION

The function of this division is to plan, construct, operate, and maintain the system of water distribution within the District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, a total of 119,102.19 linear feet of water main of various sizes was laid, bringing the total length of water mains of all sizes, in service on June 30, 1936, to 912.62 miles. Of the 119,102.19 feet laid during the year, 113,543.63 feet were laid by Water Division and Works Progress Administration labor, and 5,558.56 feet laid by contract.

There were installed 607 valves of various sizes and 223 were removed, increasing the number in service to 16,396. A total of 119 fire hydrants were installed and 2 were removed, increasing the number in use to 5,901.

During the year 2,474 new-house services were installed and 2,625 old services abandoned, making the total number of services now in use 103,857, of which 85,048 were metered, the balance of 16,664 being flat-rate accounts.

During the year 35,309,662,000 gallons were consumed within the District of Columbia, an average consumption of 96,470,000 gallons per day and an estimated consumption of 160 gallons per capita per day.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 103,857 services in use, 101,712 being active and revenue producing, 85,048 being metered services, and 16,664 being flat-rate consumers.

SEWER DIVISION

The functions of this division are to plan, design, construct, or supervise construction of sewers and appurtenances thereto, maintain and operate such sewers and appurtenances, dispose of sewage and wastes therein, and coordinate the location of all underground construction in public property.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 16.34 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on

June 30, 1936, was 1,120.09 miles, of which 236.33 were main sewers and 839.42 miles were pipe sewers. No addition was made to the sewage-disposal system, that system remaining at 44.34 miles.

In addition to the sewers constructed, 338 stormwater catch basins were built and 60 were abandoned, making a total now in use of 11,964.

In addition to the regular appropriations there was a total of $506,994.77 expended from Federal grants, largely from the Works Progress Administration.

The main sewerage pumping station and six substations operated throughout the year, the average daily pumpage being 111,745,000 gallons delivered to the outfall sewer, an increase of 715,000 gallons a day over the previous year.

Coal consumption rose to 7,124 short tons, an increase of 1,695 short tons over the previous year.

Wastes removed from the system were as follows: 1,796 cubic yards of silt from the sediment chamber at the main station, 6.1 tons of floating debris from the skimming tank, 811.6 tons of debris from the screens, 638.4 tons of ashes from the boilers and incinerator, 8.221 cubic yards of silt from stormwater catch basins, 5,910 cubic yards of silt from pipe sewers, and 1,632 cubic yards of sand and gravel from trunk sewers.

There were maintained during the year 17 passenger cars, 59 trucks, 2 auto-eductors, 7 tractors, 6 air compressors, 8 gasoline pumps, 7 air pumps, and 16 concrete mixers. The total mileage of passenger cars was 216,010 miles and of trucks and auto-eductors, 511,096 miles.

The Division built 2,707.97 linear feet of trunk sewers, 29,094.89 linear feet of stormwater sewers, and 73,338.79 linear feet of service sewers during the year.

In the work of abating the mosquito nuisance 121,172 catch basins were oiled, 670,591 linear feet of streams were cleaned, 3,920,244 linear feet of streams were oiled, 2,030,523 square feet of ponds were oiled, 39 ponds were cleaned, and 21 ponds were eliminated.

In the work of constructing the new sewage-treatment plant, 11 contracts for construction work have been let and $2,986,346.88 has been expended or obligated as of June 30, 1936, and the project was approximately 75 percent complete as of that date.

The function of public convenience stations are to maintain the stations established to offer toilet facilities to the general public.

Two stations were operated during the year, one at Pennsylvania Avenue and 13½ Street NW., and one at New York Avenue and Ninth Street NW.

It is estimated that facilities were utilized approximately 2,000,000 times during the year and during certain periods were overcrowded.

CITY REFUSE DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to clean the streets and alleys, and to collect and dispose of all household refuse of the city.

Both the O Street and Georgetown incinerators were operated throughout the year, burning 64,017 tons of household wastes, 4,991

tons of street cleanings, 472 tons from waste-paper boxes, 7,287 tons of waste from Federal departments, and 35,931 tons of waste from commercial sources, a total of 112,698 tons.

Ashes collected during the year amounted to 165,997 cubic yards, a decrease of 14,210 cubic yards under the previous year.

A total of 62,562 tons of garbage was collected of which approximately 72 percent was disposed of to pig-feeders of nearby Maryland and Virginia, the remainder going to the reduction plant at Cherry Hill.

A total of 2,312,475,000 square yards of streets and alleys were cleaned and 633,197,000 square yards of streets were flushed.

Some 88,845 dead animals were collected and disposed of at the garbage reduction plant and 247 additional large animals were received from the city of Alexandria and similarly disposed of.

The 262 motor vehicles maintained during the year made the following mileage:

	Miles
48 passenger cars and ½-ton trucks	426,171
29 ½-ton trucks	141,915
146 3- to 4-ton trucks	997,762
21 5- to 6-ton trucks	77,648
Total	1,643,496

Water Front

The wharf committee was created by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and is charged with the duty of negotiating for the leasing of wharf property and with the administration of all matters relating to the water front under the control of the Commissioners. This committee also negotiates for the leasing of the public space under jurisdiction of the District of Columbia on the Rosslyn approach to the Key Bridge. The committee is composed of the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department (G. W. Pearson) as chairman, the engineer of bridges (C. R. Whyte), and the Harbor Master (Lt. W. H. Carlin).

LEASES

Demand for wharf property continued, as indicated by the fact that every available piece of wharf property under jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Government remained under formal lease or occupied by monthly agreement during the entire year. A statement showing wharf and public space under lease or agreement is attached hereto.

REVENUE

The total revenue derived from wharf rentals, wharfage, etc., including the municipal fish market and piers and the public space on the Rosslyn approach to the Key Bridge, amounted to $32,406.

Excluding the receipts from the municipal fish market and the Rosslyn, Va., approach, the annual income amounted to $13,728, approximately the same as last fiscal year.

FISH-MARKET PIERS

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act for 1937, approved June 23, 1936, contained an item of $20,000 for construction of pier at the municipal fish market. This new pier will replace similar pier removed in 1933, the largest of three piers originally constructed in 1918. The new pier will provide sorely needed additional space for the docking of fish, oyster, and other produce boats, as well as limited space for commercial or general-cargo boats carrying lumber and other commodities. The preparation of plans and specifications has been started, and it is anticipated that actual construction will begin late this fall.

GENERAL CONDITION OF WATER FRONT

Continuing the established policy of the wharf committee, progress has been made in eliminating old, dilapidated, and unsightly structures and navigation hazards, insofar as possible with available funds. "Water front clean-up week", instituted during last year, was continued this year. During this period, through cooperation of wharf lessees with this committee, excellent results were again obtained, with the elimination of weeds, trash, debris, and other unsightly material and conditions maintaining on wharf properties and public space along the water front.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT—WASHINGTON CHANNEL WATER FRONT

The Washington water front improvement program, outlined in detail in last year's report, advanced another stage toward reality during the past year. Under the rivers and harbors (War Department) appropriation for 1937, the district engineer (local United States engineer's office) was allotted $15,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications covering the proposed improvements and beautification work. This preliminary work is now in progress. Under present plans actual construction of the project will be started during the spring or early summer of 1937.

HARBOR REGULATIONS

The committee, appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of drafting new harbor regulations, in conformity with provisions incorporated in Public Act No. 354, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 15, 1934, has succeeded in compiling a tentative set of regulations pertaining to speed, anchorage, and operation of boats in the District of Columbia. These tentative regulations have the approval of the local trade, civic and other organizations interested in water-front activities. Upon approval by concerned Federal agencies, the regulations will be submitted to the Commissioners for final adoption.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Report of the operations of the Metropolitan Police Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

During the past fiscal year, the department was not confronted with the problems presented during previous fiscal years by the several large "marches" to Washington, such as bonus groups and hunger marchers. However, during the past year there were small groups representing the unemployed, who visited Washington for the purpose of interviewing Members of Congress and Federal officials, and parades were held, and their presence in Washington required the attention of this department; however, no disorder or overt act occurred.

BOXING CONTESTS

The act of Congress approved April 24, 1934, legalized boxing in the District of Columbia, under the supervision of the Boxing Commission appointed by the Commissioners. The major and superintendent of police was designated as a member of this commission. Contests have been held weekly and have been conducted in an orderly manner in compliance with the act of Congress and the regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act.

WRESTLING CONTESTS

Wrestling contests in the District of Columbia are conducted weekly and are attracting considerable attention and are being largely attended; however, at the present time there is no supervision whatever over wrestling, and numerous complaints have been received and conditions have developed at wrestling bouts that, in my opinion, require that they be under the supervision of a commission similar to the commission which now supervises boxing.

Several States at this time supervise, by laws and regulations, wrestling matches. It is my opinion that the act of Congress approved April 24, 1934, legalizing boxing in the District of Columbia and creating a boxing commission, be amended to include wrestling and certain other sports, and that the present boxing commission be known as the athletic commission, and that the supervision and regulation of boxing and wrestling be under the athletic commission of the District of Columbia.

GAMBLING AND NUMBERS GAME

During the last session of Congress a bill was reintroduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives for an amendment to the existing gambling laws, the aim being to strengthen the existing gambling laws, especially for the purpose of enabling the authorities to cope with the increased gambling as a result of the so-called num-

bers game. This bill passed the Senate and was referred to the subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committee and failed passage of the House, due to the fact that it was not reported out from the subcommittee.

If the authorities are to efficiently cope with the gambling situation, especially the numbers game, it is absolutely necessary that legislation be enacted strengthening the existing gambling laws, and I recommend that during the coming session of Congress efforts be made to secure the passage of the provisions of this bill.

BOYS' CLUB

On February 22, 1934, the first Metropolitan Police Boys' Club was opened at the fifth precinct station house. This club was organized for the purpose of affording supervised recreation for children who would otherwise be forced to find recreation in the streets, vacant lots, and alleys. This club movement under the sponsorship of the police department has received enthusiastic support of civic-minded persons in this city, with the result that requests are continually being made for the establishment of additional clubs. The second club was established in the Kenilworth section in April 1934, and the third club was established May 15, 1935, in premises 472 Eye Street SW., these premises being donated to the Boys' Club of the Metropolitan Police Department by the Myra McCoy Andrews Day Nursery.

At the present time approximately 3,347 boys have membership in these clubs.

In the area where the first club was established we have been able to reduce the arrests of juveniles 74.19 percent since the operation of the first club.

During the past year, with the approval of the Commissioners, the board of directors and the board of managers of the Boys' Club sponsored a program for raising funds for the purpose of enlarging on the present clubs and establishing a summer camp for underprivileged children; and a camp for the accommodation of 100 boys will open at Scotland, Md., on property purchased by the Boys' Club of this department.

The program for enlarging the scope of the work of the Boys' Club calls for the establishment of a colored club in the second precinct during the coming year, which is greatly needed, due to the large percentage of juvenile delinquency in that area.

RESTORATION OF PRECINCTS

The area covered by the present second precinct, with a population of over 80,000, should be divided into two precincts. It is recommended that consideration be given looking to the establishment of an additional precinct in this area.

The area covered by the eleventh precinct, which embraces all that territory of the District of Columbia east of the Eastern Branch, is becoming more thickly populated, and the location of the station house covering this area, at Nichols Avenue and Chicago Street, is inconvenient for residents of the Bennings, Kenilworth, and Deanwood areas. It is recommended that consideration be given to the

establishment of an additional precinct to take care of the section of the District of Columbia east of the Eastern Branch and north of the line of East Capitol Street.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

During the past fiscal year the authorized personnel of the Police Department was 1,341. The appropriations act for the Metropolitan Police Department for the coming fiscal year provides for a captain for the Woman's Bureau in lieu of a lieutenant, 1 additional sergeant for the Woman's Bureau, and 25 additional uniformed privates, which will give an authorized strength during the coming fiscal year of 1,366.

To enable the department to furnish adequate police protection and meet the increased demands as a result of the increased motor-vehicle registration and increased population, the personnel of the department should be increased to not less than 1,500 privates, in addition to the officers above the rank of private.

On the occasion of the inauguration or large conventions in Washington, due to the limited personnel it has been necessary in past years to employ the services of both uniformed and plain-clothes officers from other cities; and if the personnel of the department is increased to 1,500, which is absolutely necessary for efficient police service, the employment of uniformed officers from other jurisdictions would be unnecessary.

INADEQUATE AND UNSUITABLE BUILDINGS FOR POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER UNITS OF THE DEPARTMENT

At the present time police headquarters is housed in a building at 462 Indiana Avenue, which is one of the buildings purchased by the District of Columbia in connection with their program for the building of the Municipal Center. This building is old, inadequate, and unsuitable for police headquarters at the present time, there not being sufficient room for the different units attached to headquarters to function efficiently; and the condition and appearance of the building and inadequate space creates an unfavorable impression in the minds of the public as well as visitors who call at police headquarters.

Some of our police stations are in need of replacement, especially the second precinct, which is an old, dilapidated building and inadequate to house the present second precinct. The cell block is insufficient to take care of the number of prisoners arrested in the precinct, which necessitates their being transferred to other precincts, at an additional cost to the department.

It is recommended that a committee be appointed, composed of a representative of the Engineering Department, the Health Department, and the Police Department, to make a survey of police headquarters and other units housing the Police Department, with a view of replacing with modern buildings those that are found to be unsuitable and inadequate for police service.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

Members of the Detective Bureau made 5,171 arrests during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. By comparison with figures for the

fiscal year 1935 it is shown that there was an increase of 1,020 arrests made during the fiscal year 1936, as 4,151 arrests were made by the Detective Bureau during the fiscal year 1935.

During the fiscal year 19,235 reports were received and investigated by the Detective Bureau. This is an increase of 709 reports as compared with the fiscal year of 1935.

HOMICIDE SQUAD

The homicide squad of this bureau received a grand total of 1,545 cases for investigation during the year.

In last year's annual report the homicide squad carried 3 "not cleared" murders out of a total of 56 murders committed. Since that time, and during the month of October 1935 and the month of June 1936, members of this squad closed two of those murder cases by arresting the guilty parties. They have been indicted for first-degree murder.

In five murders carried as "not cleared" two of the murderers are known and have been indicted but as yet have not been arrested. Three of these "not cleared" murders are as yet unsolved.

In all of the 56 murder cases committed in the District of Columbia during the past fiscal year, the members of the homicide squad made a thorough investigation of each murder, which included the taking of photographs of scenes, obtaining statements from witnesses and defendants in each case, attending the inquests, presenting the cases to the grand jury, testifying at the trials, supervising the handling of property held in connection with homicide cases, and, in brief, carrying each murder case through to completion.

In outside cases, thorough investigations were made by members of this squad and all assistance rendered the Maryland and Virginia authorities by this squad. As far as the homicide squad is concerned, all outside cases are carried as cleared.

CHECK AND FRAUD SQUAD

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, this squad dealt with cases involving 675 various charges, an increase of 233 over the preceding year. Many of the defendants in the above cases were guilty of from 20 to 40 violations, such as forgery, false pretense, bad checks, and embezzlement; but the practice of the court, permitting only a small number to be filed against each defendant, reduces the number of cases to which the squad should be entitled. Also, 42 more warrants were issued this past year than during the preceding year.

In addition to the report previously outlined, this squad was called upon to investigate 1,151 complaints, an increase of 751 over the preceding year. Many of these complaints prove to be civil cases and could not be handled by this department. Members of this squad have also investigated many cases for other jurisdictions, of which no record is kept.

ROBBERY SQUAD

The robbery squad during the past 2 fiscal years closed 971 cases out of a total of 1,438 for a percentage of 67.5.

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

The automobile squad recovered 2,862 automobiles from a total of 2,985 reported stolen for a percentage of 94.9.

CLOTHING AND JEWELRY SQUAD

The clothing and jewelry squad handled 1,256 assignments during the fiscal year.

BICYCLE SQUAD

The bicycle squad investigated 520 cases and recovered 326. Ten motorcycles were reported stolen and recovered.

PAWN INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

The report of the pawn inspector's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, shows that $109,307.24 worth of property was recovered, compared with $86,845.25 for the previous year.

NARCOTIC SQUAD

The duties of this squad are the enforcing of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy, healing arts, veterinary medicine, dentistry, Harrison narcotic law, optometric laws, and the prosecution of violations of other laws that come to the squad's attention. The squad made 540 investigations, 1,925 official visits, and 133 arrests.

FUGITIVE SQUAD

The number of assignments handled by the fugitive squad were 1,137, of which 772 were closed, with 423 arrests credited to the squad.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The following work was performed by the criminal identification bureau:

Prisoners photographed	5,419
Scene of crime photographed	154
Scene of accidents photographed	14
Unknown dead photographed	12
Photographs of criminals copied	108
Miscellaneous subjects photographed	287
Scenes of crime inspected for fingerprints	865
Scenes at which fingerprints were found	128
Photographic prints made:	
Small size	24,154
Large size	1,884
Photographs received from other cities	1,643
Fingerprints received from other cities	1,554
Identifications made for other cities	147
Fingerprints of local offenders received	5,303
Identifications of local offenders	2,543
Total fingerprints filed	6,857
Total identifications made	2,690
Photographs and fingerprints forwarded to other cities	866
Identifications by other jurisdictions	166
Fingerprints forwarded to the U. S. Department of Justice	5,364
Identifications made by the U. S. Bureau	2,842
Total fingerprints on file end of year	99,541
Traffic Bureau negatives developed	1,059
Traffic Bureau prints made, 5 by 7	1,018

SANITARY OFFICER

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, 728 patients were admitted to Gallinger Municipal Hospital for mental observation, showing an increase of 55 cases as compared with the preceding year; 658 patients were taken into custody, making an increase of 71; 616 were adjudged insane which was 33 more than last year. Approximately 1,800 persons were interviewed in connection with these cases.

Record of arrests bureau

Record of arrests cards written and filed	61,831
Record of warrants cards written and filed	15,469
Total, all cards written and filed	77,300

The following number of records of individuals were searched and compiled:

By mail	8,856
By phone	4,303
By visits	6,643
Total	19,802

Several innovations have been made in the service rendered by this bureau. Chief among them is a system to keep close check upon those prisoners released from the District of Columbia Reformatory and the District of Columbia Workhouse by parole and by conditional release. Under this system this bureau is furnished with all the data concerning the release, including the address at which residence will be made. This bureau immediately furnished this information to the commander of the precinct in which the residence of such release is located.

CRIME-PREVENTION DIVISION

This division, under the supervision of the assistant superintendent commanding the Detective Bureau, has been in close contact with the activities of the veterans' movements, Socialist and Communist Parties, and Workers' Alliance of America.

PICK-UP SQUAD

Many important arrests are included in the grand total of 520 held by this squad during the year. Of the 163 women and 170 men held for investigation, the majority of the women consisted of prostitutes and women of immoral repute, and the men consisted in the main of pimps and men of suspicious character. At least 90 percent of those charged with investigation by the pick-up squad were compelled to leave the city immediately. Many important cases were turned over to other squads by the pick-up squad. In addition to their regular work, the pick-up squad performed various other duties, including office duty, special details, and assignments given them by the chief of detectives.

Report of Inspector in Charge of Traffic

TRAFFIC RECORDS OFFICE

The work of furnishing traffic records has increased during the past 3 years. At the present time all of the Government departments, especially the Civil Service Commission and Department of Justice, and the New Deal subbureaus, along with the courts and all other Government agencies, call on this office to furnish copies of traffic records. Police officers call on this office daily to check records required in speed cases and major traffic cases.

TRAFFIC COLLATERAL OFFICE

The Collateral Office takes care of the collateral deposited on all traffic violation notices issued by the members of the Metropolitan Police Department and the United States Park Police. The tickets issued by the Park Police are included in the figures for the Traffic Division. Fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirty cases were handled and $203,425 collateral posted.

There were 1,101 warnings and 1,124 cancelations, making a total of 2,225 cases which were disposed of by the record office.

HACK INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Following is a report relative to the work of the Hack Inspector's Office:

Licenses issued, 4,585; 6,009 applications were made for licenses to operate public vehicles for hire; 5,559 were approved, 388 rejected, 62 continued. Identification cards revoked, 83; and identification cards suspended by the Board of Commissioners, 24; number of men summoned before the Board of Revocation and Review and warned by them, 78.

Inspection of public vehicles made	35,000
Inspection of wagon stands	400
Complaints against hackers investigated	560
Guide licenses issued	67

TRAFFIC DIVISION

Members of the traffic division made 36,145 cases and recovered 349 stolen automobiles.

RADIO CRUISERS

Two radio patrol cruisers are assigned to work from the traffic division in the testing of mechanical condition of cars on the highways of the District of Columbia, investigation of traffic accidents, and general patrol of the city. One is known as cruiser no. 7, which is equipped with instruments with which to make brake tests, take measurements of street intersections, skid marks, etc., and a camera for photographing serious accidents involving deaths, personal injuries, and large property damage. This cruiser is in service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The other is known as cruiser no. 3, and it is in service 16 hours a day, from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. on 6 days

a week, not working any shifts on Sunday. This cruiser contains the same equipment as cruiser no. 7, with the exception of a camera.

BRAKE TESTS

This division tests the brakes on all automobiles involved in accidents, or when an officer believes the brakes of an automobile are inadequate; 2,889 tests were made of which amount 271 were found defective.

HEADLIGHTS TESTED

Of 7,545 headlight tests made, 509 were found defective.

SCHOOLBOY PATROL SUPERVISION

During the past 6 years the department has assigned a Metropolitan policeman to cooperate with the public schools and the American Automobile Association in supervising the work of the schoolboy patrol throughout the District. These officers have also at the end of the school year been assigned to supervise the various playgrounds in the District of Columbia. The results obtained by the assignment of officers in each precinct to this work has more than compensated the department.

WOMAN'S BUREAU

The analysis for the year and the comparison with the past year which follows indicates in one instance an interesting and most welcome reduction; that is, in the number of adult women held in the house of detention during the fiscal year 1936. In 1935 the number of detained persons was 5,907, in 1936 the number was 5,134 with the entire reduction in the adult group. Approximately two-thirds of this reduction is due to the change in the situation regarding prostitutes soliciting on the streets and one-third to the alcoholics.

The above represents the only lessening in volume of service required of the bureau. In the investigation division the increase from 3,918 complaints in 1935 to 4,573 in 1936 is, we feel, due in part to the artificial increase in population which has occurred in the District and partly to the insecure disturbed state of many families in the city who were dependent upon a public assistance which was forced from time to time to alter its policies on short notice.

PRECINCTS

The personnel of all precincts worked faithfully and gave their time unstintedly to meet the many problems which confronted the department during the fiscal year. The statistical division will show the results of their activities.

BOARD OF SURGEONS

The following report is submitted by the board of police surgeons: Visits to the clinic by members of the force, 10,261; visits to homes and hospitals, undetermined; members of United States Park Police

treated, 488; members of White House Police treated, 164; physical examinations made, 1,852.

(This includes examinations of men over 55 years of age, probationers, retirement, civil service, West Point, Annapolis, etc.)

RADIO PATROL SERVICE

The radio patrol service with broadcasting facilities at the tenth precinct is still proving of inestimable value in the prevention and detection of crime, and furnishing prompt service to the public. During this fiscal year all cars patrolling in precincts have been equipped with radios. Thirty-one cars in the precincts; 2 in the traffic division; all cars used by officials, and 4 cruisers used by the Detective Bureau; 88,296 messages were sent out; 49,499 were given to radio cars for service, and 92.4 percent of these calls were answered within 3 minutes.

DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the production and receipts in the department of vehicles and traffic were as follows:

Tags and titles

Titles	1936	1935	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Paid	105,816	90,000	+15,816
Free	1,131	1,214	−83
Total	106,947	91,214	+15,733
Revenue	$105,816	$90,000	+$15,816
Registrations (license plates):			
Paid	186,516	182,528	+3,988
Free	3,320	2,760	+560
Total	189,836	185,288	+4,548
Transfers (license plates):			
Paid	36,438	25,687	+10,751
Free	193	183	+10
Total	36,631	25,870	+10,761
Grand total (license plates)	226,467	211,158	+15,309
Revenue:			
Registrations	$186,516	$182,528	+$3,988
Transfers	36,438	25,687	+10,751
Total	222,954	208,215	+14,739

Operators' Permits

The volume of work performed by the four permit examiners has increased steadily for the past several years, and there is an urgent need for an increase in this personnel, both from the viewpoint of convenience and service to the public and of the increasing burden to the present examiners. The increase of 1935 over 1934 was 15.3 percent and the past year's increase over 1935 was 19.6 percent, 55,481 were approved and 12,485 were disapproved.

A total of 128,585 permits, including renewals, learners, and duplicates, were issued during the year.

The vast increase in the renewal of drivers' permits over the fiscal year 1935 is accountable by this being the 3-year renewal period which was begun during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. On the other hand, the issuance of 85,402 renewals is an increase of 7,836 over the renewal period during the fiscal year 1933.

The total receipts from permits were $343,189, computed at the rate of $3 for new permits, $3 for renewals, and 50 cents for duplicates. In 1935 the total receipts were $175,842.50.

Revenue

The total revenue of the department for fiscal years 1935 and 1936 is as follows:

	1936	1935	Increase
Titles	$105,816	$90,000	$15,816.00
Tags	222,954	208,215	14,739.00
Permits	343,189	175,842	167,346.50
Total	[1] 671,959	[1] 474,057	197,901.50

[1] Does not include personal tax or gasoline tax.

The board of revocations and restorations of operators' permits revoked or suspended 2,999 and restored 1,842 permits.

The number of cases acted upon by the board total 9,678. Two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine were considered to be of such a nature as to warrant no action. There are 389 cases now pending. A total of 495 cases were referred to the director of vehicles and traffic as coming within the provisions of the financial responsibility law, which went into effect on August 1, 1935. One hundred and sixty-eight cases, included in the permits revoked, were placed on the prohibitive list of persons who are denied the issuance of an operator's permit because of their records.

Board of Review of Character Licenses

In the case of revocation, suspension, or refusal of a character license, an appeal is made to the Commissioners, who refer such an appeal to the board of review of character licenses for recommendation. A total of 983 hearings on such appeals were held by the board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, with the following recommendations: Approvals 434, rejections 379, suspensions 22, revocations 80, restorations 4, no action 64.

Financial Responsibility Division

During the fiscal year (since effective date of act, Aug. 1, 1935) the division of financial responsibility acted on 495 cases, divided as follows: Permits revoked, 465; permits blacklisted, 30; automobile tags and registrations suspended, 453.

Twenty-three certificates of judgment were submitted to this department during the fiscal year. Twenty of the judgments were obtained in courts of the District of Columbia, two in the State of Maryland, and one in the State of Virginia. In each case the permits and tags were suspended pending settlement of the judgment.

Three persons lost their permits as a result of conviction in the police court of the District of Columbia as hit-and-run drivers where personal injury occurred.

Four hundred and sixty-nine persons were convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of this number, 245 were convicted in the District of Columbia, 131 in the State of Maryland, 84 in the State of Virginia, and 9 in other States.

Liability Insurance

There were 35 certificates of liability insurance submitted to this division during the fiscal year, of which 8 were submitted after judgments had been paid, 15 by persons convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor, and 1 convicted of hit-and-run where personal injury occurred.

This division restored 24 operators' permits and 56 sets of tags during the fiscal year. In each case a certificate of liability insurance was filed with this department.

Traffic Signs and Markers

The work performed by the traffic-sign shop is as follows:

White lines painted—feet	485,809
Curbing painted—do	11,959
Permanent signs placed or replaced	15,035
Temporary signs placed	45,872
Special signs placed	320
Number of parades and special functions	18
Street lettering (number of jobs)	34
Zone markers placed	77

At the present time the traffic shop is four men short for proper operations and two men have been assigned to repair and maintain signal equipment. The signal work was as follows:

Trouble calls answered (vehicle actuated signals)	372
Assisting Potomac Electric Power Co. on trouble calls	61
Equipment tested and adjusted (intersections)	32
Equipment exchanged and tested (intersections)	4
Apparatus designed for complex movements (intersections)	5
Prepared 4-face signals	7
Rebuilt traffic signal timers	31
Rebuilt time switches	16
Examined and checked time switches (twice)	52
Changed time switches for 24-hour signal operation (6 occasions)	52
Walk signals constructed (double faced)	8

On a number of occasions trouble calls have not been answered promptly due to lack of transportation and very often a personal car was used. A truck to be used for signal work and trouble calls is urgently needed.

Testing Station

The testing station maintained by this department along with authorized dealers inspects the equipment affecting safe operation and checks the motor and serial numbers of all used motor vehicles when sold and issues a certificate of inspection before title and tags are issued. All taxicabs and sightseeing vehicles are tested by the official testing station once each year for the Public Utilities Commission before these vehicles are licensed to operate over the streets. The amount of work accomplished this year by the testing station is as follows: Headlight inspections, 38,267; brake inspections, 38,267; motor numbers checked, 25,505; certificates of inspection issued, 11,993; taxicab and sightseeing inspections, 10,844; busses inspected, 970.

One thousand three hundred and seven automobiles were found to have incorrect numbers. Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, or 33.4 percent of the number inspected, were found to be in need of mechanical repair.

Traffic Signal Lights

One hundred and eighteen traffic signal lights were installed and modifications in existing signals were made at 13 locations.

Analysis of Traffic Accidents

It is encouraging to note that despite the increase in the number of accidents reported last year, there were fewer persons injured and fewer killed than during the fiscal year of 1935. There were 9,608 accidents, 4,120 persons injured, and 102 deaths during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, as compared with 8,523 accidents, 4,241 persons injured, and 125 deaths during the preceding fiscal year. It is also worthy of note that this increase in the number of accidents reported is apparently due in part to the greater safety-consciousness of the public which has led to the reporting of accidents in which little or no damage has been done and the reporting of which is not necessary under the laws of the District. Thus there was an increase of 540 in the number of accidents in which no damage was done or the damage amounted to less than $10, which is about one-half of the total increase in the number of accidents.

The pedestrian situation is still our most acute safety problem and will remain so until means have been adopted to keep them out of the roadway between intersections.

During the fiscal year a law was passed by Congress fixing a higher permissible penalty for first-offense reckless driving. During the last half of this year the board of revocations of operators' permits has adopted more stringent rules with regard to the revocation or suspension of the permits of persons convicted of these offenses and even during this comparatively short time an improvement in the number of accidents and particularly the number of fatalities has been noted.

Congress was also requested to pass legislation requiring the semi-annual examination of all motor vehicles, but as yet this law has not been adopted.

Traffic Surveys and Planning

On December 13, 1935, the Works Progress Administration project approved for this department began operating. Prior to that date, workers for traffic surveys were furnished by the Emergency Works Administration.

VEHICLE VOLUME COUNTS

During the year 598 intersection volume and direction counts were made. These counts were made in connection and as a basis for other studies to properly plan and coordinate traffic signals, to answer inquiries and complaints of residents of the District of Columbia, and to develop, together with counts made during the year ending June 30, 1935, a comprehensive traffic flow map of the city.

These vehicle volume studies have been used in formation of street widening programs and the proposal of new routes.

The movement of traffic to and from the central district is a very definite one directly from the north over the streets lying between Rock Creek Park and the Soldiers' Home, from the northwest and west over the streets between Rock Creek Park and the Potomac River, and from the northeast between the Soldiers' Home and the Anacostia River.

It appears that the future development of the city depends on the provision of new facilities connecting the above three areas with each other and with the central district.

PEDESTRIAN OBSERVANCE OF STOP AND GO SIGNALS

During February 1936 a study of pedestrian observance of signals at 42 downtown intersections was undertaken. The results of this study show 66 percent no violations and 34 percent violations.

A similar study in March 1934 returned 64 percent no violations and 36 percent violations, which corresponds closely with the present study.

Figures reveal that 72.6 percent of the pedestrians stepping from the curb on the green signal and crossing without interference reached the opposite curb on the same green signal and 60.3 percent of those with interference reached the opposite curb on the same green signal, or 83,579 out of 120,055 reached the opposite curb on the same green signal. This is 70.5 percent.

It was decided to make two trial installations of pedestrian walk signals, so designed, if obeyed, that no pedestrian would be caught in the street when the signal changed to the opposite direction. To do this the total time cycle had to be increased. The cycle was increased from 55 to 80 seconds on Sunday, March 8, 1936.

Another study of pedestrian observance of signals was made on the increased time cycle at 11 typical intersections included in the former survey.

The conclusion is that, although pedestrian observance of signals showed no improvement but rather a slight reduction, it appears that for those who obeyed the signals the danger decreased and for those that disobeyed the signals the danger increased.

DELAY STUDIES

In connection with the lengthening of the total time cycle, delay studies were made at most of the affected intersections. These studies consisted of recording each car that was stopped by the red signal and each car that went through on the green signal without first stopping on the red signal. The studies also recorded whether or not the green signal cleared through the intersection all cars waiting at a red signal.

Several charts have been prepared designed to show the points of bad timing during the morning and evening peak hours and the average off-peak hour. A study of these charts will reveal changes in signal timing needed to meet the actual conditions of flow on the streets, and adjustments can be made to secure the best possible signal timing. Of course, when changes are made the intersection changed,

with the surrounding ones, has to be rechecked to discover if the desired result has been achieved.

TRUCK DELIVERIES ON TRAFFIC ARTERIES

Without question a very great obstacle to the free flow of traffic is double parking or parking along the curb where the traffic volume warrants no parking. In order to measure the extent of this evil, a survey was conducted from 8 to 9:30 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. on selected streets.

This survey reveals consistent violations of the parking regulations by passenger cars during the rush hours, especially the no parking 8 to 9:30 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. regulations. These violations, of course, are contingent upon the police for prevention.

The number of trucks making deliveries along these streets for the 3½ hours of the survey is as follows: Parked at curb 1,195; parked double, 541.

Without a doubt, traffic flow along these streets during the rush hours would be materially improved if deliveries of goods and merchandise were made at other times. It is hoped that the cooperation of the merchants, manufacturers, and trucking concerns can be secured so as to work out a schedule of deliveries outside of the heavy traffic hours.

NIGHT ACCIDENTS

Accident records show that traffic dangers at night are much greater than daytime dangers in proportion to the amount of traffic using the streets. The reasons for the increased danger at night have been given as poor visibility, fatigue of drivers, higher speeds, and the absence of some of the heavy traffic control methods. During the fiscal year, a survey of the number of cars using each intersection for each dark hour has been made. These counts have been combined with data on dark-time accidents. These data will show the advisability of burning some signals all night or at what hour of the night each intersection should have its signals turned off. In this way, it is hoped that a large percentage of night accidents at signalized intersections will be prevented.

PARKING CAPACITY

In April 1936 a survey of downtown parking facilities was made. There is revealed 4,219 parking spaces in garages and 8,527 parking spaces in lots, or a total of 12,746 off-street parking spaces for zones 1, 2, and 3. A similar survey made in May, 1935 returned 10,734 off-street parking facilities for the same area. The increase for 11 months is 18.65 percent.

Even though the increase in off-street parking facilities is encouraging, traffic congestion may be created by them if not properly designed and regulated. There have even been some complaints of the proprietors moving cars from the lots to the streets after the owner has left, in order to make room for other cars.

A committee is now studying the advisability of licensing parking lots, with a reasonable fee, with regulations as to design, driveways, and parking habits to insure beauty and to prevent traffic congestion.

CORDON COUNT

A cordon count of zone 1, similar to the one made in 1934, has been completed in the field. However, the analysis is not complete and no comparisons can be drawn, nor the growth or change in traffic to this area can be given until this analysis is finished.

Board of Revocation and Restoration

REVOCATIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

Driving under the influence of liquor in the District	49
Driving under the influence of liquor in Maryland	41
Driving under the influence of liquor in other States	29
Epileptic attacks	3
General records	148
Leaving after colliding	57
Mentally incompetent	12
Negligent homicide	6
Physically incapable	2
Possession of smoke screen	2
Reckless driving	159
Records for speed in the District	2,255
Revocation of privilege of nonresidents	137
Traffic fatalities in the District	8
Traffic fatalities in other States	9
Traffic records in other States	69
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	4
Violation of liquor tax law (automobile involved)	9
Total	2,999

The following number of operators' permits were restored monthly as follows: July 1935, 57; August, 68; September, 49; October, 59; November, 67; December, 54; January 1936, 42; February, 116; March, 264; April, 353; May, 342; June, 371; total, 1,842.

The number of cases acted upon by the Board total 9,678. Of this number, 2,999 were revoked or suspended and 1,842 were restored. The Board during the year held 1,164 public hearings. A total of 495 cases were reported which were referred to the director of vehicles and traffic as coming within the provisions of the financial responsibility law, which went into effect on August 1, 1935.

There were 2,789 cases which were considered by the Board to be of such a nature as to warrant no action being taken toward the revocation or suspension of the operator's permit. There are 389 cases now pending before the Board. The balance of 168 cases were placed on the prohibitive list of persons who are denied the issuance of an operator's permit because of their records.

Board of Review of Character Licenses

A total of 983 hearings were held by the Board. Recommendations to the Commissioners were made as follows: Approvals, 434; rejections, 379; suspensions, 22; revocations, 80; restorations, 4; no action, 64; total, 983.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

Two years and fours months have elapsed since the sale and dispensation of alcoholic beverages has been permitted by license in the District of Columbia after the repeal of the prohibition amendment. We have heretofore in our previous reports been able to give a fair picture of the economic result of the operation of the new law and the returns to the Government in taxes and license fees. As we have indicated, however, before this time, it has been too early to obtain a similar picture of the permanent effects of the alcoholic beverage control law upon the social system in the District of Columbia. We feel now, however, that we are in a position to at least give a fair idea of the effect of repeal legislation here in the light of our experience.

Social Effect of Repeal

To give a fair picture and a complete understanding of what the result has been, your board has thought it proper to call to your attention the statistics of the past decade which will include a number of years of the old order, then the years of prohibition, and then the years since repeal. We have taken the generally accepted barometer—the arrests for intoxication. Inquiry of Maj. Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, reveals that the standard of necessity for arrest for intoxication has not changed since 1912, theoretically or practically. In view of the changing population the actual number of arrests for this cause does not give near the accurate picture that the ratio of arrests for intoxication to the population does.

Fiscal year	Population	Number of arrests for intoxication	Number of licensed places [1]	Ratio of arrests to population
				Percent
1912	355,296	3,536	Saloons, 513; wholesale, 125	0.99
1913	366,266	5,101		1.39
1914	377,236	8,884	Saloons, 455; wholesale, 115	2.35
1915	388,206	9,751	Saloons, 300; wholesale, 97	2.51
1916	399,176	9,394	Saloons, 273; wholesale, 89	2.35
1917	410,146	9,648	Saloons, 269; wholesale, 89	2.35
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION, EFFECTIVE NOV. 1, 1917				
1918	421,116	6,896	None	1.63
1919	432,085	6,650	do	1.53

[1] Each saloon performed the functions of 2 modern establishments, as it could sell on and off sale.

NOTE.—Population figures given by U. S. Bureau of the Census—except 1936, which an official of the Census Bureau estimated from the trend of population. Number of arrests given by statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Police. Number of licensed places prior to prohibition from reports of assessor.

UNITED STATES PROHIBITION, EFFECTIVE JAN. 16, 1920

Fiscal year	Population	Number of arrests for intoxication	Number of licensed places	Ratio of arrests to population
1920	439,976	3,565	None	0.81
1921	444,785	5,415	do	1.21
1922	449,594	6,375	do	1.41
1923	454,403	8,368	do	1.85
1924	459,212	9,149	do	1.99
1925	464,022	10,571	do	2.27
1926	468,832	12,907	do	2.75
1927	473,642	13,375	do	2.82
1928	478,452	13,796	do	2.88
1929	483,262	13,942	do	2.88
1930	488,000	14,409	do	2.95
1931	491,000	16,408	do	3.34
1932	493,000	15,315	do	3.10
1933	495,000	16,447	do	3.32
1934	497,000	22,773	None until Mar. 1, 1934	4.58
1935	594,000	22,589	Retail: A, 399; B, 589; C, 264; D, 505	3.80
1936	619,000	19,126	Retail: A, 400; B, 620; C, 282; D, 447	3.09

The trend shown by the figures is exceedingly interesting and the lesson obvious. In the years 1913 to 1917 there was an enforced reduction in the number of saloons and wholesale establishments; and in spite of this, intoxication increased at an alarming rate. Likewise when, after 1917 and 1920, the District of Columbia and then the Nation prohibited any establishments of this kind, as soon as provision was made for illicit distribution, intoxication increased until, in 1926, the percentage of arrests for this cause arose to 2.75 percent of the population, higher than it ever was in antiprohibition times, as far back as 1912. From 1926 the percentage mounts until 1932, when there was a drop because of the universal depression. It then mounted to 3.32 percent in 1933 and to 4.58 percent in 1934, when in but 4 months of the year it was legally possible to dispense alcoholic beverages here. In 1935 the effect of repeal was felt, and the percentage dropped to 3.80 percent. In 1936 it dropped to 3.09 percent, or lower than at any time since 1930. As can be seen, the actual number of arrests for intoxication has gradually receded. Note the following month by month tabulation and the gradual increase of arrests before 1934 and the decrease thereafter:

Arrests for intoxication, by months

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January		1,142	1,340	1,934	1,426	1,285
February		1,204	1,197	1,546	1,511	1,312
March		1,144	1,371	2,194	1,957	1,592
April		1,424	1,529	2,307	1,948	1,525
May		1,278	1,565	2,120	2,087	1,681
June		1,115	1,513	2,022	1,757	1,788
July	1,301	1,398	1,484	1,901	1,739	
August	1,412	1,281	1,740	2,109	1,832	
September	1,189	1,241	2,026	2,129	1,716	
October	1,422	1,467	1,905	2,188	1,833	
November	1,338	1,210	1,739	1,804	1,534	
December	1,346	1,335	1,756	1,799	1,289	

THE CHILD

As we said in our last report, the greatest tragedy of the prohibition era was the effect upon the child. The bootlegger had no

reason to protect the child and dispensed his illicit wares just as freely to immature boys and girls as to adults. As we have said, this result was one of the principal things which impelled a disgusted public to rise in arms and vote for a repeal of the legislation. The figures below show only too well the appalling tragedy and the later effect of the repeal of the legislation.

	Arrests for intoxication under 17 years of age	Arrests for intoxication 17 to 21 years of age
Fiscal year:		
1912	0	29
1913	1	27
1914	5	65
1915	6	29
1916	5	31
1917	5	31
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION, EFFECTIVE NOV. 1, 1917		
Fiscal year:		
1918	5	68
1919	8	132
UNITED STATES PROHIBITION, EFFECTIVE JAN. 16, 1920		
Fiscal year:		
1920	1	73
1921	1	182
1922	3	166
1923	4	220
1924	13	269
1925	7	339
1926	8	332
1927	6	414
1928	6	390
1929	0	368
1930	2	353
1931	4	384
1932	5	308
1933	9	361
1934	5	433
1935	3	422
1936	1	292

Statistics furnished by Metropolitan Police Department.

Here again we find a startling result. When the alarming figures of 1935 were presented to the Board, we then said that they presented a real challenge. Major Brown, at our request, thereafter notified our Board of the arrest for intoxication of every minor child. Immediately upon the receipt of the information, the Board began a John Doe inquisition, summoning the child in question and such other witnesses as might be had. The Board obtained the names of the child's companions and had them brought before it, all with the view, first, of discovering the source of liquor supply, and second, of impressing the child with the seriousness of what had been done. The figures show the result. It will be noted that in spite of the enormous increase in population, last year witnessed the smallest number of arrests for intoxication of children since 1924.

This is a fair beginning, but every day emphasizes the necessity for proper and effective temperance education. There is no place in our modern set-up for the drunken or intoxicated man. Besides

being the object of most complete disgust, he is a genuine menace to himself and others. The Board will not tolerate the sale of beverages to anyone who is any degree intoxicated, and the licensee is held to be the insurer of the conduct in his place. It is with keen regret that we still note the presence of the bootlegger in the poorer sections of the city. To stamp out this evil will require limit sentences by the courts so as to make the practice unprofitable.

Effect Upon Traffic

The following table gives little indication of the effect of repeal upon our traffic situation. The number of arrests for driving while intoxicated and the number of accidents caused by driving while intoxicated are so spotty that no distinct trend can be worked out when one considers the enormous increase in our population. The year 1927, during prohibition, witnessed the peak number of arrests for driving while intoxicated. The tabulation follows:

	Arrests for driving while intoxicated	Accidents caused by driving while intoxicated		Arrests for driving while intoxicated	Accidents caused by driving while intoxicated
Fiscal year:			Fiscal year—Continued.		
1927	598	216	1932	265	148
1928	389	106	1933	224	167
1929	352	138	1934	288	218
1930	316	141	1935	351	233
1931	342	166	1936	398	235

The foregoing statistics furnished by Metropolitan Police Department.

Inquiry of William A. Van Duzer, director of vehicles and traffic, elicits the expression that he does not believe that the repeal of prohibition and the licensing of the dispensation of alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia has affected the traffic situation one way or the other.

Schools

We are happy to report a most effective and close understanding between this Board and the Board of Education. The policy of being guided in great degree by the opinion of those most close to the requirements and study of the school child has produced most beneficial results. As we have said in many of our opinions upon the subject, we prefer to err, if at all, in favor of the child rather than against him. Before licenses are issued in the vicinity of the schools the opinion of the Board of Education is sought.

Number of Licenses

During the past year the Board of Commissioners limited the number of retailer's class A licenses, at our request, to 300, the limitation not to affect existing licenses, their renewal or transfer. While the limitation has not so far diminished the number of licenses, it has had a most wholesome effect upon this class of licensees. During the past year only one of this class has committed a violation which would

warrant the Board in revoking his license. The number of on-sale licenses seems high, and, by reason of the fact that the dispensation of beverages on sale must be collateral to a restaurant or tavern business where such restaurant or tavern is established, corporation counsel expresses grave doubt as to whether our Board can refuse an on-sale license because of the number already issued. The following table shows the number of licenses in effect June 30, 1936:

Manufacturer's class B	2
Wholesaler's class A	29
Wholesaler's class B	32
Retailer's class A	400
Retailer's class B	620
Retailer's class C	282
Retailer's class D	447
Retailer's class E	7
Total	1,819

Revenues

Revenues become most important only in the event the social order is not adversely affected by the issuance of licenses to dispense alcoholic beverages. The figures shown in this report give a very fair idea of how our social order has been affected. Our receipts follow:

Taxes on beverages	$1,072,404.25
License fees	711,736.69
Total	1,784,140.94
Less all expenses of Board	40,125.93
Net revenue to District of Columbia	1,744,015.01

It will be noted that the personal-property tax upon liquor stocks is not included here. The best approximation of this figure by the assessor's office is $100,000.

Enforcement

The following tabulation indicates the result of a strict enforcement of the alcoholic-beverage-control law. The Board has always revoked the license of one who intentionally violates the law. His application for another license will not thereafter be considered for 5 years. Where the violation is by a clerk of the licensee without the licensee's consent or knowledge, or it happens by error or mistake, the license is usually suspended.

Report of violations for fiscal year

Citations for violations of Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and Regulations:	
Licenses revoked	15
Licenses suspended	57
Guilty, warning	6
1936 license denied	2
Not guilty, dismissed	57
Trial or decision pending	4
Total	141

Licensees found guilty, by class of license

	Revoked	Suspended	1936 license denied	Warning	Total
Wholesaler's, A	0	2	0	0	2
Retailer's, A	1	12	1	2	16
Retailer's, B	5	11	0	0	16
Retailer's, C	3	13	1	3	20
Retailer's, D	6	19	0	1	26
Total	15	57	2	6	80

Licensees found guilty for offenses

Sale to intoxicated persons	25
Prices on signs visible from exterior of building	10
Sunday sale	7
Employing minor	6
Disorderly place	5
Sale after hours	5
Sale for consumption on public space	4
Sale to minor	3
Permitting drinking after hours of sale	3
No stamps on beverages	3
Sale for consumption on premises not licensed for same	2
License not framed under glass	1
Permitting lottery	1
Opening door to dwelling	1
Failure to keep books and records on premises	1
Delivering beverages without license number on vehicle	1
Serving persons not seated	1
Failure to superintend in person or through manager approved by Board	1
Total	80

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Vital Statistics

The estimated population of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1935 is 594,000. This estimation was released for publication in May 1936 by the Census Bureau. At the present time no data are available of the population by white and colored, inasmuch as the Census Bureau at this time is not prepared to release figures for same.

The following table shows the crude death rate over a 5-year period up to and including the calendar year 1935:

Year	Population of District of Columbia	Crude death rate	Year	Population of District of Columbia	Crude death rate
1931	491,000	15.86	1934	495,000	16.73
1932	493,000	16.12	1935	594,000	14.29
1933	495,000	15.91			

During the past calendar year deaths and death rates, according to certain causes, are recorded in the following table:

	Number of deaths	Death rate [1]	Non-resident deaths	Deaths of residents elsewhere	Deaths corrected for residence	Rates corrected for residence
All causes	8,487	14.29	818	338	8,007	13.48
Typhoid fever	13	2.19	1	1	13	2.19
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	8	1.35	0	0	8	1.35
Whooping cough	3	.51	0	0	3	.51
Diphtheria	29	4.88	6	1	24	4.04
Tuberculosis	607	102.19	39	37	605	101.85
Cancer	779	131.14	84	27	722	121.55
Heart disease	1,978	333.00	123	74	1,929	324.75
Pneumonia	756	127.27	88	9	677	113.97

[1] All causes per 1,000 population; others per 100,000 population.

PUERPERAL CONDITIONS

With reference to births, puerperal deaths, infant deaths under 1 year of age, and stillbirths, the following table may serve to illustrate mortality associated with puerperal conditions, and early deaths among children.

	Number	Rate	Nonresident	Residents elsewhere	Corrected for residence	Rate corrected for residence
Births (live)	10,850	[1] 18.27	1,911	239	9,178	15.45
Stillbirths	418	[2] 3.85	59	0	359	3.91
Deaths under 1 year	642	[3] 59.17	82	7	567	61.78
Deaths under 1 month	399	[3] 36.77	44	4	359	39.12
Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years	61	[4] 10.27	15	0	46	7.74
Deaths from puerperal causes [5]	66	[3] 6.08	13	1	54	5.88

[1] Per 1,000 population.
[2] Per 100 live births.
[3] Per 1,000 live births.
[4] Per 100,000 population.
[5] This refers to causes 140 to 150, inclusive, of International List of Causes of Death.

Births, infant and maternal mortality rates for past 5 years

Year	Births [1]			Infant mortality [2]			Puerperal mortality [3]		
	Number	Crude birth rate	Corrected for residence	Number	Crude death rate	Corrected for residence	Number	Crude death rate	Corrected for residence
1931	9,387	19.12	----------	671	71.5	----------	59	6.28	----------
1932	10,184	20.66	----------	750	73.6	----------	80	7.85	----------
1933	9,932	20.06	----------	673	67.8	----------	49	4.92	----------
1934	10,023	20.25	----------	663	66.1	----------	37	3.69	3.19
1935	10,850	18.27	15.45	642	59.2	61.8	66	6.08	5.88

[1] Per 1,000 population.
[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
[3] Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The following tables show the number of cases, morbidity rates per 100,000 population, number of deaths, the death rates per 100,000 population, and fatality rates percent of the more important communicable diseases in the District of Columbia during the past 5 years:

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
1931	17	3.5	4	0.8	23.5
1932	39	7.9	6	1.2	15.4
1933	12	2.4	2	.4	16.7
1934	10	2.0	3	.6	30.0
1935	85	14.3	10	1.6	11.8

DIPHTHERIA

1931	574	116.9	35	7.1	6.1
1932	401	81.3	16	3.2	4.0
1933	388	78.4	12	2.4	3.1
1934	539	108.9	16	3.2	2.9
1935	913	153.7	29	4.9	3.2

MEASLES

1931	4,234	862.3	12	2.4	0.3
1932	272	55.2	1	.2	.4
1933	539	108.9	4	.8	.7
1934	6,456	1,304.2	48	9.7	.7
1935	1,006	169.4	0	.0	.0

MENINGITIS, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL

1931	58	11.8	28	5.7	48.3
1932	32	6.5	14	2.8	43.7
1933	22	4.4	11	2.2	50.0
1934	14	2.8	6	1.2	42.9
1935	252	42.4	93	15.7	36.9

PELLAGRA

1931	9	2.0	7	1.4	77.8
1932	6	1.2	6	1.2	100.0
1933	9	1.8	7	1.4	77.8
1934	13	2.6	12	2.4	92.3
1935	8	1.6	8	1.6	100.0

PNEUMONIA

Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
1931	1,433	291.8	692	140.9	48.3
1932	1,314	266.5	667	135.3	50.8
1933	1,182	238.7	577	116.6	48.8
1934	1,254	253.3	654	132.1	52.2
1935	1,353	227.8	756	127.3	55.9

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

1931	11	2.4	3	0.6	27.3
1932	9	1.8	3	.6	33.3
1933	7	1.4	2	.4	28.5
1934	4	.8	2	.4	50.0
1935	8	1.3	3	.5	37.5

SCARLET FEVER

1931	890	181.2	5	1.1	0.6
1932	814	165.1	13	2.6	1.6
1933	600	121.2	6	1.2	1.0
1934	746	150.7	8	1.6	1.1
1935	1,606	270.4	8	1.3	.5

SMALLPOX

1931	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
1932	1	.2	0	.0	.0
1933	0	.0	0	.0	.0
1934	0	.0	0	.0	.0
1935	0	.0	0	.0	.0

TUBERCULOSIS, COMMUNICABLE

1931	1,062	216.3	588	119.8	55.4
1932	1,154	220.9	599	121.3	51.9
1933	1,100	222.2	614	124.0	55.8
1934	1,138	229.9	609	123.0	53.5
1935	1,366	230.0	607	102.2	44.4

TYPHOID FEVER

1931	64	13.0	19	3.9	29.7
1932	67	13.6	6	1.2	8.9
1933	67	13.5	16	3.2	23.8
1934	37	7.5	7	1.4	18.9
1935	72	12.1	13	2.2	18.1

VENEREAL DISEASE

1931	5,772	1,175.6	114	23.2	2.0
1932	6,925	1,404.7	89	18.1	1.3
1933	7,951	1,606.3	87	17.6	1.1
1934	7,946	1,605.2	86	17.4	1.1
1935	8,378	1,410.4	120	20.2	1.4

WHOOPING COUGH

1931	719	146.4	28	5.7	4.0
1932	688	139.5	20	4.0	2.9
1933	401	81.0	8	1.6	2.0
1934	1,013	204.6	39	7.9	3.8
1935	183	30.8	3	.5	1.6

Bureau of Preventable Diseases

Preventable diseases reported below are for the calendar year 1935. There was a decrease in the number of cases over the calendar year 1934, but this decrease is due to the fact that there was a considerable outbreak of measles during the latter year.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

During the year there were 85 cases of anterior poliomyelitis and 10 deaths, with a mortality rate of 11.8 percent, as compared with 1934 when there were 10 cases reported with a mortality rate of 30 percent.

DIPHTHERIA

During the year there was a marked increase in the incidence of diphtheria, 913 cases having been reported as compared with 539 in 1934. There were 29 deaths in 1935, or 3.2 percent and 16 in 1934, or 2.9 percent.

There was an institutional outbreak of diphtheria during the year at the Jewish Foster Home, where 16 cases and 2 deaths occurred. Immunization against diphtheria is not required upon entrance in this home as is unfortunately also the case in many other similar homes in the city. This outbreak serves to emphasize the importance of the immunization of all children whether in private homes or institutions before admission.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

The health department has actively carried on a continuous campaign of immunization against diphtheria through the health department vaccination clinic, the child hygiene centers, and at the schools. During the fiscal year 1936, a total of 8,469 children was administered toxoid. The incidence of the administration of toxoid in early years of life cannot be overemphasized and for this reason, the following table is submitted:

Age	Number	Percent immunized	Percent diphtheria deaths
Months	1,998	45.8 (23.6)	12.4
1 year	508	(6.0)	12.4
2 years	446	(5.3)	10.7 (62.4)
3 years	514	(6.1)	15.8
4 years	402	(4.8)	11.1
5 years	1,255	54.2 (14.8)	
6 years	1,138	(13.4)	
7 years	874	(10.3)	26.5
8 years	651	(7.7)	
9 years	324	(3.8)	(37.6)
10 years	178	(2.1)	
12 years	181	(2.1)	11.1
Total	8,469	100.0	100.0

It may be seen that 45.8 percent of those immunized were under the age of 5 years. On the other hand, 62.4 percent of the deaths occurred in this same age group. Furthermore, while 54.2 percent of those deaths were beyond the age of 4 years, 37.6 percent of the total

mortality occurred in this group. It is apparent from the above that if children are to receive the full benefit of diphtheria immunization, greater stress must be placed on protection during the first year of life and from then on through age 5, during which period the mortality from diphtheria is highest.

There were 10,850 births in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1935. It is also probable that a considerable number of infants and children move into the city every year, although the health department has no information relative to the actual number. While the 8,469 children immunized with toxoid represents a sizable group, the incidence of diphtheria in the city is far too prevalent. An increased effort must be made to obtain immunization of those born here and those who come to reside in the city from outside. Increased emphasis must be placed upon the early immunization of children if there is to be any improvement in the present situation.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS

During the calendar year 1935, there were 252 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis and 93 deaths, a mortality of 36.9 percent. The number of cases and deaths over the year 1934 was increased to a marked degree; for the latter year there were 14 cases and 6 deaths, with a fatality rate of 42.9. It is impossible at present to state with accuracy the particular factors that were applicable in the spread of meningitis during the year; it is believed, however, that the same factors that were responsible for the general increase of meningitis and deaths generally over the country are also responsible for the increased incidence in the District of Columbia.

INFLUENZA

One hundred and fifty-three cases of influenza were reported in 1935 and 75 cases in 1934. The figures indicate a low incidence. It is probable that many additional cases occurred, but were of such mild nature that they were not reported by the physicians.

MEASLES

During the year 1935 there were 1,006 cases of measles reported, with no deaths; while for the year 1934 there were 6,456 cases and 48 deaths, with a fatality rate of 0.7 percent.

PNEUMONIA

During the year 1935, 1,353 cases of pneumonia were reported to the Health Department, with a case rate of 264.3 per 100,000 population, which represents a slight increase over any year during the past 4 years. The high case rate attributable to pneumonia may serve to emphasize the fact that the disease is extremely prevalent, and it is also well known that the mortality is high, ranging from 25 to 60 percent. It is believed that greater attention should be paid to the early laboratory diagnosis of pneumonia and the administration of serum to those types which are known to respond

favorably to serum therapy. This cannot be done, however, until adequate personnel is made available for the laboratory to care for the increased demands incident to an adequate laboratory early-diagnosis program.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

The prevalence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever along the Atlantic seaboard was first recognized in the District of Columbia in 1930. Since that time there have been 39 cases and 13 deaths, with a mortality of 33.3 percent. In the year 1935, there were eight cases and three deaths, with a mortality of 37.5 percent. All of these cases have a history of tick-bite. Dog ticks, which spread the disease, may be acquired in the rural districts, at shore places, mountain resorts, in neighboring States, and the bite of ticks acquired at such locations probably account for the cases reported among the local population.

SCARLET FEVER

During the year there were 1,606 cases reported with 8 deaths, a fatality rate of 0.5 percent, as compared with 746 cases and 8 deaths in 1934, with a fatality rate of 1.1 percent.

SMALLPOX

There have been no cases of smallpox reported in the District of Columbia since 1932, during which year one case occurred. The low incidence of smallpox is no doubt directly due to vaccination of a considerable portion of the population against the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis still ranks high among the communicable diseases in the District of Columbia. During 1935 there were 1,366 cases reported, with a case rate of 266.8 per 100,000 population, the highest of any year since 1931. Reference is made here to pulmonary and communicable forms of the disease; noncommunicable cases of tuberculosis are not reported by the physician.

TYPHOID FEVER

Seventy-two cases of typhoid fever, with 13 deaths, a fatality rate of 18.1 percent, were reported in 1935. For the comparable period in 1934, 37 cases with 7 deaths, a fatality rate of 18.9 percent, were reported. The figures include three cases and no deaths for the Army and Navy for 1935, and one case and no deaths for the preceding year. No definite sources of infection were determined upon epidemiological survey. Thirty-one cases were attributable to cases outside of the District of Columbia and 16 were nonresident cases from adjacent States admitted to the hospitals in the District of Columbia.

TYPHUS FEVER

During the calendar years 1934 and 1935 there were no cases of typhus fever reported to the health department.

VENEREAL DISEASES

An act for the prevention of venereal diseases was passed by Congress on February 26, 1925, in which the reporting of same was made mandatory by physicians. The number of cases reported for the year 1935 were as follows: Syphilis, 4,973; gonorrhea, 3,333; chancroid, 72; total, 8,378. This rate represents a slight increase over 1934, when a total of 7,946 venereal-disease cases were reported. The figures indicate a slight increase during the past year.

WHOOPING COUGH

Only 183 cases of whooping cough were reported during the year; this represents the lowest number of cases since 1931. There were three deaths, with a fatality rate of 1.6 percent, while during the preceding year there were 1,013 cases and 39 deaths, with a fatality rate of 3.8 percent.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the fiscal year 1936, 1,657 patients suffering from contagious diseases were removed in the department's ambulance to the contagious-disease hospital for treatment and subsequently to their homes. Of these there were 434 cases of scarlet fever, 564 diphtheria, 108 measles, 75 epidemic meningitis, and 476 cases due to other communicable diseases.

Reportable diseases in the District of Columbia, cases and case rates during the calendar years 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935

Diseases	Cases				Case rates per 100,000 population			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
Amoebic dysentery	0	9	2	0	0	1.8	0.4	0
Anterior poliomyelitis	39	12	10	85	7.9	2.4	2.0	16.0
Chickenpox	1,064	837	892	1,548	215.8	169.1	180.2	302.3
Diphtheria	401	388	539	912	81.3	78.4	108.9	178.3
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	32	22	14	252	6.5	4.4	2.8	49.2
Measles	272	539	6,456	1,006	55.2	108.9	1,304.2	196.5
Pellagra	6	9	13	8	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.6
Pneumonia	1,314	1,182	1,254	1,353	266.5	238.7	253.3	264.3
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	9	7	4	8	1.8	1.4	.8	1.6
Scarlet fever	814	600	746	1,606	165.1	121.2	150.7	313.7
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	.2	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, communicable	1,154	1,100	1,138	1,366	220.9	222.2	229.9	266.8
Tularemia	1	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Typhoid fever	67	67	37	72	13.6	13.5	7.5	14.1
Typhus fever	3	0	0	0	.6	0	0	0
Undulant fever	0	0	1	2	0	0	.2	.4
Venereal disease	6,925	7,951	7,946	8,378	1,404.7	1,606.3	1,605.2	1,636.3
Whooping cough	688	401	1,013	183	139.5	81.0	204.6	35.7
Total	12,790	13,125	20,066	16,781				

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The bacteriological laboratory examined and reported upon 35,791 specimens during the fiscal year 1936. This was an increase of 5,044 specimens over the previous year when 30,747 specimens were examined.

EXAMINATION FOR DISEASE ORGANISMS

Diphtheria.—During the fiscal year there were 16,537 cultures examined for diagnosis and release; 1,119 primary positives were found as compared with 568 for the previous year. This report indicates that the prevalence of diphtheria was increased over the previous year.

Tuberculosis.—The number of examinations made for the detection of B. tuberculosis was 7,546, and of this number 706 specimens were found to be positive.

Typhoid.—One hundred and seventy-one specimens of blood were submitted for the Widal test and of this number 12 specimens were positive. Three hundred and one specimens of feces were submitted for cultures and 25 specimens were positive for *B. typhosus.* All of these specimens were examined for para-typhoids and dysenteries groups and in no instances were these organisms isolated. The laboratory examined 85 specimens of urine for *B. typhosus* and one was found positive.

Meningitis.—A total of 55 throat cultures were examined for meningococcus, all of these cultures having been taken from contacts and all were negatives. Spinal fluid examined for meningococcus totaled 15, of which 8 were positive and 7 negative.

Pneumonia.—Three specimens of sputa were submitted to the laboratory for the isolation and type differentiation of pneumococcus. Two of these specimens contained pneumococci, type 1, while from the other pneumococci were not isolated. During the coming year it is hoped that more work of this type can be done. The early laboratory detection of pneumococcus types is tremendously important in the treatment of the case, if the organisms are of types 1 and 2. It is hoped that the laboratory personnel can be increased so that this work can be undertaken on a larger scale.

Miscellaneous examinations.—There was a total of 3,149 such examinations made during the year. Miscellaneous specimens consisted of foodstuffs, ice, feces for intestinal parasites, tests on diphtheria toxin for its potency, serological tests for undulent fever, microscopical examination of smears for Vincent's angina, microscopical examination for amoebae, swabs and cultures examined for streptococcus, cultures for the efficiency of chlorine sterilization of dishes, spoons, glasses, etc., examination of clothes for the presence of spermatozoa, samples for sterility, tests on different types of drinking fountains, cultures for pertussis and a study of several food poisoning outbreaks.

Swimming pools.—During the year 1,028 samples of water were examined bacteriologically. At the suggestion of this department, a majority of the pools bought Ortho-tolidin sets to test the amount of chlorine in swimming pool water at different intervals during the day. The following table shows the number of examinations of water from swimming pools and the resultant bacteriological findings:

Number specimens examined	1,028
Number specimens showing over 200 plate count per cc at 37	105
Number specimens showing B. coli	33
Number 10 cc portions showing no. B. coli	5,035
Number 10 cc portions positive for B. coli	105

There were 1,218 samples of water from wells, springs, and District water supply. As a result of these examinations, 60 specimens were reported polluted and 19 suspicious.

Milk and cream.—During the year the laboratory examined 4,204 samples of milk and cream, this represented an increase of 139 specimens over the previous year. The results of the bacteriological examinations of milk and cream samples are shown in the accompanying table.

	Number samples	Number samples meeting legal standard [1]	Percent of specimens meeting legal standard	Number specimens not meeting legal standard	Percent of specimens not meeting legal standard
Pasteurized milk	780	766	98.20	14	1.80
Raw milk	1,081	1,019	94.26	62	5.74
Raw milk, certified	134	133	99.25	1	.75

[1] Legal District standard for pasteurized milk, not more than 40,000 bacteria total count, no colon bacilli. Legal District standard for raw and certified milk not more than 20,000 bacteria total count, no colon bacilli.

CREAM PASTEURIZED

Number specimens	Number specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000	Number specimens with plate count of more than 50,000	Number specimens containing B. coli
61	49	12	5
Percent	80.33	19.67	8.19

MILK AND CREAM BEFORE PASTEURIZATION

Number specimens	Number specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000	Number specimens with plate count 50,000 to 100,000	Number specimens with plate count 500,000 and over	Number specimens containing B. coli
2,184	2,110	66	8	202
Percent	96.61	3.04	0.37	9.30

ICE CREAM

Number specimens	Number specimens having plate count of not more than 50,000 per cubic centimeter	Number specimens having plate count of less than 100,000 per cubic centimeter	Number specimens having plate count of 100,000 or more per cubic centimeter	Number specimens showing B. coli
1,348	1,241	82	25	116
Percent	92.06	6.08	1.86	8.60

The number of ice cream samples examined totaled 1,348. This represented a decrease of 52 samples over the previous year.

A summary of the laboratory examinations is shown in the following table:

Type of examination	1935				1936				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examination	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Diptheria:									
Microscopic examinations:									
For diagnosis	11,733	568	11,165	-------	11,955	1,119	10,836	1,231	13,186
For release	1,533	503	1,030	-------	4,582	1,075	3,507	12	4,594
Total	13,266	1,071	12,195	13,368	16,537	2,194	14,343	1,243	17,780
Virulence or identification tests	21	12	9	-------	16	10	6	16	-------
Tuberculosis:									
Microscopic examinations	6,740	613	6,127	-------	7,538	706	6,832	164	7,702
Animal tests	12	2	10	-------	8	2	6	8	16
Total	6,752	615	6,137	6,776	7,536	708	6,838	172	7,718
Enteric diseases (typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery):									
Agglutination tests (blood):									
B. typhosus	170	7	163	-------	171	12	159	-------	-------
B. paratyphosus "A"	-------	-------	-------	170	-------	-------	-------	171	-------
Total	170	7	163	510	171	12	159	342	513
Bacteriological examinations:									
Feces:									
B. typhosus	413	8	405	-------	301	25	276	-------	-------
B. para typhosus "A"	-------	-------	-------	118	-------	-------	-------	101	-------
B. paratyphosus "B"	-------	-------	-------	118	-------	-------	-------	101	-------
B. dysenteriae	-------	-------	-------	30	-------	-------	-------	20.	-------
Total	413	8	405	679	301	25	276	222	523
Urine:									
B. typhosus	207	2	205	-------	85	1	84	-------	-------
B. paratyphosus "A"	-------	-------	-------	80	-------	-------	-------	40	-------
B. paratyphosus "B"	-------	-------	-------	80	-------	-------	-------	40	-------
Total	207	2	205	367	85	1	84	80	165
Blood cultures:									
B. typhosus	10	2	8	-------	8	1	7	-------	-------
B. paratyphosus "A"	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
B. paratyphosus "B"	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total	10	2	8	10	8	1	7	-------	8
Malaria: Microscopic examinations	24	0	24	-------	14	0	14	-------	-------
Meningitis:									
Bacteriological examinations:									
Throat cultures	65	0	65	-------	55	0	55	-------	-------
Spinal fluid	19	11	8	-------	10	5	5	14	-------
Spinal fluid: Microscopic examinations	3	3	-------	-------	15	3	12	-------	-------
Total	87	14	73	101	80	8	72	14	94
Pneumonia: Sputa (pneumococcus for isolation and type differentiation)	2	1	1	-------	3	2	1	3	-------
Miscellaneous examinations:									
Feces for intestinal parasites	40	9	31	40	38	8	30	0	38
Serological tests for undulant fever	10	1	9	20	11	0	11	22	33
Vincent's angina (microscopic examination)	48	8	40	48	50	5	45	0	50
Microscopical examination for amoebae	20	0	20	20	10	0	10	0	10
Microscopical examination for ringworm fungi	264	-------	-------	264	350	100	250	-------	350

Type of examination	1935				1936				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examination	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Miscellaneous examinations—Con.									
Swabs and cultures examined for streptococci	475	83	392	475	420	80	340	50	470
Examination of clothes for spermatozoa	6	2	4	6	7	3	4	-------	7
Sanitary tests on drinking fountains	3	-------	-------	20	3	-------	-------	17	20
Investigation of food poisonings	3	0	3	18	10	1	9	25	35
Investigation of feather cleaning and sterilizing machine	92	-------	-------	92	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Specimens for sterility	15	5	10	15	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Dish-washing investigation	-------	-------	-------	-------	2,200	-------	-------	-------	2,200
Cultures for B. Pertussis	-------	-------	-------	-------	50	15	35	-------	50
Total	976	108	509	1,018	3,149	212	734	114	3,262

Type of examination	1935			1936		
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Food control and sanitation:						
Milk and cream	4,101	343	4,444	4,240	350	4,590
Water wells, springs, and municipal supply	1,634	89	1,723	1,218	39	1,257
Water (swimming pools)	1,647	68	1,715	1,028	51	1,079
Ice cream	1,400	140	1,540	1,348	150	1,498
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	37	60	97	40	120	160
Total	8,819	700	9,519	7,874	710	8,584
Total laboratory activities:						
Total examinations for disease-producing organisms	21,922	970	22,892	25,707	2,189	27,896
Total examinations for food control and sanitation	8,819	700	9,519	10,077	727	10,804
Total examinations made for the police department	6	----------	6	7	----------	7
Total examinations performed by the bacteriological laboratory	30,747	1,670	32,417	35,791	2,916	38,707

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

During the fiscal year 1936 the chemical laboratory examined a total of 17,445 samples. The number and scope of examinations may be seen in the following table:

Samples analyzed

Milk	11,034
Cream	91
Ice cream	1,346
Foods, miscellaneous	163
Waters	181
Drugs	6
Air in theaters	156
Air in busses	105
Air in private residences	12

Samples analyzed—Continued

Urine from social-hygiene clinic	2,816
Urines from nursing service	1,008
Police department	14
Coroner's office	267
Miscellaneous samples	11
Chlorine determinations in connection with investigation on eating sanitation	235
Total	17,445

The following tables present facts concerning the collection and analysis of milk and cream during the fiscal year 1936:

Sources of samples collected, the number from each source, and the percentage from each source below fat standard during the fiscal year 1936

MILK

Source	Number of samples collected	Percentage of total collection	Percentage containing between 3 and 3.5 percent butterfat	Percentage containing 3 percent butterfat and below	Percentage meeting District of Columbia requirements for butterfat
District of Columbia dairymen	1,915	17.36	1.82	0.88	97.30
Stores, lunch rooms	47	.42	4.25	2.13	93.62
Wagons from Maryland	3,352	30.37	7.10	3.40	89.50
Wagons from Virginia	5,649	51.21	6.57	.12	93.31
Trains from Maryland	0				
Trains from Virginia	7	.06	.00	.00	100.00
Trains from other States	64	.58	3.12	.00	96.88
Total	11,034				

CREAM

Source	Number of samples collected	Percentage of total collections	Percentage containing between 18 and 20 percent butterfat	Percentage containing 18 percent butterfat and below	Percentage meeting District of Columbia requirements for butterfat
District of Columbia dairymen	67	73.62	5.97	0.00	94.03
Stores, lunch rooms	2	2.20	.00	.00	100.00
Wagons from Maryland	2	2.20	.00	.00	100.00
Wagons from Virginia	6	6.60	16.66	.00	83.34
Trains from Maryland	0	.00	.00	.00	
Trains from Virginia	14	15.38	.00	.00	100.00
Trains from other States	0	.00	.00	.00	
Total	91				

Percentage containing less than the legally required amount of butterfat, and the percentage of milk containing added water annually for the past 5 years

MILK AND CREAM

Fiscal year	Cream containing less than 20 percent butterfat	Milk containing less than 3.5 percent butterfat	Milk containing added water
1932	15.91	8.06	0.37
1933	3.50	6.22	.26
1934	17.10	7.75	.28
1935	9.85	6.88	.41
1936	5.50	7.72	.20

A total of 163 samples of foods were analyzed in the chemical laboratory during the fiscal year 1936. Kinds of foods and the number of examinations may be seen from the following table:

Butter	10	Cauliflower for spray residue	1
Eggs	2	Artichokes	1
Candy	22	Celery for spray residue	3
Hamburgers	7	Fish and other marine products	9
Lard	2	Meat and meat products	10
Oranges	8	Beverages	8
Bread, dyed	3	Vinegar	7
Quinces for spray residue	18	Vanilla extract	2
Apples for spray residue	18	Easter egg dyes	18
Green peppers for spray residue	7	Canned foods	8
Peaches for spray residue	2	Miscellaneous	4
Green plums for spray residue	1		
Cabbage for spray residue	1	Total	163
Pears	1		

Water

Source	Potable	Polluted	Total
Wells	77	46	123
Springs	12	6	18
City supply	38	2	40
Total			181

During the year the laboratory collected and analyzed 105 samples of air from busses, in order to assist the Public Utilities Commission in obtaining data on which to base regulations for the ventilation of busses. This was a continuation of the work started by this laboratory several years ago.

Relative to the work performed by the laboratory for the coroner's office, attention is called to the fact that this work is increasing, 267 samples having been received this year as against 204 last year. Positive results were obtained on 103 of the 267 samples sent in. This work requires that a great deal of time be spent by the laboratory in carrying it out.

It has always been the aim of the personnel of the laboratory to engage to some extent in investigative work. During this year a great deal of work has been done on the investigation of the use of chlorine in eating-utensil sanitation. Many experiments have been conducted in restaurants and other eating places and some 250 chlorine determinations have been made by the laboratory in connection with this work. This work has not been completed and will be continued, since the object for which it was undertaken has not been fully realized.

There were many problems presented in the work on dairy products. The dairy industry has grown tremendously during the past 10 years, and among the investigations carried out were the detection of fortified and reconstructed milk, detection of neutralizers in cream and ice cream, and the detection of improperly pasteurized milk.

SEROLOGICAL LABORATORY

There was a total of 35,135 specimens submitted to this laboratory for examination. This was an increase of 3,879, or 12.41 percent

over the last fiscal year. In connection with these specimens there was a total of 57,053 examinations made. The number of specimens now submitted for examination is so large that the equipment and personnel of the laboratory are seriously overtaxed. While we believe that these tests have been done accurately, attention should be called to the fact that there will come a time when the efficiency of the laboratory will be jeopardized because of the lack of personnel and equipment to perform the necessary examinations of specimens submitted.

Complement-fixation tests for syphilis.—The number of specimens of blood and spinal fluid submitted for the complement-fixation test during the year were 21,918, an increase of 1,977 specimens, or 9.91 percent over the previous year. The following table shows the number of examinations done during the past 5 years, the percent positive, and the percent increase of specimens over previous years. The point should be emphasized that with the large increase in the number of specimens there has been no increase in personnel during this time. Because of the fact that two antigens were used on each specimen submitted two examinations were made of each specimen. The total examinations for complement-fixation reaction were 43,836.

Wassermann tests for syphilis

Fiscal year	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Specimens examined	21,918	19,941	15,957	14,565	12,805
Positive	5,227	4,978	4,352	3,902	2,984
Negative	16,691	14,963	11,605	10,663	9,821
Percent positive	23.84	24.95	27.14	26.79	23.30
Percent increase of specimens over previous year	9.91	24.96	9.83	13.74	19.37

Kahn's precipitation test for syphilis.—In order to further assist physicians in the diagnosis of syphilis and as a check on the Wassermann test, 1,706 Kahn precipitation tests were made during the year. Of this number 1,204 were positive and 502 were negative; percent positive, 70.57. The following table is a record of the Kahn precipitation tests for syphilis during the past 5 years. Attention should be called to the fact that the Kahn test was not performed on every specimen sent to the laboratory but only on those specimens specifically requested by physicians or weak positive Wassermann tests. It is hoped that as soon as sufficient personnel may be added routine Kahn test on all specimens of blood submitted will be done in addition to the routine Wassermann test.

Kahn precipitation test for syphilis

	Fiscal year				
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Specimens examined	1,706	1,517	1,394	1,401	1,581
Positive	1,204	1,095	991	897	657
Negative	502	422	403	504	924
Percent positive	70.57	72.18	71.09	64.02	41.48
Percent increase or decrease of specimens	12.45	8.82	−0.49	−11.37	13.00

Test for diagnosis of gonorrhea.—There were 11,478 smears submitted for examination for M. gonococci. The number of examinations and percentage of increase during the past 5 years may be seen from the following table:

Smears for diagnosis of gonorrhea

	Fiscal year 1936	Fiscal year 1935	Fiscal year 1934	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1932
Smears for diagnosis	11,478	9,798	8,736	6,090	5,537
Positive	5,844	5,163	4,424	2,516	2,205
Negative	5,634	4,635	4,312	3,574	3,332
Percent positive	50.91	52.69	50.64	41.31	39.82
Percent increase of specimens	17.13	12.15	30.28	9.98	21.15

In order to make a comparison of the work of the Serological Laboratory as compared with the Public Health Association standards, the following tables have been prepared:

Tabulated report of specimens examined for venereal diseases and ratio per 1,000 population for the last 5 fiscal years ended with 1936

SYPHILIS

[American Public Health Association standard, 25 per 1,000 population]

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Population	594,000	512,000	495,000	495,000	493,000
Specimens for syphilis	21,918	19,941	15,957	14,565	12,805
Specimens per 1,000 population	36.89	38.94	32.23	29.42	25.97

Similar comparison with the Public Health Association standards for gonorrhea has been made:

GONORRHEA

[American Public Health Association standard, 6 per 1,000 population]

	Fiscal year				
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Population	594,000	512,000	495,000	495,000	493,000
Smears for gonorrhea	11,478	9,798	8,736	6,090	5,537
Smear per 1,000 population—percent	19.34	15.23	17.63	12.30	11.43

Bureau of School Medical Inspection

During the greater part of the fiscal year 1935–36, 14 physicians, 10 white and 4 colored, devoted 3 hours daily to the work of medical inspection of schools. This force was augmented during the second semester when four additional inspectors were temporarily employed for 2½ hours daily, three white serving approximately 4 months each and one colored approximately 2 months. The original force, 12 school inspectors, 8 white and 4 colored, was assigned to regular school districts; and 2 inspectors, 1 white and 1 colored, were assigned to the examination of first-grade and kindergarten children. In addi-

tion to the regular examinations of school children, several special projects were carried out during the year. These included:

1. Complete physical examination of all pupils in character-education schools;
2. Special examination of pupils in McKinley Senior and Langley Junior High Schools; and
3. Special examination of pupils in Harrison School.

Summary of work of all medical inspectors.—The following is a brief summary of the work of all medical inspectors:

	White	Colored	Total
Total number of visits to schools	6,734	2,411	9,145
Number of partial physical examinations	42,161	16,252	58,413
Number of complete examinations	18,107	8,868	26,975
Total examinations	60,268	25,120	85,388
Number of exclusions from schools			3,096

Physical examination of first-grade and kindergarten pupils.—A total of 7,492 of first-grade and kindergarten children, 5,446 white and 2,046 colored, was given complete physical examinations in the presence of their parents in 55 white and 20 colored schools. Of the 7,492 children examined, 6,408, or 85.5 percent, were found to have physical defects. One thousand and eighty-four, or 14.4 percent, were found to have no defects. The average number of defects per pupil was 2.3 percent. The outstanding defects in order of their prevalence were as follows:

	Percent
Defective teeth	56.2
Enlarged tonsils	38.1
Enlarged glands	19.3
Nutrition	18.6
Other ailments	12.8
Defective vision	9.4
Defective nasal breathing	8.3
Posture	7.6
Cardiac disease	5.8
Chronic nasal catarrh	5.6
Skin and parasitic	4.2
Orthopedic	3.1
Nervous system	2.2
Pulmonary disease	2.1
Other eye diseases	1.8
Hernia	1.5
Speech defect	1.2
Hearing	1.0
Crossed eyes	.6
Discharging ears	.4

Because of the large number of pupils in the schools and the limited number of medical inspectors, it has been impossible to examine children of the other grades. The extension of the examination of pupils to include those of other grades is very important and one of the pressing needs of the Health Service.

Physical examinations in character-education schools.—Five thousand eight hundred and ten pupils, 2,532 white and 3,728 colored,

attending the special schools for character education, were examined by the medical inspectors. There were found to be an average of 1.94 defects per pupil. The following table gives a summary of the defects listed:

	Pupils			Percentages		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Nutrition	1,003	685	1,688	39.6	20.8	29.0
Posture	442	43	485	17.2	1.3	8.3
Vision	348	582	930	13.7	17.7	1.6
Crossed eyes	10	17	27	.3	.5	.4
Other eye diseases	19	93	112	.7	2.8	1.9
Hearing	53	53	106	2.0	1.6	1.8
Discharging ear	7	20	27	.2	.6	.4
Defective nasal breathing	39	227	266	1.5	6.9	4.5
Chronic nasal catarrh	72	41	113	2.8	1.2	1.9
Enlarged tonsils	591	799	1,390	23.3	24.3	23.9
Defective teeth	1,420	2,642	4,062	56.0	80.6	69.9
Enlarged glands	517	75	592	20.4	2.2	10.1
Pulmonary disease	67	21	88	2.6	.6	1.5
Cardiac disease	57	56	113	2.2	1.7	1.9
Skin-parasitic	189	127	316	7.4	3.8	5.4
Orthopedic	414	33	447	16.3	1.0	7.6
Nervous disease	53	102	155	2.0	3.1	2.6
Speech	10	23	33	.3	.7	.5
Hernia	21	3	24	.8	.009	.4
Other ailments	88	226	314	3.4	6.8	5.4
Total	5,420	5,868	11,288	214.0	179.0	194.2

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS BY TEMPORARY MEDICAL INSPECTORS

In compliance with the request of officials of the Board of Education, complete physical examinations were made of pupils in the McKinley Senior and Langley Junior white schools, and the Harrison school, colored. Additional time permitting, a few pupils at the Twining and Payne colored schools were also examined. The following table is a summary of the number examined and the number of defects found at each school:

	Number examined	Number having defects	Percentage having defects	Total defects found	Average defects per pupil
McKinley Senior High	828	639	77.2	1,163	1.404
Langley Junior High	365	326	89.3	636	1.742
Total white	1,193	965	80.8	1,799	1.507
Harrison School	581	505	86.9	1,311	2.25
Twining School	70	62	88.5	190	2.71
Payne School	28	24	85.7	44	1.54
Total colored	679	591	87.0	1,545	2.21
Grand total	1,872	1,556	83.1	3,344	1.78

Analyses of defects found in examination of 1,193 white pupils in the McKinley Senior and Langley Junior High Schools may be seen from the following table:

	McKinley Senior			Langley Junior			Combined total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Number examined	467	361	828	192	173	365	1,193
Number having defects	320	319	639	172	154	326	965
Number having no defects	147	42	189	20	19	39	228
Nutrition (underweight)	59	114	173	48	46	94	208
Nutrition (overweight)	56	54	110	16	33	49	103
Vision (corrected)	12	18	30	0	0	0	30
Vision (uncorrected)	61	68	129	75	78	153	282
Other eye diseases	0	14	14	4	5	9	23
Ear defects	32	30	62	4	5	9	71
Nasal defects	0	10	10	0	0	0	10
Enlarged tonsils	16	11	27	14	7	21	48
Defective teeth	189	148	337	94	74	168	505
Pulmonary	12	6	18	1	5	6	24
Cardiac	18	11	29	4	13	17	46
Orthopedic	89	138	227	48	56	104	331
Hernia	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Thyroid	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Anaemia	0	7	7	3	3	6	13
Total defects	552	611	1,163	311	325	636	1,799
Restrictions in physical exercise recommended	60	18	78	5	15	20	98
Average number of defects per pupil	1.182	1.692	1.404	1.619	1.867	1.742	1.507

Analyses of defects found in examination of 1,193 white pupils in the McKinley Senior and Langley Junior High Schools expressed in percentages:

	McKinley Senior			Langley Junior			Combined total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Number examined	467	361	828	192	173	365	1,193
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Number having defects	68.5	88.4	77.2	89.5	89.1	89.3	80.8
Number having no defects	31.5	11.6	22.8	10.4	10.9	10.6	19.1
Nutrition (underweight)	12.6	31.5	20.9	25.0	26.6	25.7	17.4
Nutrition (overweight)	11.9	14.8	13.3	8.3	19.1	13.4	8.6
Vision (corrected)	2.6	4.9	3.6	0	0	0	2.5
Vision (uncorrected)	13.6	16.0	15.5	39.0	45.0	4.9	23.6
Other eye diseases	0	3.8	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.9
Ear defects	6.8	8.3	7.4	2.1	2.9	2.4	5.9
Nasal defects	0	2.8	1.2	0	0	0	.8
Enlarged tonsils	3.4	3.8	3.2	7.2	4.0	5.7	4.0
Defective teeth	40.5	40.9	40.7	42.7	42.8	46.1	42.3
Pulmonary	2.6	1.7	2.1	.5	2.8	1.6	2.0
Cardiac	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.1	7.5	4.6	3.8
Orthopedic	19.0	38.8	27.4	25.0	32.9	28.4	27.7
Hernia	2.1	0	2.8	0	0	0	.8
Thyroid	2.1	0	2.8	0	0	0	.8
Anaemia	0	1.9	.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0
Restrictions in physical exercise recommended	12.8	4.9	9.4	2.6	8.6	5.4	8.2

Mentally retarded pupils.—One hundred and sixty-seven mentally retarded pupils were examined during the school year 1935–36. Of these, 87.5 percent were found to have physical defects. Average number of defects per pupil was 1.77.

Classification of defects among these pupils may be seen in the following table:

Physical examination of retarded pupils, school year 1935–36

	Colored	Percentages
Number examined	167	
Number having no physical defects	21	12.5
Number having physical defects	146	87.5
Average number of defects per pupil	1.77	
PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOUND		
Nutrition	29	17.3
Posture	11	6.5
Vision	24	14.3
Hearing	2	1.1
Discharging ear	1	.5
Defective nasal breathing	17	10.1
Chronic nasal catarrh	9	5.2
Enlarged tonsils	71	42.5
Defective teeth	91	54.4
Enlarged glands	7	4.1
Pulmonary disease	5	2.9
Cardiac disease	1	.5
Skin and parasitic	6	3.5
Orthopedic	1	.5
Nervous system	9	5.2
Speech defect	7	4.1
Other ailments	4	2.3
No vaccination	2	1.1
Total	297	177.8

Physical examination of applicants for child-labor permits.—Eight hundred and forty-three original and 100 subsequent examinations, a total of 943, were made of applicants for child-labor permits during the year. Pupils examined, 591, or 62.67 percent, were passed and recommended for permanent permits; 350, or 37.22 percent, were given temporary permits; and 2 were rejected. The average number of defects per pupil was 1.17. Examinations of white applicants were made every Wednesday and Friday, and of colored applicants every Tuesday, at 2 p. m., throughout the year. The following table gives a summary of the recorded data showing the defects found:

	White	Colored	Total	Percentages
Number of applicants examined	637	206	843	
Number of applicants reexamined	75	25	100	10.6
Total examinations	712	231	943	
Pupils having no defects	253	129	382	40.52
Pupils having defects	459	102	561	59.48
Recommendations as to permits:				
Permanent	458	133	591	62.67
Temporary	252	98	350	37.22
Rejected (temporarily)	2	0	2	
Total	712	231	943	

CLASSIFIED DEFECTS

	White	Colored	Total	Percentages
1. Nutrition	120	11	131	15.5
2. Posture	8	0	8	.9
3. Vision	67	11	78	9.2
4. Crossed eyes		0	0	0
5. Other eye diseases		1	1	.1
6. Hearing	1	1	2	.2
7. Discharging ear		0	0	0
8. Defective nasal breathing		6	6	.7
9. Chronic nasal catarrh	1	0	1	.1
10. Enlarged tonsils	52	26	78	9.2
11. Defective teeth	246	67	313	37.1
12. Enlarged glands	17	1	18	2.1
13. Pulmonary disease	5	0	5	.5
14. Cardiac disease	1	5	6	.7
15. Skin and parasitic	3	4	7	.8
16. Orthopedic	5	1	6	.7
17. Nervous system	2	4	6	.7
18. Speech defect		0	0	0
19. Hernia		0	0	0
20. Other ailments		3	3	.3
Total	528	141	669	79.3

Physical examination of teaching applicants and applicants for admission to teachers colleges.—A total of 669 teaching applicants, or teachers, 733 applicants for admission to, or graduation from, teachers colleges, total 1,402, were given complete examinations. Of these, 72 teacher applicants and 51 applicants for admission to teachers colleges were reexamined, making a total of 1,525 examinations and reexaminations. Of the 1,402 applicants examined, 25.4 percent were passed, 73.2 percent were passed conditionally, 1.1 percent were rejected temporarily, 0.05 percent were rejected permanently, and 0.05 percent were recommended for retirement.

The outstanding defects, in order of their prevalence, were as follows:

	Percent		Percent
Defective teeth	46.9	No vaccination	2.7
Nutrition	26.3	Posture	2.1
Blood pressure	23.1	Chronic nasal catarrh	.9
Vision	19.1	Defective nasal breathing	.8
Cardiac disease	7.5	Hearing	.8
Orthopedic	6.3	Pu monary disease	.7
Skin and parasitic	5.4	Speech defect	.4
Enlarged tonsils	4.9	Hernia	.2
Enlarged glands	4.4	Eye diseases	.2
Nervous system	3.3		

Work of dental inspectors, school year 1935–36.—Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-six pupils were examined by four dental inspectors during the year (three white and one colored dental inspector). Of these, 77.2 percent were found to have dental defects.

The average number of defects found among all pupils examined was 2.76 carious teeth per pupil.

The following table gives the percentages of dental defects found among school pupils during the past 16 years during which dental clinics were established:

	Number of pupils examined	Percentages of pupils having carious teeth	Average number of carious teeth per pupil		Number of pupils examined	Percentages of pupils having carious teeth	Average number of carious teeth per pupil
School year:		*Percent*		School year—Con.		*Percent*	
1920–21	13,474	89.6	2.78	1928–29	21,784	79.3	2.90
1921–22	19,118	87.1	2.95	1929–30	22,380	79.8	2.77
1922–23	18,872	82.04	2.42	1930–31	22,890	76.4	2.38
1923–24	18,704	77.8	2.22	1931–32	24,723	77.8	2.31
1924–25	19,391	77.6	1.59	1932–33	25,542	76.0	2.18
1925–26	22,388	78.6	2.48	1933–34	25,032	76.3	2.26
1926–27	20,270	78.6	2.66	1934–35	26,990	77.2	2.47
1927–28	21,499	78.3	2.77	1935–36	27,636	77.2	2.76

Work of dental operators, school year 1935–36.—Thirteen thousand nine hundred and ten pupils were given prophylactic treatment during the year. Of these, 8,283 were white and 5,627 colored. Two hundred and sixty-five classroom lectures were given.

Seven dental hygienists are now employed in seven clinics, one of these clinics having been in operation 1 month only.

A table showing statistics of this work follows:

	White	Colored	Total
Pupils examined	2,375	1,070	3,445
Pupils having dental defects	1,593	507	2,100
Pupils given prophylactic treatment	8,283	5,627	13,910
Revisits	127	19	146
Lectures given	214	51	265
Notices sent home (since 1936)	1,459	490	1,949

Physiotherapy at the Weightman and Magruder Schools for crippled children.—Ninety-eight crippled children, consisting of 54 white and 44 colored pupils, were enrolled in the two schools for crippled children during the year. Ten thousand four hundred and thirty-two treatments were given, an average of 106.4 treatments per pupil enrolled and 133.7 per pupil treated. The number of various types of treatments follows:

	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Massage	2,875	27.5	Ultraviolet ray	384	3.6
Exercise	3,673	35.2	Games	4	.03
Walking	1,249	11.9	Surgical dressing	6	.05
Baking	1,254	12.0			
Hydrotherapy	987	9.4	Total	10,432	

Seventy-eight, or 79.5 percent, of all pupils attending were given treatment; 20, or 20.4 percent, did not require treatment or were treated elsewhere.

The percentage of improvement shown during the year is given in the schedule below:

Degree of improvement	Number of pupils	Percentage of enrollment
None	17	17.3
Slight	21	21.4
Moderate	40	40.8
Marked	20	20.4

Thirty-four and six-tenths percent of all cases enrolled were suffering from results of infantile paralysis, and 25.5 percent of the enrollment had spastic paralysis. These two types of cases constitute 60.2 percent of the enrollment.

BUREAU OF MATERNITY-INFANT WELFARE

During the past fiscal year the services of the Child Hygiene Division were considerably enlarged over the previous fiscal year due to a grant of money from the United States Children's Bureau to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act. Under the Social Security Act grants were made to the States and the District of Columbia for the extension of maternity-infant welfare work. In the District of Columbia, with money so obtained, the position of a full-time director of maternity-infant welfare was created. A part-time clinical director of maternity welfare was appointed. Under this schedule considerable progress should be made in the field of maternity-infant welfare. It is hoped that the work of this service will be reflected in decreased maternity and infant mortality.

CHILD-WELFARE SERVICE

During the year a total of 49,035 visits were made by infants and children to the baby welfare stations. A total of 9,328 children, of which 5,225 were white and 4,103 colored, were registered at the stations. Nursing visits to the homes of children totaled 28,844.

Performance of the child-welfare program is shown in the following table:

	White	Colored	Total
Children registered	5,225	4,103	9,328
Children under 1 year	1,841	1,385	3,226
Children 1 to 6 years	3,384	2,718	6,102
New cases	2,181	1,695	3,876
Cases remaining at end of year	2,956	2,352	5,308
Visits to stations	31,751	17,284	49,035
Nurses' home visits to children	15,372	13,472	28,844

Diphtheria immunization.—A gratifying increase in the number of immunizations is shown for the year. A total of 3,663 immunizations were performed as compared with 2,987 for the past fiscal year, an increase of 12½ percent. It is most encouraging to note

that there was a 50-percent increase in the immunizations of infants under 1 year of age, 1,881 having been immunized this year as compared with 1,234 last year.

Preschool examinations.—As a result of the impetus gained during the summer round-up and general increase of activity in this phase of health work a 25-percent increase in the total number of examinations this year was made over the previous year. During the past fiscal year 1,531 examinations were made as compared with 1,221 examinations for the preceding year.

Prenatal cases.—During the past year the number of prenatal cases registered was 735 as compared with 641 for the previous year. These figures indicate a wholesome growth in the service which has recently been taken over by the clinical director of maternity welfare. During the year 2,312 prenatal visits were made at the prenatal clinics and 1,220 nurses' visits were made to the homes of prenatal cases. The child welfare performance for the past fiscal year may be judged from a comparison with the standards of the American Public Health Association, shown below:

Child hygiene performance, fiscal year 1935–36

[In comparison with American Public Health Association standards]

Infant visits to stations, 2,000 clinic visits per 1,000 live births.	
Number of births	10,850
Number of visits	49,034
A. P. H. A. standards applied to D. C	21,700
Visits infants and preschool cases to stations:	
A. P. H. A. standards, 5 visits per registered case per year.	
Cases registered	9,328
Number of visits	49,034
Visits per case	5.25
Nurses' visits to homes, A. P. H. A. standard, 3,000 visits to 1,000 live births.	
Number of births	10,850
Number nurses' visits	28,844
A. P. H. A. standard applied to D. C	32,550

MATERNAL WELFARE

Obstetrical service.—This service was organized during the latter part of the past fiscal year and placed under the direction of a part-time clinical director of maternal welfare. The services of an exceptionally well-qualified obstetrician were obtained for this work. Initial steps toward the improvement of this service consisted in an appraisal of the facilities for maternal care in the District of Columbia. During the past calendar year a total of 9,459 deliveries were performed in hospitals. The total number of births in the District of Columbia were 10,850, of which 7,163 were white and 3,687 colored. This indicates that 92.2 percent of white women and 77.38 percent colored were delivered in hospitals of the city. According to the American Public Health Association standard of appraisal for hospital deliveries, this performance is above the quota, inasmuch as 40 percent of total births delivered in hospitals is regarded as a minimum standard.

Organized home nursing service, supplemental to medical service, is furnished by the Health Department and the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. As far as attendance at delivery is concerned, the

only organization that has furnished nurses for this purpose is the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. Service was limited to patients who could pay $5 and could afford to be delivered by private physicians. In some instances, the private physician provides for nursing help at delivery. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of home deliveries in which a nurse had been in attendance. Evidently they were rather few, for in this city the type of patient that is delivered in the home is usually not able to pay $5 for nursing service. This is further demonstrated by the recent discontinuance of such service by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society because it could not raise operating expenses.

Registration of prenatal patients.—Only two institutions of the city could furnish figures as to the month of pregnancy at which the patient applied to clinic. At Gallinger Municipal Hospital 960 patients registered and of this number 448, or 46.7 percent, applied before the seventh month. With regard to the Health Department clinics 37.6 percent of the patients registered applied before the seventh month.

Medical health conferences.—With reference to the Health Department prenatal clinics a total of 735 cases was registered and the month of the registration is shown on the following table:

Health department conferences

Before fifth month	173
Fifth and sixth months	261
Seventh and eighth months	249
Ninth month	52
Total	735

Wassermann test.—Routine Wassermanns are taken in all cases in the health department prenatal clinics. This is routinely done at all clinics throughout the city except one where they are taken only on patients who intend to be delivered in that particular hospital. Of the 717 patients registered in the health department clinics 78, or 10.9 percent, were positive for syphilis. With greater importance placed upon venereal-disease treatment in our clinics the incidence of abortions, stillbirths, neonatal deaths, and congenital syphilis should be appreciably reduced.

Examinations for gonorrhea.—For gonorrhea 715 vaginal smears were taken in the health department prenatal clinics and of this 76 or 10.6 percent were positive.

Reorganization of the District Health Department prenatal conferences.—The District Health Department at present has three conference stations. During the last fiscal year there was, according to schedule, a weekly conference at each clinic attended by both white and colored at the same hour. The impracticability of such an arrangement is evident. We are now providing for separate white and colored conference days at each clinic. The clinic in Anacostia reports only 16 new cases in the last fiscal year, as compared to Freedmen's Hospital clinic which reports 282 new cases and the E Street clinic which reports 283 new cases. The Anacostia clinic stands in need of improvement, and the reason for its diminutiveness will be carefully studied.

Both the E Street clinic and the Freedmen's Hospital are overcrowded and the best type of service cannot be rendered.

By arranging separate days for white and colored patients at 480 E Street SW., the congestion will be lessened, patients will receive better care, and the white attendance will be improved.

The Freedmen's Hospital clinic is congested to the extent that it takes 4 hours to run it instead of 2 hours, and requires two doctors instead of one. Therefore, 2 separate days shall be devoted to prenatal care at that station, instead of 1.

In place of 3 prenatal conferences per week now in operation, arrangements have been made for 12 to be located in the area of greatest need.

Through the excellent cooperation of the department of tuberculosis, the valuable roentgenographic facilities which can readily be adapted for obstetric work, become available to the maternal welfare department. One cannot overemphasize the importance of this arrangement. The prenatal clinic that does not have X-ray facilities for pelvic menstruation, the study of pelvic contours and deformities, the diagnosis of anomalies of the fetus, malpresentations, multiple pregnancy, etc., will soon be considered obsolete. We are probably, if not the first, one of the first health departments in the country to operate a clinic of such scientific standing.

NURSING SERVICE

The nursing work of the health department continued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, on a specialized basis, as it was originally organized and operated. On November 15, 1935, a director was appointed to the newly created bureau of nursing and, at the request of the health officer, preparations were begun to generalize the service in line with nationally recognized methods.

On November 15, 1935, the nursing staff numbered 35, including one director and one supervisory nurse for the child hygiene service. During the year 17 field nurses and 3 generalized supervisors were appointed, of which 1 supervisor was appointed under the Social Security Act. Five other nurses were authorized (including one supervisor under Social Security Act). Of this staff the Tuberculosis Association assigned three nurses who gave considerable assistance to the nursing work of the tuberculosis clinic.

It is interesting to compare the number of nurses authorized for the health department service since 1926:

1926	24	1932	37
1927	34	1933	36
1928	37	1934	36
1929	36	1935	36
1930	36	1936	57
1931	35		

As a preliminary to the generalized service the new staff has been assigned to the different services for a period of several weeks and then changed to other services in order that each nurse might have experience in the different types of health department work.

Because of the fact that the health department nursing organization was established during the fiscal year a few pertinent facts relative to its duties, needs, functions, and problems are offered below.

The American Public Health Association Appraisal Form has been used for an appraisal of the health department statistical data. As no statistical data on case load or visits are available for the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society the situation for Washington as a whole cannot be estimated.

Maternity service.—There is much room for improvement in the maternity service of the health department. During the past year only 973 visits were made to the prenatal clinics. This is 2,702 visits short, or only 26 percent of the standard set by the American Public Health Association for maternal visits, a standard which is generally acknowledged to be minimum.

The nursing program will emphasize:

1. Early case finding and registration with private physicians or clinics for continuous medical supervision.
2. Establishment of an appointment system in the clinic service, whereby the case load per session will be evenly distributed.
3. Organization of mothers' clubs for group instruction.
4. Careful selection of cases for home visiting and intensive work.
5. Establishment of an intensive teaching service for prenatal patients, both in the clinic and the field. Effort will be made to interest patients and their families in conserving their own health and in measures for the prevention of diseases, as well as the promotion of health. Attention will be paid to social and economic problems which affect the health of the family and assistance given according to the policies of the nursing bureau. All families presenting social problems will be cleared through the Social Service Exchange in order that we may cooperate actively with agencies interested in these families to improve the conditions.
6. Establishment of a demonstration center at M Street, where the nurse in charge will be responsible for teaching members of the health department nursing staff and students. At this center intensive nursing work in the prenatal field will be demonstrated.

Infant hygiene.—The nursing service made a total of 10,295 visits to infants during the fiscal year, which was 9,061 short of the American Public Health Association standard, or a performance of only 53 percent.

Preschool.—The visits by public health nurses to preschool children more than reached the standard of the American Public Health Association; 12,818 visits were made, or slightly over 100 percent. On the other hand, the number of preschool children registered with the health department nursing service was 6,102—4,036 short of the American Public Health Association standard, or only 60 percent.

The program will emphasize—

1. Early registration of underprivileged children at the infant and preschool stations.
2. Careful selection of patients for home visiting which has been routine.
3. The organization of nurses' conferences between medical conferences which will make possible the more careful selection of cases needing intensive medical supervision.
4. The promotion of nursing interviews with parents at doctors' conferences in order to save home visits.
5. Establishment of a demonstration center at M Street as in the case of maternity hygiene.

School hygiene.—The health department nurses made 10,915 visits to school children. This is only 49 percent of the quota according to the standard of the American Public Health Association.

The program will aim toward the following—

1. Nursing service in every elementary school at least one-half day a week.
2. A more careful selection of patients for home visiting.
3. Establishing closer contact between parents and nurses in school for discussion of the needs of the child, in order to save unnecessary home visits.
4. Stimulating more interest on the part of the nurse in the child, his social and emotional adjustment as well as his physical well-being, in order that she may work more intelligently with him.
5. Encouraging improved cooperation among principals and teachers and nurses in order that they may work together for the benefit of the child.
6. Assisting in the early detection of physical defects and following up until same are corrected.
7. The acceptance only of the doctor's statement regarding the correction of defects.
8. A new system of records and reporting.

Tuberculosis service.—The health department nurses made 6,676 visits for the fiscal year. This was 23,804 visits less than the standard or only 22 percent of the standard.

The new program will emphasize—

1. Early case finding.
2. Establishment of a new record and appointment system.
3. More attention to the social and economic problems which affect the health of the family.
4. Intensive education of the individual to assume responsibility for his own health and that of his children.

Social hygiene.—The health department nurses made 6,616 visits. There is no comparison of this performance with the American Public Health Association standard, as to date no standard for nursing visits to venereal disease cases has been set up.

Preventable diseases.—No visits by health department nurses have been made to cases of communicable disease other than tuberculosis and syphilis and gonorrhea. It is hoped that in the future this service may develop as there is abundant need in Washington for instruction by nurses in families where communicable disease occurs. Also there is a need for the generalized nurses to have daily lists of the more important communicable diseases in order that they may have this information for reference in each branch of their work.

Comparison of nursing visits of health department in Washington, D. C., with standard of American Public Health Association for fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 [1]

	American Public Health Association standard	Nurses' performance	Number short of standard	Ratio of performance to standard
				Percent
Maternity (health department)	3,675	973	2,702	26
Infant (health department)	19,356	10,295	9,601	53
Preschool (health department)	12,204	12,818	+614	105
School [2] (health department)	22,455	10,915		49
Venereal diseases [3] (health department)		6,616		
Tuberculosis [2] (health department)	30,500	6,676	23,824	22

[1] As data was not available from the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, the work of the private organizations was not included.

[2] The appraisal form, p. 76, note 2, states that visits not found and not home should not be included but data to eliminate these nonproductive visits could not be obtained from these services.

[3] The appraisal form, edition 4, 1934, gives no standard for visits to venereal diseases, p. 15.

Comparison of cases registered with the health department nursing services in Washington, D. C., with the standard of the American Public Health Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 [1]

	American Public Health Association standard	Nurses' performance	Number short of standard	Ratio of performance to standard
				Percent
Maternity (health department)	2,817	735	2,082	26
Preschool (health department)	10,138	6,102	4,036	60

[1] Data to compare the number of cases registered with the public health nursing services in Washington, D. C., with the American Public Health Association standard was not available for school, venereal diseases and tuberculosis services for this year. It was also not possible to work out the standard for the number of cases of infants which should be registered.

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS

The division of tuberculosis was changed to the bureau of tuberculosis and a part-time director appointed February 1, 1936. A part-time permanent staff of six physicians also was appointed, two of these having been assigned to the newly created Freedmen's Hospital clinic. An appointment system has been arranged for patients. This will greatly help in the handling of the large number of patients entering these clinics and will tend toward greater efficiency in caring for the individual case. Three extra clinic sessions, two in the morning and one at night, have been recently instituted.

A new record system has been adopted in keeping with standards of clinic procedure. Two new fluoroscopes were installed, one at 301 C Street and the other at Freedmen's Hospital. These installations should soon relieve the present congestion in the institutions until the board of public welfare can take care of such cases. The fluoroscope at Freedmen's is already in service and an effort is being made to place the other in service by September 1, 1936.

The bureau of tuberculosis, in cooperation with the board of public welfare, has instituted a number of changes for greater efficiency in the care of the tuberculous of the District.

Summaries of histories and X-rays are exchanged, thereby materially cutting down the necessity for re-X-ray for patients within a short period, which saves money that would have to be used both in the tuberculosis clinic and in the tuberculosis hospitals.

The bureau is now the clearing house for all patients admitted to District institutions for tuberculosis, except those which may be classed as emergencies. It also acts as a clearing house for the children's tuberculosis camp and for admission to the health schools.

An X-ray technician has been added to the X-ray staff and, by slight change in the X-ray equipment, the clinic has been able to cooperate with the bureau of maternal welfare in X-ray pelvimetry.

The following table records the activities of the tuberculosis clinic located at 301 C Street NW.

Report of Health Department tuberculosis clinic July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive

Clinic days	302
Clinics held	507
Visits made by patients to clinics	17,555
New patients	4,060
Positive adult and childhood cases	1,003
Negative cases	2,010
Pending cases	1,047
Contact cases	1,538
X-rays	5,334
Sputums	4,909
Positive sputums	411
Percentage of positive sputums	8.3
Nurses' visits to homes of patients	6,676
New patients admitted to visiting list	855

Pulmonary and childhood cases of tuberculosis are tabulated in the following table:

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Pulmonary	89	79	154	153	475
Childhood	160	136	125	107	528
Total	249	215	279	260	1,003

Stages:	
Incipient and childhood	528
Moderately advanced	425
Far advanced	50
Total	1,003
Ages:	
5 years and under	167
6 to 15 years	435
15 to 25 years	131
25 to 35 years	133
35 to 45 years	71
45 years and over	66
Total	1,003

The number of cases of tuberculosis reported for the past 3 years were as follows:

	1933	1934	1935	Total	Average
Pulmonary	1,015	1,064	1,308	3,387	1,129
Other forms	85	74	58	217	72
Total	1,100	1,138	1,366	3,604	1,201

During the year, 1,658 children (under 15 years of age) were tuberculin tested for childhood types of tuberculosis. Of this number, 556 were positive reactors. A total of 2,393 were X-rayed. The

total number of cases of tuberculosis reported to the District health department during the past 3 years and the agencies reporting were recorded in the table below:

Number of reported cases of tuberculosis

	1933	1934	1935	Total
Private physicians	311	296	292	899
Tuberculosis clinic	288	361	443	1,092
Other hospitals or clinics	501	481	631	1,613
Total	1,100	1,138	1,366	3,604

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC

During the fiscal year a total of 76,592 visits were made to the venereal disease clinic. The tremendous growth of this clinic may be seen from the attendance during the past 10 years. In 1927 a total of 18,438 visits by patients were made to the clinics. There has been a steady increase yearly, and at the present time the capacity of the clinic is greatly taxed.

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Total attendance	68,094	56,184	50,795	39,198	28,228	23,851	18,925	14,676	18,438	16,515
Total new cases	4,946	5,459	6,116	4,937	3,762	3,342	2,554	1,917	2,836	2,491
White:										
Male	852	1,148	1,293	1,039	706	585	458	331	556	451
Female	352	383	423	330	264	272	208	114	173	172
Colored:										
Male	2,165	2,412	2,823	2,103	1,692	1,557	1,149	971	1,565	1,308
Female	1,577	1,516	1,577	1,465	1,100	928	739	501	542	560
New cases treated:										
Syphilis	1,841	1,823	2,157	1,571	1,171	909	719	553	710	632
Gonorrhea	1,431	1,313	1,335	1,096	632	481	324	245	486	507
Chancroid	6	10	11	18	9	17	3	6	21	19
Other venereal diseases	103	189	188	163	73	61	46	69	217	120
New cases examined: Negative to disease	1,565	2,114	2,425	2,089	1,877	1,874	1,468	1,044	1,406	1,213
Total visits to clinics	63,159	50,725	44,679	34,261	24,466	20,509	16,371	12,759	15,593	14,024
Revisits:										
Male	25,702	22,553	21,516	16,228	11,255	9,211	7,180	6,717	9,854	8,737
Female	37,457	28,172	23,163	18,033	13,211	11,298	9,191	6,042	5,739	5,287
Total new cases by age groups:										
Under 5 years	28	31	67	80	77	49	50	19	44	51
5 to 15 years	422	469	487	434	431	412	401	290	441	379
15 to 25 years	1,928	2,377	2,535	2,092	1,603	1,455	1,106	822	1,252	1,053
25 to 40 years	2,009	1,985	2,350	1,768	1,246	1,068	763	604	824	777
40 and above	559	597	677	563	405	358	234	182	283	231
Visits to homes	6,623	6,086	5,171	5,441	4,877	3,734	3,453	1,762	1,019	1,064

With reference to new cases admitted to the clinic, the following table records such visits to the clinic by color and sex:

New cases—Venereal-disease clinic

White:	
Male	968
Female	404
Colored:	
Male	2,393
Female	1,640
Total	5,405

During the year 7,070 Wassermann examinations were made for the detection of syphilis and 7,915 smear examinations were made for

the detection of gonorrhea; a total of 15,466 injections of salvarsan and 16,569 injections of bismuth were given.

The number of new cases of syphilis treated was 1,761; the number of new cases of gonorrhea was 1,835; and the new cases of chancroid treated totaled 34. A total of 1,860 examinations were made for the detection of cardiac disease.

Revisits to clinics.—A total of 71,187 revisits were made to the clinics; of this number 41,738 were female and 29,449 male.

With reference to the age group of new cases, the following table records such ages:

0 to 4 years	15
5 to 14 years	334
15 to 24 years	2,315
25 to 39 years	2,153
40 years and above	588

During the year the two social workers made a total of 6,616 visits into the homes of those afflicted with venereal disease.

Classification of the patients with reference to occupation shows that of the 5,405 new patients, 2,151 cases were classified as unemployed.

BUREAU OF FOOD INSPECTION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, a total of 79,302 inspections were made by the Bureau of Food Inspection. This was an increase of 16,709 inspections over the preceding year.

Dairy farms.—The following table shows the number of dairy farms from which milk is sold in the District of Columbia, the number of cattle on such farms, and the frequency of farm inspections during the fiscal year. The dairy farms are reinspected within a period of 2 months. There were 11 more dairy farms sending milk or cream into the District of Columbia this year than during the previous one. Because of the fact that it was necessary for the milk inspectors to spend a considerable part of their time in checking unlicensed milk and cream shipments into the District of Columbia, there was a decrease of 198 inspections of dairy farms in this service. There was an increase of 370 milk cows on dairy farms furnishing milk for the District of Columbia.

Inspection of dairy farms

	Year	Inspections of farms	Average frequency of inspections of each farm during year	Inspections of cattle
District of Columbia	1935	12	12.00	240
	1936	12	12.00	240
Maryland	1935	3,952	5.93	87,696
	1936	3,713	5.78	92,484
Virginia	1935	3,143	5.01	76,409
	1936	3,180	4.81	97,340
West Virginia	1935	78	4.58	1,657
	1936	75	3.94	3,040
Pennsylvania	1935			
	1936	7	1.00	490
Total	1935	7,185	5.42	166,002
	1936	6,987	5.28	193,594

Dairy farms on which milk and cream were lawfully produced in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1936, number and distribution of, with certain data pertaining thereto and corresponding figures for the previous year.

Vicinity	Dairy farm registered during year			Cattle		Tuberculin tested			Mastitis—Condemned
	Year	Beginning of year	Close of year	Beginning of year	Close of year	Passed	Reacted	Suspicious	
District of Columbia	1935	1	1	34	20	20	0	0	0
	1936	1	1	20	20	20	0	0	0
Maryland	1935	645	666	15,556	20,177	20,062	115	0	449
	1936	666	642	20,177	17,020	16,920	95	5	315
Virginia	1935	625	627	17,453	15,252	15,219	31	2	147
	1936	627	660	15,252	18,600	18,560	37	3	262
West Virginia	1935	14	17	327	381	381	0	0	6
	1936	17	19	381	510	508	2	0	10
Pennsylvania	1935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1936	0	3	0	70	70	0	0	0
Total	1935	1,285	1,311	33,370	35,830	35,682	146	2	602
	1936	1,311	1,322	35,830	36,200	36,058	134	8	587

Tuberculin test check.—The table above shows that 36,200 cattle on dairy farms furnishing milk and cream to the District of Columbia, were tuberculin tested and that 192 were reported as reactives while 8 were reported as being suspicious for tuberculosis. All cattle reacting to the tuberculin test were immediately removed from the dairy herd and a retest of the herd was made within 6 months.

Mastitis.—The table also shows that examinations were made for the detection of bovine mastitis in the dairy herds supplying milk and cream to the District of Columbia. There were 587 cows condemned for mastitis during the year.

Rabies.—There were inspections of 1,205 biting dogs examined for rabies by the Department's veterinarians. This service required the time of one veterinarian.

Restaurants.—During the year an intensive campaign was made to improve the sanitary condition of restaurants which resulted in the rejection of 76 applications for licenses. The question of medical examination of restaurant employees and chemical disinfecting of glasses and eating utensils is being given serious consideration. A score card for the rating of restaurants has been approved and will be used during the coming fiscal year. Systematic night inspections have been made of establishments serving food and drinks to see that the proper cleansing and sterilizing of drinking glasses and utensils as prescribed by law were being done. The detection of a number of violations resulted and prosecution was recommended in such cases.

Markets.—During the year the Health Department intensified its campaign to improve the sanitary condition of poultry-killing establishments. At the end of the year considerable improvement was noted in the sanitary conditions at such places.

Wholesale markets.—Close inspection was given to fruits and vegetables arriving by truck which resulted in large condemnations of such produce due to excessive arsenic spray.

Dairies, or milk depots.—These plants were regularly inspected during the year and a milk-plant score card has been approved which will be used to rate these plants during the coming year.

Bakeries.—These establishments were inspected and sanitary conditions were improved in a number during the year. A memorandum was furnished each bakery calling their attention to the importance of keeping cream-filled bakery products properly cooled during the summer months.

Ice-cream plants.—One inspector was detailed to inspect the ice-cream factories and also to check the source of the cream used in the manufacture of ice cream. A new regulation governing the manufacture of ice cream is now under consideration.

Municipal fish wharf.—One inspector is detailed to duty at the municipal fish wharf to inspect all marine products upon arrival and the subsequent sale of same at the various establishments.

A new shell-fish regulation is under consideration, which, if adopted, will give this bureau better control over such products.

The following table shows the work done by the several bureaus of the food-inspection service for the years 1935 and 1936:

Food producing and vending establishments in the District of Columbia, number and kind on register fiscal years 1935 and 1936, with data relative thereto (revised)

Name of establishment	Year	Registered at beginning of year	Registered at close of year	Inspections	
				Total	Average per-annum inspection per place
Bakeries	1935	166	175	2,916	16.66
	1936	175	173	2,318	13.40
Confections and delicatessens	1935	140	156	4,697	30.10
	1936	156	150	4,530	30.20
Commission houses	1935	45	43	1,200	27.90
	1936	43	40	1,762	44.05
Fish houses	1935	53	53	6,102	115.13
	1936	53	53	6,950	131.13
Groceries	1935	1,779	1,750	14,038	8.02
	1936	1,750	1,825	20,002	10.96
Hotels	1935	70	70	837	11.96
	1936	70	58	507	8.74
Ice-cream plants	1935	11	11	446	40.52
	1936	11	11	622	56.54
Markets	1935	11	11	3,366	306.00
	1936	11	11	3,474	315.82
Poultry houses	1935	70	75	2,300	30.66
	1936	75	75	3,251	43.34
Restaurants	1935	1,752	1,842	18,098	9.82
	1936	1,842	1,807	26,542	14.68
Miscellaneous	1935	150	110	432	3.90
	1936	110	195	518	3.62
Total	1935	4,247	4,296	54,432	12.67
	1936	4,296	4,398	70,476	16.02

The following table shows the results of prosecution in the police court for violations of the laws and regulations of food and drug acts during the fiscal year 1936, with the corresponding figures for the previous year:

	1935	1936
Cases referred	229	304
Cases of fines and forfeitures	215	260
Cases of personal bonds and nol pros	12	26
Cases acquitted	1	5
Cases pending	21	13
Amounts of fines and forfeitures	$1,472	$2,456

During the year a large amount of food products were examined and condemned in the District of Columbia. Space will not permit of enumeration of the kinds of foodstuff or the amounts condemned.

The following table shows the marine products inspected and condemned in the District of Columbia, municipal fish wharf, during the fiscal year:

	Quantity	Arrivals	Inspections	Condemnations	
				On inspection	On request
Bass	Pounds	200,000	10,000		
Bluefish	Pounds	140,000	75,000		
Butterfish	Pounds	180,000	90,000		
Bug heads	Pounds	77,000	35,000	5,000	
Catfish	Pounds	81,500	30,000	500	
Carp	Pounds	117,050	75,000	1,000	
Croakers	Pounds	4,000,000	300,000	5,000	
Cod	Pounds	23,000	8,000	300	
Clams	Barrels	2,700	500	5	
Crabs	Barrels	1,600	400	10	20
Crab meat	Pounds	203,670	15,000	2,900	4,300
Crawfish	Pounds	700	150		
Crawfish meat	Pounds	1,265	200		
Drums	Pounds	5,700	2,000		
Eels	Pounds	5,900	3,000		
Flounders	Pounds	218,400	75,000	100	
Frogs	Single	2,975	1,000		
Hake	Pounds	1,000	300		
Herring	Pounds	439,866	150,000	10,000	
Halibut	Pounds	80,000	20,000		
Haddock	Pounds	254,000	80,000	1,000	1,380
Jacks	Pounds	2,900	1,000		
Kingfish	Pounds	17,750	3,000		
Lings	Pounds	7,800	1,500		
Lobsters	Pounds	5,943	700	100	
Lobster meat	Pounds	1,550	375	10	
Lobster tails	Pounds	4,000	500		50
Mackerel	Pounds	182,600	60,000		
Mulletts	Pounds	50,335	4,000		
Oysters	Bushels	25,000	3,000	75	12
Manos	Bushels	1	1	1	1
Oysters	Gallons	473,030	10,000	100	
Pompano	Pounds	1,000	300		
Perch	Pounds	431,000	7,500		
Pollock	Pounds	24,600	5,700		
Porgies	Pounds	10,000	2,000		
Pike	Pounds	45,000	9,000		
Rock	Pounds	189,400	75,000		
Red snapper	Pounds	7,500	750	100	500
Salmon	Pounds	74,800	5,000	1,800	
Soft crabs	Boxes	900	300		3
Sturgeon	Pounds	1,100	400		
Squid	Pounds	3,000	700		
Shad	Pounds	159,813	7,500		
Shad (winter)	Pounds	65,273	10,000	3,000	
Spots	Pounds	88,400	3,000		
Sheepshead	Pounds	200	200		
Swordfish	Pounds	22,000	8,000	27	100
Smelts	Pounds	7,847	1,500		
Scallops	Pounds	33,669	3,000	200	270
Shrimp (green)	Pounds	218,351	10,000	800	300
Shrimp (cooked)	Pounds	42,220	5,000	500	1,700
Turtles (snapper)	Single	375	100		
Terrapin	Single	260	100		
Turtles (sea)	Single	35	25		
Tile	Pounds	1,200	300		
Tuna fish	Pounds	400	100		
Whiting	Pounds	1,600	100		
Trout	Pounds	1,388,800	35,000		300
Whitefish	Pounds	3,000	800		
Yellowtail	Pounds	600	200		

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION

During the fiscal year the sanitary-inspection service made 94,664 official visits, and in all of the activities of the Bureau 107,065 official calls were made. A more detailed consideration of the work of the Bureau may be obtained from the following table:

Complaints acted upon	9,661
Inspections made on complaint	10,718
Official calls	24,890
	66,038

(Number and character of inspections not included in the above; known as periodic inspections.)

Barber shops	4,042
Boarding homes for children	1,290
Cemeteries	70
Garbage plants	98
Hospitals and asylums	94
House-to-house inspections	11,775
Industrial establishments	10
Laundries	153
Lodging and tenement houses	159
Mattress dealers and manufacturers	4,307
Podiatry establishments	84
Printing offices	101
Privies	5,137
Public baths	34
Sewage-disposal systems	468
Stables	175
Tailor shops	296
Theaters	230
Unclassified (14) and undertaking establishments (89)	103
Total	28,626
Total of activities in division	94,664
Smoke-control division: Official calls and inspections of plants	2,687
8-hour female-labor law division: Official calls and inspections of establishments	9,714
Total of all activities in the Bureau	107,065
1935	105,300

During the fiscal year 1936, 14,308 notices were served for conditions existing in violation of law, 4,613 of which were served at other than the premises inspected. Insanitary conditions were corrected in 14,231 instances, leaving 77 notices pending.

Prosecutions.—At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 35 nuisance cases pending in the police court. Informations were also filed against 120 persons during the year. Total nuisance cases for the year was 155. These cases were disposed of as follows:

Nolle prosequi entered in 71 cases, personal bonds taken in 21 cases, collateral forfeited in 10 cases, and fines imposed in 12 cases. Two cases were dismissed, leaving 39 cases pending on June 30, 1936. The amount of fines and collateral forfeited amounted to $172.

The time consumed in court by all inspectors of the division amounted to 396 hours, or approximately 56½ days' work for the entire bureau. When these figures are further considered it will be

seen that practically one-sixth of the time of the bureau personnel is spent in police court.

Assessment system.—There were 356 assessment notices issued, and in 333 cases work was done either by the owners or by order of the Commissioners; in 48 cases the Commissioners caused the necessary work to be done at a total cost of $195.78. At the close of the year 23 cases were pending.

Mattress factories, dealers, etc.—There were 204 mattress manufacturers and dealers registered at the close of the year, and 4,307 inspections of these places were made. No cases were referred for prosecution during the year.

Stables.—One hundred and seventy-five stables were inspected and required the services of 13 notices for existing nuisances.

Barber shops.—There were 4,042 inspections made of barber shops, beauty shops, and manicuring establishments.

Laundries.—Laundry inspections totaled 153. There is improvement in the standardization of laundry equipment, and the maintenance of the principal laundries was found to be satisfactory.

Boarding homes for children.—During the year 1,290 inspections were made of boarding homes for children under 15 years of age. These institutions were found to be well maintained. Fifteen homes were discontinued during the year, leaving 190 on the register as active.

Theaters.—Two hundred and thirty inspections were made of theaters, and these, with few exceptions, were found to be satisfactorily maintained as to air conditions, etc.

Alley houses.—Three thousand four hundred and sixty-five alley houses were inspected and conditions found which warranted the serving of 1,061 notices, all of which were corrected.

Podiatry establishments.—At the beginning of the fiscal year 92 podiatrists were registered, and 84 places where podiatrists operated were inspected during the year.

Privies.—There were 1,781 privies registered on July 1, 1935. Fifty-four permits for new ones were issued and 37 were abolished, leaving 1,798 as of June 30, 1936; 5,137 privy inspections were made and 383 permits were issued for temporary privies at places of building construction.

Smoke abatement.—The following table shows the work done in this service during the fiscal year 1936:

Observations	15,004
Violations reported	325
Cases on hand at beginning of year	2
Cases referred to corporation counsel	10
Number of fines and forfeitures	4
Cases in which personal bonds were taken	6
Cases nolle prossed	2
Cases pending at close of year	------
Number of inspections of plants	713
Report of investigations on complaint	469
Plants under observation	1,366
Amount of fines and forfeitures	$110

Eight-hour female-labor law.—The following table shows the work done in this service during the fiscal year 1936:

Complaints acted upon	165
Official calls	956
All-day watches	43

Number of inspections of various establishments made in connection with the 8-hour female-labor law:

Manufacturing	134
Mechanical	153
Mercantile	4,214
Laundries	1,438
Restaurants	2,574
Telegraph and telephones	9
Express and transportation	7
Hotels	229
Total	8,758

Commercial establishments.—Commercial establishments operating June 30, 1936, numbered 2,215, classified as follows:

Hotels	42
Laundries	312
Mechanical	48
Manufacturing	140
Mercantile	1,164
Restaurants	445
Telegraph and telephone	37
Express and transportation	27
Total	2,215

Forty-two commercial establishments were referred for prosecution during the year. Fines and forfeitures amounted to $945.

POUND

Transactions of the pound during the fiscal year are as follows:

Dogs at pound:	
On hand July 1, 1935	73
Poundmaster captured	2,749
Collected	2,020
Total	4,842
Disposed of:	
Redeemed	278
Sold	1,149
Killed	3,210
Returned after quarantine	79
Transferred to other departments	84
On hand June 30, 1936	42
Total	4,842

Collected one horse during year.
Collected and killed 1,292 cats.

The fees collected in connection with the pound service are as follows:

Redemption of dogs	$553.00
Sales of dogs	1,989.00
Food for animals	7.50
	2,549.50

Inasmuch as the dog pound is not primarily a health service, the Commissioners decided, in conformity with the recommendations of the bureau of efficiency in 1927 as published by the United States Public Health Service, to remove this service from the immediate health department supervision.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Several changes were made in the staff during the year. The following were among the additions made:

Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger was appointed assistant health officer on September 24, 1935. He came to the District of Columbia from the Georgia Department of Health, where he served 5 years as chief of the division of epidemiology. Dr. Seckinger received his medical degree from the Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1925, and interned there in 1926. His early public health training was gained in Savannah and Chatham County, Ga., where he served as deputy commissioner of health. In 1932, while on a fellowship with the Rockefeller Foundation, he studied at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and graduated with the degree of doctor of public health.

Mrs. Josephine P. Prescott was appointed director of the nursing bureau on November 15, 1935. Mrs. Prescott previously served as supervisor of nurses, Bellevue Yorkville Health Demonstration, New York City, and as instructor, public health nursing, Teachers' College, Columbia University. She received her nursing education at the Massachusetts General Hospital, School of Nursing, Boston, Mass., McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., and the Boston Lying-In-Hospital.

The present director of the venereal disease service, Dr. T. C. Thompson, was appointed on February 21, 1936. Previous to his appointment as director he served on the staff at the social hygiene clinic for a number of years. Dr. Thompson received his medical training at George Washington Medical School and Johns Hopkins. He was licensed to practice medicine in the District of Columbia in 1920.

Dr. A. Barklie Coulter was appointed director of the tuberculosis bureau on January 17, 1936. He received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1924 and was licensed to practice in the District of Columbia in 1927. Dr. Coulter was formerly on the staff at the Trudeau Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, and the Boston City Health Department. Before coming with the Department he was physician in chief of the visiting staff of Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS

There is perhaps no other city in the United States where children spend healthier, happier leisure hours than they do in Washington. Tens of thousands of children practically live on Washington's playgrounds after school hours and during summer vacations, developing brain and brawn as they play together under the supervision of trained leaders.

During this twenty-fifth year of the operation of public playgrounds as a municipal function a total of 92 centers have been open, including 36 year-round centers, 52 part-time centers on school grounds and in parks, 3 swimming pools on playgrounds, and the municipal pools in the Monument Grounds. There was a total attendance of 4,183,813, classified as follows: Year-round centers, 3,216,575; part-time centers, 431,726; swimming and wading-pools 220,894; extra-playground activities 314,618. There was an attendance of 2,745,754 white, 1,432,727 colored, 5,332 unclassified as to race.

The report of the playground department of 1912 listed 10 municipal playgrounds opened an average of 182 days throughout the year, with a total attendance of 744,174. This figure can be compared with the present 36 year-round centers operating 300 days in the year with a total attendance of 3,216,575.

Various factors reduced the attendance figure for the past fiscal year. The winter was unusually prolonged and severe, delaying the beginning of the outdoor sport season at least a month in the spring. The Walker Stadium Playground, operated for several years by the playground department with a very high attendance, was taken over by the community center department of the public schools in January. Banneker Recreation Center, a large and very active area, was closed for improvements from February 15 until May 25, 1936. The reduction of 10 percent in the appropriation for the operation of school grounds prevented the opening of any of the school grounds in the spring. In September the Monument pools were closed and demolished. In spite of these handicaps an increase in attendance, approximately 50,000, was recorded. The reductions were compensated by the extension of a variety of playground services included under "extra-playground activities" such as picnic service to 22,700, party and social recreation programs, services rendered to a number of child-caring institutions, and a variety of athletic events held away from the regularly operated playgrounds. With the partial restoration in the 1937 appropriation of the economy cut and the allotment of an additional $10,000 for extension of the playground program in the central area of the city it is confidently expected that in the next fiscal year there will be a considerable increase in playground attendance.

The regular playground program includes athletic sports and games, low-organized games, handcraft, festivals and folk dancing

kindergarten and nursery play, club work, sewing, model aircraft, and any new or specially popular game which is catching the public fancy. Of recent years there has been a keen interest in horseshoes and marbles, and the game of bolo was introduced in the spring of 1936.

Totals of contestants in various sports for boys and men numbered 58,944, distributed as follows: Archery, 1,770; baseball, soft, 6,500; hard, 620; basketball, junior 2,200, senior 412; football, touch, 1,320; horseshoes, junior 4,600, senior 940; marathon, senior only, 36; marbles, 16,000; soccer, junior, 132 teams, 2,640 players, senior (recreation league), 8 teams, 160 players; tennis, junior, 3,100, senior 950; open tournament for adults, first time held, 76 players; track, junior 16,000, senior 780; volley ball, 840.

A total of 37,564 individuals participated in athletic and other activities for girls and women, including: Track and field meets, 6,667; tennis tournaments, 1,385; swimming meets and classes, 1,680; archery, 840; basketball leagues, 1,010; dodge ball series (interclass), 6,325; schlag ball series (interclass), 6,275; athletic button tests, 1,696; handwork classes, 5,000; festivals, parades, and other features, 7,686.

In September 1935 the Monument pools were closed and demolished to allow for the development of the Federal flood control on the Mall. For the first time since 1900 the District has no public swimming facility to serve the midcity and southern sections. A plan to operate street showers attached to hydrants was worked out for the summer of 1936, but until swimming pools are provided at Hoover Playground and at Randall Recreation Center children will play along the Potomac and the Anacostia water fronts and deaths by drowning will be inevitable.

Demands upon the service bureau of the department increase steadily as the public learns of the opportunities available. During the past year the course on playground administration at George Washington University was conducted by the playground department and practical training in recreational leadership was given to 65 men and to 76 women on the city's playgrounds. Picnic kits were used by 22,700 persons; 14 children's institutions were assisted in their recreation programs; 8 reels of motion pictures taken on the playgrounds in the summer and fall of 1935 were shown to audiences totaling 5,000.

The civic standards campaign for safety and beautification of the playgrounds has had the cooperation of the District of Columbia Motor Club and the Women's City Club. Winners were Chevy Chase and Lincoln playgrounds; second place, Hamilton and Logan; third place, Phillips and Monroe. Accidents were fewer and a high standard of safety procedure was developed on all municipal playgrounds.

Studies made by the women's safety committee of the District Motor Club, Mrs. George C. Thorpe, chairman, revealed that the majority of injuries to children in traffic occur in the congested section of the city lying between the railroad tracks, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and Florida Avenue. As a result of the energetic efforts of this committee the sum of $10,000 has been added to the playground appropriation for 1937 to be used to extend

playground services in this central area. This program will include a playground in Judiciary Square, the assignment of two directors-at-large, keeping open the school playgrounds in this section during spring and fall, and the establishment of nursery play centers in certain parks.

In the playground workshop equipment was constructed as follows: 150 baby swing seats, 800 paddle tennis paddles, 8 soccer goals, 12 baseball home plates, 40 bean-bag boards, 1,200 bean bags, 30 horseshoe boxes, 15 picnic bags, 12 tether balls, 20 seesaw boards, 25 jump standards, 30 balancing beams, 50 archery targets, 2 pieces of climbing apparatus, 12 picture frames, 2 trophy cases, 6 book cases, 65 bulletin boards, 12 marble rings, 64 locker boxes, 30 trash burners, 200 kindergarten benches made and 50 repaired, 100 kindergarten tables made and 25 repaired, 50 park benches rebuilt, 200 screens repaired and built, 30 basketballs repaired, 40 volleyballs repaired, 3 marionette stages and scenery built, 100 marionette dolls made, 50 swing seats rebuilt, 6 basketball backstops rebuilt.

Playground improvements have been carried forward on several areas with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration. Work has been done at the following active playgrounds:

Chevy Chase, 1,000 feet fencing installed.
Georgetown, 2 tennis courts surfaced with clay.
Hoover, grading 4,000 cubic yards.
Logan, grading 1,000 cubic yards.
McMillan, new recreation building, begun under Civil Works Administration, carried forward to 70 percent completion; 4 tennis courts subgraded; grading 500 cubic yards.
New York Avenue, new playground shelter, 25 percent complete.
Sherwood, grading 1,000 cubic yards.
Takoma, 2 tennis courts surfaced with clay.
Twin Oaks, 2 tennis courts surfaced with clay.

Grading has been done at four new grounds:

Hearst, 32,500 cubic yards.
Macomb, 1,500 cubic yards.
Petworth, 8,500 cubic yards.
Seventh and H Streets SW., 1,000 cubic yards.

The Works Progress Administration has been of invaluable assistance to the playground program. The recreation project has assigned an average of 40 leaders, men and women, to assist in the coaching of games and in the kindergarten and children's play.

In the Christmas workshop, for several years an emergency relief project, thousands of toys for needy children were sorted and renovated and 350 dolls were repaired and repainted.

The costume project produced 732 costumes and 26 pairs of curtains for the playground houses.

Three musicians assigned by the Federal music project trained singing groups on the various grounds. At Christmas many child carolers sang at hospitals, through their neighborhoods, at the Congressional library, under the direction of Works Progress Administration music leaders. In June the cantata, "O-Cho-San", was presented by children from the colored playgrounds.

Assigned by the Federal art project, two artists, a sculptor, and an art teacher assisted the playground program both by teaching paint-

ing and sculpture and by producing artistic properties for various occasions. A fine set of murals depicting games of the eighteenth century has been carved in wood and painted for the McMillan playground house by another artist from the Federal art project.

An interesting project assigned to the playground department by the Federal theater project was the Washington Marionette Theater. In April a 2-day marionette festival brought together 26 different marionette groups in the District, who displayed their puppets and stages and demonstrated diverse techniques of staging and manipulation. Up to June 30 the Washington Marionette Theater had given over 70 performances in schools, social agencies, and various institutions to audiences totaling 12,000.

Nearly 100 young people, each working 46 hours a month, were assigned to the department by the National Youth Administration as playground aides or as junior clerks. These young people have shown ambition and have profited by training received from the playground directors. About 30 percent of those employed have obtained employment elsewhere.

The most urgent needs of Washington playgrounds today are: (1) The acquisition of one or more ample play areas for colored in the section lying between North Capitol Street, the Mall, Fifteenth Street and Florida Avenue; (2) the adoption and consistent furthering of a program of playground improvements which will bring long-used areas up to an aceptable standard of usefulness and sightliness; (3) further extension of the use of school grounds after school in spring and fall as neighborhood play centers; (4) increase of free facilities for swimming and water-play; (5) the lighting of several of the larger playgrounds for night-play through the open months of the year. For effective administration there should be added to the playground staff a supervisor of activities for the colored group and an additional clerk.

The playground staff has been happy to extend its full cooperation to the coordinator of recreation, under whom plans for physical development of the grounds have been advanced and the groundwork laid for a genuine coordination of the various programs of recreation under public agencies.

A city-wide playground council has been organized by representatives of civic organizations and neighborhood councils to study the needs of various communities as to land acquisition, improvement of facilities, and recreational supervision. Officers of the council are Dr. Edward E. Richardson, president; Mrs. Carroll Johnson, first vice president; B. T. Montgomery, second vice president; Mrs. Clinton Ward, secretary-treasurer.

Looking back over the 25 years since the playground department was established, it is evident that the greatest change is in the attitude of the public toward recreation. When the playground department was begun it was necessary to convince the public that playgrounds were needed in a rapidly growing city. Today every section of the District not already served is asking for playground areas, for the development of land that has been acquired, and for organization and direction of the play of their children outside of school hours. Parents and other public-minded citizens are fully aware that the playground program is essential to the normal growth

of our children, and that recreation contributes to mental and physical health, to character-building, citizenship, and to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The modern recreation program is not merely a program of acquiring play space, nor is it only the Public Works program of grading, equipping, and landscaping these areas. It includes also an analysis of the recreational needs of the community, a service of training leadership to meet these needs, and expert advice to groups and agencies on how best to use the resources at hand. Cooperation given to hospitals, camps, settlement houses, clubs, and the juvenile court, assistance in planning parties, picnics, hikes, and community recreation programs advice regarding playground equipment for churches, apartment houses, and backyard playgrounds, training institutes for recreational leadership, and the giving of general information regarding the many phases of recreation are all a part of the normal functioning of a city's recreation department.

The supervisor of playgrounds acknowledges with thanks the generous assistance given throughout the year by public-school officials, the National Capital Parks Office, the police and fire departments and many other bureaus of the District government, and also the valuable contribution made by the Evening Star, the Washington Post, the Washington Herald and Times, and the Washington Daily News, all of whom have assisted in sponsoring recreation tournaments and special events, and who have been our channel of information, interpreting the playground program to the general public.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

	Term expires June 30—
M. M. Doyle	1938
Mrs. Charles Goldsmith	1938
Frederick W. McReynolds	1938
Mrs. Coralie F. Cook	1940
H. J. Crosson, M. D	1940
Worth B. Daniels, M. D	1940
Mrs. Spencer Gordon	1942
W. W. Spaid	1942
Frederic W. Perkins, D. D	1942

OFFICERS

FREDERICK W. MCREYNOLDS, *Chairman*

M. M. DOYLE, *Vice Chairman*

MRS. CHARLES GOLDSMITH, *Secretary*

ELWOOD STREET, *Director of Public Welfare and Executive Officer of the Board*

PAUL L. KIRBY, *Assistant Director of Public Welfare*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Child welfare.—Mrs. Spencer Gordon, chairman; Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, Dr. H. J. Crosson, Dr. Frederic W. Perkins.

Medical service.—Dr. H. J. Crosson, chairman; Dr. Worth B. Daniels, Judge M. M. Doyle, Frederick W. McReynolds.

Penal and correctional institutions.—Judge M. M. Doyle, chairman; Dr. Worth B. Daniels, Frederick W. McReynolds, W. W. Spaid.

Committee on public assistance.—Dr. Frederic W. Perkins, chairman; Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, Mrs. Spencer Gordon, Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, W. W. Spaid.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.
District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.
Washington Asylum and Jail.
National Training School for Girls.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.
Tuberculosis Hospital.
Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Glen Dale, Md.
District Training School, Laurel, Md.
Industrial Home School.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
Receiving Home for Children.
Home for Aged and Infirm.
Municipal Lodging House.

INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISITATION

National Training School for Boys.
Freedmens' Hospital.
Childrens' Hospital.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.
Washington Home for Incurables.
Temporary Home for Union Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
Florence Crittenton Home.
Southern Relief Society.
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.
St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Public Assistance Division

Provides assistance to residents of the District of Columbia in distress because of economic circumstances; administer the act for old-age assistance, for aid for the needy blind, for home care, under the act approved June 22, 1926; and funds received from the Federal Social Security Board as grants-in-aid under the clauses of the Social Security Act dealing with old-age assistance, aid for the needy blind, and aid for dependent children.

Other Activities Carried on by the Board

Acts as guardian for dependent and delinquent children committed by the juvenile court.

Furnishes transportation to send to their places of residence nonresident indigent persons.

Returns to their places of residence nonresident insane persons.

Provides medical care through physicians to the poor for indigent sick persons not otherwise provided for.

Operates an ambulance service for the removal of indigent sick persons to hospitals, institutions, etc.

Public institutions	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse	Occoquan, Va	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; Arthur L. Petitt, superintendent; Lillian Holland, matron.
District of Columbia Reformatory	Lorton, Va	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; W. L. Peak, superintendent.
Washington Asylum and Jail	19th and C Sts. SE., Washington, D. C.	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; Thomas M. Rives, superintendent.
National Training School for Girls	Conduit Rd. and District line, Washington, D. C.	Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	19th and E Sts. SE., Washington, D. C.	Dr. Edgar A. Bocock.
Tuberculosis Hospital	14th and Upshur Sts. NW., Washington, D. C.	Dr. Joseph Winthrop Peabody.
Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Glenn Dale, Md	Dr. Daniel Leo Finucane.
District Training School	Laurel, Md	Dr. James Lewald.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Blue Plains, D. C	Wendell P. Tucker.
Industrial Home School	2453 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Earle W. Cassie.
Receiving Home for Children	816 Potomac Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Grady H. Leonard.
Home for Aged and Infirm	Blue Plains, D. C	Frank B. Haskell.
Municipal Lodging House	310 3d St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Henry A. Koch.

To the Commissioners:

The Board of Public Welfare submits its tenth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

A year ago the Board pledged itself to reduce as rapidly as possible the expenditures due to relief of those who are unemployed or unemployable or otherwise in distress. This pledge was lived up to. Following the cessation of Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds in November and with the change from the Work Relief program to the Works Progress Administration program, thousands of cases were transferred from Work Relief to Works Progress. Not sufficient money was available in spite of a supplementary relief ap-

propriation made by Congress amounting to $350,000 to care for all the employable cases who could not be assigned to Works Progress Administration jobs. By the end of the fiscal year the public assistance division was caring only for those cases of relief in which there was no employable person. This reduction resulted in much hardship. It is the opinion of the Board of Public Welfare that sufficient relief funds should be provided to care for the needs not only of the unemployable persons who are in distress but also of employable persons who for good reasons cannot find work and who cannot be assigned to governmental work programs.

In order to simplify the procedure of the Board, to lighten the amount of committee work, and to concentrate the various institutions and agencies under the Board's supervision according to types of service, the number of standing committees of the Board has been reduced from eight to four, with assignment of responsibility for institutions and agencies as follows: Public assistance committee—public assistance division, home care division, municipal lodging house, temporary home for ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines. Committee on penal and correctional institutions—Jail, workhouse, reformatory, National Training School for Girls, wards at National Training School for Boys. Committee on child welfare—child welfare division and children's institutions. Committee on medical service—hospitals, District Training School, Home for Aged and Infirm. These committees met regularly during the year, usually at one of the institutions under its supervision, which was inspected after the business of the meeting had been transacted.

The act creating the Board of Public Welfare provides that it shall prepare recommendations for securing more efficient and humane care for all persons in need of public assistance and shall study, from time to time, the social and environmental conditions of the District of Columbia and shall incorporate in its report the results thereof and recommendations designed to further safeguard the interest and well-being of the children of the District of Columbia and to diminish and to ameliorate poverty and disease and to lessen crime. With its personnel inadequate in every branch of the service because of the increase of need for service and of the inadequacy of appropriation, the Department of Public Welfare is unable to carry out this requirement. There should be provided, through congressional appropriation at the earliest possible moment, funds for a competent research staff which would carry on investigations regarding the interlocking causes of dependency, diseases, delinquency, and defectiveness and prepare continuing recommendations as to ways in which the load upon the taxpayers and the community might be diminished and services to these groups of people improved.

Among the improvements and changes in procedure which the Board has effected during the year are these:

1. The Board was designated by the Commissioners as their agent for administering the old-age assistance act, and the aid for needy blind act; and to set up services under the Social Security Act for Child Welfare and for Crippled Children for which direct grants of $10,000 and $25,000 a year, respectively, were anticipated.

2. By order of the Commissioners it took over the functions of administrator for the District of Columbia of funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

3. Through cooperation of the central admitting bureau for hospitals it reduced the cost of medical service and of all medicines; arranging with this bureau to refer for treatment by private hospitals, without charge to the Board of Public Welfare, clinic patients after the first emergency visit; and also for dispensaries of private hospitals to give prescriptions to patients who have been under the care of the district physicians but have been referred to the private clinic.

4. It encouraged and provided facilities for formation of credit unions among employees of public-welfare institutions and agencies.

5. In order to tighten up on bad home conditions, it ordered public assistance division to report to the division of child welfare all home-care cases which were canceled because of unsatisfactory conditions in the home, for such action as seemed appropriate.

6. It arranged for superintendents of institutions and agencies in turn to meet with the Board for a half an hour before each monthly Board meeting so that each might discuss with the Board any problem and developments on which he wished advice or assistance.

7. It urged the District Commissioners to transfer Columbia Hospital for Women to the Board of Public Welfare for use as an obstetrical department of Gallinger Municipal Hospital, because Columbia Hospital land and building are the property of the United States and District of Columbia; that the obstetrical wards at Gallinger Municipal Hospital are seriously overcrowded, and that at least $750,000 would be required to build a suitable obstetrical building at Gallinger Hospital.

8. It arranged with the District Commissioners for the receipt of part-pay as well as full-pay patients in the tuberculosis hospitals and in the contagious disease ward at Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

9. It made arrangements whereby all tuberculous patients applying for admission to the Adult or Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium should be cleared through the health tuberculosis clinic operated by the health department.

10. Through representations made to the members of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the chairman of the board of public welfare, persuaded the judges to conduct one trial criminal court a month during the summer in order to cut down the number of persons who otherwise would be confined to the District jail during the summer period because they could not make bail.

11. In conference with the parole board and representatives of public and private agencies, worked out plans whereby bureau of rehabilitation will assemble from public and private agencies information regarding prisoners committed to Lorton and also regarding those coming up for parole consideration; as well as providing social information for the use of the officials of the reformatory at Lorton for confidential use in classifying and handling those prisoners.

12. It held weekly meetings of the superintendents of the institutions and agencies with speakers and discussions on subjects of common interest, for the improvement of the service.

13. It organized an information committee made up of one person from each of the welfare institutions and agencies who met monthly to discuss more effective methods of interpreting the work of these agencies.

14. It organized a committee of cooks and stewards of welfare institutions for monthly meetings and discussion of more effective feeding of inmates.

15. It organized a group of engineers of institutions for the purpose of improving heating, engineering, and maintenance procedure within the institution.

16. It organized a committee of chief clerks and property officers of institutions, to hold monthly meetings for the improvement of procedure in office work and handling of property.

17. It conducted an annual meeting and exhibit of work of the welfare institutions and agencies attended by approximately 1,000 people.

18. Changed the name "physicians to the poor" which had been in effect for 35 years to "district physicians", in order to avoid the stigma which was felt attached to the name "poor."

19. It requested the United States Children's Bureau to make a survey of the Board's children's institutions and agencies, preliminary reports from which have already been received, with prompt benefits to the institutions concerned. Final report is expected to have further immediate and long-time value.

20. It approved request of Howard University Medical School that clinical opportunities at the new contageous disease pavilion at Gallinger Municipal Hospital be made available to medical students at Howard University subject to such limitations as to hours and procedure as the superintendent and the executive committee of Gallinger Hospital may require.

21. It sponsored the organization of the District of Columbia Public Welfare Association as a forum for discussion of public-welfare problems open to employees of public institutions and agencies and the general public. About 300 members joined and monthly meetings were held.

To fill the vacancy created by the death of John Joy Edson, who had been a member of the Board for 35 years, Mr. William W. Spaid was appointed by the District Commissioners.

Many of our institutions received excellent help from the District of Columbia Works Progress Administration, of which Commissioner George E. Allen is the administrator. Many projects which might not have been carried through for years have been accomplished, and many services which would not have been rendered at all have been made possible through the fine cooperation of the Works Progress Administration staff.

For the second successive year several of the institutions of the Department of Public Welfare had deficiencies which had to be made up by act of Congress. These deficiencies again were due to the increasing cost of commodities and services and to the inescapably growing demands on almost all of our institutions coincident with the growth of the city itself.

The Board of Public Welfare has continued to adhere to the principle of merit in all appointments. It appreciates the cooperation of the Commissioners in following this principle in its action upon the Board's nominations, as well as the thoughtful consideration the Commissioners have given to the public welfare services.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the cordial cooperation it has received from officials in every department of the District government; of the aid it has received from the private social agencies of the District of Columbia; of the help which has been given by the newspapers in interpretation of public welfare needs; and of many citizens' groups for their cooperation in a variety of ways.

Public Assistance Division

(For the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the emergency; and of administering Federal funds both for the care of transients and for other projects)

Problems of employment, relief, and social security continue to be of major importance throughout the land. They continue proportionately important in the work of the Board of Public Welfare.

In this field the year has been marked by frequent changes, although it has been definitely recognized that the administration of relief is no longer an emergency measure but an established part of the continuing function of the Board of Public Welfare. In August 1935 the new Federal Works Progress Administration initiated its program and assumed financial responsibility for thousands of families on relief. A reduction in offices and staff of the public assistance division began immediately. During the year District offices were reduced from eight to four and the staff was reduced from 740 to 286, with further reductions planned for the first month of the next fiscal year as of July 15, 1936. Changes of policy in the administration of relief were made necessary by the discontinuance of Federal grants. In November 1935 relief was stopped in all families until there had been re-registration and reinvestigation in each case. In December 1935 a reduction of 25 percent in all grants then in effect was made for a period of 1 month. As of April 1, 1936, relief was entirely cut off in all families in which there was an employable person whether or not that person was able to secure employment or could be assigned to Works Progress Administration projects. As of July 1, 1935, 18,298 families and single persons were receiving direct or work relief. During the year, 14,080 cases were added to the relief rolls and 27,749 were dropped (including those transferred to Works Progress Administration, so that at the end of the year 4,629 were receiving direct relief.

The bureau of transients, under the public assistance division, was closed in November 1935 by Federal order and on discontinuance of Federal grants. Intake in the Bureau had been stopped late in September, but at the time of closing there were more than 1,500 single men and 100 nonresident families to be planned for. The nearby Works Progress Administration housing project of the Resettlement Administration at Berwyn met the crisis and the lodges continued under that administration, while all employable men were assigned to work on the housing poject.

In January 1936 the Social Security Board approved plans for the District of Columbia for the administration of all public assistance titles of the Social Security Act (including old-age pensions, relief for the blind, dependent children, etc.), these plans all placing responsibility for organization on the public assistance division. Re-

sponsibility for administration of the home-care appropriation was also transferred by the Board of Public Welfare to the public assistance division in January. The first applications for old-age assistance were received in February 1936. By the end of the fiscal year 3,348 such applications had been filed, and grants had been made to 481 persons. The average grant during the last month of the fiscal year was about $25, only 84 of the recipients receiving more than $30 per month. At the end of the fiscal year 232 applications for assistance to the needy blind had been filed and 34 grants had been approved.

The number of allowances under the act for home care for dependent children increased from 197 on July 1, 1935, to 248 on June 30, 1936, the end of the fiscal year, with the help of social-security funds.

The insurance department of the division has studied and made adjustments in over 4,400 policies held by relief clients and old-age assistance applicants. Almost $50,000 in cash has been made available to clients through these adjustments. This work has become increasingly important due to the administration of old-age assistance. It has seemed wise to take assignment on policies held by applicants in order to protect the legal requirements for collection at death of the amount of assistance granted.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

(Supervises the care and training of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare)

This year is marked by the smallest number of children received into care since 1925, the number, 443, being 92 less than the number received last year. The daily average under care was 1,750, as against 1,775 last year.

The decrease has been particularly marked by continued decline in the number of delinquent children in daily care, while an increasing number of delinquent boys was sent to the National Training School by the juvenile court. The records of the year also show a decline in the opportunities for placement of children at wages and in free homes, and a considerable increase in the number of children in boarding homes.

The task of finding suitable foster homes has grown continuously more difficult. Forty-eight new foster homes were developed during the year. While there has been greater demand for foster home care of the boarding type, there has been increased restriction on placement of children in the nearby counties of Maryland and Virginia to which the division must turn for many of its homes.

There will be some relief within the confines of the District owing to a new interpretation of the zoning regulations with reference to boarding houses in that now a foster parent caring for not more than three children is not deemed to be operating a boarding house, but the State of Maryland has placed an additional prohibition on the placement of District of Columbia children within that State in that it may not continue to permit such placement unless the number of children supervised by each worker is reduced from the present number, 104 to 65. It is the justifiable opinion of the Maryland au-

thorities that proper supervision cannot be maintained if one social worker is to be responsible for more than 65 children. There is no question that additional case workers for supervision are necessary in order to do an acceptable standard of work and that additional workers are necessary to locate and investigate the necessary foster homes.

Five hundred and thirty-nine homes were offered for this purpose during the year, and 17 such offers made the previous year were still unanswered. On inquiry and investigation, 501 of these homes were definitely rejected and only 48 approved for use. An immense amount of work must be done before the required number of suitable homes can be sifted out.

During the year a protective service, pending, or instead of, juvenile court action, was provided for 341 cases, and other advisory service was extended in 357 cases. There is no public agency in Washington to give supervision to neglected children in their own homes; and many of these homes could be rehabilitated and preserved for the child, much to his benefit, and at saving to the public treasury, if they could have service and supervision. However, only two case workers could be made available for this work among the 341 cases mentioned, and even their service has been frequently interrupted by emergencies arising in the supervision of wards actually committed to the board. Attention should certainly be given to the development in the Department of an adequate case-work service to prevent the necessity for commitment.

Marital conflict as a factor in disorganization of family life seems to be increasing as a cause of neglect. Such conflict was a factor in almost 60 percent of the neglected-child cases brought to the attention of the division last year. While premature death of the parent is still an outstanding cause of dependency, the proportion of homes broken by divorce and separation is clearly in the ascendency. A certain number of these situations can be saved if the proper case-work service is available early enough. Usually such resources as are at hand can come into play only in the most aggravated cases, when complications have gone beyond the possibility of adjustment. Unfortunately, far more money in being spent in providing a substitute for the parental home than in preserving those homes to the children.

Another somewhat similar type of service is that which should be rendered to children born out of wedlock. More than 25 percent of the children under the guardianship of the Board are of illegitimate birth, and earlier service in these cases before full responsibility has been placed on the public agency by court commitment would again be a great contribution to the welfare of many of these children, and at the same time a saving of tax funds. It might cost little to work out a plan for continuing responsibility with the parents. It may cost much more when an infant is committed to the guardianship of the Board, possibly to continue under care for a score of years.

There are certain obvious improvements which could be made in the care of delinquent and dependent children in the District of Columbia. At present more than 600 such children are in institutions at public expense, including the National Training Schools for Boys

and Girls. While institutional care certainly has its place in the program, such care as now provided is not always the result of well considered choice but frequently resorted to in emergency and without complete knowledge of the child. Additional personnel to permit each worker more time for study of her children and the formulation of plans for them would reduce the number of mistakes in placement; and undoubtedly in many instances would obviate the necessity of any placement outside of the child's own home, greatly to his benefit and to that of the appropriation for board and care. It should be possible, as it is not now, for the Board to take under its care with the consent of their families, for at least a temporary period for case-work service, without the formality of court commitment, children in whose cases such a commitment is not clearly indicated.

Again, within this field of institutional care, there are many kinds of care offered to children which call for correction. It is not easy to see why in one institution with which the District of Columbia has a contract for the care of District boys, a boy is cared for at an annual per capita cost of $623, whereas the same boy, had he been placed in one of the District institutions, would have had spent upon him something like $200 less per year. Not only should equipment and facilities be equalized but there should be more emphasis upon the quality of personnel employed to supervise these rather difficult children. After all, success in dealing with these children depends not so much upon the buildings and equipment of the institution, as upon the people with whom the child comes in contact and by whom his life is molded.

The year has brought some definite assistance from the Federal Social Security program through grants in aid to dependent children who can be placed in homes with relatives. A grant of $10,000 from the Federal Children's Bureau in accordance with the Social Security Act has made possible the beginning of a demonstration in intensive case work and the utilization of community resources to prevent dependency, neglect, and delinquency among children within certain well-defined areas in the District of Columbia.

Industrial Home School for White Children

(This is a temporary home for the reception and training of white children—both boys and girls)

The institution has continued another year in its old buildings, and once more attention should be called to their unsuitability. Both buildings and grounds have been undergoing gradual improvement during recent years, and in these last 12 months some changes for the better have been made. The physical equipment of the institution is now probably better than it has ever been, and while a new institution on a new site is undoubtedly desirable, careful consideration should be given to the plan for the institution before a change is made. It would seem that any new construction should be based upon provision for care of the wards in small, easily supervised units, so as to provide for classification and also to make possible something approximating the family-group life. An institution built on this plan need not necessarily be the most expensive.

The institution was filled to its capacity during this fiscal year with a daily average of 114. The average maintenance cost per capita dropped to $214, a figure too small to be a matter of pride.

Industrial Home School for Colored Children

(An industrial school for the training of colored boys)

The usual activities of this school have continued through this, the twenty-ninth year of its existence. The year began with 169 boys, and there were in the institution on June 30, 1936, 170 boys, with a turn-over during the year of approximately 200. The daily average was 145.5 as compared with 176 last year, the population falling temporarily during the year, but returning practically to capacity at the year's close.

The regular elementary school work continues to be an important part of the training of these boys, partly because it is required that those of school age should have this opportunity; partly because many of them will return to the public schools on discharge; and partly because experience seems to indicate that this regular school attendance results in more progress in the rest of the program of the school.

During the year, 378 boys served short periods in vocational training in such work as bricklaying, painting, carpentry, metal work, electric wiring, farming and gardening, etc. However, the vocational training facilities of the school are limited and it is possible to provide only about one-third of the opportunity for such training that might be desired. Organized recreational activities have been continued, and the usual annual drill and field day were held in June. Religious services have been maintained throughout the year, and about twice a month motion-picture exhibitions and entertainments have been given. In this connection, the need for an auditorium, stressed in earlier reports, continues to be apparent.

Receiving Home for Children

(A detention home for children pending disposition by the courts or otherwise)

During the fiscal year the home admitted 3,119 children, providing 16,162 days of care. Of those admitted, 2,735 were police cases; and of the total, 2,498 were boys, 621 were girls. The average stay of girls was considerably longer than that of the boys, perhaps the principal reason being that many of those remaining in the home were older delinquent girls committed by the court to the Board of Public Welfare instead of to the National Training School for Girls. The predominant type of child cared for is indicated roughly by two figures, first, that out of the total of 3,119 children, 2,735 were police cases, and second, that out of the same total, 2,401 were in the higher-age group, 12 to 17 years, more than 50 percent of this latter figure being over 15 years of age.

While no formal educational program has been established for this group of children whose average stay is very brief, the institution has been fortunate this year in that through a Works Progress Administration project, a regular art teacher was assigned. She has

made a valuable contribution through her instruction, and also in the execution with the assistance of children, of murals in the dining room and in the preparation of bed covers, window curtains, etc. Among other Works Progress Administration workers assigned through the playground department were two recreational directors. The Works Progress Administration theater group gave two performances which were greatly enjoyed. The Parent-Teachers Association has also continued its entertainment and story-telling hours.

Without going into detail again, it seems proper once more to urge the need of a new building, more appropriately planned and more adequate in size and equipment and with recreational facilities. At least one-half of the time some of the children are sleeping on mattresses on the floor, and desirable provisions for segregation of types does not exist, nor are recreational opportunities sufficient. The daily average population was 44.

Home Care for Dependent Children

(The division provides maintenance for children in their own homes)

This division was consolidated with the public assistance division by vote of the Board in January 1936. The number of cases under care on the first day of the fiscal year was 197; on the last day, 248.

Medical Services

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Through the doors of this hospital about 50 new cases have been admitted each 24 hours during the year. The daily average number of patients in the hospital was 836 as compared with 742 last year, and 692 the year before. This increased number of patients, of course, means a corresponding increase in the number of days' care furnished. There was a total of 305,830 hospital days as compared with 270,822 days last year. It should be further reported that during the last half of the fiscal year the daily average has approximated 900 patients at all times. To serve this great number of sick persons has put to severe test the resources of the hospital.

The hospital has endeavored to maintain a standard of care and treatment comparable to that in the best private institutions; and to achieve this purpose, has kept continuously in vision an additional building to relieve overcrowding, increased personnel (especially nurses), and extended laboratory facilities with better provision for convalescent care and for service to chronic cases, and, not least, an adequate social service department.

There have been only three changes among the heads of divisions during the year. More than 25 percent of the entire personnel has been in the service of the hospital more than 5 years. It is regrettable that it has not been possible to give financial recognition by salary increase, which this faithful service merits. The increase in service that must be rendered has added to the demands made upon this too limited personnel. The difficulties are increased by the more liberal leave law which went into effect, compliance with which will necessitate an increased number of employees.

Appropriations for operating the hospital last year totaled $631,400, of which $396,300 was for salaries, $229,500 for supplies and equipment, $4,500 for repairs to the buildings, and $600 for the conduct of the nurses' training school. All of these amounts were entirely exhausted at the end of the year, with the exception of certain small refunds and credits coming in too late for use during the fiscal year. It was with the utmost difficulty that the hospital operated within the appropriation. While there was an increase of $25,000 in the maintenance appropriation over that of the preceding fiscal year, the isolation pavilion, with a bed capacity of 150 patients, was opened, and this fact, coupled with others, resulted in the increased daily population already mentioned. Moreover, there were notable increases in costs of supplies. The cost of raw food alone was $110,919.48, or approximately 50 percent of the total appropriation for maintenance. In general, the value of foodstuffs should not exceed 25 percent of an adequate maintenance appropriation. To have kept within this maintenance appropriation without incurring deficiency would have been impossible had it not been that a considerable stock was carried in the storeroom from the preceding year. An inventory at the beginning of this year shows the amount of stock on hand to be less by about $68,000. The cost of fuel was $2,300 more, largely due to the addition of new buildings to the load to be carried by the power plant. Owing in large part to the opening of the isolation pavilion, there has been an increase in the cost of biological supplies from $2,082 to $10,196. A printing and binding allowance to the hospital was decreased by $600, with the result that the funds available were exhausted before half the year had passed and for records and forms it was necessary to resort to mimeographing and the use of plain paper.

When the new hospital building was opened, approximately 7 years ago, excellent equipment was installed. Annual appropriations, however, have permitted but little replacement and today much of the hospital's equipment is worn, out of repair, and obsolete. This is particularly true with reference to X-ray equipment and surgical and scientific instruments. The ranges in the general kitchen will require replacement at an early date. The food for 1,136,283 meals was prepared on them during the past year. They must, of course, be kept functioning.

The outstanding addition to the hospital's plant during the year was the new isolation pavilion dedicated on September 3, 1935, and designed to accommodate 152 cases. It is a notably splendid building and equipment. There have also been several less conspicuous extensions, among them a frame annex to the tuberculosis ward now housing 26 additional patients, and a new mortuary. A pathological amphitheater with seating capacity for 75 students was also completed. An old operating room was reconstructed and made into a ward for 20 patients. Steam-heater lines were installed, connecting 14 outlying buildings with the central power plant. Much was accomplished in grading and landscaping as well as construction work with the cooperation of the Works Progress Administration. This Administration also assigned certain domestic assistants who proved of very great value; and furnished clerical workers for a special project in reclassification and filing of old hospital records.

The visiting staff for the year, comprised of 112 of the leading Washington physicians and surgeons, was, as in preceding years, appointed at the beginning of the calendar year by the Board of Public Welfare on nomination by Georgetown and George Washington Medical Schools, an equal number of appointments being made from the faculties of each of these schools. The service of this staff has continued to be highly satisfactory. It has been rendered generously, without cost to the District; if paid for, would have involved an expenditure of approximately $200,000. It is not possible to speak too highly of this splendid service. A total of 5,127 visits were made to the hospital with an average daily attendance on the part of these physicians of 14.7. The monthly staff conferences of these visiting doctors have continued with great success. Eleven such monthly meetings were held for the purpose of thorough discussion of diagnosis and treatment in some of the more difficult cases.

In the department of medicine the staff has labored under two special handicaps: First, the overcrowding, which has frequently required that beds be placed too close together in wards and even in the open corridors; second, that the nursing personnel has continuously been inadequate in number. It should also be emphasized that among the pediatric cases, particularly as to tonsilectomies, there must be improvement in the services so that these operations may be performed under the direction of a member of the nose and throat staff with the assistance of a trained anesthetist. A laboratory was set aside and equipped by the two medical schools for the purpose of enabling students to perform laboratory work as assigned. Through this agency hundreds of laboratory examinations have been done by students, and the regular hospital laboratories relieved to do more difficult work in special cases.

The department of surgery has had under care 4,871 cases, with 4,554 operations, as compared with 4,193 last year. This volume of work has taxed the abilities of the staff and the operating room facilities. This service cannot be much further extended under existing conditions.

The department of laboratories and radiology has labored under a serious shortage of personnel, but has had the assistance of seven Works Progress Administration workers who, although untrained, have done much to save a situation that would have otherwise been extremely serious. A total of 117,709 examinations were made, an increase of 7,950 over last year.

In the X-ray department the inadequacies of space and the obsolete and worn condition of the equipment mentioned last year have only become more apparent.

In the department of obstetrics and gynecology there has been little difference to note in the volume of work performed. During the year 2,184 mothers were admitted to the service and 1,876 infants were delivered, as compared with 1,823 last year. At times the wards have been excessively crowded. The condition has been somewhat relieved by the inauguration of effective and dependable home-delivery service by the two medical schools, many normal cases receiving the care offered by this service. The crowding has also been relieved by continued use of an auxiliary maternity ward, to which mothers are moved during the last part of their hospital stay. However, the

situation still requires that provision be made for a new building for obstetrical care.

In the department of psychiatry and neurology 3,055 cases were admitted during the year; in the preceding year 2,969. The small staff available has found it extremely difficult to deal satisfactorily with this large number of patients.

It is necessary again to call attention to the desperate need for a social service department. This department could do much to lighten the labor of the medical staff and to make its services much more satisfactory. It is extremely difficult, for example, for the department of psychiatry to function expeditiously when the solution of some of its problems must be found solely through observation of and conversation with the mental patients. Contacts with the human associates and the environment from which the patient has come would frequently prove very helpful; and the same may be said with reference to the surgical and medical cases. The patients' needs cannot all be met solely by work within the hospital wards, no matter how conscientiously that work may be done.

In the department of nursing the shortage of personnel has perhaps been most seriously felt. That personnel, already inadequate in numbers, has been required to give nursing care to a daily average of approximately 100 additional patients. While nursing attention has been given through extended use of inexperienced student nurses and the utilization of a good type of women attendants without nursing training assigned by the Works Project Administration, the services of these persons should not be regarded as adequate nursing care and the need of more nurses cannot be overemphasized.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The daily average of 225 patients means that practically every bed in the hospital has been occupied all the time, and there is constantly a waiting list. It is most fortunate for those suffering from this disease and for those charged with the responsibility of caring for them, that the new adult tuberculosis unit on the tract at Glenn Dale, Md., with a capacity of 400 beds, will be ready for use within a few months. It should be borne in mind, however, that in addition to the 225 in the Tuberculosis Hospital, there are approximately 250 tuberculous patients in Gallinger Hospital's special wards, and at all times a waiting list, and that there will therefore be no excess capacity at the new institution.

During the year, in addition to providing the fundamental treatment through bed-rest under medical and nursing supervision, the hospital has continued its efforts to keep abreast of the more modern and progressive procedures. A total of 4,442 pneumothorax treatments, in which sterile air is injected into the pleural cavity, were given. In 16 cases the more radical surgical procedure of operating on the phrenic nerve for the purpose of putting the lung into a state of rest was performed. Thoracoplasty, that is, the removal of some of the ribs in order to procure a more complete rest for the lung, was performed in 14 cases. In these surgical cases much depends upon the after care and efficient nursing service, and the necessity of provision for this service on a more adequate basis is again

urged. For heliotherapy treatment the hospital has four mercury arc lamps and one Kromayer lamp, and was able to give 1,270 treatments during the year. This number is far smaller than it should have been in view of the fact that the lamps, now quite old, were on several occasions out of use for considerable periods of time. New equipment of this nature is vitally important and it is hoped that it may be procured this year. The laboratory has had an exceedingly busy year with 6,559 procedures. The department of radiology reports a total of 1,420 film exposures, 1,273 of these being of the chest.

It is encouraging to report that this year when the daily average of patients has been highest, the average length of stay has been the longest, and the number of deaths the smallest in the history of the institution.

CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

This new institution, which admitted its first patients on September 17, 1934, has marked considerable progress in this its first full fiscal year. An appropriation of $400,000 for 1935 provided for additions to the existing children's unit, including wings on the main ward building, wings on the employees' quarters, and one wing on the north side of the nurses' home. It also provided for finishing the third floor of the nurses' home and the construction of certain roadways. The buildings were completed in December 1935, and the roadways in the spring of 1936. These additions considerably increase the structural equipment of the institution and double its capacity for patients. Of course, this full capacity was not available during the entire fiscal year, and even at the close of the year when the additional space was available it was not possible to begin the new fiscal year with the use of all space, owing to shortage of personnel. Wards accommodating a total of about 220 patients can be utilized, but wards on the first floor of the new wing with a capacity of some 80 beds will not be opened until sufficient personnel is made available by congressional appropriation.

The daily average number of patients for this fiscal year was 114.

Sanitary and water sewers were completed and accepted at the very end of the fiscal year. The original sewage disposal plant was not satisfactory in operation and would not have been sufficient to care for the adult hospital unit which is being constructed on the same ground. There was continual difficulty with the water supply during the year, and at one time for a period of 4 days it was necessary to suspend use of this supply and to convey water in tank wagons from the District of Columbia to be pumped into the storage tank by the fire department.

There have been several additions to the equipment of the institution. A large group-unit ultraviolet light which can irradiate 50 patients at one time has been secured and also a water-cooled Kromayer lamp for exposure of small skin areas. While the new group-unit lamp has not yet been put to use, inasmuch as the adequate sun decks have provided for exposure of the children to sunlight during the summertime, this unit will be of great value during the winter months.

The educational program has been established during the year and is functioning with two well-equipped classrooms and two teachers. The program of instruction is based in general on that followed in the public schools of the District, inasmuch as most of these children will, upon leaving the sanatorium, return to public schools. All children who are physically able attend a definite number of classes each week, their other time being divided between occupational therapy and recreation. The occupational-therapy project has, during the year, been established on a sound basis under a trained worker. The recreational activities have been extended and made more effective by the completion of two recreational rooms in the new wings and by the completion of an auditorium in each of the wings. The religious training of the patients has continued as in the past. An outstanding need is the development of an adequate outdoor playground.

During the year practically all types of tuberculosis have been under care. However, the percentage of childhood type has been reduced. During the first year 80 percent of the cases were of this type, but during the fiscal year just ended approximately 60 percent were so classified. This indicates more patients having the active adult type of the disease. Of the 108 patients discharged during the year, 5 were removed against advice, and the other 103 were released as improved.

The pathological laboratory made a total of 1,832 examinations, and 476 X-ray examinations of the chest were made, with a total of 541 X-ray examinations in all. The dietetic department played a most important role, serving a total of 156,730 meals.

Penal and Correctional Institutions

JAIL

(Place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial)

The year was marked by a decrease in the number of commitments from 20,590 last year to 18,228 this year, and there was in lesser degree a decrease in the daily average population from 603 last year to 586. It is necessary, however, again to call attention to the urgent need of a new jail. Either the present structure should be very radically remodeled at the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money and to the very great inconvenience of the administration during the process of remodeling, or an entirely new structure should be erected, adequate in size and more suitably planned. Even the slightly decreased population, which cannot be expected to continue another year, has meant serious and dangerous overcrowding.

REFORMATORY

(For confinement and reformation of prisoners serving sentences of 1 year or more)

The reformatory received during the year 689 prisoners, and there were no escapes. The daily average population for the year was 1,390. The average steadily climbed to the highest figures in the month of June, when the daily average was 1,550. Paroles were granted to 187 prisoners during the year, and only 3 of these com-

mitted new crimes, 2 of which were of very minor nature. The 25-foot wall surrounding the group of buildings which will house the more difficult prisoners has been completed, and three of the shops and two of the cell buildings are also completed. Excavation for the mess hall within this unit has been begun.

Again, attention is called to certain needs of the institution which have not yet been fulfilled. First is required a new tuberculosis ward. The present frame building has been expanded to care for 26 such cases, but there are still 50 who should be isolated in such a ward, both for their own good and for the protection of others. The present building is without heating and without bath facilities and should not continue in use as a hospital ward.

Next we again emphasize the need of more medical service. The unsatisfactory situation now existing cannot be too strongly stated. While the one physician on the ground is competent and tireless, it is impossible for him to fulfill all of the responsibilities of the institution for medical care and for supervision of the men. Without any professional assistance and without nurses the doctor must assume charge of the hospital building and the tuberculosis ward; he must do all the examinations and treatments and the daily inspection of kitchen, dining room, bath houses, and living quarters.

WORKHOUSE

(A place for the confinement and employment of petty criminals sentenced for terms of 1 year or less)

The workhouse, notwithstanding decided increase in population, has continued to function competently. More than 8,200 prisoners were received and discharged during the year. On the first day of the fiscal year there were 909 inmates and on the last day of the year 1,026. The daily average population for the year, including both men and women, was 993. This increase in number of prisoners, which has been consistent during recent years, makes imperative an increase in the guard force if the prisoners are to be properly controlled and supervised. The farm and dairy have been successfully operated throughout the year. There was a decrease in the number of bricks produced, but all of those needed at the institution were available and many thousands in addition were transferred for use on Government projects in the District of Columbia. Workhouse labor constructed the new million-gallon water reservoir and the pumping and filtration plant and installed extensive distributing mains. It is with gratification that it can be reported as a result of the appropriation which will be available during July 1 for construction of new women's quarters preparations have been made for beginning construction immediately after the opening of the new fiscal year. Thus is to be fulfilled in part a desire frequently urged in recent years in the pages of this report. It is necessary to call attention again, however, to the hospital building at the workhouse. The old wooden building constructed in 1910 for temporary use is entirely unsuitable to the hospital purposes it is now serving.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

The women's department at the workhouse has had a daily average of 87, with only 81 dormitory beds available. It has been necessary

to house some of the more trusted women in the infirmary entirely without guard. The new quarters which will be constructed during the next fiscal year will, of course, satisfactorily relieve this crowding and the deplorable living conditions which have maintained for years in the wooden structure. An administration building including a mess hall is still vitally needed. The women have been engaged in caring for the grounds and cultivating flower and vegetable gardens. They have also been busy in the sewing rooms, providing some 15,000 garments and 1,255 Christmas dolls for the child-welfare division and a very large amount of mending has been done both for the women's department and for the nearby men's institution.

INDUSTRIES

Thought must be given immediately to replacement of worn and obsolete equipment and to the extension of utilities and industries. Not only is there increasing danger that the equipment will cease in important respects to function in maintaining the activities of the institution, but is clearly impossible now to put further demand upon the existing equipment; which demand must of necessity be met in some way in view of the constantly growing population. It is necessary that occupational opportunities be extended in order that the increasing number of prisoners may be kept usefully employed. The further development and reorganization of the industrial work is being given serious study. The total value of products transferred to other District of Columbia agencies during the year was $135,964.16, and the value of things produced and consumed by the institution was $161,985.98, making a grand total of products for the year valued at $297,950.14.

National Training Schools

(Institutions for the training of incorrigible boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses)

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

With a change of superintendents during the middle of the fiscal year, important changes have been made in the program of the school and in the physical plant. The daily average number of girls was 72 as compared with 92 last year. A special appropriation of $100,000 was made by the Congress for the purpose of improving the facilities of the school. This fund will make possible some addition to the personnel and also the complete reconstruction of the heating plant and the erection of two new cottages to house respectively 12 and 25 white girls each. A Works Progress Administration project with an allotment of $66,000 is making possible the laying of new roadways, the remodeling of the interior of some of the buildings so as to improve the trade school and vocational training facilities making much more satisfactory clinic quarters, and many other improvements.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The daily average number of District of Columbia boys in this institution which is under Federal jurisdiction was 228 as compared

with 131 last year. The proportion and the actual number of District boys has been gradually increasing during recent years. This fact is doubtless due in large measure to the policies of the juvenile court.

Feeble-Minded and Insane

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

(A public institution located near Laurel, Md., owned and managed by the District government for the training of the feeble-minded)

This institution this year makes its twelfth annual report showing the institution not only filled to capacity, but overcrowded and with a waiting list of many urgent cases. The daily average has been 522, as compared with 508 last year, with a total increase of 5,436 patient-days. There has been some improvement in the educational activities of the school. The health of the children has been maintained, but it is increasingly evident that additional medical service is necessary and that the construction of the hospital building, which has been urged in former years, cannot be long postponed. There is no suitable provision for the care of the acutely ill or for isolation of contagious conditions. With over 500 children of all ages who are already mentally handicapped, the need of such a building is apparent. An increased number of attendants is also one of the most pressing requirements of the school.

INSANE

The care of District of Columbia insane in St. Elizabeths Hospital cost this year $2,183,666, as compared with $1,899,796 last year, the per-capita rate per day being fixed at $1.80. The daily average number of District of Columbia patients this year was 3,315, as compared with 3,193 last year and 3,027 the year before. The board of public welfare inspectors make investigation of cases committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital and chargeable to the District of Columbia, and effort is made to collect payments when possible.

Agents of the board also transfer after suitable inquiry and negotiation all nonresidents whose legal residence in another jurisdiction can be established. The number of nonresidents deported this year was 148, as compared with 155 last year. The reduction was due to lack of sufficient appropriation to handle all who could and should have been deported, at an obvious saving to District of Columbia taxpayers.

Miscellaneous Institutions

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

(A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent persons)

The daily average number of inmates dropped from 693 last year to 673 this year. This decrease was probably due, at least in part, to the operation of the Old Age Assistance Act. However, there has been a decided increase in the number of extremely helpless persons. Prior to this year, the infirmary had only 84 beds. During this year, with an increased capacity available, 140 beds have been filled practically all the time.

The farming activities of the institution continue to provide nearly 50 percent of the foods consumed, but the loss of approximately 50 acres, taken over in connection with the development of the new District of Columbia sewage-disposal plant, has decreased the value of products by about $6,000 per year.

Through the Works Progress Administration the large dining-room floor was renewed, the road leading to the reservation was resurfaced, and a considerable amount of land clearance and fencing was done. The new administration building, urged for many years, is as badly needed as ever. The old frame building stands in the center of the group of dormitory structures and constitutes a serious fire hazard. Once more attention is called to the need for an addition to the colored women's ward, which has 194 inmates in space intended for 152.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

(A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means)

This lodge for temporary shelter has been filled practically to capacity during the entire year, with a daily average of 44, the same as last year. All men admitted to the home have had at least some case-work service this year. During a part of the year it was possible to serve three meals per day but in the later months it was necessary to revert to the long-standing practice of providing only the morning and the evening meals.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND EX-SAILORS

(An institution maintained by the District government, but managed by representatives of various veterans' organizations, for the purpose of providing a temporary home for indigent soldiers who come to Washington because of some business with the Federal departments)

This home is under the direction of a board of trustees elected by veterans' organizations, but is maintained by appropriations from Congress and is for the care of former soldiers and sailors. The daily average registered this year was 35, as compared with 36 last year.

INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL OR MANAGEMENT

The Board of Public Welfare has contractual or other relations with a number of nongovernmental institutions and various appropriations provide care for indigent persons in the Emergency, Casualty, and Children's Hospitals, in the Home for Incurables, in the Florence Crittenton Home, in the Southern Relief Society Home, and in the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.

These institutions submit annual reports to the Board of Public Welfare and their activities are included in the financial and other tables included herewith.

The report of the medical and other relief to the poor in their homes, ambulance service, and the deportation of nonresident indigent persons is also included in the printed tables and memoranda.

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 7 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1936

Hospital	Number of admissions				Total	Daily average number in hospital	Average number days each patient was in hospital
	White		Colored				
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Casualty	517	238	256	345	1,356	33.99	8.91
Children's	430	344	673	513	1,960	73.69	13.48
Emergency	530	340	361	269	1,500	57.66	13.47
Freedmen's	6	2	1,506	2,479	3,993	189.44	16.73
Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium	31	31	18	21	101	114.04	183.88
Tuberculosis	81	48	46	38	213	224.96	189.28
Gallinger	4,220	3,399	4,547	6,004	18,170	835.52	16.25
Total	5,815	4,402	7,407	9,669	27,293	1,529.34	19.57

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Runs made during the fiscal year

Month	To hospitals	To insane asylum	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse	To railroad stations and wharves	To private homes	When no service was rendered	Total
July	245	14	8	7	2	9	32	317
August	243	12	4	9	5	6	28	307
September	263	10	4	7	7	6	42	339
October	272	14	6	3	8	8	29	340
November	246	15	5	7	6	1	28	308
December	292	14	6	7	4	5	31	359
January	356	31	13	11	8	13	40	472
February	316	18	14	12	5	6	53	424
March	377	14	10	9	5	5	42	462
April	321	15	6	11	4	9	38	404
May	255	14	8	10	4	4	30	325
June	237	10	7	4	9	7	20	294
Total	3,423	181	91	97	67	79	413	4,351

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR

Medical service to the poor, in their homes, has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 6,396 persons as against 7,372 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White	2,423
Colored	3,973
Total	6,396

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor—Continued

Number of families represented in above list:	
White	1,148
Colored	2,009
Total	3,157
Visits made	7,192
Office consultations	40
Physicians' salaries	$8,634.46
Cost of medicines [1]	$2,123.48
Materials furnished:	
Nurses' supplies	$1,123.96
Homeopathic medicines	179.50
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc	1,321.60
Medicines, supplied from office	77.28
Total	2,702.34

[1] Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions by physicians to the poor.

Transportation of Indigent Persons

The work of transportation of indigent persons was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the Police Department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes. The number of persons who applied for transportation during the year was 674. Upon investigation 210 of these applications were denied. Transportation was issued to 464 persons as follows:

Males, white	205
Females, white	103
Males, colored	91
Females, colored	65
Total	464

Deportation of Nonresident Insane

The number admitted during the year was 654, as compared with 601 the preceding year, an increase of 53. The number admitted and deported for each year since 1923 is as follows:

Year	Admitted	Deported	Year	Admitted	Deported
1923	479	110	1931	471	102
1924	402	133	1932	570	147
1925	442	145	1933	653	141
1926	452	127	1934	595	158
1927	348	138	1935	601	155
1928	431	126	1936	654	148
1929	397	134			
1930	368	146	Total	6,863	1,910

In addition to the cases deported a number of other cases were taken from the roll of those charged to the District of Columbia as the result of our investigations, some being transferred to the Army, Navy, or veterans' roll and in some instances it has been found that payment could be made by the estate or by relatives of the patients.

The total number of cases taken from the District roll during each year since 1923 is as follows:

1923	118	1931	143
1924	144	1932	157
1925	166	1933	156
1926	144	1934	167
1927	156	1935	165
1928	150	1936	180
1929	161		
1930	179	Total	2,186

Finances

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Workhouse and Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
RECEIPTS				
Appropriations:				
Salaries	$389,560.00	$76,470.00		$31,550.00
Maintenance	430,000.00	93,000.00	$224,300.00	30,500.00
Repairs	22,000.00			
Construction, balance	99,873.67		6,800.57	
Working capital	30,000.00			
Filtration system	49,647.96			
From Public Works Administration funds			6,677.62	
From District of Columbia			60,000 00	
From Department of Justice				1,266.72
Allotment for car tokens	5.00			20.00
Allotment for motor vehicles	428.31	802.70		276.89
Allotment for postage	300.00	30.00		50.00
Allotment for printing and binding	75.00	407.19		20.00
Private fund				4,859.72
Earnings	135,964.16		54.07	
Total	1,157,854.10	170,709.89	297,832.26	68,543.33
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries and wages	389,476.62	75,180.36	107,318.09	32,036.63
Food and ice	163,857.92	52,045.08	44,540.65	10,110.45
Laundry and cleaning	8,368.31	3,062.17		951.58
Dry goods and clothing	46,430.00	3,970.61	11,948.78	1,756.06
Fuel, light, power, etc	107,409.30	14,434.29	22,177.28	6,177.01
Furniture and household furnishings	14,547.57	485.14	2,844.08	1,374.28
Medical and surgical supplies and services	5,133.48	3,235.43	3,016.14	2,400.25
Stable, farm, garden, etc	55,040.39	1,087.07	10,943.72	3,951.42
Repairs	21,952.64	3,296.07	1,353.71	2,876.64
Miscellaneous	29,888.91	4,468.10	18,847.51	1,148.00
Equipment		7,667.85		
Construction	78,664.17		8,541.04	
Operation of industries	156,191.70			
Filtration system	49,238.30			
Deposited in U. S. Treasury			60,190.25	
Deposited in U. S. Treasury, earnings	9,772.46		54.07	
Total	1,135,971.77	168,932.17	291,775.32	62,782.32
Balance	672.83	1,777.72	1,310.04	1,609.54
Balance for construction	21,209.50		4,746.90	
Balance in fund				4,151.47
Cost per capita	353.38	275.20	644.48	871.98
Daily average number	2,383	586	346	72
Whole amount paid under contract			$142,126.18	

Finances—Continued

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
RECEIPTS								
Balance on hand June 30, 1935				$10,074.69	$560.76			
Pay patients	$14,855.75	$71,766.95	$432,202.76	85,428.63	56,459.23	$450.00		$4,667.50
Nurses and nurses' board		3,922.55	28,533.72	3,067.65				
Rent, interest, and dividends		44,789.08	8,477.40	689.58	30,312.73			
Contributions and entertainments		17,268.15	1,680.57	500.00	12,476.97			
Telephone			1,960.98		367.00			
Legacies or endowments					23,804.78			
From Howard University	57,799.94							
Community Chest		51,316.64						
Loan					5,400.00			
Refunds					132.99			
Miscellaneous		2,296.27	3,938.66	213.20				
Appropriations:								
Under contract		67,004.60	67,324.02	(1)	10,058.93			
Salaries	204,140.00					99,500.00	$77,410.00	396,300.00
Maintenance	104,260.00					75,000.00	67,000.00	230,000.00
Repairs						3,000.00	2,000.00	4,500.00
Construction balance							400,000.00	115,618.59
Training school								600.00
Furniture and equipment							40,000.00	
Allotment for car tokens						5.00		10.00
Allotment for motor vehicle							107.24	121.11
Allotment for postage						10.00	25.00	75.00
Allotment for printing and binding						100.00	50.00	820.00
Total	381,055.69	258,364.24	544,118.11	99,973.75	139,573.39	178,065.00	586,592.24	752,712.20
Deficit		10,971.42						
DISBURSEMENTS								
Salaries and extra services	211,215.12	145,654.85	194,527.54	27,773.54	48,043.07	97,576.90	68,890.84	396,299.80
Food and ice	49,196.28	60,432.52	107,636.69	10,591.40	39,760.77	49,190.09	19,291.55	99,886.95
Laundry and cleaning	1,730.19	2,955.05	31,413.70	1,132.96	2,286.65	1,322.74	758.69	4,268.33
Dry goods and clothing	1,402.40	1,663.97	4,826.28		1,065.24	1,635.10		3,407.80
Fuel, light, power, etc	57,789.14	14,541.78	27,790.46	3,957.65	7,933.81	8,491.99	19,528.58	57,221.78
Furniture and household furnishings	6,436.05	1,745.58	8,906.10		145.47	1,229.24		3,159.91
Medical, dental, and surgical supplies and services	15,704.85	17,123.46	60,471.35	5,255.74	1,995.67	7,425.67	3,085.05	48,637.99
Ambulance expense			2,940.84	2,427.08				
Stable, farm, garden, etc					390.77	231.51	396.53	4,669.99

Repairs and materials	12,231.08	4,437.96	11,246.04	3,057.11	3,182.96	3,176.75	1,999.12	4,479.63
Interest		9,905.36	34,175.00	1,181.59	593.85			
Miscellaneous	23,421.87	10,875.13	27,962.78	3,175.65	5,474.87	936.69	5,863.19	7,606.87
Refunds	170.25		680.39		205.00			
Construction and improvements				2,895.13			375,561.58	108,457.22
Furniture and equipment			2,384.41				39,953.87	
Payment on notes				31,400.00	9,125.45			
Investment					15,858.45			
Deposited with collector of taxes from pay patients						450.00		4,667.50
Total	379,297.23	269,335.66	514,961.58	92,847.85	136,062.03	171,666.68	535,329.00	742,763.77
Balance	1,758.46		29,156.53	7,125.90	3,511.36	6,398.32	26,824.92	
Balance for construction							24,438.32	
Daily average number patients	210	136	239	57	149	225	114	836
Daily average number free patients	190	83	59	39		224	114	831
Cost per capita	$1,805.37				$744.11	$760.96	$1,051.00	$753.16
Whole amount paid under contract		$66,863.24	$67,252.10	$49,054.73	$10,000.00			

[1] Included in receipts from pay patients.

Finances—Continued

III. CHILD-CARING WORK

	Division of Child Welfare [1]	District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Receiving Home for Children
RECEIPTS					
Board of children	$6,273.46				
Appropriations:					
Salaries		$92,560.00	$24,700.00	$36,470.00	$19,120.00
Maintenance	262,000.00	96,000.00	25,000.00	26,000.00	19,060.00
Repairs		5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Contingent expenses	3,500.00				
Allotment for car tokens				45.00	
Allotment for motor vehicle		258.71	271.19	144.47	495.14
Allotment for postage		15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
Allotment for printing and binding		5.52	15.00	15.00	13.41
Total	271,773.46	193,839.23	52,501.19	65,184.47	38,698.55
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and extra services		93,678.79	24,503.08	36,365.59	18,740.00
Food and ice		36,399.45	15,175.08	13,589.97	6,900.96
Laundry and cleaning		1,954.71	655.48	298.85	1,351.95
Dry goods and clothing		8,371.33	1,746.28	2,561.19	1,734.11
Fuel, light, power, etc		25,964.82	3,685.27	2,870.43	1,664.14
Furniture and household furnishings		5,506.70	1,456.26	658.98	624.09
Medical and surgical supplies and services		980.79	1,184.66	942.00	38.76
Stable, farm, garden, etc		10,246.83	543.83	2,803.50	495.14
Repairs		6,405.64	2,500.00	2,482.94	237.76
Rent					6,750.00
Miscellaneous	266,494.45	4,216.65	690.86	2,377.81	46.86
Total	266,494.45	193,725.71	52,140.80	64,951.26	38,583.77
Balance	5,275.80	113.52	360.39	233.21	114.78
Balance for contingent expenses	3.21				
Daily average number	1,750	524	114	146	44
Cost per capita		$369.71	$457.38	$444.87	$876.90

[1] Does not include salaries.

Finances—Continued

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	St. Elizabeths Hospital (District of Columbia patients)	Columbia Polytechnic Institute
RECEIPTS							
Balance on hand June 30, 1935		$4,994.73		$965.97	$22.73		$6,501.42
Board of inmates				1,421.17	1,200.00		
Interest, dividends, and rent		1,085.01		2,877.31			534.50
Contributions and dues				938.63	189.80		17.55
Telephone				30.00	19.00		
Earnings							4,125.16
Loan							1,488.70
From W. P. A. fund		944.80					
Miscellaneous		5.00		254.31			
Refunds					3.75		137.55
Community Chest				10,125.86	2,825.90		6,413.34
Private fund		575.01	$222.61				
Federal Board tuition							60.00
Appropriations:							
Under contract				6,902.48	9,928.67	$2,166,170.00	3,000.00
Salaries	$3,600.00	4,620.00	63,880.00				
Maintenance	4,000.00	9,250.00	81,000.00				
Repairs		500.00	4,500.00				
Allotment for motor vehicle			379.93				
Allotment for postage			10.00				
Allotment for printing and binding			7.64				
Transfer of funds, maintenance			4.80				
Total	7,600.00	21,974.55	150,004.98	23,515.73	14,189.85	2,166,170.00	22,278.22
Deficiency						17,496.40	
DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and extra services	3,600.00	5,035.00	62,352.06	8,644.62	1,619.96		11,931.65
Food and ice	2,197.02	9,662.16	41,069.78	6,885.32	2,248.13		
Laundry and cleaning	460.07	425.59	1,084.25	385.75	345.84		127.95
Dry goods and clothing	698.83		3,018.77	566.50	64.51		
Fuel, light, power, etc		1,467.86	21,417.48	2,623.24	668.28		497.12
Furniture and household furnishings		21.93	1,780.49	860.16	131.76		553.81
Medical and surgical supplies and services			2,322.27	1,098.60	48.74		
Stable, farm, garden, etc			9,010.23	345.77			1,189.96
Repairs		496.54	4,484.64	637.10	13.88		348.88
Interest							314.83
Rent					1,800.00		
Beneficiaries outside home					6,990.00		
Miscellaneous	544.91	232.64	1,387.23	860.24	246.95	2,183,666.40	3,329.39
Payment on mortgage and loans							3,910.40
Total	7,500.83	17,341.72	147,927.20	22,907.30	14,178.05	2,183,666.40	22,203.99
Balance	99.17	23.41	1,857.64	608.43	11.80		74.23
Balance in fund		4,609.42	220.14				
Daily average number	44	35	673	73	16	3,315	
Cost per capita	$170.47	$495.48	$219.80	$313.80			
Whole amount paid under contract				7,968.82	9,878.00	2,166,170.00	3,000.00

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the several institutions [1]]

	Salaries and extra services	Food and ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies and services	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS											
Workhouse and reformatory	$0.4465	$0.1879	$0.0096	$0.0532	$0.1232	$0.0167	$0.0059	$0.0631	$0.0252	$0.0342	$0.9655
Jail	.3505	.2426	.0143	.0185	.0673	.0023	.0151	.0051	.0154	.0208	.7519
National Training School for Boys	.8475	.3517	----------	.0944	.1751	.0225	.0238	.0864	.0107	.1488	1.7609
National Training School for Girls	1.2157	.3837	.0361	.0666	.2344	.0521	.0911	.1499	.1092	.0436	2.3824
MEDICAL CHARITIES											
Freedmen's Hospital	2.7481	.6401	.0225	.0182	.7519	.0837	.2043	----------	.1592	.3047	4.9327
Children's Hospital	2.9262	1.2141	.0594	.0334	.2921	.0351	.3440	----------	.0892	.4175	5.4110
Home for Incurables	.8810	.7291	.0419	.0195	.1455	.0027	.0366	.0072	.0583	.1113	2.0331
Tuberculosis Hospital	1.1849	.5973	.0161	.0198	.1031	.0149	.0902	.0028	.0386	.0114	2.0791
Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1.6512	.4624	.0182	----------	.4680	----------	.0739	.0095	.0479	.1405	[1] 2.8716
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	1.2952	.3265	.0139	.0111	.1870	.0103	.1590	.0153	.0146	.0249	2.0578
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS											
District Training School	.4885	.1898	.0102	.0436	.1354	.0287	.0051	.0534	.0334	.0220	1.0101
Industrial Home School	.5873	.3637	.0157	.0419	.0883	.0349	.0284	.0130	.0599	.0166	1.2497
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.6806	.2543	.0056	.0479	.0537	.0123	.0176	.0525	.0465	.0445	1.2155
Receiving Home for Children	1.1637	.4285	.0839	.1077	.1033	.0388	.0024	.0307	.0148	.4221	2.3959
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS											
Municipal Lodging House	.2235	.1364	.0286	.0434	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	.0339	.4658
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	.3930	.7543	.0332	----------	.1146	.0017	----------	----------	.0388	.0182	1.3538
Home for Aged and Infirm	.2532	.1667	.0044	.0123	.0870	.0072	.0094	.0366	.0182	.0056	.6006
Florence Crittenton Home	.3236	.2577	.0144	.0212	.0982	.0322	.0412	.0129	.0238	.0322	.8574

[1] Does not include furniture and household furnishings.

Movement of population

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Workhouse	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1935	909	1,404	525	268	95
Admitted during year	8,355	689	18,228	255	12
Recaptured	9	3	----	----	20
Returned parole violators	----	24	----	21	10
Infants	----	----	----	----	----
Recommitted	----	51	45	----	32
Total	9,273	2,171	18,798	544	169
Discharged	8,219	411	9,045	34	12
Transferred	----	125	9,116	3	36
Paroled	----	104	3	104	50
Escaped	18	----	118	11	33
Died	10	1	8	----	----
Executed	----	----	1	----	----
Number remaining June 30, 1936	1,026	1,530	507	392	38
Total	9,273	2,171	18,798	544	169
Daily average number	993	1,390	586	[1] 346	72

[1] Of this number, 228 were District of Columbia boys.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital
Number of patients June 30, 1935	233	118	323	49
Admitted during year	4,040	4,628	9,740	2,040
Births	790	----	----	10
Total	5,063	4,746	10,063	2,099
Discharged	4,522	4,427	9,475	1,899
Died	307	217	344	163
Number remaining June 30, 1936	234	102	244	37
Total	5,063	4,746	10,063	2,099
Daily average number of patients	210	136	239	57
Daily average number of free patients	190	83	59	39

	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Number of patients June 30, 1935	156	222	126	720
Admitted during year	72	213	101	16,264
Births	----	----	----	1,876
Total	228	435	227	18,860
Discharged	20	151	108	16,459
Died	49	54	2	1,593
Number remaining June 30, 1936	159	230	117	808
Total	228	435	227	18,860
Daily average number of patients	149	225	114	836
Daily average number of free patients	----	225	114	831

Movement of population—Continued

III. CHILD CARING

	Division of Child Welfare			District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Receiving Home for Children
	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Total				
Number under care June 30, 1935	1,187	580	1,767	517	113	169	35
Inmates or wards received	56	384	440	48	258	198	3,119
Absconders returned				52		11	
Recommitted	92		92	3			
Total	1,335	964	2,299	620	371	378	3,154
Discharged	170	349	519		243	188	3,111
Died	3	3	6	11			
Absconded				53	10	20	
Paroled				20			
Number remaining June 30, 1936	1,162	612	1,774	536	118	170	43
Total	1,335	964	2,299	620	371	378	3,154
Daily average number			1,750	524	114	146	44

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society [1]	St. Elizabeths Hospital, Dist. of Col. patients
Number of inmates June 30, 1935		27	664	60	15	3,486
Admitted during year	13,025	3,973	206	70	2	654
Readmitted		82	126	33		22
Births				54		
Total		4,082	996	217	17	4,162
Discharged		4,047	189	119		394
Died			133	4	1	249
Transferred				26		
Number remaining June 30, 1936		35	674	68	16	3,519
Total		4,082	996	217	17	4,162
Daily average number	44	35	673	73	16	3,315

[1] 32 cared for outside home.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1922–36

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
Workhouse	269	340	335	413	488	534	666	685	684	689	725	786	810	833	993
Reformatory	178	199	161	163	230	304	335	439	580	752	853	1,044	1,157	1,255	1,390
Jail	290	320	355	368	425	461	464	529	503	460	482	558	565	603	586
National Training School for Boys	330	298	297	327	381	469	501	452	467	496	382	289	237	220	[1] 346
National Training School for Girls	106	60	70	91	98	108	119	111	110	110	103	81	87	92	72
MEDICAL CHARITIES															
Freedmen's Hospital	158	163	169	167	178	168	166	139	169	164	169	204	207	259	210
Columbia Hospital	41	35	29	30	27	26	27	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield Hospital	27	27	25	23	24	23	27	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
George Washington University Hospital	8	9	8	7	6	9	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown University Hospital	9	9	13	10	13	14	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence Hospital	18	21	22	21	24	24	25	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	31	35	26	27	27	26	31	32	30	41	42	43	48	55	58
Children's Hospital	41	41	45	38	51	56	52	63	41	48	55	68	68	89	74
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	18	12	10	11	9	20	17	20	20	19	22	26	28	35	34
Home for Incurables	57	58	57	68	85	95	98	101	115	117	121	130	137	152	149
Children's Tuberculosis Sanitorium [2]	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[2] 111	114
Tuberculosis Hospital	126	124	109	123	128	132	148	130	158	159	178	202	216	217	225
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	136	167	222	244	233	257	279	271	378	459	523	583	696	744	836
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES															
Division of Child Welfare	1,873	1,663	1,631	1,641	1,723	1,757	1,733	1,797	1,740	1,735	1,788	1,850	1,816	1,775	1,750
Receiving Home for Children	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	30	31	30	37	41	42	44
District Training School	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	195	263	325	349	406	462	505	524
Industrial Home School	65	[3]	58	80	86	91	94	93	85	106	97	87	99	103	114
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	86	86	87	85	86	94	109	111	111	111	112	188	189	176	146
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS															
Home for Aged and Infirm	299	304	278	286	311	335	407	449	456	473	532	621	693	693	673
Municipal Lodging House	22	9	15	17	17	20	27	23	28	33	40	42	44	39	44
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	14	12	15	21	24	29	37	37	41	49	51	41	38	36	35
Florence Crittenton Home	65	59	38	59	64	82	93	81	82	86	89	82	76	79	73
Southern Relief Society Home	18	18	17	18	18	18	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	15	16
St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients [4]	1,784	1,865	1,906	2,007	2,124	2,136	2,193	2,281	2,340	2,472	2,663	2,884	3,027	3,193	3,315

[1] Of this number 228 were District of Columbia boys.
[2] Opened September 1934.
[3] Closed during entire year.
[4] Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

An increase in the inspection force of the department of weights, measures, and markets made by Congress last year has proven very beneficial. It has enabled the superintendent to direct special attention to the suppression of questionable trade practices calculated to produce unfair competition in trade. One of the chief purposes of the District of Columbia weights and measures law is to prevent unfair competition between persons engaged in the same or similar classes of business. The new positions created were filled by the appointment of inspectors who are well educated and whose training especially qualifies them for the duties involved. There was, however, considerable delay in obtaining suitable appointees. It is expected that during the coming year work of even a more effective character will be carried out.

During the year there were instituted 117 prosecutions, 94 of which were terminated during the fiscal year. There were only two acquittals. The total amount of fines imposed was $2,473. One defendant was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

Much difficulty was encountered in the investigation of sales of coal by persons who brought same into the District by truck ostensibly from the mines, but through vigorous prosecution of several persons engaged in that business the quantity of coal sold by short weight was substantially reduced.

By reason of its inspection force having been augmented, the Department has also been able to give more than usual attention to the duty of preventing sales of other commodities at retail to consumers by short weight, short measure, or other fraudulent means, including foods, ice, gasoline, fruits, and vegetables, and other necessaries. Such practices in many stores have been practically stopped through prosecution, and intensive efforts toward complete elimination of fraud upon consumers will be continued. Examinations and tests of weighing and measuring instruments, as required by law, have been brought more nearly current than for several years past. Total examinations and tests of such instruments during the year were 2,702,408.

The District operates four markets, two of which are old establishments, located out of the business section of the city, where trade is very dull. The total revenues from all of the markets were $35,345.15. The total expenses of every character were $22,489.47. All revenues were paid over to the collector of taxes for deposit in the Treasury in accordance with law.

ALIENIST

Number of cases signed by 2 physicians	764
Cases certified for commitment to St. Elizabeths Hospital	728
Total number of cases sent to St. Elizabeths Hospital on duplicate papers	22
Number of cases on which action was taken:	
White male	239
White female	219
Colored male	150
Colored female	98
Total	706
Number of cases committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital	616
Number of cases died at Gallinger Municipal Hospital before court hearing	5
Number of cases died at St. Elizabeths Hospital before court hearing	2
Number of cases dismissed	63
Number of cases found of "sound mind"	16
Number of cases not disposed of at time of report	4
Total	706
Number of cases committed directly to St. Elizabeths Hospital	48
Number of cases examined at St. Elizabeths Hospital	267
Number of examinations at St. Elizabeths Hospital	316

The following is a diagnostic classification of cases presented:

Psychosis with syphilitic meningoencephalitis (general paralysis)	106
Psychosis with cerebrospinal syphilis	5
Psychosis with post encephalitis	1
Psychosis with somatic disease and toxic psychosis	19
Alcoholic psychosis	12
Psychosis with drug poisoning	1
Traumatic psychosis	1
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis	91
Epilepsy with psychosis	9
Senile psychosis	45
Involutional psychosis	12
Psychosis with organic brain disease	9
Psychosis with Huntington's chorea	1
Manic depressive psychosis:	
Excited phase	16
Depressed phase	22
Mixed type	4
Dementia praecox	32
Catatonic type	88
Hebephrenic type	12
Paranoid type	102
Paranoid state	19
Psychopathic personality with psychosis	4
Psychosis with mental deficiency	2
Undiagnosed psychosis	1
Total	616
Number of feeble-minded cases examined:	
White male	61
White female	55
Colored male	82
Colored female	48
Total	246
Number of feeble-minded cases certified for commitment	69
Number of feeble-minded cases committed	37

Coroner

Statistical table for the year 1935–36

	Virginia	Maryland	District of Columbia	Total
Total number of cases	42	69	2,553	2,664
Violent deaths	31	64	589	684
Abortions	3	3	22	28
Natural deaths	8	1	1,549	1,558
Stillbirths			394	394
Cases filed with district attorney			86	86
Number of autopsies	5	8	562	575
Total deaths in the District of Columbia (figures obtained from Department of Health			9,363	9,363

COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYEES

1936 appropriation	$32,500.00
Deficiency appropriation, 1936	6,000.00
Refund in third party cases	3,145.89
Total	$41,645.89

Department	Number of injured employees	Compensation	Hospital	Doctors	Nurses	Artificial limbs	Burial expense	Total amount
City refuse	214	$5,155.94	$1,101.25	$882.00		$31.50		$7,170.69
Highway	140	1,735.71	279.50	673.92	$252.00		$200	3,141.13
Sewer	79	124.19	212.50	50.00		37.75		424.44
Emergency Relief	75	1,689.33	732.80	296.00	311.00	72.23	100	3,201.36
Public schools	75	2,817.89	452.00	600.00	13.50	20.00	200	4,103.39
Water	65	534.64	718.19	525.00		59.07		1,836.90
District of Columbia, repair	38	304.37	44.00	46.00				394.37
Welfare	29	1,522.32	271.90	694.50	44.00	33.00		2,565.72
Playgrounds	17	4.00	73.00	50.00				127.00
Trees and parkings	13		3.00	25.00				28.00
Fire department, civil employees	11	98.40	173.50	96.00	171.00	4.20		543.10
Electrical	10							
Health	6	635.41		138.00				773.41
Municipal garage	4			490.00	60.00			550.00
Superintendent of buildings	4	3.52						3.52
Police, civil employees	3							
Traffic bureau	2							
Purchasing office	2	111.65		70.00				181.65
Weights and measures	1			10.00				10.00
Public library	1							
Recorder of deeds	1	760.00						760.00
Total	790	15,497.37	4,061.64	4,646.42	851.50	257.75	500	25,814.68
Widows' pay rolls	13							7,335.91
Permanent pay rolls	15							8,495.30
Total								41,645.89

BOARD OF PHARMACY

The members and officers were as follows: A. C. Taylor, president; Louis F. Bradley, treasurer; W. T. Kerfoot, Jr., secretary; R. L. Quigley; and Morris Goldstein.

Eight meetings were held for the transaction of business and four for examination of applicants for licensure.

The financial report is as follows: Receipts, $1,000; disbursements, $598.77; balance on hand, $408.03.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The Board of Dental Examiners reports that the annual registration of dentists and dental hygienists was successfully accomplished and certificates for 1936 issued to each. Six hundred and eighty-four dentists and 59 dental hygienists were registered as of July 1, 1936.

The Annual Bulletin (no. 12) was prepared, printed, and mailed on February 1 to each practitioner registered therein.

Examinations were held in January and June, and as a result, 27 dentists and 16 dental hygienists were passed by the board. Twenty-five dentists failed to secure passing marks.

Several important changes in the method of conducting the examination were made with beneficial results. The appreciation of the board is expressed in behalf of Georgetown Dental School for the use of its infirmary and laboratory.

During the year, many conferences were held with the public, and in most instances their complaints were amicably adjusted.

Misleading advertisements and statements in the public press were scrutinized, but not sufficient evidence found to justify prosecutions. The following persons were convicted and fined for practicing dentistry without a license: Arthur Branson, 833 Ninth Street NE.; L. C. Hiram, 2229 Thirteenth Street NW.

Peter Staples was arrested twice, forfeited $100 in one case and fined $300 or 90 days in the second case. The latter sentence was suspended by the judge, and Staples was placed on probation. Other cases of reported violations were investigated, some of them without evidence to support the charges, while others are still in the preparatory stage, to be carried through to completion during the next year. Charges involving various phases of the Dental Act were filed with the board during the latter part of the fiscal year against a dentist, the hearing to be held during the fall of 1936.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Since the last report a change has occurred in the personnel thereof by the appointment of Mr. S. Frank Levy on April 9, 1936, to succeed Mr. William Gordon Buchanan.

The members are now as follows: Wayne Kendrick, president; S. Frank Levy, treasurer; C. Vaughan Darby, secretary.

The board held its annual examination on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May 1936, on which occasion 106 applicants were examined. The grading of these papers is still in process and the results thereof will not be announced until some time the latter part of July.

The results of the examination held during the month of May 1935, referred to in our last annual report, at which 87 candidates were examined, were as follows: 28 of the applicants successfully completed the examination. Of the 28, certificates could only be issued to 22 due to the fact that 6 had not yet secured sufficient practical experience to qualify under our law.

Of the 28 candidates, 15 of them passed the examination on their first attempt and 13 were the result of re-examination.

The financial statement shows a balance of cash on hand of $1,220.17. The treasurer's report indicates that the board is free of all liabilities, all expenses having been paid up to and including June 30, 1936.

NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD

The Nurses' Examining Board had 28 meetings during the year July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936.

Surveys were made of nine schools of nursing by the executive secretary. Studies were made of the reports of the surveys of seven schools by the board and reports were sent to the schools.

Two examinations for registered nurse certificates were given with graduates of 10 local schools and 3 out-of-town schools participating. One hundred and seventy students wrote the examination for the first time and 108 passed. Sixty-seven students were re-examined, 55 of whom passed.

A total of 342 nurses were registered in the District of Columbia for the year, 163 by examination and 179 by reciprocity, with 101 applications for registration by reciprocity pending. Twenty-six nurses who applied for registration by reciprocity were not eligible, their academic and professional qualifications did not meet the standards required in the District of Columbia.

The high-school credentials of 498 applicants to the schools of nursing were evaluated.

Due to the increase in the number of graduate nurses employed as general staff nurses in our local hospitals and public-health agencies, the work in the office has greatly increased necessitating additional personnel.

Larger office space is needed. The board voted to move the office into larger quarters in the same location if space can be found.

The office staff analyzed the papers of the two examinations. The result of this work was later used by the board as a basis for evaluating the validity of the examinations. The report of this analysis will be presented to the superintendents of nurses and instructors of our schools of nursing at a meeting early in the fall. Examination papers have been prepared 6 months in advance. The analysis of the examination papers plus the increase in the number of reciprocity applications has necessitated more frequent meetings during the year. Each doubtful reciprocity application is considered by the board and action approved.

The vice president and executive secretary were sent to New York to a meeting of State boards of nurse examiners in February and the president and executive secretary to the convention of the American Nurses' Association and National League of Nursing Education in Los Angeles in June which was followed by a meeting of the State boards of nurse examiners.

The board adopted a bylaw relative to section 7 of the law governing the registration and reregistration of nurses; namely, that any nurse who failed to comply with the law by annually registering must pass an examination in the "Principles and practice of nursing" in order to be reinstated. Several nurses were reexamined.

Miss Elsie Berdan, science instructor in the school of nursing, Providence Hospital, was appointed as a member of the board by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Miss Florence Stilwell.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting in April: President, Miss Ashby Taylor; vice president, Miss Mary Connor. Mrs. Bertha M. Seering was appointed executive secretary and treasurer.

COMMISSION ON LICENSURE TO PRACTICE THE HEALING ART

Four meetings were held by the commission during the year. In addition to 38 applications pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, 185 applications for license or registration to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia were received as follows:

Pending at the beginning of the fiscal year	38
To practice medicine and surgery	100
For borderline registration	7
For registration of Federal physicians	72
For certification to other jurisdictions	6
Total	223

Twenty-three applications were rejected or withdrawn and 35 applications were pending action June 30, 1936.

The total number of licenses, registration certificates, and endorsements issued during the fiscal year follows:

To practice medicine and surgery:	
On the basis of previous license	3
On the basis of examination	41
On the basis of reciprocity	36
On the basis of borderline license	7
On basis of Federal credentials	[1] 72
Endorsement of District of Columbia license to other jurisdictions	6
Total	165

The results of the examinations for license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia were as follows:

In the preliminary basic science examination (June 24–25, 1935) 22 candidates were admitted and of that number 5 (22.7 percent) failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Thirteen applicants were exempt from this examination.

In the professional examination (July 8–9, 1935) 30 candidates were admitted and of that number 1 (3.33 percent) failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent.

In the preliminary basic science examination (Dec. 30 and 31, 1935) 10 candidates were admitted, and of that number 5 (50 percent) failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Four applicants were exempt from this examination.

[1] The 72 additional registrations under sec. 42 of the Healing Arts Practice Act were based upon official notifications received from the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and other branches of the Federal Government; these notifications being recognized in such instances by the commission in lieu of individual's application.

In the professional examination (Jan. 13 and 14, 1936) nine candidates were admitted and all passed.

All applicants in both examinations, 38 in number, who successfully passed were duly licensed to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia. Three applicants for license on the basis of National Board diploma were also licensed.

In addition to licensing those who successfully passed the examination and those licensed on the basis of National Board diploma, 36 applicants were licensed by reciprocity with the following jurisdictions: Maryland, 12; Virginia, 5; Pennsylvania, 3; New Jersey, 3; Missouri, 3; New York, 2; Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 1; Indiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Kansas, 1; and North Carolina, 1.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Report of the financial transactions of the board of optometry for the fiscal year 1936, as submitted by the secretary-treasurer of the said board: Receipts, $1,118.26; disbursements, $656.03; balance in Bank of Commerce & Savings, June 30, 1936, $462.23; total, $1,118.26.

The records of the secretary-treasurer of the board of optometry have been examined and audited by the field examiner of the auditor's office and have been ascertained to be correct as reported.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRARS OF ARCHITECTS

During the year the board has had 10 meetings.

The regular spring and fall examinations have been conducted and seven verbal senior examinations were given. Three of these verbal senior examinations were given to men who were originally registered by exemption and wished to change the basis of their registration to "registered by examination", in order to facilitate registration in various States.

Registration by verbal senior examination has been granted to six applicants and refused to one.

Registration by full written examination has been granted to three applicants and denied to three.

Registration on a basis of reciprocal transfer has been granted to four applicants and refused to none.

The board has retained membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and of the applicants granted registration two were cleared through the national council.

No change was made in the fee for renewal and restorations of expired certificates.

The present fee for renewal is $5. The fee for restoration of an expired certificate is $6, if paid in June following its expiration and increases $1 each month until the maximum fee of $20 is reached.

MELVIN C. HAZEN,
GEORGE E. ALLEN,
DAN I. SULTAN,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

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