76TH CONGRESS : : : 2D SESSION

SEPTEMBER 21–NOVEMBER 3, 1939

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

JUL 31 1941
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

VOL. 16

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

J66
SERIAL 10416
Copy 2

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
JUL 31 1941
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

76th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document No. 507

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1939

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1940

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Accountancy, Board of	246
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	141
Architects, Board of Examiners and Registrars of	251
Board of Barber Examiners	253
Board of Cosmetology	255
Board of Education	51
Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole	241
Board of Tax Appeals	257
Compensation of injured employees	243
Coroner	242
Corporation Counsel	63
Dental Examiners, Board of	246
Department of Vehicles and Traffic	127
Engineer Department	73
Finances	2
Fire Department	119
Healing Art, Commission on Licensure to Practice	250
Health Department	143
Letter of Transmission	1
Library, Free Public	33
Nurses Examining Board	247
Optometry, Board of	251
Pharmacy, Board of	244
Police Department	121
Pound	258
Public Welfare, Board of	213
Real Estate Commission	255
Veterinary Examiners, Board of	252
Weights, Measures, and Markets, Department of	239

Annual Report of the Government of the District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1940.*

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, 1939, as required by law.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen served continuously during the fiscal year and was elected President of the Board at the first meeting of the new Board of Commissioners.

Commissioner George E. Allen resigned effective from and after August 31, 1938, and on May 25, 1939, was reappointed as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Commissioner Allen took the oath of office on June 29, 1939.

By direction of the President, Col. Daniel I. Sultan, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was relieved from assignment and duty as Engineer Commissioner effective September 6, 1938, and Lt. Col. David McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was detailed under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, as Engineer Commissioner. Lt. Col. McCoach took the oath of office on September 7, 1938.

CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The District of Columbia is entitled, under section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," and other laws, to five cadetships in the United States Military Academy. The present appointees are Edwin F. Black and Walter D. Swank, for the term ending in June 1940; Patrick Henry Tansey, Jr., and Edwin L. Powell, for the term ending in June 1941; and John Miller Wilson, for the term ending in June 1943.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Under a provision in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1929, and other laws, four midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. These midshipmen are Ward William Griffith, III, and William Morgan Montgomery, for the term ending in June 1942; and Robert Graham Bradley and Halford Woodson, for the term ending in June 1943.

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, 1938, i. e., for the fiscal year 1939, is as follows:

Assessed valuation of land	$480. 473, 718
Assessed valuation of improvements	713, 025, 368
Total assessed value of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	1, 193, 499, 086
Real-estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	20, 886, 491

The tax rate for the fiscal year 1940 has been fixed at $1.75 per hundred.

The value of new buildings and additions added for the fiscal year 1939, amounted to $39,661,300; located as follows: Northwest city, $16,863,400; northeast and southeast city, $1,325,900; southwest city, $184,600; northwest county and Georgetown, $13,873,300; northeast and southeast county, $7,414,100. Amount of assessment for improvements removed, $1,574,450.

Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1911 to 1939, 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. 812, 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. 523. 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, 762, 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
1937	479, 495, 264	664, 961, 889	1, 144. 457. 153	1. 50	17, 167, 314
1938	480, 420, 638	690, 910, 283	1, 171, 330. 921	1. 75	20. 498, 552
1939	480, 473, 718	713, 025, 368	1, 193, 499, 086	1. 75	20, 886, 491

[1] 1911 to 1922, inclusive, at two-thirds value, 1923 to 1939, inclusive, at full true value.
[2] Abstracts from the land records of the District of Columbia number 11,660.

Personal tax, tangible and intangible, gross earnings and gross receipts, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939

	Levy	Tax
Tangible and intangible personal property:		
Tangible personal property at $1.75 per hundred	$84, 554, 535. 43	$1, 479, 704. 37
Intangible personal property	533, 829, 190. 00	2, 669, 145. 95
Total		4, 148, 850. 32
Gross earnings and gross receipts tax:		
National banks at 6 percent on gross earnings	3, 889, 530. 23	233, 371. 80
Trust companies at 6 percent on gross earnings	3, 085. 003. 83	185. 100. 20
Total 6-percent tax	6, 974, 534. 06	418, 472. 00
Gas light companies at 5 percent on gross earnings	5, 872, 693. 31	293, 634. 66
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co. at 5 percent on gross earnings	16, 384. 32	819. 22
Total 5-percent tax	5, 889, 077. 63	294, 453. 88
Electric-light companies at 4 percent on gross earnings	12, 448, 209. 00	497, 928. 36
Telephone company at 4 percent on gross earnings	11, 023, 521. 48	440, 940. 36
Street-railway companies at 4 percent on gross receipts	7, 415, 059. 29	296, 602. 37
Incorporated savings banks at 4 percent on gross earnings less interest paid to depositors	1, 297, 219. 06	51, 888. 72
Total 4-percent tax	32, 184. 008. 83	1, 287, 360. 31
Building and loan associations at 2 percent on gross earnings	6, 822, 817. 56	136, 456. 18
Bonding companies at 1½ percent on gross receipts [1]		
Title-insurance companies at 1½ percent on gross receipts	10, 330. 82	154. 96
Total, 1½-percent tax	10, 330. 82	154. 96
Miscellaneous:		
Private bankers, $500 per annum	None	None
Washington Stock Exchange, $500 per annum	500. 00	500. 00
Note brokers at $100 per annum	100. 00	100. 00
Total	600. 00	600. 00
Grand total for collection, 1939		6, 286. 347. 65

[1] For 1939 see act of May 16, 1938.

Tangible, intangible, and gross earning tax

Year	Tangible personal property			Tax on public service, corporations, banks, etc., gross earnings	Tax on intangible personal property	Total
	Rate	Value	Tax			
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. 51
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
1937	1. 50	69. 451. 075. 00	1. 040. 438. 44	2, 081, 352. 87	2. 624, 889. 35	5, 746. 680. 66
1938	1. 75	81, 566. 107. 60	1, 426. 174. 39	2. 150, 725. 11	2, 877, 360. 35	6, 454, 259. 85
1939	1. 75	84, 554, 535. 43	1, 479, 704. 37	2, 136, 897. 33	2, 669, 745. 95	6, 286, 347. 65

Rate on intangible property $3 per thousand, 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and $5 per thousand from 1923 to 1939.

Gasoline Tax

Gasoline tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, amounted to $2,760,037.77, based on the gallonage of 138,001,888.5, which was an increase over 1938 of 5,108,587.5, gallons, or a tax increase of $102,-171.75. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, there were 24 commercial reporting agencies, and 10 governmental agencies. For the past year it has been noticed markedly that the importers have become more cognizant of the law regarding the filing of their gasoline-tax report on time, and it has not been necessary to assess any penalties for failure to report, or to pay the tax on time.

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	1,353,579.10	47	148,718.42
1930	68,628,955	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	[1] 34,838.28
1935	107,053,990	2,141,079.80	32	91,783.48
1936	117,629,787	2,353,595.75	31	211,515.95
1937	128,242,136	2,564,842.73	36	212,246.98
1938	132,893,301	2,657,866.02	33	93,023.29
1939	138,001,888	2,760,037.77	34	102,171.75

[1] Decrease.

The tabulation below will note the increase in the number of personal-tax accounts from 1934 to 1939, inclusive.

1934	37,318	1937	46,000
1935	39,851	1938	49,500
1936	41,885	1939	53,160

Automobile Tax

The automobile tax based on the valuation of cars on January 1, 1939, produced $623,115.84 in tax, a reduction from the previous year of $146,775.52, which was occasioned largely by the drop in value of the cars from the previous fiscal year, and the fact that automobile licenses were not issued until February and March of 1939, whereas for the previous fiscal year, automobile license tags were issued during the month of November and December of 1937. A comparative statement of the automobile tax from 1931 to 1939, 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	548,049.84	143,052.87		4.21
1936	518,476.60		29,583.24	3.22
1937	620,742.39	102,265.79		3.69
1938	769,891.36	149,148.97		5.13
1939	623,115.84		146,775.52	4.15

Special Assessments Levied

Street improvements (gas tax)	$278,028.07
Condemnation (gas tax)	65,330.90
Alleys (gas tax)	46,757.50
Sidewalks (gas tax)	43,355.18
Water main	69,651.73
Water main (various percent)	61,525.68
Sewer (50/50)	1,955.78
Sewer (various percent)	91,725.27
Sewer (District of Columbia)	33,873.72
Total	692,203.83

Special Assessments Paid

Control account	$547,791.66
Old account	85,629.58
	633,421.24
Old account tax sale	31,610.68
Old account tax-sale interest	14,799.29
Old account interest	16,775.18
Control account interest	13,489.96
Total	710,096.35

Vault Space

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 business of the users.

The total assessment for vault space for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, amounts to $7,817,337.80, and the rental to be collected is $24,123.93.

Licenses

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, the License Bureau issued a total of 32,513 licenses in the amount of $438,110.78, as follows:

	Licenses	Amount
Miscellaneous	28,167	$431,824.78
Engineers	915	2,745.00
Transfers	2,586	2,586.00
Engineer renewals	830	830.00
Motor-fuel importers	25	125.00
Total	32,523	438,110.78

These figures show a decrease in the amount of $273,109.66 from the total amount collected for the preceding year, due to the transfer of the business-privilege licenses from this department to the Business Privilege Division.

Business Privilege Tax

	Number	Amount
Total licenses issued	46,603	$285,110
Licenses issued without fee	17,889	
Licenses issued with fee	28,671	284,760
Licenses canceled	43	440

1938

Gross tax uncollected as of July 1, 1938	$208,010.24
Gross tax levied July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939	82,363.91
Net business-privilege tax collected	191,946.30
Tangible tax allowed as credit	36,435.60
Gross tax uncollected June 30, 1939	61,992.25
Total	290,374.15

1939

Gross tax levied	3,145,956.65
Net business-privilege tax collected	1,696,952.35
Tangible tax allowed as credit	771,233.94
Business-privilege tax offset by tangible tax	93,789.96
Gross tax uncollected June 30, 1939	583,980.40
Total	3,145,956.65
Refunded July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	8,726.25
Beer tax levied July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	167,205.64

Inheritance and Estate Taxes

While inheritance and estate taxes became effective upon the estates of persons dying on or after August 18, 1937, returns for tax purposes are not required in most instances until after the estates have been administered; therefore, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939 is the first year to indicate a full measure of the revenue which might be expected from this source of taxation. During the past fiscal year the taxes assessed and collected were as follows:

	As reported	As billed	Collected
Inheritance taxes	$275,185.80	$305,470.13	$263,637.24
Estate taxes	176,047.07	176,047.07	167,003.76
Total	451,232.87	481,517.20	430,641.00

While many of the estates for which returns were filed showed that neither inheritance nor estate taxes were due, the above billing covered 889 estates, so that the average amount of tax assessed for each of the above estates was $541.64. Files for 2,418 new cases were opened during the year, including many which were found of insufficient amount to be taxable and others for which returns are not yet due.

The inheritance tax is assessed against each of the persons receiving an interest in property owned by a decedent at the time of his death or in which a decedent had an interest at that time, also upon transfers made in contemplation of death during the lifetime of a decedent and upon other transfers made or intended to take effect after death. The rates of inheritance tax imposed and the exemptions allowed vary according to relationship of beneficiary to decedent.

The estate tax imposed by act of Congress is applicable to estates of persons subject to the Federal estate tax law of 1926, which act taxes net estates exceeding $100,000. The District of Columbia estate tax is based upon the 80-percent credit allowed by that Federal act for taxes imposed by the States and the District of Columbia.

By an act of Congress approved July 26, 1939, amendments to the act imposing inheritance and estate taxes were made increasing the rates on the basis of a graduated scale dependent upon the value of the share of the estate received by each of the beneficiaries. The increased rates are in keeping with those effective in most other taxing jurisdictions. Incorporated in this amending act are administrative changes permitting the Assessor to assess a tax upon such information as he may have at hand in the event of failure to file a return by the person responsible for filing. Another amendment permits the Assessor to compromise the values of future estates or contingent future interests where such value is presently impossible of accurate determination. Another amendment reduces the rate of interest from 1 percent per month or portion thereof to 6 percent per annum where the delay of payment is not due to negligence on the part of the taxpayer. Other changes of less importance are included in the amending act.

The congressional committees which considered amendments to the present law had under advisement the reporting of a gift tax, but at the last session of Congress this gift tax was not reported out of committee. The underlying purpose of the gift tax considered was to tax, at the same rates and subject to the same exemptions as in the inheritance tax, any property disposed of by gift during the lifetime of the decedent. Thus, the gift tax would impose the same tax upon the distribution of estates prior to death as would be imposed if such property were distributed by testamentary dispositions, or, to use a colloquialism, it would plug up a hole in the present inheritance-tax law. For this reason, this office is convinced of the advisability of imposing a gift tax.

The Supreme Court on May 29, 1939, completely reversed a long-established principle of law and held, in effect, that intangible property may be subject to double taxation. The term "intangible property" includes such kinds of property as stocks, bonds, bank accounts, promissory notes, and other forms of indebtedness.

STATEMENT A.—Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, and expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds

CASH BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1938

To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia:			
General fund appropriations		$1,088,764.95	
Trust and special fund appropriations:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	$168,565.91		
Water fund	95,374.49		
Trust and special funds	74,268.96		
Emergency relief, loans and grants	232,113.34		
		570,322.70	
			$1,659,087.65
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia		2,771,461.96	
Trust and special fund appropriations:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	978,869.53		
Water fund	591,878.68		
Trust and special funds	721,153.64		
Emergency relief, loans and grants	349,765.35		
		2,641,667.20	
			5,413,129.16

STATEMENT A.—Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, and expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds—Con.

CASH BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1938—continued

Items in transit:			
General fund of the District of Columbia		$229,942.47	
Transfer and counter warrant No. 227, July 13, 1938		5,751.00	
Trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	$341,335.25		
Water fund	62,251.57		
Trust and special funds	11,990.00		
		415,576.82	
			$651,270.29

INCOME

Revenues collected on account of the District of Columbia		36,350,007.47	
Amount transferred to the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States		5,000,000.00	
Amount paid by the United States on account of divided appropriations		266,282.46	
Amount collected on account of trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	4,937,636.21		
Water fund	2,337,741.18		
Trust and special funds	2,138,129.96		
		9,413,507.35	
Amount collected on account of emergency relief, loans and grants		1,400,992.99	
Public Works Administration, loans and grants		5,569,950.00	
			58,000,740.27
			65,724,227.37

EXPENDITURES

Net expenditures chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia	40,300,065.21		
Net expenditures from trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	4,732,177.19		
Water fund	2,389,846.02		
Trust and special funds	2,088,406.22		
		9,210,429.43	
Emergency relief, loans and grants		1,735,299.99	
Public Works Administration, loans and grants		2,259,865.62	
			53,505,660.25

CASH BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1939

To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia:			
General fund appropriations		1,147,307.51	
Trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	356,384.95		
Water fund	97,889.44		
Trust and special funds	59,514.29		
		513,788.68	
Emergency relief, loans and grants		137,276.62	
Public Works Administration, loans and grants		1,353,416.33	
			3,151,789.14
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia		4,052,569.92	
Trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	996,668.90		
Water fund	524,971.76		
Trust and special funds	934,175.64		
		2,455,816.30	
Emergency relief, loans and grants		110,295.07	
Public Works Administration, loans and grants		1,956,668.05	
			8,575,349.34
Items in transit:			
General fund of the District of Columbia		212,267.67	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees	243,048.60		
Water fund	24,196.57		
Trust and special funds	11,915.80		
		279,160.97	
			491,428.64
			65,724,227.37

UNAPPROPRIATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

To the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1939			4,264,837.59
Unexpended balances of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia		3,935,403.51	
Unappropriated revenue as of June 30, 1939		329,434.08	
			4,264,837.59

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, 1939, advances from appropriations payable from the revenues of the said District of Columbia and cash balances of the same*

Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1938		$3,007,155.43
Revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States:		
Through the Collector of Taxes		36,297,797.09
Direct deposits made into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund		52,210.38
Amount transferred to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States		5,000,000.00
		44,357,162.90
Net advances from all general fund appropriations during the fiscal year 1939		40,092,325.31
Balance to the credit of the general fund, June 30, 1939		4,264,837.59
		44,357,162.90
Balance to the credit of the general fund as above indicated		4,264,837.59
Less various amounts deposited by the Collector of Taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, but not taken up and covered by the United States Treasury until the following fiscal year:		
General fund of the District of Columbia	$211,992.19	
Repayment—Division of Child Welfare, Board & Care of Children, D. C., 1939—All other expenditures	275.48	
		212,267.67
Balance as shown by the records in U. S. Treasury to credit of District of Columbia		4,052,569.92

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

Cash revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1939, as follows:		
Through the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia	$36,297,797.09	
Deposits made direct into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia	52,210.38	
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States	5,000,000.00	
Lapsed appropriation balances account of surplus fund warrant	790,721.04	
		42,140,728.51
Appropriation charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia account of various appropriation acts approved during the fiscal year 1939	38,516,176.55	
Deficit in the revenues of the District of Columbia to meet appropriation and other charges during the fiscal year 1938	3,295,117.88	
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1939	329,434.08	
		42,140,728.51

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Tax collections:		
Realty taxes	19,006,246.48	
Prior levies	1,933,785.85	
Tangible personal taxes	1,428,463.41	
Prior levies	100,973.82	
Intangible personal taxes	2,665,974.10	
Prior levies	144,648.70	
Franchise taxes	2,137,497.33	
Prior levies	665.66	
		27,418,255.35
Business-privilege taxes	1,692,902.50	
Prior years	191,870.57	
Estate taxes	167,712.48	
Inheritance taxes	262,928.52	
Insurance taxes	803,747.20	
Motor-vehicle personal taxes	623,115.84	
Prior years	3,312.86	
Beer taxes	164,170.08	
Alcoholic beverage taxes	1,212,819.67	
		5,122,579.72
Interest—assessments, realty, and personal taxes		319,833.66
Rents:		
Buildings	37,068.67	
Conduit space on Francis Scott Key Bridge, etc	1,195.00	
Eastern Market	4,228.60	
Fish wharves and markets	22,310.28	
Georgetown Market	1,625.40	
Land	60.00	
Pipe lines	651.59	
Vault space:		
1939	23,120.40	
1938	4,141.24	
1937	1,071.00	
1936	532.43	
1935	15.00	

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Rents—Continued.		
Western Market	$4,367.60	
Wharves	1,340.20	
Wholesale produce market	9,401.25	
		$111,128.66
Permits:		
Buildings	96,040.29	
Concessions, business	4,021.50	
Electric	54,970.50	
Fences and hedges	197.00	
Gas	4,872.00	
Guard stones	2.00	
Paved parkings	121.00	
Pipe lines	6.00	
Sewers	3,731.00	
Tanks	86.00	
Walls	625.00	
Water service	4,106.00	
Refrigerator	472.00	
		169,250.29
Licenses:		
Alcoholic beverages	715,160.70	
Dog	48,831.09	
Elevator operators	2,793.00	
Engineers	2,745.00	
Insurance	77,170.63	
Occupational and business other than insurance	431,824.78	
Plumbers	6,583.34	
Business privilege, 1939	160,220.00	
Business privilege, 1938	1,150.00	
Engineers, renewals	830.00	
		1,447,308.54
Fines:		
Juvenile court	1,371.60	
Police court	499,372.99	
		500,744.59
Fees:		
Copies of record of dog tax paid	171.75	
Dog pound	1,652.00	
Elevator inspection	7,905.00	
Health Department, transcript of records	4,193.50	
Inspection, public assembly, and entertainment	555.00	
Insurance licenses, transfer of	35.75	
Board of Cosmetology	15,941.69	
Municipal court	123,191.65	
Occupational and business licenses, other than insurance, transfers of	2,586.00	
Podiatry examinations	190.00	
Public convenience stations	1,309.92	
Recorder of Deeds	172,140.05	
Register of Wills	111,390.65	
Tax certificates	18,371.00	
Gas meters	3,509.80	
Public Library	27,673.15	
Smoke regulations	9,045.00	
Abstracts, motor vehicle operating record	22.00	
Traffic—nonresident process fees	37.00	
Zoning Commission	2,820.00	
Board of Tax Appeals	331.63	
Board of Barber Examiners	3,080.52	
Real Estate Commission	26,687.93	
Court service	11.00	
		532,851.99
Forfeitures:		
Guaranty deposits	25.30	
Other	1,067.41	
		1,092.71
Policemen and firemen's relief fund:		
Deductions from salaries for policemen and firemen's relief	209,996.29	
Miscellaneous fines and sales, police and fire departments	3,776.77	
		213,773.06
Assessments:		
Alley	8,747.52	
Roadways, paving	2,294.34	
Sewers	78,405.68	
Sidewalks	5,313.73	
Special reimbursable	857.38	
Street extensions	66,091.93	
		161,710.58
Reimbursements:		
Advertising taxes	7,619.44	
Board and care of insane	143,464.99	
Damage to District of Columbia property	2,621.35	
Recovery of payment made on account of indigent cases in hospitals	1,883.15	
Conscience fund	53.39	

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Reimbursements—Continued.		
Excess cost over contract price	$620.54	
Court costs and other expenses	65.00	
Settlement of claims	620.66	
Loss of District of Columbia property	229.93	
Old-age assistance, social security	12,403.20	
Aid for blind	1.42	
Tim McCoy's Circus	1,498.35	
Recovery of money used in evidence	1,996.27	
		$173,077.69
Sale of products and service:		
District Training School, pay patients	1,932.31	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, pay patients	5,271.50	
Home for the Aged and Infirm, products of	236.83	
Maps, District of Columbia	244.05	
Home for the Aged and Infirm, pay patients	390.31	
Regulations	179.44	
Sewage disposal from adjacent territory	3,137.14	
Surveyors	66,779.00	
Tuberculosis Hospital, pay patients	5,252.50	
Tuition, nonresident pupils	7,047.08	
Workhouse, products of	23.91	
Commissary sales, penal institutions	1,758.45	
Commissary sales, other than penal institutions	685.12	
Old material	2,731.12	
Excess delivery charges	961.24	
Roentgenograms	56.25	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sale of products	10.00	
		96,696.25
Realization upon assets:		
Buildings, sale of	5,494.00	
Land, sale of	24,000.00	
		29,494.00
Direct deposits to the United States Treasury by Federal agents:		
Clerk, U. S. Court of Appeals	2,635.25	
Permits, business concessions	24,754.60	
Sale of products and services:		
Maps	.55	
Refuse, Freedmen's Hospital	36.17	
Rents:		
Buildings	7,083.41	
Land	3,776.13	
Wharves	9,948.75	
Reimbursements:		
District of Columbia property lost or damaged	82.51	
Expenses	2,559.35	
Excess cost over contract price	853.66	
Capitol equipment	360.00	
Forfeitures	120.00	
		52,210.38
Grand total		36,350,007.47
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 1939		5,000,000.00
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations		790,721.04
		42,140,728.51

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved April 4, 1938:	
DC9700—Executive Office salaries,1939	$48,180.00
DC9702—Purchasing Division, salaries, 1939	56,000.00
DC9704—Department of Inspections, salaries, 1939	240,000.00
DC9055—Poundmaster, salaries, 1939	10,490.00
DC9151—Public convenience stations, maintenance, 1939	14,000.00
DC9706—District buildings, salaries, 1939	126,600.00
DC9707—District buildings, expenses, 1939	50,450.00
DC9709—Assessor, salaries, 1939	253,000.00
DC9710—Assessor, expenses, 1939	2,500.00
DC9711—Collector, salaries, 1939	50,000.00
DC9712—Collector, expenses, 1939	3,300.00
DC9066—Auditor, salaries, 1939	129,700.00
DC9067—Corporation Counsel, salaries, 1939	117,280.00
DC9006—Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 1939	43,980.00
DC9714—Coroner, salaries, 1939	11,680.00
DC9715—Coroner, expenses, 1939	4,700.00
DC9716—Weights, Measures and Markets, salaries, 1939	58,000.00
DC9717—Weights, Measures and Markets, expenses, 1939	28,675.00
DC9077—Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, 1939	32,040.00
DC9072—Municipal Architect, salaries, 1939	57,980.00
DC9719—Public Utilities Commission, salaries, 1939	76,000.00
DC9720—Public Utilities Commission, expenses, 1939	1,200.00

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Con.

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved April 4, 1938—Con.	
DC9075—Department of Insurance, salaries, 1939	$28,660.00
DC9076—Surveyor, salaries, 1939	80,000.00
DC9058—Minimum Wage Board, salaries, 1939	8,420.00
DCX611—Employees Compensation Fund, District of Columbia	52,000.00
DC9004—Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1939	53,300.00
DC9620—Civil-service retirement and disability fund, liability of District of Columbia, 1939	842,760.00
DC9723—Register of Wills, salaries, 1939	76,560.00
DC9724—Register of Wills, expenses, 1939	13,120.00
DC9723—Recorder of Deeds, salaries, 1939	111,440.00
DC9726—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, 1939	12,500.00
DC9727—Recorder of Deeds, rent, 1939	15,000.00
DC9730—District Offices, expenses, 1939	33,000.00
DC9731—Postage, 1939	28,000.00
DC9732—Judicial expenses, 1939	1,500.00
DC9733—General advertising, 1939	9,000.00
DC9734—Advertising delinquent taxes, 1939	5,000.00
DC9049—Printing and binding, 1939	55,600.00
DC9073—Motor vehicles, 1939	76,980.00
DC9086—Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles, 1939	10,296.00
DC9083—Public Employment Service, 1939	4,640.00
DC9053—Emergency fund, 1939	2,500.00
DC9603—Refund of erroneous collections, 1939	3,000.00
DC9601—Refunding taxes, 1939	65,000.00
DC9139—Wharves, expenses, 1939	3,000.00
DCX742—Municipal Center, construction, District of Columbia	440,000.00
DC9091—Free Public Library, salaries, 1939	394,300.00
DC9094—Free Public Library, books and periodicals, 1939	65,000.00
DC9090—Free Public Library, binding, 1939	20,000.00
DC9092—Free Public Library, expenses, 1939	49,650.00
DC9109—Free Public Library, rent of branches, 1939	4,320.00
DC9101—Free Public Library, new main building, plans, 1939	60,000.00
DC9160—Sewers, salaries, 1939	175,000.00
DC9166—Sewers and basins, cleaning and repairing, 1939	230,000.00
DC9167—Sewers and basins, construction, 1939	258,500.00
DC9168—Sewers, assessment and permit work, 1939	225,000.00
DC9165—Mosquito control, 1939	12,000.00
DC9163—Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, 1939	216,000.00
DC9178—Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, 1939	133,000.00
DC9171—Cleaning streets, 1939	403,730.00
DC9179—Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, 1939	862,500.00
DC9188—Playgrounds, salaries, 1939	131,000.00
DC9189—Playgrounds, expenses, 1939	40,800.00
DC9190—Playgrounds, swimming pools, 1939	11,300.00
DC9191—Playgrounds, improvements, 1939	24,000.00
DC9106—Electrical Department, salaries, 1939	92,800.00
DC9107—Electrical Department, expenses, 1939	30,800.00
DC9108—Electrical Department, police-patrol and fire-alarm systems, 1939	25,000.00
DC9104—Electrical Department, street lighting, 1939	765,000.00
DC9203—Public Schools, salaries, 1939	9,222,504.00
DC9204—Public Schools, expenses, 1939	451,615.00
DC9205—Public Schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, 1939	385,000.00
DC9251—Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, 1939	510,000.00
DC9257—Education of deaf, dumb, and blind, 1939	55,000.00
DCX183—School building and playground sites, District of Columbia	52,500.00
DC9291—Metropolitan Police, salaries, 1939	3,043,850.00
DC9292—Metropolitan Police, expenses, 1939	234,835.00
DC9614—Policemen and firemen's relief, 1939	1,015,000.00
DC9315—Fire Department, salaries, 1939	2,211,620.00
DC9316—Fire Department, expenses, 1939	224,000.00
DC9322—Health Department, salaries, 1939	229,690.00
DC9323—Health Department, expenses, 1939	373,650.00
DC9488—Transportation of indigent persons, 1939	3,500.00
DC9335—Health Department, Maternal and Child Health Service, 1939	25,900.00
DC9340—Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, 1939	350,000.00
DC9341—Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses, 1939	223,000.00
DC9342—Tuberculosis sanatoria, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, 1939	4,000.00
DC9344—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, 1939	523,760.00
DC9345—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, 1939	270,000.00
DC9346—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, 1939	6,000.00
DC9347—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, Training School for Nurses, 1939	600.00

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Con.

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved April 4, 1938—Con.		
DC9338—Medical charities, 1939	$186,000.00	
DC9444—Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, repairs, 1939	5,000.00	
DCX330—Health Center, building, District of Columbia	200,000.00	
DC9373—Juvenile court, salaries, 1939	64,270.00	
DC9374—Juvenile court, jurors, 1939	2,000.00	
DC9375—Juvenile court, expenses, 1939	2,400.00	
DC9377—Police court, salaries, 1939	98,400.00	
DC9378—Police court, expenses, 1939	3,250.00	
DC9379—Police court, witnesses and jurors, 1939	31,500.00	
DC9387—Municipal court, salaries, 1939	76,420.00	
DC9388—Municipal court, jurors, 1939	8,700.00	
DC9389—Municipal court, expenses, 1939	1,550.00	
DC9367—Probation system, District Court of the United States, 1939	13,780.00	
DC9393—Support of convicts, 1939	61,000.00	
DC9394—Writs of lunacy, 1939	1,000.00	
DC9490—Board of Public Welfare, salaries, 1939	104,990.00	
DC9495—Division of Child Welfare, expenses, 1939	3,500.00	
DC9496—Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children, 1939	267,500.00	
DC9497—Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, 1939 (Dec. 31, 1938)	19,000.00	
DC9402—Jail, salaries, 1939	89,760.00	
DC9403—Jail, expenses, 1939	83,000.00	
DCX395—Jail, addition, District of Columbia	119,800.00	
DC9416—Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, 1939	473,660.00	
DC9417—Workhouse and Reformatory, expenses, 1939	464,000.00	
DC9418—Workhouse and Reformatory, repairs, buildings and grounds, 1939	27,000.00	
DC9411—Working-capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, 1939	30,000.00	
DCX414—Buildings, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia	166,000.00	
DC9421—National Training School for Boys, contract, 1939	80,000.00	
DC9452—District Training School, salaries, 1939	108,760.00	
DC9453—District Training School, expenses, 1939	100,000.00	
DC9454—District Training School, repairs, buildings and grounds, 1939	6,500.00	
DC9455—District Training School, extension of steam tunnels, 1939	11,200.00	
DC9456—District Training School, purchase of truck, 1939	750.00	
DC9800—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, 1939	39,580.00	
DC9801—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, expenses, 1939	28,675.00	
DC9802—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, repairs, buildings and grounds, 1939	7,500.00	
DC9804—Industrial Home School, salaries, 1939	25,780.00	
DC9805—Industrial Home School, expenses, 1939	23,000.00	
DC9806—Industrial Home School, repairs, buildings and grounds, 1939	2,500.00	
DC9808—Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, 1939	67,840.00	
DC9809—Home for Aged and Infirm, expenses, 1939	74,300.00	
DC9810—Home for Aged and Infirm, repairs, buildings and grounds, 1939	12,000.00	
DC9489—Municipal Lodging House, 1939	7,600.00	
DC9047—Emergency relief of residents, 1939	900,000.00	
DC9468—Home care for dependent children, 1939	163,000.00	
DC9428—Assistance against old-age want, 1939	597,000.00	
DC9429—Aid for needy blind persons, 1939	36,250.00	
DC9483—Temporary home for former soldiers and sailors, 1939	17,370.00	
DC9475—Florence Crittenton Home, 1939	8,000.00	
DC9482—Southern Relief Society, 1939	10,000.00	
DC9477—National Library for the Blind, 1939	5,000.00	
DC9471—Columbia Polytechnic Institute, 1939	3,000.00	
DC9815—St. Elizabeths Hospital, support of insane, 1939	2,426,000.00	
DC9816—Deportation of nonresident insane, 1939	12,000.00	
DC9485—Burial of indigent soldiers, 1939	270.00	
DC9412—Vocational rehabilitation, 1939	25,000.00	
DC9591—Militia, 1939	42,780.00	
DC9513—Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats, 1939	65,000.00	
DCX148—Improvement of Washington Channel, District of Columbia	64,000.00	
DC9534—Public parks, salaries, 1939	351,910.00	
DC9535—Public parks, expenses, 1939	388,500.00	
DC9304—Park police, salaries, 1939	175,470.00	
DC9305—Park police, uniforms and equipment, 1939	9,400.00	
DC9519—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia, 1939	300,000.00	
DC9520—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, 1939	40,150.00	
DC9531—National Zoological Park, 1939	227,000.00	
Total		36,159,320.00

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—con.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938:		
9990295—Board of Tax Appeals, D. C., 1939	$13,000.00	
9990245—Assessor, salaries, D. C., 1939	50,000.00	
9990243—Auditor, salaries, D. C., 1939	20,000.00	
9990305—Zoning Commission, D. C., 1939	5,690.00	
9990285—District Offices, expenses, D. C., 1939	3,575.00	
9990286—Postage, D. C., 1939	2,500.00	
9990201—Printing and binding, D. C., 1939	6,100.00	
9990111—Survey of tax structure, D. C., 1939	10,000.00	
9991431—Health Department, salaries, D. C., 1939	2,300.00	
9991432—Health Department, expenses, D. C., 1939	312.00	
9991503—Juvenile court, salaries, D. C., 1939	33,500.00	
9991506—Juvenile court, expenses, D. C., 1939	2,400.00	
9991520—Municipal court, salaries, D. C., 1939	8,300.00	
9991721—Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, D. C., Jan. 1, 1939	19,000.00	
9991752—National Training School for Girls, D. C., 1939	50,000.00	
9991860—Sponsor's contributions to Works Progress Administration, nonconstruction projects, D. C., 1939	189,500.00	
9991788—Transportation of indigent nonresidents, D. C., 1939	20,000.00	
9991815—Freedmen's Hospital, D. C., 1939 (amount charged to the District of Columbia)	25,000.00	
		$461,177.00
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved May 2, 1939:		
9990300—Commission on Mental Health, D. C., 1939	9,820.00	
9990240—District buildings, salaries, D. C., 1939	5,066.00	
9990241—District buildings, expenses, D. C., 1939	1,630.00	
9990109—Minimum Wage Board, salaries, D. C., 1939	1,200.00	
9991006—Public schools, salaries, D. C., 1939	11,370.00	
9991004—Public schools, expenses, D. C., 1939	3,000.00	
9991434—Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses, D. C., 1939	15,000.00	
9981525—Fees of jurors and witnesses, District Court of the United States, D. C., 1938	11,812.95	
9981565—Writs of lunacy, D. C., 1938	190.00	
99-2225—Judgments, D. C.	29,318.57	
		88,407.52
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal yea 1939, approved May 2, 1939:		
99-2225—Judgments, D. C.—(Interest on above judgments)		1,971.45
Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939:		
9990295—Board of Tax Appeals, salaries, D. C., 1939	350.00	
9990300—Commission on Mental Health, D. C., 1939	750.00	
9991006—Public schools, salaries, D. C., 1939	705.00	
9991210—Policemen and firemen's relief, D. C., 1939	65,000.00	
9991521—Municipal court, jurors, D. C., 1939	725.00	
		67,530.00
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1939, approved Apr. 4, 1938:		
9990235—Executive Office, D. C., 1939		1,800.00
Interior Department Appropriation Act, approved May 9, 1938:		
9901815—Freedmen's Hospital, D. C., 1939 (amount charged to the District of Columbia)		200,040.00
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, approved Mar. 15, 1939:		
DCCC366—Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, D. C. (certified claims)		260.00
The following amounts were reestablished on the books of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the U. S. Treasury, said amounts having been charged off to the credit of the surplus fund, D. C.:		
Warrant No. 162, dated June 28, 1939—Fees of jurors and witnesses, D. C., 1934	6.00	
Warrant No. 59, dated Oct. 12, 1938—Refund of assessments, Barry Farm, D. C., 1935 and 1936	42.58	
Warrant No. 164, dated June 30, 1939—Emergency relief of residents, D. C., 1935	8.00	
		56.58
Treasury Appropriation Warrant No. 32, dated Aug. 12, 1938, DCS9610—Reimbursement to the United States by District of Columbia of loan from Public Works Administration, 1939		1,000,000.00
Estimated amount of charges to be made against the revenues of the District of Columbia account of items contained in the Department of Justice Act, approved Apr. 27, 1938, for the District of Columbia's share of expenses of the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of United States, fiscal year 1939:		
United States Court of Appeals	54,195.00	
District Court of the United States	481,419.00	
		535,614.00
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1939		38,516,176.55
Amount of above chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia		38,516,176.55
Deficit in the revenues of the District of Columbia to meet appropriations and other charges during the fiscal year 1938		3,295,117.88
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1939		329,434.08
		42,140,728.51

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

SUMMARY, APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

I. General government	$3,965,063.29
II. Protection of life and property	7,332,029.54
III. Health and sanitation	3,190,112.20
IV. Highways	767,875.50
V. Public welfare	8,939,587.15
VI. Education	13,957,771.95
VII. Recreation	1,810,778.61
VIII. Miscellaneous	336,846.96
Total	40,300,065.20

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Executive Office:			
Commissioners:			
Salaries	$12,350.00		
Contingent expenses	471.63		
		$12,821.63	
Secretary's Office:			
Salaries	28,894.76		
Contingent expenses	699.98		
		29,594.74	
			$42,416.37
Finance offices:			
Auditor's Office:			
Salaries	148,572.96		
Contingent expenses	3,100.89		
Disbursing Office, contingent expenses	910.85		
		152,584.70	
Assessor's Office:			
Salaries	299,430.79		
Contingent expenses	9,749.19		
		309,179.98	
Collector of Taxes:			
Salaries	49,960.69		
Contingent expenses	3,982.04		
Advertising delinquent taxes	2,753.32		
		56,696.05	
Purchasing Office:			
Salaries	55,628.44		
Contingent expenses	1,419.49		
		57,047.93	
			575,508.66
Law offices, Corporation Counsel:			
Salaries		115,059.35	
Contingent expenses		1,958.05	
Judicial expenses		1,295.81	
Lawbooks and books of reference		2,495.05	
			120,808.26
Miscellaneous executive offices:			
Municipal Garage:			
Salaries	5,689.84		
Contingent expenses	43.18		
Purchase and exchange of motor vehicles	11,731.24		
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	49,384.75		
		66,849.01	
Plumbing Board, salaries		285.00	
Permit Division, contingent expenses		58.87	
Board of Examiners, steam engineers, salaries		300.00	
Municipal Architect's Office:			
Salaries	57,884.17		
Construction services	53,303.73		
Contingent expenses	791.30		
Land for repair shop	99.45		
		112,078.65	
Chief Clerk's Office and record division of Engineer Department:			
Salaries	30,789.46		
Contingent expenses	542.78		
		31,332.24	
Public Utilities Commission:			
Salaries	68,303.11		
Expenses	1,298.11		
		69,601.22	
Public Employment Service:			
Salaries	1,227.50		
Supplies	3,975.11		
		5,202.61	
Department of Insurance:			
Salaries	27,415.74		
Contingent expenses	271.83		
		27,687.57	

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Miscellaneous executive offices—Continued.			
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board:			
Salaries and expenses	$34,596.91		
Samples	780.68		
Beverage stamps	7,663.50		
		$43,041.09	
Board of Tax Appeals:			
Salaries	12,998.41		
Contingent expenses	942.27		
		13,940.68	
Minimum Wage Board:			
Salaries and expenses	9,461.96		
Contingent expenses	496.06		
		9,958.02	
			$380,334.96
District buildings:			
Salaries		81,151.21	
Temporary services		28,043.77	
Cleaners		22,700.40	
Miscellaneous supplies		43,613.22	
Contingent expenses		133.72	
			175,642.32
Courts:			
United States Court of Appeals:			
Salaries and expenses	62.84		
Care of building, repayment in excess of expenditure	−223.83		
Repairs and improvements to building, repayment in excess of expenditure	−6.21		
Reports	71.50		
		−95.70	
District Court of the United States:			
Salaries, repayment in excess of expenditure	−1.16		
Fees of jurors and witnesses	37,477.31		
Pay of bailiffs, repayment in excess of expenditure	−16.82		
Miscellaneous expenses	26,239.20		
Printing and binding, repayment in excess of expenditure	−.40		
		63,698.13	
Courthouse:			
Salaries of employees, repayment in excess of expenditure	−105.75		
Repairs and improvements, repayment in excess of expenditure	−64.59		
		−170.34	
Probation system, District Court of the United States:			
Salaries	13,279.92		
Contingent expenses	482.64		
		13,762.56	
Register of Wills Office, salaries and expenses		89,444.56	
Recorder of Deeds Office, salaries and expenses		138,765.28	
Police court:			
Salaries	97,664.52		
Contingent expenses	6,764.39		
Witnesses and jurors fees	22,621.75		
		127,050.66	
Building, police court		35,034.46	
Juvenile court:			
Salaries	97,510.07		
Jurors fees	920.00		
Contingent expenses	4,522.04		
		102,952.11	
Municipal court:			
Salaries	83,698.71		
Jurors fees	8,809.00		
Contingent expenses	2,244.75		
		94,752.46	
Coroner's Office:			
Salaries	11,637.60		
Maintenance	3,823.65		
		15,461.25	
Writs of lunacy		321.25	
			680,976.68
Employees' compensation fund		47,990.41	
Civil-service retirement and disability fund, liability of the District of Columbia		842,760.00	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		250.00	

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Zoning Commission, salaries and expenses		$5,260.17	
Municipal Center, services		248.79	
Investigation of public relief		15,376.97	
Survey of tax structure		8,489.70	
Improvement of Washington Channel		64,000.00	
Study of surveys, government of District of Columbia		5,000.00	
			$989,376.04
Reimbursement to United States of loan from Public Works Administration			1,000,000.00
Total, general government			3,965,063.29

II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Metropolitan Police:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members	$2,853,838.65		
Civilian employees	141,559.90		
Contingent expenses	69,913.96		
Fuel	6,283.64		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	10,713.03		
House of Detention:			
Salaries	8,768.33		
Maintenance	8,231.82		
Motor vehicles	70,827.60		
Uniforms	47,809.05		
		$3,217,945.98	
Militia		42,329.75	
Policemen and firemen's relief:			
Policemen	658,035.28		
Firemen	399,006.08		
		1,057,041.36	
Seventieth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic		261.13	
Fire department:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members	2,194,487.85		
Civilian employees	5,619.84		
Contingent expenses	20,684.63		
Fuel	21,314.24		
Hose	30,312.02		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	20,064.50		
Repairs to apparatus	38,303.55		
Uniforms	22,031.18		
Fire-fighting apparatus	93,120.00		
Addition, No. 22 engine house	403.96		
		2,446,341.77	
			$6,763,919.99
Miscellaneous inspection:			
Department of Inspections:			
Salaries	237,302.37		
Building Inspection Division, contingent expenses	936.13		
Plumbing Inspection Division, contingent expenses	123.97		
Smoke and boiler inspection, contingent expenses	759.75		
Electrical Inspection Division, contingent expenses	371.80		
		239,494.02	
Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets:			
Salaries	55,743.84		
Purchase of commodities	1,083.13		
Contingent expenses	502.91		
Maintenance and repair of markets	17,778.01		
Testing and inspection of petroleum products	3,015.64		
Purchase of motor vehicle	700.00		
Emergency repairs to fish market	11,850.70		
		90,674.23	
Office of Poundmaster:			
Salaries	9,319.92		
Contingent expenses	1,166.19		
		10,486.11	
			340,654.36

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's Office:			
Salaries	$78,065.18		
Contingent expenses	1,087.96		
Rebinding and repairing records	675.25		
		$79,828.39	
Electrical Department:			
Salaries	92,460.19		
General supplies	30,047.03		
Fire and police alarm system	22,206.65		
Trunk cables	263.16		
Purchase of motor vehicles	491.18		
		145,468.21	
Repair and maintenance of wharves		2,152.59	
Removal of dangerous and insanitary buildings		6.00	
			$227,455.19
Total, protection of life and property			7,332,029.54

III. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Health Department:			
Salaries:			
Personal services	$208,270.05		
Inspection services	16,293.00		
Contract investigational services	2,235.35		
Drainage of lots	354.01		
Adulteration of drugs and foods:			
Salaries	167.50		
Contingent expenses	238.23		
Maintenance of laboratories	5,776.04		
Dairy farm inspection:			
Traveling expenses	3,430.34		
Motor-vehicle allowances	2,567.54		
Contingent expenses	1,859.88		
Hygiene and sanitation, public schools	109,451.55		
Nursing service	147,782.49		
Rent	1,250.00		
Replacement of motor ambulance	1,685.91		
Replacement of bus	1,350.22		
		$502,712.11	
Contagious disease service:			
Services and supplies	41,936.29		
Dispensaries	52,770.27		
		94,706.56	
Buildings, Health Center, construction		167.58	
Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries	171,249.24		
Contingent expenses	392.21		
Cleaning and repairing	229,141.96		
Construction, sewers and basins	211,231.79		
Assessment and permit work	232,355.37		
Rights-of-way	80.00		
Construction of sewage disposal system, Oxon Run interceptor	142,029.89		
		986,480.46	
Maintenance of sewage-treatment plant:			
Salaries	105,878.81		
Expenses	60,826.96		
		166,705.77	
Street cleaning:			
Salaries	131,931.12		
Cleaning	429,069.20		
Contingent expenses	295.78		
		561,296.10	
Collection and disposal of refuse, city refuse		852,966.04	
Public convenience stations:			
Maintenance	13,112.74		
Repairs	405.22		
		13,517.96	
Mosquito control		11,559.62	
Total, health and sanitation			$3,190,112.20

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

IV. HIGHWAYS

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Surface Division, contingent expenses		$504.22	
Street lighting		767,371.28	
Total, highways			$767,875.50

V. PUBLIC WELFARE

General supervision:			
Salaries		$97,714.57	
Contract investigational services		2,893.70	
Contingent expenses		841.25	
			$101,449.52
Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries	$65,575.96		
Temporary labor	2,000.00		
Maintenance	75,817.23		
Repairs to buildings	12,110.18		
Boiler	14,944.35		
Farm tractor	1,181.00		
		171,628.72	
Municipal Lodging House:			
Salaries	3,600.00		
Maintenance	2,924.14		
		6,524.14	
Washington Home for Incurables		14,475.74	
Southern Relief Society		9,965.96	
District Training School:			
Salaries	104,785.64		
Temporary labor	2,263.32		
Maintenance	93,379.42		
Repairs to buildings	11,637.92		
Books and periodicals	81.04		
Purchase of truck	699.47		
Extension of steam tunnel	6,130.06		
		218,976.87	
			421,571.43
Care of children:			
Division of Child Welfare:			
Contingent expenses	3,049.41		
Board and care	264,696.44		
Burial expenses	105.00		
Books and periodicals	41.00		
		267,891.85	
Florence Crittenton Home		8,612.85	
Reception and detention of children:			
Services	19,050.51		
Maintenance	18,137.04		
		37,187.55	
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries	25,553.64		
Temporary labor	38.65		
Maintenance	23,216.01		
Repairs to buildings	2,219.17		
		51,027.47	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:			
Salaries	37,640.44		
Temporary labor	488.73		
Maintenance	31,095.23		
Repairs to buildings	2,850.28		
Manual-training equipment	773.08		
Laundry machinery	1,655.85		
Vocational building	29.81		
		74,533.42	
National Training School for Boys		97,083.82	
National Training School for Girls:			
Salaries	28,769.61		
Labor	1,361.12		
Maintenance	20,358.73		
Medical care	1,200.00		
Dental care	600.00		
		52,289.46	
Buildings, National Training School for Girls		2,214.40	
Home care for dependent children:			
Salaries	13,060.00		
Home care	149,540.00		
		162,600.00	
Child Welfare and Hygiene Service		25,900.34	
			779,341.16

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Miscellaneous charities:			
Transportation of indigent persons		$3,876.56	
Transportation of indigent nonresidents:			
Services	$5,660.00		
Expenses	9,447.37		
		15,107.37	
Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors:			
Salaries	4,611.66		
Maintenance	11,504.28		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	783.01		
		16,898.95	
Aid for needy blind persons		36,250.00	
Assistance against old-age want:			
Services	32,265.00		
Expenses	524,121.05		
		556,386.05	
Emergency relief of residents:			
Services	74,108.34		
Relief	805,272.41		
Surplus commodities:			
Services	2,391.66		
Expenses	15,697.67		
		897,470.08	
Sponsors' contributions to Works Progress Administration nonconstruction projects:			
Sewing	36,128.54		
Household services	4,123.49		
Housekeeping aides	1,752.90		
Adult education	13,170.46		
Recreation	2,824.58		
School lunches	52,209.73		
Nursery schools	8,268.34		
		118,478.04	
Burial of indigent soldiers		225.00	
Vocational rehabilitation		24,875.95	
Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees		53,300.00	
			$1,722,868.00
Hospitals:			
Central Dispensary		57,702.08	
Children's Hospital		64,203.10	
Columbia Hospital for Women		4,995.66	
Eastern Dispensary		41,377.25	
Freedmen's Hospital		437,170.68	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
Personal services	461,367.63		
Chief resident physicians	33,599.52		
Temporary labor	1,999.76		
Out-patient relief	25,865.25		
Maintenance	268,295.92		
Books and periodicals	156.80		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	6,009.01		
Expenses, nurses' training school	626.93		
		797,920.82	
Tuberculosis Sanatoria:			
Salaries	359,206.66		
Consulting physicians	2,070.00		
Maintenance	231,660.88		
Books and periodicals	159.91		
Repairs to buildings	5,695.24		
Furniture and equipment	7,060.37		
		605,853.06	
			2,009,222.65
Care of insane:			
Commission on Mental Health:			
Salaries	22,900.27		
Contingent expenses	873.97		
		23,774.24	
Hospital for the Insane:			
Support	2,532,574.70		
Deporation	14,177.26		
		2,546,751.96	
			2,570,526.20
Prisons and reformatories:			
Jail:			
Salaries	89,127.84		
Maintenance	63,945.97		
		153,073.81	
Addition to jail, plans and specifications		3,876.61	

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Prisons and reformatories—Continued.			
Workhouse and reformatory:			
Salaries	$464,135.01		
Maintenance	468,436.15		
Repairs to buildings	28,119.53		
Moving generators	45,811.40		
Moving-picture machine	1,321.00		
Permanent construction:			
Walled enclosure, furniture and equipment	18,014.32		
Building for women	28,428.10		
Upper tier, cell buildings 2 and 4	7,327.52		
Tunnel	54.46		
Warehouse and service building	44,464.13		
		$1,106,111.62	
Support of convicts		103,899.68	
Working capital fund, workhouse and reformatory, repayment in excess of expenditure		−32,353.53	
			$1,334,608.19
Total, public welfare			8,939,587.15

VI. EDUCATION

Public schools:			
Salaries:			
Officers	$683,611.92		
Clerks	173,955.26		
School attendance	39,410.18		
Teachers and librarians	7,092,127.13		
Vacation schools	30,363.00		
Night schools	102,359.57		
Americanization work	8,974.30		
Janitors	941,036.15		
Health and physical-education teachers	11,217.99		
Vocational education	7,421.78		
Community centers	100,972.34		
Education of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	1,620.00		
Contingent expenses:			
Reference books and periodicals	7,380.20		
Reference books and periodicals, Wilson Teachers College	7,026.62		
Americanization work	587.75		
Night schools	3,772.93		
Labor	6,816.96		
Miscellaneous	106,465.70		
Pianos	1,456.50		
Maintenance of kindergartens	4,014.50		
Purchase and repair of furniture and machinery	54,791.99		
Textbooks and supplies:			
Labor	6,838.50		
Textbooks, etc	175,354.37		
Fuel, gas, and electricity	262,634.67		
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
Repairs	408,073.58		
Replacement of truck	735.01		
Replacement of boilers	36,404.87		
Replacement of heating plant, annex No. 2	124.45		
McKinley High School, retaining wall	9.47		
School gardens	2,255.04		
Equipment and maintenance of laboratories	16,109.26		
School for tubercular and crippled children:			
Maintenance	7,416.31		
Transportation of pupils	20,359.10		
Equipment of schoolyards	7,748.14		
Tabulating school census cards	1,018.80		
Improvements, Central High School stadium	773.41		
Furniture and equipment:			
Lafayette School	918.25		
Truesdell School	5,673.18		
Grimke School	2,310.22		
Young School	1,429.43		
Cleveland School	3,915.82		
Shepherd School	123.91		
Dennison School	17,256.87		

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

VI. EDUCATION—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Public schools—Continued.			
Furniture and equipment—Continued.			
Paul Junior High School	$766.57		
Eastern High School	6,489.43		
Phelps Vocational School	7,525.68		
Miscellaneous	59,368.32		
		$10,437,015.43	
Construction of buildings:			
School to replace Dennison	217,066.37		
Addition, Paul Junior High School	1,692.70		
Addition, Lafayette School	2,043.44		
8-room addition, Bundy School	55,157.42		
Cleveland School	66,059.01		
Lenox Vocational School	378,022.53		
Senior High, 5th and Sheridan	660,150.00		
Junior High, Banneker playground site	524,061.98		
Shepherd School	770.42		
Addition, Truesdell School	3,141.37		
Addition, Alice Deal Junior High	1,678.01		
Alterations, Eastern High	1,882.58		
Addition, Young School	1,669.42		
Addition, Grimke School	2,701.96		
Building, Petworth playground site	411.68		
Improvement of grounds, Woodrow Wilson High	44,412.38		
Addition, Crosby Noyes School	4.32		
Floor, Alice Deal Junior High	10.27		
Plans, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Junior High	4,903.23		
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Junior High	432.67		
Completing Anacostia High	3,705.00		
Completing second floor, Hardy School	772.82		
8-room building, John F. Cook School	8.16		
		1,970,757.74	
School building and playground sites:			
Site, Jefferson Junior High	192,061.80		
Additional land, Phelps Vocational School	7,099.76		
Site vicinity Minnesota Ave., 18th St., and Good Hope Rd. SE	34,793.38		
Margaret Murray School	23,127.90		
Lenox School	46,755.70		
Dennison School	34,020.25		
Land adjacent Douglas Simmons	2,031.40		
Site vicinity Mt. Olivet and Bladensburg Rd.	49,168.25		
		389,058.44	
			$12,796,831.61
Special education:			
Columbia Institution for the Deaf		35,500.00	
Instruction of blind children		11,250.00	
Education of colored deaf mutes		7,750.00	
National Library for the Blind		5,000.00	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute		3,000.00	
			62,500.00
Libraries:			
Free Public Library:			
Salaries	394,523.83		
Contingent expenses	40,859.11		
Books and periodicals	64,471.39		
Binding	15,046.02		
Rent of branches	4,320.00		
Painting Conduit Road Library	359.87		
		519,580.22	
Construction of library buildings:			
Petworth Branch Library	85,412.01		
New main building, plans	581.45		
		85,993.46	
			605,573.68
Teachers' retirement appropriated fund:			
Annuities		156,821.18	
Government contribution		192,359.70	
Investment		143,685.78	
			492,866.66
Total, education			13,957,771.95

STATEMENT D.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

VII. RECREATION

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Parks:			
Reclamation Anacostia River Flats		$102,250.00	
National Zoological Park		228,677.30	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission, salaries and expenses		40,105.52	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission, reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia		300,000.00	
Public parks:			
Salaries	$347,975.24		
General expenses	384,581.56		
		732,556.80	
Park police:			
Salaries	175,470.00		
Uniforms and equipment	9,116.79		
		184,586.79	
			$1,588,176.41
Public playgrounds:			
Services		130,880.29	
General maintenance		37,776.13	
Swimming and bathing pools		10,511.57	
Summer expenses		25,835.02	
Improvements		16,601.17	
Plans, etc		998.02	
			222,602.20
Total, recreation			1,810,778.61

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous offices:			
Repair division, expenses	$244.19		
Postage	30,435.92		
General advertising	5,811.86		
Traveling expenses	1,817.97		
Printing and binding	56,753.73		
Stock, repayment in excess of expenditure	−80.63		
Miscellaneous	6.58		
		$94,989.62	
Settlement of claims and suits		18,678.08	
Judgments		42,288.77	
Refunding taxes:			
Taxes	64,128.37		
Fines	903.50		
		65,031.87	
Refund of erroneous collections		2,995.79	
Refund of assessments		5,779.88	
Purchase of construction material		83,424.47	
Emergency fund		2,378.21	
Old Police Court Building, repairs and improvements		9,649.81	
Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles		9,831.09	
Relief of Susan Lawrence Davis		1,800.00	
Increase of compensation, District of Columbia, 1919, repayment in excess of expenditure		−.63	
Total, miscellaneous			$336,846.96

STATEMENT E.—*Showing appropriations and advances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

Balance of District of Columbia appropriations, subject to requisition, fiscal year 1938	$6,387,704.00
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1939	38,741,216.55
	45,128,920.55
Total amount of requisition advances and other charges, less repayments, against various District of Columbia appropriations, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	40,358,607.77
Balances of lapsed appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	794,686.17
Balances of appropriations, subject to requisition, June 30, 1939	3,975,626.61
	45,128,920.55

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, 1939*

	Balances, July 1, 1938	Collections made during the fiscal year 1939	Total available for expenditure	Net expenditures during fiscal year	Balances				
					In the U. S. Treasury	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the U. S. Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia	Unused balance of amounts transferred to appropriation accounts (to be included in Treasury balance)	Total balances
9972—Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	$468,595.29	$840,269.34	$1,308,864.63	$716,450.46	$538,048.06	$5,000.05	$49,366.06		$592,414.17
9978—Teachers' retirement fund deductions	123,290.66	478,752.80	602,043.46	521,719.11	75,391.26		4,933.09		80,324.35
9971—Teachers' retirement, Government reserves	78,570.90	223,936.10	302,507.00	286,584.68	15,922.32				15,922.32
9928—Water fund	749,504.74	[1] 2,337,741.18	3,087,245.92	2,389,846.02	524,971.76	24,196.57	97,889.44	$50,342.13	697,399.00
9985—Washington redemption fund	56,607.04	472,460.84	529,067.88	455,521.83	67,253.51	5,696.90	595.64		73,546.05
9975—Permit fund	3,349.97	2,300.00	5,649.97	2,864.54	1,804.18	450.00	531.25		2,785.43
9925—Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicles fees	1,488,770.69	[2] 4,937,636.21	6,426,406.90	4,732,177.19	996,668.90	243,048.60	356,384.95	98,127.26	1,694,229.71
9974—Inmates funds, workhouse and reformatory	26,307.26	57,267.71	83,574.97	60,000.00	23,574.97				23,574.97
9981—Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act	12,103.32	3,892.52	15,995.84	2,000.02	13,995.82				13,995.82
9973—Unclaimed condemnation awards	294.00		294.00		294.00				294.00
9984—Fees and other collections, U. S. marshal, municipal court	34,863.11	21,922.20	56,785.31	25,000.00	31,785.31				31,785.31
9977—Surplus fund	3,431.05	12,992.75	16,423.80	7,484.75	4,850.80		4,088.25		8,939.05
9935—Purchase and installation, parking meters		24,335.70	24,335.70	10,780.83	12,786.02	768.85			13,554.87
	3,045,688.03	9,413,507.35	12,459,195.38	9,210,429.43	2,307,346.91	279,160.97	513,788.68	148,469.39	3,248,765.95
9990—Emergency relief, grants to District of Columbia by F. E. R. A	35,341.41		35,341.41	30,011.13	271.37		5,058.91		5,330.28
9987—Public works, District of Columbia, loans by F. E. R. A., sewage disposal	267,559.93		267,559.93	191,261.45	2,647.31		73,651.17		76,298.48
9988—Public works, District of Columbia, loans by F. E. R. A., Adult Tuberculosis Sanatorium	188,928.06		188,928.06	141,379.48	22,646.39		24,902.19		47,548.58
9994—Aid to dependent children, grants by Social Security Board	2,275.19	169,841.97	172,117.16	169,986.62	2,130.54				2,130.54
9995—Aid to blind, grants by Social Security Board		34,849.49	34,849.49	34,849.49					

9996—Old-age assistance, grants by Social Security Board	225.07	486,706.97	486,932.04	486,881.79	50.25				50.25
9997—Administrative expenses, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board	479.47	467,508.03	467,987.50	467,590.63	396.87				396.87
9998—Public health work, Social Security Board, grants by Public Health Service	25,977.59	62,145.04	88,122.63	76,191.25	7,337.99		4,593.39		11,931.38
9969—Maternal and Child Health Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau	15,943.34	54,014.08	69,957.42	49,336.60	14,903.78		5,717.04		20,620.82
9968—Services for crippled children, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau	32,784.25	44,471.47	77,255.72	31,467.72	44,257.11		1,530.89		45,788.00
9965—Cooperative education, trade and industry	233.33	20,279.66	20,512.99	15,535.12	23.15		4,954.72		4,977.87
9966—Cooperative education, home economics	7,500.00	12,500.00	20,000.00	14,718.73			5,281.27		5,281.27
9967—Cooperative education, teacher-training	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	5,886.93	3,000.00		1,113.07		4,113.07
9983—Venereal-disease control, grants by Public Health Service		16,860.00	16,860.00	5,985.62	6,731.43		4,142.95		10,874.38
9970—Child Welfare Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau	631.05	15,816.28	16,477.33	13,498.74	898.88		2,049.71		2,948.59
9961—Cooperative education, distributive occupations		10,000.00	10,000.00	718.69	5,000.00		4,281.31		9,281.31
	581,878.69	1,400,992.99	1,982,871.68	1,735,299.99	110,295.07		137,276.62		247,571.69

[1] Water fund:

Water rents		$2,129,448.70
Water-main assessments:		
Old series	$22,582.86	
Control account	110,110.83	
		132,693.69
Interest on deferred payments of assessments		9,539.81
Damage to District of Columbia property		153.55
Miscellaneous		1,426.88
Received from Arlington County, Va		44,075.45
Interest on investments		20,403.10
		2,337,741.18

The 1938 and 1939 District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, approved June 29, 1937, and April 4, 1938, respectively, provide:

The Treasurer of the United States is authorized to invest in United States securities for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia such funds as may be determined by the Commissioners to be available for that purpose during the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, and such funds are appropriated for this purpose from the revenues of the water fund.

Pursuant to this authority the Commissioners have authorized and purchased the following:

1938—$736,000 2¾-percent Treasury bonds of 1958–63 at 101 25/32 net	$749,110.01
1939—$461,000 2¾-percent Treasury bonds of 1960–65 at 107 5/32 net	493,990.31
	1,243,100.32

[2] Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees:

Tax		$2,725,499.29
Special assessments:		
Assessments	$10,409.49	
Control account	314,740.76	
		325,150.25
Interest		9,913.30
Motor vehicles:		
Operator's permits	$73,440.00	
Operator's permits, duplicates	3,191.00	
Operator's permits, reissue	256,426.00	
Registration and weight taxes, 1939	1,214,576.84	
Registration and weight taxes, 1938	89,605.50	
Registration and weight taxes, duplicate cards, 1939	535.50	
Registration and weight taxes, duplicate cards, 1938	1,004.00	
Duplicate tags, 1939	825.00	
Duplicate tags, 1938	1,346.00	
Titles	78,005.00	
Inspection	154,235.00	
		1,873,189.84
Damage to District of Columbia property		48.79
Sale of old material		68.00
Licenses, importers, etc		125.00
Direct deposits		3,641.74
		4,937,636.21

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, 1939*—Continued

	Balances, July 1, 1938	Collections made during the fiscal year 1939	Total available for expenditure	Net expenditures during fiscal year	Balances				
					In the U. S. Treasury	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the U. S. Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia	Unused balance of amounts transferred to appropriation accounts (to be included in Treasury balance)	Total balances
LOANS AND GRANTS BY PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, ACT OF JUNE 24, 1938 52 STAT. 1203)									
9900—Public schools, construction	----------	$674,700.00	$674,700.00	$326,221.77	$169,670.58	----------	$178,807.65	----------	$348,478.23
9901—Jail, construction	----------	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
9902—Divorcement and repair of sewers and garage building	----------	1,344,250.00	1,344,250.00	410,550.20	699,225.04	----------	234,474.76	----------	933,699.80
9903—Penal institutions, water and sewer facilities	----------	195,000.00	195,000.00	36,622.25	65,035.00	----------	93,342.75	----------	158,377.75
9904—District Training School, hospital and administration building	----------	156,000.00	156,000.00	89,409.15	30,983.37	----------	35,607.48	----------	66,590.85
9905—Gallinger Hospital, nurses' home and morgue	----------	86,250.00	86,250.00	86,250.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
9906—Fire-alarm system	----------	175,000.00	175,000.00	67,499.36	25,003.37	----------	82,497.27	----------	107,500.64
9907—Municipal Center Building	----------	570,000.00	570,000.00	234,616.70	149,917.83	----------	185,465.47	----------	335,383.30
9908—Gallinger Hospital and jail facilities	----------	1,023,750.00	1,023,750.00	230,041.71	549,396.55	----------	244,311.74	----------	793,708.29
9962—Gallinger Hospital	----------	112,500.00	112,500.00	112,500.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
9963—Municipal Court Building	----------	825,000.00	825,000.00	454,436.50	144,987.89	----------	225,575.61	----------	370,563.50
9964—Juvenile Court Building	----------	247,500.00	247,500.00	51,717.98	122,448.42	----------	73,333.60	----------	195,782.02
	----------	5,569,950.00	5,569,950.00	2,259,865.62	1,956,668.05	----------	1,353,416.33	----------	3,310,084.38

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, 1939*

DEBITS		
To amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1938:		
Realty taxes	$2,553,136.36	
Tangible personal taxes	2,968,504.93	
Intangible personal taxes	998,108.60	
Franchise taxes	127,264.60	
General fund assessments	102,800.86	
Water fund assessments	89,073.13	
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees, assessments	199,037.28	
Accounts receivable	243,001.78	
Special reimbursable taxes	8,883.92	
		$7,289,811.46
To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year 1939:		
Realty taxes	20,886,491.16	
Tangible personal taxes	1,479,704.37	
Intangible personal taxes	2,669,145.95	
Franchise taxes	2,137,497.33	
Accounts receivable	180,496.53	
Special assessments:		
General fund	130,042.19	
Water fund	135,854.31	
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees	433,900.40	
		28,053,132.24
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:		
Realty taxes	148,318.74	
Tangible personal taxes	58,355.70	
Intangible personal taxes	137,351.79	
Franchise taxes	665.66	
		344,691.89
To amount of miscellaneous collections on account of:		
Insurance taxes	803,747.20	
Beer tax	164,170.08	
Interest	318,816.92	
Miscellaneous	3,239,232.04	
Miscellaneous, 60 percent District of Columbia	1,225.65	
Interest, 60 percent District of Columbia	316.36	
Miscellaneous, 50 percent District of Columbia	1,375.32	
Interest, 50 percent District of Columbia	46.23	
Motor-vehicle personal tax	626,428.70	
Beverage tax	1,212,819.67	
Business privilege tax	1,884,773.07	
Inheritance tax	262,928.52	
Estate tax	167,712.48	
Miscellaneous percentage, assessment, sewer-control account	22,358.22	
		8,705,950.46
To amount of collections account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:		
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees	4,619,253.71	
Water fund	2,149,905.91	
Washington redemption fund and interest	472,460.84	
Permit fund	2,300.00	
Surplus fund	12,992.75	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	840,269.34	
Teachers' retirement fund, deductions	302,180.09	
Deposits, parking-meter fees	24,335.70	
		8,423,698.34
To miscellaneous items account of United States share of deposits		73,457.18
To collections account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations		87,167.63
		52,977,909.20
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	20,940,032.33	
Tangible personal taxes	1,529,437.23	
Intangible personal taxes	2,810,622.80	
Franchise taxes	2,138,162.99	
Special assessments:		
General fund	117,121.35	
Special reimbursable	857.38	
Accounts receivable	55,612.55	
		27,591,846.63
By amount of collections account of miscellaneous items		8,705,950.46
By collections account of various trust and special funds:		
Miscellaneous trust and special funds		8,423,698.34
Water fund, special assessments	121,929.84	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees, special assessments	314,740.76	
		436,670.60

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, 1939*—Contd.

CREDITS—Continued		
By miscellaneous items account of United States share of deposits		$73,457.18
By repayments account of various District of Columbia appropriations		87,167.63
By amount of reduction in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:		
Realty taxes	$138,404.91	
Tangible personal taxes	2,612.76	
Intangible personal taxes	4,219.64	
Special reimbursable taxes	90.30	
		145,327.61
By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1939, on account of:		
Realty taxes	2,509,509.02	
Tangible personal taxes	2,974,515.01	
Intangible personal taxes	989,763.90	
Franchise taxes	127,264.60	
General fund assessments	115,721.70	
Water fund assessments	102,997.60	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees, assessments	318,196.92	
Accounts receivable	367,885.76	
Special reimbursable taxes	7,936.24	
		7,513,790.75
		52,977,909.20

DETAIL OF BALANCES DUE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON ACCOUNT ON UNCOLLECTED TAXES

Realty taxes:	
1939	$1,918,546.09
1938	95,539.75
1937	67,472.00
1936	46,936.48
1935	28,244.57
1934	8,505.13
1933	47,301.47
1932	32,121.01
1931	36,432.75
1930	54,669.51
1929	17,666.29
1928 collections in excess of levy	21,409.22
1927	23,173.63
1926	52,927.08
1925 collections in excess of levy	3,035.72
1924	1,744.63
1923	7,253.12
1922	11,770.51
1921	6,375.56
1920	3,506.66
1919	3,279.52
1918	2,604.76
1917	3,579.02
1916	2,673.18
1915	2,898.06
1914	1,486.33
1913	1,960.25
1912	1,146.71
1911	1,000.36
1910 collections in excess of levy	2,009.97
1909	379.57
1908	2,024.43
1907	3,211.76
1906	1,136.92
1905	965.77
1904	509.79
1903	129.46
1902	527.30
1901	445.80
1900	676.54
1899	616.22
1898	1,057.90
1897	1,406.14
1896	2,448.45
1895	1,191.17
1894	1,354.58
1893	1,094.59
1892	758.85
1891	964.39
1890	1,161.05
1889	880.02
1888	1,051.44
1887	1,115.33
1886	$890.96
1885	1,206.56
1884	1,100.35
1883	1,886.09
1882	2,159.72
1881	3,815.32
1880	10,276.48
1877	8,706.55
	2,509,509.02

Realty taxes—Continued.	

Tangible personal taxes:	
1939	$62,992.14
1938	67,001.80
1937	23,183.16
1936	47,188.01
1935	44,413.88
1934	51,289.95
1933	92,421.76
1932	111,741.96
1931	150,579.47
1930	233,963.19
1929	190,426.57
1928	221,611.88
1927	235,812.45
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
	2,974,515.01

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, 1939*—Contd.

DETAIL OF BALANCES DUE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON ACCOUNT OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES—continued

Intangible personal taxes:	
1939	$29,294.57
1938 collections in excess of levy	27,489.84
1937	21,351.01
1936	1,770.29
1935	18,112.03
1934	20,651.43
1933	57,558.27
1932	69,724.98
1931	52,657.76
1930	75,969.14
1929	90,003.42
1928	94,463.77
1927	83,142.69
1926	55,690.73
1925	65,580.25
1924	80,185.72
Intangible personal taxes—Con.	
1923	$51,506.43
1922	47,084.94
1921	35,776.79
1920	30,763.90
1919	22,678.24
1918	13,287.38
	989,763.90
Franchise taxes:	
1938	438.82
1934	55,643.51
1933	69,576.67
1932	1,605.60
	127,264.60

NOTE.—Section 10 of the act of June 25, 1938, provides:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to direct the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to omit from his records as assets of the District of Columbia any and all taxes, real and personal, and all special assessments which the Commissioners may determine are uncollectible, but such determination on the part of the Commissioners or the failure of the collector to carry such taxes on his records as assets shall not affect the liability of the taxpayer for the payment of said taxes."

STATEMENT H.—*Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1939*

Balances July 1, 1938:		
Treasury United States		$3,973.41
Government reserves, District of Columbia		78,570.90
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		14,940.23
Total balances		$97,484.54
Receipts:		
Amount made available by appropriation act	$510,000.00	
Interest on investments	83,981.40	
Total receipts		593,981.40
Grand total		691,465.94
Disbursements:		
Investments made during year	$278,700.00	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	2,841.29	
Premium on bonds purchased	8,719.07	
Annuities paid	349,136.61	
Total disbursements during year		639,396.97
Balances June 30, 1939:		
Treasury United States	$30,084.16	
Government reserves, District of Columbia	15,922.32	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	6,062.49	
Total balances June 30, 1939		52,068.97
Grand total		691,465.94

Balances July 1, 1938:		
Treasury United States	$117,044.92	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	6,245.74	
Total balances		$123,290.66
Receipts:		
Deductions from salaries of teachers	$304,177.76	
Interest on investments	180,513.45	
Total receipts		484,691.21
Grand total		607,981.87
Disbursements:		
Refunds to teachers	$45,678.46	
Annuities paid	98,634.19	
Total refunds and annuities		$144,312.65
Investments made during year		357,200.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		3,447.73
Premium on bonds purchased		20,635.31
Total disbursements during year		525,595.69

STATEMENT H.—*Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1939*—Continued

Balances June 30, 1939:			
Treasury United States		$77,453.09	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		4,933.09	
Total balances			$82,386.18
Grand total			607,981.87

GOVERNMENT RESERVES AND DEDUCTIONS

Balances July 1, 1938—Government reserves, District of Columbia:			
Treasury United States	$3,973.41		
Government reserves	78,570.90		
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	14,940.23		
Total balances		$97,484.54	
Investments as of July 1, 1938		2,342,600.00	
Valuation of Government reserves as of July 1, 1938			$2,440,084.54
Balances July 1, 1938—deduction account:			
Treasury United States	$117,044.92		
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	6,245.74		
Total balances		$123,290.66	
Investments as of July 1, 1938		5,117,750.00	
Valuation of deduction fund as of July 1, 1938			5,241,040.66
Total value of both funds as of July 1, 1938			7,681,125.20
Receipts—Government reserves, District of Columbia:			
Amount made available by appropriation act		$510,000.00	
Interest on investments		83,981.40	
Receipts during year			593,981.40
Receipts—deduction account:			
Deductions from teachers' salaries		$304,177.76	
Interest on investments		180,513.45	
Receipts during year			484,691.21
Total receipts during year			1,078,672.61
Grand total receipts and balances			8,759,797.81
Disbursements—Government reserves, District of Columbia:			
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		$2,841.29	
Premium on bonds purchased		8,719.07	
Annuities paid		349,136.61	
Total disbursements—Government reserves			360,696.97
Disbursements—deduction account:			
Refunds to teachers		$45,678.46	
Annuities paid		98,634.19	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		3,447.73	
Premium on bonds purchased		20,635.31	
Total disbursements—deduction account			168,395.69
Total disbursements of both funds			529,092.66
Cash balances as of June 30, 1939—Government reserves, District of Columbia:			
Treasury United States	$30,084.16		
Government reserves	15,922.32		
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	6,062.49		
Total balance—Government reserves		$52,068.97	
Cash balances as of June 30, 1939—deduction account:			
Treasury United States	$77,453.09		
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	4,933.09		
Total balance—deduction account		82,386.18	
Grand total cash balances June 30, 1939			134,455.15
Investments:			
Government reserves, District of Columbia		$2,621,300.00	
Deduction account		5,474,950.00	
Total investments as of June 30, 1939			8,096,250.00
Total value of whole fund as of June 30, 1939			8,230,795.15
Grand total of disbursements, balances and investments			8,759,797.81

STATEMENT H.—*Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1939*—Continued

INVESTMENTS OF TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Deduction account:		
Treasury bonds—2¾ percent	$718,000	
Treasury bonds—2⅞ percent	1,896,850	
Treasury bonds—3⅜ percent	190,000	
Treasury bonds—3¼ percent	232,000	
Treasury bonds—3¾ percent	87,000	
Treasury bonds—4 percent	122,000	
Treasury bonds—4¼ percent	860,200	
Total investment in Treasury bonds		$4,106,050
Consolidated Federal land bank bonds—4 percent		91,400
Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—3 percent	$713,500	
Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—4 percent	294,000	
Total investment in consolidated Federal farm loan bonds		1,007,500
Philippine Islands bonds—4½ percent		182,000
Puerto Rican bonds—4½ percent		16,000
Federal farm mortgage bonds—3¼ percent		72,000
Total investments—deduction account		5,474,950
Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Treasury bonds—2¾ percent	$514,000	
Treasury bonds—2⅞ percent	985,000	
Treasury bonds—3⅜ percent	377,000	
Treasury bonds—3¾ percent	31,000	
Treasury bonds—4 percent	12,000	
Treasury bonds—4¼ percent	282,000	
Total investment in treasury bonds		2,201,000
Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—3 percent	$290,200	
Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—4 percent	52,000	
Total 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, District of Columbia		2,621,300

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	Term expires
Albert W. Atwood	1940
Theodore W. Noyes	1940
Wendell P. Stafford	1940
Frank W. Ballou	1942
George C. Havenner	1942
Frank J. Coleman	1942
Felix Morley	1944
Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith	1944
Mrs. Lyman B. Sworstedt	1944

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*
WENDELL P. STAFFORD, *Vice President*
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I have the honor to submit the report of the Free Public Library for the fiscal year 1939, including the report of the librarian to the Board of Library Trustees.

The library's record of community usefulness during the year is impressive. Over 3 million library books are being circulated into Washington homes; school children are being supplied with books that help with class assignments and foster a love of good reading; 241 organizations in the District of Columbia are drawing on the library for the material they need in connection with their various interests; 64 Government agencies secure necessary data for their work; hundreds of children and young people visit the central library and branches in classes; orchestral and choral groups draw on the music collection, and artists, artisans, teachers, and newspapermen obtain illustrative material from the picture collection. Books are sent to hospitals, to handicapped children through their teachers; to summer camps, social service agencies, and prisons.

With this growth, however, the central library becomes daily less able to cope with readers' requirements. Increased space and larger facilities are essential. The authorization for the first unit of the new central library at a cost not to exceed $1,118,000 and the appropriation of $350,000 in the 1940 act and reappropriation of the balance of the $60,000 carried in the 1939 act for plans and specifications, are gratifying evidences of substantial progress in the development of the new central library project. The trustees are most appreciative of the interest of the District officials and those citizens of Washington who sponsored and worked for the project. Especial appreciation is due Col. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for his unfailing interest and help, and to

Representative Ross A. Collins, who, as chairman of the District of Columbia Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, carried the appropriation through Congress with the aid of other faithful legislators for the District in the Senate and House, whose thoughtful and sympathetic consideration the library trustees gratefully appreciate. The librarian, in the accompanying report to the trustees, gives a full account of this outstanding achievement of the year.

Advance in the branch building program is also being made. A new large branch for the Petworth district was opened on January 28, 1939, and has been immediately utilized by the community, who see in it the successful completion of 10 years of civic effort. The contract has been let for the branch library in the Southwest, with the expectation that it will be ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1940. This branch, though it will operate independently, is being built as a wing of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Junior High School. The Southeast Council has placed on its program as a "must" item the construction of a library branch in Anacostia. This is the next branch on the trustees' program, and is particularly needed as no library facilities are available east of the river; none are nearer than the Southeastern branch library two miles away from the center of the Anacostia section.

Along with the growth of new agencies, earlier established ones increase in number of borrowers served, in home use of collections and in demands upon the advisory and reference service for material to meet individual needs. Increases in personnel are urgently needed. Many new services should be undertaken, but must wait until substantial increases bring the staff to a point where it meets adequately even the projects already under way.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, library trustee, a group of influential women organized a "Friends of the Library" group to promote, personally and through the organizations they represent, the new central library undertaking and the development of the library service.

By invitation of the District Commissioners, the trustees submitted to them and to the appropriate Congressional committees a report upon the Griffenhagen plan of District government reorganization, so far as it affected the Free Public Library. The Griffenhagen plan as originally drafted would have made the Board of Library Trustees merely an advisory committee without power to act; would have put the librarian directly under a District administrator or city manager; would have transferred the personnel to a proposed general department for the whole municipal service, and the care and maintenance of buildings with the janitorial and building staffs to a proposed Department of Public Works.

Since the opinion of the trustees had been invited and since this opinion could be given disinterestedly, as the trustees have never received nor desired compensation for services which have involved for 43 years in performance of a civic duty the sacrifice in the public interest of individual time, energy, and anxious thought, the trustees discussed freely and fully before Congress and the Commissioners the reasons for their belief that the substitution of the Griffenhagen plan for the existing library system, created by act of Congress in 1896, would not be in the public interest.

The trustees are gratified to report that after hearings on the original Griffenhagen plan several important changes from the original

plan were made by Representative Kennedy in the bill prepared by him to give legislative authorization to the reorganization proposal.

In Mr. Kennedy's bill (H. R. 7095) the free public library system would be continued under the name of the Department of Libraries and the Board of Library Trustees would be continued as heretofore with no reduction of its present powers, except as noted below. The name of the Board of Library Trustees would be changed to the "Board of Libraries" and the title of Librarian would be changed to "Director of Libraries." It is explained that such changes are made in the "interests of a uniform terminology." The central personnel functions of the Board of Library Trustees with respect to their professional staffs other than the classification and compensation functions would be retained as in the past; but, as in the original proposal, certain library personnel would be placed under the Department of Personnel and the Department of Public Works.

While the trustees are pleased to note the response to community sentiment reflected by the changes in Mr. Kennedy's bill, the subject of municipal reorganization is still before Congress and the trustees here repeat, in substance, their reasons for opposing the original Griffenhagen plan.

These reasons are outlined as follows:

1. The library could not have come into existence and its record of development and expansion could not have been made without the persistent and enthusiastic labors of Washington citizenry under the existing public library system.

The Public Library was created by act of Congress in 1896 as a "supplement of the public educational system of said District." The Commissioners were directed to appoint a citizens' board of trustees to be in charge of the library. These trustees were empowered to select the librarian and the librarian was authorized to appoint such assistants as the trustees deemed necessary to the proper conduct of the library.

The development of the library in increasing public usefulness under the trustees and librarian, sustained by the sympathetic interest of Congress, Commissioners, and the local citizenry has been noted, appreciated, and commended. In 1898 an appropriation on the half-and-half plan for library maintenance was secured. In 1899 the trustees obtained from Andrew Carnegie his offer to erect a central public library building. This offer was accepted by Congress in the same year. The building was completed and was dedicated in public ceremonies in 1903. An appropriation of $40,000 for books for the Public Library in this central building had been made by Congress in 1902.

In 1909 the trustees gained by law access, long sought, to the treasure of duplicates in the Library of Congress. In 1911 its first branch library was opened. It now has 11 branches and subbranches. In the first full year of the library's record (1899 to 1900) the book collections numbered 18,513 volumes; book circulation—the measure of a library's usefulness—was 122,624; the library staff was composed of 4 persons. The library appropriation was $7,320.

At the present time the library's book stock has been increased to 604,754 volumes, with a circulation annually of 3,257,890 volumes. The latest library appropriation (fiscal year July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939) was of $593,270 and provided a staff of 276 persons.

2. The public service rendered by the library system is obviously largely a technical and professional service. Because this is so, it is the opinion of the Board of Trustees that the present set-up for the management of the library system for the District of Columbia is preferable to the proposal in the original Griffenhagen Report, to the effect that the library service should be set up as a municipal function on a par with 16 other departments into which all local administrative matters would be distributed.

We believe, further, that the centralization of personnel matters in the Board of Trustees and the public librarian is preferable to the proposed distribution of personnel and library matters as contemplated in the original Griffenhagen Report—and proposed in slightly modified form in H. R. 7095—among the Department of Personnel, the Department of Libraries, and the Department of Public Works.

3. The chief issue involved here—the independence of citizens' boards—came before the House Committee on the District of Columbia in 1916 and after a full hearing by the whole committee (under the chairmanship of Representative Ben Johnson) was decided unanimously by the committee in favor of retention of the citizens' board with specified powers under the existing system and against degradation of the trustees to be merely an advisory body without administrative power.

4. The existing library system is that approved in theory by expert opinion and utilized in practice in American public libraries.

As far as the board has been able to learn, there is no precedent which would be helpful in studying the practicability in actual experience of applying the Griffenhagen provisions to the public library system of Washington. No large American city operates its public library system under the administrative set-up originally outlined in the tentative bill, based upon the Griffenhagen plan and the trustees are gratified that this set-up has been practically abandoned in H. R. 7095. Even those cities which have successfully adopted the city manager system have, according to the best information available, retained the traditional independence of the library system; an independence that is endorsed by leading library authorities as being an essential part of efficient library administration and which, under the original Griffenhagen recommendations, would have been lost to Washington.

The Board of Trade through its committee on the Public Library reached the same conclusions. That committee reported as follows:

> The Griffenhagen recommendations (referring to the original recommendations), if approved by Congress, would substitute for the existing organization of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, which since its creation in 1896 has demonstrated its efficiency and progressiveness, a theoretical system of library organization which does not exist in any large city of the United States and which is yet to demonstrate in any city its superior merits or even its practicability.
>
> The system of public library control, exercised through an independent Board of Trustees (as in Washington and all other large cities of the United States) and possessing the power appropriately accompanying responsibility for library development, is favored by authoritative opinion on library administration. Even of those cities which have adopted the commission or council-manager form of government, the majority has retained library boards with powers and responsibilities.

5. The existing library system with a citizens' board of trustees with certain semi-independent powers is peculiarly adapted to

promote the community welfare in the District of Columbia which has no representation in Congress, its municipal and national legislature.

As a "supplement of the public educational system" of the District the considerations which defend the continued existence of a citizens' Board of Education apply with full force to defend the continued existence of the citizens' Board of Trustees which controls the library supplement of the District's educational system.

The existing system of control by a citizens' board in respect to public schools and their supplement, the Public Library, is strongly upheld by the local community, unrepresented in its national and local government, as a measure of community participation in a function which affects vitally the wholesome development of Washington children and the welfare of District homes, and the trustees feel that Representative Kennedy has been impressed by the strength of this sentiment in drawing up his bill (H. R. 7095).

The Board of Trade's committee reflected community sentiment when it said: "Such citizens' boards are more essential in Washington—where there is a minimum of representation in their government or control over their government by citizens and taxpayers—than anywhere else."

The trustees were greatly gratified by the action of the President of the United States in extending for another year the services of Dr. Bowerman as librarian. It is highly desirable that Dr. Bowerman should continue at the helm at this time when the plans for the new central library are at such a critical stage. His reputation with the community and with members of Congress as a highly expert librarian, faithfully devoted to public-library development, is an asset of value in this most important undertaking. The trustees would be happy if Dr. Bowerman might remain in the service long enough to see the fruition of his many years of far-sighted and faithful work.

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, 1939. A selection from the statistical record of last year's work, arranged according to the form of the American Library Association, is appended. 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 1938, pages 279–283, giving figures for this and other libraries for 1938.

New Main Library Building Appropriation

The most important event of the year was the securing, in the District Appropriation Act for 1940, of the funds for the erection of the first unit of the new main library building. The efforts of many years have at length been crowned with success and the library is now assured that it will eventually have an adequate, beautiful, and well-located central building.

The appropriation act for 1939 carried $60,000 "for the preparation of plans and specifications for a library building to be constructed on square 491," that is, in the square located between Pennsylvania

Avenue and C Street, and John Marshall Place and Sixth Street. This is a most desirable and conspicuous site; the building will front on Pennsylvania Avenue and face the National (Mellon) Gallery of Art. It will form part of the Municipal Center group and stand directly in front of the proposed western unit of the District Government buildings.

The 1940 appropriation provides $350,000, of which $40,000 additional to the $60,000 appropriation for 1939 is made available for plans and specifications for the ultimate building, which is designed to cover the entire square, with provision not only for the library, but also for the administrative offices of the Board of Education. The act authorizes a total of $1,118,000 for the first unit of the library building, from which the central section of the Pennsylvania Avenue portion will be erected on land now unoccupied or covered by flimsy buildings. This first section will extend on Pennsylvania Avenue approximately from the old National Hotel building, still used as a District National Guard Armory, eastward to the former Ford Motor Building, now housing several District Government agencies, including the Public Library's book accessions, catalog, and binding divisions, which occupy its entire third floor. It is expected that quarters for the other District agencies will be provided in other municipal buildings now being erected and that the library divisions will be moved to the first unit of its new main building when it is completed. The Ford Motor Building could then be razed and another unit be added to the library building.

Inasmuch as the new main library building will form a part of both the Municipal Center group and the Federal group of buildings, its planning has included factors that have required prolonged consideration by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Commission of Fine Arts. Decisions as to the character and size of the ultimate building, including agreements between these two bodies, have, therefore, involved such delays that it was not possible to go forward with the actual drafting of the detailed plans and specifications until early in the present year. However, this delay has resulted in the advantage that the new language of the 1940 appropriation act makes it possible to employ highly skilled architectural and other professional specialists, including, for example, experts in illumination, air conditioning, as well as librarians who have specialized in library planning. In this way it is expected to secure the highest development in functional design and to embody in the building the most modern and practical features. The general planning of the building is, fortunately, in the capable hands of the Municipal Architect, Mr. Nathan C. Wyeth, whose work on the Georgetown and Petworth branch library buildings has shown his competence in library planning.

The library trustees and librarian have had as their big task for many years the solution of the central library problem. At first it seemed feasible to enlarge the present main library. When that was found impracticable, the question of an adequate and suitable site remained. That was happily met by the suggestion by Colonel Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of square 491, previously bought by the District to form part of the site of the Municipal Center group. Though it is impossible to mention all who, in and out of Congress,

have participated in the efforts toward making this dream come true, it is fair to say that the most essential factor has been Representative Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, chairman of the District of Columbia Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. He has viewed the problem sympathetically from the start and carried through Congress the provisions for the new library building contained in the 1939 and 1940 Appropriation Acts. These beginning appropriations are vital and the later appropriations to continue and complete the project will logically follow in due course. However, since they will not come without effort, it is to be hoped that Mr. Collins will not relax his efforts for later appropriations in the future, even if he carries out his announced determination to relinquish the chairmanship of the District subcommittee.

Other Highlights of the Year

The year has been one of steady progress, including improved service to a constantly increasing number of readers. As in earlier reports, certain of the more important features of the library's history (some of which have fuller treatment elsewhere in this report) are summarized in the following notes:

1. *Readers served.*—The readers registered as users of the library numbered 143,595, an increase of 7,191 over the previous year, a gain of 5 percent. To give a more complete picture of the number of persons who have availed themselves of the advantages of library service, there should probably be added the 15,000 to 20,000 of elementary and junior high school pupils who live too far from any library agency to be regularly enrolled as Public Library card holders, but who secure, during the school year, Public Library books from the collections sent to the schools.

2. *Book, picture, and music circulation.*—The home circulation of books totaled 3,257,890 volumes, an increase of 149,185 volumes for the year or a gain of not quite 5 percent. The circulation of mounted pictures totaled 255,142 and the music scores lent numbered 24,240. The total number of pieces lent by the library system was therefore 3,537,272. That the library continues to maintain its character as predominantly a study agency, is shown by the fact that the percentage of fiction in the whole circulation continues at less than 50, even though it rose slightly in the past year—from 46.6 to 47.5.

3. *Book stock.*—The book collections were increased to 604,754 volumes. The gross additions were 62,395 volumes. However, since 44,260 volumes were worn out and withdrawn, the net increase was but 20,135 volumes. The library's book appropriation was $65,000 for last year and the same amount is carried for the current year. In order to replace the steadily increasing number of books worn out in service, to buy sufficient duplicates to meet legitimate demands, and in view of the additional new branch libraries, a still larger book fund is badly needed.

4. *Binding.*—Last year, in conformity with a provision in the 1939 appropriation act, a portion of the library's binding was done at the District Reformatory at Lorton, Va. The experiment lacked a good deal of being successful. The work turned out was much inferior both to the product of the library's own bindery and to that done by

outside contractors of earlier years, though the prices charged to the library were very little less per volume than the excellent contract work previously received. Although a willingness was expressed to Appropriation Committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate to continue the experiment, as proposed in Budget estimates, in the hope that ultimately good work would be secured at lower prices, the provision was not continued in the House appropriation bill and was voted down in the Senate when carried in the appropriation bill as reported to that body. This negative action by Congress restores the preexisting arrangement by which the binding will hereafter be done in part in the library's own bindery and the balance by outside contracts. A much larger binding appropriation is needed. For several years increasing numbers of books, otherwise good and in urgent demand by readers, have been held up for long periods awaiting necessary rebinding.

5. *Petworth Branch.*—This new branch library had its formal opening on January 27, 1939, to the great satisfaction of the community served and to library trustees and staff. The building is beautiful and adequate. The success of the branch is attested by the record of circulation in a little more than 5 months of 155,204 volumes.

6. *Southwestern Branch.*—The contracts for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Junior High School and Library building have at last been let. The branch-library wing of the building will be located at its east end; that is, on Seventh Street SW., between H and I Streets. The branch library will be completely shut off from the school. This appears necessary inasmuch as the library will serve adults and children of both races, though structurally forming a part of a public-school building for white pupils. It is expected that the building will be completed in September 1940. Supplemental, deficiency, or immediately available appropriations should be secured in the present fiscal year for the furniture and equipment, the original book stock and some additional personnel needed for selecting, purchasing, and cataloging the book stock; otherwise the opening of the branch library will of necessity be postponed for several months after the building is completed.

7. *Staff contributions to library literature.*—Elsewhere in this report will be found a more detailed statement, concerning the library's personnel, summarized from the reports of the assistant librarian and the assistant personnel officer. Here it may appropriately be recorded that the American Library Association, in recognition of the outstanding quality of her work as this library's personnel officer, invited Miss Clara W. Herbert, the assistant librarian, to write a manual on library personnel, with the result that in June the association published Personnel Administration in Public Libraries. This book, the first to be written on the subject, has been very favorably received by the library profession, thus reflecting credit on the author and giving great satisfaction to her colleagues in this library. Among several other contributions to professional library literature by members of the staff, special mention may be made of two chapters written by Mrs. Helen T. Steinbarger, the library's consultant in adult education, for the American Library Association's book, Helping Adults to Learn, edited by John Chancellor. In one of these articles Mrs. Steinbarger adduced evidence to show that this library was perhaps the first, or at least one of the earliest, to establish a

readers' advisory service (1905) and to use in print the term "readers' adviser" (1906) in the sense in which it is now widely used in libraries. On invitation of the editor of the Journal of the Education Association of the District of Columbia, the librarian and seven other members of the staff contributed eight pages to a special library number of that magazine, published in November 1938.

Work With Adults

Since the organization of adult work under the supervision of a coordinator in October 1937, the work of all agencies has been benefited by integrated central direction. The coordinator has worked out a uniform system of expenditures for book purchases; assisted in the opening of the new Petworth Branch; and acted as consultant in planning the proposed Southwestern Branch. Under her supervision, branch collections have been weeded of out-of-date and worn-out books; reference collections of books and pamphlets have been reorganized; periodical files have been examined for deadwood; and the compilation of lists guarded against overlapping.

Staff meetings for reference, advisory, and branch librarians were organized, and a library institute on reference and advisory problems was held late in 1938. The central librarian served as chairman of the branch librarians' meetings and as president of the District of Columbia Library Association.

1. *Reference service in central library.*—The number of Government agencies and independent organizations using the central reference room increased from 138 in 1937 to 156, including Federal Government, 64; District of Columbia Government, 11; national organizations, 28; schools, 19; business firms, 16; newspapers and magazines, 10; miscellaneous groups, 8. Frequent use of reference-room resources is made by the Associated Press. Telephone questions, also increased by 472, constituted 3,099 of the 9,732 questions asked, the first 5 months of 1939 averaging 300 telephone calls a month. The urgent need for the establishment of a position to handle telephone calls for information is indicated. Of particular interest is the request for information on Brazil made by Dr. Redfern, father of Paul Redfern, the explorer lost for many years in the region of the Parn and Trombetas Rivers.

The Washingtoniana division remained open all during the summer of 1938, and was opened on Monday nights until 9 p. m. beginning September 12. Visitors increased by 509 persons to a total of 2,381, and questions by 292 to a 1,534 total. Some 56 organizations used the division, including 28 from the Federal and District of Columbia Governments. Gifts were received from the estate of Mrs. Harriet R. Davis, Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Mrs. Mary Weller McCarthy, Mr. Thad Page, The Evening Star, Mrs. Margaret Larner Wotherspoon and her sisters, the estate of Dr. J. S. Arnold, Mr. Max Hausmann, the First Needlework Guild of Washington, and the City Library of Manchester, N. H.

The micro-filming of "The Rambler" articles by the Library of Congress was completed, but funds are still lacking for the purchase of a reading machine. Washingtoniana material received several years ago from the William V. Cox estate has been sorted and filed. An N. Y. A. student pasted 85 scrap book pages, and assisted in clipping

marked articles from current newspapers. The need of an assistant to clip, paste and file is keenly felt by the division.

2. *Advisory service: social sciences.*—In May 1939 the H. W. Wilson Co. published the revision of the Index on Child Training and Parent Education prepared in the sociology division, with the collaboration of Mrs. Lucille Reiner Stebbing, former readers' adviser in sociology. The Bibliography on Juvenile Delinquency, originally prepared for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime, was revised and published in the Osborne Association's volume, Handbook of American Institutions for Delinquent Juveniles, Vol. I.

Lists were prepared for the Georgetown Health Forum; Modern Forum; American Association of University Women; National Training School for Boys; District of Columbia Guidance and Personnel Association; Life Adjustment Center; and the American Association of Medical and Social Workers. Exhibits or other special services were completed for the following groups: Mental Hygiene Symposium; Suburban Conference of Social Work; Council of Social Agencies; Child Welfare Division, Board of Public Welfare; Catholic Charities; Health Security Administration; Amicitia Club; Education Association of the District of Columbia; Curriculum Laboratory, Howard University; Salvation Army; and the Central Neighborhood Council.

A detailed report of the activities of the division in the field of parent education was prepared in cooperation with other library agencies elsewhere and forwarded to the joint committee on parent education of the American Library Association and the National Council on Parent Education. The division also revised the list, Books for Parents; loaned collections of books to 10 leaders of study groups; assembled program materials for 15 leaders; and assisted many individual parents with special problems.

The consultant in adult education worked with 52 of the 241 organizations to which the library as a whole rendered service in 1938–39. She also assisted in the formation of a local Adult Education Association whose first work was the compilation of a "Directory of Educational and Recreational Opportunities," published by the Washington Post. Over 2,500 copies of the directory were distributed by the library.

Exhibitions or meetings were held in the central and branch libraries by 53 organizations, and 15 staff members gave 56 talks on the work of the library, or book reviews, to 40 adult groups, with an attendance of over 3,000. Of these, 22 talks were given by the consultant in adult education, who also interviewed 300 persons on their various educational and reading problems, and compiled and distributed 225 lists. Weekly lists for the Sunday Star were prepared under her direction by staff members.

One library afternoon a week was initiated at the Washington Self-Help Exchange by the readers' adviser in political science and the Mount Pleasant readers' adviser, who voluntarily gave their own time, beginning April 12, 1939, and continuing through June. They report: "We were forcibly impressed that these people had any desire to read at all in view of the impossible conditions under which they are forced to live. After working all day they go home to overcrowded, poorly lighted and hot rooms, where relaxation and privacy would seem impossible * * * Moreover, the women were often doing double duty, washing, ironing, and cooking for large families at

home after working long hours at the exchange." Yet, although naturally the fiction demand was for mystery stories and adventure, there was a nonfiction demand for books on achievement, and airplanes, submarines, and ships, by 12 men and 17 women who, without the service, probably would never have read library books.

Library service to patients of George Washington University Hospital completed its seventh year, with an extension of hours provided through the generosity of the Woman's Board of the Hospital. Circulation increased 472 volumes, to 6,516, of which 3,165 volumes were fiction.

The extension division continued to supply books to the Lorton Reformatory, and sent a representative monthly to supervise the small circulating collection sent to the District of Columbia jail. Stations, including summer camps, circulated 10,728 volumes through this division.

The technology division had the largest circulation in its history, 56,492 volumes. A slight falling off in reference questions may be attributed to the closing of the division for 3 weeks for repairs. An increase in the number of requests for material on consumer's aids was noted. The division also assembled all available information on the eradication of water chestnuts from navigable rivers for the authorities engaged in freeing the Potomac of this pest. Requests for books and pamphlets on material used in civil-service examinations practically denuded the shelves devoted to these subjects in this division and at the branches.

The adviser in political science records that "as fascist victories piled up, interest in the principles of the liberal state showed a sharp increase. From a more general consideration of the theory of democracy as opposed to dictatorship, the trend has now turned to appraisals of the vulnerable points in the democratic armor of the United States."

The erection of the new central building will make imperative a study of the position and work of the history division in the Public Library in relation to the Library of Congress and the larger university libraries. The same will be true of some other subject divisions of the library service.

In a thorough revaluation of the books on medicine and natural science, approximately half of the books on medicine were discarded as outdated and unfit for general circulation, as the constantly changing methods and discoveries in the field make imperative the stocking of only up-to-date works in a much used collection.

Exceptionally enthusiastic response was accorded the two lists of Lenten reading, compiled this year, one for Catholic and the other for Protestant readers.

3. *Advisory service: fine arts.*—Owing to lack of staff to undertake the supervisory work involved in setting up art exhibitions at the branches, this phase of the art division's work was somewhat curtailed this year. The work of young Washington painters was shown in the foyer of the fine arts division through 8 exhibitions, and 12 traveling exhibitions circulated 64 times. Picture circulation increased 2,264 to 255,142 mounted prints, and book circulation was 21,570 volumes, or 1,903 over last year.

Group contacts in the music division have continued to increase. The library furnished lists of available music, songs, and folk dances, and much of the music itself for two complete festivals put on by the

Y. W. C. A. For the third consecutive year the National Capital Parks Service has used the record collection for weekly campfire programs, concerts at Bunker Hill Outdoor Theater, and indoor programs during the winter. A number of churches are becoming increasingly interested in the choral music collection. Through the courtesy of the Honorable and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, two chamber music concerts were given at the Georgetown Branch, on March 3, and March 10. The music division conducted 13 "Evenings with the Victrola," and 1,863 persons listened to the phonograph at the library by appointment.

Lists of various types were made for 30 motion pictures by the reader's adviser in drama. Assistance was given a number of new dramatic groups including the Salvation Army players; the Georgetown Presbyterian Church Young People's Dramatic Group; and players from St. Thomas' and St. Anne's churches.

The reader's adviser in fiction gave a talk on current American fiction at the First Congregational Church; and a résumé of new volumes of poetry before the District of Columbia Branch of the League of American Pen Women. Exceptionally advantageous use has been made of the book fund assigned this division through the careful purchase of "bargain" books, making it possible to get "a good deal for its money."

Over 800 cards were prepared for the biography catalog this year. Demand for books on winter sports so quickly increased with the building of two ice rinks in Washington, and ski trains going north in the winter, that the adviser in recreative arts had to rush orders for timely books on these sports.

Service to Children

The director of work with children compiled a report of her 20 years' service in that position, in the course of which many important statistical comparisons were made showing the growth of the work. Most striking are the gain of 1,195,040 volumes yearly circulation, or 458 percent from 261,082 volumes in 1919 to 1,456,122 in 1939; the evolution of the book stock from 46,716 volumes to 225,652, or 381 percent; and the staff increase of 47, from 16 to 63, or 294 percent. In 1919 the library had only one branch, Takoma Park, whose children's circulation increased 571 percent in the 20 years from 9,265 to 62,156 volumes.

The schools division circulated 128,986 books in 1919, as against 681,602 in 1938, when sets were sent to 1,412 classes in 186 public, private, parochial, and special schools. During the period, work with junior high schools was initiated, and the ninth grade, or former first year high school, placed under the boys and girls department. A study of the school population has shown that of the possible clientele of the children's department, 58 percent, or 43,246 children, are registered at the library, out of 74,104 pupils in grades 2–9. These figures do not account for large use by unregistered members of a borrower's family whom the library is undoubtedly reaching indirectly.

The assistant director in charge of advisory work in children's literature with adults worked with 59 organizations in addition to much individual consultation. Particularly gratifying was the extension of service to two additional groups of handicapped children

through the schools division: first to a group of colored children at Children's Hospital; and second to the W. P. A. project: Instruction for Handicapped Children, sponsored by the Board of Education.

Major Branch Libraries

The total circulation of the six major branches was 1,484,606 volumes: Georgetown, 274,570; Mount Pleasant, 439,365; Northeastern, 275,417; Petworth (5 months), 155,204; Southeastern, 206,166; and Takoma Park, 133,884.

1. *Georgetown.*—The adult department increase at Georgetown was 16,103, the largest since its opening. Community contacts have grown apace and class visiting by high-school students has become as popular as with the elementary and junior high grades. Of the last two groups, 44 classes, comprising 1,159 children visited the boys' and girls' room, where 14 story hours were also held, attended by 165. Georgetown University held an exhibition in the Peabody room in connection with its sesquicentennial. Among the additions to the Peabody collection were several fine items from the Larner collection.

2. *Mount Pleasant.*—This branch, surrounded by apartment houses in all directions, accessible by bus and trolley to a wide residential area, and within walking distance of Central High School, gained 5,570 in adult circulation in spite of the opening of the Petworth Branch located only a little more than a mile away. The readers' adviser gave 12 talks to 10 different organizations, and alternated with the advisory assistant in writing weekly articles on current books for The Transcript, issued by the Mount Pleasant School for Secretaries. Information desk questions numbered 6,237, of which 1,275 were telephone calls.

3. *Northeastern.*—The total increase in circulation was 16,387 volumes, or 5 percent over last year, including a 19 percent increase in the number of periodicals circulated at an average cost of $.018 each. The four Parent-Teacher Association meetings held at the branch had an attendance of 189. Saturday morning story hours were attended by 1,119 children at 30 meetings, and 976 pupils came to the library in 30 class visits. The branch adult staff project of providing all agencies with an annotated fiction catalog which originated at this branch in 1937–38, has been completed for the time being.

4. *Petworth.*—At the end of its first 5 months, this newest library agency had circulated 155,204 books to 6,322 new borrowers, and 4,850 transferred from other agencies. Of this the children's circulation was 65,589. One 7-day book circulated 11 times in the first 2 weeks. The Park View School art exhibition (grades 3–6) attracted many new borrowers to the branch. Much community interest has been shown in the building and the development of the grounds, and 14 organizations have used the conference room on 40 different occasions since April 1, with an attendance of 877. Class visits numbered 47, attended by 1,473 children.

5. *Southeastern.*—The adult circulation showed a slight gain of 3,025 volumes. There appears to be little population growth in the immediate vicinity of the branch, but a considerable number of borrowers are drawn from the Anacostia section. Unless transported by their parents, children cannot come the long distance from across the Anacostia River, and the children's circulation shows a consider-

able loss. Although a branch in Anacostia would draw some adult circulation from this branch, a large independent children's use would unquestionably be built up. In March, April, and May, 9 story hours were held with an attendance of 110; class visits brought 378 children in 13 groups. The 248 meetings held in the auditorium were attended by 3,058 persons.

6. *Takoma Park.*—This branch circulated an average of 17 books for each of its 7,855 cardholders. Public-school classes brought 1,594 children in 51 visits, and 25 story hours were attended by 452. The auditorium accommodated 33 meetings with an attendance of 718, and 2,878 persons attended 5 flower shows.

Minor Branch Libraries

Circulation from the five minor branches amounted to 319,933 volumes: Chevy Chase, 101,720; Conduit Road, 18,529; Eastern High, 41,664; Tenley, 53,578; and Woodridge, 104,442.

1. *Chevy Chase.*—This branch has suffered acutely from the bindery situation, as some 1,400 books out of an adult collection of 8,000 are withheld from circulation for necessary rebinding.

2. *Conduit Road.*—Last year's gains in adult circulation have been maintained and there appears to be a more solid foundation for future moderate growth at this branch than at any time since it was opened ten years ago. In December the building was painted inside and out, necessitating a three-day closing.

3. *Eastern High.*—The gain of 3,979 circulation, largely adult, at this branch resulted partly from the fact that it was kept open during all but three weeks of the summer months instead of closing two months as it had since 1935. In order not to duplicate the work of the school library at Eastern High, recreational, cultural, and vocational books were emphasized rather than supplementary texts. 27 story hours were attended by 547 children.

4. *Tenley.*—This branch is badly in need of a half-time page instead of the present hourly basis position. Such an addition to the staff would make possible better service, and release the branch librarian for advisory service during the after-school rush.

5. *Woodridge.*—A survey indicates that 58.8 percent of the total circulation was accomplished on the 2 days of the week the branch is open in the evening. Thus, 14 hours gave 58.8 of the circulation, while the other 18 hours, all before 5 p. m., gave 41.2 percent. These figures substantiate the community's expressed need for a full-time branch with evening service every week day. An attendance of 642 came to 32 story hours, and 8 school classes, totaling 241 children, visited the branch.

Administration

During the year $60,801.05 was expended for the purchase of 49,917 volumes at an average cost of $1.22 per volume, an increase of 10 cents per volume over the previous year. This difference was caused by the purchase of over 5,000 "prebound" volumes, most of which were children's books in buckram binding, although a substantial quantity of adult books was acquired in reconstructed publishers' binding. The children's department received 44 percent of the total Congressional appropriation of $65,000 for books and periodicals.

This percentage is to be reduced to 40 percent of next year's appropriation.

Limitation of space precludes individual mention of most of the large number of gifts which were received. The most notable collection was that of 796 review copies from The Evening Star. The Women's Club of Chevy Chase, Md., presented $35 for books for the Chevy Chase Subbranch and the Takoma Park Branch received 10 volumes from the Takoma Park Horticultural Club.

Out of the chaos of the bindery muddle its statistics show: book stock on hand for rebinding, 10,723 volumes; for special repair, 1,549; picture books for special repair, 6,364; and for examination for rebinding, 8,070 volumes. The bindery output covered: books bound, 3,165; magazines bound, 151; newspapers bound, 46; current magazines reinforced, 7,778; books repaired special, 13,959; books repaired time, 5,923; and books repaired by additional bookbinder engaged for 2½ months on Lorton refund, 3,595 volumes.

A total of 62,395 books was added by the catalog department during the year, of which 5,701 were new titles, and 56,694 were duplicates. Records for 44,260 books were withdrawn.

Library Personnel

On June 16, 1939, the library staff numbered 299. The professional staff had 44 persons; subprofessional, 108 full time and 4 half time members; clerical staff, 17 full time, 2 half time; aids, 18 full time, 10 half time, and 4 on hourly service; pages, 43 full time, 6 half time, 2 hourly; custodial service, 26 full time, 2 half time, and 7 hourly; and bindery, 6 per diem workers. The following personnel changes were made, many of them coincidental with the opening of the Petworth Branch, with 20 new positions: appointments, 114; resignations, 82; transfers, 29; promotions, 69; increments, 8.

Of the 152 in professional and subprofessional grades, 79 (or slightly more than 50 percent) now have degrees from accredited library schools. During 1938–39, 5 members of the staff took library school courses; 4 more attended summer library school sessions; and 5 are planning to begin work for their library degree in the fall of 1939.

Georgetown and American Universities assigned a total of 15 N. Y. A. students to the library, 10 of whom remained for the duration of the school year. They aggregated 2,682 hours, or the equivalent of 1½ persons, at a cost of $1,341.

The monthly average of persons interviewed concerning positions was 59 (exclusive of custodial service), or a total of 707.

Standards of appointment are being continuously raised, and some follow-up is carried on, though time is lacking for completely systematic work. A program of in-service training is under way.

The fund of the Sarah Graham Bowerman Memorial Association, Inc., for staff welfare now amounts to $1,966.93. During the year staff contributions amounted to $506; two trustees, Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith and Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, contributed $125 and $100, respectively. In 1938–39 some 43 staff members drew on the fund, resulting in a turn-over of $2,258. All loans have been requested for real emergencies, or for health and educational needs and have been paid back promptly, or are being paid back systematically. The fund is still too small to make possible any loan in excess of $100 and

it is hoped it will be possible to build a fund adequate to permit larger sums for purposes of library school attendance. Even with present limitations, it was possible to make small loans for educational purposes—3 to aid in library school and 9 for college attendance.

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 OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

Name of librarian: George F. Bowerman, date appointed: 1904.
Population served: 486,869 (census estimate of July 1, 1930).
Terms of use: Free for lending and reference.

Number of staff: 297 (24 are half time, 6 are hour persons); library service, 186 (7 are half time, 3 are hour persons); messengers and pages, 72 (15 are half time, 3 are hour persons); janitor service, 34 (2 are half time); bookbinders, 5.

Total number of agencies, 276, consisting of: Central Library, 1; branches, 6 (in their own buildings); subbranches, 5 (2 in their own buildings, 1 in a school building, and 2 in rented quarters); colleges, 8; schools, 224 (3,673 collections sent to 1,412 classrooms in 186 schools); stations, 8; summer camps, 20; miscellaneous, 4.

Number of days open during the year (Central Library): 337 (closed Saturdays 4 p. m., July 2 through September 10; Sundays July 1 through September 11, 1938, and June 1939; open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m., September 18, 1938, through May 28, 1939; closed all holidays.)

Hours open each week (Central Library): for lending, 72; for reading and study, 76 (open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m., September 18, 1938, through May 28, 1939).

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

BOOK STOCK

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number of volumes at beginning of year	365,766	220,853	586,619
Number of volumes added during year	31,537	30,858	62,395
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year	18,201	26,059	44,260
Total number at end of year	379,102	225,652	604,754
Total number of reference volumes (included in above)	32,004	1,258	33,262

Number of volumes per capita		1.2
Number of volumes per registered borrower		4.2
Miscellaneous stock:		
Number of pamphlets		(1)
Number of photographs, pictures, and prints		110,286
Number of sheet music	compositions	6,515
	parts	23,168
Number of newspapers currently received	titles	11
	copies	22
Number of periodicals (exclusive of newspapers) currently received	titles	794
	copies	2,066

[1] Not recorded.

BOOK STOCK—continued

USE

Miscellaneous stock—Continued.	
Number of volumes of adult nonfiction lent for home use (26.4 percent of total)	861,782
Number of volumes of adult fiction lent for home use (28.8 percent of total)	939,986
Number of books for children lent for home use (44.6 percent of total)	1,456,122
Total number of volumes lent for home use	3,257,890
Circulation of volumes lent through school deposit collections (included above)	681,602
Circulation per capita	6.69
Circulation per registered borrower	22.6
Circulation per library employe	13,243
Turnover of book stock	6.38
Period of loan for majority of books—weeks	2
Additional circulation:	
Pictures, photographs, prints	255,142
Sheet music	24,240
Clippings	[1]
Number of persons using the library for reading and study	[2]

REGISTRATION

Number of borrowers registered during the year (adult, 38,831; juvenile, 15,584)	54,415
Total number of registered borrowers (adult, 100,501; juvenile, 43,094)	143,595
Registration period—years	5
Percent of population registered as borrowers	29.49

FINANCE

Receipts:	
Congressional appropriations	$596,979.24
Invested funds	180.00
Gifts	1,211.93
Unexpended balance of donation fund	1,699.95
Other sources	297.69
Total	600,368.81
Payments for maintenance:	
Library operating expenses:	
Librarians' salaries	351,104.68
Books	61,138.00
Periodicals	4,065.00
Binding (including wages)	17,996.87
Supplies, stationery, printing, etc	6,069.32
Furniture, equipment, etc	5,961.45
Telephone, postage, freight, express, etc	1,705.30
Traveling expenses	40.00
Total	448,080.62
Building maintenance expenses:	
Janitors' and mechanics' wages	44,064.02
Cleaning supplies and equipment	2,516.73
Building repairs and minor alterations	22,303.83
Rent	4,320.00
Heat and light	11,967.16
Other items	2,504.13
Total	87,675.87
Total maintenance expenses	535,756.49
Unexpended balances	2,917.56
Central library plans and specifications	60,000.00
Balance, donation fund, June 30, 1939	1,694.76
Total	600,368.81

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

BOARD OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL CALENDAR

939—Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 15.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 18.
Armistice Day, Saturday, November 11.
Thanksgiving vacation, Thursday, November 23, and Friday, November 24.
Christmas vacation, Friday, December 22, to Friday, December 29, inclusive.
1940—New Year's Day, Monday, January 1.
Closing day of school, first semester, Friday, February 2.
Opening day of school, second semester, Monday, February 5.
Washington's Birthday vacation, Thursday, February 22, and Friday, February 23.
Easter vacation, Friday, March 22, to Friday, March 29, inclusive.
Memorial Day vacation, Thursday, May 30, and Friday, May 31.
Closing day of school for pupils, Wednesday, June 19.
Closing day of school for teachers, Friday, June 21.
Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 20.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 23.

DIRECTORY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1938–39

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, *president*
Mr. Robert A. Maurer, *vice president*
Mrs. Elise Z. Watkins, *secretary*
Dr. Frank W. Ballou, *superintendent of schools.*

Name	Expiration of term, June 30—	Address
Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle	1940	5500 33d St. NW.
Mr. Robert A. Maurer	1941	2029 Park Rd. NW.
Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith	1939	3249 Newark St. NW.
Mr. Henry I. Quinn [1]	1939	Woodward Bldg.
Mr. John H. Wilson	1939	503 D St. NW.
Mr. Gratz E. Dunkum	1941	5322 Colorado Ave. NW.
Mr. Charles D. Drayton	1940	Suite 60, 1001 15th St. NW.
Col. West A. Hamilton	1940	1353 U St. NW.
Mrs. Robert G. McGuire [2]	1941	1820 9th St. NW.
Mr. C. Melvin Sharpe [3]	1939	Potomac Electric Power Co., 10th and E Sts. NW.
Mrs. James W. Williams [4]	1941	2700 Georgia Ave. NW.

[1] Resigned Feb. 28, 1939.
[2] Resigned May 31, 1939.
[3] Appointed Mar. 1, 1939.
[4] Appointed June 20, 1939.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education, in accordance with the Organic Act of 1906, is composed of nine members, who shall have been for 5 years preceding their appointments bona fide residents of the District of Columbia. Three of them shall be women. They are appointed in rotation for a 3-year term, three each year, by the justices of the District Court of the United States for 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

The following tables cover a 5-year period and show the number of officers, clerks, custodians, teachers and librarians, school-attendance officers, and community-center employees for each year of the period specified. A table showing the teacher turn-over also is included.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
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	5	5	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	15	22	22
8. Assistant principal, class 11	11	11	15	15	15
9. Director of special subject, class 10	18	17	14	7	7
10. Senior high school principal, class 9	8	10	10	10	10
11. Junior high school principal, class 8	17	17	17	17	17
12. Vocational school principal, class 8	0	0	5	5	5
13. Administrative principal, 16 or more rooms, class 7	64	68	71	72	74
14. Vocational school principal, class 7	5	5	0	0	0
15. Americanization school principal, class 7	1	1	1	1	1
16. Teaching principal, 8 to 15 rooms, class 6	23	20	21	21	19
17. Teaching principal, 4 to 7 rooms, class 5	8	7	6	5	5
Total	189	190	195	195	195
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	0	1	1	1	1
5. Property clerk, CAF-6	0	0	1	1	1
6. Senior clerk-stenographer, CAF-5	1	3	3	3	3
7. Senior accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-5	1	2	2	2	2
8. Senior clerk, CAF-5	2	2	1	1	1
9. Clerk-stenographer, CAF-4	4	2	3	3	4
10. Clerk, CAF-4	1	1	1	1	1
11. Accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-4	2	1	1	1	1
12. Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3	6	6	12	13	22
13. Assistant clerk, CAF-3	5	5	4	5	5
14. Senior stenographer, CAF-3	1	1	1	1	1
15. Clerk-typist, CAF-3	0	0	0	0	3
16. Junior clerk-stenographer, CAF-2	61	63	58	60	50
17. Junior clerk, CAF-2	16	16	4	3	3
18. Telephone operator (junior clerk), CAF-2	1	1	1	1	1
19. Clerk-typist, CAF-2	1	1	1	1	0
20. Junior typist, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Under clerk-typist, CAF-1	5	5	7	7	5
22. Under operator, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 6	1	0	0	0	0
24. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 7	0	1	1	1	1
25. Messenger, custodian 3	1	1	1	1	1
26. Messenger, custodian 2	0	0	1	1	1
Total	114	117	109	112	112

NOTE.—As of June 30, 1939, the public schools employed 2 Heads of Departments of Vocational Education under the George-Deen Act. These 2 salaries are not included in the above table.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
CUSTODIANS					
1. Superintendent of custodians (administrative assistant), CAF-9	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant gardener, SP-3	6	7	8	8	8
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	6	6	6	
6. Engineer; engineer-custodian, electrician (mechanic), custodian 6	61	64	65	65	61
7. Custodian (general foreman of laborers), custodian 6	27	29	29	29	
8. Assistant custodian; assistant engineer; engineer-custodian (junior mechanic), custodian 5	47	49	53	55	65 29
9. Storehouse foreman (foreman of laborers), custodian 5	1	1	1	1	
10. Engineer-custodian; fireman (under mechanic), custodian 4	122	127	129	131	157
11. Custodian (assistant foreman of laborers), custodian 4	2	2	2	2	2
12. Custodian; assistant custodian (senior laborer), custodian 3	39	36	36	36	37
13. Engineer-custodian; fireman (minor mechanic), custodian 3	10	10	10	10	8
14. Night watchman (guard), custodian 3	13	14	15	15	15
15. Matron (junior domestic attendant), custodian 3	33	34	34	35	35
16. Junior laborer, custodian 2	289	311	320	323	329
17. Coal passer (subordinate mechanic), custodian 2	8	8	8	8	8
Total	668	703	721	729	735
18. Caretakers	6	7	6	6	6
Grand total	674	710	727	735	741
TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS					
1. Professor, teachers college, class 12	8	7	8	8	8
2. Assistant professor, class 11	3	5	6	6	6
3. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3B	153	145	133	148	157
4. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3A	487	519	556	558	552
5. Teacher, junior high school, class 2D	4	3	3	13	19
6. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	247	250	253	0	0
7. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2C	0	0	0	239	234
8. Teacher, junior high school, class 2B	18	17	0	0	0
9. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2B	0	0	18	18	21
10. Teacher, junior high school, class 2A	343	388	0	0	0
11. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2A	0	0	470	495	494
12. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1B	79	69	65	76	82
13. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1A	1,507	1,521	1,474	1,478	1,480
14. Librarian, class 4A	13	14	15	16	16
15. Research assistant and counselor, class 3B	2	2	0	0	0
16. Research assistant and counselor, class 3A	9	10	0	0	0
17. Research assistant and counselor, class 2C	3	3	0	0	0
18. Research assistant and counselor, class 2A	2	2	0	0	0
19. Research assistant and counselor, class 1A	4	6	0	0	0
Annual substitutes:					
20. Teacher, senior high school, class 3A	8	8	8	8	8
21. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	2	2	2	2	2
22. Teacher, elementary school, class 1A	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,906	2,985	3,025	3,079	3,093

NOTE.—As of June 30, 1939, the public schools employed 10 teachers of Vocational Education under the George-Deen Act. These 10 salaries are not included in the above table.

Teacher turn-over table[1]

	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
Entering the service:					
Probationary appointments	112	172	142	178	125
Reinstatements	34	34	35	39	63
Total	146	206	177	217	188
Percent entering	5.10	6.99	5.93	7.16	6.15
Leaving the service:					
Leave of absence (not including extensions) for—					
Educational purposes	14	14	16	14	14
Ill health	16	8	11	13	17
Maternity	28	34	31	53	67
Total	58	56	58	80	98

[1] This table does not include teaching principals or annual substitutes.

Teacher turn-over table—Continued

	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
Leaving the service—Continued.					
Resignations:					
Permanent employes	47	51	39	54	30
Temporary employes	1	1	3	4	2
Retirement	29	40	31	34	32
Deaths:					
Permanent employes	16	19	11	7	9
Temporary employes				1	
Dismissal	1				
Suspension				1	
Leave of absence to serve Louisiana State Department of Education				1	
Out of service (character-education program terminated)		5			
Total	94	116	84	102	73
Total leaving the service	152	172	142	182	171
Temporary appointees leaving the service	1	1	3	5	2
Total permanent employes leaving the service	151	171	139	177	169
Percent leaving	5.27	5.80	4.66	5.84	5.52
Net difference	−.17	1.19	1.27	1.32	.63

Department of School Attendance and Work Permits

Children from 7 to 16 years of age must attend school unless they are regularly employed, have finished the eighth grade, and have reached the age of 14. Administering the provisions of the compulsory-school-attendance law, the taking and maintaining of a complete census of children between the ages of 3 and 18 years, the enforcement of the act regulating the employment of minors, the issuance of all necessary work or vacation permits, and the inspection of all places of employment in the District of Columbia in which minors are employed are the responsibilities of this office.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1. Director	1	1	1	1	1
2. Attendance officer	15	15	15	15	15
3. Census enumerator	5	5	5	5	5
Total	21	21	21	21	21

Community Center Department

The Community Center Department was established under the Board of Education in 1915, and is a very vital part of the school system. It provides 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 neighborhood. 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 ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Full-time employees:					
Director	1	1	1	1	1
General secretary	2	2	2	2	2
Community secretary	8	8	7	10	10
Clerk	2	2	3	4	5
Mechanic	1	1	1	0	1
Electrician	0	0	0	1	0
Supervisor	0	0	0	1	7
Assistant	0	0	0	4	0
Total	14	14	14	23	26
Part-time employees:					
Community secretary	0	0	1	0	0
Assistant secretary	6	6	7	2	2
Supervisor	1	0	0	2	0
Custodian	178	217	234	252	253
Assistant	92	130	134	174	198
Total	277	353	376	430	453
Grand total	291	367	390	453	479

II. ENROLLMENTS

PUPIL ENROLLMENTS

Day Schools

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

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Teachers college:					
White	478	494	463	450	535
Colored	566	607	636	655	637
Total	1,044	1,101	1,099	1,105	1,172
Senior high:					
White	12,160	12,604	12,803	12,725	13,069
Colored	4,101	4,286	4,436	4,412	4,614
Total	16,261	16,890	17,239	17,137	17,683
Junior-senior high:					
Senior: White	0	0	6	484	644
Junior: White	0	457	828	905	924
Total	0	457	834	1,389	1,568
Junior high, graded:					
White	12,659	12,815	12,815	12,883	12,783
Colored	6,045	6,191	6,688	6,905	7,090
Total	18,704	19,006	19,503	19,788	19,873
Junior high, ungraded:					
White	23	21	17	97	62
Colored	29	26	60	63	39
Total	52	47	77	160	101
Total, junior high:					
White	12,682	12,836	12,832	12,980	12,845
Colored	6,074	6,217	6,748	6,968	7,129
Total	18,756	19,053	19,580	19,948	19,974

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Vocational:					
White	1,105	1,027	977	887	873
Colored	921	1,007	954	995	865
Total	2,026	2,034	1,931	1,882	1,738
Elementary:					
Kindergarten:					
White	5,130	4,911	4,940	4,962	4,842
Colored	2,144	2,081	2,229	2,423	2,500
Total	7,274	6,992	7,169	7,385	7,342
Grades 1–8:					
White	31,624	31,168	30,434	29,393	28,003
Colored	20,281	20,781	21,130	20,938	20,695
Total	51,905	51,949	51,564	50,331	48,698
Ungraded:					
Americanization: White	746	746	754	842	776
Atypical:					
White	597	620	627	620	630
Colored	125	113	148	170	162
Total	722	733	775	790	792
Crippled:					
White	50	53	52	52	50
Colored	39	38	38	35	36
Total	89	91	90	87	86
Crippled atypical: White	12	0	0	0	0
Incorrigible:					
White	120	121	123	114	122
Colored	177	159	126	144	122
Total	297	280	249	258	244
Open window: Colored	13	0	0	0	0
Opportunity: Colored	341	359	376	433	571
Tuberculosis:					
White	110	104	43	52	60
Colored	74	71	39	72	59
Total	184	175	82	124	119
Sight conservation:					
White	35	28	36	40	44
Colored	17	20	22	26	27
Total	52	48	58	66	71
Occupational: White	0	0	0	0	108
Total ungraded:					
White	1,670	1,672	1,635	1,720	1,790
Colored	786	760	749	880	977
Total	2,456	2,432	2,384	2,600	2,767
Total elementary:					
White	38,424	37,751	37,009	36,075	34,635
Colored	23,211	23,622	24,108	24,241	24,172
Total	61,635	61,373	61,117	60,316	58,807
Grand total:					
White	64,849	65,169	64,918	64,506	63,525
Colored	34,873	35,739	36,882	37,271	37,417
Total	99,722	100,908	101,800	101,777	100,942

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 ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Winter:					
Teachers and principal: [1]					
Day	7	7	7	7	8
Night	13	13	[2] 13	[2] 13	[2] 13
Total	20	20	20	20	21
Teaching centers [3]	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day	746	746	754	842	776
Night	827	815	1,037	716	926
Total	1,573	1,561	1,791	1,558	1,702

Personnel	Summer of—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Summer:					
Teachers and principal: [1]					
Day	6	3	3	3	3
Night	7	5	5	7	7
Total	13	8	8	10	10
Teaching centers [3]	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day	156	109	88	168	156
Night	270	205	157	237	231
Total	426	314	245	405	387

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

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. The Royer-Greaves School, however, was not used since 1937.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Deaf pupils:					
White	65.0	69.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Colored	11.0	9.5	10.0	14.5	16.0
Total	76.0	78.5	81.0	85.5	87.0
Blind pupils:					
White	11.5	12.0	13.50	12.5	14.0
Colored	8.0	8.8	6.25	10.0	9.0
Total	19.5	20.8	19.75	22.5	23.0

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

Tubercular Pupils

The Health Schools were started during the school year of 1916–17. On recommendation of the Health Department undernourished pupils who react positively to the tuberculin test, but who show no signs of active tuberculosis, are enrolled in special classes providing a regimen for such pupils. Bus transportation is provided for children to these schools which are especially equipped to meet their physical needs.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Number of pupils:					
White	110	104	43	52	60
Colored	74	71	39	72	59
Total	184	175	82	124	119

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 ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Number of pupils:					
White	62	53	52	52	50
Colored	39	38	38	35	36
Total	101	91	90	87	86

Sight Conservation

Classes in sight conservation were started for elementary pupils on February 1, 1934, and for junior high school pupils on March 14, 1938. Children are admitted to these classes on the recommendation of the Health Department of the District of Columbia after examination. Rooms are specially lighted and equipped with furniture, books, and other educational materials especially adapted to the needs of these pupils. Primer-print typewriters are used and all books are printed in clear type. Teachers employed have been specially trained for this work.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Number of pupils:					
White:					
Elementary	35	28	36	40	44
Junior high	0	0	0	2	16
Colored:					
Elementary	17	20	22	26	27
Total	52	48	58	68	87

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 was not until 1915, however, that these school playgrounds developed into coaching classes and then summer or vacation schools.

Personnel [1]	Summer of—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Teachers and principals:					
White	106	113	114	114	114
Colored	103	103	102	102	100
Total	209	216	216	216	214
Teaching centers:					
White	15	15	15	15	15
Colored	11	11	11	11	12
Total	26	26	26	26	27
Pupils:					
White	4,569	4,690	4,728	4,996	4,883
Colored	4,166	4,128	4,106	4,272	3,978
Total	8,735	8,818	8,834	9,268	8,861

[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 3 nights a week, operating concurrently with day schools from September to June.

Personnel [1]	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Teachers and principals:					
White	139	136	121	140	133
Colored	[2] 89	88	84	90	91
Total	228	224	205	230	224
Teaching centers:					
White	5	5	5	6	6
Colored	8	9	7	7	8
Total	13	14	12	13	14
Pupils:					
White	11,967	10,218	10,119	10,713	10,081
Colored	4,351	4,319	4,473	4,176	5,282
Total	16,318	14,537	14,592	14,889	15,363
Average number of nights open:					
White	94.0	94.8	96.5	100.9	100.4
Colored	96.9	94.9	96.3	96.4	95.3
Total	95.8	94.8	96.4	99.0	97.5

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

NOTE.—The night schools appointed 45 teachers during the year through George-Deen funds, 22 in divisions 1–9, and 23 in divisions 10–13. These teachers are not included in the above table.

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 employes 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 are shown in the following table.

Year	Number of pupils	Percent	Year	Number of pupils	Percent
1935	2,246	2.25	1938	2,246	2.21
1936	1,974	1.96	1939	2,482	2.46
1937	2,189	2.15			

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	Year ended June 30—				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Teachers college:					
Buildings	2	2	2	2	2
Units	2	2	2	2	2
Senior high:					
Buildings	8	9	9	9	9
Units	8	9	9	9	9
Junior-senior high:					
Buildings	0	1	1	1	1
Units	0	1	1	1	1
Junior high:					
Buildings	19	19	19	19	18
Units	17	17	17	17	17
Vocational:					
Buildings	6	6	6	6	5
Units	5	5	5	5	5
Elementary:					
Buildings	138	138	138	138	138
Units	99	101	103	99	100
Total:					
Buildings	173	175	175	175	173
Units	131	135	137	133	134

NOTE.—A unit is 1 or more buildings under the direction of the same principal.

IV. COSTS

Cost of operation by fiscal years

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Administration (general control):					
Salaries	$189,423.87	$199,795.48	$198,947.02	$207,705.85	$202,413.17
Supplies	6,418.51	6,755.44	4,567.25	3,989.40	5,536.32
Other objects	5,559.03	8,017.46	10,197.90	10,265.35	6,531.16
Total	201,401.41	214,568.38	213,712.17	221,960.60	214,480.65
Percentage	2.05	2.06	2.02	2.07	1.95
Instruction (general supervision):					
Salaries of supervisors	263,908.55	286,243.80	282,667.90	[2] 104,496.12	105,624.82
Supervisory clerical service	13,989.80	15,060.80	12,360.00	[2] 219.80	219.80
Other expenses of supervision	3,352.23	2,257.23	2,960.52	3,540.47	3,539.28
Total	281,250.58	303,561.83	297,988.42	108,256.39	109,383.90
Percentage	2.87	2.91	2.82	1.01	1.00
Instruction proper:					
Administration	328,200.01	332,918.32	345,860.57	466,349.50	473,380.04
Clerical service	87,486.44	97,482.13	91,393.66	105,333.19	106,617.36
Teachers' salaries	6,536,965.39	6,921,329.36	7,012,992.03	7,193,237.05	7,254,413.96
Educational supplies	147,148.95	156,707.90	157,917.93	152,611.72	159,017.98
Books	85,869.53	89,119.76	95,708.28	102,914.18	101,703.97
Other expenses	55,816.00	58,151.68	60,086.00	71,020.94	67,632.95
Total	7,241,486.32	7,655,709.15	7,763,958.47	8,091,466.58	8,162,766.26
Percentage	73.85	73.50	73.37	75.34	74.33
Coordinate activities: Compulsory education [1]	35,779.89	39,714.82	35,422.56	35,529.73	35,910.18
Percentage	.37	.38	.33	.33	.33
Auxiliary agencies:					
Education of World War orphans	3,175.00	3,000.00	1,711.00	2,603.36	1,800.00
Transportation of children (physically defective)	18,287.00	21,349.90	21,566.00	22,479.00	19,981.00
Community centers	39,999.00	50,249.81	75,263.00	102,275.00	101,999.00
Playgrounds	10,228.98	9,903.54	10,217.60	6,997.00	31,997.10
School gardens	2,000.00	2,012.58	2,396.00	2,409.00	2,353.30
Total	73,689.98	86,515.83	111,153.60	136,763.36	158,130.40
Percentage	.75	.83	1.05	1.27	1.44
Operation of school plant:					
Salaries, custodians and engineers	821,855.75	891,938.86	914,678.61	919,835.29	928,105.04
Supplies, custodians and engineers	28,795.35	31,751.46	35,956.15	30,896.69	30,263.00
Gas and electricity	130,882.26	135,772.00	140,254.17	146,279.00	109,384.00
Fuel	185,248.32	198,377.00	183,231.10	180,683.00	184,116.00
Other expenses of operation	8,261.50	9,300.00	9,000.00	9,300.00	8,569.00
Total	1,175,043.18	1,267,139.32	1,283,120.03	1,286,993.98	1,260,437.04
Percentage	11.98	12.16	12.13	11.98	11.48
Fixed charges:					
Pensions	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	510,000.00
Compensation law	2,474.59	3,903.39	7,826.76	8,053.30	3,462.76
Total	402,474.59	403,903.39	407,826.76	408,053.30	513,462.76
Percentage	4.10	3.88	3.85	3.80	4.67
Maintenance:					
Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	375,000.00	420,950.00	442,975.00	396,975.00	485,000.00
Repair and replacement of educational equipment and furniture	19,601.36	24,822.74	25,669.69	53,818.95	42,768.90
Total	394,601.36	445,772.74	468,644.69	450,793.95	527,768.90
Percentage	4.03	4.28	4.43	4.20	4.80
Grand total	9,805,727.31	10,416,885.46	10,581,826.70	10,739,817.89	10,982,340.09
Total percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1] Medical inspection, dental inspection, and nurse service are furnished by the District of Columbia.
[2] Reduction in this item is due to the revision of the classification of expenditures as recommended by the U. S. Office of Education.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

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

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Purchase of land	$23,184.95	$38,361.40	$43,355.15	$33,202.17	$355,543.08
New buildings	1,210,095.52	900,218.50	1,149,761.94	1,437,371.22	1,186,974.13
Equipment of new buildings	179,246.79	81,944.66	126,356.30	101,450.00	82,415.00
Alterations of old buildings (not repairs)	11,474.75				
Equipment for old buildings	76,585.13	65,524.39	135,435.04	39,649.35	76,431.01
Total	1,500,587.14	1,086,048.95	1,454,908.43	1,611,672.74	1,701,363.22

CORPORATION COUNSEL

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; 2 cases were dismissed, and 22 cases are now pending.

District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year 49 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 8 in which it was named as party plaintiff, making a total of 57 cases.

In this court 18 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party defendant were disposed of during the fiscal year. Five such cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, 2 cases resulted adversely to the District of Columbia, 3 cases were dismissed before trial; the District of Columbia consented to judgment in 1 case, 3 cases were settled and dismissed, and 4 cases were settled by codefendants without cost to the District.

During the fiscal year 33 equity suits 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 4 in which it was named as party plaintiff, making a total of 37 cases. Twenty-one cases were disposed of during the fiscal year, 14 in favor of the District of Columbia and 2 adverse to the District of Columbia; 4 cases were dismissed and the District of Columbia consented to judgment in 1 case.

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, 6 proceedings in condemnation. During the fiscal year 10 additional condemnation cases were filed. During the fiscal year 6 verdicts in condemnation were finally ratified and confirmed in whole; 1 verdict was finally ratified and confirmed in part; 1 case was discontinued; and 9 cases are now pending.

At the end of the fiscal year there were pending nine condemnation cases, most of which are prepared for trial in the early part of the fall. Included among this list is the Hawaii Avenue, Taylor Street, and North Capitol Street case, which, although tried, has not been completed. This case involves the acquisition of land for the last grade crossing in the District of Columbia.

During the year seven condemnation cases were completed and finally ratified. These cases involved acquisition of land for alleys, high-school sites, and widening and extension of streets.

During the year only one case has been appealed to the Court of Appeals, and that was a street case involving the acquisition of land for the extension of Forty-second Street between Albemarle and Butterworth Streets, and between Chesapeake Street and Wisconsin Avenue. The question appealed involves credit for previous dedication of land. Congress repealed the provision allowing credit for dedications when benefits were assessed against remainders; and this property owner, who had dedicated land previous to the appeal, raises the point that as to land previously dedicated, before passage of the act of Congress, the law is ineffective.

During the fiscal year six habeas corpus proceedings were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, three of which proceedings were successfully defended by this office.

In addition to the above cases, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year, 24 cases were handled involving claims against estates of lunatics for care and maintenance at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Lunacy proceedings to the number of 1,141 were filed by the Commission on Mental Health in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year. Of this number, 871 respondents were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 100 respondents were adjudged not insane and discharged; 43 respondents were adjudged of unsound mind in accordance with the statute; 1 respondent was adjudged of unsound mind with no change in adjudication; petitions in 46 cases were dismissed and the respondents discharged to the Board of Public Welfare; petitions in 32 cases were dismissed and the respondents released in the custody of relatives or friends, without danger to the public; 37 respondents died before trial; petitions in 7 cases were dismissed; and 4 cases are pending.

There were 39 demands for jury trials, of which number 28 were found to be of unsound mind and actually committed, 10 were discharged, and in 1 case the jury disagreed and the respondent was released into the custody of relatives. In all of these cases a representative of this office appeared and represented the petitioners.

Municipal Court of the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year, in the municipal court of the District of Columbia, 67 detinue proceedings were filed against officials of the Metropolitan Police Department and the defendants represented by this office. In 65 of these cases satisfactory proof of ownership of the property involved was established by the plaintiffs and the property was restored to them, and 2 cases were dismissed before trial. Sixty-eight other proceedings were instituted against the District of Columbia in the municipal court during the fiscal year, 32 of which cases were for services rendered by members of the District of Columbia National Guard Band. Twelve proceedings in which the District of Columbia was a party plaintiff were filed, 2 for the collection of damages to District property and 10 for the collection of vault rent. In the general calendar 6 cases were dismissed prior to trial; 8 cases were decided in favor of the District; 3 cases were decided adversely to the District; 1 case was settled by the codefendant; and the District consented to judgments in 33 cases, 32 of which were District of Columbia National

Guard Band cases, arising as a result of the decision in the case of *James C. Ireland* v. *District of Columbia*, Municipal Court No. 332145, a test case, in which the District of Columbia was held liable for the payment in full of additional compensation to which bandsmen of the District of Columbia National Guard were entitled by the terms of the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1889, as amended (title 20, chap 8, sec. 1505, D. C. Code, 1929).

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year, informations to the number of 47,880 were filed in the District branches of the police court and during that period fines and forfeitures aggregating $475,149.57 were collected. The decrease in the number of informations filed in this court over the last fiscal year numbered 7,540. Of the total 47,880 informations filed, 27,714 were for violations of the traffic regulations and 20,166 for miscellaneous violations of the police regulations and acts of Congress in the nature of police regulations, including 131 informations filed for violations of the alcoholic beverage control law.

The decrease in traffic court informations filed over the last fiscal year numbered 7,799.

The amount of fines in traffic offenses at police court for the fiscal year of 1938–39 was $360,481.67 as compared with $391,464.93 for the fiscal year of 1937–38, or a decrease of $30,983.26.

Fines and forfeitures collected in this court for the fiscal year 1938–39 as compared with 1937–38 are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1937–38	Fiscal year 1938–39	Decrease
Traffic cases	$391, 464. 93	$360, 481. 67	$30, 983. 26
D. C. cases	115, 589. 84	114, 667. 90	921. 94
Summary	507, 054. 77	475, 149. 57	31, 905. 20

The total decrease in fines and collaterals as compared with the last fiscal year was $31,905.20.

A detailed statement, by offenses, of number of cases filed in police and traffic court for the fiscal years 1937–38 and 1938–39 is as follows:

Police court cases

	Fiscal year 1937–38	Fiscal year 1938–39	Increase	Decrease
Intoxication	13, 240	14, 686	1, 446	
Disorderly conduct	3, 150	2, 936		214
Vagrancy	636	459		177
Soliciting alms	588	528		60
Indecent exposure	130	85		45
Alcoholic beverage control violations	305	131		174
Police regulations	1, 310	626		684
Drinking in public [1]		226		
Act of Congress	43	31		12
False alarm	4	24	20	
False police call [1]		1		
Health ordinances	159	60		99
Building regulations	4	4		
Sign regulations [1]		1		
Plumbing regulations	18	0		18
Electrical regulations	2	7	5	
Weights and measures	69	28		41
Zoning regulations [1]		3		
Business privilege tax [1]		84		

[1] Heretofore carried under other classifications.

Police court cases—Continued

	Fiscal year 1937–38	Fiscal year 1938–39	Increase	Decrease
Steam and smoke regulations [1]		12		
Female 8-hour law	20	12		8
Unlicensed vendor	219	175		44
Unlicensed restaurant [1]		1		
Unlicensed pharmacist	1	13	12	
Unlicensed fortuneteller	2	3	1	
Unlicensed electrician [1]		1		
Unlicensed dentist	4	0		4
Unlicensed second-hand dealer [1]		6		
Unlicensed solicitor [1]		9		
Unlicensed masseuse [1]		2		
Unlicensed barber [1]		2		
Unlicensed food dealer [1]		1		
Unlicensed parking lot [1]		6		
Unlicensed plumber [1]		1		
Venereal disease [1]		1		
Unlicensed elevator operator	2	0		2
Unlicensed engineer	1	0		1
Driving while drunk (horse and wagon) [1]		1		
Total	19,907	20,166	1,484	1,583

[1] Heretofore carried under other classifications.

It will be noted that there were substantial reductions in prosecutions for violations of police regulations, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and alcoholic beverage control violations; also a decrease of 99 in violations of health ordinances, as well as a decrease of 60 in soliciting alms cases; there was also a decrease of 45 in indecent exposure cases.

Traffic court cases

	Fiscal year 1937–38	Fiscal year 1938–39	Increase	Decrease
Minor offenses	19,199	12,976		6,223
Speeding	11,472	8,538		2,934
Speeding, second offense	934	618		316
Speeding, third offense	75	35		40
False statement [1]		2		
No permit	1,195	1,131		64
Loaning permit	41	32		9
Suspended permit	34	29		5
Revoked permit	48	56	8	
Obtaining permit by misrepresentation	64	33		31
Tags		423		
Tags by misrepresentation	7	4		3
Title by misrepresentation [1]		0		
Certificate of title [1]		48		
Loaning car to unlicensed driver [1]		99		
Right-of-way	529	440		89
Stop sign [1]		632		
Passing street car	62	28		34
Red light [1]		1,125		
Bad brakes	339	310		29
Reckless driving	507	356		151
Driving while drunk	346	366	20	
Colliding	292	209		83
Leaving after colliding	185	177		8
Tampering	5	25	20	
Section 48 [1]		7		
Expired permit	159	9		150
Aiding in obtaining permit by misrepresentation [1]		1		
Insurance sticker [1]		1		
Attempt to obtain permit by misrepresentation	20	2		18
Driving under influence of narcotics [1]		1		
Jay walking [1]		1		
Total	35,513	27,714	48	10,187

Fiscal year 1938–39:

District of Columbia cases	20,166
Traffic cases	27,714
Total	47,880

[1] Heretofore carried under other classifications.

It will be noted that the number of cases charging violations for minor offenses shows a decrease of 6,223; also that there was a reduction of 2,934 in the number of speeding charges, as well as a reduction of 316 in the number of speeding, second offense, charges. There was also a decrease of 151 reckless driving charges, as well as a decrease of 150 in expired permit charges. There was an increase of 20 in the number of driving-while-drunk charges and tampering charges, respectively, as well as an increase of 8 in the number of revoked permit charges.

There were 754 jury trials demanded during the fiscal year 1938–39, as compared with 1,244 jury trials demanded during the preceding fiscal year—a decrease of 490. The number of jury cases pending July 1, 1939, was 139. The number of convictions obtained in jury trials was 453.

Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia

During the fiscal year, proceedings in the number of 2,846 were filed in the juvenile court resulting in approximately 4,500 court hearings. Of these, 1,221 related to delinquent children and resulted in 1,122 convictions, also 7 contributing-to-delinquency cases. One hundred and eighty bastardy cases were tried, resulting in 133 verdicts of guilty and 38 verdicts of not guilty. One thousand one hundred and nine nonsupport cases were presented, in 666 of which verdicts of guilty were reported and 129 were adjudged not guilty. Ten child-labor cases were filed; compulsory-school-attendance cases were 3, and destitute and dependent cases resulted in 302 commitments.

During the fiscal year 1938–39, this office collected $37,714.75 on its agreement cases, which, of course, does not revert to the District of Columbia, as these collections are in connection with nonsupport and bastardy cases.

RECAPITULATION

	Number of cases
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia	12
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia	110
Lunacy proceedings	1, 141
Municipal Court of the District of Columbia	132
Police Court of the District of Columbia	47, 880
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	2, 846
Total	52, 121

General Counsel of the Public Utilities Commission

In his capacity as General Counsel to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel, or the special assistant for public utility matters, prosecuted and defended all litigation involving the Public Utilities Commission, and participated in all formal hearings held by the Commission. During the fiscal year, this office also conducted numerous conferences with representatives of the various utilities and attended conferences with members of the Commission and with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relating to public utilities and municipal matters. In addition to the formal written opinions rendered to the Commissioners, included in those reported on page 68 of this report, 21 written opinions were rendered by the general counsel to the Public Utilities

Commission, as well as many informal opinions on administrative and minor matters.

On a number of occasions during the fiscal year the special assistant has sat as a member of the joint boards established under the Motor Carrier Act, 1935, for adjacent areas.

A more complete account of the activities of the Corporation Counsel as general counsel to the Public Utilities Commission will be found in the annual reports of the Commission for the calendar years 1938 and 1939.

General Work of the Office

The general work of the office consisted in the examination and approval as to form of 326 bonds; 405 contracts; 245 tax deeds; 28 leases; 14 right-of-way deeds; and 26 special agreements, making a grand total of 1,044, or an increase of 69 over the prior fiscal year.

A detailed statement of the number of legal documents examined and approved as to form by this office for the fiscal years 1937–38 and 1938–39 is given below:

Type of document	Fiscal year 1937–38	Fiscal year 1938–39
Bonds	351	326
Contracts	303	405
Tax deeds	199	245
Leases	43	28
Special agreements	52	26
Deeds	20	0
Right-of-way deeds	7	14
	975	1,044

Opinions

During the fiscal year, 830 written opinions were rendered to the Commissioners by this office. A large number of consultations and conferences were held, the number of which is not recorded.

In addition to the opinions above, 21 written opinions were rendered to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia by this office in its capacity as general counsel for the Commission.

Likewise, many other opinions were rendered to such boards as the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Minimum Wage Board, Real Estate Commission, Cosmetology Board, etc.

Collections

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 $143,464.99, which amount represented payments on account of the cost of care and treatment of such persons in that institution. This sum is larger than any sum heretofore collected. For the prior fiscal year, $138,287.08 was collected.

During the fiscal year 1935–36, this office secured reimbursement to the District of Columbia in the sum of $68,847.43 on account of care and maintenance at St. Elizabeths Hospital; during the fiscal

year 1936–37, $124,710.80; during the fiscal year 1937–38, $138,287.08; and during the fiscal year 1938–39, $143,464.99.

It will be seen that the collections on these accounts have increased greater than 100 percent since 1936 and in the last year there was an increase of more than $5,000 in collections over the previous year. This represents a substantial return and shows a splendid recovery for the District of Columbia.

Damage to Lampposts

During the fiscal year, $1,467.69 was collected by this office for damage to lampposts within the District of Columbia.

The foregoing does not include collections made, or the amount of suits filed, for damage to property of the District of Columbia, embracing equipment belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Fire Department. There is, likewise, omitted an estimated saving to the District of many thousands of dollars by reason of the many suits which have been filed against the municipality claiming alleged damages considerably in excess of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in which the municipality has been successfully defended by the Corporation Counsel.

Numerous other collections by the Corporation Counsel were made during the fiscal year, of which no record was kept, such as collections for water rent, vault rent, wharf rent, etc.

Investigation

During the fiscal year, this office received 148 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, 1,686 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, 37 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, 838 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, injured District employees received medical care and compensation in the total amount of $30,967.98.

During the fiscal year, for medical attention, hospital service, etc., there was expended the sum of $8,226.21; and for compensation in behalf of widows and minor children of municipal employees injured in line of duty there was expended the sum of $8,966.88, making a grand total of $48,161.07 expended under the Employees' Compensation Commission Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Miscellaneous

The Office of the Corporation Counsel provided the chairman for the Police and Firemen'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 Commissioners 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 obtaining more revenue for the District.

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 hackers' 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 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. 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 acts as chairman of a committee to investigate the laws relating to the keeping of fowls, and the provision of the laws relating to the licensing and keeping of dogs.

This office is also 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.

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 adviser, who replies thereto by letter.

Further duties devolving upon the board's legal adviser call upon him daily 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.

Taxation Activities

The work of the tax division of this office has taken on increased importance since enactment of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, and especially since the amendments thereto of May 16, 1938. Laws imposing inheritance, estate, and business privilege taxes and providing means for enforcing collection of personal property taxes have materially increased the demands upon this office for opinions and advice regarding the interpretation and enforcement of such laws.

During the fiscal year, there has probably been more litigation of tax matters in the District than during the entire previous history of Washington. This office represented the District in 180 hearings before the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia, in which taxpayers sought the cancelation of assessments and refund of taxes in the approximate amount of $175,000. During the same period, 17 appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia were taken from decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals and 1 such appeal was taken from a decision by the municipal court.

The Committee on Special Assessment Appeals

An assistant in this office is chairman of the Committee on Special Assessment Appeals, created under the act of Congress, approved June 25, 1938.

All protests on special assessments, except those levied by condemnation juries, and all requests for cancelation or waiver in whole or in part of interest, penalties, or unpaid taxes and special assessments, come to this committee.

The committee, composed of 4 members, holds meetings each week, takes evidence, makes findings, and submits report of such findings to the Commissioners for their approval. During the fiscal year 282 reports were made, involving 2,850 pieces of property. The total amount involved amounts to $189,482.51, plus interest in the amount of $86,423.73, making a grand total of $275,906.24.

Legislative Activities

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

The first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress approximately coincided with the second half of the fiscal year 1938–39, and this report on the 1938–39 legislative activities covers through the close of that session.[1] During the last session of Congress 40 District bills were passed (36 public acts, 3 private acts, and 1 public resolution). This legislation included many important enactments, such as amendment of insanity proceedings to relieve conditions at Gallinger Hospital, authorization of the Commissioners to sell District-owned real estate no longer needed for public purposes, alternative methods of enforcement of orders of the Public Utilities Commission, a hospital lien law, regulation of banks and banking, amendment of condemnation proceedings relating to minor streets or alleys, and adaptation of the uniform law on fresh pursuit, amendment of the Real Estate Act to include business-chance brokers, and an act delegating to the Commissioners broad authority to make regulations for the prevention and control of communicable diseases. The 1939 Revenue Act is notable for important changes in the tax structure of the District of Columbia, in that it imposes an income tax upon persons domiciled in the District of Columbia, and upon the income of corporations from sources within the District of Columbia, and repeals the tax upon intangible personal property. Six bills which passed both houses of Congress were vetoed by the President.

A total of 41 bills was drafted by the Corporation Counsel, including 19 of the bills passed by the Congress during this session (2 of which were vetoed), 10 bills which were introduced but not passed at the current session, and 12 of which were not introduced either because of disapproval by the Budget Bureau or because of the approaching adjournment of the Congress. In addition to preparation of bills originating in this office, the Corporation Counsel suggested many important amendments to bills submitted for his approval.

During the fiscal year, the Corporation Counsel prepared a total of 83 reports for submission to Congressional committees by the Commissioners.

The office of the Corporation Counsel, in addition to handling all District legislation, endeavored to keep informed on all legislation affecting the District and to maintain complete files in order that it might be at all times in a position to furnish information requested in regard to the status of such legislation. A total of approximately 250 bills was included in the legislation files.

[1] Date of adjournment was August 5, 1939.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

Engineer Commissioner, assisted by three officers assigned by War Department, Col. D. McCoach, Jr., Engineer Commissioner; Capt. Patrick H. Tansey, Capt. Clarence L. Adcock, Capt. John L. Person, Assistants, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

- Department of Construction, Capt. Clarence L. Adcock.
  - Municipal Architect's Office.
  - District of Columbia Repair Shop.
  - Workhouse and Reformatory.
  - Care of District Buildings (Municipal Offices).
  - Purchase of land for the District of Columbia.
- Department of Inspections, Hugh P. Oram, director.
  - Buildings, Elevators, Fire Escapes, and Signs.
  - Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Refrigeration.
  - Zoning.
  - Electrical Inspection.
  - Plumbing Board.
  - Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection.
  - Board, Examiners for Steam Engineers.
- Department of Highways, Herbert C. Whitehurst, director.
  - Street Division.
  - Bridge Division.
  - Electrical Division (Exclusive of inspection).
  - Trees and Parkings Division.
  - District of Columbia Auto Repair Shop.
  - Municipal Garage.
  - Coordination of Surface and Underground Construction.
- Department of Sanitary Engineering, John B. Gordon, director.
  - Sewer Division.
  - Underground Construction, Public Service Corporations.
  - Sewage Treatment Plant.
  - Water Division.
  - City Refuse Division.
  - Public Convenience Stations.
- Office of Surveyor, D. C., Edward A. Dent, surveyor.
  - Surveys.
  - Land Subdivisions.
  - City Planning.
  - Land Condemnations.
  - Land Records.
- 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.
  - Safety Section.
  - Administration of Wage Scale, Per Diem Employees.

Department of Construction

Construction of municipal buildings.—During the fiscal year, eight projects were completed, having a contract value of $1,299,095.48.

In addition to the above, during the fiscal year, 15 projects (other than buildings) were completed, having a contract value of $149,725.25.

Work was started on seven buildings and miscellaneous projects, having a total contract amount of $2,064,970.

During the fiscal year, 22 contracts were entered into by the Office of the Municipal Architect, District of Columbia, having a total contract amount of $2,345,589.25.

Repairs to municipal buildings.—All municipal buildings are kept in repair by the District of Columbia Repair Shop. Appropriations for this purpose amounted to $457,805.03, exclusive of $23,468.89 of the $100,000 of the 1939 fiscal year's appropriation which was made available the latter part of the fiscal year 1938, and were applied to repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds. All of this amount was expended with the exception of $175.55 for replace-

ment of heating plant, annex No. 2, and $3,550.53 for McKinley High School retaining wall.

There was appropriated $20,000 for Fire Department, District of Columbia, 1939, repairs to buildings and grounds. All of this amount was expended.

There was appropriated $8,000 for Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia, repairs to stations. All of this amount was expended.

Aside from the expenditures enumerated above, the repair shop expended $97,924.51 of funds allotted to it from various departments and appropriations.

The District of Columbia Repair Shop's total expenditures for the fiscal year 1939, for the performance of all repair and improvement jobs, was $580,003.46 from regular appropriated funds.

The foregoing work comprises 5,974 separate jobs, and the repair shop employed throughout the year an average of 234 men, exclusive of annual employees.

The shop's personnel is composed of 8 annual employees, including the engineer in charge.

In addition to the regular operations outlined above, the shop has under its direction W. P. A. projects No. 235 and No. 358 for the improvement of school grounds, and W. P. A. project No. 41 for the improvement of District of Columbia playgrounds.

The amount of $248,000 was expended on projects Nos. 235 and 358 for schools and $109,000 on project No. 41 for playgrounds.

District of Columbia Reformatory and Workhouse—construction division.—The Constructing Engineer at the District of Columbia Reformatory and Workhouse is responsible for general construction and maintenance of buildings at the above institutions in operation with the office of the Municipal Architect, District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year, two separate programs of construction were carried on—one by the institutional construction department, with straight District of Columbia appropriations, total operations amounting to $204,290.15; the other being carried on by allotments from the Public Works Administration, total operations amounting to $222,829.50.

Reformatory construction projects.—At the Penitentiary Division, restudies were made on the towers, kitchen equipment, and electrical distribution system, and specifications were prepared for the principal items of equipment for this group of buildings. The first bids received on refrigeration and plumbing exceeded the budget estimates, and readvertising was necessary on a revised specification. At the end of the year, all contracts were let, and 50 percent of the equipment in mess hall was installed.

The underground storm-water drainage system was completed. The salle port and visiting building with its equipment was 90 percent complete. Enclosure of wall towers and metal stairways were 70 percent complete.

Work was carried on as vigorously as possible on the central warehouse building, but due to its size, labor, and material difficulties, was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.

The underground electrical-distribution system was completed except for certain minor connections, and the generator was tested out in its new location at reformatory heating plant.

The additional boiler with feed water pump and radial brick stack was completed under contract.

Workhouse construction projects.—The only project for the workhouse included the completion of a dormitory at the new women's group, and part of the project for establishing permanent underground electric service lines. The women's dormitory was completed and occupied December 28, 1938. The underground electric service connections were practically completed on June 30, 1939.

Several plats with general descriptions of certain tracts of land were prepared, and forwarded through channels to the Engineer Department where arrangements were made to acquire additional land.

Public works dockets.—In addition to the foregoing, and pursuant to the Enabling Act of Congress approved June 25, 1938, the sum of $18,150,000 was advanced by the Public Works Administration to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and $12,377,300 of this amount covers building construction under the control of the Municipal Architect's office. Subsequent to this act and in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Public Works Administration, contracts for the construction of 21 major building projects have been undertaken, and the work is progressing normally as of June 30, 1939.

In addition to constructing the above building projects, the office is engaged in the securing and installing of all necessary furniture and equipment.

Municipal Office Buildings

This department is charged with the responsibilities of the maintenance, care, repair, and upkeep of the District Building, the Ford Building, the Police Building, the May Building, No. 220 John Marshall Place, the new Police Court Building, the old Police Court Building, the Municipal Court Building, the Juvenile Court Building, and No. 499 C Street NW.

The activities of this department consist of offices, a stores division, a steam and electric generating power plant, an air-conditioning plant and equipment, a blueprint and photograph division, an electrical division, carpentry and paint division, cleaning, laboring, guard forces, and a mail and postage meter division.

The personnel of the above divisions performed all duties required in connection with the maintenance and operation of these buildings.

There were consumed in this group of buildings during the fiscal year 1939, 3,099 short tons of coal, at a total cost of $16,425. There were 18,000 gallons of oil used in heating the May Building and No. 499 C Street, at a cost of $918. There were used in heating the new Police Court Building 3,746,000 pounds of steam purchased from the Central Heating Plant. The cost of air conditioning at the new Police Court Building during the summer months, or a total of 879 hours in operation, averaged $6.12 per hour.

There were generated for use in the District Building 666,140 kilowatt-hours of electric current, at a cost of $0.0182 per kilowatt-hour. Electric current purchased for this group of buildings totaled 1,950,488 kilowatt-hours.

The Electrical Division maintained and operated 4 freight and 17 passenger elevators, made all repairs, installed new fixtures, and maintained all electrical equipment.

The Mail Division receives, distributes, meters, and dispatches District government mail. There were 1,189,194 pieces of outgoing mail

dispatched during the past fiscal year, or 44,484 more pieces than were sent out during the previous year.

The Stores Division ordered, received, and expended material, repair parts, and miscellaneous supplies, totaling a cost of $11,800.

The Carpentry and Paint Division refinished floors, woodwork, furniture, painted walls and ceilings, built and installed partitions, venetian blinds, doors, windows, etc., and repairs and installations throughout the buildings were cared for by this division.

The Photograph and Blueprint Division completed blueprints, photographs, photostats, Vandyke prints, black and white prints, mimeograph prints, and mounted District government maps, for most branches of the government at a cost of $23,068, or an increase of $13,371.42 over last year's receipts. This increase in the volume of work done has necessitated the addition of four employees in the shop of this division, and the purchase of one additional blueprinter, one black and white developer, two cameras and necessary accessories.

Department of Highways

STREET DIVISION

This office controls the planning and designing and prepares specifications for all types of highway work and supervises the execution of grading, construction, and maintenance of all public roadways, alleys, and sidewalks in the District of Columbia.

The total funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by private individuals and corporations for work done by the Street Division during the year amounted to $5,120,799.82, of which about $649,199.82 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.

Summary of work done under appropriations from Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939

Combination cement concrete curbing and gutter	linear feet	47, 177
Asphaltic concrete pavement on various bases	square yards	134, 150
Standard asphalt pavement	do	159, 456
Vitrified block gutter	do	5, 078
Cement concrete roadway pavement	do	192, 754
Cement concrete roadway pavement laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision	square yards	8, 066
Old cobble and block removed	do	18, 223
Granite and bluestone curbing set	linear feet	18, 837
Cement concrete curbing constructed	do	89, 164
Grading	cubic yards	[1] 419, 368
Cement sidewalks assessment and permit work	square yards	35, 100
Cement sidewalks laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision	square yards	44, 268
Cement sidewalks around Government reservations	do	2, 067
Cement concrete alleys, assessment and permit work	do	23, 628
Cement concrete alleys laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision	square yards	9, 646

Detailed tables of the above work are on file in the Office of the Engineer of Streets.

[1] 179,092 cubic yards grading (paving contracts) and 240,276 cubic yards grading (grading contracts).

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

There were 24 residential streets, the roadways of which were improved with reinforced cement concrete roadway pavement. These roadways form connections with existing paved roadways and abut private property that is at least 75 percent improved.

There were also several heavily traveled main arteries widened and paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement, among which the following are outstanding:

Blair Road NW. from Peabody Street to Aspen Street: Recent condemnation proceedings permitted the paving of this roadway to a 40-foot width. The original roadway was about 24 feet wide with many curves that might have caused hazards. The old pavement consisted of macadam and, due to exceedingly heavy and voluminous traffic, maintenance costs had become very high.

Branch Avenue SE. from Denver Street to the District Line: The improvement of this roadway formed a connection with a State Highway leading into southern Maryland and also completed paving of Branch Avenue from the District Line northward to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Nichols Avenue SE. from Upsal Street to South Capitol Street and South Capitol Street from Nichols Avenue to Atlantic Avenue: The greater portion of the Nichols Avenue project required a considerable amount of heavy grading so that the new roadway could be placed on approved line and grade. The Atlantic Avenue end connected with Livingston Road which leads into southern Maryland.

Kennedy Street NW. from Kansas Avenue to Fourteenth Street: Prior to paving, this street carried an old macadam roadway with car tracks in the center. The tracks were removed and the roadway was improved for full width. Kennedy Street, within the limits named, constitutes a direct connection from Colorado Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW. to the northeastern portion of the City.

Forty-sixth Street NW. from Massachusetts Avenue to River Road: This was the longest project constructed during the year, being more than 5,200 feet long. This roadway furnishes a direct link from River Road in Maryland to Massachusetts Avenue and to all sections of the downtown area. Its width is 34 feet.

Loughboro Road NW. from Indian Lane to Glenbrook Road: After condemnation, this project was improved to a width of 40 feet and many hazardous curves were eliminated. The paving of this section of Loughboro Road is the first step in improving it to Conduit Road NW.

C Street NE. from Sixteenth Street to Nineteenth Street: Dual roadways were constructed on this street with center parking 34 feet wide. This street is the main entrance to Anacostia Park.

Widening of roadways.—K Street NW. from Twelfth Street to Connecticut Avenue: Due to the full width of K Street (147 feet 8 inches from building line to building line) it was possible to preserve the existing 50-foot center roadway and construct roadways on each side. The side roadways, 18 feet wide, were constructed for the use of local traffic and for the parking of trucks delivering goods. Under these conditions through traffic may be speeded up to the legal limit without interference, as no parking is permitted in the center roadway.

Ninth Street NW. (including Florida Avenue) from Massachusetts

Avenue to Eleventh Street: This project constituted the longest widening job executed. The street car tracks were removed throughout the entire length. The roadway was paved with standard asphalt pavement.

Other widening jobs consisted of:

Eleventh Street NW., Massachusetts Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue,
Twelfth Street NW., New York Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue.
Twelfth Street west, Constitution Avenue (north) to Independence Avenue (south),

Special projects.—Approaches to the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River. Work on this project has been started and approximately 75,000 cubic yards of earth has been placed on the approaches. Of this amount 50,000 cubic yards of approved fill material has been spread and compacted in the roadway space. Public utilities are being installed on the approaches leading to the bridge.

Surface and approach roadways to the Massachusetts Avenue Underpass NW.: This project necessitated the repaving of surface roadways of Fourteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue on both sides of the viaduct and approach roadways to the underpass. The paving of the surface roadways is approximately 50 percent completed. Public utilities were removed from space required for underpass and approaches and replaced in duplicate outside the limits of above-mentioned structures.

Approaches to K Street Overpass NW.: A portion of the roadway paving has been constructed in connection with this project and necessary temporary roadways have been completed to be used in connection with construction work on the bridge and the remaining roadways.

Resurfacing by replacement method.—The following asphaltic roadways were resurfaced by the replacement method:

Rhode Island Avenue NW., New Jersey Avenue to Seventh Street. Age 30 years.

K Street NW., North Capitol Street to New Jersey Avenue. This roadway was 43 years old and one portion of it consisted of sheet asphalt surface laid on old bluestone block.

Canal Street from Independence Avenue to E Street. The original roadway, within certain limits, varied in age from 38 to 48 years. The old car tracks were removed. The center parking was retained and curb was placed around the entire reservation.

E Street SE., First Street to Fourth Street. The old roadway was paved with asphalt block and was 43 years old at the time of its replacement. The railroad tracks were removed prior to resurfacing.

Curb and gutter construction.—There were approximately 47,000 linear feet of combination curb and gutter constructed and 66,000 square yards of bituminous materials placed in connection with these structures. Curb and gutter construction was a protective measure for macadam roadways and streets and eliminated, in many cases, the necessity for new paving of much higher cost. Many macadam roads were salvaged by this method and the curb protected the tree space against erosion.

The curb and gutter system eliminates the old cobblestone gutters, which are sometimes near hazards, and forms a definite line for the flow of water.

DIVISION OF MATERIALS

The Division of Materials, which controls and inspects the construction methods and quality of materials entering into our local street and highway system, and also the testing of all structural materials used by the entire Engineer Department, has passed through an unusually active period for the fiscal year 1938–39. This is attributable in part to the fact that many construction projects have been in progress under Federal aid and P. W. A. funds in addition to those regularly conducted under the allotted District appropriations.

The large increase in services rendered is reflected by comparison of the number of test samples handled, 7,800, as compared to 5,667 for the previous fiscal year, or an increase of 35 percent. The volume of concrete construction may be visualized from the comparative number of test cylinders of 2,749 as compared with 1,100 for the previous year. Also, inspection and testing of concrete materials amounted to 346,513 barrels of cement, 147,436 tons of sand, 231,399 tons of gravel, and 146,979 cubic yards of concrete. All show increases over the previously reported fiscal year.

To carry on this field inspection work in a manner to insure the high quality of materials required by the Engineering Department, has necessitated the constant services of a force of trained inspectors who have some engineering background and appreciation of the importance of quality and uniformity of construction materials. Although highway work diminishes greatly during the winter season, field inspection work is required throughout the year to adequately take care of inspection for the Sewer, Water, and Bridge Departments, Municipal Architect, and several Federal agencies, all of whom conduct operations during the winter period.

The writing and checking of materials specifications has been carried on as in the past, and in addition this Division has assisted in writing and arranging a new edition of Standard Specifications for the District of Columbia Highway Department, which was published last February.

Many of this Division's assignments are of a special engineering nature and involve a variety of problems connected with local building construction work. Notable among these has been the work of soil borings to permit the examination of subsoil conditions to assist in the design of foundations for various structural projects of the District. With the purchase of two modern hydraulic boring machines this Division has been ably equipped to carry on boring work of a major nature to the extent of penetrating to considerable depths in rock formations. Some of the personnel have been specially trained in this work, having been instructed by the Public Roads Administration in the latest developments in soil science in which this Division takes an active interest. Soil borings have been made, the resulting samples classified as to type, and reports rendered in diagrammatic form for many construction projects, some of which are: Reservoir site at Soldiers' Home, Taylor Street overpass, District of Columbia Jail Addition, Poplar Point sewer, K Street overpass, Massachusetts Avenue Bridge, vehicles testing stations, and municipal center. This latter job involved approximately 1,000 feet of borings.

The use of "soil mechanics" in controlling the quality of material for extensive fills and subgrades for highway pavements is of comparatively recent origin, and this Division has endeavored to keep informed of developments and apply this knowledge advantageously in an effort to increase the dollar value of our highway system. By proper application of these principles it is believed that the common and often expected subsidence of fills may be minimized and consequent failure of concrete roadways largely eliminated. Examples of the work in this connection are the approach fills of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge where a large amount of fill material was controlled as to density and quality, Minnesota Avenue in Anacostia, and Thomas Circle approaches and backfilling in the Northwest section. This work involves the selective control and placing of fill material according to latest fill practice at no additional expense to the project.

The customary miscellaneous problems of drainage around private dwellings, sidewalk failures, and investigations of unsatisfactory subgrade conditions on existing roadbeds were handled during the year. In all cases these were examined and recommendations made or otherwise corrected. The "mud jack," which pumps a mixture of soil and cement under pressure through holes in sunken concrete slabs, was used extensively. By this method the slabs are brought to grade, thereby eliminating the more expensive procedure requiring the removal of the concrete, the repairing of the subgrade, and the subsequent replacement of the project.

As this Division approves the quality of fill material at the source, many soil surveys were conducted on request and the necessary tests arranged. This work requires the representative sampling of available fill material over large areas by means of auger bits, sometimes known as dry borings.

It is of interest to note that the services of the Division of Materials are available to all agencies of the District. Consultations are made on engineering problems, data supplied on construction materials, and arrangements made for all specification tests of samples at the National Bureau of Standards. These test samples include paints, police uniforms, equipment for public schools, fire hose, engineer's surveying instruments, and miscellaneous mechanical appliances. In many cases, on request of the interested Departments, recommendations were made as to possible changes in specifications or methods of simplifying testing procedure.

Several special surveys were made during the year. One to check the thickness of concrete streets by means of the core drilling machine; another, the correlation of concrete beam and cylinder tests made on the various District construction jobs together with a study of strengths of the various brands of cement; and the analysis of the condition of asphaltic pavements as to extent of crack failures due to movement of the concrete base from temperature changes. Surface cracks have been controlled to a large extent by the installation of planes of weakness in the concrete base. These planes of weakness are constructed approximately 15 feet apart by forming a groove or cleft in the upper portion of the slab by installation of a waterproof material that is left in place. This distributes the movement of the concrete and as a result the surface pavement does not show cracks. This detailed study of cracking phenomena on all asphaltic surfaced

streets provides definite information as to the value of this design. The reduction of surface cracks in bituminous pavements will contribute materially to a longer life of the surface and a much lower maintenance cost due to the fact that, when cracks are formed, traffic continuously wears away the pavement surrounding it and in a short time the crack has widened, requiring maintenance.

In general, this Division attempts to keep abreast of modern engineering developments along the line of construction materials in order that all departments of the District government may avail themselves of information that should continually improve the quality and economic value of their respective construction projects.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Macadam and unimproved roadways: The repair of asphaltic and concrete roadways and a large amount of macadam roadways was executed under contracts, after award had been made under competitive bidding.

A large number of dirt roadways were rolled and treated with bituminous material. Prior to this treatment, the forces of the Works Progress Administration had graded the roadways and placed upon them a base of salvaged material and macadam. The old material is obtained from old roadways which have deteriorated due to the strain of heavy later-day traffic and were replaced by new standard-type pavements.

Of the many roadways treated as mentioned above, the following are outstanding.

Albemarle Street NW., Reno Road to Thirty-eighth Street: The improvement of this roadway opened up traffic eastward to the new boulevard at Forty-sixth Street NW., between Massachusetts Avenue and River Road and also served as an entrance to the new private developments in this vicinity.

Brookland Avenue NE., Michigan Avenue to Taylor Street Overpass: This street was relocated to the east and parallels the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The roadway was been constructed to a width of approximately 36 feet and it will be a bypass to the new Taylor Street Overpass, now under construction.

Michigan Avenue NE. from Twelfth Street to Eighteenth Street: This project consisted of widening the old roadway and eliminating many curves which had existed in it. Its present width is 40 feet.

Carpenter Street SE. from Pennsylvania Avenue to Texas Avenue: This was one of the longest projects constructed and it relieved a very serious drainage condition in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Avenue and Carpenter Street. It also serves as a roadway to the houses recently completed in this vicinity.

Cathedral Avenue NW. from Idaho Avenue to New Mexico Avenue: There was a considerable amount of fill material placed on the north side of this roadway in order to widen it. After the fill had been completed a temporary curb and sidewalk was constructed.

Linnean Avenue NW., Ellicott Street to Broad Branch Road: This was an entirely new development and it formed a link between Broad Branch Road and the paved portion of Linnean Avenue at Ellicott Street thus opening up a short cut from the section north of Broad Branch Road to the downtown area. The project was 1,300 feet long.

Maryland Avenue NE., Bladensburg Road to Nineteenth Street: This was a very large project and permitted access to the residential and commercial areas in this vicinity and it consists of the first temporary step in the development of Maryland Avenue to the east.

Montana Avenue NE., Bladensburg Road to New York Avenue: The improvement of this roadway constituted a short cut from the northeast to the southeast section of the city. It permits traffic to avoid the heavily traveled intersection of Bladensburg Road and New York Avenue.

West Virginia Avenue NE., Mount Olivet Road to New York Avenue: This roadway was widened 10 feet because of the large amount of traffic which uses it since the opening of Montana Avenue from New York Avenue northward.

There were about 20 curb and gutter projects completed by the forces of the Works Progress Administration. The following projects are the most oustanding:

Concord Avenue NW., North Capitol Street to Third Street: This constitutes the first step in the development of this roadway to connect North Capitol Street and Georgia Avenue.

Tenth Street NE., from Michigan Avenue to Taylor Street: The improvement of this roadway provided a main thoroughfare to the private developments and business in this vicinity.

Barnaby Street NW., from Utah Avenue to Arcadia Place: This project was 1,200 feet long and serves the recent developments in this vicinity.

Thirty-first Street NW., Utah Avenue to Worthington Street: This roadway, together with the roadway of Barnaby Street, mentioned above, constitute main thoroughfares to the recent development of the subdivision known as Barnaby Woods.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

This division repairs all types of highway equipment.

At the present time, all equipment, including trucks, air compressors, road graders, rollers, and concrete mixers are in daily use.

In the past year 10 new 1½-ton trucks have been added to the fleet of trucks.

BRIDGE DIVISION

The function of this Division is the design, construction, and maintenance of bridges, retaining walls, and municipal wharves, operation of movable bridges 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 $1,648,000. Work was continued under the allotment of $410,804 granted to the District in 1936 by the Federal Government for elimination of grade crossings under the United States Works Program.

Design.—Plans and specifications were completed for elimination of the Bates Road grade crossing by construction of a bridge in line of Taylor Street NE., and for retaining walls at Third and C Streets NW., and Eleventh Street SW., between F and G Streets. Plans and specifications prepared by Parsons, Klapp, Brinckerhoff & Douglas for the Thomas Circle Underpass and by Harrington and Cortelyou for the K Street Overpass and Bridge were reviewed.

Construction.—Reconstruction of the Queens Chapel Road Bridge by funds allotted by the Federal Government for elimination of grade crossings under the United States Works Program was completed. Contracts were let and work begun on the John Philip Sousa Bridge, the K Street Overpass and Bridge, the Thomas Circle Underpass, and the Taylor Street Viaduct, respectively 37, 5, 49, and 21 percent completed.

Maintenance.—Routine maintenance included painting, repairs to the trestle at Second and N Streets, extensive repairs to the handrail of the Highway Bridge, and minor repairs to bridges, culverts, and wharves. Condition of the timber floor of the old Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge SE., required continual attention to maintain service.

Operation.—Operation of bridges covers salaries of the custodial force and the necessary supplies: i. e., coal, ice, lubricants and electric power required in the operation of two movable spans and the maintenance of watchman service at one other structure. This function of the bridge division represented a fixed overhead charge amounting in the past fiscal year to $22,631.06.

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

MUNICIPAL CENTER ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, STREET CHANGES

Under this project, the Highway Department, District of Columbia, was allotted $300,000 for widening, paving, and repaving, and changes and alinement of roadways in the vicinity of the Municipal Center Administration Building.

Three separate contracts were executed for the construction of (1) roadway and sidewalk; (2) catch basins and connections; and (3) retaining wall.

The retaining wall constructed on the east side of Third Street NW. from Constitution Avenue to C Street has been completed.

Catch basin construction has been completed to the extent of 90 percent.

Roadway and sidewalk work have been approximately 50 percent completed.

The roadways involved follow:

Sixth Street NW., from Pennsylvania Avenue to D Street.
Third Street NW., from Constitution Avenue to D Street.
C Street NW., from Second Street to John Marshall Place.
D Street NW., from Third Street to Fourth Street and Fifth Street to Sixth Street.
Indiana Avenue NW., Second Street to Sixth Street.

Due to necessary grade changes the maximum cut amounted to about 11 feet and the total amount excavated was about 43,000 cubic yards.

The completion of the project will necessitate the laying of approximately 36,000 square yards of standard asphalt pavement, consisting of asphalt top and binder on an 8-inch cement concrete base.

Trees and Parkings Division

The Trees and Parking Division propagates young trees in the nurseries, plants trees along the streets, performs tree surgery, cultivates, trims, and sprays trees, mows weeds on the public parking, and

removes dead, decayed, and dangerous trees that stand on public space in the District of Columbia, exclusive of those in the parks.

This Division is also responsible for the care and regulation of the public parking, which involves the uniform planning of the height and grade of the parking in all residential zones, and the height of retaining walls.

Two nurseries are maintained in connection with the propagation of trees, 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. Tree box lumber is stored and tree boxes are constructed in these shops. There is a storeroom in coujunction 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 3,894 young trees planted in their permanent positions on the streets during the fiscal year. The extension of the tree system along streets improved with curb resulted in 3,110 being planted along many improved thoroughfares. A total of 767 trees were planted in vacant spaces in the established lines, and 17 were planted to replace those trees removed in connection with the construction of driveways.

The W. P. A. assisted this Division during the past fiscal year by preparing 3,110 holes for tree planting; 250 were in connection with replacing trees removed because of street widening. The cost of digging 767 tree holes and planting 3,894 trees was paid from the appropriation for the Trees and Parkings Division, while the cost of planting 17 trees was paid from miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, and other appropriations.

The sum of $16,660.14 was expended from the appropriation for this Division for the fiscal year for labor and materials for tree planting along the streets.

A total of 2,199 trees were removed during the fiscal year for various reasons, namely, inferior specimens, decayed and dangerous condition, destruction by automobiles, mutilated by unknown persons, storm damage, interference with driveway construction, building operations, sidewalk improvements, proper development of curb trees, illuminating gas, transplanting, abnormal moisture conditions, drought, girdled, filled around, root mutilations, sewer gas, oil, and poor soil conditions.

The cost of removing 1,548 trees was paid from the appropriation for this Division, 1 from the appropriations for other departments, and 43 from whole cost deposits. Permission to remove 12 was granted other departments and private parties. 595 were removed by the Highways Department.

The cost of removing 1,548 trees paid from the Trees and Parkings Division's appropriation amounted to $11,059.01.

The Fort Dupont and Popular Point Nurseries produced a sufficient number of trees to take care of our street planting for the year, and the following seedlings were transplanted to the nursery rows; and in several years, under normal conditions, will be available for street planting: 239 red maples, 968 American elms, 1,050 sycamores, 221 European lindens, and 55 sugar maples.

The sum of $10,862.06 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 $516.76.

The sum of $4,189.54 was expended for storekeeper, watchman, and laborers who were engaged on miscellaneous work in connection with the storeroom and shops.

During the fiscal year an effort was made to trim systematically throughout the city, and marked progress was made in trimming the city's trees in this manner. 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 14,079 trees were trimmed during the year at a cost of $15,417.97. The sum of $699.63 was expended in collecting broken limbs, removing trees, etc., caused by storms.

The sum of $9,031.40 was expended from the 1939 appropriation in connection with spraying 86,580 trees for the extermination of leaf-eating insects; also, there were 1,743 trees sprayed for the extermination of scale at a cost of $349.07.

This Division cultivated 1,619 trees during the fiscal year at a total cost of $941.63. There were 30,689 trees cultivated by the W. P. A. gangs and $297.60 was expended from the appropriation for this Division for the supervision of their work.

This Division removed 1,430 tree boxes from trees large enough to do without this support at a total cost of $221.36. The sum of $632.81 was expended in connection with the replacement of broken tree boxes, repairing, and restaking boxes.

The sum of $4,810.36 was expended during the year for the removal of weeds in unenclosed public parkings and tree spaces throughout the city. Of this amount, $119.04 was for supervision of the W. P. A. gangs performing this type of work.

Tree surgery work was performed on the following trees standing on public space: 12 American elms, 32 lindens, 4 Norway maples, 3 sycamores, 2 Chinese elms, 3 sugar maples, 4 pin oaks, and 1 poplar.

The treatment of these trees was undertaken at a total cost of $1,394.31.

This Division made 1,125 inspections affecting the grades of terraces in connection with building operations in the residential districts during the year. The regulation of parking grades is becoming a duty of major importance. However, the public parking in the recently built-up sections of the city presents a pleasing, uniform appearance. This office inspected 673 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 1,348 additional inspections.

Summary

Trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1938	124,334
Net increase in tree system during the fiscal year	1,695
Trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1939	126,029

Street Lighting Division

The work of this division 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.

Street lighting.—The street lighting system at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of 31,782 lamps, all incandescent. On June 30, 1939, there were in service 32,364 lamps, all incandescent. There was a total net increase of 582 compared with a net increase of 475 in 1938, a net increase of 615 in 1937, and a net increase of 1,145 in 1936.

It has not been possible, except in a very few instances, to carry on the project of replacing low candlepower lamps in the outlying areas with those of increased candlepower and greater efficiency because of 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.

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, 1939, were 1,193 (1,038 connected underground, 155 connected overhead), compared with 1,178 (1,026 and 152) of 1938, or an increase of 15 over the fiscal year 1938. 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 5,437, compared with 5,412, 5,665, and 5,865 in the three next preceding years. The 5,437 alarms comprise 1,741 regular box alarms, 9 telephone station alarms, 13 alarms from the Mutual District Co., 2,976 local (by telephone, etc.) alarms, 17 second alarms, 4 third alarms, 1 fourth alarm, 1 fifth alarm, 1 special alarm, and 674 rescue squad local alarms. There were 493 false alarms, 348 box, and 145 telephone, etc.

The police-patrol boxes, servicing 13 precincts, were increased by three. The total number in service being 566, of which number 476 are connected underground and 90 overhead.

The number of telephones connected to the municipal system at the end of the fiscal year was 2,361. 54 telephones were added to the system during the year.

3.442 miles of cable aggregating 35.77 miles of conductors were added to the signals system. The total length of cable in service at the end of the fiscal year was 288.201 miles aggregating 10,669.90 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 regulation applying thereto. The several wire-using companies have, during the year, increased their pole plants by 889 line and guy poles.

Central (Municipal) Garage and District of Columbia Auto Repair Shop

During the fiscal year the municipal garage supplied transportation to the various departments, officials and employees of the District government in the performance of their official duties.

Twenty-one various departments who were without transportation assigned to them used our pool car or taxi service with drivers. There were 2,287 trips made averaging 8.05 miles each.

Forty-two passenger-carrying automobiles and eight nonpassenger-carrying automobiles were serviced, repaired, and housed in this garage for 17 departments. The garage was kept open 24 hours a day for emergency service. Ordinary operating expenses for the 42 passenger cars such as gasoline, oil, miscellaneous supplies, greasing, tires, tubes, and repairs including labor and material amounted to $7,934.08, an average of $188.90 each, or $0.0237 per mile. Other operating expenses such as accidents, washing, miscellaneous expenses, holidays, leave, etc., amounted to $6,807.45 or $162.08 for each car or an average of $0.0238 per mile. The total cost per mile including all items was $0.0473. Total mileage of the 42 cars amounted to 352,202 miles or an average of 8,386 per car.

This department issues, stores, and records license plates for all vehicles owned by the District government except the Police and Fire Departments who have their own plates. Also all registrations for vehicles purchased pass through this office.

Passenger-carrying automobiles purchased and exchanged by this department for all other departments amounted to 23 at a cost of $11,731.24. One ambulance and one bus were replaced for the Health Department Permit Bureau at a cost of $3,036.13.

The appropriation for all maintenance and purchase of passenger-carrying automobiles for the District government was handled by this department.

The District Auto Repair Shop, operating under the municipal garage and using the garage appropriation as a revolving fund, repaired, reconditioned, and serviced 347 pieces of automotive equipment, including trucks, passenger cars, tractors, ambulances, patrols, vans, motorcycles, field wagons, cranes, sprayers, and concrete mixers belonging to 22 various departments and institutions including the Police Department. The total number of repair jobs amounted to 5,887 or a daily average of 22.6 jobs.

Department of Inspections

BUILDING INSPECTION

There were permits issued for 5,814 private projects, having a total value of $34,979,676, and for 27 District government projects, valued at $7,538,116. The total private construction valuation of $34,979,676 is divided between new buildings at $29,252,215, and repairs at $5,727,461. Three thousand and ninety-five buildings were erected during the year, and 305 buildings were razed, either under permit or condemnation.

Comparative statement for past 6 years [1]

Year	Dwellings	Apartments	Business buildings	Garages, sheds, and miscellaneous buildings	Repairs	Number of building operations	Value
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
1937 [1]	2,073	552	216	1,303	4,344	8,488	37,240,747
1938 [1]	1,588	234	190	1,514	3,156	6,673	26,220,925
1939 [1]	2,654	308	142	1,471	3,242	7,817	42,517,792

[1] Includes District government construction work.

All permit applications and plans in connection with construction permits issued during the year were checked and approved for compliance with the building and zoning regulations by the Engineering Section. The value of building construction increased 62.2 percent over 1938.

There were approximately 70,000 inspections made during the year of work on new buildings and repairs to existing buildings. Of this number approximately 64,000 were made by field inspectors of general building operations, and approximately 6,000 by steel and reinforced-concrete inspectors of special construction operations on the larger buildings. Our limited inspection personnel has been entirely inadequate and it is difficult to make the number and character of inspections necessary to insure proper compliance with the approved plans and code requirements.

Elevator inspection.—The elevator regulations require the inspection of all passenger and power freight elevators in the District of Columbia at least once every 4 months, and a safety test is to be provided at least once each year. All other freight elevators and dumbwaiters are to be inspected at least once every 6 months in order to insure safe operations.

Plans for 106 elevator installations in privately owned buildings were checked and permits for same issued during the year.

At the close of the year, there were under the supervision of the Elevator Bureau 1,957 passenger elevators, 1,035 freight elevators, 20 escalators, and 137 dumbwaiters, a total of 3,153 elevators.

There were 277 safety tests made on passenger and freight elevators, taking about 4 hours each, which is equivalent to about 554 regular inspections. In this total there are included 496 elevators in 55 Federal Government buildings.

During the year, 6,622 elevator maintenance inspections were made, and 3,954 reinspections involving examination of new equipment, examination for compliance with notices served, and examination following up complaints.

Elevator operators' licenses were issued to 1,939 applicants after examination to demonstrate fitness to operate. Recent prosecutions in police court of a number of cases where elevators were allowed to be operated by unlicensed operators has brought the necessity of obtaining licenses to the attention of building owners, and there has been a marked increase in the number of applicants in recent months.

During the year, 1 elevator was condemned and 12 were sealed against operation. There were 2 elevator accidents in which persons were injured, the injuries in both cases being very slight.

The increasing number of elevators in the District of Columbia, which has been augmented by the Federal building program and the increase in commercial building construction during the year, has made it difficult to make the maintenance inspection required by the elevator regulations when due. The triyearly inspection of all elevators were about 2 months behind the schedule at the close of the fiscal year, due to the limited personnel. It is recommended that the inspection force be increased by two inspectors in order to take care of all safety tests which are required by the elevator regulations of the District of Columbia.

Condemnation of buildings.—Condemnation proceedings to secure the repair or demolition of approximately 1,200 dangerous and unsafe buildings under the act of March 1, 1899, as amended April 5, 1935, were instituted during the year resulting in the razing of 200 buildings (75 brick and 125 frame) and the repair of 700 buildings (300 brick and 400 frame). This work involved the serving of approximately 2,500 notices to property owners.

At the end of the year there were approximately 300 buildings against which condemnation proceedings had been initiated. The proceedings were in various stages of completion at the close of the year.

License and fire-escape inspections.—The License Act of July 1, 1932, requires an annual inspection of theaters, public halls, clubs, hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, by the Building Inspection Division and a certificate of the inspector of buildings that the applicant for a license has complied with the laws and regulations for the protection of life and property.

During the year approximately 8,400 inspections were made of such buildings in connection with license applications and of other buildings in connection with the provisions of the fire escape act, applications for occupancy permits, and references from the Fire Department, Health Department, Electrical and Plumbing Inspection Division. This total is approximately the same as that of the previous year.

Commissioners' orders and letters to provide fire equipment required by the fire escape act were served in 305 cases, resulting in 285 buildings being brought into compliance with the act. Approximately 3,000 buildings have been brought into compliance since enactment of the license law in July 1932. Included in the above total were 50 buildings occupied as schools, colleges, hospitals, dormitories, etc.

Approximately 6,000 buildings now require annual inspection, under the fire escape and license acts, of which approximately 5,100 are now

equipped with fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations. It is to be noted that references from the fire marshal's office and other departments are constantly increasing and that it is necessary to give preference to orders already issued, in which work ordered has not been completed.

During the year, 220 plans showing fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations were approved and over 235 new fire escapes were erected as a result of Commissioners' notices.

License and fire escape inspections also involved the writing of approximately 1,200 letters and 1,700 telephone calls.

Signs.—The administration of the act of March 3, 1931, regulating the use of advertising signs is an important function of this office. An inspection of the premises or building involved in a sign application must be made before the permit is issued and the area of existing signs determined to insure that the sign applied for will not exceed the sign area allowed. After the permit is issued, another inspection must be made to insure that the sign is erected in accordance with the terms of the permit and is structurally safe.

Permits were issued for 3,105 signs during the fiscal year. Of this total 39 were for signs over 100 square feet in area; 270 for signs between 50 and 100 square feet, and 2,596 for signs less than 50 square feet in area.

Occupancy permits.—In connection with the administration of the zoning act of March 1, 1920, which required that the use of buildings and premises must be one permitted by the zoning classification, applications were verified, approved, and 3,291 certificates of occupancy issued in respect to commercial businesses.

There were also investigated, approved, and authorized by letter 57 home occupations in respect to the use of residential property.

Complaint service.—Approximately 5,000 complaints, made by letter, telephone, or personal interview in reference to the condition of buildings or premises were investigated during the year. Notices were prepared and served in cases where the inspection disclosed violations of the law or regulations, and reinspections were made to insure that corrective measures were taken. In but few cases was it necessary to resort to court action.

Recommendation.—With a view to controlling the activities of builders we are of the opinion that some regulation should be adopted to provide that each and every builder obtain a license, and it is recommended that some immediate action looking thereto be taken by the Commissioners.

Under the present regulations our only redress in the event of code violations is against a property owner. During recent years there have been hundreds of cases where a builder has violated the terms of his permit, in one way or another, or has done work without a permit and our only recourse has been against the property owners. Had the builders in question been licensed we could have suspended their licenses and refused to issue them further permits until the illegal conditions had been rectified.

PLUMBING INSPECTION DIVISION

The Plumbing Inspection Division made a total of 53,212 inspections on new plumbing installations and additions to, or alterations in, existing systems, on refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery, restaurants and other licensed premises, and in investigating complaints. There were many unrecorded inspections made on Federal Government property by request, but this office does not habitually inspect plumbing construction work on Federal buildings.

There were 39,072 inspections of plumbing in new buildings, and on extensions, remodelling, and repairs to existing plumbing systems; 2,701 inspections made at restaurants and other establishments where food or drink is prepared or sold for human consumption; 2,521 inspections of installations of refrigerating or air-conditioning machinery and equipment; and 8,468 inspections on complaints. In addition, some 450 miscellaneous inspections were made by the head of the office and his deputy, being principally investigations of illegal plumbing work, cases on appeal, tests, etc.

It is estimated that the cost of plumbing work done in the District of Columbia during the year totaled $3,669,430, exclusive of plumbing construction work in Federally owned buildings, new District owned structures, and Public Works Administration and Resettlement projects. The estimated cost of refrigeration and air-conditioning apparatus and equipment was $3,778,500, divided about equally between refrigeration and air conditioning.

The 2,701 inspections of plumbing in food-handling and beer and liquor licensed establishments were handled by one full-time inspector and an occasionally assigned assistant who normally handled complaint investigations. A single annual inspection is all that the present force can compass.

During the year this office handled four cases under the compulsory drainage or nuisance acts, and contracted work costing $46.81, which was forwarded for assessment against the affected properties. There was a considerable number of cases referred by the health office, and some originating in this office, which could not be prosecuted to a conclusion this year because of their being in court questions as to ownership, inability to locate owner for service of notice, and similar reasons.

The refrigeration inspector and his assistant made 2,521 inspections on refrigeration or air-conditioning machinery and connecting apparatus; this in addition to checking plans and, in repair cases, issuing permits. The cash receipts from these refrigeration permits amounted to $5,284, almost the sole revenue derived from operations of this division.

There are no fees derived from plumbing permits and inspection, though such will be included in a proposed plumbing code revision. It is believed that a plumbing fee system will return $50,000 a year.

It will be noted that plumbing installation costs and refrigeration installation costs were about equal, though there were 11 full-time assistant inspectors directly concerned in the plumbing and 1 full-time

assistant and 1 half-time inspector concerned in refrigeration and air conditioning.

Investigations were made at the scene of 10 refrigeration machinery accidents involving release of toxic gases, none of which resulted in fatalities.

It is only 4 or 5 years since installation of air-conditioning equipment became common and, as the practice increased by leaps and bounds, it was recognized early that usage of large quantities of Potomac water over the normal domestic usage and wasting this additional water to the public sewers only designed for normal flow, might have a serious effect on future water supply and sewerage design.

Consequently, record for 1938 and 1939 was kept of the allowed usage of raw water and records for previous years are being compiled. The rough graph of this water usage to June 30, 1938, indicates a daily wastage of 18½ million gallons. This amount of water usage plus the unknown amount involved in refrigerating machinery before code and inspection will, of course, be taken into consideration in all future plans of the Water and Sewer Divisions.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The Electrical Inspection Division is charged with the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Issue permits for, and the inspection of electrical installations for light, heat, and power purposes, to required conformity with minimum standards for safety to life and property, and the enforcement of laws and regulations relating thereto in the District of Columbia.
2. Design and aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for electrical installation projects and the purchase of electrical equipment for the District of Columbia.
3. Inspection of electric equipment and appliances purchased by the District of Columbia for conformity with electrical specifications and code requirements.
4. Render consultation and advisory service in electrical matters to Federal Government offices, other District of Columbia departments, public-utility companies, and the public.
5. Representing the District of Columbia and inspection interests on the Procurement Division Federal Specifications Committee, Committee of Awards, Federal Fire Council, and other committees.

Electrical installations in Federal-owned buildings and the electrical equipment, control, and signal wiring of elevators in any building are not inspected by this division.

The appropriation for this division was deducted from the appropriations for personal services from the Electrical Department of the Highway Department and included in the appropriations of the Department of Inspections.

The general accelerated use of electricity for light, heat, refrigeration, and other purposes, and the program of the utility company changing their distribution system from direct current to the alternating current four-wire network system has resulted in more, larger, and more complex installations which have materially taxed the resources of this division from the engineering as well as the inspectional standpoint. The increase in portable appliances, including air conditioning, has become a major problem in some buildings where serious overloading has resulted and reinspection is essential.

Activities of the Electrical Inspection Division

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Inspections, total	41,335	41,341	41,347	44,023	44,259	43,426
Inspections per day per inspector	11.83	11.73	11.47	13.86	12.58	12.43
Permits issued	11,551	13,280	17,082	19,572	16,731	21,817
Circuits covered	19,652	24,491	35,628	44,931	35,360	40,980
Installations approved	9,727	10,593	12,780	12,584	12,212	13,833
Applications to license premises under license laws:						
Received	2,386	2,768	3,966	4,868	370	5,377
Approved	2,304	1,807	725	1,305	593	560
Defective wiring:						
Reports received	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,304	2,999	2,632
Investigated and cleared	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,209	1,822	1,441
Notices of defective wiring served	6,829	5,763	6,383	6,048	5,307	5,628
Fees collected	$42,188	$51,399	$56,775	$64,449	$58,726	$65,952

[1] No record.

Although the total number of permits issued this year has increased about 30 percent over the number issued last year only 13 percent of these permits are for new building projects.

There have been about 2,000 existing installations investigated where changes in metering and service equipment have been made by the utility company for which no permits or fees are required.

DIVISION OF SMOKE REGULATION AND BOILER INSPECTION

Smoke regulation and boiler inspection activities are carried on by different inspectors, but as they both deal largely with boilers they dovetail together very satisfactorily and prevent what otherwise would be a great deal of duplication of work and save the public the annoyance of having to deal with two offices and two sets of inspectors.

Smoke-inspection work is divided into two separate categories: (1) Checking existing buildings for excessive emissions of smoke, odors, and fly ash, and taking appropriate steps to correct them as well as the investigation of complaints about the same conditions; and (2) examination of plans and issuance of permits for all installations of fuel-burning equipment and inspection after completion to see that they conform to regulations and thus can be operated without violating the law.

Field inspections show that there were 1,015 stack observations, resulting in 702 violations, or 69.2 percent; 1,665 railroad observations with 64 violations or 3.8 percent; 64 railroad roundhouse observations with 24 violations. Apartments again constitute the largest single class of violators with 55 percent of the total. Hand-fired boilers accounted for 75 percent of all violations, indicating the desirability of mechanical firing. Forty court summons were issued for hearings, all resulting in obtaining compliance with the law or improved installations; three cases were tried and won. As a rule it has been possible to obtain compliance with the law by means of education, advice as to changes in equipment and improvement in operation, coupled with persistence in following up complaints and violations.

Permits were issued for 621 installations to replace or improve equipment in existing buildings. There were also 172 changes made

to nonsmoking fuel, 62 stack extensions made, 243 instructions to firemen given; 593 complaints were investigated, a definite record of correction being obtained in 276 cases.

A total of 1,111 permits were issued covering 1,400 separate pieces of equipment. For the purpose of checking these installations 3,103 inspectors' calls were required, which constitute 45 percent of the total of all calls, which were 6,819, not including railroad inspections.

Due to pressure of other work total railroad smoke inspections decreased. The percentage of violations has decreased however. The Ivy City roundhouse and vicinity is the worst spot at present. Work was started to improve conditions at the south portal of the tunnel leading from the Union Station.

The two boiler inspectors made a total of 1,936 calls, resulting in the inspection of 1,409 boilers and 312 unfired pressure vessels; of these 255 were new boilers and 114 unfired pressure vessels. Ten boilers and 8 unfired pressure vessels were condemned; 546 orders were issued for repairs or changes, all of which were followed up for compliance. There were 2,256 certificates of inspection issued for approved objects.

Insurance companies filed reports on 928 boilers and 288 unfired pressure vessels which they inspected and certificates of inspection were issued.

Permit fees were $5,718, boiler inspection fees $2,126, fees for insured objects $957, engineer license fees and renewals for $3,575; a total of $12,376. The budget for the Division was $19,900 plus $300 for the board of examiners.

The Division should be provided with sufficient personnel to take care of plan examination and field inspection of residential heating installations. There are many abuses prevalent in this type of installation.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR STEAM ENGINEERS

The Board of Examiners for Steam Engineers, of which the boiler inspector is chairman, held 44 meetings and examined 1,004 applicants, of whom 686 were found competent and 318 incompetent. Of the licenses issued there were 25 first-class, 25 second-class, 91 third-class, 26 fourth-class, 222 fifth-class, 196 sixth-class, 101 seventh-class. There were 830 renewals, the total fees being $3,575. All of the records and office work are handled by the Division of Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection.

Board of Zoning Adjustment

The Board of Zoning Adjustment for the District of Columbia, created by act of Congress approved June 20, 1938 (Public, No. 684, 75th Cong.), held its first meeting in the District Building on October 17, 1938, at which time the three civilian members, Theodore I. Coe, Harry Blake, and John R. Lapham were administered their oaths of office. Previously the Commissioners had appointed upon designation of the zoning commission, Capt. Hugh P. Oram, and upon designation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, John Nolen, Jr., as the representatives of these agencies.

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 6, part 5, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations, "The Board at its first meeting shall elect a

chairman and vice chairman, and annually thereafter, at its first meeting held in January", Theodore I. Coe and Hugh P. Oram were unanimously elected chairman and vice chairman, respectively, on October 17, 1938, and on January 11, 1939, were unanimously reelected chairman and vice chairman.

At its first meeting the Board also decided to hold its meetings in room 500 of the District Building at 10 a. m. on Wednesday mornings, the number of such meetings to be determined by the amount of business filed for the consideration of the Board.

Forms for the filing of appeals were approved by the Board and submitted to the Zoning Commission for final approval.

The Board voted to hold its second public hearing on November 3, 1938.

Paragraph B of part 1, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations requires the publication of notice of the time and place of public hearing on each appeal filed, which notice is required to be published at least once, not less than 10 days from the date of hearing in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia. The Board is also required to give such additional notice of hearing to such interested persons or organizations as it may deem feasible and practicable. The Board has followed this procedure, issuing notifications of hearings to interested citizens and citizens' associations which are delivered by the members of the Police Department, whose cooperation in this matter is appreciated by the Board.

Since its creation during the last fiscal year the Board has held 22 public hearings and heard and disposed of 134 appeals of various kinds. Of this total number of appeals 102 were granted, 5 were granted in part, 21 were denied, and 5 were withdrawn by the appellants. The decision in one appeal from an administrative decision of the inspector of buildings and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia was sustained.

Appeals to the Board were of four types, viz: (1) Appeals from the decision of the inspector of buildings or other administrative officer or body where it was alleged by some interested person or association that there was error in an order, requirement, decision, determination, or refusal in the carrying out or enforcement of a regulation adopted pursuant to the Zoning Act. (2) Appeals for exceptions and special questions as enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 19, inclusive, part 2, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations. (3) Appeals for variances from the requirements of the zoning ordinance in reference to lot coverage, use, height, side and rear yards, and open and enclosed courts. (4) Appeals for permission to change nonconforming uses under the limitations of paragraph 1, part 4, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations.

Under the first class mentioned above, only one appeal was filed during the past year, although one appeal for a variance in the open court requirements of the zoning regulations was denied, and an administrative decision of the inspector of buildings sustained in connection therewith.

Under type 2 involving special exceptions 63 appeals were disposed of, the Board granting 47 and denying 10. Two were granted in part and 4 were withdrawn by the appellants.

Under the third class involving variances 50 appeals were disposed of, the Board granting 37 and denying 10. Two appeals were granted in part and 1 was withdrawn.

Under type 4 involving nonconforming uses 20 appeals were disposed of, the Board granting 19 and denying 1.

The following tables give the total number of hearings, number of appeals entertained, and the type of cases disposed of:

TABLE 1.—*Appeals heard Oct. 17, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Month	Number of hearings	Appeals heard	Month	Number of hearings	Appeals heard
October 1938	1	0	April 1939	3	24
November 1938	4	28	May 1939	3	22
December 1938	2	11	June 1939	3	18
January 1939	2	5			
February 1939	2	7	Total	22	134
March 1939	2	19			

TABLE 2.—*Summary of decisions on appeals disposed of Oct. 17, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Type of case	Granted in full	Granted in part	Denied	Inspector of buildings sustained	Withdrawn	Total
Appeals from decision of inspector of buildings				1		1
Exceptions and special questions	47	2	10		4	63
Variance in use district regulations	5	2	4		0	11
Variance in lot occupancy, yard, or court regulations	29	1	6		1	37
Variance in other regulations	2	0	0		0	2
Changes in nonconforming uses	19	0	1		0	20
Total	102	5	21	1	5	134

NOTE.—23 appeals were granted conditionally; 4 appeals for both variances and special exceptions were granted; 1 appeal for a special exception was granted in part as a variance; 1 appeal for a special exception and variance was granted only for a special exception; 1 appeal was denied for a variance, and an administrative decision of the inspector of buildings sustained in connection therewith.

TABLE 3.—*Decisions on exceptions and special questions under part 2, section XXIII, zoning regulations*

Part 2, paragraphs	Granted	Granted in part	Denied	Withdrawn	Total
1. Educational institutions	6	1	2	0	9
2. Philanthropic or eleemosynary institutions	1	0	0	0	1
3. Public storage garages in apartment houses	0	0	0	0	0
4. Parking lots	4	0	1	0	5
5. Sand, gravel, or clay pits	1	0	0	0	1
6. Temporary buildings for commerce, said buildings incidental to residential development	1	0	0	0	1
7. Semidetached or community houses in "AR" area district	2	1	0	0	3
8. Public utilities in residential district	1	0	0	2	3
9. Specific first and second commercial use of alley lots in residential district	2	0	1	0	3
10. Gasoline service stations, auto repair shops, and public service garages	12	0	6	2	20
11. Specific second commercial use of alley lots in first commercial district	2	0	0	0	2
12. Public utilities in first commercial district	1	0	0	0	1
13. Excess height for grain elevators and gas tanks	0	0	0	0	0
14. 25-foot extension for specific use	3	0	0	0	3
15. Private accessory garages in excess of 800 sq. ft	0	0	0	0	0
16. Private accessory garage erection of which would cause over occupancy	1	0	0	0	1
17. Private stables accessory to dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
18. Porch enclosures and erections to nonconforming dwellings	10	0	0	0	10
19. Private accessory garages to dwellings nonconforming due to lot overoccupancy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	2	10	4	63

Conditional cases.—Of the 134 appeals disposed of during the past year, 23 were granted conditionally, in which, in the opinion of the Board, neighboring properties were safeguarded and public safety and welfare were preserved. Among these 23 cases were 8 appeals involving the establishing of gasoline service stations. The conditions most frequently required by the Board on these appeals to minimize any possible adverse affect to nearby residential properties provided for the erection of lattice fences or of landscaping or planting adjacent to the service portions of the stations. Approval of completed plans was required on others and on a few the location of proposed driveways was ordered shifted to avoid traffic hazards and interference with the street traffic flow. The reports of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Director of Traffic, as required by paragraph 10, part 2, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations, in connection with appeals of this type were of valuable assistance to the Board in determining the disposition of these appeals.

Four automobile parking lots were approved for periods of 1 year only, such approval being subject to renewal for similar periods in the discretion of the Board. In all of these cases the Board required as a condition precedent to the issuance of occupancy permits, the grading and surfacing of the lots. The enclosing of the lots by fencing or coping was also required.

In one case involving the operation of a sand pit the Board required the owners of the pit to post a $2,500 bond with a citizens' association to protect the neighborhood against abandonment of the pit.

The Board has considered 37 appeals for variances from side yard, or open court requirements of the zoning regulations. These cases for the most part have been appeals for permission to erect rear additions to dwellings and buildings nonconforming in their structure by reason of construction prior to the adoption of the zoning regulations in 1920. As a condition precedent to the issuance of permits for such additions, the Board has almost without exception required the yards and courts opposite the addition to meet the yard and court requirements of the present regulations. (NOTE.—Under existing zoning regulations computation of yards and courts are predicated on the entire depth of building or court.)

In connection with these 37 appeals, and also in reference to porch enclosures and porch additions to nonconforming dwellings of which there were 5 and 5, respectively, the Board is of the opinion that either the zoning commission should amend its regulations to permit such additions without reference to the Board, or the District Commissioners should substantially reduce the present $20 appeal fee for these additions. The Board, however, makes no specific recommendation at this time, pending submission of the problem to the zoning advisory council and the Corporation Counsel for review.

The Board has entertained only a few appeals for use variances, several of which appeals have been made on the basis of financial hardship. A showing of undue hardship must be made in all cases involving variations from the strict application of the zoning regulations, and as leading zoning experts and the courts are leaning more and more towards the belief that hardship predicated solely upon financial reasons is not sufficient justification for the granting of variance appeals, this Board has consistently taken the position that

appeals predicated solely on alleged financial hardship should be denied.

The Board during the past year felt the need for two revisions of part 2, section XXIII, of the zoning regulations, governing the powers of the Board, and accordingly recommendations were made to the zoning commission to amend paragraph 17 and to add a new paragraph 20. Paragraph 17 as originally promulgated by the commission read as follows:

(17) Permit, in a residential district, the construction of a private stable, not opening upon a public alley, accessory to a dwelling, on a lot containing an area of not less than 1 acre, provided the proposed stable does not adversely affect light and air of the dwelling and of neighboring property.

As approved by the zoning commission on February 7, 1939, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board it now reads:

(17) Permit, in a residential district, a private stable accessory to a dwelling, when such stable does not open upon a public alley, provided that the proposed stable is not less than 50 feet from any neighboring dwelling or the front building line of the lot, and is so located in relation to existing lot lines as not to adversely affect light and air of the dwelling or of neighboring property.

This amendment was felt necessary in order to allow more flexibility in the location of private stables particularly in outlying residential neighborhoods.

Fees and salaries.—During the past year there was received into the revenues of the District of Columbia, a total of $2,560 in fees for the filing of appeals before the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Salaries to the Board during this period amounted to $999.14.

(NOTE.—Five appeals were accepted without fee for hearing before the Board due to change in jurisdiction, said cases having been previously filed before the Board of District Commissioners for consideration—one appeal was filed by a citizens' association, fee for which is specifically exempt under the statute.)

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 wastes, the collection and disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of toilet facilities for the general public. A synopsis of the activities of the department for the fiscal year 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 for domestic, commercial, Federal, and municipal uses.

Major projects now in progress, in addition to routine installations, consist of a 15,000,000 gallon capacity storage reservoir, 6 percent completed at the end of the fiscal year, in the grounds of the United States Soldiers' Home. Under construction by contract, this reservoir will provide storage facilities for the first high service. Water-main replacements totaling 5,100 linear feet of 8-inch and 12-inch mains in the vicinity of the proposed municipal center. This project, 70 percent completed at the end of the fiscal year, was undertaken by contract and is being laid to replace old mains of insufficient size to accommodate the developments in this area. An 8-inch main totaling

3,050 linear feet, 3 percent completed at the end of the fiscal year, in the vicinity of Lowell Lane, Macomb Street, Glenbrook Road, and Millwood Lane, was undertaken by contract to supply a new subdivision being developed.

The work of the division is divided into four sections, (1) design, construction, and operation, (2) water survey and special engineering, (3) revenue and inspection, and (4) accounts, supply, and transportation.

Design, construction, and operation.—The functions of the section of design, construction, and operation include preparation of contract and other drawings, supervision of the laying of all water mains, and the operation of pumping stations.

The subsection of design prepared 31 contract drawings, 163 special drawings and tracings, 35 profiles; checked 72 drawings and profiles, made 185 intersection cards, posted 390 intersection cards, checked 575 intersection cards, prepared five 50-foot and 100-foot maps, made tracings for twenty-nine 50-foot, 100-foot, and 300-foot maps, forwarded 630 cards to the assessor, forwarded 120 tap location cards and 51 connection cards to the water registrar, passed 3,604 permits, approved 89 grade sheets, 62 alley grade sheets, and 56 alley and street closings.

The construction subsection performed during the year routine planning, preliminary surveys, and laying out locations incidental to the following major projects which were carried on under the direction and supervision of the construction section.

A 24-inch steel main, totaling 530 linear feet in K Street between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Streets NW. This main, undertaken as a W. P. A. project, is an extension of the Washington Circle contract, and is a major link in the work necessary to change the 30-inch main in M Street from gravity to first high service.

Water main replacements totaling 5,100 linear feet of 8-inch and 12-inch-mains in the vicinity of the municipal center. These mains, 70 percent completed at the end of the fiscal year, were undertaken by contract and are being laid to replace old mains of insufficient size.

An 8-inch main, totaling 3,050 linear feet, 3 percent completed at the end of the fiscal year, in the vicinity of Lowell Lane, Macomb Street, Glenbrook Road, and Millwood Lane NW. Undertaken by contract. This main will supply a new subdivision now being developed.

Undertaken with W. P. A. labor, a 20-inch main, totaling 685 linear feet, was laid in East Capitol Street between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first Streets, to serve new houses under construction. This main will eventually be extended to intercept a proposed 30-inch main in Minnesota Avenue and will extend from Minnesota Avenue and East Capitol Street to the eastmost extremity of the Anacostia first high service, completing a major trunk main through this area.

A 16-inch main, totaling 780 linear feet, in West Virginia Avenue north from Mount Olivet Road NE. It is proposed to extend this main in the future to Rhode Island and Montana Avenues NE., tying in with the 30-inch trunk main at this location, thereby effecting a major feed through the Trinidad-Woodridge area of the second high service. This main was undertaken as a W. P. A. project.

A 16-inch main in Pennsylvania Avenue between Thirty-third Place and Carpenter Street SE. This main, totaling 340 linear feet,

was undertaken as a W. P. A. project and was extended to serve property being developed. It will ultimately be extended to the Anacostia pumping station at Eighteenth Street and Minnesota Avenue SE. to provide a second feeder line from the pumping station to Alabama and Pennsylvania Avenues to augment the Anacostia second high service now only supplied by a 12-inch main to the water tower at the Stanton School.

A 12-inch main in Pennsylvania Avenue NW., west from Twenty-sixth Street, to replace an old 6-inch main. This work, totaling 240 linear feet, was undertaken as a W. P. A. project and is a part of the work necessary to convert the 30-inch gravity main in M Street to the first high service.

Including the above projects, there were constructed during the year 20.58 miles of mains of all sizes, which, after deducting for fire hydrants, building connections, etc., 0.95 mile, left a total addition to the distribution system of 19.63 miles, the system now totaling 963.71 miles.

During the fiscal year 534 valves were installed and 235 removed, ranging in size from 3 inches to 36 inches, making an increase of 279 valves in the system and bringing the total in service to 17,356.

One hundred and forty fire hydrants were installed in new locations and 3 hydrants were removed during the year, making an increase of 137 fire hydrants on the system and bringing the total in service to 6,346 at the end of the year.

The usual inspection, repair, and maintenance of fire hydrants, street hydrants, drinking fountains, horse troughs, and other appurtenances were carried out.

The subsection of operation includes the maintenance of pumping stations and operation of shops.

The Reno pumping station supplies all the water used by the fourth high service, city; Anacostia supplies all the water consumed in the first and second high services, Anacostia; and the District pumping station is operated to maintain predetermined minimum pressures on the first, second, and third high services and also to take over a portion of the load in the form of one or more of the services complete upon the interruption of service at the Dalecarlia plant.

It was necessary to operate the first high-service pumps on 32 different days for a total of 173 hours and the second high-service pumps on 38 different days for a total of 167 hours to maintain a minimum pressure and on request from Dalecarlia. The third high-service pumps were operated on 16 different days, for a total of 116 hours, upon request from Dalecarlia.

In addition to general repair work the machine shop at the Bryant Street pumping station made 447 valves of various sizes and types; the blacksmith shop sharpened 13,740 picks, 4,800 hand chisels, 2,197 bull points, and 3,477 iron stakes; the carpenter shop made 4,496 concrete rings of various sizes; the brass foundry made castings totaling 22,398 pounds in weight.

Water survey.—The water survey section maintained a complete record of water consumption, made studies of projects concerning improvement in plant equipment, tested flow and pressure conditions, responded to complaints of leaks or unsatisfactory service, and made repairs to leaking water mains.

The total water consumption for the year was 36,747,493,000 gallons within the District of Columbia, 210,256,000 gallons furnished Maryland, and 968,960,000 gallons furnished Arlington County, Va., making a total of 37,926,709,000 gallons.

The average daily consumption in the District was 100,678,000 gallons, the maximum daily consumption being 133,876,000 gallons on May 31, 1939, and the minimum of 79,806,000 gallons on December 26, 1938.

Based on an estimated population of 635,000, the per capita daily consumption in the District was 158 gallons.

Revenue and inspection branch.—The reading of water meters, computing and mailing of water-rent bills, issuance of permits for and recording the location of service pipes, inspection, repair, and installation of water meters were the major duties of this subdivision.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 120,005 services in use of which 118,621 were active and revenue producing, and of these 98,306 were metered and 10,854 were active flat-rate accounts.

On July 1, 1939, there were 8,261 nonregistering meters, a decrease of 133 from the previous year.

Accounts, supplies, and transportation.—The preparation and maintenance of cost and personnel records, financial and annual reports, and estimates and pay rolls; the purchase and storage of and accountability for equipment, supplies, and material; and the operation and maintenance of all motor vehicles were the major duties of this subdivision.

Pay rolls totaling $935,563.68 were prepared and forwarded to the auditor. Material having a cost value of $438,965.34 was received and materials issued were valued at $483,371.31, materials remaining on hand being valued at $199,098.59. Equipment received during the year was valued at $43,922.20 and equipment to the value of $20,090.12 was issued total value of equipment on hand and in service being $757,895.20.

Transportation equipment on hand at the end of the year amounted to 67 motor vehicles. The total mileage of these vehicles during the year was 415,658, at an operating cost of $5,232.65 and a maintenance cost of $5,235.28.

CITY REFUSE DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to collect and dispose of city refuse, to clean the streets and alleys, to remove snow, to collect and dispose of dead animals, and to supervise the contract for the collection and disposal of night soil.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, a P. W. A. project was approved by the Commissioners for the construction of a garage at First and O Streets SE. It is expected that this garage will be completed during the month of August 1939, and that the division will take possession on or before September 1, 1939. Plans and specifications for this project were prepared by the City Refuse Division under the supervision of the Municipal Architect's office. The building will be capable of housing from 80 to 100 trucks of the division's fleet of 260 pieces of equipment.

On November 17, 1938, a fire broke out at the garbage reduction plant at Cherry Hill, Va. Reconstruction work has been carried on

by the regular maintenance force of the Division and operations are about to be resumed. In the meantime, all District garbage has been turned over to farmers and only dead animals have been disposed of at the plant.

Street cleaning.—The disposal of street sweepings is a matter of vital importance in view of the absence of adequate incinerator capacity and the increasing length of haul to dumps. During the year, one of the most valuable street cleaning dumps was completely filled and considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining low ground for this purpose within reasonable hauling distance.

The records indicate that 2,046,800,454 square yards of streets and alleys were cleaned during the year, 148,055 cubic yards of dirt being removed, and 624,577,587 square yards of streets were flushed.

Garbage collection and reduction.—The amount of garbage collected was 58,753 tons, an increase of almost 4 percent over the previous year. The price of pork has been diminishing in recent months, and it is expected that the amounts of garbage collected by the District will increase greatly should there be any diminution in the activity of the farmers who now collect under permit practically all of the hotel and restaurant garbage. It is estimated that some 40,000 tons are being collected by pig feeders, and of the amount collected by the District, some 53,948 tons were turned over to the farmers at the transfer station. Grease production at Cherry Hill amounted to 149,625 pounds. This grease is being held in storage and has an estimated value at present market prices of $6,665.81.

Trash collection and incineration.—Trash (miscellaneous refuse) is collected once each week from all private residences. The law provides that ashes and trash shall not be collected from hotels and places of business, or from apartment houses of four or more apartments in which the landlord furnishes heat to tenants. However, all commercial and governmental refuse may be hauled to the incinerators and disposed of without charge. Thirty-five trucks are used daily in this collection service, each truck manned by a crew of four collectors and a driver. Two incinerator plants are operated, one of 425 tons capacity located at First and O Streets SE., and one of 170 tons capacity, located at Thirty-first and K Streets NW.

The amount of trash collected and disposed of has increased tremendously in recent years. The tonnage of trash collected by District forces increased by 10 percent over that collected the previous year. The amount of trash from commercial sources hauled to these plants for disposal increased 16 percent. The quantity and source of the combustible refuse disposed of at the incinerators were as follows:

	Tons
Household trash	74,246
Street sweepings	180
Waste-paper boxes	322
Federal Government	6,519
Commercial trash	46,914
Total disposed of	128,181

The increasing quantities of combustible refuse produced in the District of Columbia makes this one of the most serious problems of the Division. During peak periods present incinerator capacity has been inadequate, and it is now necessary for each plant to operate 24 hours per day. Under these circumstances, the maintenance of

furnaces during the heavy trash seasons, or the occurrence of breakdowns, requires the diversion of trash to the dump.

Ash collection and disposal.—Ashes are disposed of by filling in low ground. Numerous small dumps are maintained to keep down the length of haul, which is becoming longer as the dumps become more scarce.

The frequency of this service has been curtailed to once a week over a large portion of the city. Despite a mild winter, 138,647 cubic yards of ashes were collected.

Collection of dead animals and night soil.—Some 54,320 dead animals were collected by the District and disposed of at the garbage reduction plant; in addition, 91 large animals were received at the plant from Alexandria, Va.

Privies in the District of Columbia now number 1,127. This represents a reduction of 165 privies from those in existence during the previous year.

Maintenance and repair.—The section of maintenance and repair maintains three garages and a repair shop to house, service, and repair its motortrucks and other equipment.

During the fiscal year, the Division purchased two 3-ton trucks and two 5-ton trucks. These purchases were replacements and there were no additions to the fleet. In the final analysis, this Division is dependent entirely upon motor-vehicle equipment for performance of its duties. With a fleet of trucks as large as that outlined below, it is quite obvious that a more adequate replacement of obsolete and worn-out equipment is essential.

The section has under its supervision, 260 motor vehicles consisting of 35 passenger cars, thirteen ½-ton trucks equipped with slip-on bodies, twenty-two 1½-ton trucks, fourteen 2-ton trucks, ninety-seven 3- to 4-ton trucks, thirty-six 4- to 5-ton trucks, twenty-four 5- to 6-ton trucks, one 10-ton truck, 15 tractors, and 3 trailers.

The total mileage of the foregoing automotive equipment for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, was:

	Mileage
Passenger cars and ½-ton trucks	360, 206
1½-ton trucks	108, 310
2-ton trucks	50, 889
3- to 4-ton trucks	587, 639
4- to 5-ton trucks	275, 834
5- to 6-ton trucks	85, 142
10-ton truck	3, 329
Total mileage	1, 471, 349

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 and coordinate the location of all underground construction in public space.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 28.84 miles, bringing the total length of the sewerage system to 1,145.4 miles. The length of interceptor sewers built during the year was 1.92 miles, bringing the total length of the sewage disposal system to 46.63 miles.

Although rehabilitation of the main sewerage pumping station was not officially completed until August 25, 1938, work had advanced sufficiently at the beginning of the year to permit full or normal operation. In addition to the main station, 11 substations were maintained and operated.

The total pumpage at all stations was 47,084,737,297 gallons. Of this amount, 34,479,941,000 gallons were handled by the main station. This figure does not represent the actual flow of sewage.

The duties of the division are divided into four sections as follows: Section of office engineering, clerical section, section of construction, section of operation and maintenance.

Section of Office Engineering.—The section of Office Engineering is divided into two subsections, designing, drafting, and computing, and underground construction.

The more important items of work performed by the subsection of designing, drafting, and computing were the preparation of maps showing the Macomb Street and Good Hope Road divorcement projects, the procurement of agreements with 263 private property holders providing for necessary plumbing work in connection with divorcement projects; the preparation of 18 drawings for special work; the preparation of 20 prints for 1941 estimates and justifications for the estimates; 91 notices with pertinent information were forwarded to the assessor; five 100-foot maps and three 50-foot maps were replaced; 2,009 plumbing slips were issued; and 495 completion reports were posted and filed.

Under the inspection of the subsection of underground construction, 21.71 miles of conduits were laid, 1,631 manholes were constructed, 201 concenting drains to sewers were lain, 5,099 premises were given underground concention to public services and 47 miscellaneous jobs completed.

Two thousand and thirteen maps were posted; 1,798 jobs posted in field books; 32 new 50-foot scale maps were made and 122 old maps revised, and 107 record sheets were made. Fourteen 10-foot scale intersection maps were replaced and brought up to date, and 11 original maps were revised and brought up to date; 6,769 inspections were made in connection with the installation of various underground structures; 2,379 permits for various underground structures were prepared; and 3,645 applications for gas house connections were supervised by this office.

Clerical section.—Under this section requisitions were prepared for the purchase of supplies, tools, and equipment aggregating $276,411.04, and for construction materials amounting to $93,987.56; a P. W. A. project amounting to $5,377,000 was granted for sewers, necessitating the installation of a complete ledger set-up; pay rolls were prepared totaling $751,953.71; physical inventory of all supplies, tools, and equipment were made. The section handled all papers having to do with personnel matters.

Section of Construction.—The duties of this section are to survey for work in connection with office studies and design, procurement of field data incidental to sewer construction, the supervision and inspection of all sewers built under contract, and the construction by day labor of all minor sewers and their appurtenances.

One hundred and fifty-five profiles aggregating a linear distance of 29.61 miles, were run and plotted; 67 surveys setting forth in detail

topography, locations, and elevations of sewers, water mains, and other underground construction were completed; 19 house laterals were located for assessment purposes; 31 test holes were dug to ascertain subsoil conditions.

There were 15 sewer projects placed under contract of which 12 were completed and 3 are still in progress.

Appropriation:	*Linear feet*
Oxon Run interceptor, section No. 1 (sewage-disposal system)	10, 150. 11
P. W. A	26, 393. 72
Assessment and permit	1, 452. 16
Whole cost	4, 166. 96
Total	42, 162. 95
Linear length of sewer divided as follows:	
Interceptor	10, 150. 11
Stormwater sewers	12, 960. 03
Service sewers	17, 141. 89
Trunk sewers	1, 910. 92
Total	42, 162. 95

The greater portion of sewer construction was performed by day labor using W. P. A. and regular Sewer Division personnel.

Total length of day labor sewer built is as follows:

	Linear feet
Trunk sewers—new and replacement	6, 769. 09
Stormwater sewers:	
New	18, 682. 82
Replacement	341. 70
Service sewers:	
New	77, 112. 02
Replacement	17, 327. 60
Total	120, 233. 23

In addition to the above work, 479 catch basins were constructed, 118 catch basins were abandoned, and 14,165.70 linear feet of basin connections were installed.

A study of 232 day labor assessment sewer jobs, totaling 65,556.68 linear feet and costing $561,996.45, indicates the jobs averaged 282.57 linear feet each and cost $2,422.40 each. Total sewer construction was as follows:

Trunk sewers:	*Linear feet*
New	5, 483. 35
Replacement	3, 196. 66
Storm-water sewers:	
New	31, 642. 85
Replacement	341. 70
Service sewers:	
New	94, 253. 91
Replacement	17, 327. 60
Interceptor	10, 150. 11

Total length of sewers added to the sewerage system was 28.84 miles, making the total length of the sewerage system 1,145.40 miles. There were 1.92 miles of intercepter added to the sewage-disposal system, making a total length of 46.63 miles.

The total cost of additions to the sewerage system is $1,790,056.22 and total cost of additions to sewage-disposal system $167,919.07.

In the office, in addition to letters and miscellaneous office work, 199 record sheets of construction, 241 assessment plats, 35 partial measurement sheets, and 10 contract final measurement sheets were prepared and forwarded.

Operation and maintenance.—The duties of this section are to operate pumping stations, maintain the sewer system and supervise motor transportation and mosquito control work.

The total pumpage for all stations for the year was 47,084,736,697 gallons.

The pumpage through the main station and Poplar Point substations, delivered to the outfall sewer, totaled 38,546,592,000 gallons, an average of 105,607,101 gallons a day.

The Burns Street, Congress Street, Hawthorne Lane, Frankford Street, Erie Street, and Hollywood Park substations and the Eastern Avenue underpass pumping equipment operated throughout the year. These substations deliver a comparatively small amount of sewage and no attempt has been made to estimate their pumpage.

Rehabilitation work was finished sufficiently to permit full operation of the main station throughout the fiscal year although the contractors did not officially complete the work until August 25, 1938.

The total electric current used at the main station during the year was 3,455,163 kilowatt-hours.

During the ramstorm of June 13, 1939, the water level rose 9 feet in 35 minutes and the flow was so great that all six storm-water pumps and number two sanitary pump were operated for 50 minutes, indicating a maximum pumpage of 406,900 gallons per minute, the highest rate ever handled by the main station.

Wastes removed from the system were as follows: 8,628 cubic yards of silt from storm-water catch basins, 238 cubic yards of silt from substations, 2,852 cubic yards of silt from garage traps, 6,608 cubic yards of silt from 45.1 miles of pipe sewers cleaned, and 1,483 cubic yards of sand and gravel was removed from trunk sewers.

A total of 1,820 complaints were received and investigated during the year.

Pipe sewers totaling 3,448.9 miles and 45,858 manholes were flushed, 125.63 miles of trunk sewers were inspected and 10,354 inspections of various sewer appurtenances were made.

During the fiscal year, three storms occurred which were of sufficient intensity to cause basement and street flooding, occurring on April 26, 1939, June 13, 1939, and June 30, 1939.

The rain of April 26, 1939, was heavy only in the northwestern section of the city, that of June 13, 1939, was localized over the eastern section of the city, and the rain of June 30, 1939, was of serious intensity only in the Piney Branch Valley where overcharges were noted in all main sewers and the drainage pocket at Thirteenth Street and Delafield Place was flooded to a depth of 41 inches above the top of the curb.

The auto shop has under its supervision 101 motor vehicles, 25 passenger cars, 69 trucks, 4 motorcycles, 9 air compressors, 2 eductors, 3 loaders, 1 wrecker, gasoline pumps, concrete mixers, tool wagons, water carts, watch boxes, etc. The auto shop operates all internal-combustion engines and furnishes crews and pumps for all outside jobs.

During the fiscal year new replacements were added as follows: two passenger cars, six 1½-ton trucks, two ½-ton trucks, and one loader.

The total mileage on all autos for the year was 813,637 miles at a total cost of $28,665.66, trucks making 540,655 miles at a cost of

$23,366.39, and passenger cars making 272,982 miles at a cost of $5,499.27.

All phases of the mosquito-control program were in operation on July 1, 1938, the oiling units operating on a double 6-hour day basis.

A very effective control of the 17,000 catch basins, 620 miles of streams and 450,000 square feet of pond surface was maintained during the breeding months of 1938, and a fairly good control during the period from May 10 to June 30, 1939, but it was necessary to seriously curtail the oiling work in 1939 due to the inability of the W. P. A. to continue to furnish aid for this activity and the lack of sufficient appropriations to enable the District to sufficiently replace the personnel in sufficient numbers to carry on the work efficiently.

SEWAGE-TREATMENT PLANT

The function of the sewage-treatment plant is to partially treat the sewage of the District of Columbia and produce an effluent to the Potomac River which will not be harmful to the aquatic life in the river or offensive to the human senses.

At the beginning of the 1939 fiscal year, the sewage-treatment plant was in partial operation because the installation of the main sewage pumps was not yet complete. Full-time operation was assumed on August 1, 1938, when the pumps were in place and 24-hour operation appeared feasible.

Normal operation of the plant involves raising the sewage to a point where it will flow by gravity through the plant, the removal by sedimentation of coarse materials, preaeration in grease removal tanks, sedimentation of sludge, digestion of sludge, the elutriation of sludge, and the dewatering of the sludge.

During the fiscal year the pumps delivered 34,176,800,000 gallons of sewage to the plant, from which 3,988 cubic yards of heavy sediment was removed.

There were deposited in the sludge sedimentation tanks 24,709,927 dry pounds of sludge which during the digestion process produced a total of 265,838,824 cubic feet of gas.

Of the total of 21,928 tons of sludge cake produced in the year, 8,735 tons were shipped to Lorton and most of the remainder was given to Bolling Field as a top dressing over the new fill.

During the year the laboratory staff completed an effective control over all plant operations.

The average result of treatment throughout the year was the removal of 52.5 percent of solids from the sewage and a 32.4 percent reduction in the biochemical oxygen demand of sewage delivered to the river.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS

During the year, two convenience stations were in operation, one at Thirteen and One-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., and one at Ninth Street and New York Avenue NW.

These stations were operated 16 hours a day, for a 6-day week, remaining closed on Sundays. Under this schedule the regular employees work 8 hours a day for a 5-day week, relief employees filling in for the sixth day. Numerous requests have been received asking for the construction of additional stations and it is proposed to sub-

mit an item in the 1940 estimates covering a small station in the vicinity of Tenth and You Streets NW., estimated to cost $8,000.

It is estimated that the facilities offered by the 2 existing stations were used approximately 1 million times during the year.

All necessary minor repairs were made throughout the year. At station No. 2, located at Thirteen and One-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., the old-style urinals, which had become badly broken in many places, were replaced with 20 urinals of modern type at a cost of approximately $1,650.

During the year, temporary toilet facilities were provided for three special occasions, namely, the Soap Box Derby, reception and escort of the President of Nicaragua, and the reception and escort of the King and Queen of England. On each occasion, facilities offered were fully equipped to care for the needs of the public and there were no accidents of any kind, nor incidents of unusual nature, directly or indirectly attributable to these temporary facilities during the period of their existence. Both temporary convenience stations and troop privies are available for future use.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

A Public Works Administration office, to handle the Sanitary Engineering projects for the District of Columbia, was set up in November 1938.

Under the supervision of the Chief Engineer the designing of the following plans was completed:

Flood gates; Additions to Glenn Dale sewage treatment plant; sewers and watermain, District of Columbia penal institutions; sewage treatment facilities, workhouse and reformatory, District of Columbia penal institutions; water tank, Lorton, Va.; water filter, Lorton, Va.; septic tanks, brick plant, District of Columbia penal institutions; outfall relief sewer, section No. 1; outfall relief sewer, section No. 2.

The status of the various projects as of June 30, 1939, was as follows:

Northeast boundary sewer replacement, 45.5 percent completed.
City refuse division garage, 87 percent completed.
Klingle Valley divorcement sewers, 100 percent completed.
Good Hope Road divorcement sewers, 100 percent completed.
Macomb Street divorcement sewers, 100 percent completed.
Rock Creek diversion sewers:
- Borings, 100 percent completed.
- Slash Run lateral, 12.3 percent completed.
- East side diversion sewer, section 1, 10.72 percent completed.
- East side diversion sewer, section 2, not started.
- West side diversion sewer, not started.
- Piney Branch relief sewer, plans 45 percent completed.
- Outfall relief sewer, section 1, 2.5 percent completed.
- Outfall relief sewer, section 2, 0.39 percent completed.
- Flood gates, 100 percent completed.
- Oxon Run interceptor, 0.00 percent completed.
- Additions to Glendale treatment plant, 100 percent completed.
- Water filter at Lorton, 21 percent completed.
- Sewer and watermains, unit 2, at Lorton, 100 percent completed.
- Sewage treatment facilities, unit 3, at Lorton, 10 percent completed.
- Water tank, unit 4, at Lorton, 18 percent completed.
- Septic tanks, unit 5, at Lorton, not started.

Surveyor, District of Columbia

The volume of work performed during the past fiscal year has exceeded that of the prior fiscal year in practically all lines of activities. The total of fees collected by the Surveyor's office and turned over to the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, as revenues of the District of Columbia, amounted during the past year to $67,023.05 as compared to $53,829.90 during the prior fiscal year. The Surveyor's office during the fiscal year 1939 operated on a salary appropriation of $80,000.

Following is a summary of the work for the past fiscal year, which is divided for convenience under three heads:

1. Work for citizens and taxpayers.
2. Work for the District of Columbia.
3. Work for the Federal Government.

A report in detail of the work is as follows:

1. WORK FOR CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS

Survey work.—Number of surveys to locate lots, parcels, and existing buildings, 1,481. Number of surveys to locate foundation walls as required by building code, 1,854.

Subdivisions.—Subdivisions prepared, 360; subdivisions recorded, 321; number of lots created by record in subdivisions, 2,998.

Drafting work.—Number of plats drawn to accompany applications for building permits ("building plats"), 3,211; miscellaneous plats, which include plats made up under regulations for public garages, gasoline stations, installation of motors, plats showing walls of existing buildings, certified copies of record plats, and plats showing opening and closing of alleys, 781; total number of plats made on orders of citizens and taxpayers, 7,674.

Estimates issued and fees collected.—Estimates of cost of work (bills issued in duplicate), 8,452; total of fees paid to Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia (excepting highway-map sales), $66,779.

Map sales.—Number of maps of the District of Columbia sold (known as Map of the Permanent System of Highways, District of Columbia), 480; amount collected for such map sales, $244.05.

2. WORK FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Miscellaneous work.—Number of surveys made, 118; miscellaneous plats and computations, 148; plats recorded (condemnations, dedications, alley changes, etc.), 101; plats recorded showing changes in highway plan, 9; number of reports to Inspector of Buildings as to location of foundation walls, as required by building code, 1,854; estimated cost of work for District of Columbia, $9,725.75; total number of land descriptions written, 126; assessment and taxation plats recorded, 524; transfers of jurisdiction between Government agencies affecting public property in District of Columbia, 17.

Condemnation cases.—Cases on court docket during year, 14; number of cases filed, 9; cases confirmed by court, 6; total amount awarded as damages, plus court costs (as shown in verdicts), $101,402.03; total amount assessed as benefits (as shown in verdicts), $26,519.78.

3. WORK FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Miscellaneous work.—Number of surveys made, 48; miscellaneous plats drawn, 31; plats of computation, 15; estimated cost of work for Federal Government, $5,611.

SURVEY WORK

This class of work, comprising one of the most important functions of the Surveyor's office, has shown a marked increase over that performed during the preceding fiscal year.

1. Survey work for citizens and taxpayers.—Under the head of survey work for citizens and taxpayers (fee work) during the fiscal year 1939, the field parties of this office completed 3,335 separate surveys, which included boundary survey work, existing buildings and wall locations, and newly constructed foundation wall locations, as compared to 2,914 during the fiscal year 1938.

2. Survey work for the District of Columbia.—The total number of separate surveys made for the District of Columbia was 118. Under this class of work performed by this office is included street and alley line surveys, sewer and water-main locations, and lot and parcel boundary surveys.

The total number of topographic surveys made for the District of Columbia was 14. Each of these topographic surveys requires a large amount of work on the ground by the field force, and painstaking and accurate work in the preparation of maps by the drafting force of the office. This class of work consists of taking elevations on large parcels and tracts of land owned by the District of Columbia, and in each case large and carefully prepared plats are furnished showing the results of this topographic work by this office.

BUS ROUTES

Included also under the head of work performed for the District of Columbia is the establishment of distances along routes traveled by busses in transporting children to and from the crippled and health schools of the District of Columbia. These distances are determined officially by the Surveyor's office, and the results of the measurements furnished the school authorities to be used in fixing the compensation paid by the District of Columbia for the service rendered, settlement being made on a mileage basis.

During the past year distances were furnished over 192 bus routes, with a total mileage for all routes of 1,295.14 miles, this being an average of approximately 6¾ miles for each route.

3. Survey work for the Federal Government.—The Surveyor's office by reason of the fact that it is the official department for land surveys, plats and records, is called upon to perform this class of work when needed for the Federal Government. Survey work for the Federal Government showed a substantial increase during the past year. Forty-eight surveys were made against 28 for the preceding year, and the plats drawn and furnished showing the results of computations and survey work numbered 31 as compared to 15 for the preceding year. The total estimated cost of work for the Federal Government was $5,611, which was an increase of $1,826.86 over the amount for the preceding year. Topographic survey work is also performed for

the Federal Government, two plats showing elevations covering important lay-outs in connection with projects for the Government having been completed during the past year.

SUBDIVISIONS

All subdivision work is performed for citizens and taxpayers, and fees are collected for platting and recording. Subdivisions are classed under two heads: (1) Original subdivisions, and (2) resubdivisions.

(1) Original subdivisions comprise all subdivisions of acreage property not previously subdivided, in which are created entirely new subdivisional lots. In most cases original subdivisions must be laid out on the ground by actual survey, and monuments placed at the corners of the new blocks created.

Eighty-three original subdivisions were recorded during the past year, creating 1,259 new lots.

(2) There were 238 resubdivisions recorded providing new lots out of property already subdivided, creating a total of 1,739 lots.

STREET EXTENSIONS

Street extensions, as far as they relate to the operations of Surveyor's office, pertain to the acquisition of land by the District of Columbia for highway purposes, and do not relate to any actual street improvements, or the physical extension or widening of streets on the ground.

The land for street purposes is acquired (1) by dedication, (2) by condemnation, (3) by transfer from other Government agencies, or (4) by purchase. Following is a list of streets acquired by the District of Columbia and recorded in the Surveyor's office during the past fiscal year, each item in the list representing a separate recorded plat in said office:

1. ACQUIRED BY DEDICATION

1. U Place, extension east of Eighteenth Street SE.
2. Calvert Street, extension between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets NW.; King Place, extension south of Calvert Street NW.; Forty-eighth Street, extension south of Calvert Street NW.
3. Nineteenth Street, extension north of S Street SE.
4. Shepherd Street, extension between Seventeenth Street and Fourteenth Street Road NW.
5. Shepherd Street, extension west of Argyle Terrace NW.; Argyle Terrace, extension south of Varnum Street NW.; Upshur Street, extension between Eighteenth Street and Blagden Avenue NW.; Taylor Street, widening west of Trumbull Circle NW.; street area (unnamed streets), extensions south of Shepherd Street, between Seventeenth Street and Rock Creek Park NW.
6. Taylor Street, extension between Brookland Avenue and Seventh Street NE., and west of Brookland Avenue NE.; Brookland Avenue, extension and relocation south of Bates Road NE.; Varnum Street, extension between Porto Rico Avenue and Eighth Street (proposed) NE.; Porto Rico Avenue, extension between Taylor and Varnum Streets NE.; street area (unnamed street), extension northwest of Taylor Street NE.
7. Forty-first Place, extension south of Livingston Street NW.
8. Bunker Hill Road, widening between Michigan Avenue and Eighteenth Street NE.; Michigan Avenue, widening at Bunker Hill Road and west of Eighteenth Street NE.
9. Sedgwick Street, extension between Fordham Road and Tilden Street NW.
10. Stuyvesant Place, extension between Western Avenue and Thirty-third Street NW.
11. Bunker Hill Road, widening between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets NE.

12. University Terrace, extension southwest of Loughboro Road NW.
13. Savannah Street, extension west of Twenty-second Street SE.; Twenty-second Street, extension between Alabama Avenue and Savannah Place SE.
14. M Street, extension between Anacostia Road SE. and B. & O. R. R. right-of-way; Anacostia Road, widening at M Street SE.
15. Anacostia Road, widening, east side, south of Ridge Road SE.
16. Fairlawn Avenue, extension south of M Street SE.
17. Thirtieth Street, extension south of M Street SE.
18. Taylor Street, extension between Thirteenth Street and Kansas Avenue NW.
19. Fortieth Place, extension north of Benton Street NW.
20. Thirteenth Place, extension between Peabody Street and Fort Drive NW.
21. Crittenden Street, extension between Seventh Street (proposed) and Sargent Road NE.; Eighth Street, extension immediately north and south of Crittenden Street NE.; Tenth Street, extension immediately north and south of Crittenden Street NE.; South Dakota Avenue, extension between Sargent Road and Decatur Street (proposed) NE.; Twelfth Street, extension and widening between Webster Street (proposed) and Decatur Street (proposed) NE.; Allison Street, extension west of Sargent Road NE. Buchanan Street, extension between Twelfth Street and Sargent Road NE. and west of Twelfth Street NE.; Sargent Road, widening between Allison and Webster Streets (proposed) NE.
22. Twentieth Street, extension north of H Street NE.
23. T Street, extension between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Streets SE.; Twenty-second Street, extension between Good Hope Road and T Place SE.; T Place, extension from T Street easterly to a point east of Twenty-second Street SE.; Twenty-first Place, extension between T Place and T Street SE.; U Place, extension from a point east of Eighteenth Street easterly to a point east of Twenty-second Street SE.; Twenty-second Street, extension between Good Hope Road and T Place SE.
24. Texas Avenue, extension and widening northeasterly from Ridge Road SE.; F Street, extension and widening between Texas Avenue and Chaplin Street SE.; G Street, extension from Ridge Road to a point east of Chaplin Street SE.; Adrian Street, extension southeast from Texas Avenue to G Street, and also southeast of G Street SE.; Burns Street, widening northwest of Texas Avenue SE.; Hilltop Terrace, extension southerly from F Street SE.; Chaplin Street, extension between F and G Streets, and south of G Street SE.
25. North Capitol Street, widening adjacent to Rock Creek Church Road.
26. East Capitol Street, extension between Anacostia Road and Fortieth Street NE.; Ames Street, extension between Burns Street and Fortieth Street NE.; Blaine Street, extension between Burns Street and Fortieth Street NE.; Burns Street, extension between East Capitol Street and Blaine Street NE.; Fortieth Street, extension and widening between East Capitol Street and Blaine Street NE.
27. Fort Davis Street, extension north of R Street SE.; R Street, widening east of Alabama Avenue SE.
28. Orange Street, extension west of Oakwood Street SE.
29. Eighteenth Street, extension between Q Street SE., and B. & O. R. R.; P Street. extension east of Eighteenth Street SE.
30. Taylor Street, extension over B. & O. R. R. right-of-way, between Porto Rico Avenue and Brookland Avenue NE.
31. Thirty-second Street, extension between Worthington Street and Aberfoyle Place NW.; Aberfoyle Place, extension between Barnaby Street and Thirty-first Street NW.
32. Northampton Street, extension west of Oregon Avenue NW.
33. Twenty-fourth Street, extension between Good Hope Road and Wagner Street SE.; Wagner Street, extension northwest and southeast of Twenty-fourth Street SE.; Skyland Place, extension between Wagner Street and Twenty-fifth Street SE.; Twenty-fifth Street, widening south of Good Hope Road SE.
34. Nineteenth Place, extension between Upshur and Varnum Streets NE., and north of Varnum Street NE.
35. Allison Street, extension and widening east of North Capitol Street NE.; Hawaii Avenue, extension between Allison Street and North Capitol Street NE.; Buchanan Street, extension east of North Capitol Street NE.; Crittenden Street, extension east of North Capitol Street NE.; Fort Totten Drive, extension and widening north of Allison Street NE.
36. Moreland Street, extension northwesterly from Nebraska Avenue NW.
37. I (Eye) Street, extension east of Seventeenth Street NE.

38. Taylor Street, widening immediately east of Thirteenth Street NW.

39. Aberfoyle Place, extension and widening west of Thirty-first Street NW.; Thirty-first Place, extension immediately south of Aberfoyle Place NW.

40. M Place, extension from Branch Avenue to Fairlawn Avenue (B. & O. R. R.) SE.; Fairlawn Avenue, extension north of M Street NE.; Branch Avenue, extension immediately north of M Street NE.; M Street, widening west of Branch Avenue NE.

41. East Capitol Street, widening between Anacostia Road and Fortieth Street.

42. Legation Street, widening between Broad Branch Road and Nevada Avenue NW.

43. Nineteenth Street, extension between S Street and Minnesota Avenue SE.; Twenty-second Street, extension between T Street and Ridge Place SE.; R Street, extension between Minnesota Avenue and Nineteenth Street SE., and east of Nineteenth Street SE.; Ridge Place, extension and widening east of Nineteenth Street SE.; S Street, extension east and west of Twenty-second Street SE.

44. Channing Street, extension between Douglas Street and Saratoga Avenue NE.

45. Forty-second Street, widening between Jenifer Street and Military Road NW.

46. Channing Street, extension between Seventeenth and Douglas Streets NE.

47. Bunker Hill Road, widening between Eighteenth and Taylor Streets NE.

48. Roxanna Road, extension and widening between Sixteenth Street and Portal Drive NW.

49. K Street, widening west of Seventeenth Street NE.; Seventeenth Street, widening south of K Street NE.

50. H Street, extension between Benning Road and the District Line SE.; Hanna Place, extension east of Benning Road SE.; Fifty-first Street, extension from Southern Avenue to a point north of Hanna Place SE.; Southern Avenue, extension between Fifty-first and H Streets SE.

51. First Street, extension between Halley Place and Upsal Street SE.

52. Alabama Avenue, widening adjacent to Hamilton Road, between Stanton Road and Twenty-first Street SE.

53. Potomac Avenue, extension west of Reservoir Road (new cut road) NW.; Reservoir Road, widening between Potomac Avenue and Conduit Road NW.

54. Burns Street, extension north of Texas Avenue SE.

55. North Capitol Street, widening south of Farragut Street, adjacent to Rock Creek Church Road.

56. Anacostia Avenue, extension south of Benning Road NE.

57. Thirty-fourth Street, extension between Blaine Street and Baker Street NE.; Blaine Street, extension immediately east and west of Thirty-fourth Street NE.; Baker Street, extension west of Thirty-fourth Street NE.

58. Devonshire Place, extension north of Cortland Place NW.

59. Lebaum Street, extension southwest of Oakwood Street SE.

60. Seventeenth Street, extension between Otis and Randolph Streets NE.; Seventeenth Place, extension between Otis Place and Randolph Street NE.; Otis Place, extension between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets NE.; Randolph Street, extension west of Eighteenth Street NE.

61. Edgewood Street, widening between Fourth and Seventh Streets NE.

62. Morris Road, widening northwest of Hunter Place SE.

63. Webster Street, extension between Sixteenth Street and Michigan Avenue NE.; Varnum Place, extension between Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue NE.; Michigan Avenue, widening adjacent to Queens Chapel Road, south of Webster Street NE.

64. Savannah Place, extension between Eighteenth Place and Twenty-second Street SE.; Eighteenth Place, extension between Alabama Avenue and Savannah Place SE.; Alabama Avenue, widening between Eighteenth Place and Twenty-first Street SE.

65. Fortieth Street, extension between R Street and Fort Davis Place SE.; Fort Davis Street, extension northeast of R Street SE.; Fort Davis Place, extension northeast of R Street SE.; R Street, extension and widening between Alabama Avenue and Fortieth Street SE.; Fort Dupont Street, western part of street dedicated north of District Line SE.

2. ACQUIRED BY CONDEMNATION

66. South Dakota Avenue, extension between Michigan Avenue and Eighteenth Street NE.; Michigan Avenue, widening between Fourteenth Street and South Dakota Avenue NE.

67. Taylor Street, extension between Georgia Avenue and Kansas Avenue NW.
68. Southern Avenue, extension between Branch Avenue and Suitland Road SE.
69. Montana Avenue, extension from Bladensburg Road to West Virginia Avenue NE., and part of a circle at Montana Avenue and West Virginia Avenue NE.
70. Q Street, extension and widening between Foxhall Road and Conduit Road NW.

3. ACQUIRED BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

71. Oneida Place, extension south of Peabody Street NW.
72. Burns Street, extension from East Capitol Street to a point south of C Street SE.
73. Thirteenth Place, extension between Peabody Street and Fort Drive NW.
74. Crestwood Drive, widening south of Shepherd Street NW.; Shepherd Street, widening east of Eighteenth Street NW.; Eighteenth Street, widening south of Shepherd Street NW.; Quincy Street, widening west of Eighteenth Street NW.
75. E Street, widening between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW.; Fourteenth Street, widening between E Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; Fifteenth Street, widening between E Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
76. Fortieth Street, widening between Albemarle and Brandywine Streets NW.
77. Forty-fifth Street, widening for circle at terminus south of Garfield Street NW.
78. Naylor Road, widening between T Street and Altemont Place SE.
79. Morris Road, widening northwest of Hunter Place SE.
80. Independence Avenue, Second Street, C Street, First Street, D Street, and Delaware Avenue, widening at Canal Street SW.
81. Savannah Place, extension between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Streets SE.; Eighteenth Place, extension between Alabama Avenue and Savannah Place SE.; Alabama Avenue, widening between Eighteenth Place and Twenty-first Street SE.

4. ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE

82. Railroad Avenue, extension northeast from Chicago Street SE.

CLOSING OF STREETS AND ALLEYS

There were 31 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing street, road, and alley closings in the District of Colum ia, listed as follows:

Closed under Public Act No. 307, known as the Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia, which provides for the closing of streets and alleys through the medium of a public hearing and service of notice to property owners:
1. Closing of Thirty-sixth Street between T Street and Whitehaven Parkway NW.
2. Closing part of an alley in square 236.
3. Closing of Austin Street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets SE., and a public alley in square 5860.
4. Closing of Eighth Street between H and I Streets SW.
5. Closing of Trumbull Circle, part of Taylor Street west of Trumbull Circle, and parts of an old road; and providing for the dedication of additional street area.
6. Closing part of Brookland Avenue between Michigan Avenue and Bates Road NE., closing Bates Road between Porto Rico Avenue (proposed) and Eighth Street (proposed) NE.
7. Closing part of Michigan Avenue NE., on the southerly side, lying immediately west of Eighteenth Street, and providing for a dedication for widening Bunker Hill Road between Michigan Avenue and Eighteenth Street NE.
8. Closing of Twenty-sixth Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirtieth Street, M Street, Cottage Place, L Street, and K Street, in the Northeast section, being within the area which is now part of Anacostia Park.
9. Closing Fulton Street, between New Mexico Avenue and Foxhall Road NW., closing Forty-third Street NW., from its southerly terminus south of Fulton Street to Garfield Street, and closing part of Forty-fifth Street between Fulton and Garfield Streets NW., and providing for a transfer to the District of Columbia to provide a circle at the terminus of Forty-fifth Street south of Garfield Street NW.

Closed under Public Act No. 349, approved January 30, 1925, which requires written consent of abutting property owners:

10. Closing part of an old road (14th St. Rd.) between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets NW.
11. Closing Murdock Mill Road NW., east of Forty-fifth Street, abutting square 1588.
12. Closing part of Military Road NW., east of Thirtieth Street, at Davenport Street NW.
13. Closing of road in west part of square 2638, and providing for the dedication of an alley.
14. Closing old road between Massachusetts Avenue and Fordham Road NW., in square 1500.
15. Closing Shepherd Road between North Capitol Street and Rock Creek Church Road NE.

Closed under Public Act No. 281 (Section 1), approved May 25, 1926, authorizing the closing of streets between squares necessary for United States Government purposes.

16. Closing of alleys in square 226.

Closed under Public Act No. 453 (Section 5), approved May 21, 1928, containing specific authority.

17. Closing A Street between Second and Third Streets SE., and alleys in squares 760 and 761.

Closing of alleys, and opening and closing of alleys, under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (Sections 1605 to 1608):

18. Closing alleys in square 1743; and providing for a dedication of Forty-first Place south of Livingston Street NW.
19. Closing of alley in square 355.
20. Closing of alley in square 2854.
21. Closing of alley in square 3383; and providing for a transfer to District of Columbia for alley purposes.
22. Opening and closing of alleys in square 1314.
23. Opening and closing of alleys in square 2945.
24. Opening and closing of alleys in square 5522.
25. Opening and closing of alleys in square 106.
26. Opening and closing of alleys in square 5660.
27. Opening and closing of alleys in square 1708.
28. Opening and closing of alleys in square 1986; including a transfer and dedication for additional alley area.
29. Opening and closing of alleys in square 616.
30. Closing of alleys in square 2568.
31. Opening and closing of alleys in square 1280.

LAND TRANSFERS

During the past year there were 17 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing land transferred among and between Government agencies for Government and municipal purposes. Twelve of these maps show transfers under 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 and 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 order that the latter requirement may be complied with, the 12 transfer maps showing transfers made during the past fiscal year

under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, and recorded in Surveyor's office, are listed as follows:

1. Transferred by: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   To jurisdiction of: Director, National Park Service.
   Land included in transfer: Part of square 23.
   Purpose of transfer: Addition to Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.
   Recorded in: Book 108, page 163, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
2. Transferred by: Director, National Park Service.
   To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   Land included in transfer: Part of United States Reservation No. 497.
   Purpose of transfer: For public alley in square 3383.
   Recorded in: Book 109, page 85, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
3. Transferred by: Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
   To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   Land included in transfer: Part of McMillan Reservoir grounds.
   Purpose of transfer: For municipal purposes (new fire-alarm building).
   Recorded in: Book 109, page 102, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
4. Transferred by: Secretary of the Interior.
   To jurisdiction of: Secretary of War.
   Land included in transfer: Part of Stevens Farm, at Fourth and Trenton Streets SE.
   Purpose of transfer: Bolling Field, Air Corps radio-station site.
   Recorded in: Book 109, page 108, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
5. Transferred by: Secretary of the Treasury.
   To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia, and Director, National Park Service.
   Land included in transfer: Square 226.
   Purpose of transfer: For park and street purposes (park area bounded by 14th, 15th, E Sts., and Pennsylvania Ave. NW, and for the widening of said streets).
   Recorded in: Book 109, page 124, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
6. Transferred by: Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
   To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   Land included in transfer: Land lying between Anacostia River and Water Street SE., adjacent to square S–1067.
   Purpose of transfer: Wharf, etc., for District of Columbia penal institutions.
   Recorded in: Book 109, page 145, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
7. Transferred by: Secretary of War.
   To jurisdiction of: Director, National Park Service.
   Land included in transfer: Center parking in Conduit Road between Reservoir Road and District Line NW.
   Purpose of transfer: For park purposes.
   Recorded in: Book 110, page 30, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
8. Transferred by: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   To jurisdiction of: Secretary of the Navy.
   Land included in transfer: Part of parcel 253/10.
   Purpose of transfer: For roadway leading to Naval Research Laboratory.
   Recorded in: Book 110, page 35, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
9. Transferred by: Director, National Park Service.
   To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
   Land included in transfer: Interior of square 534, known as United States Reservation No. 201–A.
   Purpose of transfer: To return property owned by District of Columbia no longer needed for park purposes.
   Recorded in: Book 110, page 46, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.
10. Transferred by: Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library and Commissioners, District of Columbia.
    To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia, and Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library.
    NOTE.—This is a joint transfer between these two Government agencies.
    Land included in transfer: Parts of United States Reservations 6–B, 6–C, 6–D, 6–E, and 6–F to Commissioners, District of Columbia, for street purposes; and parts of street area to Chairman, Joint Committee on Library for additional area in reservations referred to.
    Purpose of transfer: For widening Independence Avenue, Second Street, C Street, First Street, D Street, and Delaware Avenue at Canal Stret SW. and to enlarge areas of reservations referred to.

Recorded in: Book 110, page 49, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.

11. Transferred by: Director, National Park Service.
To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
Land included in transfer: Lot 814, and part of lot 812, square 1986.
Purpose of transfer: For public alley.
Recorded in: Book 111, page 65, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.

12. Transferred by: United States Housing Authority, Department of Interior.
To jurisdiction of: Commissioners, District of Columbia.
Land included in transfer: Part of Parcel 198/20.
Purpose of transfer: For extension of Burns Street SE., from East Capitol Street to a point south of C Street.
Recorded in: Book 110, page 22, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.

CONDEMNATIONS

During the past year there were 14 condemnation cases pending in court, 9 of which were filed since the beginning of the fiscal year. Of the cases pending in court, 6 were ratified and confirmed, 4 of which provided for the acquisition of land for the widening and extension of streets, 1 for the acquisition of land for alley purposes, and 1 for school purposes.

The total damages and costs for all cases confirmed, as shown by the verdicts, was $101,402.03, and the total amount assessed as benefits $26,519.78.

Considering separately the cases under (1) the general appropriation for the widening and extension of streets, and (2) under appropriation for the acquisition of land for school purposes, the figures as shown in the verdicts were as follows:

	Damages and costs	*Benefits*
(1) For the extension and widening of streets (including also alley condemnation case)	$45, 651. 99	$26, 519. 78
(2) For school purposes	55, 750. 04	No benefits

The difference between the total damages plus the court costs and the total benefits, $74,882.25, represents the cost to the District of Columbia according to the figures shown in the verdicts. However, by reason of adjustments on account of assessments on Government property which are not collectible, and damages and assessments on property owned by the District of Columbia, the net cost to the District of Columbia would be $69,356.99. These figures represent only the results as actually shown in the verdicts, and do not take into account minor incidental expenses in condemnation cases.

PURCHASE OR CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ROADS, AND ALLEYS

Under the appropriation for assessment and permit work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and construction and repair of sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal and United States buildings, there is also a provision made annually for purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, and of areas less than 250 square feet at the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District of Columbia. The latter provision is administered in the nature of an allotment to the Surveyor's office which is usually used for the purchase of property for street and alley purposes.

Under this allotment, the following purchases were made during the past fiscal year:

(1) Purchase of lots 37 and 38 in square 5786 for the extension of Railroad Avenue SE., running northeast from Chicago Street. (Plat recorded in book 111, page 7, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

(2) Purchase of part of lot 48, square 4541, for widening of the public alley in said square. (Plat recorded in book 111, page 140, Surveyor's office, District of Columbia.)

HIGHWAY PLAN

The plan of the permanent system of highways extends over the entire District of Columbia outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and was originally prepared and adopted in accordance with the Highway Act of March 2, 1893. The plan provided a system of proposed streets through undeveloped and unsubdivided land, and the law requires that the plan be adhered to upon the acquisition of streets by dedication or condemnation, or when provided in subdivisions. However, the plan is subject to changes from time to time in certain specified areas as the need or advisability arises, but such changes can be consummated only after certain formalities, such as (1) study by Surveyor's office in cooperation with the staff of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; (2) preparation of plats providing for the proposed changes; (3) submission to the Department of Highways and the Department of Sanitary Engineering for study and approval as to grades and drainage; (4) notice by advertisement for 14 days in the press of a public hearing to be held by the Commissioners, District of Columbia, on a given date; (5) public hearing before the Commissioners in accordance with such notice; (6) approval by the Commissioners of the plans showing the changes, excepting of course such as are disapproved after the hearing; and (7) approval also of the plans by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, if favorably considered by that Commission.

These various preliminary requirements indicate the extreme precaution deemed necessary, according to law and approved procedure, before any change in the highway plan can be made, which is believed justifiable in the interest of good city planning and orderly development.

There were four separate hearings held before the Commissioners during the past year to consider changes in the plan of the permanent system of highways, with a total of twelve cases considered.

There have been nine plats recorded during the past fiscal year providing for these changes. Four of these plats covered changes in the Northeast section, three in the Southeast section, one in the Northwest section, and one in the Northeast and Northwest sections in the vicinity of North Capitol Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

ALARMS

The number of alarms received during the year was 5,441, which represents an increase of 45 as compared with the fiscal year 1938. Those sounded through fire-alarm boxes were 1,761 in number, a decrease of 73, and telephone or verbal messages numbered 3,680, an increase of 118.

Actual fires numbered 3,520, an increase of 21 over the figure for 1938. This constitutes 5.60 fires per 1,000 population.

Multiple alarms were necessary in 18 instances, 7 less than in 1938.

Assistance rendered outside the District of Columbia, 12 instances, is not included in the statistical data in this report.

FIRE LOSS

The total estimated fire loss during 1939 was $376,670, a decrease of $349,693 as compared with the loss for the year 1938. The average loss per fire, $107, is a decrease of $100.59 as compared with the 1938 figure. The per capita loss was $0.60. This figure is less than half of that established by fire-control authorities as "very low."

FALSE ALARMS

During the year false alarms decreased in number by 33, 491 being received. Arrests and convictions were obtained in cases involving 12 of these alarms.

FIRE PREVENTION

The Department made 225,166 fire-prevention inspections during the year. Of these the Fire Prevention Division made 64,274 and the Fire Fighting Division 160,892. Notices to abate fire hazards were served in 9,796 cases.

INCENDIARY AND SUSPICIOUS FIRES

Six incendiary and 10 suspicious fires occurred during the year. The Fire Prevention Division, with the cooperation of the Police Department, investigated all of these cases, and several arrests were made. No report has been received as to the final disposition of the above cases.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Change in personnel.—During the year there were 27 retirements, 1 removal, 9 deaths, and 4 resignations from the uniformed force, a total of 41 separations. Appointments numbered 39. Promotions of officers and members in rank, and longevity salary advancements of privates, numbered 163.

Sickness.—An average of 15.49 days each was lost by personnel because of sickness. This constitutes a 5.0-percent figure for the Department.

The members of the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons were visited 6,455 times at the departmental clinic, and made 755 calls upon personnel not able to come there for treatment.

Training school.—During the year 40 members completed the 30-day course at the training school. Also during the year fire companies performed 83 days' drill there.

APPARATUS

During the year a total of 3,961 jobs were handled by the Division of Apparatus.

One aerial truck, four pumping engines, and three combination hose wagons were provided for in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1939. This apparatus has been ordered but not yet delivered.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL VISITS OF ROYALTY

During the fiscal year the Metropolitan Police Department was called upon to render service in connection with visits of royalty to this city, the most outstanding and important event being the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain on June 8 and 9, 1939. To meet the many demands for service by the Metropolitan Police Department, in cooperation with Federal agencies, it was necessary to obtain the services of members of the Fire Department off duty in obtaining the necessary personnel for the many events in connection with the official visit.

This city witnessed the largest crowd in its history, and it is most gratifying that no one suffered personal injury nor was there any complaint of any character received by this Department.

The services rendered by the Metropolitan Police Department were most outstanding and resulted in a commendation for the Department by the President of the United States and His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

The Department was also called upon to render service in connection with the official visit of the President of Nicaragua on May 5, 1939, which required the services of all available members of the Metropolitan Police Department and members of the Fire Department off duty.

GROUP MOVEMENTS

During the fiscal year there were very few group movements to Washington as compared to previous years, and as a result, the Department was not called upon for additional service as heretofore.

BOXING CONTESTS

Legalized boxing continued during the fiscal year under the supervision of the Boxing Commission appointed by the Commissioners. The major and superintendent of police, a member of the Commission, was elected chairman of the Commission. During the fiscal year contests have been held almost weekly and continued in an orderly manner and in strict compliance with the act of Congress and the regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act.

WRESTLING CONTESTS

Wrestling contests are conducted weekly and attract considerable attention; however, at the present time there is no supervision whatever over wrestling, and conditions have developed at wrestling bouts that, in the opinion of the major and superintendent, require that they be under the supervision of a commission similar to the commission which now supervises boxing.

GAMBLING

During the fiscal year the Department has made an effective drive on gambling, and as a result several indictments and convictions have been had. The Department at the present time is conducting a very thorough and intensive investigation of the gambling conditions which will result in numerous arrests.

BOYS' CLUBS

The Boys' Club movement as sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department has continued to grow in the public interest and has proven its value in this jurisdiction in reducing crime among juveniles as indicated by the following statistics:

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of arrests made	354	310	215	167	92	56
Percent reduction yearly		12.4	30.6	22.3	44.9	39.1

At the present time the Boys' Club program is operating five clubs, with a total membership of approximately 12,500 boys. The Boys' Club also owns and operates a summer camp and during the past year 951 underprivileged boys were given a camp vacation.

RESTORATION OF PRECINCTS

At the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1938, by authority of Congress, the Police Department placed in operation the thirteenth precinct, dividing the territory of the former second precinct into two precincts. This has resulted in a reduction in the crime reported in that area as compared to the previous year.

ADDITIONAL PRECINCT

Due to the increase in the population in this jurisdiction during the past several years and particularly in the section east of the Eastern Branch, which is now known as the eleventh precinct, it is felt in the interest of improved police service that an additional precinct should be established with the erection of a station house on property owned by the District at Forty-second Street and Bennings Road NE.

PRECINCTS AND BUREAUS

The following chart gives the number of felonies reported to the police during the fiscal year:

Felonies reported, fiscal year, 1939

Precinct	Reported	Cleared by precinct	Cleared by others	Not cleared	Cleared for others
No. 1	1,053	163	536	354	37
No. 2	1,297	362	503	432	87
No. 3	845	152	455	238	38
No. 4	429	235	154	40	34
No. 5	413	153	208	52	47
No. 6	242	65	133	44	52
No. 7	235	66	85	84	56
No. 8	272	38	136	98	17
No. 9	489	123	272	94	66
No. 10	510	157	235	118	88
No. 11	389	97	148	144	57
No. 12	222	43	107	72	29
No. 13	907	169	371	367	83
Detective bureau	7,303	788	4,344	2,171	----------
Traffic division	----------	323	----------	----------	----------

RECAPITULATION

Total cases reported	7,303
Total cases cleared	5,132
Total cases not cleared	2,171

DISPOSITIONS

Persons arrested and property recovered	771
Property recovered, no arrests	1,057
Killed	7
Suicides	3
Unfounded reports	510
Refuse to prosecute	544
Persons arrested, no property involved	1,786
Recovered by owner	454

A comparison of felonies reported during the fiscal year of 1939 with felonies reported during the fiscal year of 1938 shows a decrease of 1,445 reports in 1939.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

During the fiscal year 17,272 reports were received and investigated by the detective bureau, a decrease of 2,556, as compared with the fiscal year of 1938, during which year 19,828 reports were received and investigated.

This Bureau succeeded in clearing a number of major cases, one of which was the murder of Private George W. Shinault who was killed on August 14, 1932, by Willie Bullock, who was arrested in Newark, N. J., and identified by fingerprints on bulletins sent out by this Bureau.

Report of property lost or stolen and recovered during the fiscal year

Value of property reported lost and stolen, including 2,252 automobiles, 1,082 bicycles, and 10 motorcycles	$1,355,925
Of the above figure, the following is the value of lost or stolen property carried in assignments handled by precinct detectives	124,918
Value of property lost or stolen carried in detective sergeants' assignments	1,231,007
Value of automobiles recovered by the detective bureau	112,400
Value of automobiles recovered by the detective bureau of those stolen in this city only	94,000
Value of bicycles recovered by the detective bureau	9,765
Value of motorcycles recovered by the detective bureau	1,000
Value of other property recovered by the detective bureau	117,818
Total value of property recovered by the detective bureau	222,583

Report of property lost or stolen and recovered during the fiscal year—Continued

Value of property recovered by the pawn inspector which was stolen out of town	$5, 685
Total value of property recovered by the detective bureau of that carried in detective sergeants' assignments	216, 898
Total value of property recovered by the detective bureau of that carried in detective sergeants' assignments and for out-of-town authorities	240, 983
Value of lost and stolen property recovered by owners or false reports, as carried in detective sergeants' assignments, not including autos, bicycles, or motorcycles	19, 788
Value of 330 automobiles recovered by owners; 180 automobiles recovered by owners through information furnished by the auto squad; 95 automobiles repossessed, which were reported stolen; 352 automobiles which were no larceny and 26 bicycles recovered by owners	387, 190
Total value of property recovered by owners, false reports, etc	406, 978
In addition to the above, the following was the value of property recovered by owners and through false reports of assignments carried by precinct detectives	4, 138
Total value of property recovered by owners, false reports, etc., in assignments carried by detective sergeants and precinct detectives	411, 116
Total value of property recovered by the detective bureau and through false reports, by owners, etc., of that reported stolen or lost locally	623, 876
Value of 993 automobiles and 30 bicycles recovered by precincts, but carried in assignments under investigation by the detective bureau	397, 650
Total value of recoveries, false reports, by owners, precincts, etc	1, 021, 526
Total value of recoveries, both local and out-of-town cases, false reports and by owner in both detective sergeants' and precinct detectives' assignments, by precincts, etc	1, 049, 749
Total value of recoveries by members of the detective bureau, through false reports and by owner, etc., of property carried in cases assigned to detective sergeants and property stolen out of town and recovered here	647, 961

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The functions and organization of this division is substantially as presented in previous reports but has rendered very efficient service in handling the many and complex traffic problems during the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year this division impounded 1,598 automobiles for violation of certain traffic regulations.

HACK INSPECTION SERVICE

Members of the hack inspection service inspected during the fiscal year 35,876 public vehicles and 38 wagon stands.

WOMAN'S BUREAU AND HOUSE OF DETENTION

Adult arrests	510
Juvenile arrests	292
Total	802
Investigation of complaints:	
Against adults	2, 982
Against juveniles	2, 158
Total	5, 140
Prisoners at house of detention:	
Prisoners	5, 126
Lodgers	192

STATISTICAL BUREAU

This bureau continues to fill the needs of the department for up-to-date statistics on crime arrests, traffic accidents, casualties, etc. This is done by the punch-card system, spot maps, and modus operandi record of offenses reported.

POLICE RADIO SYSTEM

The radio is still proving to be invaluable to the department. During the year there were 128,117 calls sent over this system; an increase of 15,000 calls over 1938.

The communication by radio with Maryland State Police has proved of great value. Study is being made at this time of two-way communication system with a view of its installation in this department.

DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

TITLES AND TAGS

The number of titles and tags issued this year shows small decreases below the totals for the preceding year. There were 80,636 titles issued, of which 77,582 were new titles and 2,784 were duplicate titles. Of the total issued, 1,938 were free titles. Nine hundred and seven less titles were issued this year than the preceding year.

During the year the department handled 203,026 registrations. These registrations are divided as follows: New registrations, 170,998; transfers, 32,028. This is a decrease of 3,182 below the preceding year. In addition there were 3,093 duplicate registrations and 2,268 duplicate tags issued.

OPERATORS' PERMITS

Sixty-two thousand nine hundred and twelve persons applied for examination to obtain drivers' licenses—1,192 less than the preceding year. Fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-two passed the examination and 11,330, or 18 percent, failed.

A total of 110,223 permits, new and renewals, good for a period of 3 years, were issued. In addition, 6,407 duplicate permits were issued, and 13,581 persons obtained learners' permits.

The Board of Revocations and Restorations of Operators' Permits reports the following revocations and suspensions:

Revocations and suspensions

Drug addict	3
Epileptic	2
General record	201
Leaving after colliding	48
Mental disorder	26
Negligent homicide	16
Operating a lottery (automobile involved)	15
Physically incompetent	3
Possession of lottery slips (automobile involved)	4
Reckless driving	152
Reckless driving, second offense	1
Revocation of privilege of nonresidents	258
Speed, first offense	231
Speed, second offense	347
Speed, third offense	24
Traffic fatalities (grand jury)	5
Traffic records in other States	76
Traffic fatalities in other States	9
Unauthorized use of motor vehicles	7
Violation of liquor tax law (automobile involved)	3
Total	1,431

During the year 1,423 operators' permits were restored.

The number of cases acted upon by the Board totals 8,214. Of this number 1,431 were suspended or revoked. There were 6,689 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. The majority of cases in which no action was taken were arrests for first offense speed under 50 miles per hour.

The balance of 94 cases were placed on the prohibitive list of persons who are denied issuance of operators' permits because of their records.

The Board, during the fiscal year, held 1,550 public hearings as compared with the total of 1,572 in the previous year.

BOARD OF REVIEW OF CHARACTER LICENSES

The number of hearings held by the Board during the year totals 1,340.

The action taken by the Board is classified as follows: Rejections, 531; approvals, 485; revocations, 62; suspensions, 137; restorations, 8; warnings, 117.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DIVISION

During the fiscal year 1939, this Division acted on 833 cases. The operating privileges of 833 persons were revoked and the registration privileges of a like number were also suspended. Revocations and/or suspensions were for the following causes:

Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.—District of Columbia, 243; Maryland, 134; Virginia, 116; other States, 39; total, 532.

This is 198 convictions less than the total for the previous fiscal year.

Leaving the scene of an accident where personal injury occurs.—District of Columbia, 17; other States, 4; total, 21.

This is the same number of convictions for this offense as during the previous fiscal year.

Judgments.—District of Columbia, 274; other States, 6; total, 280.

This is the same number of convictions for this offense as during the previous year.

Although the judgments certified to this department balance with the judgments of last year, there was a marked decrease in convictions of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

During the fiscal year 358 persons had their privileges to operate and register motor vehicles restored to them, as against 184 persons during the previous fiscal year. In all cases of restoration the individual was required to file bond or insurance with this department in the amount of $11,000.

During the fiscal year, the Division of Financial Responsibility again revoked the operating and registration privileges of 94 persons for failure to keep proper insurance on file with this Division.

Nine hundred and twelve certificates of liability insurance were filed during the fiscal year. Of this number, 715 were owners' policies and 197 were operators' policies. This also shows a marked decrease in filings.

Although the number of convictions dropped, the number of investigations conducted increased to approximately 1,800, over 1,500 for the previous fiscal year. The increased investigation of judgments as well as criminal charges doubled the correspondence of this office over the previous year.

Traffic Sign Shop

The following is a list of the work of the Traffic Sign shop during the fiscal year 1939:

	1939	1938
White lines painted, feet	392,674	348,655
Yellow lines painted, feet	57,935	34,674
Emergency signs placed and removed	61,916	55,833
Special signs placed	441	207
Permanent signs erected	4,975	9,645
Permanent signs replaced	11,320	6,395
Street lettering jobs	76	71
Safety zone markers placed	447	355
Route and directional markers	37	428
Rope placed and removed	159,825	43,021
Snow removal and cherry blossom signs placed and removed	4,500	----------
Signs stenciled and hand lettered	27,847	----------

In addition to the footage shown for white lines painted, 672,407 feet of white lines were painted on curbs at 3,433 intersections. This painting was done by extra men procured from the Highway Department and supervised by this Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION DIVISION

An act of Congress (Public, No. 431, 75th Cong., ch. 31–34, session S. 2194) provided for the annual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and gave the right to the Commissioners to carry out the purpose of the act as stated therein.

The Commissioners, through the Director of Vehicles and Traffic, appointed a supervising inspector to prepare such forms and inspection routine so designed to enable such inspection personnel appointed to carry out the program which called for approximately 240,000 inspections, including first approvals and reinspections.

Buildings.—The District Architect designed the two test stations which are designated hereinafter as station No. 1 and station No. 2.

Station No. 1 is located at 1827 West Virginia Avenue NE., constructed of brick and steel, 70 by 150 feet. The plot of approximately 1 acre upon which the station is situated is entirely surrounded by a protective fence and the area around the east side of the building is paved to accommodate the parking of 100 vehicles.

Station No. 2 is located at 615 Tenth Street SW., constructed of the same materials and having the same dimensions. The plot upon which this station is situated is protected on the south and north side by fences and on the west end by a retaining wall of concrete. The

plot area covers approximately three-fourths of an acre and the north side of the plot is paved to accommodate the parking of 55 vehicles.

Testing equipment.—Each station is divided into four inspection lanes—three each for passenger-car inspection and one each for heavy-duty vehicle inspections. Each lane is equipped with one headlight tester, one tire scuff detector, one front-end lift, and one brake tester.

Miscellaneous equipment.—To insure the health of the inspectors and vehicle operators from poisonous and obnoxious gases which collect and are present in such stations, as reports indicate from other municipal testing projects, a ventilating system was installed. The system consists of a centrifugal fan, ceiling ducts with registers 6 inches off of floor level, and actuated by automatic carbon-monoxide detectors and alarms or by manual remote controls.

A 5-horsepower two-stage air compressor supplies the air to operate the front-end inspection lifts and for use in air guns to clean the equipment. Hot-water heaters and office-heating equipment are gas-burning.

Personnel.—1 supervising inspector; 1 stenographer-clerk; 2 station supervisors (1 per station); 48 motor-vehicle inspectors (24 per station).

Inspection report.—From June 15, 1939, to and including June 30, 1939, the records show 12,266 motor vehicles inspected, which include 5,831 passenger cars, 6,092 taxicabs, and 343 trucks.

Passenger cars approved	3,544
Passenger cars rejected	2,287
Rejection, percent	39.2
Taxicabs approved	3,609
Taxicabs rejected	2,483
Rejection, percent	40.7
Trucks approved	177
Trucks rejected	166
Rejection, percent	48.3

The No. 1 station was officially opened to the public at 11 a. m. Thursday, June 15, 1939, when inspection of motor vehicles began.

No. 2 station was opened for motor-vehicle inspection at 8 a. m. Monday, June 19, 1939.

The stations were operated from 8 a. m. until 7:30 p. m.

At night, during the hours of 8 p. m. to 11 p. m., the stations were opened to the automotive maintenance personnel of the garages, service stations, and dealer organizations for instruction and lecture work.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

The following is a list of traffic light-signal work completed during the fiscal year 1939:

Signal installations, fiscal year 1939

No.	Date in service	Location	Paid for by Department	Number of signals	Metropolitan Police relieved for other duty	
					Full-time hours	Part-time hours
1	Aug. 23, 1938	State Pl. and West Executive Ave.	National Capital Parks.	4	None	
2	Aug. 24, 1938	15th and H Sts. NE	Department of Vehicles and Traffic.	2	do	
3	Sept. 7, 1938	9th and U and Florida Ave. NW.	do	4	do	
4	Sept. 15, 1938	16th and Q Sts. NW	do	1		3½
5	Sept. 20, 1938	K and 12th, 13th, 14th NW	Highway and Department of Vehicles and Traffic.	3	None	
6	Sept. 21, 1938	15th and K Sts. NW	do	1	do	
7	do	16th and K Sts. NW	do	2	do	
8	Sept. 22, 1938	17th and K and K and fire-house.	do	2	do	
9	do	Connecticut Ave. and K St. NW.	do	2		3½
10	Oct. 27, 1938	Spring Rd. at 13th and 14th	Department of Vehicles and Traffic.	9		3½
11	Nov. 16, 1938	Constitution and New Jersey Aves.	U. S. Capitol	3	None	3½
12	Nov. 28, 1938	Wisconsin Ave. at Friends School.	Friends School	4		3½
13	Dec. 1, 1938	3d and Maryland Ave. SW	Department of Vehicles and Traffic.	4	None	
14	Dec. 15, 1938	Georgia Ave. and Piney Branch Rd.	do	4	do	
15	Dec. 23, 1938	Connecticut Ave. and Zoo, NW.	do	4		3½
16	Apr. 4, 1939	New York, West Virginia, and Montana Aves.	do	5		3½
17	Apr. 5, 1939	M St. and Key Bridge, NW	do	1	2 officers	
18	Apr. 7, 1939	M and 31st Sts. NW	do	3	None	
19	do	M and 33d Sts. NW	do	4	do	
20	do	M and 34th Sts. NW	do	4		3½
21	Apr. 12, 1939	14th and T Sts. NW	do	4	None	
22	Apr. 19, 1939	7th and O Sts. NW	do	4	do	
23	Apr. 28, 1939	Connecticut Ave. and Ordway St.	do	4		3½
24	May 2, 1939	29th and M Sts. NW	do	1		
25	June 30, 1939	Pennsylvania and North Carolina Aves. SE.	do	4		3½
26	do	Pennsylvania Ave. and 7th St. SE.	do	4		3½
		Total		87	2	35

Other traffic light signal work completed during the fiscal year:

1. Fifteenth and H Streets NE., 2 three-light signals added and 1 three-light signal replaced with a four-light signal because of the extension of Maryland Avenue east of Fifteenth Street.

2. K Street NW. from Twelfth Street to Connecticut Avenue, inclusive, because of the widening and channelizing of K Street it was necessary to change the location of signals and controlling apparatus and to install 10 additional signals.

3. Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road NW., 1 three-light signal replaced with a four-light signal and the two-way controller changed to a three-movement controller so as to provide for left-turn movements of traffic southbound on Eighteenth Street to Columbia Road.

4. Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue NW., because of the widening of New York Avenue the westbound traffic light signal was relocated on the face of the switch tower at this intersection.

5. Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues NW., the demand traffic signal controller was changed to fixed-time operation.

6. The master controller for the traffic light signal controller in signal zone No. 1½ was changed to a synchropulse master controller.

7. Sixteenth Street NW., triple offset apparatus installed in connection with the traffic light signal controllers at I, M, P, S, and U Streets to provide proper synchronization of the traffic light signals during the morning and evening rush-hour period on this street.

8. Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-second Street NW., 1 three-light signal replaced with a four-light signal so as to provide a right-turn movement for westbound traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue to Twenty-second Street.

9. First and East Capitol Streets, changed to three-way operation and 2 three-light signals changed to four-light signals so as to provide for turning movements of traffic.

10. Twenty-ninth and K Streets NW., the traffic demand signals were removed from service because of the roadway construction work at this location.

11. M Street NW. from Twenty-ninth Street to Key Bridge, inclusive, the fixed time signals at Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, also the traffic demand signals at M and Twenty-ninth Streets and at M Street and Key Bridge were changed to flexible progressive and connected by cable to the master controller, which was installed for the new installation of signals on M Street at Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Streets. This to provide for a flexible progressive system of signals on M Street from Twenty-ninth Street to Key Bridge, inclusive.

12. Thirteenth Street NW., triple offset apparatus installed in connection with the traffic light signal controllers at Q, T, and W Streets, so as to provide for proper synchronization of the traffic light signals during the morning and evening rush-hour period on this street.

13. Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., a hand-operated switch was installed in connection with the traffic light signal controller so as to permit the operation of the signals on colors when they are normally flashing amber.

14. Pennsylvania Avenue and Little Seventh Street NW., the traffic light signal for westbound traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue and for streetcar left-turn movements into Little Seventh Street on a green side light was changed so as to provide a green and amber side light for street car left-turn movements.

15. Mushroom light removed from the roadway of Fifteenth Street (west) at K Street NW.

The following traffic light signals were changed to operate on colors 24 hours per day:

Nineteenth and M Streets NW.
Seventh and Florida Avenue NW.
Eighteenth and Constitution Avenue NW.
Nineteenth and Constitution Avenue NW.
First and Constitution Avenue NW.

The following is a summary of traffic light signal installations and modifications in the District of Columbia as of the fiscal years 1932 to 1939, inclusive, with the number of Metropolitan Police relieved for other duty by the installation of traffic light signals:

Year	Number of traffic signals in operation June 30	Number of additional signals installed	Number of signals removed	Number of signals modified	Number of caution blinkers	Number of lighted mushrooms	Metropolitan Police officers relieved for other duty		
							Street railway	Full time	Part time
1932	932	23	38	70	15	31			
1933	989	75	18	37	15	28	7	4	28
1934	1,104	115	0	8	15	28		6	18
1935	1,258	158	4	33	15	28		6	16
1936	1,378	130	9	10	15	28		2	10
1937	1,483	106	1	36	14	28		6	27.5
1938	1,577	96	2	50	14	27			21
1939	1,661	87	3	36	14	26		2	10
Total	1,661	790	75	280	14	26	7	26	130.5

Total number of traffic signals in service June 30, summarized as follows:

Number of signals in service June 30, 1939: District of Columbia, 1,569; National Capital Parks, 23; U. S. Capitol, 69; total, 1,661.

Intersections: District of Columbia, 392; National Capital Parks, 5; U. S. Capitol, 16; total, 413.

Other installations: Circles, 4; drawbridges, 3; firehouses, 5; Friends School, 1; total, 13.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The increasing seriousness of the pedestrian-accident problem, when coupled with the knowledge that the pedestrian is most often at fault, makes imperative a program of pedestrian protection and control. It is realized, of course, that such control is more difficult to institute and enforce than is the case with vehicular traffic, but the experience of some cities has shown that this problem of pedestrian protection can be alleviated by a vigorous and intelligent program.

The District of Columbia has had an experience similar to that of many other cities as regards pedestrian injuries and fatalities. From 1931 to 1938 such deaths constituted from 63.5 to 76.3 percent (with an average of 70.4 percent) of all traffic deaths, but the general trend has been a slightly upward one. (Twenty-seven pedestrians were injured to every pedestrian killed.) Since the commonly used engineering, educational, and enforcement practices had failed to reduce the number of pedestrian fatalities, and since the public appeared receptive to some sort of pedestrian regulation, preliminary studies were started in December 1938 to see if such a regulation were feasible. (Pedestrian observance studies made in March 1934, at every signal-controlled intersection in the congested area, indicated that 36 percent of the pedestrians crossed or attempted to cross against a red signal. Out of the 664,497 checked, 240,611 crossed on the red. Sporadic educational campaigns were undertaken to obtain better observance, but these attempts, as shown by later surveys, had little success because there was no definite regulation prohibiting nonobservance of signals or signs by pedestrians.)

Concerning the legal phases of pedestrian regulations, not much was learned from the replies to the questionnaires sent to other cities. Apparently in no city had pedestrian ordinances or regulations been appealed to higher courts. In fact, the general impression gained was that strict attempts at enforcement were few. One large city, where a pedestrian ordinance has been in effect for 12 years, reported that arrests were made only in aggravated cases although no difficulty had been experienced in securing convictions.

An examination of the legal background for a pedestrian ordinance for the District of Columbia revealed little of note, although, as early as November of 1928 the District Court of Appeals laid down the principle that a pedestrian crossing the street on proper signal has the right-of-way over all vehicular movements even though the signal changes before he reaches the opposite side. The old motor-vehicle regulations did not require pedestrians to obey traffic signs, signals or devices. To eliminate the defects in the old regulations, two proposals for a pedestrian-control regulation were drawn up. These were to cover (1) the regulation of pedestrians crossing in the middle

of the block and (2) the regulation of pedestrians crossing at intersections (whether or not the intersection is controlled).

Some misunderstanding immediately arose over the use of the term "pedestrian control," and in later discussions the proposed regulations were emphasized as being ones for the protection of the pedestrian rather than for his control. Much opposition to the sweeping inclusions of the first proposal which said that "no pedestrian shall cross or attempt to cross *any* roadway between street intersections at *any* place except within a crosswalk" led to a modification. The modification was designed to make the proposed regulation more readily enforceable.

After a period of discussion the modified proposals were found agreeable and apparently legal. The new regulations were adopted on February 7, 1939, but it was decided to withhold police enforcement for several weeks so as to permit time for the public to become familiar with the changes in the old regulations. (During this educational period the police were especially instructed to see that the motorists lived up to their part of the regulation.) In brief, the new regulations required that "no pedestrian, equestrian or driver of any vehicle shall disobey the instructions of any applicable official traffic sign or signal unless directed to do so by a police officer." Also, the pedestrians' right-of-way between intersections was made more definite by the statement that "no pedestrian shall use any roadway between intersections when a vehicle is approaching from either direction so as to constitute a hazard for his own safety or use such roadway at any time in a negligent or reckless manner." At controlled intersections "drivers of vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing or those who have started to cross the roadway on a green or 'go' signal." Fines range from $1 to $300 and up to 10 days in jail.

During the preliminary educational period several schemes were used to bring the meaning and purpose of the new regulations to the attention of the general public. These included newspaper articles, radio talks, special sound trucks, speakers for civic and fraternal gatherings, and the use of specially detailed police and boy scouts as instructors at various points throughout the city.

The newspapers stressed the major part that the pedestrian played in Washington's accident problem. Charts were printed showing that 7 out of 10 of the city's traffic fatalities were pedestrians. Also it was forcibly brought out that 3 out of 5 of the pedestrian deaths occurred away from intersections and that 1 out of 7 was at a signalized intersection.

Statistics disclosed that it was essential for the average walker to become familiar with the driver's viewpoint because nearly 9 out of 10 persons of licensable age who were killed as pedestrians in Washington were never licensed to drive in this jurisdiction.

Newspapers and radio stations, in cooperation with the District police, put into use sound trucks which proved effective. These trucks visited busy corners during the day and publicized the new regulations by means of a loud-speaker system. The radio announcer, in an interesting and courteous way, instructed the pedestrians on the correct way they were to walk across the street. Portions of the sound truck's instructions were also broadcast, as were spot interviews with pedestrians present at the scene.

To assist the police at various points more than 200 Boy Scouts were assigned (4 to an intersection) as instructors. Although having no legal status the scouts were nevertheless a factor in bringing the new regulations home to the public.

A special squad of police was detailed to enforce the pedestrian law. They were instructed with the basic idea in mind that there must be complete cooperation between the motorist and the pedestrian if pedestrian accidents were to be reduced. In other words, Washington's pedestrian laws are based on a recognition of mutual responsibilities between the man in the car and the man on foot.

On March 10 the regulations were put into final effect, and the first arrest was also made on that day. Since the person arrested appealed his conviction it was decided to make this a test case on the legality of the new rules. On March 23 the pedestrian control laws were upheld by the Courts which said, in substance, that the regulation was not "unreasonable, unjust, and oppressive" and that it was not "restrictive of and in violation of the rights of personal liberty guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution."

Since the regulations went into effect the number of pedestrian arrests have been as follows: March, 5; April, 57; May, 41; June, 39; and July, 198. The average number of motorists arrested for failing to yield right-of-way to pedestrians cannot be accurately checked, but fairly reliable estimates indicate that such arrests are substantially greater than those for pedestrians.

In addition to the new regulations several traffic engineering activities are all being used to further the basic idea of educating foot traffic to use those crosswalks where safeguards have been provided. Crosswalk lines and pedestrian safety zones are being more clearly marked and extra pedestrian islands and street car loading platforms are being put in at the locations needed.

Special studies were made after the new regulations had been in use for several months to see what their effect has been on (*a*) pedestrian observance of signals and (*b*) on pedestrian accidents and fatalities.

The observance studies were made at signalized locations in both the congested and outlying districts. These locations included some that had an officer present, and one that had an old style walk signal. (These "walk" signals are used at only two intersections. They are homemade, using letters 3 inches high to form the word "WALK". The signals are box-like in structure. They are painted gray, as are the painted portions of the glass, so as to approximate the color of the unpainted portions of the glass. This gives a sharply defined walk indication when burning and the letters are scarcely discernible when dark.)

A study made in May and July of 1936 showed only 58.5 percent obedience to the "walk" indication of the afore-mentioned signal. The recent study showed that this percentage had increased to 92.5 percent. This study also showed that the percentage crossing on the red had decreased from 28.8 to 0.4 percent. Even when the officer regularly stationed at this point was taken away the percentage crossing on the red signal increased only to 0.95 percent.

The pedestrian observance counts made at locations outside the congested district disclosed that 67.5 percent of the pedestrians observed were starting to cross on the green, 9.3 percent on the green-

amber, and 23.2 percent on the red. Of those starting on the green 15.2 percent failed to gain the opposite curb before the red came on, and 18.9 percent suffered interference from motor vehicles. This would seem to indicate the need for more strict enforcement against the motorists' failure to yield the right-of-way. The high percentage who had to complete their crossing with a red indication against them shows that the usual amber is not a sufficient warning for the comparatively slow pedestrian. These counts also revealed the interesting fact that the walking habits were much the same throughout the city because the percentages stepping from the curb at the different portions of the signal cycle were nearly the same at the various scattered locations where the counts were made.

The following table shows the pedestrian observance in the congested district before and after the new regulations were adopted. It will be observed that some of the latter studies were made with officers present and some were not. (For comparison purposes, the figures for locations outside the congested district are repeated.)

Date	Location	Pedestrian steps from curb on—			Interference	Remarks
		Green	Green-amber	Red		
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	
April 1936	Congested district	61.0	8.6	30.4	18.0	41,833 pedestrians observed.
August 1939	Congested district	85.3	3.5	11.2	18.2	9,591 pedestrians observed. Officer not present.
August 1939	Congested district	92.8	2.8	4.4	15.6	11,390 pedestrians observed. Officer present.
August 1939	Outlying district	67.5	9.3	23.2	18.9	5,281 pedestrians observed.

The above table shows quite plainly the beneficial effects that the new regulations have had on pedestrian observance of signals. Thus, the percentage starting to cross on the green has been increased from 61.0 percent to 85.3 percent in the congested district, with no officer present, and to 92.8 percent with an officer present. (Since no observations were previously made in the outlying districts the effect of the new regulations at such points cannot be put on a percentage basis, but it seems safe to assume that the pedestrian observance has increased in about the same proportion as for the congested area.)

That the presence of an officer is an aid in obtaining better observance is seen by the comparison of the figures for locations that had an officer present with those that did not. Thus, the increase in those starting to cross on the green amounted to 7.5 percent in such cases. Also it will be observed that fewer pedestrians were interfered with when an officer was present. The fact that the amount of interference with pedestrians crossing on a proper signal has not decreased to any extent, seems to show that the motorist is not doing his full part in making the new pedestrian protection program a success.

Taken as a whole the pedestrian observance studies show that this phase of Washington's pedestrian program has shown definite improvement.

A table of the accidents and deaths in the central district and in the entire city follows. This table compares the accidents for the months during which the pedestrian regulations have been in effect with the corresponding months of last year.

Month	Central District				Month	Entire city			
	Injuries		Deaths			Injuries		Deaths	
	1938	1939	1938	1939		1938	1939	1938	1939
March	34	21			March	186	160	2	4
April	30	39	2	3	April	181	201	8	9
May	30	20	1	1	May	178	144	3	4
June	29	25			June	178	149	6	3
July	28	21		1	July	158	140	10	7
Total	151	126	3	5	Total	881	794	29	27

This table reveals that whereas pedestrian injuries decreased from 881 to 794, or 9.9 percent, for the entire city, they decreased from 151 to 126, or 16.6 percent, for the central district. This would seem to show that stricter enforcement of the new regulations is needed in the outlying areas. While it is true that there have been two more deaths in the central district, the table shows that these deaths occurred in the earlier part of the pedestrian program. Nevertheless, the figures show a definite advance.

Stricter enforcement of the new regulations as applied to both driver and pedestrian should bring further improvement. Such an enforcement campaign when coupled with the installation of pedestrian signals, crosswalks, and islands will put Washington on the path to true pedestrian protection.

The entire accident situation shows small gains over last year.

1. Total accidents decreased from 11,588 to 10,962, or 5.4 percent.
2. Injuries decreased from 4,085 to 3,731, or 8.9 percent.
3. Deaths decreased from 91 to 87, or 4.4 percent.
4. Pedestrian injuries decreased from 2,256 to 1,971, or 12.6 percent.
5. Intersections where signals are installed show a 35 percent decrease in accidents occurring during the first year after the installation of the signals, as compared with the preceding year.

TRAFFIC PLANNING AND SURVEYS

The engineering and planning section of the department is greatly handicapped by limited personnel. This condition precludes the possibility of any large, adequate study of street conditions and use. Facts must be known for the solution of even the smallest problem, and after remedial measures have been applied studies must be made to reveal the degree of adequacy. The department has been helped occasionally by employees kindly loaned by the Department of Highways.

During the past year, due to the great volume of work required for traffic surveys and the limited personnel, any one survey, of necessity, received only a small fraction of the time and thought necessary to study the problem. This situation is intolerable, if an adequate far-

seeing program of traffic safety, education, and engineering is to be maintained. The traffic problem is growing daily and no one can forecast the end. To keep up, or rather to catch up, with the many varied and increasing ramifications of traffic planning and safety the engineering division of this department is sorely in need of expansion.

During the past year, in conjunction with the highway department, this department has started the study and revamping of the many complicated intersections in the city. Several of these changes have been made, and there are many more on program. This will ease both traffic and pedestrian movements at intersections which have heretofore been confusing.

PARKING METERS

Under authority of an act of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, 310 parking meters were secured and installed in the congested district on November 14, 1938. They were purchased on functional specifications prepared as a result of tests of all available meters by the Bureau of Standards. The meters cost $44.45 each and are being paid for at the rate of 60 percent of the receipts each month on hourly meters and 25 percent each month on those installed on a fractional hour basis (20-minute meters). The meter selected was of the automatic type which has to be wound about once each week. Receipts from the meters thus far average $122.25 a day.

A public hearing was held by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on February 10, 1939, to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of the District as to the continuation of the parking meters. Practically all of the civic and commercial organizations in the city were represented at this hearing. No opposition whatever was offered to the continuation of the meters or to the purchase of additional meters.

The installation of these meters has undoubtedly improved parking conditions in the area where they are located. It has made it easier for the police to enforce the parking regulations. The installation of meters has reduced double parking and has increased the number of spaces available for short-time parking. From the standpoint of the merchant, customer, and those who have charge of the delivery of merchandise, opinion is almost unanimous that the meters should be continued.

The reaction of members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association to the meters was as follows:

1. What is your reaction to parking meters?
   For: 45, or 91.8 percent.
   Against: 4.
2. What is your customer reaction?
   For: 30, or 96.7 percent.
   Against: 1.
3. What has been their effect on deliveries of merchandise?
   Helped: 23, or 92 percent.
   Hindered: 2.
4. Should meters be installed more extensively?
   Yes: 30, or 88.2 percent.
   No: 4.

In an effort to determine the effect of parking meters on parking in the downtown section of the city, a study was made in June 1938, before the installation of meters, and again in February 1939, after the meters were installed. The following facts were developed as a result of this study:

The average turn-over of parked cars between 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., when the meters are in use, was 6⅘ before installation of meters and 8⅘ after.

A check-up of overtime parking before and after the meters were installed indicates that the installation of meters resulted in a reduction of overtime parking from 23.6 percent before the meters were installed to 13.4 percent after the meters were installed.

The average time parked per car between 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. was 46 minutes before meters were installed and 40 minutes after they were installed.

In the area of limited parking around banks the average time parked before meters were installed was 19.5 minutes and after meters were installed 17 minutes.

In these short-time parking zones the average time required to park a car was 38 seconds before meters were installed and 22 seconds after they were installed.

Prior to the installation of meters only 9 out of 20 persons interviewed favored meters. After installation 19 out of 20 favored meters.

The average distance traveled by 93 persons looking for a place to park was 9.2 blocks before meters were installed. After meters were installed the average distance traveled by 36 persons was 5 blocks.

The collections from meters are made about once each week by a representative of the Collector of Taxes and the funds are used to pay for the meters, with the balance going into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the highway fund of the District.

The enforcement of the regulations dealing with parking meters is a function of the Police Department.

The congested area of the District where the meters are located is provided with ample loading zones for the loading and unloading of commercial vehicles. Private passenger cars are not permitted to park in the loading zones and commercial vehicles are not permitted to park in the metered zones, except previous to 9:30 a. m. and after 4 p. m., without paying the meter charge, while actually engaged in loading and unloading merchandise.

No passenger car is permitted to stop, stand, or park in parking meter zones between 8 and 9:30 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m., except for the purpose of taking on and discharging passengers.

Although the parking situation has been materially improved by the installation of the meters and further improvement is expected as additional meters are installed, it must be borne in mind that meters are a temporary solution of the short-time parking problem at best. Nothing has been done for the long-time parker, and increasing demands of traffic will more and more require the abolishing of all parking.

It is strongly urged that all receipts from parking meters be set aside in a special fund to be expended solely for the acquiring and development of off-street parking facilities.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Licenses in effect June 30, 1939

Manufacturer's class B	1
Wholesaler's class A	20
Wholesaler's class B	20
Retailer's class A	400
Retailer's class B	696
Retailer's class C	352
Retailer's class D	375
Retailer's class E	2
Total	1,866
Solicitors	284
Retailer's class F for fiscal year	66
Total	2,216
Transfers of licenses for fiscal year	268

Receipts and disbursements

Taxes on beverages	$1,212,819.67
License fees	715,160.70
Total	1,927,980.37
Disbursements	44,158.27
Total	1,883,822.10

Violations by class of license

	Revoked	Suspended	Canceled	Warning	Warning and stipulation	Transferred	Surrendered	Dismissed
Retailer's class A		3		3				3
Retailer's class B	2	2		1				
Retailer's class C	4	33	1	11	1	1		4
Retailer's class D	3	20		4			2	2
Total	9	58	1	19	1	1	2	9

Violations by charges

Dispensation and service of spirits on Sunday	1
Sale to intoxicated person	45
Disorderly	52
Purchase on credit while on c. o. d. basis	19
Permitting gaming	4
Bad faith	20
Sale on credit	1
Transferring without bill or memorandum	1
Serving on parking lot	1
Solicitation off licensed premises	1
Employ of minor	1
Sale to person of notoriously intemperate habits	1
Failure to appoint manager	1

Violations by charges—Continued

Not true and actual owner of business	3
Sunday sale	6
Sale to minor	6
Sale and service in rear yard	1
Solicitation without license	1
Failure to operate	5
Failure to superintend in person	2
False statement in application	1
Failure to permit police inspection	1
Signs with prices visible from exterior	1
Sale off licensed premises	2
Total	177

Citations for violations of Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and regulations

Licenses revoked	9
Licenses suspended	58
Licenses canceled	1
Licenses transferred	1
Licenses surrendered	2
Warning	19
Warning and stipulation	1
Dismissed	9
Pending	1
Total	101

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The year 1938 saw many new steps taken toward the aim of building a health service in the District of Columbia, which would rank with the best in the Nation. It was gratifying to see significant lifesaving in return for the investment in health facilities and health services.

For example, the general death rate dropped to its lowest point in history, having declined from a rate of 14.78 deaths per 1,000 population in 1934 to 12.92 in 1938. This is a saving of 1.86 lives for each 1,000 population. Since the estimated population in the District is 627,000, a total of 1,166 persons were saved in 1938 who would have died if the rate of 1934 had continued through 1938.

A new all-time low infant mortality rate was established during the year, declining from 66.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1934 to 48.1 in 1939, which was even lower than in the Nation as a whole.

Only seven deaths from diphtheria in 1938 gave the lowest diphtheria mortality rate in Washington's history, having dropped from 2.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 1934 to the new low of 1.1 in 1938.

Pneumonia also had the lowest mortality rate on record, dropping from 116.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 1934 to 87.1 in 1938.

Even tuberculosis mortality reached the lowest point ever recorded in the District, taking a drop to 93.8 deaths per 100,000 population (including deaths at Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium) in 1938 from 108.8 in 1934.

A summary in lifesaving is tabulated as follows:

Lifesaving in the District of Columbia

	1934	1938 [1]
General death rate per 1,000 population	14.78	12.92
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	66.1	48.1
Diphtheria deaths per 100,000 population	2.9	1.1
Pneumonia deaths per 100,000 population	116.8	87.1
Tuberculosis deaths per 100,000 population	108.8	93.8

[1] These rates are based on the U. S. Census Bureau's population estimates of 560,000 in 1934 and 627,000 in 1938.

Progress in the expansion of preventive services and the increased response of the people in making use of these services is strikingly shown in the following table:

Growth of preventive services, 1934–38, inclusive

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Preventable diseases:					
Number of immunizations for diphtheria	4,629	4,902	12,702	10,837	13,521
Number of smallpox vaccinations	4,961	6,075	4,197	4,810	6,016
Admissions to service	20,143	16,883	17,389	17,965	16,899
Number of consulting calls to assist physicians	1,115	906	801	1,256	1,088
Venereal disease clinic:					
New cases	[1] 5,459	[1] 4,946	[1] 5,405	7,210	8,069
Total visits	[1] 56,184	[1] 68,094	[1] 76,592	108,212	142,853
Treatments for syphilis	[1] 38,185	[1] 42,699	[1] 47,772	65,393	72,610
Treatments for gonorrhea	[1] 17,257	[1] 21,978	[1] 24,923	33,877	29,174
Total treatments	[1] 55,442	[1] 64,677	[1] 72,695	99,270	101,784

See footnotes at end of table.

Growth of preventive services, 1934–38, inclusive—Continued

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Tuberculosis clinic:					
New cases admitted	[1] 2,824	[1] 3,727	[1] 4,060	4,694	5,894
Total visits	[1] 13,818	[1] 18,315	[1] 17,555	20,054	23,168
X-ray pictures taken	[1] 3,165	[1] 4,351	[1] 5,334	7,025	8,516
Child hygiene clinic service:					
New cases registered	3,813	4,195	3,876	6,713	8,552
Total visits to medical conferences	(2)	(2)	35,232	40,948	50,075
Total visits to nursing conferences	(2)	(2)	14,947	12,739	14,429
Maternity clinic service:					
New cases registered	442	512	688	1,261	3,409
Total visits to medical conferences	(2)	(2)	2,239	5,185	20,168
Medical inspection of schools:					
Number of pupils inspected for physical defects	[1] 15,679	[1] 25,825	23,497	27,454	42,800
Number of dental inspections	[1] 25,032	[1] 26,990	27,636	37,881	38,221
Number of prophylactic treatments	[1] 17,219	[1] 12,159	13,910	18,173	24,429
Number of dental fillings, extractions, etc	[1] 60,368	[1] 63,568	62,719	64,980	87,132
Sanitary inspection:					
Total number of inspections	[1] 97,573	[1] 93,929	[1] 94,664	87,477	94,194
Food inspection:					
Number of inspections of food-handling establishments	[1] 122,125	[1][4] 145,755	[1] 131,188	124,520	137,447
Number of dairy farm inspections	[1] 7,303	[1] 7,185	[1] 6,985	6,676	6,338
Laboratories:					
Number of bacteriological specimens examined	[1] 32,836	[1] 30,747	[1] 35,791	39,002	53,823
Number of chemical specimens examined	[1] 15,706	[1] 16,559	[1] 17,445	10,716	12,983
Number of serological specimens examined	[1] 26,107	[1] 31,256	[1] 35,135	55,725	79,437
Nursing service:					
Total number of office and field visits	(3)	(3)	(3)	70,064	90,937
Vital statistics:					
Number of transcripts written	[1] 6,262	[1] 6,718	[1] 7,965	8,307	8,473
Public health instruction:					
Number of health lectures given	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	257
Total health lecture attendance	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	17,043
Number of copies of health literature distributed	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	87,632

[1] Fiscal year. [2] Comparable data not available. [3] No record.
[4] In this year each inspection of an individual stand in a market was recorded as an inspection, whereas in previous and in subsequent years only 1 inspection would be recorded for the market as a whole.

The progressive development of an efficient coordination between the preventive services in the clinics and the curative services in the hospitals was an important factor in the success of the Health Department during the past year. The principle of coordination between prevention and cure, generally recognized by practitioners of curative and preventive medicine, although only in its second year of application in the District of Columbia, has been established as a sound and effective public health practice.

VITAL STATISTICS

The 10 chief causes of death in the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1938 are tabulated as follows:

Cause	Number of deaths			Death rates per 100,000 estimated population [1]		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Heart disease	1,461	698	2,159	320.5	407.7	344.3
Cancer	667	204	871	146.3	119.2	138.9
Nephritis	439	204	643	96.3	119.2	102.6
Tuberculosis [2]	177	411	588	38.8	240.1	93.8
Pneumonia	330	216	546	72.4	126.2	87.1
Cerebral hemorrhage	352	167	519	77.2	97.5	82.8
Accidents	300	115	415	65.8	67.2	66.2
Prematurity	130	114	244	28.5	66.6	39.9
Diabetes	132	32	164	29.0	18.7	26.2
Suicides	130	17	147	28.5	9.9	23.4

[1] Estimated population: Total, 627,000; white, 455,800; colored, 171,200.
[2] Includes 134 deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The following table shows the crude death rates during the past 5 years:

Crude death rates, District of Columbia, 1934–38, inclusive

Year	Population of District of Columbia	Total deaths	Crude death rate per 1,000 population
1934	560,000	8,279	14.78
1935	594,000	8,487	14.29
1936	619,000	9,094	14.69
1937	627,000	[1] 8,761	13.97
1938	627,000	[1] 8,098	12.92

[1] Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The crude death rates for the past 5 years by race are as follows:

Crude death rates by race, District of Columbia, 1934–38

Year	Number of deaths, white	Death rate per 1,000 population, white	Number of deaths, colored	Death rate per 1,000 population, colored
1934	5,103	12.5	3,176	20.8
1935	5,270	12.2	3,217	19.9
1936	5,609	12.5	3,485	20.6
1937	[1] 5,470	12.0	[1] 3,291	19.2
1938	[1] 5,176	11.4	[1] 2,922	17.1

[1] Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

Data concerning births and the infant and maternal mortality for the past 5 years are as follows:

Births, infant and maternal deaths and rates, District of Columbia, 1934–38, inclusive

Year	Live births reported [1]			Infant mortality [2]			Maternal mortality [3]		
	Number	Crude birth rate	Corrected for residence	Number	Crude death rate	Corrected for residence	Number	Crude death rate	Corrected for residence
1934	10,023	17.90	----------	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
1936	11,751	18.98	15.71	847	72.0	75.0	76	6.47	6.68
1937	12,248	19.53	16.06	747	61.0	61.7	66	5.39	5.37
1938	12,998	20.73	----------	625	48.1	----------	72	5.54	----------

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

The following tabulation shows some related data on births, maternity, and mortality in early life:

	Number	Rate
Births (live) reported	12,998	20.73 per 1,000 population.
Stillbirths	452	34.8 per 1,000 live births.
Deaths under 1 year	625	48.1 per 1,000 live births.
Deaths under 1 month	398	30.6 per 1,000 live births.
Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years	71	11.32 per 100,000 population.
Deaths from puerperal causes [1]	72	5.54 per 1,000 live births.

[1] International list of causes of death 140 to 150, inclusive.

The leading causes of death from the communicable diseases are listed by race as follows:

Mortality from communicable diseases, District of Columbia, 1938

Disease	Number of deaths			Death rate per 100,000 population		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
Tuberculosis	588	177	411	93.8	38.8	240.1
Pneumonia	546	330	216	87.1	72.4	126.2
Syphilis	131	35	96	20.9	7.7	56.1
Influenza	33	24	9	5.3	5.3	5.3
Meningitis	9	7	2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Diphtheria	7	4	3	1.1	.9	1.8
Whooping cough	6	4	2	1.0	.9	1.2
Typhoid fever	6	3	3	1.0	.7	1.8
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	5	4	1	.8	.9	.6
Scarlet fever	3	3	0	.5	.7	.0
Poliomyelitis	3	3	0	.5	.7	.0
Measles	2	2	0	.3	.4	.0

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
1934	10	1.8	3	0.5	30.0
1935	85	14.3	10	1.6	11.8
1936	7	1.1	2	.3	28.6
1937	30	4.8	4	.6	13.3
1938	28	4.5	3	.5	10.7

DIPHTHERIA

1934	539	95.7	16	2.9	2.9
1935	913	153.7	29	4.9	3.2
1936	888	143.5	27	4.4	3.0
1937	539	86.0	14	2.2	2.6
1938	511	81.5	7	1.1	1.4

MEASLES

1934	6,456	1,152.9	48	8.6	0.7
1935	1,006	169.4	0	.0	.0
1936	2,130	344.1	8	1.3	.4
1937	2,118	337.8	13	2.1	.6
1938	479	76.4	2	.3	.4

MENINGITIS, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL

1934	14	2.5	6	1.1	42.9
1935	252	42.4	93	15.7	36.9
1936	144	23.3	64	10.3	44.4
1937	81	12.9	30	4.8	37.0
1938	20	3.2	9	1.4	45.0

PELLAGRA

1934	13	2.3	12	2.1	92.3
1935	8	1.6	8	1.6	100.0
1936	3	.5	3	.5	100.0
1937	5	.8	5	.8	100.0
1938	6	1.0	4	.6	66.7

PNEUMONIA

Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate percent
1934	1,254	223.9	654	116.8	52.2
1935	1,353	227.8	756	127.3	55.9
1936	1,175	189.8	861	139.0	73.3
1937	1,041	166.0	761	121.4	73.1
1938	1,010	161.1	546	87.1	54.1

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

1934	4	0.7	2	0.4	50.0
1935	8	1.3	3	.5	37.5
1936	8	1.3	2	.3	25.0
1937	7	1.1	4	.6	57.1
1938	15	2.4	5	.8	33.1

SCARLET FEVER

1934	746	133.2	8	1.4	1.1
1935	1,606	270.4	8	1.3	.5
1936	707	114.2	2	.3	.3
1937	548	87.4	5	.8	.9
1938	654	104.3	3	.5	.5

SMALLPOX

1934	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
1935	0	.0	0	.0	.0
1936	0	.0	0	.0	.0
1937	0	.0	0	.0	.0
1938	0	.0	0	.0	.0

TUBERCULOSIS, COMMUNICABLE

1934	1,138	203.2	609	108.8	53.5
1935	1,366	230.0	607	102.2	44.4
1936	1,371	221.5	662	107.0	48.3
1937	1,406	224.2	[1] 595	94.9	42.3
1938	1,468	234.1	[1] 588	93.8	40.1

TYPHOID FEVER

1934	37	6.6	7	1.3	18.9
1935	72	12.1	13	2.2	18.1
1936	58	9.3	10	1.6	17.2
1937	70	11.2	12	1.9	17.1
1938	80	12.8	6	1.0	7.5

VENEREAL DISEASE

1934	7,946	1,418.9	86	15.4	1.1
1935	8,378	1,410.4	120	20.2	1.4
1936	6,177	1,372.7	141	22.8	2.3
1937	9,898	1,578.6	137	21.9	1.4
1938	10,844	1,729.5	131	20.9	1.2

WHOOPING COUGH

1934	1,013	180.9	39	7.0	3.8
1935	183	30.8	3	.5	1.6
1936	1,134	183.2	52	8.4	4.6
1937	561	89.5	17	2.7	3.0
1938	518	82.6	6	1.0	1.2

[1] Includes 134 deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md., 1938, and 37 deaths in 1937.

Bureau of Preventable Diseases

The Bureau's activities include the investigation and follow-up of certain reported cases of communicable diseases, the disinfecting service, ambulance service, immunization service, including protection against smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria; Schick and tuberculin tests.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Diphtheria.—There were no institutional outbreaks of diphtheria during the year. Of the total of 511 cases and 7 deaths reported for 1938, 34 cases were from out of the city. Among these there were 2 deaths. Thus there were only 5 deaths among District residents.

Diphtheria immunization.—The diphtheria immunization of children has been carried out in the schools, the Health Department vaccination clinic, as well as in the 14 child-hygiene centers. The following table gives, by age groups, the number of children immunized, the percentage for each, and the percentage of diphtheria deaths in each group:

Diphtheria immunization

Age	Number		Percent immunized	Percent diphtheria deaths
Under 1 year	3,746			
1 year	1,345			
2 years	1,173	7,258	49	5 or 71%
3 years	519			
4 years	475			
5 years	1,557			
6 years	1,831			
7 years	1,559	7,619	51	2 or 29%
8 years	1,419			
9 years and over	1,253			
Total	14,877			

The number of children immunized during the year 1938 exceeded that of any previous year. However, note that 49 percent of those protected were among those 0–5 years of age. This is important because the greatest mortality from this disease occurs in the age group 0–5. Almost three-quarters of the total deaths from this disease occur among young children. If they are to have the full benefits from diphtheria immunization, the children should be immunized before they reach the age of 1 year. In this connection it is to be pointed out that there are about 10,000 births in the District of Columbia each year and that in 1938 3,746 infants under 1 year of age were immunized. This is 37 percent of those born during that year. This percentage should be increased to 50 percent.

In order that a larger number of infants may be immunized the provision has been made for immunization and vaccination at the child-hygiene centers throughout the city. At these child-hygiene centers 37 percent of the infant population was immunized during 1938. It is believed that this new service should have a decided influence in reducing the number of cases as well as deaths in the young children who are the most susceptible of all age groups.

The following table gives a summary of mortality and immunization from 1923 to 1938, inclusive:

Diphtheria, relation of deaths to immunization, District of Columbia, 1923–38, inclusive

Year	Death rate per 100,000 population	Toxin antitoxin	Schick test
1923	8.8	497	949
1924	6.2	983	1,122
1925	7.4	[1] 2,098	2,257
1926	5.5	2,281	2,710
1927	4.4	2,816	2,046
1928	8.1	2,805	3,322
1929	6.1	2,534	3,241
1930	3.7	4,974	5,846
		Toxoid	
1931	7.1	5,634	7,303
1932	3.2	4,510	7,907
1933	2.4	4,653	8,307
1934	2.9	4,629	9,789
1935	4.9	4,902	3,742
1936	4.4	12,702	8
1937	2.2	[2] 10,837	81
1938	1.1	[3] 13,521	2,480

[1] Immunized child hygiene first time, no Schick.
[2] Plus 1,356 by private physicians.
[3] Plus 1,350 by private physicians.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever.—The prevalence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever along the Atlantic seaboard was first recognized in the District of Columbia during the summer of 1930. Since that time there have been 70 cases having a history of tick-bite.

Typhus fever.—There have been no reported cases of typhus fever since 1932.

Typhoid fever.—There were 80 cases of typhoid fever with 6 deaths (fatality, 7.5 percent) reported against 70 cases with 12 deaths (fatality, 17.1 percent) for the preceding year. These figures include 3 cases and no deaths for the Army and Navy in 1938, and 3 cases and no deaths for the preceding year. Epidemiological surveys of these cases reported fail to reveal the source of infection due to conditions that might exist in the limits of the District. It will be shown from the following table that a large proportion of the cases are from adjacent States admitted to the hospitals in the District.

Summarizing the number of cases from information upon a survey, which is not wholly reliable, it was found that none had eaten raw oysters, 41.2 had eaten raw vegetables, and 12.5 percent had bathed in the river or other places. Nine visited where there was a case of typhoid fever, 27.5 percent gave history of taking meals at other places than home, none had employed a new domestic in the home. Much of our typhoid could be prevented if those who anticipated an auto trip to a summer resort would avail themselves of the opportunity of that protection afforded by antityphoid vaccination given at the department clinic.

Summary of 80 cases and 6 deaths from typhoid fever, 1938

Nonresident cases	18
Resident cases infected outside of the District of Columbia	6
Contracted probably outside of the District of Columbia	3
Contracted from other cases	3
Contracted from carriers in home	7
Contracted from sources unknown	43
Total	80

In every case possible to obtain information, the source of water supply used by the patient was obtained, with the following results:

Potomac water exclusively	56
Well water	0
Spring	0
Total	56

TYPHOID FEVER DEATHS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

Nonresident deaths	3
Resident deaths	3
Total	6

Smallpox.—There have been no cases of smallpox reported during the past 6 years.

Clinics for vaccinations against smallpox are held twice a week throughout the year. There were 6,016 vaccinations. The Health Department clinic offers services principally to people of little means who cannot afford the services of a private physician.

Influenza.—There were reported 66 cases and 33 deaths (fatality, 50 percent) for 1938, while during the year 1937, 595 cases and 98 deaths (fatality, 16.5 percent) were reported.

Lethargic encephalitis.—During the calendar year 1938, there were reported 4 cases and 3 deaths (fatality, 75 percent).

The following reportable diseases are summarized as to number of cases, case rates, number of deaths, mortality rates, and fatality for the past 5 years in the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics:

Anterior poliomyelitis.
Diphtheria.
Measles.
Meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal.
Pellagra.
Pneumonia.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
Scarlet fever.
Smallpox.
Tuberculosis, communicable.
Typhoid fever.
Venereal diseases.
Whooping cough.

SPECIAL DISEASES

Leprosy.—A white man, 57 years of age, a native of Kentucky, during a temporary residence in Washington, presented himself in the office of the Health Department for diagnosis of a skin condition from which he had been suffering for about 18 months. His past history was interesting in that he had lived in Texas, had resided in Mexico, and during the last 15 years had circled the globe 7 times. He had crossed South America 15 times, had traveled across India from Bombay to Calcutta 3 times, and was a resident of Cairo, Egypt, for about a year.

His present symptoms date back about 2 years ago when he noted enlargement and discoloration of his ears, and dark brown areas with

thickened skin on his arms and legs. About 8 months ago his forehead and nose became swollen and he lost his eyebrows.

Upon inspection there were leprous nodulations of the forehead, eyebrows, and nose. The lips were swollen and slightly lobulated. Leonine facies, moderately advanced. The ears were swollen, indurated, nodular, and dusky brown. There was marked nodulation and infiltration on the pharynx and back of the tongue. The naries were almost obstructed by nodulation. The nasal excretions were serous and slightly blood-tinged.

The cutaneous lesions were marked by macular areas slightly raised, indurated, irregular, and dusky brown. These areas were found on both arms and legs and had begun to lose their sensitiveness. The finger nails were atrophied and markedly ridged. The tips of the small fingers on both hands were anaesthetic.

On laboratory examination acid-fast bacilli were found in scrapings from the nose. The diagnosis was leprosy; nodular type predominate, with early stages of anaesthesia.

After a short period of observation in the contagious disease hospital this patient was transferred to the National Leprosarium at Carville, La., for treatment and care.

Psittacosis.—Three cases of this disease were reported during November and December 1938. It was found that all 3 cases were contracted from a pair of parrakeets which had died from this disease, Investigation was made of the flock from which these birds were purchased and it was proved that psittacosis prevailed among them. The remaining birds (109) were destroyed.

Ambulance service.—During the calendar year 1938, 751 patients suffering from contagious diseases were removed in the Department ambulance to the contagious disease hospital for treatment and to their homes. Of these 251 were scarlet fever, 206 diphtheria, 37 measles, 9 epidemic meningitis.

REPORT OF BITING DOG CASES DURING 1938

During the 1938 calendar year 1,658 persons in the District of Columbia were bitten by various animals. The veterinarians of the Health Department examined 1,332 dogs, 7 cats, and 2 squirrels to determine whether or not they were suffering from or likely to develop rabies. They made 3,417 inspections of these animals.

Three hundred dogs were not examined, due to the fact that they were stray dogs, or, if licensed in the District, could not be located or identified by the persons bitten.

During the same period, 19 dogs were sent to the Bureau of Animal Industry for determination as to whether or not the microscopical examination indicated they were suffering with rabies at the time they bit 19 persons who had been in contact with the animals. All dogs were found negative except one.

In this instance, the dog had been brought from South Carolina about May 1, 1938, approximately 3 weeks prior to the outbreak. Fortunately no persons were bitten by this animal. One animal on the premises was exposed, and was quarantined for 90 days, and in view of the proximity of the home of the animal to the Maryland line, the Maryland authorities were notified.

Previous to its death, however, the rabid dog had been at large for a short period. While definite exposure of other animals could not be

discovered, a dog, from a nearby residence, was on or about June 1, found to be suffering with rabies. This case was diagnosed as positive for rabies in the livestock sanitary service laboratory of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, at College Park, Md. While no one was bitten by the dog several persons were exposed and took the Pasteur treatment.

During the calendar year 1938, five cats, which had bitten five persons were examined microscopically for the District by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. In all cases, the examinations were negative. One squirrel was examined, and found negative for rabies. One person was bitten by the squirrel.

The following table shows to what extent contagious diseases existed in the District of Columbia during the calendar year:

Reportable diseases in the District of Columbia, cases and case rates during the calendar years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938

Diseases	Cases				Case rates per 100,000 population			
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938
Amoebic dysentery	0	0	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.64	0.48
Anterior poliomyelitis	85	7	30	28	16.6	1.1	4.78	4.47
Chicken pox	1,548	534	1,047	1,390	302.3	86.3	166.98	221.69
Diphtheria	913	888	539	511	178.3	143.4	85.96	81.49
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	252	144	81	20	49.2	23.3	12.92	3.19
Leprosy	0	0	0	1	.0	.0	.0	.16
Measles	1,006	2,130	2,118	479	196.5	344.1	337.8	76.39
Pellagra	8	3	5	6	1.6	.5	.8	.96
Pneumonia	1,353	1,175	1,041	1,010	264.3	189.8	166.02	161.08
Psittacosis	0	0	0	3	.0	.0	.0	.48
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	8	8	7	15	1.6	1.3	1.12	2.39
Scarlet fever	1,606	707	548	654	313.7	114.2	87.4	104.30
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Tuberculosis, communicable	1,366	1,371	1,406	1,468	266.8	221.5	224.24	234.13
Tularemia	1	3	10	4	.2	.5	1.59	.64
Typhoid fever	72	58	70	80	14.1	9.4	11.16	12.76
Typhus fever	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Undulant fever	2	1	1	4	.4	.2	.16	.64
Venereal disease	8,378	9,146	9,898	10,844	1,636.3	1,477.5	1,578.63	1,729.51
Whooping cough	183	1,134	561	518	35.7	183.1	89.47	82.61
Total	16,781	17,309	17,366	17,038				

The following table shows the number of patients treated at Gallinger Hospital and the disease for which patients were treated together with the total number of patient-days during the calendar year 1938:

Diseases treated	Cases treated at public expense		Private cases	
	Number of patients	Patient-days	Number of patients	Patient-days
Chicken pox	30	477	1	15
Diphtheria	82	1,180	6	67
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	25	325	0	0
Erysipelas	22	250	0	0
Measles	23	287	7	65
Mumps	20	223	2	13
Poliomyelitis	7	296	0	0
Scarlet fever	264	6,285	11	209
Diphtheria carrier	115	1,094	0	0
Whooping cough	26	409	0	0
Typhoid fever	12	521	2	107
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	2	27	0	0
Total	628	11,374	29	476

Bureau of Laboratories

The Bureau of Laboratories turned over the largest volume of work in its history during the calendar year 1938.

The number of specimens reported on in 1938 increased by 40,800 or 38.68 percent over 1937 and the number of examinations increased by 62,117 or 31.62 percent. The following tabulation shows a comparison of the performance in 1938 with that of 1937:

	1937	1938	Increase in 1938
Number of specimens	105, 443	146, 243	40, 800
Number of examinations	158, 112	208, 360	62, 117

It would have been impossible for the laboratories to handle such a large volume of work and at the same time maintain a high standard of accuracy and efficiency had it not been for the willingness of the staff to give extra time when emergencies arose.

The staff of the Bureau of Laboratories was strengthened by the addition of two laboratory technicians, one registered nurse, one clerk, three laboratory attendants, and one janitor assigned to the laboratories from a W. P. A. project.

Neverthless, the laboratory has reached a point where space and personnel need be considered if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained.

The pneumonia-control program was inaugurated upon a large scale January 1, 1938. During the year, a 24-hour pneumonia-typing service was offered to physicians. The early part of the year the Department made type I antipneumococci sera available to the indigent. Now sera for types II, IV, V, VII, and VIII are available for distribution.

A technician was appointed December 29, 1937, and assigned to pneumococcus typing. It was to a great extent through her efficient and conscientious work that this new program was a success. The physicians of the District have taken advantage of this new service as indicated by the 557 specimens of sputa and 371 blood cultures which they have submitted for a laboratory report.

A new routine service for the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted from eating utensils in restaurants was undertaken by the laboratory during the year. More than 15,000 samples were examined.

A branch laboratory was established at Gallinger Hospital for research in Neisserian infection with regard to cultural methods or other procedures.

All three divisions of the laboratory, bacteriological, serological, and chemical show a marked increase in the service given during 1938.

The phosphatase method of determining the adequacy of pasteurization of milk and cream was made a routine test. Special problems are being studied, such as the problem of detecting neutralizers in cream and methods for detecting reconstructed milk.

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

The Division of Bacteriology reported on 53,823 specimens and conducted a total of 66,857 examinations during the year ended December 31, 1938. This was an increase of 14,821 specimens, or 38 percent over the previous year and an increase of 21,753 or 32.5 percent in the number of examinations.

Diphtheria.—A study of the laboratory records shows a smaller percentage of positive cultures as compared with the previous year.

During the year ended December 31, 1938, there were submitted a total of 12,072 cultures for diphtheria diagnosis and release. Of this number 479 were primary positives, as compared to 589 for the previous year. The number of negatives was 11,127 as against 13,598 for the previous year.

Virulence tests were performed with 38 strains of diphtheria from as many persons. Of this number, 20 strains were found to be virulent.

Tuberculosis.—The number of specimens of sputa examined for the B. tuberculosis during 1938 was the largest in the history of the laboratory, 10,328 specimens having been examined in 1938 as against 9,754 for the previous year.

B. tuberculosis was demonstrated in 574 of the 10,328 specimens submitted for examination. A total of 44 guinea pigs were inoculated with sputa for diagnosis. Of this number 12 pigs developed tuberculosis. An autopsy was performed on each pig, and tubercle bacilli isolated. The remaining 32 pigs were killed and on autopsy were found to be negative.

Typhoid.—There were submitted 342 blood specimens for the Widal reaction, and they were tested against the following organisms:

B. typhosus.
B. paratyphosus "A."
B. paratyphosus "B."

Of this number, 55 specimens agglutinated B. typhosus and 1 specimen agglutinated paratyphosus "B."

There were 943 specimens of feces submitted to be cultured for B. typhosus. Of this number, 146 specimens were positive for B. typhosus. All specimens of feces submitted were also examined for paratyphoid A and B and the dysenteriae group. Paratyphosus "B" was isolated from 3 specimens.

Eight hundred and eighty-seven specimens of urine were cultured for the B. typhosus. Of this number, 10 were positive. Twenty-five blood cultures were also cultured for the B. typhosus. In 4 specimens this organism was isolated.

Malaria.—Blood smears from the peripheal blood of 21 persons were examined microscopically for malarial parasites, but in no instance was the organism found.

Meningitis.—There were submitted five throat cultures for the meningococcus. All were negative, and all were taken from contacts. Eight specimens of spinal fluid were submitted for microscopical examination and for culture. One specimen was positive for this organism.

Pneumonia.—This is one of the newest services, having been inaugurated January 1, 1938. Prompt laboratory service for physicians is necessary in the control of pneumonia, in order that treatment

may begin as early as possible. For this reason, the laboratory has now established a 24-hour service for typing pneumonia sputum.

The Health Department now has the following types of antipneumococcic serum for distribution to the indigent without cost: I, II, IV, V, VII, and VIII.

There were submitted 556 specimens of sputa, and 371 blood cultures for isolation and type differentiation for pneumococci. The following table shows the number of sputa specimens, type, and percentage of each type:

Classification of positive pneumonia sputa specimens according to type

Type	Number of specimens	Percent	Type	Number of specimens	percent
I	81	18.12	XVI	10	2.24
II	8	1.79	XVII	5	1.12
III	29	6.49	XVIII	8	1.79
IV	24	5.37	XIX	18	4.03
V	9	2.02	XX	14	3.13
VI	22	4.92	XXI	4	.89
VII	23	5.14	XXII	14	3.13
VIII	26	5.82	XXIII	11	2.46
IX	21	4.70	XXIV	13	2.91
X	9	2.02	XXV	10	2.24
XI	14	3.13	XXVII	4	.89
XII	13	2.91	XXVIII	4	.89
XIII	8	1.79	XXIX	14	3.13
XIV	11	2.46	XXXI	11	2.46
XV	6	1.34	XXXII	3	.67

Total number of positive specimens, 447.
Total number of negative specimens, 109.

Classification of positive pneumonia blood specimens according to type

Type	Number of specimens	Percent	Type	Number of specimens	Percent
I	11	3.16	VIII	3	0.86
II	1	.29	XII	2	.57
III	1	.29	XXV	1	.29
V	1	.29	XXXII	1	.29
VII	2	.57			

Total number of positive specimens, 23.
Total number of negative specimens, 348.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF EATING UTENSILS

The Food Service submitted to the laboratory a total of 15,593 samples from eating utensils and food containers in connection with control and enforcement of the code governing the sterilization of eating utensils.

This is one of the newest services offered by the laboratory, having been inaugurated November 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS

The miscellaneous specimens consisted of foodstuffs; feces for intestinal parasites; tests on diphtheria toxin for its potency; serological tests for undulant fever; microscopical examination of smears for Vincent's Angina; microscopical examination for ringworm fungi; swabs and cultures for streptococcus; samples for sterility; sanitary

tests on different types of drinking fountains; cultures for pertussis; cultures for B. tuberculosis; identification of miscellaneous cultures; cultures for gonococci; and a study of several food-poisoning outbreaks.

The laboratory prepared 20 gallons of codeine peppermint water for the tuberculosis clinic and 25,000 cc. of 25 percent silver nitrate for the venereal disease clinic.

WELL WATER AND MUNICIPAL SUPPLY

There were examined 2,476 samples of water from wells, springs, municipal supply, and other sources during the year. This was an increase of 594 samples over the previous year. Samples of water from sources used by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce were collected and results communicated to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. A total of 20 samples of water was also examined during the year in connection with stream pollution.

SWIMMING POOLS

The laboratory examined a total of 751 specimens of swimming-pool water during the year 1938.

A study of the results obtained from the bacteriological examination of the swimming-pool water shows that improvement is being made from year to year.

During the year, the laboratory examined 107 samples of water from wading pools.

The following table shows the number of examinations of water from swimming pools, wading pools, and the resultant bacteriological findings:

SWIMMING POOLS

Number of specimens examined	Number of specimens showing over 200 plate count per cc. at 37	Number of specimens showing B. coli	Number of 10 cc. portions showing no B. coli	Number of 10 cc. portions positive for B. coli
751	173	22	3,696	59

WADING POOLS

107	26	14	486	49

MILK AND CREAM

The number of milk and cream samples submitted to the laboratory for examination during the year ended December 31, 1938, were 5,161.

The results of the bacteriological examination of milk and cream samples are as follows:

Milk and cream

Specimens	Number of specimens	Number of specimens meeting legal standard [1]	Percent of specimens meeting legal standard [2]	Number of specimens not meeting legal standard	Percent of specimens not meeting legal standard
Pasteurized milk	683	669	97.95	14	2.05
Raw milk	346	310	89.60	36	10.40
Raw milk certified	46	46	100.00	0	0

[1] Legal standard for pasteurized milk not more than 40,000 total count per cc., no colon bacilli.
[2] Legal standard for raw and certified milk not more than 20,000 total count per cc., no colon bacilli.

Cream pasteurized

	Number of specimens with a plate count of not more than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of more than 50,000	Number of specimens containing B. coli
Number of specimens of 20 percent			
168	156	12	11
Percent	92.86	7.14	6.55
Number of specimens of 40 percent			
30	26	4	6
Percent	86.7	13.3	20.0

Milk and cream before pasteurization

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 to 500,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 500,000 and over	Number of specimens containing B. coli
3,888	3,671	149	54	14	264
Percent	94.42	3.83	1.39	0.36	6.79

ICE CREAM

The total number of samples of ice cream submitted to the laboratory for examination were 1,355.

The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples for the year ended December 31, 1938, are as follows:

Ice cream

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000 per cc.	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000 per cc.	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 or more	Number of specimens showing B. coli
1,355	1,274	55	26	151
Percent	94.02	4.06	1.92	11.14

Summary of bacteriological examinations

Type of examination	1937				1938				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Diphtheria:									
Microscopic examinations—									
For diagnosis	12,838	589	12,249	13,957	10,177	479	9,698	948	11,125
For release	1,720	371	1,349	1,750	1,895	466	1,429	40	1,935
Total	14,558	960	13,598	15,707	12,072	945	11,127	988	13,060
Virulence or identification tests	30	19	11	----	38	20	18	18	----
Tuberculosis:									
Microscopic examinations	9,732	776	8,956	9,862	10,328	574	9,754	140	10,468
Animal tests	22	13	9	44	44	12	32	44	88
Total	9,754	789	8,965	9,906	10,372	586	9,786	184	10,556

Summary of bacteriological examinations—Continued

Type of examination	1937				1938				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Enteric diseases—									
Agglutination tests (blood):									
B. typhosus	318	33	285	285	342	55	287		342
B. paratyphosus "A"				318		0		342	342
B. paratyphosus "B"				318		1		342	342
Total	318	33	285	954	342	56	287	684	1,026
Bacteriological examinations (feces):									
B. typhosus	576	50	526	576	943	146	797		943
B. paratyphosus "A"				576		0		943	943
B. paratyphosus "B"				576		3		943	943
B. Dysenteriae				210		0		943	943
Total	576	50	526	1,938	943	149	797	2,829	3,772
Bacteriological examinations (urine):									
B. typhosus	379	20	359		887	10	877		887
B. paratyphosus "A"			106			0		887	887
B. paratyphosus "B"			90			0		887	887
Total	379	20	555	575	887	10	877	1,774	2,661
Bacteriological examinations (blood cultures):									
B. typhosus	19	7	12	19	25	4	21		25
B. paratyphosus "A"						0	25	25	25
B. paratyphosus "B"						0	25	25	25
Total	19	7	12	19	25	4	71	50	75
Malaria:									
Microscopic examinations	5	0	5	5	21	0	21		21
Meningitis—									
Bacteriological examinations:									
Throat cultures	4	0	4	8	5	0	5	10	15
Spinal fluid	6	0	6	6	8	1	7	16	24
Microscopic examinations:									
Spinal fluid	1	1	0	1	8	1	7		8
Total	11	1	10	15	21	2	19	26	47
Pneumonia: Sputa (pneumococcus for isolation and type differentiation)	30	20	10		556	447	109	582	1,138
Pneumonia (Blood cultures): Identification and type differentiation					371	23	348	40	411
Miscellaneous examinations: Feces for intestinal parasites	44	11	33	44	46	10	36		46
Serological tests for undulant fever	51	8	43	51	53	1	52		53
Vincent's angina—microscopic examination	61	20	41	61	33	8	25		33
Serological tests for tularemia	7	3	4	7	12	1	11		12
Microscopical examination for ringworm fungi	387	91	298	389	321	70	251		321
Swabs and cultures for streptococci	70	8	62	90	70	10	60	22	92
Sanitary tests on drinking fountains	15			105	4			40	44
Investigations of food poisoning	130			410	122			165	287
Cultures for:									
B. pertussis	20	11	9	31	10	3	7	7	17
B. tuberculosis	40	20	20	60	14	4	10		14
N. gonococcus	300	120	180	400	275	51	224	1,085	1,360
Weil Felix reactions	9	2	7	18	7	1	6	7	14
Miscellaneous foods	107			317	795			1,590	2,385
Miscellaneous cultures	26			74	33			50	83
Total	1,271			2,059	1,795			2,966	4,761

FOOD CONTROL AND SANITATION

Type of examination	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Milk and cream	5,462	437	5,899	5,161	342	5,503
Water wells, springs and municipal supply	1,902	528	2,430	2,476	155	2,631
Water, swimming and wading pools	808	222	1,030	858	36	894
Water, miscellaneous				20	17	37
Ice cream	1,545	78	1,623	1,355	151	1,506
Examination of eating utensils	2,096		2,096	15,593	437	16,030
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	237	490	727	917	1,755	2,672
Total	12,050	1,755	13,805	26,380	2,893	29,273

TOTAL LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

Total examinations for disease-producing organisms	26,829	4,047	30,876	26,644	8,511	35,155
Total examinations for food control and sanitation	12,172	2,055	14,277	27,179	4,523	31,702
Total examinations for the Police Department	1					
Total examinations performed by the bacteriological laboratory	39,002	6,102	45,104	53,823	13,034	66,857

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

There were examined during the year 2,496 samples of water, 1,843 from the municipal supply, 633 from wells and springs, and 20 from miscellaneous sources; 155 of these were reported as polluted, 2,123 as potable, and 198 were suspicious.

Division of Chemistry

During the year 1938 the Division of Chemistry assisted in the enforcement of the food and drug laws of the District of Columbia by analyzing samples of foods and drugs submitted by the Food Inspection Service, by preparing data for court procedure and by furnishing professional witnesses in court.

The Division cooperated with the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the enforcement of laws relative to adequate ventilation by analyzing samples of air from theatres, halls, and stores. It analyzed a large number of samples submitted by the Coroner's office and aided the Police Department in solving many of their problems whenever a chemist's assistance was required.

Assistance was also rendered in the investigation of the pollution of the Potomac River. Experimental work is being continued on chemical problems in connection with the project on eating-utensil sanitation.

The phosphatase method for determining the adequacy of pasteurization of market milk and cream was made a routine test in the laboratory. During the year 824 samples of market milk and cream were tested by this method for adequacy of pasteurization. When inadequate pasteurization was found, an investigation was made and the difficulty corrected. The test has proved to be a very satisfactory one for determining adequacy of pasteurization of market milk and cream.

The Division of Chemistry also analyzed a great number of urines from the clinics, the Nursing Bureau, and other sources, and also made analyses of samples of miscellaneous materials requested by other branches of the District government.

There was examined a total of 384 food samples during 1938.

Summary of chemical tests, calendar year 1938

	Number of samples	Number of tests
Milk	4,990	10,048
Cream	196	196
Ice cream	1,351	1,362
Foods, miscellaneous	384	1,064
Waters	87	540
Drugs	24	52
Air in theaters, halls, etc	194	194
Urine from social hygiene clinic	4,094	4,094
Urine from Nursing Bureau and other services	285	1,142
Police Department	26	114
Coroner's Office	304	658
Analyses in connection with eating-utensil sanitation	96	96
Analyses in connection with neutralizers in cream	65	125
Phosphatase tests for the determination of adequacy of pasteurization of milk and cream	824	1,848
Tests made in the investigation on reconstructed milk	63	63
Total	12,983	21,596

The following table presents facts concerning the collection, and analyses of milk and cream, during the fiscal year 1938.

TABLE 2.—*Sources of samples collected, the number from each source below the fat standard during the calendar year 1938*

MILK

Source	Number collected	Percentage of total collections	Percentage containing between 3.0 and 3.5 percent butterfat	Percentage containing 3.0 percent butterfat and below	Percentage meeting District of Columbia requirements for butterfat
District of Columbia dairymen	1,023	20.50	3.81	0.88	95.31
Stores, lunchrooms, etc	127	2.52	10.23	.31	89.46
Wagons from Maryland	1,474	29.53	4.55	.27	95.18
Wagons from Virginia	2,345	47.00	4.38	.26	95.36
Trains from Maryland	0	0			
Trains from Virginia	2	.04	0	0	100.00
Trains from other States	19	.39	0	0	100.00
Total	4,990				

TABLE 3.—*Sources of samples collected, number from each source, and the percentage from each source below fat standard during the calendar year 1938*

CREAM

Source	Number 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
District of Columbia dairymen	154	78.57	26.62	3.90	69.48
Stores, lunchrooms, etc	28	14.29	7.14	10.71	82.15
Wagons from Maryland	1	.51	0	100.00	0
Wagons from Virginia	13	6.63	7.69	0	92.31
Trains from Maryland	0	0		0	
Trains from Virginia	0	0		0	
Trains from other States	0	0		0	
Total	196				

TABLE 4.—*Percentage of the total collections 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

	Percentage of cream containing less than 20 percent butterfat	Percentage of milk containing less than 3.5 percent butterfat	Percentage of milk containing added water
1935 (fiscal)	9.85	6.88	0.41
1936 (fiscal)	5.50	7.72	.20
1939 (fiscal)	9.21	7.61	.41
1937 (calendar)	19.67	4.63	.11
1938 (calendar)	27.55	4.90	.28

Chemical examinations of water

Source	Potable	Polluted	Total
Wells	65	9	74
Springs	5	1	6
City water	7	0	7
Total			87

DIVISION OF SEROLOGY

In spite of the large increase in quantity of work done, we believe the highest quality of performance has been maintained.

During the year 1937 we were allowed an increase in personnel of three laboratory technicians, one clerk, and one skilled laborer.

There was a total of 79,437 specimens submitted to the Division of Serology for examination during the calendar year 1938. This is an increase of 23,712 specimens, or 42.6 percent over the calendar year 1937. There was a total of 129,907 examinations on these specimens. This great increase in examinations was made possible by an increase in funds for additional personnel, and for laboratory equipment and maintenance. Through this increase we have been able to make blood tests on thousands of food handlers, barbers, beauticians, prenatal cases, and domestic servants, thereby assisting the physicians to make a diagnosis and help prevent the spread of infection.

During the year we have checked serological procedures and techniques of several authors, to determine the most accurate and practicable complement fixation and flocculation test for syphilis for this laboratory. So far, we are of the opinion that the complement fixation test, as developed in this laboratory over a period of years in conjunction with the Eagle flocculation test, is the most practicable under the conditions which exist in this laboratory at present.

Although the laboratory space and personnel were increased in 1937 the increase of specimens has surpassed expectations, and we now find ourselves badly in need of more space and personnel to keep abreast of the regular routine.

COMPLEMENT FIXATION TESTS FOR SYPHILIS

The number of specimens of blood and spinal fluid submitted for the complement fixation test during the year were 50,470, an increase of 14,150 specimens, or 39 percent over the calendar year 1937.

There were 40,072 negative and 10,398 positive complement fixation reactions for syphilis, or 20.6 percent positive.

KAHN PRECIPITATION TEST FOR SYPHILIS

As a further aid to physicians in their diagnosis of obscure cases of syphilis and as a check on the Wassermann tests, 9,659 Kahn precipitation tests were made during the year; an increase of 5,827, or 152.1 percent, over the calendar year 1937.

Of this number 3,277 were negative and 6,382 positive, or 66.1 percent positive.

The increase in percentage of positive Kahn tests over the Wassermann tests is due to the fact that the Wassermann test was selected for the screen test to eliminate the definitely negatives.

DIAGNOSIS OF GONORRHEA

There were 19,273 smears submitted for examination for M. gonococci, an increase of 3,724 smears, or 24 percent, over the calendar year 1937. Of this number 12,521 were negative and 6,752 positive, or 35 percent positive.

MISCELLANEOUS

There were 35 miscellaneous examinations made in this laboratory during the year. Of this number, 23 were for the Police Department for the evidence of rape, etc., to be used in court cases. Spermatozoa were found in 17 of these 23 cases.

A tabulated report for the calendar years 1938 and 1937, compared with the fiscal years 1936, 1935, and 1934, follows:

WASSERMANN TEST FOR SYPHILIS

	Calendar year 1938	Calendar year 1937	Fiscal year 1936	Fiscal year 1935	Fiscal year 1934
Specimens examined	50,470	36,320	21,918	19,941	15,957
Positive	10,398	7,364	5,227	4,978	4,352
Negative	40,072	28,956	16,691	14,963	11,605
Percent positive	20.6	20.3	23.8	24.9	27.1
Percent increase of specimens over previous year	39.0	65.7	9.9	25.0	9.8

KAHN PRECIPITATION TEST FOR SYPHILIS

Specimens examined	9,659	3,832	1,706	1,517	1,394
Positive	6,382	2,590	1,204	1,095	991
Negative	3,277	1,242	502	422	403
Percent positive	66.1	67.6	70.6	72.2	71.1
Percent increase of specimens over previous year	152.1	124.6	12.4	8.8	−0.5

SMEARS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF GONORRHEA

Smears for diagnosis	19,273	15,549	11,478	9,798	8,736
Positive	6,752	6,456	5,844	5,163	4,424
Negative	12,521	9,093	5,634	4,635	4,312
Percent positive	35.0	41.5	50.9	52.7	50.6
Percent increase of specimens over previous year	24.0	35.4	17.1	12.1	30.3

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Number of specimens	35	24	33	0	20

Following is a tabulated report of specimens examined for venereal diseases, and ratio of specimens per 1,000 population for the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938:

Year	Population	Syphilis [1]		Gonorrhea [2]	
		Number of specimens	Specimens per 1,000 population	Number of smears	Smears per 1,000 population
1938	627,000	50,470	80.5	19,273	30.7
1937	627,000	36,320	58.1	15,549	24.8
1936	619,000	21,918	35.4	11,478	18.5
1935	594,000	19,941	31.9	9,798	16.5

[1] American Public Health Association Standard—25 per 1,000 population.
[2] American Public Health Association Standard—6 per 1,000 population.

Total number of specimens and supplemental examinations

	Calendar year 1938	Calendar year 1937	Fiscal year 1936	Fiscal year 1935	Fiscal year 1934
Total number of specimens	79,437	55,725	35,135	31,256	26,107
Supplemental examinations	50,470	36,320	21,918	19,941	15,957
Total number of examinations	129,907	92,045	57,053	51,197	42,064
Percent increase over previous year	42.6	58.6	11.4	21.7	14.8

School Medical Inspection Service

WORK OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTORS

During the greater part of the calendar year 1938 there were employed as medical inspectors of schools 24 physicians, 16 white and 8 colored, each devoting 3 hours daily to his work.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished during this period:

	White	Colored	Total
Total number of visits to schools	7,743	3,662	11,405
Number of partial examinations	62,789	22,263	85,052
Number of complete examinations	29,258	16,656	45,914
Total examinations	92,047	38,919	130,966

Detailed statistics of the work of medical inspectors of schools follow:

	White	Colored	Total
Number of visits to school buildings	7,743	3,662	11,405
Number of visits to homes of pupils	130	138	268
Total	7,873	3,800	11,673
Number of schoolrooms inspected:			
For sanitary conditions	2,046	4,926	6,972
For general observation of pupils	2,709	6,667	9,376
For detection of contagion carriers	1,008	725	1,733
Total	5,763	12,318	18,081
Number of pupils inspected:			
For detection of physical defects	31,229	11,571	42,800
For suspected contagious disease:			
Exclusions	3,083	1,116	4,199
Readmissions	9,269	1,074	10,343
To determine whether vaccinated:			
Successful	18,512	7,824	26,336
Unsuccessful	488	641	1,129
Number of vaccinations and cultures	208	37	245
Total	62,789	22,263	85,052
Number of complete physical examinations:			
Applicants for work permits	557	193	750
Pupils in first grade, kindergarten, and other grades	27,561	14,864	42,425
Teachers	331	361	692
Teachers' College Applicants	544	596	1,140
Miscellaneous	265	642	907
Total	29,258	16,656	45,914

Combined total physical examinations

Total given partial examination	85,052
Total given complete examination	45,914
Total	130,966

Result of complete physical examination of kindergarten, first-grade, fourth-grade, and other grade pupils.—Of the pupils examined, 11,787, or 75.8 percent, were found to have physical defects; 3,754, or 24.2 percent, were found to have no defects.

There was an average of 1.58 defects per pupil.

Physical examination of applicants for child labor permits.—Six hundred and fifty-nine original and 81 re-examinations, a total of 740 examinations, were made of applicants for child labor permits during the year 1938.

Of the 659 original examinations made, 442, or 67.1 percent, were recommended for permanent permits; 213, or 32.3 percent, for temporary permits; and 4 were rejected. The average number of defects per pupil was 0.7.

Physical examination of teaching applicants and applicants for admission to teachers' colleges.—Seven hundred and sixty-four teaching applicants or teachers, and 816 applicants for admission to teachers' colleges, a total of 1,580, were given complete examinations. Of these, 73 teaching applicants and 88 applicants for admission to teachers' colleges were re-examined, making a total of 1,741 examinations and re-examinations.

Of the 1,580 applicants who were examined, 25 percent were passed; 73.7 percent were passed conditionally; 1.2 percent were rejected temporarily and 0.06 percent were rejected permanently.

Work of dental operators.—The 17 dental operators treated 12,857 new patients at the eight dental clinics.

Of these, 6,463 were white and 6,394 were colored.

There were 32,378 sittings—an average 2.51 sittings per pupil, and 10,310, or 80.18 percent, of the pupils treated had all of their work completed.

A total of 98,617 operations were performed at the dental clinics, which was an average of 7.67 per child. These included fillings, extractions, anesthetics, and other treatments.

Work of dental prophylactic operators.—Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one pupils were inspected for dental defects and notices were sent home to parents informing them of needed attention. Of the total inspected, 11,809, or 30.89 percent, had no defects and 26,412, or 69.10 percent, were found to have dental defects. The average number of defects per pupil was 5.26.

Twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-nine received prophylactic treatment and inspection. The remaining number, 13,792, represents the children of the first and third divisions of elementary white schools who were inspected in the course of the dental health demonstration.

There were 933 classroom lectures given, 766 white and 167 colored, and approximately 114,663 pieces of educational material were distributed.

Physiotherapy work in the schools for crippled children.—There were 103 crippled children (60 white and 43 colored), enrolled in the two schools for crippled children from January 1 to December 31, 1938. Fourteen thousand four hundred and five treatments were given, an average of 139.8 treatments per pupil enrolled and 165.5 per pupil treated. The treatments included massage baking, hydrotherapy, walking, ultraviolet ray, and games.

Eighty-seven, or 84.5 percent, of all pupils attending, were given treatment; 16, or 15.5 percent, did not require treatment or were treated elsewhere.

The percentage of improvement shown is given in the schedule below:

Degree of improvement	Number of pupils	Percentage of enrollment
None	16	15.5
Slight	22	21.3
Moderate	45	43.7
Marked	20	19.4

Thirty-three and eight-tenths percent of all cases enrolled were suffering from results of infantile paralysis, and 24.2 percent of the enrollment had spastic paralysis. These two types of cases consisted of 58 percent of the enrollment.

Diphtheria immunization in public and parochial schools.—Diphtheria immunization in schools was done entirely by the staff of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, District of Columbia Health Department, and not by school medical inspectors. An intensive campaign starting December 5, 1938, and ending January 13, 1939, was carried out in the majority of public schools and in parochial schools giving consent. One dose of toxoid was given.

Seven thousand one hundred and forty-two children were immunized. Of these, 3,878 or 54.3 percent were white and 3,264, or 45.7 percent were colored; 5,933, or 83.1 percent attended public schools, and 1,209 or 16.9 percent attended parochial schools.

Age distribution was as follows:

9 years or over (16.3 percent)	1,164
5 years to 8 years (81.2 percent)	5,796
4 years or under (2.5 percent)	182
Total	7,142

Physical examinations of high school athletic teams.—Seven hundred and twenty white and 400 colored, a total of 1,120 high-school students were examined to determine their physical ability to engage in strenuous athletic teams.

Of these, 1,025, or 91.5 percent were passed as physically eligible. Ninety-five, or 8.5 percent were rejected as unfit for strenuous exercise. An average of 0.9 defect per pupil was found.

Pupils having gonococcus infection excluded from school.—Five hundred and four pupils, 100, or 19.8 percent white, and 404, or 80.2 percent colored, having gonococcus infection were excluded from school during the calendar year 1938. Of these, 397, or 78.8 percent were girls and 107, or 21.2 percent were boys. Three hundred and five, or 60.5 percent were 12 years of age or under, and 199 or 39.5 percent were over 12 years of age.

The majority of cases 12 years of age or under was reported by Children's Hospital dispensary, while the greatest number of cases over 12 years of age was reported by the Health Department clinic.

Physical examination of pupils for admission to health school, calendar year 1938.—Two hundred and sixty-two pupils, 137 white and 125 colored, were examined by medical inspectors of schools during the calendar year 1938 to determine the advisability of recommending them for admission to the health schools.

Of this number, 64 were recommended for the health school and 26 were recommended for admission to the health school pending a further examination and checkup at the Health Department chest clinic.

High school tuberculosis X-ray service.—A total of 3,144 students (2,367 white and 777 colored) in the senior classes of the high schools, or freshman classes of the teachers colleges, were given X-ray examinations of the chest to detect possible early tuberculosis infection.

Twenty-four pupils who were requested to be re-X-rayed and 14 who were to be reexamined at the Health Department clinic have not yet been completed, leaving 3,106 cases in which findings are complete.

The findings in these 3,106 completed cases are as follows:

Findings	White		Colored		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No evidence of tuberculous lesion	2,319	98.7	736	97.0	3,055	98.3
Calcified or enlarged peribronchial or peritracheal nodes	8	.3	12	1.5	20	.6
Pulmonary disease, probably active	0	----	2	.2	2	.06
Questionable shadows suggest abnormality	2	.08	2	.2	4	.1
Anatomical abnormality	19	.8	6	.7	25	.8
Total	2,348	----	758	----	3,106	----

This work was financed by the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association, pupils contributing, if able. X-rays were taken on paper film and interpreted by the clinicians at the Health Department tuberculosis clinic.

Special examination in preparation for school.—Medical inspectors of schools examined 79 pupils, 20 white and 59 colored, of preschool age in a special examination during September of the calendar year 1938.

Of this number, 66, or 18 white, and 48 colored pupils were found to have physical defects and 13, or 2 white, and 11 colored, were found to have no defects.

Physical examination of children enrolled in occupational classes at Taylor and Peabody Schools.—Fifty-six pupils in the occupational classes at the Taylor and Peabody Schools were examined by school medical inspectors during the calendar year 1938.

Of these, 26 were girls and 30 were boys. One hundred and sixty-eight defects were found among these pupils, defective teeth, 56, being the largest number of defects found. The average number of defects per child is 3.

Special physical examination—Terrell Junior High School (colored)

	Number	Percentage
Pupils examined	92	
Pupils with defects	86	93.5
Pupils with no defects	6	6.5
Passed	82	89.1
Rejected	10	10.9
Average number of defects per pupil		2.1

Work of nurses in public schools.—The Nursing Bureau reports that 34,668 pupils with 61,645 defects were referred to them by school medical inspectors during the year. Of these, 16,002 pupils or 17.3 percent had corrections completed, and 2,343 pupils or 6.7 percent had treatment instituted, a total of 8,345 or 24.0 percent of the pupils referred receiving treatment.

Of the 61,645 defects referred, 8,279 or 13.4 percent were corrected and 4,134 or 3.8 percent were placed under treatment, a total of 12,413 or 20.1 percent of the defects were corrected or found to be receiving treatment.

Nurses had 25,989 visits or consultations with parents or pupils. Of these, 19,823 or 76.3 percent were office visits and 5,286 or 20.3 percent were field visits. Eight hundred and eighty additional field visits were made in which the pupil or parent was not seen.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare has the responsibility for planning, directing, coordinating, and supervising the Health Department services for the protection of maternal and child health and the care of "crippled" children and of children with conditions which lead to crippling. Its functions also include responsibility for coordinating the activities of other agencies and groups in the city rendering similar or related services for maternal and child health

and crippled children with those in the Health Department; for determining the efficacy and needs of the services in the community adequately to protect maternal and child health and care for crippled children; and for the budgeting and expenditure of funds which became available from the Federal Government through grants from the United States Children's Bureau for maternal and child health services and services for crippled children.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Clinic services for maternal and child health.—The efforts of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare to improve and extend direct services for the protection of the health of mothers and children in need of such services have resulted in appreciable progress in 1938. This is shown statistically in table I which lists facilities, in table II which summarizes the maternity clinic services, and in table III which summarizes the child hygiene clinic services of the Bureau.

Of special significance is the progress in the treatment of syphilis in mothers and children, and in the protection of children from specific communicable diseases through immunization against diphtheria, vaccination against smallpox, Schick and tuberculin testing at the neighborhood maternal and child health centers. The extension of "Nutrition" education and vision testing at the clinics is also noteworthy. Thus the maternal and child health stations are becoming, as they should, centers wherein essential special services function as part of the total individualized health service for maternal and child health protection.

The number of expectant mothers receiving prenatal care at Health Department clinics in 1938, 3,868—the first full year in which the expanded and coordinated clinic program for maternity supervision has functioned—was 59.7 percent of the total number of patients registered for prenatal care in all clinics in the city (table IV). In other hospital clinics in the city, 2,610 expectant mothers were registered for prenatal care in 1938. The total number of 6,478 expectant mothers registered at prenatal clinics in Washington, a number equivalent to nearly 50 percent of the live and still births occurring in 1938, furnishes concrete evidence of the proportion of families in Washington of such economic status that partial or complete assistance is needed for health and medical services attendant upon childbearing. The fact that so large a number of expectant mothers in need of services register for prenatal care has far-reaching implications for the protection of maternal and child life in Washington in the future, as we continue to improve the quality of our services, especially in their educational aspects. Prenatal care which includes arrangements for suitable care at birth and afterwards may be expected not only to protect the life and health of the mother and prevent needless deaths and disabilities incident to childbearing but even more to result in a saving of infant life throughout the whole of the first year and an improvement in the health and vitality of all the children who survive. The prenatal period offers a particularly strategic opportunity for teaching the expectant mother the essentials of infant care and protection and for assisting her and her family to make such adjustments as are essential for the child's well-being and normal growth and development.

In the realm of health supervision of the infant and preschool child the Health Department services provide a far greater percentage of the total services rendered in the city, the only other child hygiene service being that provided by the Child Welfare Society at the Children's Hospital (table IV). The number of infants registered for health supervision in 1938 is equivalent to 59 percent of the live births in the city. The infant and preschool children registered for health supervision come from three economic groups in the community.

1. Those totally dependent upon public care for both preventive and medical care services. (This group is comparable to the group of expectant mothers receiving care at Health Department clinics.)

2. Those dependent upon public services for preventive care and partially dependent for medical care. (This group may be compared to the group of expectant mothers registered in hospital clinics for prenatal care.)

3. Those who have a private general family medical care for ordinary illnesses but not regular preventive health service. Many of the latter are those starting out with their first or second child and experience has shown that as these families' economic status improves the appreciation of the value of health supervision which has been learned through clinic services results in private preventive care when this can be afforded.

With their birth certificates all parents of newborn children in the District receive a small leaflet which lists the addresses of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare clinics and the clinic of the Child Welfare Society at the Children's Hospital where health supervision and instruction as to the care of babies is available to those unable to employ private preventive care. It is significant as an expression of public response to the opportunities offered that in 1938, 70 percent of the new babies registered for preventive services at the child hygiene clinics were registered before the third month of life.

Progress in protecting babies against diphtheria in the first year of life in the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare clinics is very gratifying—713 more infants under 1 year of age received protection against diphtheria in 1938 than in 1937. The marked increase in vaccinations at the clinics in 1938 is also gratifying as it signifies that parents are voluntarily having their children vaccinated against smallpox as a health protection before it is compulsary procedure for school entrance. The increase in tuberculin testing at the child hygiene clinics is also noteworthy but by no means is the number of those tested as large as it should be. The use of the tuberculin test in order to locate and remove from the environment of the young child positive open cases of tuberculosis, is one of the most effective, constructive weapons in protecting children from repeated exposure to the tubercle bacillus which may affect them not necessarily immediately but in adolescent and young adult life.

The follow-up of the newborn babies of women found to have syphilis during the prenatal period or at the time of birth has made appreciable progress during the year. All of the methods of detecting evidence of congenital syphilis at the earliest possible time are used—careful clinical examinations by the staff pediatricians of the Bureau, X-ray of the long bones, as well as serological tests. In this connec-

tion, the chief pediatrician at Gallinger Hospital has been sending to the Bureau for the use of clinic physicians reports on the clinical X-ray and serological findings of all infants of mothers with syphilis at Gallinger Hospital.

The reports of the number of preschool children in 1938 as compared with 1937, an increase of 63 percent, reflects much needed progress in bringing more preschool children under health supervision. Even more significant, however, is evidence presented of improvement in the continuity of health supervision of young children, so important both for the well-being of the children and for the most efficient results from public services. This is shown by the fact that 54 percent of the preschool children registered in 1938 had been registered at the child health centers during a previous year, whereas in 1937 this was true of only 48 percent.

Mention should be made at this point of progress in the integration of field nursing follow-up with the maternal and child-health clinic services. The importance of home visiting and instruction by well-qualified public-health nurses as a supplement to the clinic services cannot be overemphasized. The effectiveness of the clinic services for maternal and child health is increased many times by suitable home nursing follow-up and in some instances clinic service is wasted unless home follow-up is possible. The marked increase in Health Department public health nursing visits to maternity patients registered at the Health Department clinics both in the prenatal and postnatal period represents noteworthy progress. In the infant and preschool realm some progress has also occurred but because of staff limitations far too few of the children registered at the clinics receive home nursing visits for the most constructive and effective results from the clinic services.

Other activities.—Other activities of significance for the protection of the health of mothers and children within the limits of facilities available in Washington are as follows:

1. The number of births occurring at Gallinger Hospital, the maternity and newborn wards of which have been so overcrowded as to be definite hazards, has been decreased through the policy initiated during 1937 but in operation for the first full year in 1938, of stimulating attendance at prenatal clinics, the assignment of patients for home or hospital delivery in accordance with their physical condition and home conditions, and the issuance of a hospital permit except in emergencies, only upon the authorization of the chief obstetrician of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare. The effect of this policy in 1938 in reducing the number of births at Gallinger is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of births in the District occurring at Gallinger Hospital, which in the years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 was 16.9, 17.4, 17.1, 16.5, respectively, dropped to 13.4 in 1938. In terms of actual numbers it is estimated that if the same percentage of births had occurred in Gallinger in 1938 as averaged in the previous 4 years, 471 more births would have occurred there than was actually the case. The medical school home-delivery services have accepted patients referred to them for home-delivery care, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society has given bedside postpartum care to all of these patients delivered in the home, and the housekeeping-aide project of the W. P. A. has furnished housekeeping-aide service in homes needing this assistance. Attention is called to the absence of a nursing service

to attend the patient in the home at the time of delivery—a very serious gap in maternity care in the city.

2. Further progress has been made in coordinating and integrating preventive services and services for the care of the sick children, the purpose of which is to prevent further illness wherever possible through directing the parents of children who have been ill to the preventive services for health supervision, and to minimize the duration and effects of illness through early diagnosis and suitable care. In addition to reports of the discharge of mothers and newborn babies from Gallinger and Freedmen's Hospitals and of children cared for at the Children's Hospital to the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare, which have been described in previous annual reports, it has been possible in connection with the setting up of a "crippled" children's clinic at Gallinger Hospital (to be discussed later in this report) to plan for developing and bringing together the maternity and pediatric out-patient clinic services with the "crippled" children's clinic and to arrange to have public health nurses functioning here for all three services in order to make certain the patients understand the doctor's instructions and to refer patients to the field nursing services and to child hygiene clinics.

3. Nutrition service: In addition to group and individual teaching conferences at maternal and child health centers arrangements for, and active participation in, detailed planning of the curricula for the courses in foods and nutrition conducted at a number of the centers by the American Red Cross, the nutritionist has acted as consultant to the medical, nursing, and social service staffs on nutrition and budgetary problems; she has developed printed and exhibit material on nutrition for educational use in the maternal and child health centers in accordance with specific needs; she has arranged for special surplus food orders either in addition to what is being received by the family or as an emergency for families certified by the nurses; she distributes lists of the surplus foods available regularly to the nurses and at approximately three-month intervals the cost of adequate and restricted diets in the city.

A special case study during the early months of 1938 of diets and possible diets consumed in relation to the income and expenses of patients attending maternal and child health centers has served as a basis for intelligent planning of educational work and for efforts to tap all possible resources in order to provide even some essential foods for expectant and nursing mothers and young children in dire need. This study revealed that among the families of expectant mothers studied only 12 percent could have purchased the adequate minimum cost diet and 50 percent could not even purchase the so-called restricted diet for emergency use which is recognized as inadequate and hazardous over a long period of time. The situation among the families of infants and preschool children who were attending the same centers was not quite so serious as among the families of expectant mothers but still quite hazardous. Among this group of families 34.5 percent could have purchased the adequate minimum diet; however, 42.2 percent were not able to purchase even the restricted diet. This difference among the families of infant and preschool children and expectant mothers is understandable in view of the fact that the expectant mothers at present given care at Health Department clinics are entirely dependent upon public care. The infants and

preschool children, as cited previously in this report, include not only this most dependent group but also the group who are at a little higher economic level. The need for educational work, however, among the group with sufficient income for the adequate minimum diet is shown by the fact that out of 50 families with sufficient income for this diet none had a diet the day previous to the interview which could be considered excellent; only 5 of the diets could have been considered good; 17 had a fair diet; and 28 had a diet which was considered poor or very poor.

4. The active participation of medical social service in the maternal and child health program of the Bureau was initiated in the latter part of 1938 with the appointment of a medical social worker for the maternal and child health service as part of a plan for a medical social unit for both maternal and child health and crippled children. This worker deals with individuals or families who present social problems, which limit their ability to carry out essential health or medical procedures. She functions by working with the patient and her family in an effort to help them understand and plan effectively to meet the problems presented. In many instances, the family resources are so limited or the social problems presented so complicated that it is necessary to seek the assistance of, and work with other social agencies in the community. This worker also acts as consultant to the nursing staff on social problems in the maternal and child health field. A few examples of the type of maternal and child health problems which have been presented to this worker during the few months of her service are: The unwanted illegitimate child for whom provision must be made; the unmarried mother without home or resources; the tuberculous mother in need of bed sanatorium care who refuses, and understandably so, to leave home until she is assured her children will be cared for and who is a hazard to these children so long as she remains in close contact with them; the newborn baby who must be separated at birth from an actively tuberculous mother and for whose care arrangements must be made.

5. A case study of every maternal death has been made with the cooperation of the United States Children's Bureau and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. The United States Children's Bureau in addition to professional advice and assistance has rendered clerical assistance in searching for maternal deaths not registered as such, in summarizing the hospital records and in making statistical tabulations of the material. An obstetrical board has reviewed and considered the causes and preventability of every maternal death.

6. Formulation of minimum standards of care and rules and regulations for obstetric wards and newborn nurseries: A committee was appointed during the latter part of the year to draft reasonable standards of care and rules and regulations for obstetric wards and newborn nurseries in order to insure facilities and procedures of care in accordance with accepted standards and thus to protect mothers and newborn babies against epidemic and other institutional hazards. This committee was appointed following a meeting of hospital superintendents and representatives of the obstetric, pediatric, and nursing staffs of all institutions in the city caring for maternity cases. It is expected that this task started in 1938 will be completed in 1939.

7. Cooperation with social agencies: Cooperative relationships and assistance from the child-placing agencies have been developed during

the year in connection with social aspects of the issuance of permits for boarding homes, institutions for children, and day nurseries.

8. Current research: The detailed analyses, tabulations, and interpretations of birth, stillbirth, and mortality records, of records of clinic attendance in different sections of the city and of related social and economic problems has progressed during the year, so that it is now possible intelligently to evaluate the adequacy of services in relation to the needs and special problems of various sections of the city, and changes where necessary and possible can be planned better to meet concrete needs.

Evidence of the effectiveness of services for the protection of maternal and child health.—The reorganization and expansion of the program to protect maternal and child health in the District of Columbia was inaugurated at the end of 1936. It is gratifying indeed to report that an analysis of mortality records already reveals a saving of life which can in large part be attributed to the services which have been developed. Although there is still a wide breach between what is possible and what has been accomplished, the results already realized justify the further development and improvement of the services for maternal and child health.

The infant mortality rate of 48.1 in 1938 was the lowest ever reported in the District of Columbia. During the 10-year period, 1927–37, the infant mortality rate in Washington has varied from a low of 59.4 in 1935 to a high of 72.4 in 1936. The median has been 67.1. In 1938 the infant mortality rate dropped to 48.1, a decrease of 19 percent over the previous low of 59.4 for the period and 20 percent below the 1937 rate. In the United States as a whole, the infant mortality rate was reduced from 54.4 in 1937 to 50.9 in 1938 or 6.4 percent.

A study of the death rates among babies in Washington in the first month of life—a period in which natal and prenatal causes of mortality are predominant—reveals a marked improvement among the group largely cared for by public service. In 1936 the death rate in the first month of life among this group of babies was 61, 1937, 53, and in 1938, 40. Further evidence of the saving of infant life through the preventive clinic services described is evidenced by the fact that in 1938 there were 40 deaths reported among the 6,712 infants registered at Health Department child health centers. This gives a death rate of 6 per thousand among these infants. This may be compared with a rate of 18 in the second to twelfth month per thousand survivors of the first month for the city as a whole.

Again in the field of maternal mortality, the death rate from toxemias of pregnancy which are expected to be most definitely influenced by prenatal care, has been significantly reduced in 1938.

Next steps.—The growth of maternal and child health clinic service in terms of numbers has been so great that the medical and nursing staffs available for these services are inadequate. Further improvement in the "quality" of our clinic service and consequent saving of life and health of mothers and young children is largely dependent upon additional well-qualified medical and nursing personnel. Furthermore, the preschool service should be extended as rapidly as possible until the proportion of preschool children under supervision is the same as that of infants. This cannot be done without additional medical and nursing personnel for both clinic and home follow-up.

Serious gaps in services, which have been mentioned in previous reports still exist. These include the absence of any facilities for a maternity nursing service in the home at the time of delivery for cases cared for by the medical school home-delivery services, the absence of facilities for dental care for pregnant women and preschool children attending the Health Department clinics, and the absence of a mental hygiene service. It is hoped these gaps may be rapidly filled.

CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND OF CHILDREN WITH CONDITIONS THAT LEAD TO CRIPPLING

The organization and development of a coordinated service for "handicapped" children in the District under the crippled children's program made appreciable progress in 1938.

Health Department clinic services for crippled children.—The most significant development during the year was the establishment of a Health Department crippled children's clinic at Gallinger Hospital, where diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided for children in need of such services and specifically for follow-through on "crippled" children who have been hospitalized in Gallinger. A study of what had happened to a group of such children who had been hospitalized at Gallinger before the establishment of this service revealed an absence of follow-up clinic and home treatment which, in many instances, was hazardous for the child and, furthermore, wasteful of public funds.

The services rendered by this clinic which was opened on August 15, 1938, are summarized in table V. The clinic is staffed in part by personnel on the staff of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare and the Health Department nursing bureau and in part by personnel from the staff of Gallinger Hospital. Public Health nursing service at the clinic with arrangements for public-health nursing follow-up in the home for children needing it are an integral part of this service as is also medical social service.

Hospital care for "crippled" children.—During the year 1938, public funds paid for the hospitalization of 268 children with "crippling" conditions for 13,496 days (table VI). Children (under 21 years of age) for whom there is a reasonable prospect for improvement under active treatment and who do not require custodial care with the following types of crippling conditions are considered as coming within the scope of hospital care in the program: Diseases, defects, and injuries of the muscles, bones, and joints, congenital or acquired, due to local or systemic causes, including harelip, cleft palate, and diseases, defects and injuries of the nervous system affecting muscles, bones, and joints and deformities or potential deformities due to burns. Cardiac disease or potential cardiac disease. Eye conditions which may be benefited by operative measures including congenital cataracts, anomalies, traumatic cataracts, and ptosis.

Washington needs urgently a place set aside for the care of "crippled" children apart from children with acute medical and surgical conditions.

Other activities.—The early location of handicapped children and of children with conditions that lead to crippling, and their referral for diagnosis and treatment has also made progress during the year. The newborn service in hospitals, particularly Gallinger, the school medical service, the child hygiene clinic service, and the field nursing service have all been on the alert to find and refer children with deformities for early diagnosis and treatment.

The 84 children given 4,972 physiotherapy treatments in the crippled children's school are mentioned here in order to give a complete well-rounded picture of Health Department services for crippled children.

Handicapped children's register.—The establishment of a register of handicapped children got well under way in 1938 and as of December 31, 1938, 1,051 were on the register. This register is to include all handicapped children in Washington, not merely those receiving public care. The hospitals in the city, the school medical service and the school attendance service have been especially helpful in the establishment of this register.

TABLE I.—*Maternal and child hygiene clinic facilities, 1936, 1937, and 1938*

	1936	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Number of stations:			
Conducting maternity clinics	3	7	8
Conducting child-health clinics	11	13	14
Number of weekly medical conferences:			
Maternity hygiene	3	15	22
Child hygiene	33.5	44	46
Number of stations at which special immunization and vaccination clinics are held	1	13	14
Number of stations at which treatment for syphilis is given:			
Prenatal patients	----------	6	7
Mother and child postnatally	----------	2	7

TABLE II.—*Summary of maternity clinic services, 1936, 1937, and 1938*

	1936	1937	1938
Number of clinic sessions	156	332	456
Number of patients registered	[1] 688	1,359	3,868
Number of new patients registered	688	1,261	3,409
Number of visits to medical clinics	2,239	5,185	20,168
Prenatal	----------	----------	19,182
Postpartum	----------	----------	986
Average number of visits per patient	3.3	3.8	5.2
Patients registering for prenatal care:			
Before 5th month of pregnancy	----------	393	1,014
In 5th and 6th months	----------	345	1,016
In 7th and 8th months	----------	421	1,097
In 9th month	----------	102	282
Number of patients receiving special instruction in nutrition	----------	----------	758
In groups	----------	----------	627
Individually	----------	----------	131
Number of pelvic X-rays	25	93	314
Number of patients treated for syphilis	----------	117	349
Prenatal	----------	117	245
Not prenatal	----------	----------	104
Number of treatments for syphilis	----------	797	3,836
Prenatal	----------	797	2,648
Postpartum	----------	----------	1,188

[1] In 1936, the number of patients registered at health department, Gallinger and Freedmen's clinics, which were all amalgamated during 1937, was 1,920.

TABLE III.—*Summary of child hygiene clinic services, 1936, 1937, and 1938*

	1936	1937	1938
Number of medical clinic sessions	1,478	2,150	2,204
Number of children registered	7,535	10,194	14,253
Under 1 year	4,780	5,569	6,712
Over 1 year	2,755	4,625	7,541
Number of new cases registered	----------	6,713	8,552
Under 1 year	----------	4,295	5,049
Over 1 year	----------	2,418	3,503
Number of visits to conferences	50,179	53,687	64,506
Medical	35,232	40,948	50,075
Nursing	14,947	12,739	14,429
Number of health examinations	----------	10,307	16,820
Number of diphtheria immunizations	3,305	3,553	5,223
Under 1 year	----------	2,035	2,738
Number of Schick tests	----------	1,724	2,900
Number of vaccinations against smallpox	----------	996	3,831
Number of tuberculin tests	----------	523	1,241
Number of children treated for syphilis	----------	13	83
Number of treatments for syphilis	----------	75	1,242
Number of preschool children given vision tests (through the cooperation of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the Junior League)	----------	85	326
Number of mothers of infants and children receiving instruction in nutrition	----------	----------	143
In groups	----------	----------	119
Individually	----------	----------	24
Courses in food and nutrition (cooperation of the Red Cross)	----------	----------	2
Number of sessions	----------	----------	16
Number of mothers registered	----------	----------	25

TABLE IV.—*Number of expectant mothers, infants, and preschool children registered in all clinics, in clinics of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare, and in other clinics of the city*

	At all clinics	At Health Department clinics		At other clinics in city	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Expectant mothers	6,478	3,868	59.7	2,610	40.3
Children	15,913	14,253	89.6	1,660	10.4
Infants	7,658	6,712	87.6	946	12.4
Preschool	8,255	7,541	91.4	714	8.6

TABLE V.—*Clinic services at Health Department crippled children's clinic (Aug. 15–Dec. 31, 1938)*

Registration and number of visits at crippled children's clinic:	
Number of patients	88
Number of visits to clinic	268
Physiotherapy service:	
Number of children given physical therapy	31
Number of physical therapy treatments	150
Public Health nursing service:	
Number of crippled children admitted to nursing service	80
Number of nursing visits on behalf of crippled children	416
Medical social service: Number of children admitted to medical social service	79

TABLE VI.—*Number of children with "crippling" conditions hospitalized through public funds during 1938 and number of days of hospital care*

Hospital	Children hospitalized	Days' care in hospital
All hospitals	268	13,496
Gallinger	125	2,409
Glenn Dale	22	7,537
Children's	95	2,795
Emergency	11	233
Casualty	10	259
In Baltimore	3	263

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

1938 second full year of generalized nursing service.—The calendar year 1938 marks the second full year of the generalized nursing service. The establishment of five local nursing offices from which the field nurses work has economized on travel time, and has enabled the nurses to learn more thoroughly the resources in these districts.

Nursing manual.—The crystalization of the policies, techniques, and procedures of the Nursing Service in manual form which was begun in 1937 was continued in 1938. The Director of the Nursing Bureau has worked closely with the chiefs of other Bureaus concerned in order that policies and procedures formulated by the Nursing Bureau may be in harmony with those formulated by the chiefs of other Bureaus, and that a close integration of medical and nursing services may be developed. This manual material, in mimeographed form in loose-leaf note books is available to nurses and physicians in all clinics and stations as well as to nurses and clerks in nursing offices. It has been of especial help to new staff members who were learning the service and to nurses who have been transferred from one service to another.

Physical examinations of nurses and clerks.—The physical examinations by Health Department physicians of all persons recommended for service with the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, and in addition, annual examinations of all Nursing Bureau personnel, begun February 8, 1936, were continued during 1938. Since this service was begun four nurses have been retired on full disability.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross.—The American Red Cross cooperated with the Nursing Service by offering courses in home hygiene and care of the sick free of charge to adults recommended by the nurses.

The American Red Cross, church groups, and individuals made contributions of bed linen, layettes, and other supplies for the loan closets of the nursing offices. These supplies were used at the time of delivery for needy mothers. The Council of Social Agencies was most helpful in securing supplies from various sources.

Instructive Visiting Nurse Society.—The Instructive Visiting Nurse Society continued to report to the Nursing Bureau the names of infants and preschool children dismissed from their service to the Health Department child welfare stations. They also referred for supervision a considerable number of patients, and their contacts, with histories of tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, or other diseases.

The Health Department public health nurses referred to the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society sick children and adults needing bedside nursing.

Care in the prenatal period to patients registered in Health Department clinics, and also advice and demonstrations of infant care to patients delivered in the hospitals, is routinely given by both the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society and the Health Department Public Health Nursing Service. In an effort to avoid duplication of work the Health Department Nursing Service clears with the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society the names of all maternity patients before visiting. If the instructive visiting nurse is already carrying the patient the responsibility for the patient is left with her.

Special data are obtained from all prenatal patients registered in Health Department clinics to determine the suitability of conditions for home delivery. These data are obtained in the home by the public health nurse caring for the patient and sent to the Director of Maternal Welfare. The Director then determines, on the basis of the patient's physical condition and the home environment, whether to recommend home or hospital delivery.

Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia.—The Nursing Service continued its cooperation with the Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia in assisting with the follow-up of children for referral to the summer camp at Bald Eagle Hill.

GROUP CONFERENCES FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING STAFF

The in-service educational program for the Health Department nursing staff is carried on through the discussion of policies, procedures, and special cases at weekly group conferences with director and supervisors, and with supervisors and the field nursing staff, as well as by individual conferences.

MENTAL HYGIENE PROGRAM

It is hoped that in the future the Health Department may have the services of a psychiatrist and a psychiatric social worker, who may assist the physicians and nurses to a fuller realization of the importance of emotional adjustment to the health of the individual. They could greatly assist in developing a program for the prevention of mental disorders as well as for the promotion of good mental health.

At the present time, individual nurses are working successfully, in many instances, with probiems of behavior in the families under their care.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

During 1938, a public health nurse was assigned to interview patients and serve as liason nurse between field and clinic to the sessions of the maternal, syphilis, pediatric, and crippled children's clinics at Gallinger Hospital. Also a general supervisor was transferred to assist in developing and directing these services.

On August 15, 1938, the first session of the newly organized crippled children's clinic was held at Gallinger Hospital. One Health Department public health nurse, already functioning in the maternity and syphilis clinics, was assigned to this service, as well as to the Gallinger

pediatric clinic. A supervisor was assigned to these Gallinger services.

On October 27, 1938, the first patient from the crippled children's clinic was received for home visiting by the Public Health Nursing Service. The public health nurse instructs parents of crippled children concerning the doctor's orders, and will demonstrate and give physiotherapy treatments in the home, when the patients cannot return regularly to clinic for this treatment.

With the beginning of the school year in September 1938, Health Department nurses were assigned to the 28 elementary parochial schools, with a registration of 9,936.[1] It was not possible to assign additional nurses to these schools so the already limited service to the public schools had to be stretched still further.

REPORT OF NURSING VISITS AND CASES REGISTERED WITH THE NURSING SERVICE

In 1938, 32,764 individuals were registered by the Public Health Nursing Service, of whom 27,254 were new to the service and 5,510 were readmitted from the previous year; 7,846 more individuals were registered in 1938 than in 1937.

A total number of 77,326 productive visits were made to patients, or to someone in their behalf, during the calendar year 1938. Of this number 37,545 visits were made in the office of the nursing district, school or clinic, and 39,781 in the home. In 1938 there was an increase of 19,571 visits over those made in 1937.

CASE LOAD

The total case load and average case load for each field nurse during 1938 are shown as follows:

Total case load for Health Department field nurses and average case load per field nurse, 1938 calendar year

Number of nurses	Population [1]	Cases registered with Nursing Service	Number of schools	School registration	Number half days in clinic
Total, 45	627,000	32,764	196	110,107	129½
Average per field nurse	13,933	728	4.4	2,446	2.9

[1] The population load per nurse would be lessened according to the number of other public health nurses in the community.

In addition to the field nurses who were assigned to part-time clinic work, there were 24 Health Department nurses assigned to full-time clinic duty.

The case load of each individual nurse was actually higher than these figures indicate as, according to the time study there were in 1938 an average of six nurses always off duty. The work of the absent nurses had to be assumed by the nurses remaining on duty. Furthermore, the cases registered with the Nursing Service do not represent the total responsibility of the nurse, which should include a much higher percentage of patients registered at Health Department clinics.

[1] Figures from Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools, D. C. Health Department, as of October 15, 1938.

STUDY OF DISTRIBUTION OF TIME OF NURSING STAFF [2]

Because the data were needed for administrative purposes, to justify budget requests, and to answer inquiries concerning the Nursing Service, a detailed study was made of the distribution of the time of the Health Department public health nursing staff during the calendar year 1938. The United States Children's Bureau gave the Bureau of Public Health Nursing some helpful advice in planning this study. The following table shows the distribution of the nurses' total time including time spent in the field, clinic, and office:

Distribution of time of nursing staff, 1938, in clinic and field, with redistribution of office and travel time by services, in terms of average number of nurses, from time study, calendar year 1938

Service	Clinic	Field	Redistribution of office and travel	Total number of nurses	Percent of nurses' time on duty in each service	Percent of nurses' time on duty in services as grouped
Tuberculosis	6.47	1.56	1.53	9.56	14.73	14.73
Venereal disease	6.75	1.06	1.04	8.85	13.66	13.66
Maternal welfare	4.19	2.85	2.78	9.82	15.14	
Child welfare	10.57	2.41	2.36	15.34	23.65	
Luetic post-partum and infant	.86			.86	1.32	41.49
Crippled children [1]	.04	.08	.07	.19	.30	
Laboratory	.70			.70	1.08	
School	5.53	2.21	2.17	9.91	15.29	
Work permits	.22			.22	.34	15.75
Eye clinic	.08			.08	.12	
Communicable diseases		.02	.01	.03	.04	
Immunization	.56			.56	.86	2.68
Ambulance	1.15			1.15	1.78	
Miscellaneous		.15	.13	.28	.44	.44
Total	37.12	10.34	10.09	57.55	88.75	88.75
Nursing office, daily report				2.08	3.21	3.21
Nursing office, time study				2.52	3.89	3.89
Talks by nurses				.05	.08	.08
Staff educational conferences				2.64	4.07	4.07
Total number staff nurses on duty				64.84	100.00	100.00
Total number staff nurses off duty				5.99		
Total				70.83		

[1] Crippled children's service began Aug. 15, 1938.

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GENERALIZED PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

An important function of a public health nursing service is to instruct individuals in general health measures and in specific health measures according to the physician's orders. A total of 76,679 such visits were made in 1938 to patients and their families registered in the maternity, children's, tuberculosis, and venereal disease services. When increases in personnel permit, a strong Public Health Nursing Service to individuals with communicable diseases should be developed.

A specific function of the Public Health Nursing Service is to give assistance in securing the correction of defects. The number of defects found and corrected for infants and preschool children is not available. During the calendar year 1938, 34,668 school children were found to have 61,645 defects. Of these children, 6,002 or 17.3

[2] The full text of the time study is available in the Nursing Administrative Office, Room 17, District Building.

percent were specified by physicians as having corrections completed, and 2,343 or 6.8 percent as having treatment instituted. Of the 61,645 defects, 8,279 defects or 13.4 percent were corrected, and 4,134 or 6.7 percent were under treatment. Undoubtedly, many hundreds of other defects were corrected but were not recorded as corrected due to the limited amount of nursing time available for school health work.

A total of 15,051 school children were registered with the Nursing Service during 1938, and 25,109 instructive visits made by the nurses to the parents, or to other responsible persons, on behalf of these children.

Another important function of the Health Department Public Health Nursing Service is to assist in finding and registering maternity patients and children for medical and nursing care and also for keeping these patients under care. The increase in the registration of patients and the number of visits indicate how the Nursing Bureau has contributed to the development of services for new patients and the maintenance of service in the clinics.

The public-health nurses have endeavored to register in Health Department services (or with private physicians) all expectant mothers and children not under medical care, with whom they have come in contact, and to keep them under medical and nursing supervision. Case finding has been carried on in every family under nursing supervision in the school, home, and clinic.

In order that children might have supervision between medical clinics, nursing conferences have been held weekly for white and colored mothers in all child-welfare stations. The time of the nurses has thus been conserved as they have been able to instruct many parents in the stations instead of visiting them in their homes.

The public-health nurse also endeavors to secure the registration with physicians of all prenatal patients early in pregnancy, and to follow these patients throughout pregnancy. During 1938 a total of 2,996 prenatal patients were registered with the nursing service (after registration with the medical service), of which 2,829 were new to the Nursing Service. Of the new patients, 1,453 patients were registered with the Health Department Nursing Service before the seventh month and 1,376 patients during or after the seventh month. Twelve thousand five hundred and six instructive visists were made to or on behalf of these patients, 8,042 in the prenatal and 4,464 in the postnatal period.

The number of infants under nursing care during 1938 was 3,890 for whom 10,376 instructive visits were made. In addition to these visits, 2,928 visits were made on behalf of unregistered infants, a total of 13,304 visits during the calendar year. There was an increase over 1937 of 975 infants registered with the Nursing Service and an increase of 3,615 visits made to them.

The number of preschool children under nursing care during 1938 was 2,573 on whose behalf 6,335 instructive visits were made. In addition to these visits, 1,275 visits were made for unregistered preschool children, a total of 7,610 visits during the calendar year. There was an increase over 1937 of 714 preschool children registered with the Nursing Service and an increase of 1,989 visits made on their behalf.

Instructing parents about the importance of having their children immunized against diphtheria and smallpox is also a function of the public-health nurse.

The Public Health Nursing Service contributes to the tuberculosis and venereal disease programs by referring patients with symptoms of these diseases for examinations and by encouraging patients with these diseases to continue under care as long as recommended by the physician. The increase in the number of registrations in these services, and the number of visits they made to clinic, gives an indication of the increasing amount of Public Health Nursing Service needed to assist the physicians in clinic and instruct the patients registered.

An important function of the Public Health Nursing Service is to secure the examination of contacts to active cases of tuberculosis, syphilis, and gonorrhea.

Bureau for Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis was only excelled by heart disease, cancer, and Bright's disease as a cause of death in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1938. In spite of the fact that tuberculosis is still fourth on the list of the "great killers" there has been a slight, though significant, trend downward in the mortality rate during the past 5 years.

The visits to the chest clinic have increased from 20,054 in 1937 to 23,168 in 1938, and the number of visits to the clinic have increased by approximately 3,000 each year since the Bureau for Tuberculosis was established in 1936. Unfortunately, the heavier load of visits has resulted in giving less time to each patient who visits the clinic. The average time per patient is now only 10.8 minutes per visit.

Pending and undiagnosed cases have been reduced to an irreducible minimum, being 180 at the end of the calendar year for 1938, as against 1,290 for 1937. This reduction has been brought about by the effort on the part of the attending physicians to diagnose all cases within 1 week of their admission to the clinic.

The number of new patients admitted to the clinic was 5,894 in 1938 as compared with 5,992 in 1937. Of the 5,894 new patients, 1,723 were children. The reduction in the number of admissions in this group can be accounted for because only children with positive tuberculins are now referred to the chest clinic for study from the child hygiene clinics and by the school physicians.

The elimination of study of most of the self-referrals who gave no history of contact with tuberculosis or who had had no symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis has done much to increase the number of positive diagnoses by concentrating on certain groups. This restriction, although increasing the number of positive diagnoses by approximately 23 percent, should in no way be construed as a desirable policy but was necessitated by the limited budget upon which the Bureau works.

In spite of the limitation on patients admitted for study, there has been an increase of 59.6 percent in the X-rays taken in 1938 as against 1936. Some of this increase can be accounted for by various extra-clinical activities upon which the Bureau for Tuberculosis, launched during the past year. Among these might be mentioned fluoroscopy

and X-ray of prenatal cases, X-ray of W. P. A. domestics, fluoroscopy and X-ray of W. P. A. school lunchroom workers, examination of health camp personnel for the District Tuberculosis Association, examination of personnel of the Nursing Bureau, and examination of new appointees to the Health Department.

It is particularly gratifying to note the number of first examination of contacts to active cases of tuberculosis—2,962 out of 5,894 new admissions. This high percentage (50.2 percent) can be attributed to the cooperation of the Nursing Bureau in the follow-up of these contact cases.

There has been a marked reduction in tuberculosis cases not reported previous to death by the District and general hospitals and the private physicians. This reduction has been most marked in Gallinger Hospital and Glenn Dale Sanatoria.

There was a slight reduction in actual deaths during the year 1938 as against those of 1937. This reduction was most pronounced in the deaths of children under 16 years of age, 48 deaths occurring in 1937 and 36 in 1938. Analysis of these deaths shows that no white child died of pulmonary tuberculosis from birth to 16 years of age and that the majority of deaths occurred before the age of 5. It is a matter of serious importance in the reduction of tuberculous mortality to note that 75 percent (27) of these children died in less than 6 weeks following diagnosis with an average duration of illness of 8.8 days. These deaths may be attributed almost without exception to the contact with an open adult case in the home.

The Bureau for Tuberculosis, with the assistance of the Nursing Bureau, has worked in close cooperation with the District Tuberculosis Association as regards the children placed in the health camp at Bald Eagle. Approximately 250 children, eligible for admission to the summer camp, were investigated by the Nursing Bureau and studied at the tuberculosis clinics.

The Bureau for Tuberculosis also served in carrying out the senior high school X-ray survey sponsored by the Tuberculosis Association in which 3,516 X-rays were taken. Approximately 6,000 letters were typed by the clinic personnel in reporting these cases and, subsequent to the survey, 71 X-rays were taken at the clinic on students who had been absent or where the X-ray was unsatisfactory for diagnosis.

Under the existing limitations of personnel, unsuitable quarters, and the restricted budget for essential and necessary supplies, it is impossible to inaugurate a more extensive case finding program than is now in effect. The limiting of the new admissions to the clinic to 6,000 a year defeats all the tenets of a good tuberculosis control program. Many minimal cases, that would be discovered by the X-raying of large groups of individuals in sections of the city where the morbidity and mortality is high, must of necessity be neglected until the disease has progressed and more serious symptoms and complications have developed which bring the patient to the clinic. Adequate follow-up by X-ray of patients discharged from the tuberculosis sanatoria must be curtailed due to insufficient funds, thereby jeopardizing the patient in his efforts toward rehabilitation. This inevitably brings about the rehospitalization of patients previously in tuberculosis sanatoria and not only results in a higher mortality as

regards tuberculosis in the District, but is economically unsound as regards moneys appropriated for the control of this disease.

There has been an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases reported to the Health Department within the last 3 years which might be due to (1) an increase in the population, or (2) to an actual increase in number of new cases reported. The ratio of new tuberculosis cases to deaths is listed below for three years:

The following table shows the relation of tuberculosis to age:

Reported cases of all forms of tuberculosis at certain age periods, calendar year 1938

Age	White	Colored	Total	Percent of total
Under 1 year	5	5	10	0.7
1–4 years	4	25	29	2.0
5–9 years	2	14	16	1.1
10–14 years	4	30	34	2.3
15–19 years	45	116	161	11.0
20–24 years	78	131	209	14.2
25–34 years	193	230	423	28.8
35–44 years	126	135	261	17.8
45–54 years	77	97	174	11.9
55–64 years	69	27	96	6.5
65 years and over	35	20	55	3.7
Total	638	830	1,468	100.0

Ratio of new tuberculosis cases to deaths, 1936–38, inclusive

Year	New cases reported	Deaths	Ratio of new tuberculosis cases to deaths
1936	1,371	662	2.07
1937	1,406	595	2.36
1938	1,468	588	2.50

The national ratio is 2 new cases reported per death.

It is interesting to note the increase in the number of minimal diagnoses in 1938 as against 1937. During 1937 of a total of 577 new pulmonary tuberculosis diagnoses, 129 cases were minimal at the time of diagnosis, or 22.4 percent. During 1938 of a total of 709 new diagnoses, 240 were minimal, or 33.9 percent, in spite of the fact that it was necessary in 1938 to limit the admissions to the clinic because of insufficient funds. This particular comparison is only made on a 2-year basis because there is no reliable data previous to that time.

With regard to cases referred to the clinic for examination—1,281 were referred by private physicians, 613 by hospitals, and 831 by other agencies. Included in the latter group are cases referred by such organizations as the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, Works Progress Administration, Public Assistance Division, District Tuberculosis Association, and various charitable and relief organizations throughout the city.

Our problem lies in the acute shortness of funds for the proper carrying out of a recognized tuberculosis-control program, to find the tuberculous case early and to see that it is hospitalized.

Consolidated report, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, inclusive

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Old patients first visit this year	211	278	272	348	1,109
New patients	1,056	1,307	1,505	2,026	5,894
Adults	738	986	974	1,473	
Children	318	321	531	553	
Readmissions	80	82	74	139	375
	1,136	1,389	1,579	2,165	6,269
Discharges	1,094	1,357	1,411	1,959	5,821
Number of patients on roll at end of year	42	32	168	206	448
Cases diagnosed positive pulmonary tuberculosis:					
Minimal	46	46	54	94	240
Moderately advanced	59	46	54	82	241
Far advanced	33	19	101	75	228
Total number of cases diagnosed positive pulmonary tuberculosis	138	111	209	251	709
Cases diagnosed childhood tuberculosis	16	20	55	58	149
Cases diagnosed other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	12	6	21

	White	Colored	Total
Negative diagnoses	2,038	2,759	4,797
Pending diagnoses	80	100	180
Tuberculin readings	933	1,539	2,472
Positive tuberculin readings	336	659	995
X-rays	3,468	5,048	8,516
Pneumothoraces	1,194	1,590	2,784
Aspirations	7	46	53
Laryngeal examinations	721	462	1,183
Clinic visits	9,146	14,022	23,168
Total number sputum examinations			7,856
Number positive sputum examinations			282
Number first examinations of contacts to active tuberculosis cases			2,962
Physical examinations			3,578
Number of patients referred to chest clinic			2,725
By private physicians			1,281
By hospitals			613
By other agencies			831
Total			2,725

Comparative figures, 1936, 1937, and 1938

	1936 [1]	1937	1938
New patients admitted	4,060	5,992	5,894
Readmissions		22	375
Discharges		4,349	5,821
Cases diagnosed positive pulmonary tuberculosis:			
Minimal	228	129	240
Moderately advanced	425	204	241
Far advanced	50	244	228
Total positive pulmonary tuberculosis diagnoses	703	577	709
Cases diagnosed childhood tuberculosis	300	227	149
Negative diagnoses	2,010	3,886	4,797
Pending diagnoses	1,047	1,290	180
Tuberculin readings	1,658	3,049	2,472
Positive tuberculin readings	556	1,036	995
Sputum examinations	4,909	6,805	7,856
Positive sputum examinations	411	454	282
X-rays	5,334	7,025	8,516
Pneumothoraces	0	1,623	2,784
Aspirations	0	156	53
Laryngeal examinations		1,277	1,183
Physical examinations		3,608	3,578
Number first examinations of contacts to active tuberculosis cases	1,538	2,279	2,962
Clinic visits	17,555	20,054	23,168
Number clinic sessions held	868	861	862

[1] Fiscal year.

Venereal Disease Bureau

The venereal diseases head the list of reported illness in the District of Columbia. The magnitude of the problem is indicated in the following table showing the leading reported communicable diseases in the District:

Reported communicable diseases, District of Columbia, 1938

Disease	Number of reported cases	Disease	Number of reported cases
Venereal diseases	10,844	Scarlet fever	654
Syphilis	6,585	Whooping cough	518
Gonorrhea	4,191	Diphtheria	511
Other venereal diseases	68	Measles	479
Tuberculosis	1,468	Typhoid fever	80
Pneumonia	1,010	Poliomyelitis	28
		Meningitis	20

There were 131 deaths from syphilis during 1938. These are tabulated according to race, age, and sex as follows:

Deaths from syphilis by race, age, and sex, District of Columbia, 1938

Age	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	2	1	9	5	11	6
5–14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–24 years	1	0	1	4	2	4
25–44 years	2	2	15	13	17	15
45 years and over	22	5	37	12	59	17
Total	35		96		131	

The following table shows how the 10,844 reported cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid break down according to color and sex:

Venereal diseases, reported cases, by color and sex, District of Columbia, 1938

Disease	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Syphilis	763	463	2,409	2,950	3,172	3,413
Gonorrhea	689	482	1,505	1,515	2,194	1,997
Chancroid	24	0	44	0	68	0
Total	1,476	945	3,958	4,465	5,434	5,410
Grand total					10,844	

The following table shows a break-down of reported cases according to age:

Venereal diseases, reported cases according to age, 1938

Age	White		Colored	
	Cases	Percent of total	Cases	Percent of total
Under 1 year	17	0.7	46	0.54
1 year	4	.2	16	.2
2 years	3	.1	35	.4
3 years	12	.4	46	.5
4 years	13	.53	26	.3
5–9 years	76	3.13	194	2.30
10–14 years	34	1.40	175	2.07
15–19 years	193	7.97	1,066	12.65
20–24 years	485	20.03	2,097	24.89
25–34 years	814	33.62	2,790	33.12
35–44 years	411	16.97	1,207	14.32
45–54 years	215	8.88	482	5.72
55–64 years	108	4.46	174	2.06
65 and over	36	1.48	69	.81
Total	2,421		8,423	

The number of new cases admitted to the venereal disease clinic increased from 7,124 in 1937 to 8,069 cases in 1938, which is a gain of 13.26 percent in the new cases admitted. During the same period the total number of visits increased from 108,212 in 1937 to 142,853 in 1938, which represents an increase in total visits of 32.01 percent.

The following table shows the growth in the number of visits over the past 5 years:

Number of visits to venereal disease clinic, 1934–38, inclusive

Year	Number of visits	Year	Number of visits
1934	[1] 56,184	1937	108,212
1935	[1] 68,094	1938	142,853
1936	[1] 76,592		

[1] Fiscal year.

In addition to the above, 439 new patients made a total of 6,075 visits to the maternal and child hygiene stations where they were treated by physicians of the Venereal Disease Bureau.

The following table gives a summary of the services given by the bureau during the year:

New cases:	
White, male	1,275
White, female	825
Colored, male	3,326
Colored, female	2,643
Total	8,069
Examinations:	
Wassermann	15,174
Smear	11,583

Injections:	
Salvarsan	23, 736
Bismuth	48, 974
New cases treated for—	
Syphilis	2, 684
Gonorrhea	2, 099
Chancroids	52
New cases examined, no disease found, for—	
Syphilis	4, 961
Gonorrhea	4, 484
Total attendance	142, 853
Visits by social workers to homes	2, 091

The number of treatments for venereal diseases has increased from 46,146 in 1933 to 101,784 in 1938. These are broken down for syphilis and gonorrhea in the following table:

Number of treatments for venereal diseases, 1934–38, inclusive

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Total treatments
1934	38, 185	17, 257	55, 442
1935	42, 699	21, 978	64. 677
1936	47, 772	24, 923	72, 695
1937	65. 393	33, 877	99, 270
1938	72, 610	29, 174	101, 784

The increase in attendance, number of treatments, number of new cases, and the reported cases during the past 5 years do not mean that there is more venereal disease in the District. These data indicate that more cases are being found and that there is a greater response on the part of the public to take treatment. Better social service work in the department has been a big factor in addition to the educational campaign conducted nationally and locally in the interest of venereal-disease control.

At present there are 12 part-time physicians, 2 social workers, 2 clerks, and 2 caretakers for the building on our permanent staff. The nursing service is ably supplied by the generalized nursing service. We are still undermanned, even with the help from the W. P. A.

Bureau of Food Inspection

There was a total of 144,896 inspections made by the Bureau of Food Inspection during the calendar year ended December 31, 1938. The nature and number of these inspections are summarized as follows:

Establishment	*Number of inspections*
Food places	136, 310
Farms	6, 338
Dairies	1, 111
Slaughter houses	1, 137
Total inspections	144, 896

The following table shows the number of dairy farms, milk-pasteurizing plants, and livestock inspected or examined during the calendar year 1938:

Dairy farms, milk-pasteurizing plants, and livestock	Number	Number of inspections or examinations
Dairy farms registered	1,315	6,338
Cattle on dairy farms	37,650	186,137
Cattle on dairy farms tuberculin tested	37,650	186,137
Cattle on dairy farms positive reactors to TB test	197	
Cattle on dairy farms condemned for mastitis	165	
Cattle on dairy farms Bang's-tested	557	
Slaughter houses	5	1,137
Milk-pasteurizing plants registered	9	1,111
Dogs examined reported to have bitten persons	1,332	3,417
Parrots examined for psittacosis	506	506
Canaries examined for psittacosis	450	450

Dairy farms.—There were 1,315 dairy farms licensed to ship milk or cream into the District of Columbia which were inspected within a period of approximately every 60 days.

Tuberculin test of cattle.—The 37,650 cattle on the dairy farms licensed to send milk or cream into the District of Columbia were tuberculin tested. There were 197 reported as reactors, which were immediately ordered removed from the farms, and the dairy herds having a reactor were required to pass a retest within 6 months.

Mastitis.—Examinations were made for the purpose of controlling bovine mastitis in the dairy herds. This work resulted in 165 cows being condemned during the year.

Bangs disease.—All cows were required to pass the Bangs test on dairy farms producing raw milk for retail sale in the city.

Milk plants.—The milk-pasteurizing plants were regularly inspected. A milk plant score card has been used in rating the plants this year and has resulted in considerable sanitary improvement in these establishments.

Slaughter houses.—A close inspection was made of the local slaughter houses, which has caused a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of them.

Dogs.—An examination was made of 1,332 dogs, 7 cats, and 2 squirrels which were reported to have bitten persons which caused 3,417 inspections to be made.

A summary of the work performed by the food inspectors during the calendar year ended December 31, 1938, is as follows:

Kind of establishment	Number	Number of inspections
Bakeries	165	2,508
Bottling establishments	12	119
Commission houses	28	6,410
Confectioners	95	607
Delicatessens	60	1,408
Drug stores	50	766
Fish houses	46	7,549
Food factories	12	1,091
Groceries	1,749	12,340
Hotels	70	1,710
Hucksters	250	51,344
Ice cream plants	11	2,063
Lunch rooms	1,812	23,172
Markets	11	2,500
Poultry establishments	80	5,311
Produce dealers	50	15,208
Miscellaneous	9	2,204
Total	4,510	136,310

Condemnations: Food, total pounds, 58,600.

A regular systematic inspection has been made of the above food establishments during the past year, which has caused the improvement of the sanitary conditions under which the foodstuff is handled, manufactured, and delivered to the public.

The addition of four food inspectors and a senior clerk through an increased appropriation by Congress for the last entire calendar year for detail to the inspection of restaurants was the greatest factor in our Bureau which affects the city from the health point of view.

Four bacteriologists appointed as food inspectors continued the work of collecting bacteriological samples of restaurant eating utensils to ascertain their cleanliness from a bacterial examination.

These examinations proved conclusively that the eating utensils were not being properly cleansed and it was decided that no restaurant license would be approved for the year 1939 unless the bacterial count of the eating utensils was found to be below 500 bacteria.

The restaurant proprietors have become effectually awakened to their responsibility in protecting the welfare of their trade in this new manner and have established definite methods of cleansing the utensils in their places. An indication of the success in this campaign is demonstrated by a comparison of the average bacteria counts for the months of November 1937 and November 1938. In November 1937, 257 samples of glasses submitted showed an average count of 4,185 bacteria, as compared to November 1938, when 654 samples submitted showed an average count of 670 bacteria per glass.

At the end of the calendar year 1938 more than 85 percent of the local restaurants were complying with Health Department requirements for properly disinfected eating and drinking utensils and the others are rapidly showing improvement.

The medical examinations of food handlers have been made and credit is given for this examination on a restaurant score card used by this Department. About 4,225 food handlers have been examined during the year 1938.

The following table gives data on the restaurant activities:

Number of tests made of glasses	7,815
Number of tests made of silverware	7,728
Total number of tests made	15,543
Number of proprietors of restaurants summoned to the Health Department for a warning against not properly sterilizing their glasses or silverware	2,022
Number of food handlers submitting a medical examination record	4,225

The following table shows the prosecutions for violations of the Food and Drugs Act during the year 1938:

Cases referred	103
Cases of fines and forfeitures	93
Cases of personal bond or nolle prosse	6
Cases pending	4
Amount of fines and forfeitures	$1,135

Following is a table showing the number and kind of samples of food collected for the bacteriological and chemical laboratories of the Health Department during the year 1938:

Name of sample	Number
Milk	4,990
Cream	168
Ice cream	1,351
Food	384
Glasses	7,815
Silverware	7,728
Total	22,436

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

During the calendar year 1938 the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection made a total of 109,401 visits in the interest of sanitation and the public health. The character and number of these visits are summarized as follows:

1. Sanitary activities	94,194
2. Eight-hour female labor law activities	4,626
3. Cooperative mosquito-control project	10,581
Total visits	109,401

Sanitary activities

Inspections on complaint	11,640
Reinspections of premises where nuisance found	27,344
Miscellaneous official calls	25,787
Barber shops	4,188
Boarding homes for children	1,404
Cemeteries	24
Cleaning and dyeing	17
Cross connections	11
Garbage plants	13
Halls, theaters, and stores (ventilation)	454
Hospitals and asylums	111
House to house inspections	10,168
Hydrants	1,682
Industrial establishments	7
Junk shops	40
Laundries	89
Lodging and tenement houses	1,114
Manicuring establishments	1,136
Mattress dealers and manufacturers	4,132
Podiatry establishments	10
Printing offices	180
Privies	2,936
Swimming and wading pools	746
Sewage disposal systems	390
Stables	51
Tailor shops	17
Unclassified	98
Undertaking establishments	2
Wells and springs	403
Total	94,194

Notices were served for 12,458 conditions found to exist in violation of the law. Three thousand six hundred and fifty notices were served on premises other than where nuisances existed. Conditions were corrected and nuisances abated in 12,296 cases.

There were 13 sanitary cases pending in police court at the beginning of the calendar year 1938. Informations were filed against 57 persons, charging violations of the law, etc., relating to public health.

These and pending cases were disposed of as follows: Nolle prosequi was entered in 38 cases; personal bonds were taken in 8 cases; collateral was forfeited in 4 cases; fines were imposed in 15 cases; 4 cases were dismissed, leaving 1 case pending at the close of the calendar year 1938.

The amount of fines and collateral forfeited during the year amounted to $215.

In the cases where a nolle prosequi was entered, the work had been previously done.

8-Hour Female Labor Law Activities

The work done by the 8-hour female labor law inspectors during a part of the calendar year 1938 is indicated by the following (transferred to the Minimum Wage Board August 31, 1938):

Complaints acted upon	148
Inspections on complaints	167
Miscellaneous official calls	811
All day watches made	79

Number of inspections of various establishments

Manufacturing	52
Mechanical	53
Mercantile	2, 250
Laundries	790
Restaurants	1, 394
Express and transportation	10
Hotels	77
Total	4, 626

On January 1, 1938, 1 case was pending in court, and 22 cases were referred for prosecution during the year.

The cases were disposed of as follows: Collateral forfeited in 5 cases; fines imposed in 16 cases; personal bonds taken in 1 case; 1 was dismissed; leaving no cases pending at the end of the year.

Fines and forfeitures amounted to $340 and $90 respectively, totaling $430.

The time consumed in court by all inspectors of the Bureau of Sanitation in prosecuting cases amounted to 120 hours, or approximately 17 workdays.

Cooperative Mosquito Control Project

There was a cooperative activity in mosquito control engaged in by several employees, under a P. W. A. project, through the United States Public Health Service, from August 1 to October 29, 1938.

During this period, 10,581 inspections were made and 588 conditions found which contributed to mosquito breeding and harboring all of which were corrected.

Abatement of Nuisances Under the Assessment System

There were 239 assessment system notices issued during the calendar year, and in 218 cases the nuisance was abated either by the owners or by order of the Commissioners.

In 54 cases the Commissioners caused the necessary work to be done, at a total cost of $542.

At the close of the calendar year there were 21 notices pending, of these 19 are awaiting action by the Engineer Department, the remaining 2 will be abated by the Health Department.

SUPERVISION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The collection of samples of water from public and private water supplies, swimming and wading pools, etc., was continued by this Bureau.

Physical surveys are made of the surroundings of these sources of supply and proper action is taken to have defects corrected.

The number of these places under observation on December 31, 1938, is as follows:

Swimming pools	37
Wading pools	19
Wells	177
Springs	34
Cisterns	3

During the year 1938, 3,371 samples have been secured from these sources; however, included therein were 210 samples of drinking water from wells and springs in nearby States.

Four wells and one spring were abandoned during the year.

AIR CONDITIONING IMPROVED

Much progress has been made during the year to correct air conditioning and ventilation in stores, theatres, assembly halls, and industrial plants.

A forum of six meetings on air conditioning and ventilation was conducted in the auditorium of the United States Commerce Building from April 12 to May 27, 1938. This forum consisted of illustrated lectures and discussions on the recommended standards for atmospheric conditions in premises used for public assembly and commercial occupancy. There was a total attendance of approximately 1,500. The meetings were attended by owners, managers, and operators of heating and air-conditioning systems and manufacturers of heating and air-conditioning equipment. Improvement of atmospheric conditions in public buildings was noted as a result of these meetings.

HOUSING

Continued activity has been engaged in bettering housing conditions, and two inspectors have been detailed to this important work.

Performance

	Days
Time worked by all inspectors	6, 277
Time worked by all inspectors on detail	197
Time worked by all inspectors in field service	6, 080
Time consumed in office, report and record work (approximate)	1, 520
Actual time spent in field service	4, 560
	Per day
Average number of calls per inspector	20
	Minutes
Average time consumed in going from place to place	5
Average time consumed in making inspections	15
	Days
Average days worked by each inspector	271

The Public Health engineer and his assistant rendered valuable service in the Bureau during the year.

Registration and inspection of stables, barber shops, laundries, privies, sewage disposals, lodging and tenement houses, boarding homes for children, and manufacturers of and dealers in mattresses, during the calendar year 1938

	Stables	Barber shops, beauty shops, etc.	Laundries	Privies	Sewage disposals	Lodging and tenement houses	Boarding homes for children	Manufacturers of and dealers in mattresses
Registered at beginning of year	107	2,219	113	1,844	281	386	202	215
Registered during the year	2	893	2	19	20	71	19	25
Abandoned during the year	16	403	0	22	18	21	8	16
On register at close of year	93	2,709	115	1,841	283	436	213	224
Number of inspections during the year	14	5,324	89	2,936	390	1,114	1,404	4,132
Average frequency of inspections	.13	2.16	.78	1.59	1.38	2.71	6.78	18.86
Number of nuisances found	14	(1)	(1)	621	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not available.

Public Health Instruction

This is the first annual report of the Bureau of Public Health Instruction covering a full calendar year, the service having been established in June 1937. Its practical objectives are: (1) To help prevent premature deaths and preventable illness by making available to the public the generally accepted facts concerning conservation of health and life extension, (2) to enlighten the public concerning faddisms, health fallacies, elixir racketeers and charlatans known to be detrimental to the health of the community, (3) to provide the public with special opportunities for health and disease prevention through the media of literature, lectures, motion pictures, exhibits, radio, and newspapers, (4) to familiarize the public with the work of the Health Department.

Although the health education service is only in its infancy the above objectives are gradually being attained through a diversified program of health instruction in cooperation with the other bureaus of the Health Department, the United States Public Health Service, the United States Childrens Bureau, the medical and dental societies of the District of Columbia, the voluntary health agencies of the District, and the many civic, educational, and religious organizations of the community.

The realization that a public health instruction service is now available in the community is indicated by the volume of telephone calls, correspondence, visitors, requests for literature, lectures, and consulting service which flood the office of the Bureau.

The cooperative activities with the other bureaus of the Health Department have continued during the year but there is already evidence that the various bureaus are developing more educational activities of their own. As progress goes on in knitting education with the direct services in disease prevention, child welfare, and sanitation, the Bureau of Public Health Instruction will become more and more an advisory and consulting bureau for the various services of the Health Department. The bureau will undoubtedly retain certain responsibilities and leadership in regard to education in the various

bureaus, but as the central office of education develops, it should look forward to give more educational aid directly to the people because the Bureau of Public Health Instruction was created primarily for the benefit of the masses.

Special programs.—Each year the bureau aims to direct its educational efforts toward the solution of special health problems. During 1938 intensive work was carried out in cooperation with other official and nonofficial agencies of the community in the following fields: (1) Cancer control, (2) diphtheria prevention, (3) summer hygiene, (4) prevention of colds, (5) prevention of malnutrition, (6) child health, (7) restaurant sanitation, (8) getting the child ready for school, (9) air conditioning, and (10) safeguarding the community against contagious diseases.

The newspapers should have special credit in connection with these drives since they have given freely and liberally of their facilities and space in the interest of health education.

Distribution of literature.—The Health Department distributed 87,632 copies of educational material during the year. These included information on (1) prevention of tuberculosis, (2) care of colds, (3) prevention of diphtheria, (4) infant and child hygiene, (5) maternal welfare, (6) venereal diseases, (7) pneumonia prevention, (8) cancer control, (9) first aid, (10) community hygiene and sanitation, (11) the common communicable diseases.

Through the courtesy of the District Tuberculosis Association many pamphlets were made available to the bureau on the subject of tuberculosis, the District Social Hygiene Society contributed liberally to the literature distributed on venereal disease and the United States Public Health Service and the Childrens Bureau supplied the Department with pamphlets and reprints on various subjects. Several commercial concerns helped also to supply the service with popular health literature.

Lectures.—The Health Department gave 257 health talks and there was a total attendance of 17,043 during 1938. A large proportion of these lectures was given by the chiefs of the various services.

The bureau has a list of popular health lectures which are available to the public. They are as follows: Series I—Keeping Up With Health (25 different subjects), Series II—Washington's Attack on Disease. The second series is concerned with the work of the various services of the Health Department and includes such topics as What Washington Does About Contagious Diseases, How Your Food is Protected, and The City's Health Problems.

Public relations.—The director meets periodically with the various groups and agencies interested in the health of the community. In the main these activities are carried out through the various health agencies of the city and the health committees of the many educational, civic, and religious organizations of the community.

Publications.—All publications of the Health Department are routed through the Bureau of Public Health Instruction. These publications include the annual report, the weekly bulletin, news releases, leaflets on disease prevention and child health, and special reports on current health problems.

The weekly letter was revamped and the first issue of 1939 was set up with a sketch of the Capitol dome and a new title "Health in the Capital City." This is the first significant change in the history

of this publication. The weekly statistical report was also reorganized so as to give the number of deaths, births, death and infant mortality rates in comparison with the previous year.

The mailing list of the weekly letter increased 86 percent without solicitation since the bureau was established. Some 1,000 reprints were issued by the Bureau on special request in addition to those mailed out regularly.

Consulting service in hygiene.—A consulting service in hygiene and public health for special groups or individuals is available for those wishing to take advantage of it. The public can make use of this service by calling NAtional 5792, Branch 30, and asking for an appointment with the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Instruction.

Radio.—The radio talks given by the Health Department during the year were, for the most part, in cooperation with the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. The broadcasts included discussions and interviews on maternal welfare, disease prevention, safe milk, getting the child ready for school, keeping the child well, and the venereal diseases.

In addition factual material was provided other agencies for radio talks and there were released regularly short stories on health to the various broadcasting stations. Most of these were given on request.

Exhibits.—The bureau has, in cooperation with others, prepared exhibits pertaining to child welfare, food sanitation, and the venereal diseases.

News releases.—Some 60 typewritten stories on health subjects were released to the newspapers during the year. This is a large decrease from the previous year, due largely to the increase in volume and scope of the work demanded of the bureau which made it necessary to release more health information through spot interviews.

Newspaper clipping service.—A loose-leaf newspaper clipping service is maintained for the members of the staff of the health department and others who wish to take advantage of it.

More health instruction service needed.—The public expense of hospitals and medical services for preventable illness is too staggering to dispute the need for health education. To be effective it must be sound, consistent, authentic, and readily available to the great masses of people in a form which they can easily understand.

To this end it is hoped that in the near future the community will provide a "health rendezvous" where everyone may go to learn through visual and oral presentation the everyday necessary and useful facts about health.

The bureau is in dire need of equipment, facilities, and personnel to develop a health-education program in keeping with modern public health practice. Fortunately, this is a relatively inexpensive program to maintain.

We have every reason to believe, on the basis of what has already been done through education, that a vigorous, unrelenting, balanced program of health education on the prevention of illness and the promotion of personal health would, over a period of 10 years, pay for itself far out of proportion to the amount invested, and relieve the public purse from the appalling cost of hospitalization and medical care.

Gallinger Hospital

Gallinger Municipal Hospital is the oldest hospital in the District, having been established as the Washington Infirmary in 1806. It has been at its present site since 1846. The report for the calendar year 1938 marks the tenth year of the operation of the reorganized hospital and the first full calendar year of operation under the direction of the Health Department.

Approximately 3 percent of the District's population sought admission to the institution and was treated during the calendar year 1938, and about 13 percent of all babies born in Washington during the year were delivered in the hospital.

The institution has been expanding in many different directions and it has been steadily assuming new responsibilities. Of the many changes two important developments stand out as the most progressive steps taken during the year. The first was the construction of several permanent buildings to correct the hospital's overcrowding. The second development of great importance was the addition of several well-trained, full-time physicians around whom the major professional services can be rebuilt and efficiency improved. In addition to these two fundamental improvements there have been developed new features and intensive activities for better utilization of existing facilities and for more effective organization of the services of the hospital.

ADMINISTRATION

The most outstanding event concerning the hospital personnel during the year was the provision of funds for the appointment of five senior medical officers to act as heads of the several major professional services. These positions included senior medical officers in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, communicable disease and tuberculosis. Since responsible medical officers have heretofore been available to head up psychiatry, pathology, and roentgenology, the new additions gave to the institution a nucleus of a well-rounded and generally excellent full-time staff. In addition to the positions named, an additional physician was provided to act as night assistant superintendent, and since such an official had been urgently needed for a long time, this service of the hospital has greatly benefited from the addition.

The average number of employees on the roll was 503 of an allowable 533, it being necessary to allow certain positions to remain vacant in order to stay within the limit of available funds and to absorb increases in salary made necessary by reallocations by the Civil Service Commission.

The sum or $5,692.50 was collected from pay cases admitted to the psychopathic and isolation wards during the year, but rather than these cases being of any actual benefit to the institution, the opposite is true, for the funds are forwarded to the Collector of Taxes, and while the amount of money seems insignificant, it would be sufficient to allow five additional ward employees if we were permitted to divert our earnings to our own use.

New health regulations were adopted during the year covering systematic examination of all employees. Heretofore student nurses and ward employees only had received routine physical examinations,

but during the year this plan was extended to all employees of the institution. In addition to physical examinations, indicated laboratory tests such as tuberculin reactions, stool examinations, etc., are done upon appropriate groups of employees as well as upon all new applicants considered for the service.

Dietary department.—Special attention has been directed toward improving the dietary department. It has been commonly recognized that this service has long outgrown its physical accommodations, but until improvement could be effected in that respect, intensive study has been directed to rendering satisfactory results under serious handicaps. The kitchen equipment approximately 10 years old, has been repeatedly repaired, and although obsolete and worn, it has functioned fairly well during the year. Although economically difficult, five new and expensive food conveyers were procured in the period, the kitchen and equipment were repainted throughout, and the refrigerating system, continually overloaded, is in the process of being renovated.

With the opening of additional quarters for the treatment of tuberculosis, 2 additional ward serving kitchens have been provided and put in operation. The first of these serving tuberculosis ward No. 5 was opened on March 4, 1938, while the second, to care for tuberculosis ward No. 6, began on December 7, 1938. With the opening of these 2 kitchens a total of 22 ward serving stations are now being operated and furnished with cooked food and basic supplies from the main kitchen.

During the year a total of 1,297,979 meals were served, or a daily average of 3,556 meals, as compared with 1,304,675, and an average of 3,821 daily during 1937. To serve these meals there have been available 3 dietitians and 36 employees with no additions being made to the staff during the period. Special diets averaged 77 daily during the year as compared with 65 daily in 1937.

The cost of operating the Dietary Department for the year amounted to $124,202.88 or an average meal cost of 0.1385 per meal. This figure includes 0.1068 for raw food, power, etc., and 0.0317 for services. The former figure will compare very favorably with the raw food cost prevalent in other hospitals throughout the country and is considerably lower than a large number of these institutions.

The building program of the hospital should not be continued further without serious attention being paid to enlargement and rearrangement of the kitchen and dietary facilities. An additional story to the present building should be provided at an early date; the refrigerating plant should be doubled in size, while extra dining room accommodations are urgently needed. With the opening of new wards it is reasonable to anticipate a generally increased patient load. The present kitchen and auxiliary facilities cannot meet this demand with even reasonable satisfaction, and improvement in the Dietary Department should without fail go hand in hand with further institutional expansion.

Supply department.—In view of the strict economy which it has been necessary for this institution to put into force, the stock of supplies and equipment now being carried in the Supply Department is far below any minimum amount that should be carried at any institution of this type. During the year the Department was out of

many items and at numerous times it was necessary to make many substitutions so that we could furnish enough supplies in order to function until the new fiscal period commenced.

The main hospital building is badly in need of additional operating room instruments, furniture and equipment, and such other items which naturally need replacement. The main kitchen is very badly in need of new ranges and other equipment which is practically beyond repair.

The power plant is too small for an institution of this size. This necessarily means that the boilers must be pushed above their normal rate of capacity, causing additional expense in repairs to iron grates since naturally the greater heat melts the iron more rapidly. Furthermore, during this year the institution has spent approximately $3,500 on various repair parts for the power plant.

The Supply Service has experienced one of its most difficult years in view of the lack of sufficient appropriation and the decrease in inventory at the beginning of the period. It has been found impossible to stay within the quarterly budget set-up, even by operating with the strictest economy. This can be accounted for by reason of the shrinkage of inventory and the increased number of patients without any additional funds to meet this increase.

Laundry.—To meet satisfactorily the demands of a 1,000-bed hospital treating an average of 843 patients, the laundry has reached well beyond the maximum limits of its present normal capacity. By rearrangements and improvement in organization, its work has been carried on through the year without serious defect, but to meet the needs of additional buildings and increased personnel it is imperative that expansion of space and an increase of equipment be anticipated. In an effort to promote efficiency, a survey was made of the service during the year by an expert agency, and the approaching inadequacy of this division is clearly expressed in the following words of the survey: "Frankly we cannot see how the work is even 'railroaded through' and realize that a lot of it must suffer in the process. Any criticism of quality or labor costs that we may make would be discounted by the necessity of forcing the work through, etc."

Physical plant.—The hospital has been confronted with a need for undertaking with its own resources, enlargement, renovation, and changes in the physical plant in order to meet the need of additional patients, to house new activities and otherwise accomplish an enlarging objective of service. These situations have been met as well as possible by using the limited mechanical staff of the hospital, together with W. P. A. workers and prisoners. A number of rather significant changes in plant have been made, and while these were being accomplished, routine maintenance work has been occasionally forced to be neglected. However, and notwithstanding this situation, the general physical plant has been kept in very good condition.

Within the year there have been in operation at the hospital three separate W. P. A. projects as follows:

No. 264. Painting project (continues in operation).
No. 138. Road construction project (completed October 13, 1938).
No. 263. Grading project (continues in operation).

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Movement of patients.—The year began with 744 beds occupied, and during the period there were 14,598 admissions from the outside with 1,764 births (including 81 stillbirths) occurring, giving a total of 17,106 patients to be accounted for. Of these, 14,900 left the hospital by discharge and 1,367 deaths (including 81 stillbirths) occurred, leaving 839 patients occupying beds at the termination of the calendar year.

The average daily admissions exclusive of newborn infants for the year was 40 patients.

During the year 307,631 days of treatment were furnished to the patients in the hospital.

The average occupancy of the hospital for the year was 843.1 patients as compared with the average for the preceding year that reached 861.6. Obviously, on account of more appropriate routing of patients to clinics, other institutions, and for obstetrical home delivery, the average occupancy of the hospital was less during 7 months of the year than during corresponding months in the preceding year. However, during the last 5 months of the year, the average number treated rather considerably exceeded corresponding averages in 1937. The end of the year found the hospital full to capacity, and trends within the latter months would indicate that the coming year 1939 would probably reach new high marks as to occupancy.

The largest number of patients on hand at any one time occurred on February 14 when 936 patients were occupying beds. The lowest census took place on January 2 when only 725 patients were on hand.

The average length of each patient's stay in hospital was 11.7 days as compared with 11.3 days for the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the rather large number of tuberculous individuals treated in the hospital and who remain for many weeks' time.

Since 1,367 deaths occurred, the percentage of loss when compared with all patients treated was 8.0 percent or noticeably lower than the corresponding figure 8.8 percent for the preceding year. Autopsies were done on 555 cadavers or in 40.6 percent of all losses. From the 14,900 discharged, 2,961 were recorded as cured; 8,565 as improved, and 1,798 as unimproved.

During the last 6 months of the period or since a new full-time staff was available, a reduction in the patients on hand in medicine and surgery was constantly present. By more prompt attention to these patients upon admission and the presence of a social-service worker to expedite their discharge, it has been possible to materially reduce the individuals constantly on hand in these services. The same however has not been true in the Psychopathic Department where on account of the operation of the new lunacy law the average length of each patient's stay has been significantly increased. The same applies to the Tuberculosis Division where intentionally patients have been detained for a longer period of time, in order to promote more satisfactory results. Also since it has been largely impossible to transfer great numbers of Tuberculosis patients to Glenn Dale Sanatorium, the census of this division has been maintained at a high point particularly during the latter months of the year when

every available bed remained occupied and patients under treatment reached new high marks continuously. As pointed out elsewhere, at least one new building was made available for the additional patients to be treated for tuberculosis in an endeavor to free the medical wards from this disease at all times.

Movement of patients

	Admissions	Births	Deaths	Discharges	Daily average
1938					
January	1,255	119	121	1,190	801.5
February	1,101	143	92	1,058	877.7
March	1,299	147	124	1,309	889.0
April	1,162	126	123	1,236	858.6
May	1,188	124	114	1,197	837.1
June	1,120	144	104	1,133	833.3
July	1,158	162	95	1,255	855.0
August	1,367	161	106	1,454	844.9
September	1,285	155	101	1,276	834.0
October	1,292	130	114	1,339	827.3
November	1,191	145	93	1,261	843.0
December	1,180	127	99	1,192	815.9
Total	14,598	1,683	1,286	14,900	843.1

Visiting staff.—Appointed as in previous years from the teaching faculties of the 2 local medical schools, Georgetown and George Washington Universities, the visiting staff numbered 130 physicians. These men are assigned to duty for periods of not less than 2 months in the year, during which time they attend in pairs. It is required that 1 of the pair visit the hospital daily to insure that all patients are seen by a visiting physician each day.

During the year the visiting staff made 4,600 visits to the hospital. Of these, 2,346 were made by the Georgetown Division, and 2,254 visits by the George Washington Division. The average daily attendance of the staff for the entire year numbered 12.71 physicians. The heads of departments made 322 visits during the period.

Resident staff.—During the year there were added an assistant resident in ear, nose, and throat and a junior resident in dermatology.

Administrative improvements almost invariably result from appointment of full-time, well-trained physicians to oversee and direct the numerous activities of a busy medical service. The resident house staff is composed of young men, recent graduates, of 1, 2, or 3 years' experience. Heretofore, they were supervised by a visiting staff, the members of which served for a few months each year, and while conscientious and capable, could spend but a few hours each week at Gallinger. With a full-time chief, diagnostic, therapeutic, and administrative decisions can be made promptly. When cases are more promptly worked up, treated, and discharged, there is bound to be a reduction in the number of cases being treated at a given time. This allows a perceptible increase in the amount of medical, nursing, and attendant care available for each remaining patient.

Gallinger will improve and gain in importance as a medical center only as it improves its teaching facilities. The professional morale of a hospital is dependent not only on its visiting staff, but on its resident staff. Gallinger will attract as internes and residents. more and more outstanding students as it gives out more and more training

and educational opportunities to these house officers. It must be remembered that young men give up 1, 2, or 3 years to a hospital entirely because of the expected educational return. Gallinger is fortunate in attracting good men and must in turn offer these men exceptional clinical opportunities. This year we have been making definite attempts to give systematized instructions to the house officers, to increase the library facilities, and to increase the number of staff conferences.

Plans are under consideration for increasing the degree of participation of George Washington and Georgetown medical students in the routine administration of ward duties in the medical service.

The resident staff has continued to carry out a certain amount of clinical investigation. Research work is now being done, in cooperation with the medical schools and the Health Department on such subjects as the measurement of venous pressures and circulation time in cardiac diseases, the use of Pyridine-sulphanilamide in pneumonia, the toxic effects of sulphanilamide and the pharmacology of the automatic nervous system.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year there were 704 admissions to the Tuberculosis Division, divided as follows:

	White	Colored
Male	127	229
Female	75	235

An approximate division according to stage of the disease, of the admissions is as follows:

	Percent
Minimal	8
Moderately advanced	26. 1
Far advanced	59. 5
1st infection tuberculosis	. 3
Miliary tuberculosis	. 9
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis	5. 2

During the year there were 569 discharges from the service.

At the end of the year, 209 patients were being cared for in Tuberculosis Division. These were divided as follows:

Male white	50
Female white	21
Male colored	80
Female colored	58

SUMMARY

In the first place, the improvement in quality of professional work performed during the last half of the year was a direct result of the appointment of five new senior medical officers. Indicative of this fact is the greatly lessened number of criticisms coming to the attention of the administration. Furthermore, there has been a significant decrease in the average length of each patient's stay in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. It may be confidently said that this decrease has occurred without lessening of the benefits derived by the patient.

It has been due solely to more prompt examination, more intensive treatment, and more detailed attention on the part of the full-time staff, none of which could be given by the hospital when using a visiting staff alone.

In addition to improved quality, there have been a number of extensions of service under which larger numbers of individuals are receiving treatment than heretofore. New clinics have been opened, which in themselves will provide the means for furnishing ambulant patients with treatment that would otherwise have been difficult or even impossible. At the same time these clinics have resulted beneficially to the hospital in that they have contributed toward a shortened in-patient stay with a proportionate economy in cost.

As heretofore a marked shortage in personnel has been ever present. While perhaps most noticeable in the nursing service where existing conditions are nearly always distressingly inadequate, the situation is also present in the laboratory, the X-ray service, the supply department, and in the mechanical division. With the number of nurses available it has been simply impossible to render the grade of nursing care that is commonly demanded; the laboratory is so short-handed as to cause its function to be sadly jeopardized, while the same condition in a lesser degree prevails in the X-ray department. If there were not available a considerable number of mechanics supplied by W. P. A., the physical plant of the institution would be in an extremely poor condition, but fortunately these employees have been used with great advantage during the year in meeting this problem. No more important project faces the hospital at the present time than an intensive and concerted effort to secure additional much-needed personnel. Provisions have been made for additional bed capacity, but it is extremely poor policy to open these new buildings without additional personnel to make possible a suitable grade of treatment in them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following steps be undertaken as the objectives of the hospital for the coming year:

1. Intensive efforts looking toward the procurement of funds to start construction of a childrens' ward, family quarters for staff officers, internes' residence, laboratory, enlarged kitchen, and laundry.
2. A concerted effort looking toward the procurement of increased appropriations to permit a more adequate staff of nurses, laboratory personnel, clerical workers, and mechanics, including one added physician for tuberculosis work.
3. Arrangements to permit the occupancy of the old Washington Asylum building as an out-patient clinic into which may be concentrated all clinics now functioning at the hospital.
4. Arrangements for the procurement of funds either from public or private sources, to permit the establishment of an effective tumor clinic.
5. A concerted effort to bring about certain amendments to the lunacy bill enacted June 8, 1938 that would permit a more elastic handling of inmates of the psychiatric department of the hospital.

To the Commissioners and the officials of the District of Columbia, the hospital is profoundly grateful for the unfailing support and cooperation that it has received from them during the year. To the Health

Officer, we wish to express our deep gratitude and appreciation for the courageous and splendid leadership that he has directed toward the progress of the hospital. It is a privilege and an opportunity to be associated with a leader who understands, who cares, and who tries to do something about it.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, calendar year 1938

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital Jan. 1	4	2	0	0	6
Number admitted during the year	97	67	5	6	175
Number born in hospital during year	0	0	0	0	0
Total	101	69	5	6	181
Number discharged during the year	93	65	4	5	167
Cured	3	7	0	0	10
Improved	72	36	3	4	115
Unimproved	18	22	1	1	42
Number of deaths during the year	7	2	0	0	9
Number of patients remaining Dec. 31	1	2	1	1	5
Total	101	69	5	6	181
Number of emergency cases treated	46	14	0	0	60
Daily average number of patients	2.8	3.8	0.2	0.4	7.2
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients	1,051	1,377	57	146	2,631
Largest number of patients at any one time					17
Smallest number of patients at any one time					1
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital Jan. 1	173	138	211	216	738
Number admitted during the year	3,293	2,717	3,448	4,965	14,423
Number born in hospital during year	164	167	742	691	1,764
Total	3,630	3,022	4,401	5,872	16,925
Number discharged during the year	3,191	2,708	3,677	5,157	14,733
Cured	239	546	396	1,770	2,951
Improved [1]	2,431	1,773	2,861	2,961	10,026
Unimproved	521	389	420	426	1,756
Number of deaths during the year	249	163	481	465	1,358
Number of patients remaining Dec. 31	190	151	243	250	834
Total	3,630	3,022	4,401	5,872	16,925
Number of emergency cases treated during the year	980	1,083	1,114	1,907	5,084
Daily average number of patients	187.9	142.2	243.1	262.7	835.9
Total number of days maintenance furnished to patients	68,512	51,851	88,737	95,900	305,000
Largest number of patients at any one time					936
Smallest number of patients at any one time					725
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees					105,120

[1] These figures include 1,576 new-born infants.

NOTE.—For the largest and smallest number of patients at any one time, give total only.

GLENN DALE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium is a municipal institution with a capacity of approximately 700 beds (688 in 1938). During the calendar year 1938, a total of 1,073 patients received treatment. The daily average number of patients was 589.6, the daily maximum was 625 patients, the daily minimum 579, and the number of patients in the sanatorium on the last day of the calendar year 1938 was 594.

The following table shows the number of persons according to sex and race:

Daily average number of patients, by sex and race, Glenn Dale Sanatorium, 1938

	Male	Female	Total
White	131	112.7	243.7
Colored	168.6	177.3	345.9
Number of patients	299.6	289.0	589.6

The average stay of the patients in the sanatorium was 301 days.

The 491 new patients admitted to the institution during the year are classified as follows:

Admissions to Glenn Dale, 1938

	Number of patients	Percent of total admissions
Childhood tuberculosis	67	13.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis, minimal	36	7.3
Pulmonary tuberculosis, moderately advanced	129	26.3
Pulmonary tuberculosis, far advanced	227	46.3
Nonpulmonary tuberculosis	19	3.9
Other (nontuberculous)	13	2.6
Total admissions	491	100.0

There were 479 patients discharged from the sanatorium during the year 1938. Some facts concerning these patients are listed as follows:

Patients discharged from Glenn Dale, 1938

	Number of patients	Percent of total patients discharged
Number of patients arrested	113	23.6
Number of patients quiescent	38	7.9
Number of patients improved	140	29.2
Number of patients unimproved	47	9.8
Number of patients died	134	28.0
Other cases discharged	7	1.5
Total number of patients discharged	479	100.0

The 479 patients who were discharged include 90 persons who left the institution against the advice of the medical staff. A large proportion of these patients left our institution to enter sanatoria elsewhere. Others were in very good physical condition but left before they were formally discharged by the medical staff.

WORK PERFORMED BY VARIOUS SERVICES

Occupational therapy.—The staff of the occupational therapy department consists of one chief occupational therapist and three aides. Two of these aides are stationed in one building and one in another. They have daily classes in various crafts and arts for the patients who

are able to be up. A part of each day is spent in supervising the work done by bed patients, who, of course, are unable to attend classes in the workshops. Many unusual articles have been made and several times during the past year exhibits showed the work produced. This department is an excellent means of providing diversion for both children and adults.

Recreation.—The children's playground was completed during the calendar year 1938. The playground is equipped with the idea in mind of providing various mild forms of play for the children. The recreational program is supervised by a director who is assisted by students from one of the local universities. A moving-picture show is arranged for the children each week and numerous entertainments are given throughout the year. The recreational director also works with the various religious groups which provide religious instruction for the patients.

Education.—Three teachers carry on the work in the educational department. Two of the teachers conduct daily classes for children who are able to be up and attend classes. The other teacher supervises work done by the bed patients. Our educational system is operated in close conjunction with the public schools of the District of Columbia and patients discharged from our institution can resume their work in the public schools with no difficulty.

Medical services.—The following list shows the number of the various medical services given during the year 1938:

Nature of medical service	*Number*
1. Thoracoplasties	12
2. Pneumothoraxes:	
a. Initial	144
b. Refills	6,054
3. Phrenicotomies	34
4. Pneumolysis	13
5. Gomenol instillations	22
6. Aspirations	143
7. Throat and nose treatments (including cauterizations)	797
8. Blood transfusions	30
9. Heliotherapy treatments	11,781
10. X-ray examinations (including plates, fluoroscopic examinations, and other procedures)	6,299
11. Laboratory procedures (including blood, sputum, etc.)	29,917
12. Dental procedures (including bedside treatments)	2,703
13. Minor surgical procedures	75
14. Luetic treatments	1,389
15. Consultations	165

Nursing.—The nursing staff includes the chief nurse, 1 assistant chief nurse, 8 supervisors, and 56 graduate nurses. There are also nurses' aides who perform minor nursing duties under the supervision of the floor-duty nurses. The nursing staff will work on a 44-hour-week basis as soon as additional nurses are assigned to the institution.

Matron.—One matron supervises the work of several cleaners and maids. She is responsible for the housekeeping in the two nurses' homes, the employees' quarters, and the employees' wings.

Maintenance and mechanical force.—The chief engineer supervises a force of employees who are able to care for most of the maintenance needs of the institution without outside aid. A painter, an additional

fireman, and several other employees are needed to make an ideal maintenance crew.

Dietary.—The dietary department is under the supervision of the chief dietition who has two assistant dietitians and two head cooks. The institution serves approximately 80,200 meals per month to both patients and employees, at a cost of 20.6 cents per meal. This figure includes the cost of the food as well as the personnel required to prepare and serve the food.

Property office.—The chief property officer and his two assistants are responsible for the property of the institution. Their duties include writing up requisitions and bids and keeping the institution supplied with necessary articles.

Laundry.—A new addition to the laundry during the year provided much improved facilities so that the institution now has a modern laundry plant. It finishes approximately 74,250 pounds of laundry per month at a cost of 2.9 cents per pound.

Hospital Permit Bureau

On July 1, 1938, the Hospital Permit Bureau was moved to 515 D Street NW. The new location is more central and convenient to the ambulance service and other District of Columbia agencies.

New activities during 1938 were as follows:

A system of face sheets and files for family groups was established to standardize the information obtained.

Practically all cases are now being registered and cleared with the Social Service Exchange, thus coordinating effort with the other social agencies.

New methods of systematizing routine work have materially reduced confusion and raised the level of the work.

Staff meetings conducted by the Director of Social Service have been held monthly since November.

The physicians to the poor are now holding regular monthly meetings.

One social worker, who is now the acting supervisor, has been added to our staff.

Additional W. P. A. workers have been assigned to the Bureau and are being trained for responsible posts.

The number of physicians to the poor was increased from 12 to 14.

There has been a decided increase in the number of visits made by the physicians to the poor and the service has been raised to a higher standard.

The following table summarizes the number of applicants for hospitalization, the cases investigated, and other services performed at the Permit Bureau during the calendar year 1938:

Number of applications for hospital care	15, 658
Number of applications for dispensary care	3, 448
Number of interviews other than applicants	10, 145
Number of cases investigated in hospitals and elsewhere	24
Number of letters requesting investigation by outside agencies	1, 141
Number of letters from outside agencies requesting investigations	30
Number of cases cleared with Social Service Exchange by telephone	487
Number of cases sent to Social Service Exchange to be registered	1, 416
Number of applications for dental work	19
Number of applications for eyeglasses	58
Number of applications for surgical appliances	34
Total number of clients interviewed by the social workers	29, 386

Summary of the work of the District physicians, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938

Number of persons treated by the District physicians:	
White	2,451
Colored	3,881
Total	6,332
Number of families represented by above figures:	
White	1,203
Colored	2,031
Total	3,234
Home visits made	7,358
Office consultations	11

Data concerning free patients hospitalized through Permit Bureau of the Health Department, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938

Hospitals	Number of admissions				Total	Daily average in hospital	Average number of days each patient was in hospital
	White		Colored				
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Casualty	621	290	486	360	1,757	45.82	9.27
Children's	450	377	912	675	2,414	69.41	10.27
Emergency	348	223	264	206	1,041	45.88	15.51
Freedmen's	5	2	1,685	2,905	4,597	203.69	15.39
Gallinger	3,548	2,941	4,164	5,628	16,281	842.82	18.07
Glenn Dale	120	91	145	135	491	589.56	200.55
Total	5,092	3,924	7,656	9,909	26,581	1,797.17	23.20

Social Service Bureau

The introduction of a medical social service bureau into the Health Department on March 15, 1938, was an important forward step in the public health program of the District of Columbia.

Thoughtful physicians have become aware of the futility of diagnosis and prescription for patients, who, through fear, ignorance, poverty, or any number of factors, were unable to carry out the doctor's orders. Therefore, someone was needed to help the physician and the patient to meet these problems. With the development of this philosophy, hospitals throughout the country have added medical social workers to their staffs. Recognition of the value of this contribution is attested by the requirement of the American College of Surgeons that hospitals must provide medical social service in order to qualify as approved institutions. Its most recent statement to this effect was issued in the hospital standardization report of October 1935.

By necessity the first months of a new service must be an exploratory period. An attempt was made to find out where social service was most needed and what the most urgent problems were.

The following table indicates the social service staff on March 15, 1938, on December 31, 1938, after the appointment of additional personnel made possible through social security grants from the Children's Bureau and from the United States Public Health Service,

and the additional positions available from the same funds which have been set up and are still in the process of being filled.

Position	Number of persons assigned		
	Mar. 15, 1938	Dec. 31, 1938	Authorized and being filled
Director, Social Service Bureau	1	1	
Gallinger Hospital	1	1	
Hospital Permit Bureau	4	5	1
Venereal Disease Bureau	2	2	1
Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare and crippled children's services	1	2	1
Total	9	11	3

There are authorized a total of 14 positions on the social service staff as of Dec. 31, 1938.

HOSPITAL PERMIT BUREAU

The social service staff of the Hospital Permit Bureau is responsible for the authorization of free, pay, or part pay rates for patients entering Gallinger Hospital, Glenn Dale Sanitoria, and for the authorization of Health Department payment for free care for patients in Children's, Emergency, and Casualty Hospitals and the Home for Incurables.

During the fiscal year 1938 the total admissions were 27,094. Authorization is granted after personal or collateral interviews. The information obtained from the interview relates to such data as the number in the family, other dependents, economic status, definite statement as to place of employment and salary of all working members, insurance, installment buying, and bugdets in cases involving a long period of hospitalization have to be analyzed very carefully.

During the year new social service history forms were installed on which to record the above data.

The office of the Bureau moved to 515 D Street in July 1938, where it is now housed. Better working conditions were provided in the form of private interview booths and this has made for more effective work on the part of the worker and given more privacy to the patient. During the year machinery has been set up so that applicants for hospital care are being cleared with the social service exchange prior to being interviewed by the social worker and this proved to be a definite help. A serious problem in this Bureau is that the staff is too small to interview all patients who are admitted to the hospitals as emergency cases. To meet this problem an additional staff of three social workers will be needed, making a total of eight for the Bureau.

BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

One worker was assigned in August 1938 to the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare Services. She works with patients with social problems who are referred from the maternal and child-health clinics throughout the city and the obstetric, pediatric, and tuberculosis wards of Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

The cases referred from the maternal services involve such problems as the unmarried mothers who are faced with the problem of financial support, placement of baby, family ostracism, nonresident prenatal cases, pregnant tuberculosis patients who are disturbed about the welfare of their children; prenatal cases with emotional difficulties.

The cases referred from the children's services involve such problems as neglect, necessity of temporary placement, adoption, arranging for discharge into proper home conditions from the municipal hospital or to a convalescent home.

In August 1938 the cripped children's clinic was opened at Gallinger Hospital. One social worker is assigned to this service and is responsible for handling the social problems that arise in the orthopedic, plastic, and cardiac cases under 21 years of age.

GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Gallinger Hospital with an average daily census of 862 patients has one social worker. This means that the social worker has dealt with only the urgent problems arising on all services. The cases are referred to the worker by the doctor, the nurse, an outside social agency, or the patient may make a request for service.

These cases fall into the general types; namely,

1. Problems connected with satisfactory discharges from the hospital.

2. Social situations that hinder the patient from carrying out the doctor's recommendations.

3. Service to patients who are upset by some emotional problems.

Through a cooperative plan worked out by the social worker and the Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, who are responsible for admissions to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, patients discharged to that institution have gotten out of the hospital within a few days where formerly it took from a week to 10 days.

Medical services—Municipal hospitals and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1939

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Glenn Dale Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Number of patients July 1, 1938	209	157	233	62	170	580	871
Admitted during year	4,889	5,536	7,503	2,715	51	463	15,429
Births	1,195	----------	0	17	0	0	1,743
Total	6,293	5,693	7,736	2,794	221	1,043	18,043
Discharged	5,648	5,285	7,181	2,530	13	295	15,939
Died	374	304	306	188	55	141	1,243
Total	6,022	5,589	7,487	2,718	68	436	17,182
Number remaining June 30, 1939	271	104	249	76	153	607	861

Patient day cost,[1] Municipal hospitals and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1939

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Glenn Dale Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Salaries and extra services	$2.6132	$3.4726	$2.9301	$1.7684	$0.9245	$1.5895	$1.6322
Food and ice	.5198	1.1871	1.2296	.5314	.6672	.6716	.4070
Laundry and cleaning	.0156	.0892	.3900	.1024	.0208	.0260	.0168
Clothing and dry goods	.0166	.0515	.0581	.0679	.0288	[2]	.0215
Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	.2715	.2274	.3020	.1522	.1216	.2485	.1860
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	.5028	.4062	.6779	.7717	.0355	.0695	.1557
Farm, garden, hauling, etc					.0069	[3]	.0085
Repairs	.0177	.1453	.1229	.1745	.0608	.0178	.0187
Furniture and household furnishings		.1246	.0536	.0287	.0391	.0532	.0150
Miscellaneous	.0331	.0894	.6359	.1253	.0740	.0120	.0349
Total	3.9903	5.7933	6.4001	3.7225	1.9792	2.6881	2.4963

[1] Based on cash disbursements, exclusive of capital disbursements.
[2] Included in medical and surgical supplies.
[3] Included in engineers' supplies.

Cash receipts and disbursements of municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1939

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Glenn Dale Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
CASH RECEIPTS							
Revenue from services:							
Private pay patients	$27,296.04	$79,976.12	$453,910.18	$72,339.34	$53,643.22	[1]($5,542.50)	[1]($5,246.50)
District of Columbia charity patients		68,187.70	58,469.55	41,377.25	14,475.74		
Community Chest patients		40,708.15	36,200.75				
Maryland charities				11,525.45			
Nonservice revenue:							
Rent, interest, and dividends		35,245.87	9,205.13	3,830.34	36,458.90		
Other			21,952.33				
Contributions		12,079.42	1,023.80	92.25	6,577.33		
Miscellaneous:							
Sale of capital assets		19,439.77			14,985.00		
Other					1,596.62		
Appropriations and allotments:							
Salaries	255,960.00					350,000.00	523,760.00
Maintenance	166,603.33					238,000.00	270,000.00
Repairs	25,000.00					4,000.00	6,000.00
Nurses' training school							600.00
Car tokens	16.67						
Motor vehicle	2,500.00						
Postage						50.00	75.00
Printing and binding						70.00	750.00
Total cash receipts	477,376.04	255,637.03	580,761.74	129,164.63	127,736.81	592,120.00	801,185.00
CASH DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and extra services	236,482.84	160,245.58	259,738.37	46,723.77	53,059.47	347,256.00	523,760.00
Food and ice	47,037.13	54,778.27	108,995.93	14,039.25	38,291.44	146,711.00	130,590.00
Laundry and cleaning	1,414.06	4,117.91	34,569.45	2,706.21	1,196.62	5,682.00	5,406.00
Clothing and drygoods	1,501.23	2,376.64	5,148.03	1,795.36	1,655.73	[2]	6,888.00
Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	24,575.92	10,493.34	26,772.10	4,020.28	6,978.40	54,279.00	59,683.00
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	45,499.13	18,746.36	60,091.01	20,390.86	2,037.11	15,175.00	49,970.00
Farm, garden, hauling, etc					398.35	[3]	2,718.00

[1] Paid to Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, not credited to hospital appropriation.
[2] Included in medical and surgical supplies.
[3] Included in engineers' supplies.

Cash receipts and disbursements of municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1939—Continued

	Freedmen's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Glenn Dale Sanatorium	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
CASH DISBURSEMENTS—con.							
Repairs	$1,599.96	$6,706.46	$10,897.34	$4,611.53	$3,487.52	$3,896.00	$6,000.00
Furniture and household furnishing	----------	5,748.25	4,755.85	757.76	2,243.73	11,632.00	4,822.00
Miscellaneous disbursements	2,996.94	4,127.01	56,375.45	3,311.07	4,246.03	2,627.00	11,212.00
Capital disbursements	93,763.19	23,292.31	11,521.69	24,199.76	15,351.28	----------	----------
Total cash disbursements	454,870.40	290,632.13	578,865.22	122,555.85	128,945.68	587,258.00	801,049.00
Daily average number of in-patients	248	151	243	72	157	598	879
Total number of in-patient days	90,496	46,146	88,646	26,422	57,393	218,466	320,895
Amount actually paid by District of Columbia from regular 1939 appropriation, under contract	----------	$66,000.00	$58,469.55	$45,000.00	$15,000.00	----------	----------

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

	Term expires June 30—
John R. Pinkett	1940
H. J. Crosson, M. D	1940
Edgar Morris	1940
Mrs. Spencer Gordon	1942
Mrs. Cary T. Grayson	1942
James A. Councilor [1]	1942
Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr	1944
Mrs. Milton W. King	1944
Frederick W. McReynolds	1944

[1] Dr. Frederic W. Perkins resigned March 1939 and Mr. Councilor was appointed on March 7, 1939, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Perkins.

OFFICERS

Frederick W. McReynolds, chairman.
H. J. Crosson, vice chairman.
Mrs. Milton W. King, 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; Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr.; Mrs. Milton W. King.

Penal and correctional institutions.—Edgar Morris, chairman; Frederick W. McReynolds; James A. Councilor.

Public assistance.—H. J. Crosson, chairman; John R. Pinkett; Mrs. Cary T. Grayson.

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.
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 and Agencies With Which the Board Has Contractual or Other Relations, Making Them Subject to Visitation

National Training School for Boys.
Temporary Home for Union Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
Florence Crittenton Home.
St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.
Southern Relief Society.
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.
St. Elizabeths Hospital.
Social Service Exchange of the Washington Council of Social Agencies.

OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY THE BOARD

The Public Assistance Division provides assistance to residents of the District of Columbia in distress because of economic circumstances; administers the act of 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.

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, and makes collections from the estates and committees for full or partial payment for the care of local insane persons in St. Elizabeths Hospital as ordered by the legally constituted authority.

Makes investigation of applications for adoption referred to it by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in respect to the backgrounds both of the child and of the prospective foster parent.

Conducts a child welfare demonstration unit under provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

Public institutions and agencies	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse	Occoquan, Va	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Arthur L. Petitt, superintendent; Lillian Hafer, matron.
District of Columbia Reformatory	Lorton, Va	Ray L. Huff, genera superintendent; W. L. Peak,[1] superintendent.
Washington Asylum and Jail	Nineteenth and C Sts. SE., Washington, D. C.	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Thomas M. Rives, superintendent.
National Training School for Girls	Conduit Road and District line, Washington, D. C.	Miss Anne O. Andruss.
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	456–458 C St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Henry A. Koch.
Child Welfare Division	515 D St. NW., Washington, D. C	Miss A. Patricia Morss, chief.
Child Welfare Demonstration Unit	Peabody School, 5th and C Sts. NE.	Miss A. Madorah Donahue, director.
Public Assistance Division	Headquarters, 5th and H Sts. NW., Washington, D. C.	Miss M. Alice Hill, director.

[1] Col. W. L. Peak, superintendent of District of Columbia Reformatory, died on June 16; successor not yet appointed.

Board of Public Welfare

The Board of Public Welfare has held 25 meetings, regular and special, during the year and its committees have held a total of 28 meetings.

There was one change in the membership of the Board owing to the resignation of Dr. Frederic W. Perkins, who was moving from the city. To fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, the Commissioners appointed Mr. James A. Councilor.

The year has been marked by several important changes in the staff. Mr. Elwood Street, who had been the Director of Public Welfare for 5 years, resigned effective from and after June 15, 1939.[1]

Miss M. Alice Hill, who for 5 years was Director of Public Assistance, resigned as of June 30, and Miss May O. Hankins, the Assistant Director of that division, resigned as of June 5.

[1] Mr. Robert E. Bondy, for 20 years with the American Red Cross, appointed Director, September 16, 1939.

Mr. Otto J. Cass, formerly with the division and for the past 3 years Deputy Administrator of the Works Progress Administration in the District, took office July 1, 1939, to succeed Miss Hill as Superintendent of Public Assistance Services.

Col. William L. Peak, for 14 years Superintendent of the D. C. Jail and since 1933 Superintendent of the Reformatory at Lorton, was killed in an automobile accident June 16, 1939. His successor has not been appointed.

During the first part of the fiscal year, pursuant to the provisions of the annual appropriation act, an investigation was made of the administration of public relief by the Board of Public Welfare. Mr. Burdette G. Lewis was designated by the Chairman of the House and Senate Subcommittees on District of Columbia Appropriations to make the investigation. The inquiry continued throughout the summer and autumn and the voluminous report was submitted to the Congressional committees in December.

With funds made available by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor under provisions of the Social Security Act, study of the children's agencies under the Board of Public Welfare was carried on through the fiscal year 1939. A Citizens' Advisory Committee was appointed by the Commissioners. The Board of Public Welfare secured, first, the temporary services of Miss Dorothy Henry, of Cleveland, Ohio, and later Mr. Jacob Kepecs, of Chicago, was likewise temporarily engaged for study and recommendation. Mr. Kepecs' final report was completed and transmitted to the Commissioners on March 18, 1939. As the result of the recommendations in this report, the Congress included in the appropriations for the Board of Public Welfare an increase of $30,120 for salaries for Child Welfare staff increases to make possible the development of services for protection of children in their own homes and for measures looking to prevention of delinquency and dependency.

Social Service Exchange of the Washington Council of Social Agencies

This year, for the first time, an appropriation was available for the purpose of reimbursing the Social Service Exchange for the expense of registering and reporting on cases listed by the several agencies of the Board. This service is of great value in making available to the Board of Public Welfare agencies information as to other social agencies which have knowledge of persons who apply to or who are committed to the Board of Public Welfare. Much effort is thus saved in obtaining data of value in dealing with these cases. A total of 16,366 cases were registered with the exchange by the Board of Public Welfare as follows:

Board of Public Welfare (including Juvenile Court and Women's Bureau)	6,312
Child Welfare Division (including Demonstration Unit)	1,250
Public Assistance Division	7,980
Reformatory	269
Workhouse (Women's Division)	32
Jail	472
Home for Aged and Infirm	21
National Training School for Girls	30
Total	16,366

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]

The program of the Public Assistance Division covered the following functions: Administration of Aid to Dependent Children, Administration of Old-Age Assistance, Administration of Aid to the Needy Blind, Administration of General Public Assistance, Certification and distribution of surplus commodities, Certification for ready-made woolen clothing, Admission to the Home for Aged and Infirm, Admission to the Florence Crittenton Home and to St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Enrollment for Civilian Conservation Corps, and service and transportation for nonresidents.

During the year a total of 9,851 families and single persons were assisted in all categories, either through services or grants. Relief was granted to an average of 6,089 cases per month, representing an average of 12,445 persons, with average monthly grants of $29.14 per case. In addition, 2,466 inquiries from out-of-town agencies were received and answered, and 3,647 nonresidents were interviewed of whom 703 were returned to their legal residence.

The program of aid to dependent children was partially supported from the appropriation for home care to dependent children and partially from appropriations for general public assistance, to both of which social security reimbursements were added.

During the fiscal year, an average of 1,030 families per month were assisted under this program. These represented a monthly average of 3,126 children under 16 years of age for whom Federal reimbursements were received.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year specified that the amount to be given any one family from general public assistance funds should not exceed $60 and from the appropriation for home care to dependent children should not exceed $75. The average monthly aid to dependent children grant per family was $45.81.

The number of families approved during the year for aid to dependent children was 200 and the number closed was 315 so that at the end of the year, there were 1,024 families under care as compared with 1,139 families at the beginning of the year, a decrease of 115. This decrease, however, is not an indication of any decrease in need because at the end of the year there were 318 applications for aid to dependent children still pending for which the staff had been unable to complete investigations. The families were carried on general public assistance and, therefore, were not suffering, but because they were not approved for aid to dependent children the District of Columbia lost the Federal reimbursement which could have been received for these cases thereby leaving that much less money available for general public assistance.

Largely as a result of the encouragement of the case workers and their intensive work with the families, 211 of the aid to dependent children families became self-supporting during the year either because the mother secured employment or because older children became able to earn and were willing to assume the support of their small brothers and sisters.

A report from the Social Security Board comparing the 42 States with this program in effect, shows that in April 1939, 23 out of every

1,000 children in the District of Columbia under 16 years of age received aid to dependent children. A larger number than this was recorded in 23 States.

The appropriation for old-age assistance was adequate to carry out the program so far as relief was concerned so the only limitation was in staff time. But even with an overloaded staff, the number of pending applications was reduced at the end of June 1939 to 295 as compared with 362 at the beginning of the year. On the other hand, fewer applications were received and fewer disposed of during the year than during the preceding year. New applications received during the year numbered 759 against 1,044 last year. The total disposed of was 1,208 against 1,813.

At the same time the number who received assistance increased from 3,639 in 1937–38 to 3,854 in 1938–39 and closings increased from 370 in the former year to 523 in the latter year. In virtually one-half of the closed cases, the reason for closing was death; another one-fifth was closed because relatives became able to support and assumed responsibility for the aged person.

The average monthly grant was $25.42, slightly higher than during the preceding year.

Sufficient resources comprised the principal reason that applicants for old-age assistance were refused aid, 37 percent because legally responsible relatives were able to support and 14 percent because of other reasons, such as earnings or other income of the applicant or income from invested capital. Failure to meet the legal provisions of the act as to age, residence, or citizenship caused the rejection of another 10 percent and inability to prove their eligibility of 10 percent.

Comparative figures in the Social Security Board report for June 1939 shows that 78 persons out of every 1,000 persons 65 years of age and over in the District of Columbua received old-age assistance in April 1939. This was the lowest of all of the 51 States listed (Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia included). Average grants were higher in only 7 States but this is accounted for by the fact that the District of Columbia is a strictly urban community with a very high cost of living whereas all States include much rural area with comparatively low living costs.

A total of 249 blind persons received aid during the year of whom 215 were still under care on June 30, 1939. Fifty applications were received during the year and 69 were disposed of so the 48 pending applications at the beginning of the year were reduced to 29 by the end of the year. Average monthly grants were $26.69, slightly higher than for old-age assistance.

Thirty-four grants were canceled and not renewed during the year. Of these 13 were closed because the client died and 8 because relatives became able to support them. Only 3 became self-supporting.

For this fiscal year, $900,000 was appropriated for general public assistance, an amount far below the lowest amount previously estimated as necessary for this purpose. Not only was the total appropriation reduced but the maximum amount of assistance to any one family was limited to $60 per month. The effect of the decreased appropriation was manifested by a reduction in the number of families and single persons assisted, by a decreased average grant per case, and by a curtailed staff.

General public assistance cases averaged 1,593 per month during the fiscal year 1938–39, a decline of 41 percent from the average of the preceding year. The number of families was reduced by nearly one-third and the number of single persons by more than one-half. Many of the latter, however, were cared for in other ways, either by old-age assistance or admission to the Home for Aged and Infirm. Altogether, an average of 928 families and 665 single persons were assisted each month, representing approximately 4,236 persons.

Most of the cases assisted were unemployables but for a few months during the winter it was possible to give a small amount of help to employable families when the wage earner was unemployed; such help was of temporary nature, only to tide the family over an emergency such as an eviction. Surplus commodities and warehouse clothing relieved the situation considerably as it was often possible to issue such commodities even though no grant could be made.

An average of 716 persons were interviewed each month and denied general public assistance. A large number of these asked only for surplus commodities and reapplied from month to month with full knowledge that no other assistance could be granted to them. Many others came to the offices daily but workers were unable to interview them so they were asked to return the next day. No record was kept of the number thus turned away.

The Division was in very serious difficulty because of its curtailed staff. Although the total case load was reduced there was no cessation in the burden of certification for surplus commodities issued to closed cases known to the Public Assistance Division as well as to active cases. The great number of such certifications made it more difficult to complete other work and the task of distributing ready-made woolen clothing added greatly to the volume of work that had to be handled. Invaluable assistance in this huge task was given by private agencies and the W. P. A. who certified for surplus commodities and woolen clothing persons whose need they determined.

To alleviate the inadequacies of living due to low earnings and low relief budgets, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation provided surplus commodities and the W. P. A. furnished wood from its woodyard, clothing made from cotton materials in its sewing rooms, and ready-made woolen clothing.

An average of approximately 900,000 pounds of foodstuff was distributed monthly to an average of 11,450 families. This included dry skim milk, many staple articles, such as dry beans, rice, prunes, cereals, and fresh fruits and vegetables such as grapefruit, oranges, apples, potatoes, beets, and tomatoes. Not all of these articles were distributed each month but were sent out if and when received. Certification for these articles and their distribution were the responsibility of the Public Assistance Division although the W. P. A. and private agencies assisted in certifying those families for whom they determined the need.

An average of 11,700 garments per month made in W. P. A. sewing rooms were also distributed to clients of the Public Assistance Division. These included almost all articles of wearing apparel which could be made from cotton goods, such as women's and children's dresses and undergarments, boys' clothing, men's shirts and underwear, and infants' clothing.

For the first time the W. P. A. purchased ready-made clothing for men, women, boys, and girls. About 36,000 of these garments, estimated at a retail value of $150,000, were assigned to the District of Columbia and distributed to persons certified by the Public Assistance Division. They were really fine garments and included men's suits, overcoats, and topcoats, boys' clothing, girls' skirts and coats, and women's clothing. The garments were all fitted by the W. P. A. and altered to the specifications of the individual recipients of the articles.

The Insurance and Estates Section conducts a very valuable and definite service in connection with all programs of public assistance. Through a careful analysis of insurance policies and property, oftentimes resources of which they were unaware were made available to applicants and thus postponed the need of public assistance.

Particularly for old-age and blind assistance is this service necessary because the law requires that, after death, collection of amounts expended in their behalf shall be made from the property of such recipients. Thus, $16,400 was recovered from insurance and other property at the death of 118 recipients and $4,370 was recovered through adjustment of insurance, sale of real estate, and other assets during the lifetime of 69 others, a total recovery of $20,770. In addition, the sum of $2,270 was made available to 5 clients themselves so that they were no longer in need of financial assistance.

Deaths during the fiscal year numbered 271 among recipients of old-age and blind assistance; of this number 146 had insurance from which collections were made on behalf of the District of Columbia.

The Insurance and Estates Section also considered 235 insurance problems for general public assistance and aid to dependent children cases during the fiscal year and after adjustment, insurance premiums were cut 43 percent and $8,083 in cash was made available to clients so that they did not need public assistance.

Admissions to the Home for Aged and Infirm, the Florence Crittenton Home, and St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and Maternity Hospital were investigated during the year. For the Home for Aged and Infirm, 326 admissions were approved of which 223 were men and 103 women.

Thirty prospective mothers were approved for admission to the Florence Crittenton Home; altogether during the year a total of 44 mothers and 36 infants were under care in this institution.

On July 1, St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital entered into contractual relationship with the Board of Public Welfare. The Florence Crittenton Home for many years had such a contract and St. Ann's Infant Asylum requested the privilege of caring for Catholic mothers and babies on the same basis. Need for free care was determined by the Public Assistance Division. Only one prospective mother was admitted and the infant born during August and they remained under care until the end of February.

Enrollment for C. C. C. was done by 1 social worker and 1 clerk assigned from the public assistance staff. During the 4 enrollment periods during the year, 840 boys were selected after eligibility was established according to the standards of the C. C. C. Payments to allottees amounted to approximately $211,373. There were 763 discharges from camps during the year. District of Columbia enrollees were forwarded to camps in the Third Corps Area. Work

projects in these camps gave boys training in the following services: structural improvements, transportation improvements, erosion control, irrigation and drainage, forest culture and protection, and landscape and recreation activities.

A part of the public assistance program was the nonresident service. The chief objective of the nonresident service was to return stranded men and boys over 17 years of age to their place of legal settlement or to furnish them with transportation to a place of employment, institution, or hospital, and to provide maintenance pending investigation and final disposition of the case. The needs of 3,647 individuals, not residents of the District of Columbia, were considered during the year. Of these 686 were returned to their homes by the nonresident service and relatives provided transportation for 17 others, 166 were sent to veterans' hospitals or other veterans' facilities, 123 were referred to general hospitals or other agencies, 71 secured employment. Minor aid only was rendered in 1,853 instances. Some refused to consider a plan to return home and a few were found not to be in need of help.

A detailed record was not kept of out-of-town inquiries handled during the first 5 months of the fiscal year but such records as were kept during that period together with the more complete records of the last 7 months show that at least 2,466 inquiries from out-of-town agencies were received. Investigations were made and the requested information furnished for 2,401 of them but 65 were still unanswered by June 30 and were carried forward to the succeeding year.

Following the practice of several years past, 1 graduate school of social service sent 19 students part time to the organization for training in the field of public assistance. The faculty supervisor worked full time in the Public Assistance Division, took an active part in the work of the agency, and cooperated to the fullest extent in agency procedures. Students worked a total of 612 days and made 1,874 visits. A total of 227 cases were carried (included 118 out-of-town inquiries) and 155 were closed; 72 were transferred back to staff workers at the close of the school year.

As in the preceding 2 years and since the advent of social security with its various categories, 3 advisory committees, including approximately 65 representative lay persons, met monthly from early fall until early summer to give advice and suggestions in the problems presented to them in old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, and aid to dependent children. They were not case committees such as are found in private agencies, nor were they committees for interpretation but they served a very real need by giving intelligent advice and suggestions, from the standpoint of the taxpayer, to the problems and questions presented to them. They were of great value to the professional social worker in interpreting the thinking of the community and in preventing too stereotyped decisions.

HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

[The appropriation 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, and its report is included in that of the Public Assistance Division.

CHILD-WELFARE DIVISION

(Supervises the care and training of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare)

The Division of Child Welfare reports certain favorable changes in the intake of the department. One is a decrease of 63 in the number of children committed to care; the other, the careful preparation by the Juvenile Court of social studies of those delinquent children to be placed in foster care. Special attention has been given this year to consultation and conference with the Public Assistance Division on child-welfare problems in families on relief. This service is reflected in the reduction of dependent and neglected children committed to care. Conference has frequently given new ideas for treatment and resources. It is now a regular practice for the Public Assistance Division to meet 1 day each week for discussion with the Division of Child Welfare of those problems which heretofore were officially transferred for commitment. There are many evidences of the need for even closer relationship. Certain changes which would facilitate coordination and provide for greater flexibility would require legislation.

An added responsibility placed with the Board of Public Welfare 2 years ago and for which no additional personnel was provided is the investigation of adoption cases for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Seventy-nine cases have been referred by the court in the year just closed. An amendment to the law was secured during the year 1939 extending from 60 to 90 days, the period allowed the Board of Public Welfare for investigation. This has eased the pressure somewhat. While the act itself is a good one, most of the difficulties encountered in securing protection for these children who have lost the care of their own mother and father develop through the absence of certain related social-protective measures such as restrictions on parental transfer of custody and the licensing of individuals engaging in adoption placement of children. Without such legislation and a program of early services to parents, children are often unnecessarily separated from their own people, even losing their identity, and become the pawn of those who make the welfare of the child secondary to the opportunity for self-profit in placement practices. Through the establishment of a unit of protective services as a part of an enlarged child-welfare program, we hope this year to make a beginning on early services to the unmarried mother whose child is so often the victim of these transactions. We will need also some facilities for care (other than through commitment) of babies who are available for adoption. We need the help of some committees of social workers and attorneys to interpret and possibly revise that section of the adoption statute dealing with consents. We particularly are in need of resources for study of the child who is an adoption subject, to determine by psychological and psychiatric examination his potentialities and his needs.

Although 63 fewer children were committed to care this year than last, and although there is available to the department considerably more information on the needs of those children coming into care, and given probation service by the court, the department found itself confronted with a daily average of 1,952 children actually in custody for whom it had legal responsibility for care and guidance. This is

the highest in the history of the organization and reflects a slowing up of the discharge of children from care due primarily to insufficient time of case workers to prepare children for self-support, psychologically as well as with job opportunities, and to give assistance to parents to make plans to reassume responsibility. Too often, the contacts with these parents have been necessarily limited to overseeing compliance with the orders for support of the children placed by the Juvenile Court at the time of commitment. Payments to the amount of $7,700 were effected this year, a great part of which was by agreement only, but the time was not available for the more fundamental services to prepare for return of the children. The innumerable details of personal services to these children, susceptible, by reason of their insecurity, to all the immediate dissatisfactions in change of their relationships, are not often visualized by persons unfamiliar with a placement program. No case worker can successfully meet the needs of 118 children, which is the average number in existing case loads. In addition to the importance of more workers, the department needs additional and better-serviced automobiles to cover the rural areas where a large part of the foster homes are located.

A beginning has been made in working out some of the recommendations of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on a reorganized child-welfare program. In April, the Board of Public Welfare forwarded a supplemental estimate of $280,000 for child-welfare services to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be considered in putting into effect the recommendations for increases in personnel, funds for board and care of children in foster care, and for the establishment of protective services to include such aids in treatment as housekeeping aides and special services for convalescent children. While the results provide only for an increase of $37,320 for personnel, the opportunity seems to be at hand to establish the protective-service unit and to throw first emphasis on assistance to the child in his own family. More than 1,100 informations have been reported to the department in the year just closed, 408 dealt with through field service, and 660 on an advisory basis. Only the part-time service of two workers has been available to cover these requests and too often they have had to resort to commitment to relieve accumulated and critical situations. The new unit will begin to function early in the new year.

In preparation for consolidation of the two divisions of the Placement Department, an agreement has been worked out with the Juvenile Court to substitute reports in writing for the personal appearance and testimony of case workers in all dependency and neglect cases in which there is agreement between the agency and the parents on the recommendation to be made to the court at the expiration of commitment. The emphasis for the year will be to get into operation within the organization and in its relationships with other agencies a flexibility in method and use of resources to meet the needs of individual children.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN

[This is a temporary home for the reception and training of white children—both boys and girls]

The daily average was 120 compared with 118 last year.

Despite the fact that the average population increased over one-third during the past 10 years, no increase in personnel has been

allowed. The problem of supervision became particularly acute in the large boys' division where 1 man was supervising over 50 boys. By temporarily suspending the work of 1 department, it was possible to create an additional supervisory position in the large boys' division. Results were immediately reflected in better morale, and during the next 11 months absconding was reduced over 50 percent.

An appropriation was made in the 1940 act to restore the position which we had temporarily discontinued. Two additional employees were allowed for the purpose of reducing the working hours of all employees. Employees now average 55 hours per week but it is hoped that the additional positions will enable us to reduce working hours to 49 per week.

During the year improvement in the plant and the program of activities has continued. The small boys' playroom was completely remodeled and their playground improved. The large boys' play area has been enlarged. A considerable amount of paraphernalia such as flying rings, trapeze, horizontal bars, and parallel bars was installed. New activities such as tumbling and archery were initiated. The children in all departments have been divided into teams and clubs to stimulate competition. During the winter months a program of handcrafts and the publication of a semimonthly newspaper were developed. The institution is now equipped so that all boys can participate at the same time in some game or activity. In the girls' cottage we were able to make a start toward improving our program by the purchase of an electric hair drier and a shampoo chair. Over 20 girls took the Red Cross course in home hygiene.

It is safe to say that few, if any, institutions of this size have developed as varied a program of recreational activities as has this institution. Our outdoor facilities are quite adequate. There is, however, need for a gymnasium for indoor activities during the winter months.

In addition to activities here, part of the program such as the movies has been developed outside of the institution. The program now includes the following: Baseball (two diamonds), basketball (two courts), tennis (two courts), archery, bicycling, camping trips, football, horseshoes, paddle tennis, swimming and lifesaving, shuffle board, tumbling, handcrafts, movies (twice each week), billiards (three tables), track and field, dramatics and music, dancing (outdoor pavilion and indoor hall, connected with sound equipment).

There are on the staff two college graduates in physical education and two with degrees in education who also have some training in playground work. Two of these are working towards masters degrees in psychology. One of the assistant supervisory positions should be reclassified so that the person holding the position would become a recreational director and be responsible for the entire recreational program. The added cost would not exceed $300 per year.

We are concerned only with the problem of developing an effective program of treatment for the juvenile delinquent. Value and the need for all of those social services which are attempting to cope with this problem is recognized. Institutional treatment must be regarded as a part of a much larger program. Ideally, we would like to assume the existence of an adequate and constructive program of psychiatric and social services, developed for the purpose of adjusting these anti-

social individuals without commitment, and to regard those selected for institutional treatment as a minority who fail to respond to this program. We approve any effort to orient the institutional program to the larger field of social work but careful study should be given by institution people to the direction in which the institutional program should proceed.

Institutional work should be based on the belief that the needs of most delinquents are met by the right kind of personal and social relationships between them and persons who are qualified to understand the problem, possessed of insight, and having a certain type of personality. The stabilized and controlled environment, with activities interesting to children, gives favorable opportunity for the personal influence.

This approach to the problem is the most important factor in the institutional plan. It relates not only to the selection and organization of the personnel, but also the development of the physical plant. It suggests that there must first be developed a plan of treatment and then the physical plant constructed in such a manner as to aid in carrying out the program, reversing the usual procedure of building a plant and later developing a program.

Originally, institutions were principally custodial. The buildings were large, poorly designed, and improperly located. They were planned by persons who had little or no institutional experience. These plans made supervision and segregation difficult.

It is felt that concomitant with any improvement or expansion of other forms of treatment, there should be an equal development of the institutional program. This is not to advocate larger institutions, but rather better designed physical plants and a better program.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

[An industrial school for the training of colored boys]

At the close of its thirty-second year, the Industrial Home School for Colored Children showed a daily average for the year of 185 compared with 184 last year. Psychometric examinations of many of the boys have been made this year by cooperating agencies, and there has been an effort to assign each boy to work and study schedule according to findings of these examinations, always with some opportunity for the boy to exercise his own choice as to vocational training. Much practical and expense-saving work in repair and upkeep of the institution is done by the boys under guidance in vocational training. Each new boy has had a medical examination promptly following his admission and has been routinely reexamined each 6 months. Such necessary treatment as can be done at the school is done by the school physician; other medical cases were taken to the special clinics for attention. Every boy has also had a dental examination and prophylaxis. All indicated dental work has been done in each case.

Religious training has continued as a part of the program, vespers being held at the school each Sunday afternoon with Sunday School in the morning. The Catholic boys attend services each Sunday morning at the Home for the Aged and Infirm nearby.

Athletics and military drill have continued to be a regular and important part of the activity of the school. An auditorium-gymnasium,

additional vocational buildings and some increase in the staff are still urgent needs of the school if it is to fully meet its responsibility in the training of these boys.

RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

[A detention home for children pending disposition by the courts or otherwise]

The Receiving Home has passed its tenth anniversary at 816 Potomac Avenue SE. This is the same place of which the Board of Public Welfare in its report for 1929 states "with necessary alterations, it has been made reasonably satisfactory for the time being. There should be provided, however, as soon as possible, a building planned and erected for the specific purpose in view." Year after year the need of a new building is emphasized.

It must also be remembered that when the building was thought to be "reasonably satisfactory" the daily average number of children in the Home was approximately 30. This year the average was 48. The juvenile age has been raised from "under 17" to "under 18." Five hundred and thirty-eight 17-year-old juveniles were admitted during the year. Some of these boys and girls are experienced in crime even at that age. They are difficult to care for in a building of this type.

Each year the high per capita cost of the Receiving Home is noted, and again it seems proper to explain that it is inevitable that a small institution operating 24 hours a day, furnishing transportation for all children coming into it, shall have higher per capita cost than larger institutions where only a daytime schedule is maintained. No other institution in the District rents its building. It costs $143 per child annually to pay the rent at the Receiving Home.

The number of children admitted during the fiscal year was 3,158. The number of days care was 17,397. The average per day was 48.

The program was about the same as reported in previous years. Entertainments were presented practically once a week all last winter. Special programs were provided for the holidays.

The entire inside of the building was painted in the spring. Kitchen cabinets and many other improvements were built in the kitchen. New chairs were bought for girls' and staff dining rooms. A new washing machine was purchased. Four radios were given to the Home.

An item of $175,000 is being requested by the Board in the estimate for 1941 for a new Receiving Home. It is hoped that this money may be provided for the erection of adequate quarters for this service to children.

CHILD WELFARE DEMONSTRATION UNIT

The second annual report of the Child Welfare Demonstration Unit, that for the fiscal year of 1938, expressed the hope that the goal of the demonstration in protective services would soon be reached in the establishment of these services on a city-wide basis. The appropriation for 1940 makes that possible.

During the fiscal year just closed the unit has given particular attention to the development of resources for placement of children within families and through private organizations when separation from the parental home was indicated. It is interesting to note that

of 194 children dealt with in the case-work services, placement was arranged for 20 children. Four of these children in 3 families were placed on public expense through action initiated by or recommended by the Demonstration Unit. For 16 children in 15 families, institutional and foster-family placements were arranged, the family or a private group, usually a church group, meeting the expense when the family was not able to do so. Aside from the saving to the public purse thus effected, provision for foster care arranged within the family group has constructive values.

This last year's work has brought new emphasis to the complex problems involved in social aspects of the living of the clients dealt with. Case-work services intersect school programs, housing, unemployment, relief, such special provisions as the Self-Help Exchange and the Housekeeping Aide Project. These last two services have more than once, in the case-work experience of the unit, meant the difference between placement of children on public relief and constructive services brought to bear on problems in family life.

The problems involved in the 149 families comprising 359 children dealt with on the case-work level may be roughly divided into two groups: Those presenting problems in family life and those presenting problems in the behavior of children. The problems in family life represented inadequacy of parents and other difficulties in the home life, health problems, and problems in economic adjustment. The behavior difficulties of the children were largely related to beginning disorganization of personality, finding expression in stealing, absconding from home, sex delinquency, and other problems in the social behavior of the children.

Penal and Correctional Institutions

At all the penal institutions, particularly on the reservation in Virginia, limited personnel continued to restrict the activities. Lack of sufficient housing for officers at the Workhouse and Reformatory is a further handicap, particularly in case of escape or disorder, as many of these officers must now live outside of the reservation. Shortage of officers also curtails the full use of the work hours of inmates. Moreover, the limitation in the number of employees available frankly makes it impossible to comply entirely with leave and hour provisions.

JAIL

[Place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial]

The Public Works Administration's construction work on the new Jail has been begun. Work has progressed toward the consolidation of all prison records at this institution. Sentenced prisoners continue to be moved promptly from the Jail to the reservation in Virginia. The daily average this year was 535 as compared with 646 the year before.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY

Officers' training has not developed as it was hoped it would, due to the inability to allot time for officers to be in training. However, all on entering have received instruction and are assigned to serve

with experienced officers before being given full responsibility. More time for continuous study is desirable.

We must again urge that there are not enough guards for a non-walled institution to operate with security. However, all escapes during the year have been recaptured with but one exception, which occurred at the Ninth Street wharf. Each case of escape is prosecuted upon recapture.

Dental and medical equipment has been increased. With an average population of about 3,000, it would seem that the three physicians, three registered nurses, dentist, and pharmacist might adequately meet the needs of the prisoners, but the rapid turn-over in the Workhouse makes impossible satisfactory examination and care of the men.

The educational program has progressed materially under one staff teacher and twelve inmate instructors. The school has had noteworthy cooperation of all the officers who supervise work assignments. One graduation exercise was held and it is planned hereafter to hold two each year. Correspondence-school diplomas have been earned by some of the men in the school. Many illiterates have progressed sufficiently to be able to read letters from home. More space for schoolrooms and study is needed, and the 1940 building program will be of considerable help in this respect.

Regular religious services have been held. A full-time Catholic clergyman serves the reservation and such a full-time person is needed for the Protestant group. What is being done is helpful, but more could profitably be done. An inspiring evidence of the meaning of religion within the institution is the voluntary organization calling itself the Unity Christian Church and assisted by the Baptist clergy in Washington. Its membership is now 125, a 50-percent gain over last year. It has a choir of 35 voices which provides music for services. It desires more space and extension of its activities. Among its needs is a piano for its exclusive use.

Efforts toward segregation at the Workhouse have been discouraging but some advance has been made and the vacation of the old commissary building when the new storehouse is completed, will afford some relief.

The swine raising and dairy farm have been very successful operations. The poultry enterprise has not been so encouraging but it is hoped it may still prove its value.

The capacity of the boiler plants has been increased so that there is now a margin of safety. Tests of the water have demonstrated the effectiveness of the treatment system. Two new sewer treatment plants, a septic tank at the brick plant and a 250-thousand-gallon-storage-tank filter, all of which are Public Works Administration projects, will prove a substantial addition to the physical equipment of the institutions. The new steel and concrete central warehouse is well on its way to completion and occupancy will begin in October 1939. Use of this building will release other buildings for housing purposes. Towers, wall, visiting building, two cell blocks and the mess hall are all complete in the walled unit, save for the steel doors in the wall and the equipment for the mess building. However, before this unit can be put to the use for which it was intended, additional personnel will be necessary.

The daily average, this year, for the Workhouse (men's division) was 1,149 and for the Reformatory 1,654.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

The new brick dormitories have been completed and occupied. The daily average number of women in this unit has been 162 as compared with 127 the year before. The annual per capita cost in this unit including all expenses, was 93 cents.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Repair and replacement out of this fund makes the account show a loss. The operation however, has been profitable. The brick plant has been completely repaired, the work requiring a shut-down over a period of many weeks. The industries contribute not only to the saving of tax money but provide a purposeful activity for the prisoners as a part of the process of rehabilitation.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

[Institutions for the training of delinquent boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses]

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

On the first day of the fiscal year just closed, the population for this institution was 55. On the last day of the year it was 77. It reached a high point on May 20, 1939, when there were 82 girls in the school. The average for the fiscal year 1938 was 49. The daily average for the fiscal year just closed was 69. This meant an increase of 7,118 inmate days. In spite of this increase in population there was an actual decrease in the cost of operation which, to be sure, had been excessively high. The total annual per capita cost for 1939 was $787 as against $1,310 the year before. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1940 was so materially reduced that drastic restrictions on operation and curtailment of functions will be necessary. This means impairment of the essential educational and social service functions of the school.

On the last day of the fiscal year there were on parole, 23 girls. Parole was not readily granted during the year but there are some girls whose improvement and reponse to training fully justifies their being trusted to undertake anew their life in the community.

Medical service given the girls is quite complete. Throat cultures are taken on all new admissions and routine physical examination is made frequently. All girls needing treatment for venereal conditions receive it in the school clinic. Conditions requiring special services are taken to outside clinics and Gallinger Hospital. The school has its own visiting dentist as well as its own visiting physician.

The general condition of the buildings and grounds is fair, but with the limited appropriation this year, upkeep will be of necessity, neglected. There must be provision for repair and painting next year or these old buildings will rapidly deteriorate. In May of this year, the white girls moved into the new cottage having a capacity of 12. This made possible the use of the space they had been occupying for

another unit of colored girls. Thus there are in operation, five separate units.

In view of the personnel limitations in the 1940 appropriation, it is necessary to release a number of employees. While the school probably can continue to operate throughout the year with this limited personnel, it is not going to fulfill its purpose as an institution for reform and training.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The daily average number of District of Columbia boys in this institution which is under Federal jurisdiction was 125 as compared with 131 last year, a decrease of 6.

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 is still able to admit only the most urgent cases. It has, during the year, been running some 16 percent above its normal bed capacity, but the new hospital building which could not be completed before the end of the fiscal year just closed, will afford some slight relief; however, being a hospital building, it will not serve greatly to reduce the overcrowding in the general dormitories. More may be expected of the three new dormitories provided for in the 1940 appropriation. These will have a capacity of 156 beds but already there are known to be waiting eligibles who will more than absorb this new space. Consequently, further dormitory construction must be immediately planned if the needs of the District of Columbia are to be met as they should be met.

The daily average was 572, as compared with a daily average of 552 last year and 541 the year before. A growing institution must expand in many directions at the same time. One new development usually involves others. Added bed space necessitates added personnel and is related to the need for expansion of other services. A new laundry, for example, has become imperative with patient increase. It will be impossible to operate with any degree of satisfaction without a new laundry when the three new dormitories and the hospital building are completed and in use. A new employees' building is also an urgent necessity, particularly in view of the additional employees that will be required for the added patient load when the hospital and new dormitories are filled.

During the year new steam tunnels and steam lines were completed, the inmates contributing to the labor. This improvement will save tons of fuel, although the saving may not be apparent in view of the new buildings to be serviced.

Underground electric lines were also completed during the year and much work was done on the roofs and gutters. Gas fuel was introduced in the kitchens.

Again attention is called to the need for a school building and auditorium-gymnasium with facilities for occupational instruction in the same building. Such provision as is now made for these activities

is deplorably unsatisfactory, basements of dormitory buildings serving these purposes so far as they are served.

Intelligence and performance tests on all new admissions have been made and medical examinations have been given on admission. All the data available as result of these examinations is brought before a staff conference and on the basis of careful study, the treatment of the individual child and his school and work assignment are based. One dentist continues to do all the dental work of the institution, seeing each child at least two times a year, doing all the indicated work as well as all the dental and general X-ray work.

The farm and garden were extended with a resultant increase in production of milk, eggs, vegetables, etc.

INSANE

The care of District of Columbia insane in St. Elizabeths Hospital cost this year $2,526,669, as compared with $2,432,995 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 3,854 as compared with 3,702 last year and 3,458 the year before. The Board of Public Welfare inspectors makes 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 158, as compared with 150 last year.

Miscellaneous Institutions

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

[A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent persons]

The Home for Aged and Infirm reports a daily average increase from 615 in 1938 to 681 in 1939. This continues for another year the regular annual increase of about 10 per cent that has been recorded since the institution opened in 1907. This increase projected into the future, means that next year there will be an average of 750 in the institution and in 1941, around 800. Already for the last half of the year just closed, the daily average exceeded 700. As the institution is already crowded to the point that space at tables and in dormitories is uncomfortably cramped, additional building is indicated. During the year, use of the sun parlors has been resorted to for sleeping purposes and this use will probably have to be extended before additional buildings can possibly be made ready. An extension of the infirmary from its 130-bed capacity to 186 is provided for in the appropriation for 1940 but there are already persons in the wards who should be in the infirmary and this number will practically absorb the added accommodations immediately. This extension is badly needed and will, of course, relieve somewhat the present crowding but will not take care of expected increases. Even more urgent than the need for added space is the need for additional employees. In the infirmary, there are but 13 employees to give 24-hour care to 130 sick old people who require constant attention. Twenty other employees must attempt to meet all the demands for care outside of the infirmary including attendant duty, cooking, laundry, and the

huge job of cleaning. It is to be regretted that the two additional attendants for the infirmary for whom we had hoped this year were eliminated from the appropriation act. Certainly an annual cost of $212 per inmate is not such as to make unjustifiable some increase in cost in order to provide the kind of care and treatment these old and helpless people should have.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

[A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means]

The Municipal Lodging House terminated its forty-sixth year on June 30. This old institution, which was formerly located on the site of the new Post Office Building and later moved temporarily to 310 Third Street NW., which property is now demolished, giving way to the new Municipal Building, is housed for the present in two old residence buildings, 456 and 458 C Street NW. It can only be a short time before these buildings must also give way to new construction. In the meantime, they are very poorly adapted to the purpose.

It is again urged that a permanent home for this institution be constructed. It has, through the many years, justified its existence.

It is necessary to provide some suitable temporary home for men who may find themselves in the city and without resources. It is not only humane and decent for the community to provide this lodging, but it is doubtless a wise precaution against the pressures which may frequently lead to crime and violence, to say nothing of petty thievery and street begging.

The daily average population continues about the same from year to year. During the last year, it was 42 as against 40 the year before. Practically all of the admissions to the institution were through the nonresident service through which transportation to place of residence may be provided upon proper authorization. The men are quartered in the lodging house during the necessary investigation.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND 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]

During the year the daily average provided for in this institution was 45. The number ran as high as 62 for a single day. The total admissions during the year were 3,916.

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 providing care for indigent persons in the Florence Crittenton Home, in the Southern Relief Society Home, in the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, and in the St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.

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 deportation of nonresident indigent persons is also included in the printed tables and memoranda.

TRANSPORTATION OF INDIGENT PERSONS

The issue of transportation for indigent persons follows the same procedure that has maintained in preceding years. A careful inquiry is made in each case presenting itself. In the investigation of these applications we have had the hearty cooperation of public welfare organizations in other communities and have been materially assisted by the Police Department. As result of the procedure followed, many fraudulent applications have been eliminated and consequently a more adequate service rendered to 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 to their homes, and further avoiding injustice to other communities upon whom the burden would thus be placed. In the main, the persons sent have been nonresidents who were able to establish a claim upon another community and for whom authorization for return has been secured from that community. A few are resident persons for whom a plan of care has been worked out in another community satisfactory to the officials of that jurisdiction.

The number who applied last year for transportation was 844, as compared with 762 the year before. Transportation was provided for 330 out of this fund as compared with 484 last year, and it was refused in 119 cases, issue being largely restricted to women, children, families, and helpless persons.

In January 1939 the fund of $3,500 of indigents' transportation was practically exhausted. Since that time the applicants, 395, were sent from funds of the Non-Resident Service of the Public Assistance Division. Transportation issued to the 330 persons was as follows:

Women	46
Children	76
Men	23
Persons in families (57 families)	185
Total	330

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

There was a slight increase in the number of patients admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital during the fiscal year, the figure being 778, as compared with 743 the year before, when there was a slight decrease. The number admitted, deported at expense to the District of Columbia Government, and the number of other nonresident cases transferred without expense to the District of Columbia, some being discharged to the Army, Navy, veterans' roll, or to relatives, is as follows:

Year	Total admitted	Deported at expense	Deported or transferred at no expense	Total deported or transferred
1925	442	145	21	166
1926	452	127	17	144
1927	348	138	18	156
1928	431	126	24	150
1929	397	134	27	161
1930	368	146	33	179
1931	471	102	41	143
1932	570	147	10	157
1933	653	141	15	156
1934	595	158	9	167
1935	601	155	10	165
1936	654	148	32	180
1937	777	125	58	183
1938	743	150	87	237
1939	778	158	70	228
Total	8,280	2,100	472	2,572

There was a very slight decrease in the number of patients who were deported to their place of legal residence this year; the total being 228, of whom 70 were deported or transferred at no expense to the District of Columbia. The return of 6 patients from other jurisdictions with residence in the District of Columbia was authorized.

Effort has been made in recent years to collect from estates of insane persons reimbursement for their care at District expense in St. Elizabeths Hospital. With the addition in personnel appropriation 2 years ago making possible the employment of one additional worker on this staff who has devoted much of his time to this work of investigation and collection, the sum of $143,465 was collected the past year, as compared with collections of $138,287 the previous year.

FINANCES

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Workhouse and Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
RECEIPTS				
Appropriations:				
Salaries	$473,660.00	$89,760.00	$147,200.00	
Maintenance	464,000.00	83,000.00	133,600.00	$51,800.00
Repairs	27,000.00		24,620.00	
Construction, balance	3,980.10			
Construction	161,000.00	125,000.00		
Moving generators, balance	6,710.05			
Boiler, etc., balance	27,600.00			
Purchase of land	5,000.00			
Working capital	30,000.00			
From District of Columbia			75,000.00	
From Department of Justice				2,335.00
Allotment for car tokens				30.00
Allotment for postage	419.69	35.00		20.00
Allotment for printing and binding	25.00	250.00		15.00
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicles	259.25	187.71		151.40
Private fund				4,177.97
Sale of industrial products	266,614.41			
Total	1,466,268.50	298,232.71	380,420.00	58,529.37

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued

	Workhouse and Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries and wages	$463,912.08	$89,127.84	$145,249.13	$32,179.11
Food and ice	172,695.14	35,552.20	59,548.81	10,971.64
Laundry and cleaning	15,839.52	2,363.38		564.43
Dry goods and clothing	57,424.39	2,176.06	8,625.12	782.92
Fuel, light, power, etc	94,429.34	12,634.68	20,413.66	5,727.24
Furniture and household furnishings	12,920.45	2,746.39	4,719.10	517.93
Medical and surgical supplies	7,531.63	4,180.64	994.22	685.84
Stable, farm, garden, etc	55,774.46	256.10	13,764.14	1,091.49
Repairs	26,714.29	1,698.82	3,395.65	738.13
Miscellaneous	46,597.21	6,411.12	23,317.67	1,045.09
Moving generators	6,690.87			
Boiler, etc	27,512.26			
Construction and equipment	113,812.52	6,937.91	24,553.32	
Operation of industries	265,610.22			
Deposited in U. S. Treasury	31,004.19		75,000.00	
Total	1,398,468.57	164,085.14	379,580.82	54,303.82
Balance	11,732.35	14,347.57	839.18	271.32
Balance for construction and land	56,067.58	119,800.00		
Balance in fund				3,954.23
Cost per capita	321.59	293.73	693.14	787.01
Daily average, number	2966	535	404	69
Whole amount paid under contract			75,000.00	

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

	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	$7,887.07				
Appropriations:					
Salaries		$108,760.00	$25,780.00	$39,580.00	$19,120.00
Maintenance	282,894.00	100,000.00	23,000.00	30,475.00	18,880.00
Repairs		6,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	
Contingent expenses	3,500.00				
Construction, balance		175,000.00		14,550.00	
Steam tunnels		11,200.00			
Purchase of truck		750.00			
Repairs to bridge		4,500.00			
Allotment for car tokens			36.00	30.00	
Allotment for postage		20.00	15.00	10.00	15.00
Allotment for printing and binding		15.00	52.58	25.00	25.00
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle		415.03	328.04	174.50	402.10
From pay patients		1,594.00			
Total	294,281.07	408,754.03	51,711.62	92,344.50	38,442.10
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and wages		107,231.96	26,389.16	38,886.53	19,100.00
Food and ice		30,467.93	14,357.58	15,836.71	6,475.23
Laundry and cleaning		2,619.00	842.10	522.26	1,152.15
Dry goods and clothing		10,682.17	1,420.58	3,837.09	639.17
Fuel, light, power, etc		27,994.40	3,287.99	2,937.21	1,398.82
Furniture and household furnishings		7,742.91	622.65	1,213.76	275.45
Medical and surgical supplies		1,390.18	111.67	163.70	36.01
Stable, farm, garden, etc		13,505.00	684.14	2,979.66	460.60
Repairs		8,569.87	2,492.37	2,921.16	959.05
Rent					6,750.00
Miscellaneous		3,121.88	1,277.89	2,312.84	171.85
Steam tunnels		11,129.12			
Purchase of truck		750.00			
Deposited with collector of taxes, pay patients		1,594.00			
Total	291,403.25	226,798.42	51,486.13	71,610.92	37,418.33
Balance	2,851.99	2,455.61	225.49	6,183.58	1,023.77
Balance for contingent	25.83				
Balance for construction		179,500.00		14,550.00	
Cost per capita		372.95	429.05	389.09	779.55
Daily average number	1,952	572	120	185	48

[1] Does not include salaries totaling $66,260 carried under "Board of Public Welfare."

III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Home for Aged and Infirm	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Former Soliders and Sailors	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	Columbia Polytechnic Institute	St. Elizabeths' Hospital (District of Columbia patients)
RECEIPTS							
Balance on hand June 30, 1938				$738.32	$15.58	$37.87	
Board of inmates				2,614.45	900.00		
Interest, dividends, and rent				3,735.40		699.75	
Contributions and dues				687.50	455.32	1,476.94	
Telephone				30.43	8.03		
Earnings						4,842.92	
Community Chest				10,606.90	275.00		
Private fund	$621.41		$3,043.57				
Annuity, legacies, etc				218.38	800.00	119.25	
Miscellaneous				51.50	131.67	694.46	
Sale of securities						419.11	
Refunds						21.98	
Loans						1,690.00	
Appropriations:							
Under contract				8,268.45	9,965.76	3,000.00	$2,531,000.00
Salaries	67,840.00	$3,600.00	4,620.00				
Maintenance	77,630.00	4,000.00	11,750.00				
Repairs	12,000.00		1,000.00				
Allotment for car tokens	5.00						
Allotment for postage	10.00						
Allotment for printing and binding	26.25						
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicles	112.83						
Transfer from Industrial Home School (colored)	2,000.00						
Total	160,245.49	7,600.00	20,413.57	26,951.33	12,551.36	13,002.28	2,531,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and wages	67,602.68	3,600.00	5,041.66	11,676.19	1,674.00	9,296.13	
Food and ice	40,917.40	2,412.25	9,543.22	7,332.30	2,318.90		
Laundry and cleaning	1,095.88	364.61	502.36	442.68	338.85	35.72	
Dry goods and clothing	3,608.00	29.95	145.86	459.63	53.09		
Fuel, light, power, etc	19,054.79	768.88	1,453.54	3,102.52	716.11	417.05	
Furniture and household furnishings	920.12	79.48	173.79	527.81	25.00	61.63	
Medical and surgical supplies	1,998.23			1,165.52	55.36		
Repairs	11,999.58		981.81	397.03	37.26	517.43	
Stable, farm, garden, etc	10,637.47			539.19		400.94	
Rent					1,500.00		
Beneficiaries outside home					5,470.96		
Miscellaneous	1,558.01	61.91	490.78	1,238.43	336.82	2,135.23	2,527,076.00
Payment on loan						170.61	
Total	159,392.16	7,317.08	18,333.02	26,881.30	12,526.35	13,034.74	2,527,076.00
Balance	322.23	282.92	32.35	70.03	25.01		3,924.00
Balance in fund	531.10		2,048.20				
Cost per capita	233.71	174.22	407.40	336.02			
Daily average number	682	42	45	80			3,854
Whole amount paid under contract				7,655.60	10,000.00	3,000.00	2,527,076.00

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the several institutions]

	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	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS											
Workhouse and Reformatory	$0.4286	$0.1595	$0.0146	$0.0530	$0.0872	$0.0119	$0.0070	$0.0515	$0.0247	$0.0431	$0.8811
Jail	.4564	.1821	.0121	.0111	.0647	.0141	.0214	.0013	.0087	.0328	.8047
National Training School for Boys	.9851	.4038	-------	.0585	.1384	.0320	.0067	.0933	.0230	.1582	1.8990
National Training School for Girls	1.2778	.4356	.0224	.0311	.2274	.0206	.0272	.0433	.0293	.0415	2.1562
CHILD CARE											
District Training School	.5136	.1459	.0125	.0512	.1341	.0371	.0067	.0647	.0410	.0150	1.0218
Industrial Home School	.6025	.3278	.0192	.0324	.0751	.0142	.0026	.0156	.0569	.0292	1.1755
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.5759	.2345	.0077	.0568	.0435	.0180	.0024	.0441	.0433	.0343	1.0605
Receiving Home for Children	1.0902	.3695	.0658	.0365	.0798	.0157	.0021	.0263	.0547	.3951	2.1357
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS											
Home for Aged and Infirm	.2716	.1644	.0044	.0145	.0765	.0037	.0080	.0427	.0482	.0063	.6403
Municipal Lodging House	.2348	.1574	.0238	.0019	.0502	.0052	-------	-------	-------	.0040	.4773
Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors	.3069	.5810	.0306	.0089	.0885	.0106	-------	-------	.0598	.0299	1.1162
Florence Crittenton Home	.3999	.2511	.0152	.0157	.1062	.0181	.0399	.0184	.0136	.0424	.9205

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, 1938	1,360	1,675	465	412	54
Admitted during year	12,369	733	18,806	179	33
Readmitted	117	----------	685	----------	3
Recaptured	7	2	6	24	32
Return parole violators	----------	21	----------	44	8
Conditional reformatory violators returned	----------	105	----------	----------	----------
Received from U. S. Bureau of Prisons	1	21	----------	----------	----------
Total	13,854	2,557	19,962	659	130
Discharged	12,032	115	3,096	89	3
Transferred	438	147	13,324	12	1
Paroled	11	114	3	138	7
Escaped	3	1	6	34	35
Died	6	7	9	----------	----------
Executed	----------	----------	1	----------	----------
Conditional release	----------	552	14	----------	----------
Released	----------	----------	3,039	----------	5
Number remaining, June 30, 1939	1,364	1,621	470	386	[1] 79
Total	13,854	2,557	19,962	659	130
Daily average number	1,312	1,654	535	[2] 404	69

[1] Includes infants.
[2] Of this number 125 were District of Columbia boys.

Movement of population—Continued

II. CHILD CARE

	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, 1938	1,191	759	1,950	558	114	193	55
Inmates or wards received	41	424	465	37	174	158	3,158
Absconders returned				11		24	
Recommitted	158		158				
Returned from parole				5			
Total	1,390	1,183	2,573	611	288	375	3,213
Discharged	165	230	395		157	148	3,175
Transferred				1			
Died	2	3	5	10			
Absconded				18		32	
Paroled				2	2		
Adopted	4		4				
Permanent recommitments		158	158				
Number remaining June 30, 1939	1,219	792	2,011	580	129	195	38
Total	1,390	1,183	2,573	611	288	375	3,213
Daily average number			1,952	572	120	185	48

III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Union ex-soldiers and sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society [1]	St. Elizabeths Hospital (District of Columbia patients)
Number of inmates June 30, 1938		54	635	81	16	3,984
Admitted during year	15,042	3,916	277	114	2	696
Readmitted		86	131	6		82
Births				87		
Total		4,056	1,043	288	18	4,762
Discharged		4,021	230	154	1	275
Died			102	4	2	250
Transferred				50		
Number remaining June 30, 1939		35	711	80	15	4,237
Total		4,056	1,043	288	18	4,762
Daily average number	42	45	682	80	16	3,854

[1] 23 cared for outside the home.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1925–39

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
Workhouse	413	488	534	666	685	684	689	725	786	810	833	993	1,117	1,224	1,312
Reformatory	163	230	304	335	439	580	752	853	1,044	1,157	1,255	1,390	1,554	1,596	1,654
Jail	368	425	461	464	529	503	460	482	558	565	603	586	642	646	535
National Training School for Boys	327	381	469	501	452	467	496	382	289	237	220	346	381	395	[1] 404
National Training School for Girls	91	98	108	119	111	110	110	103	81	87	92	72	28	50	69
CHILD-CARE															
Division of Child Welfare	1,641	1,723	1,757	1,733	1,797	1,740	1,735	1,788	1,850	1,816	1,775	1,750	1,796	1,891	1,952
Receiving Home for Children	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	30	31	30	37	41	42	44	45	45	48
District Training School	-----	-----	-----	-----	195	263	325	349	406	462	505	524	541	553	572
Industrial Home School	80	86	91	94	93	85	106	97	87	99	103	114	115	118	120
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	85	86	94	109	111	111	111	112	188	189	176	146	175	184	185
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS															
Home for Aged and Infirm	286	311	335	407	449	456	473	532	621	693	693	673	651	615	682
Municipal Lodging House	17	17	20	27	23	28	33	40	42	44	39	44	44	40	42
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors	21	24	29	37	37	41	49	51	41	38	36	35	42	49	45
Florence Crittenton Home	59	64	82	93	81	82	86	89	82	76	79	73	71	72	80
Southern Relief Society Home	18	18	18	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	16
St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients [2]	2,007	2,124	2,136	2,193	2,281	2,340	2,472	2,663	2,884	3,027	3,193	3,315	3,458	3,702	3,854

[1] Of this number 125 were District of Columbia boys.
[2] Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

The Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets is charged by statute with administration of the standard weights and measures law of the District of Columbia and with operation of public markets owned by the District government. During the fiscal year it was also, by order of the Commissioners, placed in charge of administration of license regulations relating to coal dealers and the sale of coal in the District.

The District weights and measures law is one of the most comprehensive statutes in existence anywhere in the United States. In addition to regulating weighing and measuring instruments, their construction and use, it contains many provisions regulating mercantile businesses and the methods pursued in making sales of the basic necessaries of life, such as fuel, bread, ice, fruits and vegetables, and other commodities.

The following is a condensed statement of investigations, prosecutions, and inspections of weighing and measuring instruments made during the fiscal year:

Inspections of establishments	18,635
Special and surprise inspections	2,433
Investigations	1,019
Offenses prosecuted	81
Inspections of weighing and measuring instruments:	
Scales	28,757
Weights	32,277
Measures	27,097
Measuring pumps	11,222
Meters (fuel oil)	345
Milk bottles	3,907,510
Condemnations:	
Scales	989
Measuring pumps	366
Measures	1
Meters (fuel oil)	20
Milk bottles	8,136
Confiscated:	
Scales	81
Weights	246
Measures	27
Milk bottles	4,536
Packages of food weighed	12,496

Among the prosecutions instituted for violating the weights and measures law, only one defendant was acquitted.

In performing the inspection and investigational work of the Department, inspectors traveled 34,810 miles. Their work is not confined to regular hours. It is often necessary for them to work overtime at night and on Sundays in order to discover violations

of the law through which consumers of the District are defrauded, and to bring offenders to justice.

The greatest difficulty in securing evidence against offenders and bringing them to trial was encountered in connection with food stores located in sections of the city inhabited by the poor. In some instances it was ascertained that such stores appeared to make a regular practice of cheating persons on relief and others among the poorest and most ignorant classes of the District's population. Some such concerns were found resorting to practices considered extremely reprehensible. Much cheating was also discovered in sales of coal, chiefly by persons who haul coal into the District by truck from coal-producing states. In some instances it was found that purchasers of coal were cheated to an extent ranging from 300 pounds to more than 600 pounds per ton.

As a result of an appropriation made by Congress for that purpose, a survey was made to ascertain whether the public is being swindled regularly in qualities of gasoline and motor oils being sold in the District. In connection with this survey, out of 83 purchases of gasoline represented as "high test" made at filling stations in various sections of the District, it was found that in 27 percent of said purchases the quality was far below that of "high test" gasoline. In some instances it was below the usual quality of straight gasoline. Analyses of the quality of motor oils purchased during the survey tended to indicate that there was little or no relation between the price paid and the quality received. Oils purchased at one price were of no better quality than other oils purchased at a much lower price, and oils purchased at the same price varied greatly in quality.

DISTRICT MARKETS

Markets owned by the District of Columbia and operated under supervision of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets are: Western Market, Twenty-first and K Streets NW.; Municipal Fish Wharf and Market on Maine Avenue SW.; Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets SE.; and Farmers' Produce Market, Eleventh and F Streets SW.

The total revenues for all markets for the fiscal year amounted to $42,231.63, which is $1,663.98 more than the preceding fiscal year. The total expenses amounted to $25,821.66, making a net revenue above all expenses of $16,409.97.

BOARD OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

The Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole again calls attention to the advisability, first, of seeing that the Board is given an entirely independent status with a separate budget entirely separated from the budget of the penal institutions of the District of Columbia; and second, the absolute necessity of giving the Board a budget of adequate proportions to do the work along lines and in accordance with the principles set down by the Attorney General's Conference on Parole, held at the request of the President in our city last April.

Parole work in the District of Columbia has shown an improvement during the year. The establishment of a classification system at Lorton, coupled with such preparole studies as the staff has been able to make, has had the effect of creating a surer foundation for the making of parole decisions. The result is that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, 47.2 percent of all new applications filed were granted, as compared with 36 percent during the preceding year. Some idea of the volume of the work may be gained from the fact that 525 cases were heard and decided during the year.

Unfortunately, more than half the prisoners fail to apply for parole. Of the 897 prisoners eligible for parole during the past year only 418, or 46.6 percent, applied. This means that more than half, 53.4 percent, failed to apply. This is explained in part by the desire of the men to avoid unnecessary publicity (under the rules of the Commissioners the Board is required to publish the names of those applying), and in part to the Board's failure to do adequate preparole work both in the prison and out. No parole system can be said to work satisfactorily when more than half the men fail to apply. Of those who do apply the Board grants less than half. The result is that only about one-fourth of all the prisoners are released on parole, and the corollary of this is that three-fourths of the prisoners are released without parole but on conditional release and under the supervision of the Board for the period of their good-time allowance. Included in the latter group are the more dangerous felons, released only because their sentence has expired, and constituting a grave danger to the public. These dangerous men are released without a home, without a job, and with a strong probability that they will revert to crime because there is no other means of obtaining a living and without the assistance the law has presumed they will have from the parole board.

During the year the Board released 119 prisoners, of whom only 2 had their paroles revoked, and these 2 were for violations of Board rules, and not for new crimes. This is a rather remarkable record. One of these 2 men violated the rules by misbehaving in Bridgeport, Conn., and the other by misbehaving in the District of Columbia.

The Board also had under supervision during the year a large group, 314 in all, representing all the parolees regardless of the time when they were paroled. But even in this larger group, in which there were 19 violators in all, there was only one case where the crime committed was of such seriousness as to carry a sentence of over a year, and this one instance occurred in New Market, Va. It will be noted that even in the larger group of 314 parolees there was not a single instance in the District of Columbia where a parolee committed a felony carrying a sentence of over 1 year. Among the 19 violators in the group of 314 there were 11 cases of violation of parole rules, such as drinking to excess, but without committing a new crime.

There is another group for which the law makes the Board to some extent responsible—the so-called "conditional releasees" who are released by automatic operation of law merely because of the expiration of their sentences. Many of these have been denied parole. The total number of such men under supervision last year was 916, the daily average being 225. For men in this group (these men are not paroled men) the Board was obliged to issue no less than 159 warrants during the year, and the Board revoked the conditional releases and returned to the Reformatory 106 men in this category, for a wide assortment of new crimes. With an adequate staff for pre-parole work and supervision after release, the Board feels that it could greatly reduce this serious hazard to society.

It is of interest also to note that of the 314 men under parole supervision last year 94 percent had less than a high-school education and 98 percent had less than a college education. Education is a potent factor in reducing crime.

CORONER

Statistical table for the year 1938

	Virginia	Maryland	District of Columbia	Total
Total number of cases	41	63	2,371	2,475
Violent deaths	40	60	537	637
Abortions	1	3	14	18
Natural deaths			1,426	1,426
Still-births			394	394
Cases filed with the District Attorneys' Office			82	82
Number of autopsies	3	6	559	568
Total number of deaths in the District (figures obtained from Department of Health)			7,964	7,964
HOMICIDES				
Shooting	3	4	28	35
Stabbing			16	16
Assault	4	2	14	20
Illuminating gas	1			1
Strangulation	1		1	2
Poisoning			1	1
Infanticide			1	1
Total	9	6	61	76
Number of autopsies	2	3	61	66

COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYEES

Claims for personal injuries and damages to property.—During the fiscal year this office received 148 formal claims as a result of personal injuries and damages to property, all of which were investigated and detailed reports submitted to the Corporation Counsel. This was a decrease of 136 claims received as compared to the fiscal year 1938. The decrease in claims was primarily due to expeditious handling of complaints by the inspector of claims or his assistant, by causing prompt correction of the subject of complaint when possible, and by referring informal complaints and claims to the proper third party involved in cases where the District would have an action over against third parties.

Complaints, and reports of injuries and damages.—In addition to the foregoing, a total of 1,686 complaints and reports of accidents and unsafe conditions on public space were received by this office during the past fiscal year through the Police Department, citizens, and various other departments of the District Government. These complaints and reports included actual or probable damage to private property as the result of municipal activities; damage to District of Columbia property by third parties; injuries sustained by persons on public space, and many other miscellaneous matters of municipal interest or responsibility. All of these complaints and reports, except those of minor or casual nature, were investigated either by the inspector of claims or his assistant, or both, which included taking measurements and 620 photographs, and when necessary interviewing witnesses and obtaining and preserving for future use or reference pertinent data concerning the same. In this connection, in the interest of the District of Columbia, both the inspector of claims or his assistant are available at any time during the night and on Sundays and holidays to investigate matters which require immediate attention, and attend to the same upon call from the Metropolitan Police or other agencies of the District government.

Damage suits.—This office also investigated and reported upon 37 suits for damages which were filed in the courts, 9 of which came to trial during the fiscal year. The inspector of claims or his assistant, or both, appeared in court at the trial of these suits and rendered assistance to the assistant corporation counsel assigned to defend or prosecute them. In addition, about six Coroner's inquests were attended by the inspector of claims for the purpose of assisting in the presentation of evidence obtained by investigations in matters of homicides which involved employees of the District government who caused or contributed to deaths in line of duty, or which might concern the government of the District of Columbia in any other manner.

Vehicle accidents.—During the fiscal year a total of 276 vehicle accidents were reported by the various departments, or an average of 23 accidents per month for the fiscal year as compared to a total of 300 accidents, or an average of 25 per month, for the fiscal year 1938. These accidents were investigated by this office, which included attendance at hearings in Police Court when necessary, making measurements and drawings, and obtaining photographs, as well as disposing of minor claims received due to these accidents.

Safety Counsel Committee.—On November 2, 1938, the Commissioners abolished the original Safety Committee appointed on April 15, 1938, and appointed a larger committee composed of the Safety Engineer, the inspector of claims and his assistant, and representatives from the various departments. The purpose of this Committee is to study accident problems, investigate accidents, and make recommendations for the elimination of hazards. The Committee has made several tours of inspection of various departments since appointment of the new Committee, and frequently holds meetings to consider accident problems and make recommendations. All correspondence and records of the Safety Committee are handled by the inspector of claims' office. Safety Committee duties are in addition to other general duties.

Injuries sustained by District employees.—There were 838 District employees injured during the fiscal year, as compared to 841 for the fiscal year 1938. Most of the injuries were of a minor nature, but there were several serious casualties. A comparative statement of expenditures from the compensation fund for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 follows:

Item	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939
Compensation to employees	$11,220.77	$9,941.08
Hospitals	5,517.65	3,836.94
Doctors	4,578.00	2,717.25
Nurses	4,199.50	1,370.00
Medical supplies	115.80	302.02
Burial expenses	200.00	
Permanent pay rolls (employees)	17,728.37	21,026.90
Widows pay roll	8,971.78	8,966.88
Total expenditures	52,531.87	48,161.07

It will be noted from the above table that the large items of expenditure, except permanent pay rolls, were less for the fiscal year 1939 than 1938. The increase of permanent pay rolls was contributed to largely because several old and new cases of tuberculosis were added to the pay rolls. For some time student nurses, employees of the District, were apparently unaware that they were entitled to compensation for disability due to disease contracted in performance of duty. Consequently, when it was learned that such disability is compensable, both old and new claims were filed.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Eight regular meetings and five special meetings were held.

Four examinations were held.

The members of the Board were A. C. Taylor, R. L. Quigley, M. G. Goldstein, Vincent Norelli, and L. F. Bradley.

Board of Pharmacy, statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1939

RECEIPTS

32 licenses through examination, at $15		$480.00
116 registrations, at $3	$348.00	
6 reregistrations, at $6	36.00	
3 reregistrations, at $9	27.00	
		411.00

Board of Pharmacy, statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1939—Continued

RECEIPTS—continued

37 licenses through reciprocity, at $10	$370.00	
3 duplicate certificates, at $5	15.00	
13 marks for reciprocity, at $1	13.00	
Total receipts		$1,289.00
Reimbursement of transfer to special account to carry out Uniform Narcotic Drug Act		365.05
Balance in Security Savings & Commercial Bank, July 1, 1938		1,738.21
		3,392.26

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation to the 5 members of the Board for the fiscal year 1938	$1,700.00	
Bond for treasurer	5.00	
Salary of secretary	200.00	
Salary of clerk	6.75	
Traveling expenses	80.00	
Engrossing certificates	16.75	
Dues District No. 2, N. A. B. P	15.00	
Dues National Association Boards of Pharmacy	25.00	
Dues law enforcement committee	10.00	
Postage, supplies, printing	73.41	
Donation Metropolitan Boys Club	5.00	
Total disbursements		2,136.91
Transferred to special account to carry out Uniform Narcotic Drug Act	$209.25	
Transferred as advance to special account to carry out Uniform Narcotic Drug Act	155.80	
		365.05
Balance in Security Savings & Commercial Bank, June 30, 1939		890.30
		3,392.26

UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

RECEIPTS

25 Narcotic licenses, at $10	$250.00	
556 Books of order forms, at $0.25	139.00	
Total receipts		$389.00
Transfer from Board of Pharmacy, regular account	$209.25	
Advance from Board of Pharmacy, regular account	155.80	
		365.05
		754.05

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing	$263.51	
Office supplies	65.83	
Salary for clerk	40.00	
Postage	9.40	
Total disbursements		378.74
Payment of transfer and advance from Board of Pharmacy, regular account		365.05
Balance in Security Savings & Commercial Bank, June 30, 1939		10.26
		754.05

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The annual registration of dentists and dental hygienists was successfully accomplished and certificates for 1939 issued to each. Seven hundred six dentists and seventy-two dental hygienists were registered as of July 1, 1939.

The Annual Register (No. 15), was prepared, printed, and mailed on February 1 to each practitioner registered therein. The list of dentists and dental hygienists contained in this Register is kept current for the benefit of the public and the profession.

Examinations were held in January and June, and as a result, twenty-one dentists and six dental hygienists were passed by the Board. Twenty-seven dentists failed to secure passing marks.

The Board feels that through a change in laboratory technic, the method of examination has been greatly improved.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation to the regent and dean of Georgetown Dental School for the use of its facilities, the laboratory, and infirmary.

During the year many conferences were held with the public, and in most instances their complaints were amicably adjusted.

Due to an opinion from the Corporation Counsel's Office of the District of Columbia, all dentists in the District having more than one office have been required to obtain duplicates of their original licenses. This was done in order to carry out the law, which says all operating rooms must have a license displayed so that it is clearly visible to patients. As a result, all dentists having more than one dental office, have secured duplicate licenses at the fee stated in the dental law.

Misleading advertisements and statements in the public press were scrutinized, but not sufficient evidence was found to justify prosecutions, except in one instance, a person was fined $150 or 60 days for disobeying section 26 of the Dental Code. In all other instances, not sufficient evidence was obtained for conviction. During the past fiscal year, no convictions were obtained against persons practicing dentistry without a license.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

The reappointment of Mr. S. Frank Levy caused no change in the personnel of the Board.

The members are as follows: Wayne Kendrick, president; S. Frank Levy, treasurer; C. Vaughan Darby, secretary.

Two examinations were held by the Board this year; one during the month of November 1938, and one in May, 1939.

At the May examination of 1938, mention of which was made in our last report, 71 applicants were examined. Of this number, 7 passed; 2 of whom successfully completed the examination at this one session, and 5 were being reexamined in certain subjects.

At the November 1938 examination, there were 76 applicants present, 5 of whom successfully completed the examination; all 5 as the result of reexamination.

The regular examination was held in May 1939. The papers from this examination have not been completely examined and the results will be incorporated in a subsequent report.

During the fiscal year just passed, the Board held 12 meetings; one of which was a special meeting. This special meeting was called to hear the complaints of a Washington attorney against the issuing of a certificate to an applicant who had passed our examination. At this meeting his remarks were to be considered informal and were made verbally without transcription, yet they seem of sufficient importance to delay the issuing of any certificate in this case until both sides can be heard from and a proper decision reached.

Nineteen certificates were issued since the last report, 12 as a result of written examinations, and 7 by oral examination to certified public accountants from other states who are now in practice in the District of Columbia.

The financial statement shows a balance of cash on hand of $1,386.59. This balance is the result of both the November 1938 and May 1939 examinations.

The treasurer's report indicates that the Board is free of all liabilities, all expenses having been paid up to and including June 30, 1939.

In the case of the secretary, the normal duties of the secretary require approximately 26 days per annum. The meetings indicated above were attended by all members of the Board and are seldom less than half a day in duration.

Two days are required to hold each examination; 4 days in all; the hours being from 9:00 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. These examinations require the presence of at least one examiner during the entire period. Applicants for the two examinations referred to above wrote 380 papers; 86 on Commercial Law and Auditing; 294 on Practical Accounting. The examination and grading of these papers require an average of 30 minutes per problem in the case of Practical Accounting and two hours each on the papers relating to Commercial Law and Auditing. This work we endeavor to divide equally among the members of the Board.

NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD

Schools of Nursing, D. C.—During the fiscal year there were nine schools of nursing in existence in the District of Columbia, of which one is for affiliates and postgraduate students only, another is in the process of being closed, and yet another which resumed its admission of classes (no students had been admitted since November 1935 until November of this fiscal year). Of these schools in the District of Columbia, three have provisional registration and accreditation only, as they do not meet the minimum requirements for a good school of nursing, but are gradually making improvements.

Meetings.—During the year the Nurses' Examining Board held 24 meetings and the Admissions Committee (to which the members of the Nurses' Examining Board belong) held 2 meetings.

Projects.—Much progress has been made on the projects which were begun during the last 2 years:

1. The work of the Committee on Admissions to Nursing Schools of the District of Columbia has been carried forward in a most satisfactory manner.

2. There has been splendid cooperation of the members of faculties of nursing schools and the graduate staff nurses of hospitals in participation of the plan for the up-grading of the faculties and graduate staffs as a means to further the education of students in nursing.

3. The organized instruction of the new curriculum has been outlined for adaptation to the needs of the nursing schools of Washington through a joint project of committees of the District of Columbia League of Nursing Education and the Nurses' Examining Board.

4. Another joint project is now in progress of the curriculum committee of the District of Columbia League of Nursing Education and the Nurses' Examining Board, to make a comprehensive study of the clinical experience available, and to set up outlines for the educational program on the clinical services for the Schools of Nursing in the District of Columbia.

5. A system in the handling of reciprocity applications is being established.

6. A newly organized plan was put into effect for the fall examinations in nursing procedures whereby a saving in time and expense is being realized.

Registration by examination.—Two examinations for registration were held by the Nurses' Examining Board, one in October, and the other in April. Taking the examination for the first time were 216 of whom 197 passed and 19 failed; 16 took the examination for the second time in one or more subjects of whom 13 passed and 3 failed; 1 took the examination for the third time in one or more subjects and passed. Five of the 216 were special examinations given to older graduates. Six applications are pending for registration by examination.

Applications numbering 287 were received for registration by reciprocity. Of these, 208 were registered by reciprocity through examination in another state, 2 under the first waiver in another state, 8 were withdrawn, rejected or incomplete, and 69 are pending.

The total registration for the fiscal year was 214 by examination, 208 by reciprocity through examination, 2 by reciprocity under the waiver of the first law in another state, making a total of 424.

The annual registration for the year July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, was 3,147.

Registration of 138 nurses was cancelled for the nonpayment of the annual registration fee, 82 of whom have been reinstated and 56 others are pending reinstatement.

The High School credentials for 564 applicants to Nursing Schools were evaluated.

Miss Leah M. Hoffman, who completed her term as a Board member on June 30, 1939, and had been given assistance in the office of the Nurses' Examining Board, has been appointed as an Assistant to the Executive Secretary.

New Member.—Mrs. Laura Fitzsimmons, St. Elizabeths Hospital, was appointed as a member of the Nurses' Examining Board by the Commissioners to succeed Miss Leah M. Hoffman, whose term expired on June 30, 1939.

Officers.—The new officers elected at the annual meeting in April for the next fiscal year are Miss Elsie Berdan, president, and Miss Stella I. Mucha, vice president.

The reappointment was made of Miss M. Cordelia Cowan as executive secretary and treasurer.

Itemized statement of receipts of the Nurses' Examining Board for the period beginning July 1, 1938, ending June 30, 1939

Registration fees	$5,300.00	
Reregistration fees	3,720.00	
Evaluation of high-school forms	561.00	
Temporary permits	37.00	
Reexaminations	18.00	
Rent, 2 rooms of apartment 50	520.00	
Hospital Inspection fees	4.00	
Miscellaneous	163.65	
		$10,323.65
Interest:		
Savings account	13.73	
United States Treasury bonds	192.50	
		206.23
Balance in American Security & Trust Company:		
Checking account July 1, 1938	2,328.62	
Savings account July 1, 1938 [1]	583.24	
		2,911.86
		13,441.74

[1] Tranfer of $700 from savings to checking account, May 4, 1939.

Itemized statement of disbursements of the Nurses' Examining Board for the period beginning July 1, 1938, ending June 30, 1939

Compensation to five members of the Board for fiscal year July 1, 1938–June 30, 1939	$1,226.06	
Salary of executive secretary to June 30, 1939	2,400.00	
Salary of assistant executive secretary to June 30, 1939	1,075.00	
Salary of stenographer to June 30, 1939	1,560.00	
Salary of assistant stenographer to June 30, 1939	960.00	
Salary of maid—office cleaning to June 30, 1939	114.41	
Rent of office	1,613.15	
Potomac Electric Power Co	47.02	
Telephone	95.81	
Postage, including mailing registered nurse certificates	317.94	
Printing	38.25	
Engrossing	188.60	
Refund of fees	119.00	
Stationery	10.00	
Office supplies	172.62	
Office equipment	97.95	
Evaluation of high-school forms	163.10	
Travelling	226.50	
Journals and publications	15.80	
Office cash	100.00	
Tax—District of Columbia Compensation Board	179.91	
Miscellaneous	93.14	
Debit	5.75	
		$10,820.01
Balance in American Security & Trust Company:		
Checking account June 30, 1939	2,532.26	
Savings account June 30, 1939 [1]	89.47	
		2,621.73
		13,441.74

[1] Transfer of $700 from savings to checking account, May 4, 1939.

Securities on hand held in the Safe Deposit Box of the American Security and Trust Company in the name of the Nurses' Examining Board of the District of Columbia: United States Treasury bonds, $1,000 each, 155896–F; 155897–H; B.00067862; 209854–D; 208954–D; 172489–K.

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, 244 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, 116; to practice osteopathy and surgery, 1; for borderline registration, 10; for registration of Federal physicians,[1] 105; for certification to other jurisdictions, 12; making a total of 282.

Nineteen applicants failed or were rejected and 34 applications were pending action June 30, 1939.

The total number of licenses, registrations, 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 (N. B. included), 55; on the basis of honoris causa, 4; on the basis of reciprocity, 37; on the basis of special act of Congress, 1; on the basis of border line license, 10; on the basis of Federal credentials, 105; to practice osteopathy and surgery—on the basis of examination, 1; endorsement of District of Columbia license to other jurisdiction, 12; to practice chiropractic—on the basis of previous license, 1; making a total of 229.

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 27 and 28, 1938, 24 candidates were admitted and of that number 7 failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Eight applicants were exempt from this examination.

In the professional examination, July 11 and 12, 1938, 25 candidates were admitted and all passed.

In the preliminary basic science examination, December 27 and 28, 1938, 12 candidates were admitted and of that number 5 failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Five applicants were exempt from this examination.

In the professional examination, January 9 and 10, 1939, 12 candidates were admitted and all passed.

All candidates in both examinations, 37 in number, who successfully passed were duly licensed to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Nineteen applicants were licensed on the basis of National Board credentials.

In addition to licensing those who successfully passed the examination and those licensed on the basis of National Board credentials, 37 applicants were licensed by reciprocity with the following jurisdictions: Maryland, 9; Virginia, 5; New York, 5; Georgia, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Ohio, 2; Tennessee, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Louisiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Missouri, 1; and Iowa, 1.

One applicant was licensed by special act of Congress.

[1] The 105 additional registrations under sec. 42 of the District of Columbia Healing Arts Practice Act were based upon official notifications received from the Surgeon General of the Army, Navy, or United States Public Health Service, and other branches of the Federal Government, these notifications being recognized in such instances by the Commission in lieu of individual application.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Number of members appointed to serve on board, one, Dr. Norman Leese, for a period of 3 years, to succeed himself.

On June 7, 1939, the Board met for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin, president; Dr. Alfred McDonald, vice president; Dr. M. Luther Dicus, secretary-treasurer.

Eleven meetings were held, with a full attendance at 10 and one absent at 1 meeting.

Two examinations were held, July 28, 29, and 30, 1938, and February 23, 24, and 25, 1939.

Seven applicants were examined; four passed on the first examination and three failed. Three were reexamined and two passed, making a total of six who passed and were licensed during the year.

Optometrists registered in the District of Columbia to June 30, 1939: Having passed the standard examination, 46; having passed the limited examination, 83.

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1939

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 30, 1938		$473.30
94 renewals, at $7.50	$705.00	
7 application fees, at $25	175.00	
1 fine, at $5	5.00	
		885.00
Total		1,358.30

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation, 5 members, at $50	$250.00	
Salary, secretary-treasurer	250.00	
Salary, inspector	50.00	
Expense of secretary, business trips for Board	76.10	
Bonding treasurer	5.00	
Stamps, stationery	44.99	
Advertising examinations	24.93	
Printing and engraving	24.50	
Telephone	89.80	
Dues in I. B. B	25.00	
Special assessment, I. B. B	50.00	
Miscellaneous expense	41.50	
Bank service	6.00	
		937.82
Balance on hand June 30, 1939		420.48

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRARS OF ARCHITECTS

Officers and members of the Board.—President, L. M. Leisenring, term expires January 2, 1942; secretary-treasurer, Robert F. Beresford, term expires January 2, 1943; Fred V. Murphy, term expires January 2, 1940; Louis Justement, term expires January 2, 1941; Irwin S. Porter, term expires January 23, 1944. Property officer, Robert F. Beresford.

Meetings, examinations, etc.—During the year the Board held 11 meetings.

The regular spring and fall 4-day written examinations were conducted.

Verbal senior examinations have been given four applicants. Three of these examinations were for the purpose of changing the basis of registration from "registered by exemption" to "registered by examination" in order to facilitate transfers to various States. The other applicant had been in practice as a principal for more than 10 years but had not passed an examination elsewhere.

Registration was granted to 12 applicants on the basis of having passed the full written examinations.

Registration was granted 12 applicants on the basis of reciprocal transfers.

Registration was refused two applicants until they shall have passed an examination.

Registration was refused 14 applicants who failed to pass the written examinations. These applicants will be allowed to retake the examinations in which they failed.

Supplementary examinations were given one applicant, who was then certified to the national council.

Schedule for examinations.—The schedules of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards was adopted for both the written and senior examinations. This will facilitate transfers of local architects to other States.

Membership in National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.—The Board has retained membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, although the annual dues have advanced.

Fees.—No change has been made in the fees for applications, certificates, renewal, or restoration of an expired certificate.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

The financial transactions of the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine for the fiscal year 1939, as submitted by the secretary-treasurer of the said Board pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 870–873), entitled "An act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia," are as follows:

RECEIPTS

2 examination fees at $10 each		$20.00
Balance in Hamilton National Bank, July 1, 1938	$95.49	
Balance in District National Bank, July 1, 1938, funds not available	36.70	
		132.19
Total		152.19

DISBURSEMENTS

Clerical services	$3.00	
Advertisement for examination	7.80	
Engraving licenses	1.00	
Mailing licenses	.18	
		11.98
Balance in Hamilton National Bank, June 30, 1939	103.51	
Balance in District National Bank June, 30, 1939, funds not available	36.70	
		140.21
Total		152.19

BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

This is the first year of operation for this Board, which was created by Public, No. 580, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session. Members of the Board as appointed on July 16, 1938, are: Saviour Sidotti, president; Richard R. Atkinson, vice president; and Tony J. Durso, secretary-treasurer.

The Board set up a definite routine for the quarterly written and practical examinations of applicants for a license to practice barbering in the District of Columbia which embodied the following subjects: Scientific fundamentals for barbering, hygiene, and bacteriology, histology of the hair, skin, muscles, and nerves; structure of the head face, and neck; elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antiseptics; diseases of the skin, hair, and scalp; massaging and manipulation of the muscles

Due to the fact that many barbers of the District of Columbia were away during the registration period, the Board ordered temporary permits be issued until April 18, 1939. The purpose of this was to permit the barbers to work until they were called for an examination as prescribed by the act.

During the fiscal year three examinations were held, namely, October 1938, January and April 1939.

On October 26, 27, and 28, 1938, the Board conducted the first written and practical examination of barbers. There were 28 applicants for this examination, of which 15 passed, 9 failed, 3 forfeited, and 1 fee was refunded. Four of those failing were given apprentice licenses by paying the fee and instructed to take the examination in April 1939.

The second examination was conducted on January 17, 18, and 19, 1939. There were 28 applicants for this examination, of which 8 passed and 20 failed.

The third examination was conducted on April 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1939. There were 44 applicants for this examination, of which 34 passed, 4 failed, 3 forfeited, 2 fees were refunded, and 1 applicant was granted time until the next examination.

The Board drafted application forms for the examination of applicants for the position of inspector under the Board, as required by the act. The Board advertised this examination in one of the local newspapers on February 7, 1939.

This examination was held on February 27, 1939. There were 40 applicants for this examination, of which 9 passed and 31 failed.

During the fiscal year there were two complaints filed in police court against barbers practicing without a license. In both cases they were found guilty and sentence suspended.

During the fiscal year there were nine hearings held by the Board, of violations, and all concerned were warned by the Board not to repeat the offense.

During the fiscal year there were 1,951 licenses issued; 26 of these were apprentice licenses, of which 4 passed an examination for a

registered barber's license and were issued same, leaving 22 apprentices at the end of the fiscal year.

There were 80 cases of syphilis reported to the Board by the physicians, upon whose statements all were under treatment. The responsibility as to whether these barbers were in a communicable state was left up to the physicians.

During the fiscal year the Board conducted a personal survey of the barbers and barber shops to obtain personal knowledge of the condition of the barber shops with respect to health and sanitation; and in addition there were 1,619 inspections made by the inspectors during May and June. General health and sanitary conditions of a good many of the barber shops were found to be deplorable. The Board, through its inspectors, has carried on an educational program in regard to health and sanitation among the barbers, and a vast improvement can be noted in the general condition of a majority of the shops of the District of Columbia.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1939

RECEIPTS

1,235 registered barber licenses, at $5	$6,175.00
694 master barber licenses, at $5	3,470.00
26 apprentice licenses, at $5	130.00
100 examination fees, at $5	500.00
3 duplicate licenses, at $1	3.00
1 license fee paid, none issued, at $5	5.00
Total receipts	10,283.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation to Board members:		
Saviour Sidotti	$779.40	
Richard R. Atkinson	775.20	
Tony J. Durso	2,337.70	
		3,892.30
Salaries of inspectors (3)		810.00
Bond, secretary-treasurer		12.50
Postage		90.00
Office furniture		358.54
Office supplies		150.74
Office equipment		124.00
Barber-shop equipment		506.55
Printing		204.49
Petty cash		23.92
Advertisement		2.80
Refunds, examination fees		15.00
Books and periodicals		6.00
Total disbursements		6,196.84
Transferred to collector of taxes, District of Columbia		3,080.52
Total		9,277.36
Cash balance, June 30, 1939:		
Petty cash on hand	$5.64	
In Lincoln National Bank	1,000.00	
		1,005.64
Total		10,283.00

BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

The act of Congress "to provide for the examination and licensing of those engaged in the practice of cosmetology in the District of Columbia" was approved by the President, June 7, 1938, and on July 7 the Commissioners appointed the District of Columbia Board of Cosmetology, composed of these members: Mrs. Julia F. Crandall, to serve a term of 3 years; Mrs. Ethel M. Beebe, 2 years; and Mrs. Bessie J. Mercer, 1 year.

The Board organized July 15, electing Mrs. Crandall president and Mrs. Beebe treasurer. Mrs. Lillienne F. Cowan was appointed secretary. An office was established at 515 D Street NW. The office was officially opened to the public on July 25 to furnish information and application blanks. By September 7, 1939, the date set by the act, 3,304 licenses were issued to those exempted from examination.

During the year the Board held 28 regular meetings, and through the months of July and August and early in September the members were on duty at the office almost daily in receiving applications for licenses and arranging for the examinations of applicants. Four examinations were held, and 205 applicants were examined.

Licenses were issued as follows: Operators, 2,169; owner-managers, 1,127; managers, 180; owners, 128; instructors, 36; schools, 10; demonstrators, 38; students, 327; manicurists, 61; temporary operators, 292; temporary manicurists, 9; reciprocal operators, 103; reciprocal managers, 19; reciprocal owner-managers, 14; reciprocal temporary operators, 2. There are 822 registered shops and 172 booth renters.

Following the appointment of the inspector December 15, the business has been subject to close inspection. During the inspector's service of 6 months in 1938–39 regular inspections numbered 2,982 in shops and schools, in addition to responses to complaints of violations in shops. Fifty-one visits were made to investigate complaints and violations other than in shops. In the tours of inspection only 2 persons were found operating without a license.

The Board is self-sustaining. After paying all salaries and fees, together with expenses for furnishing the office, printing, stationery, postage, etc., and retaining $1,000 provided by law for current expenses, the Board paid to the treasurer of the United States $15,941.69 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

A complete record has been kept of all transactions as well as a register of all applications granted.

REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

Record of applications

	Received	Withdrawn	Denied	Granted
REAL ESTATE BROKERS				
Firms, partnerships, and corporations	167			167
Partners and officers	259			259
Individuals	387	1		386
Real-estate salesmen	861	6	3	852
Business chance brokers	79	2	1	76
Total	1,753	9	4	1,740

Record of licenses

	Original	Duplicate	Exchange	Terminated	In force June 30, 1939
REAL ESTATE					
Firms, partnerships, and corporations	167	0	11	7	160
Partners and officers	259	0	15	7	252
Individual brokers	386	6	72	6	380
Total, brokers	812	6	98	20	792
Salesmen	852	1	198	118	734
Total, real estate	1,664	7	296	138	1,524
BUSINESS CHANCE					
Firms, partnerships, and corporations	9	0	4	4	5
Partners and officers	12	0	7	4	8
Individual brokers	55	0	20	9	46
Total business chance	76	0	31	17	59
Total all	1,740	7	239	155	1,585

Licenses suspended

H. E. Battle, trading as Carolina Home Construction Co., 1800 Fourth Street NW., June 26, 1939.

Record of examinations given

	Passed	Failed	Total
Real-estate brokers	90	3	93
Real-estate salesmen	253	5	258
Business chance brokers	27	0	27
Total	370	8	378

Record of complaints

Number of complaints received:	
Number withdrawn	6
Number dismissed	21
Number considered and filed	96
Number settled	16
Number referred to surety company	11
Number referred to corporation counsel	5
Pending	1
Total	156
Money recovered in 9 cases	$2,110.50

Financial statement

Balance in treasury July 1, 1938		$1,000.00
Gross receipts from license fees	$40,910.00	
Fees refunded	140.00	
Net receipts from license fees		40,770.00
		41,770.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries		$10,139.62
Printing		594.38
Stationery		193.59
Postage		395.00
Equipment		174.81

Financial statement—Continued

EXPENDITURES—continued

Mercantile reports	$9.00
Mounting map	4.28
Rental of typewriter	7.37
Cash expenditures of investigator	26.26
Premium on treasurer's bond	25.00
Photostats	13.50
Repairs to equipment	27.62
District of Columbia Code	4.50
City Directory	21.00
Fees, United States marshal	.50
Dues, Mr. Doyle, National Association of License Law Officials	20.00
Window ventilators	25.64
Allowance to two members of Commission	2,400.00
Total Expenditures	14,082.07
Balance	27,687.93
Paid into U. S. Treasury	26,687.93
Balance on hand, July 1, 1939	1,000.00

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

The Board of Tax Appeals was established under title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 as amended by the act approved May 16, 1938. It began to function, under orders of the Commissioners, on July 1, 1938. The personnel of the Board consists of the member sole, clerk, reporting stenographer, and clerk-typist.

Up to, and including, June 30, 1939, 218 appeals from assessments of taxes were filed before the Board. The amount of taxes involved in such appeals is $229,640.64, or an average amount in each proceeding of $1,052.50. Of the number of appeals filed, 169 have been finally decided or disposed of. The amount of taxes involved in the proceedings decided or disposed of is $138,982.83; and the amount ordered refunded in such proceedings is $21,840.82.

On June 30, 1939, there were 49 proceedings without final disposition. The amount of taxes involved in such proceedings is $90,657.81. Of the number of proceedings still undisposed of as of June 30, 1939, 22 were on the reserve calendar awaiting decisions in the United States Court of Appeals in identical cases; hearings on 11 appeals had been completed but the Board was waiting for briefs of counsel before final disposition. In 3 proceedings the assessment was increased by the Board in accordance with the provisions of title IX.

Under the provisions of title IX appeals from the decisions of this Board are taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Under such provisions 16 appeals have been taken to the court of appeals by the taxpayer and 1 by the District of Columbia.

A large amount of taxes which otherwise would have been difficult to collect, if not impossible of collection, have been paid. A substantial amount of work in the nature of tax appeals and adjustments has been taken from other departments; and there has been created a feeling among taxpayers that they have an opportunity to appeal an assessment to a board which is independent of and distinct from the assessing authority. From the taxpayer's viewpoint the Board has

been a success as evidenced by the fact that the number of appeals filed were more than double what was expected. The taxpayer may now, by an inexpensive procedure, have the matter of his taxes determined in the space of 1 month if he so desires, and, if the tax has been erroneously collected, the refund is speedily made.

The procedure established by the Board follows, as far as applicable, the procedure of the United States Board of Tax Appeals which has stood the test of time, and the procedure here adopted has been sufficient to determine efficiently and speedily the appeals filed. There have been no complaints in that respect.

As of June 30, 1939, the Board has sold to taxpayers copies of transcripts of testimony in the amount of $208.63; and copies of opinions, documents, et cetera, in the amount of $112.10, or a total of $320.73. Under the provisions of title IX such sums were paid to the Collector of Taxes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POUND

Transactions of the pound during the fiscal year

Dogs on hand	46
Captured	3,003
Collected	1,821
Held in quarantine	189
Total	5,059
Disposed of:	
Redeemed	255
Sold	571
Killed	4,080
Returned after quarantine	65
Transferred to other departments	25
On hand June 30, 1939	63
Total	5,059
Ducks collected	2
Horses collected	2
Goats collected	1
Rabbits collected	2
Cats collected and killed	1,284
Calls made during year	5,201
Fees collected in connection with Pound service:	
Redemption of dogs, goats, and horses	$510.00
Sale of dogs	1,142.00
Sale of bones from food	25.01
Total	1,687.01

MELVIN C. HAZEN,
DAVID MCCOACH, JR.,
GEORGE E. ALLEN,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

○