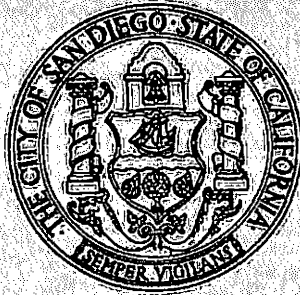
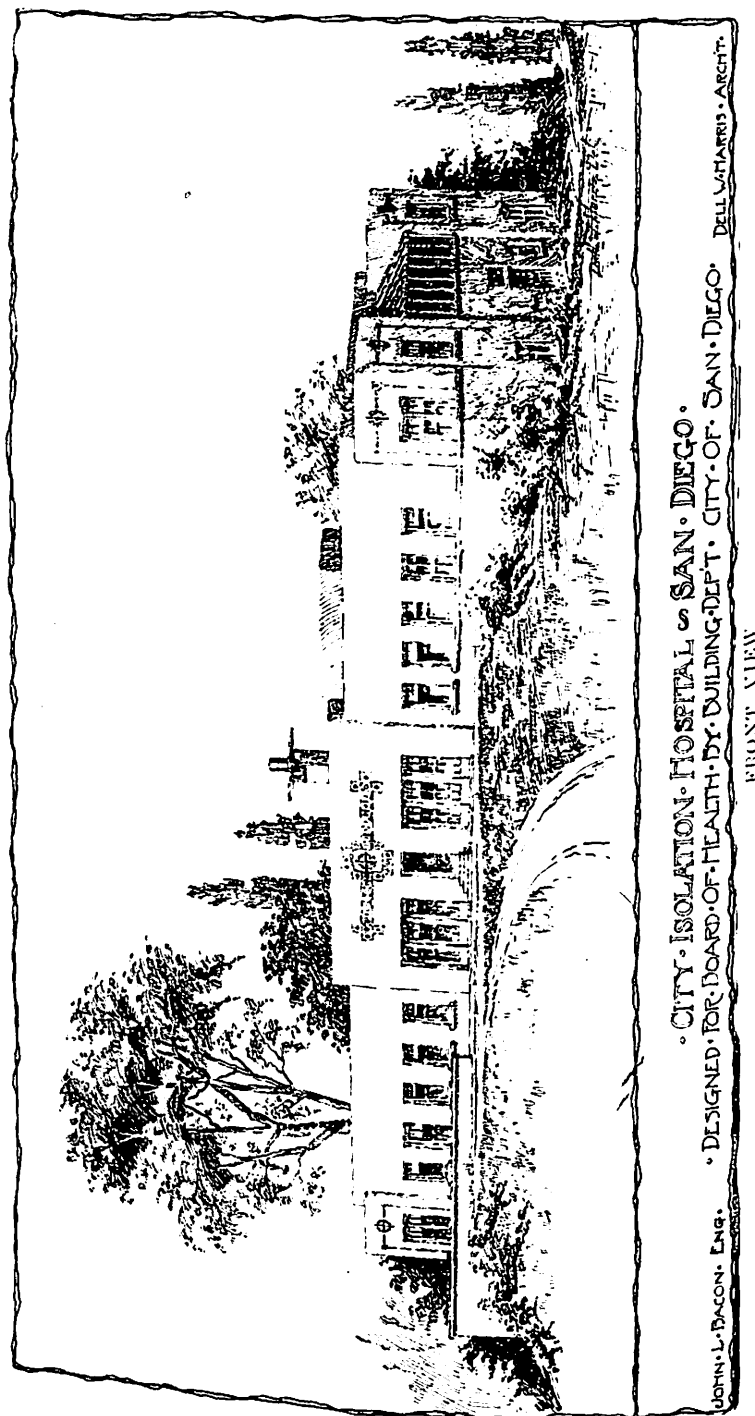


Annual Report
of
Department of Public Health
of the
City of San Diego
California

For the year ending December 31
1916



A. E. Banks, M. D., Health Officer



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

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J. E. JOHNSON, Sanitary Inspector. DR. J. J. KING, Asst. Meat and Dairy Inspector.

C. F. NAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector. MISS W. C. HANSCOM, Food Inspector.

L. S. MOORE, Chief Plumbing Inspector. MISS MARY H. TAYLOR, R. N., Nurse in Charge of Municipal Milk Station.

WALTER BELLON, Assistant Plumbing Inspector and Hotel, Lodging and Tenement House Inspector. MRS. A. M. LUTES, R. N., Tuberculosis Nurse.

A. J. MENDE, Clerk, Hotel, Lodging and Tenement House Inspection Division. MISS HELEN LEA, R. N., Supt. Isolation Hospital.

MISS HAZEL GLEASON, Health Officer's Secretary. MISS ROSE LITTLE, R. N., Contagious Disease Nurse.

CHAS. BERNARD WESELOH, Male Nurse and Chauffeur.

PHYSICIANS ON DUTY AT MILK STATIONS.

DR. H. B. WILSON, DR. W. P. WINTERS,
DR. J. W. ERKENBECK.

MEETINGS

The regular meetings of the Board of Health are held in the Health Office on the first Tuesday in each month at 8:45 a. m.

HOURS AT HEALTH OFFICE

The office is open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Health Officer is to be found at the office from 1 to 2 p. m. daily.

Telephone service through the Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital is continuous.

CULTURE TUBE AND ANTITOXIN STATIONS

Physicians may obtain culture material at all drug stores free.

Antitoxin for free distribution to the poor may be obtained at the Ferris & Ferris Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Market streets, the Agnew Sanitarium, or the Isolation Hospital.

Tetanus antitoxin, Pasteur treatment for rabies, vaccine virus and typhoid vaccination may be obtained through the Health Officer.

Annual Report of the Health Officer.

Hon. Edwin M. Capps, Mayor of the City of San Diego:

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith to you the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and sincerely hope that what follows will be found of interest and value to all who have the health of the community at heart. It is the record of the activities of nineteen employees of the municipality who have worked throughout the year to safeguard the health of the 92,000 citizens of this city.

During the year just passed, San Diego has been called upon to face problems such as never before appeared to stand in the way of her prosperity. The floods of January and February carried away hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of municipal improvements, including our reservoir of final storage for water, the Lower Otay, by the failure of the dam. The immediate call for funds to carry on rehabilitation added an unlooked for burden to the taxpayers, and the Council faced the serious task of adjusting a tax rate sufficient for departmental and emergency needs. As a consequence departmental needs suffered in some cases, and notwithstanding a relatively high tax rate, the per capita allowance to this department for the year was only approximately 57 cents, figured on our present estimated population, 92,000. The public credits heavy taxation too often to excessive expenditure for operation. The fact is, that the bulk of taxes go for interest on municipal bonds, leaving a meagre margin for departmental activities.

San Diego city proper covers a considerable territory, and the burden of rendering adequate sanitary supervision will necessitate a fuller complement of inspectors than are at present employed. When the entire district, comprising the city of San Diego, (including La Jolla, Encanto, and other suburbs), is considered, it is readily seen that our present force is utterly inadequate. The sanitary supervision of the water system alone calls for the constant attention of a mounted officer to patrol, report, and obtain samples.

I have estimated that in order to approximate effective results, such as a city of the type of San Diego merits, and in order that adequate protection be granted to the individual resident, a minimum per capita tax for public health purposes of at least \$1.00 should be appropriated. Surely this is indeed cheap health insurance, and should not be begrudged. Where among all

forms of insurance could greater returns be found on an annual premium of \$1.00?

Notwithstanding the financial handicap, the efforts of the department have not been without avail.

BIRTHS

There were during the year 1105 births, 549 males and 556 females, by race as follows: 977 white, 13 black, 115 mongolian, Mexicans, etc. As compared with former years, the available records show the following:

BIRTHS											
YEAR	TOTAL	SEX		PARENTAGE			RACE				
		Male.....	Female...	U. S.	Foreign...	Mixed.....	Caucasian.	African...	Mongolian.	Indian, Mexican, Etc.....	
1908	441	237	204								
1909	476	253	223	301							
1910	530	268	262	326	82	58	431	8	2		
1911	666	338	328	354	72	78	471	3	2		
1912	779	403	376	457	83	93	520	6	4		
1913	1191	625	566	545	112	97	657	5	4		
1914	1115	592	523	850	128	106	765	5	9		
1915	1041	525	516	764	184	157	1161	12	17	1	
1916	1105	549	556	679	197	154	1079	14	20	2	
				725	197	165	1004	13	24		
					217	163	977	13	60	55	

The new State law providing for the reporting of births within thirty-six hours has, on the whole, been obeyed to a gratifying extent, where physicians were concerned.

Among the classes employing midwives, as usually, the reporting is very poor. As a means of stimulating prompt and complete birth reports, a registration certificate has been adopted. One of these is mailed to parents immediately on receipt of the certificate of birth. Not only has this been the means of early correction of errors in the original, but being popular, there is an increasing demand by parents for these documents, and no doubt many otherwise unreported births will be regularly recorded.

DEATHS

1050 deaths occurred in the city limits of which 852 only were bona fide residents. Decedents are divisible as follows: 957 white, 15 black, 78 Mexican and Mongolian. This gives us an annual death rate of 11.41 which, in comparison with the eight years last past, including all records available in this office, is as follows:

DEATH RATE

1908	16.82	1913	12.14
1909	13.33	1914	10.64
1910	15.18	1915	12.41
1911	14.8	1916	11.41
1912	14.78		

As to causes of death, once more I beg to call your attention to the preponderance of certain diseases for which hundreds, annually, in the past, have flocked to our city in the last stages, hoping for prolongation of life by residence here. I refer especially to tuberculosis and Bright's disease. It is now a well established fact that San Diego offers little to the tubercular, in fact such cases frequently do poorly here. When eastern residents realize the truth of this, one cause for a distortion of our real death rate will no doubt be gradually removed. Our climate offers much to sufferers from Bright's disease however, and there is now no question that life for the nephritic may be materially prolonged here.

The chief causes of death may be illustrated to advantage:

Organic Heart Disease	182
Tuberculosis	149
Apoplexy	78
Cancer	67
Accident	62
Pneumonia	51
Bright's Disease	50
Suicide	40
Senility	21
Alcoholism	9
Homicide	6

Death from preventable causes follow:

Tuberculosis	149
Accident	62
Pneumonia	51
Enteritis (under 2 years)	11
Syphilis	9
Diphtheria	8
Typhoid	6

INFANT WELFARE

The year 1916 saw San Diego assume her place among the progressive cities of the country in relation to Infant Welfare. Not until the work of the milk stations and social surveys was well under way, did we realize how badly needed such a bureau had been. The amount of physical suffering in infants and young children through improper and deficient nourishment, even in this beautiful city, (looked upon as being without a pauper class), was appalling. The work has been enlarged

cautiously, and methods of investigation have been as rigid as possible. With the close of the year, the necessity for the continual supervision of the indigent and helpless infant by the municipality has been indelibly stamped upon the consciences of all who have cared to interest themselves.

The infant mortality for 1916 was 69.68, much too high for our beautiful city and a complete argument for increased effort.

Especially in the earlier months of the year cases of severe malnutrition were discovered which were apparently hopeless. The deaths of several infants, despite late improvement in diet, spurred us on to discover future cases in time. Also efforts have been made to discover those young children, past the nursing period, who have suffered from underfeeding from birth in the hope that advice, free milk at least once daily at the school, and supervision of home hygiene, may promise physical and mental betterment.

The County Health Officer and County Physician both report that there has been a marked reduction in enteric and other infant diseases coincident with the work on Infant Welfare, as the following letter shows:

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 8, 1916.

Mrs. L. L. Wright,
3901 St. James Place,
San Diego, California.

Dear Mrs. Wright:—

It is with extreme interest that I have watched the effect of the Municipal Milk Stations of San Diego, and the health conditions of the children in the vicinity of these stations.

For four years, as Assistant County Physician, I have made many visits in the vicinity of these stations.

The number of visits and the amount of sickness, I am happy to say, has been so materially reduced, especially in the vicinity of the "Neighborhood House," that I must unhesitatingly compliment the services rendered the community by the Municipal Milk Stations.

Sincerely yours,

O. G. WICHESKI, M. D.

Just praise must be given Miss Mary H. Taylor, R. N., the nurse in charge of this division. She has been untiring in her efforts, and has successfully co-operated with the physicians of the city, the County Hospital authorities, different charitable organizations and individuals volunteering services.

Special mention must be made of the exceptional services rendered the city by Doctors W. P. Winters, H. P. Wilson and J. W. Erkenbeck, in connection with the milk stations. They have followed the individual cases with care and directed the

formulae for those children who were in any way ill, in addition to being poorly nourished. A detailed report is appended hereto setting forth the cases treated. While the services rendered have been entirely gratuitous, they were invaluable, and much of the success of the Infant Welfare movement depends upon this active co-operation on the part of paediatrists.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

With the Panama-California International Exposition inviting the world, the influx of visitors naturally led to importation of certain contagious diseases. The incidence was satisfactorily low however, and had it not been for institutional conditions, as found at the Children's Home and Day Nursery, little embarrassment would have followed. At the former, a late report on a laryngeal case of diphtheria, which died within a few hours after admission to the Isolation Hospital, led to the infection of a number of young children. Frequent throat surveys were made and all carriers isolated prior to permitting school attendance. In this way, from this institution alone, 7 cases and 49 carriers were admitted during October at the Isolation Hospital. Owing to their age, very close attention was needed and the budget item for extra nurses exhausted. Future allowance should be made for nursing emergencies. Our present budget system, eliminating any general fund, leaves the Health Officer helpless in the face of a grave emergency.

The tables appended show the relative incidence of contagious diseases for the years 1915 and 1916.

While the 1916 figures are in excess of the former year's, this must be credited to more prompt and thorough reporting of cases. Particularly do I desire to call your attention to the marked betterment in reporting of tuberculosis. Appended hereto are spot maps of the city showing locations of the various communicable diseases.

Of these cases reported, 209, or 10%, were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment and quarantine, of which three died, as shown in the following table:

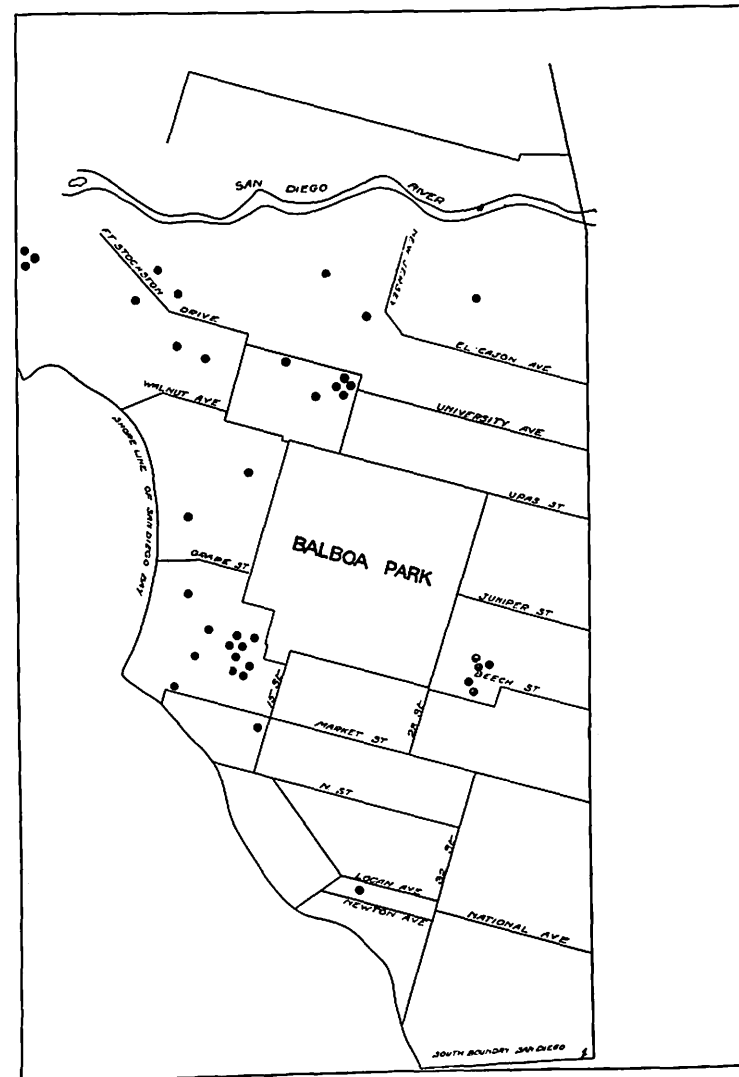
	Admissions	Releases	Deaths
Variola	5	5	0
Diphtheria	90	89	2
Diphtheria carriers	44	42	0
Diphtheria contacts	4	4	0
Scarlet fever	33	33	0
Scarlet fev, con ..	6	6	0
Measles	14	14	0
Mumps	2	2	0
Varicella	2	2	0
Septic sore throat.	4	4	0
Epidem. Meningitis	2	1	1
Proved non-con. ..	3	3	0
Total	209	205	3

CONTAGIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1915

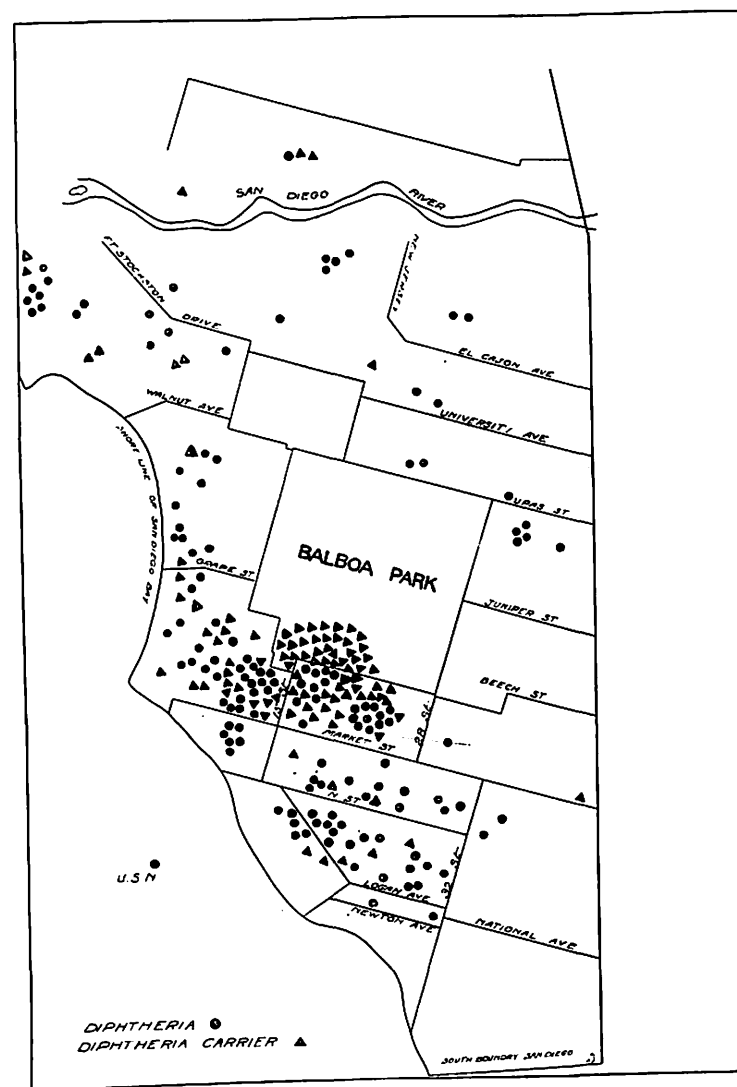
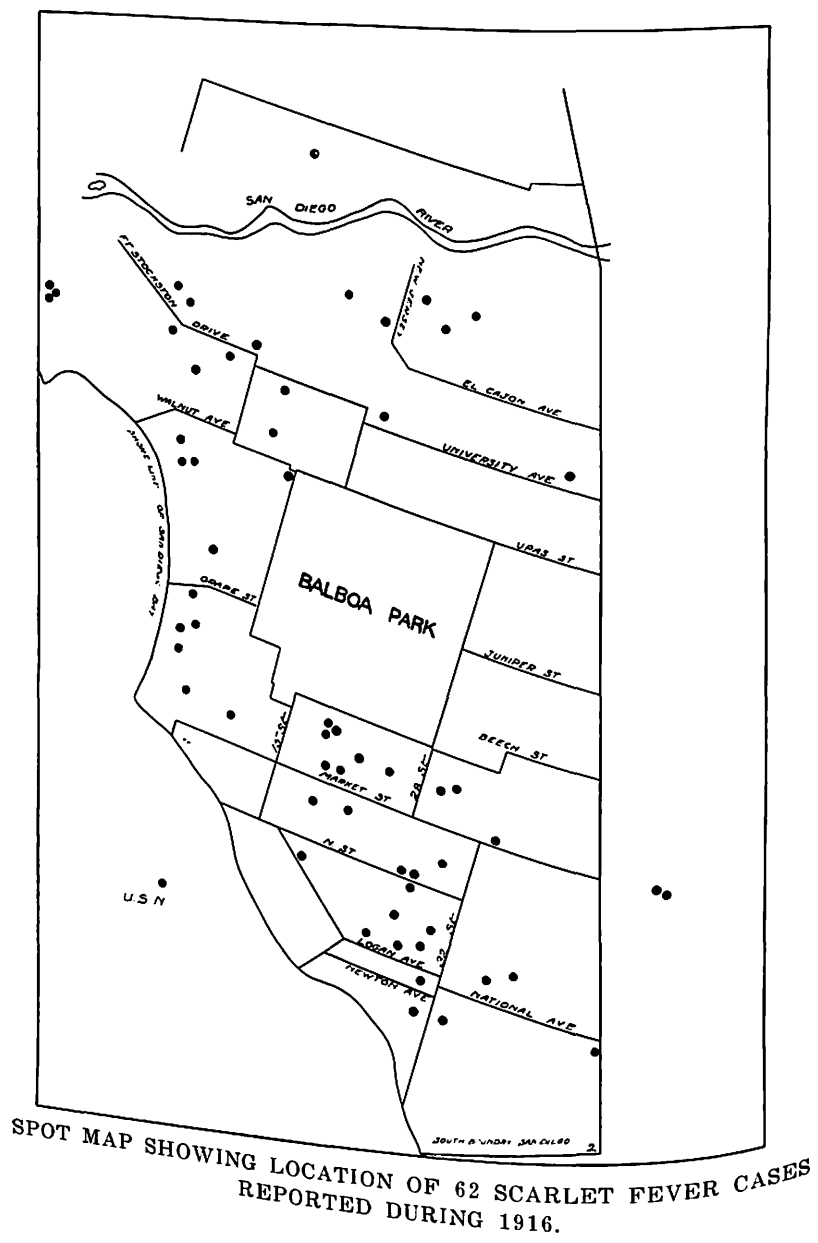
	Jan'y..	Feb'y..	March..	April..	May..	June..	July..	August..	Sept..	Oct..	Nov..	Dec..	Total..
Smallpox	28	17	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	50
Typhoid fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	3	5	2	22
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Diphtheria	13	11	17	7	14	23	15	28	16	54	31	21	250
Dip. carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	5	23	92
Measles	2	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	9	0	2	22
Scarlet fever ..	7	5	2	2	5	6	8	3	3	13	5	27	87
Tuberculosis ..	1	2	0	0	1	2	5	8	6	4	11	9	49
Leprosy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mumps	4	2	3	5	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	24
Pellagra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whoop. cough ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chickenpox	8	10	5	3	2	2	0	0	5	0	18	15	68
Totals	63	48	30	21	26	38	35	43	35	152	75	103	669

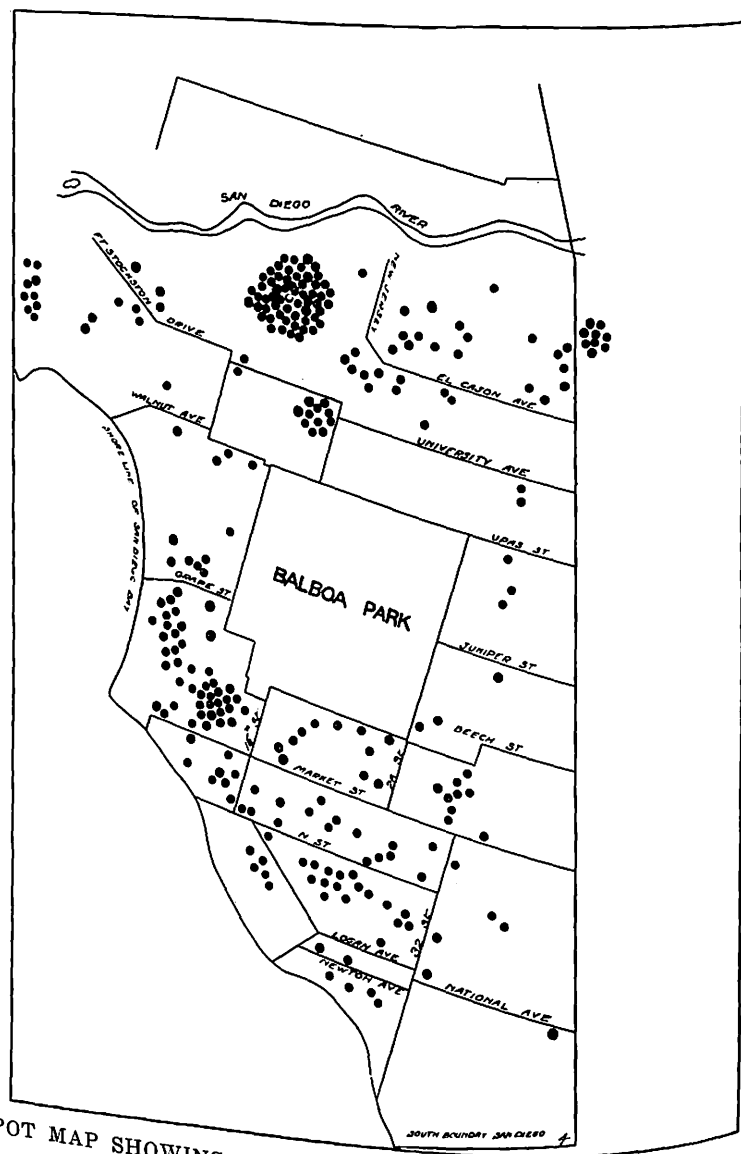
CONTAGIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1916

	Jan'y..	Feb'y..	March..	April..	May..	June..	July..	August..	Sept..	Oct..	Nov..	Dec..	Total..
Smallpox	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Typhoid fever ..	8	9	2	2	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	6	42
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	21	12	15	3	10	14	23	15	8	20	6	3	150
Dip. carrier	9	4	1	2	6	0	3	2	19	53	6	5	110
Measles	29	52	244	238	166	82	22	4	1	1	6	2	847
Scarlet fever ..	11	5	4	1	2	2	2	1	8	8	10	25	62
Tuberculosis ..	10	68	32	10	26	15	16	16	27	6	15	0	266
Whoop. cough ..	0	0	9	22	93	38	15	4	4	3	3	0	192
Chickenpox	34	28	61	42	64	48	16	3	7	9	2	6	320
Mumps	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	11
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Pellagra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	122	179	368	325	369	206	100	45	81	103	51	56	2005

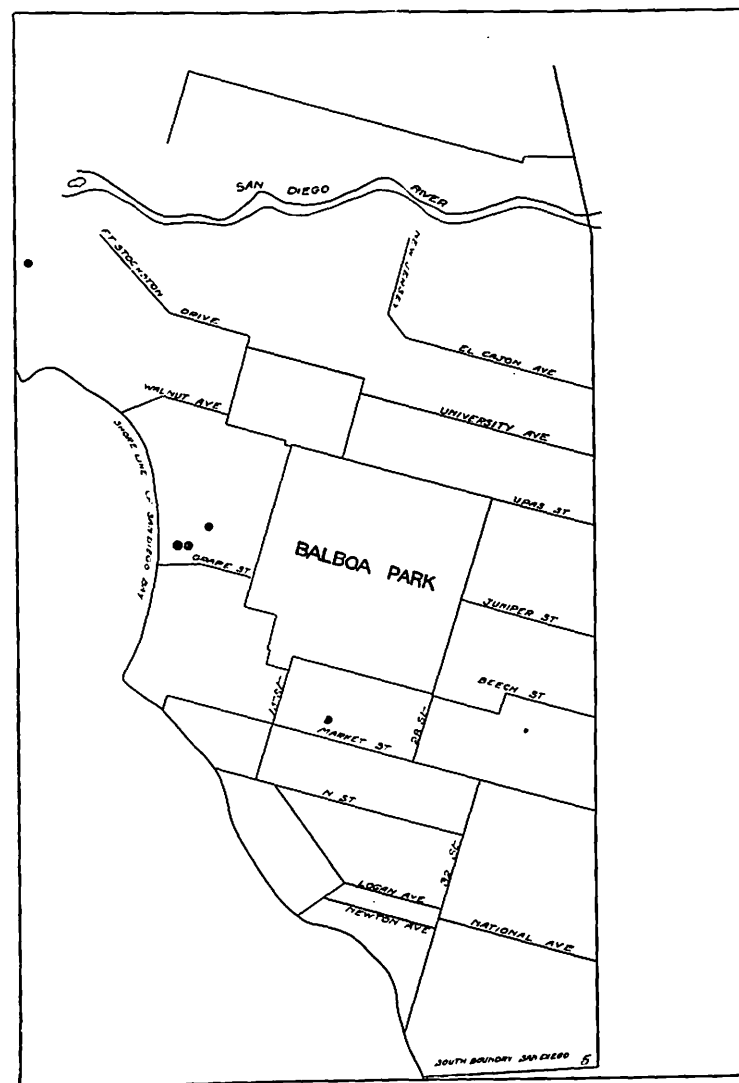


SPOT MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF 38 TYPHOID CASES
REPORTED DURING 1916.

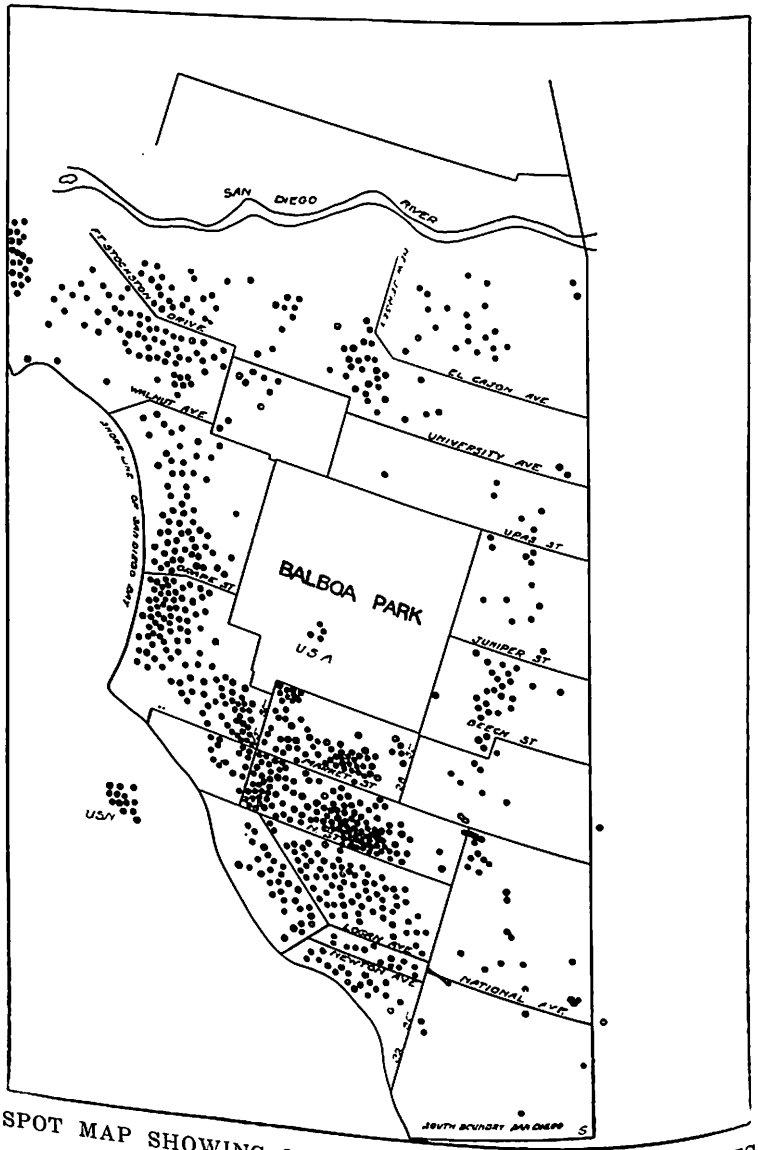




SPOT MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF 266 TUBERCULOSIS CASES
REPORTED DURING 1916.

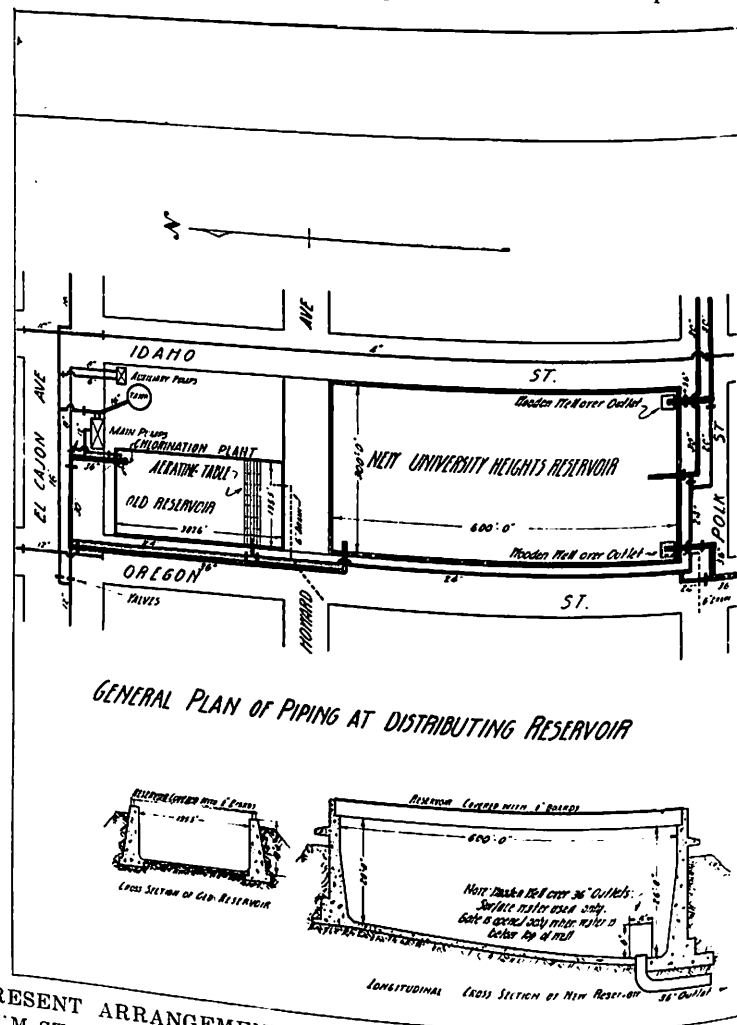


SPOT MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF 5 VARIOLA CASES
REPORTED DURING 1916.



SPOT MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF 847 MEASLES CASES
REPORTED DURING 1916.

voir was faultily constructed, as shown by plans on file, (see cuts), in that no storage was provided, notwithstanding there was about 42 hours available storage. After considerable delay, changes were made under the supervision of this department.



PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF RESERVOIRS PROVIDING MAXIMUM STORAGE, AERATION, AND SURFACE SUPPLY, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

whereby the maximum storage possible was obtained, as shown in the plans submitted.

Aeration was provided at the intake, in a rough way, and recommendations made which have since been carried out for a

better plan. The intake pipe was then supplied with aluminum sulphate as coagulant, a float preventing churning, and the North (smaller) reservoir, used as a settling basin. Chlorine was fed into the effluent from this reservoir. Immediate improvement in the water was observed (within 12 hours), and the bacteriological curve fell, both as to total count and B. coli content. Typhoid ceased to appear shortly after proper treatment of the water.

Some provision should be made in the future for additional reservoirs within the city limits, and longer storage and better fire protection thereby acquired.

Even the short storage period gained by the aforesaid changes was of inestimable value to the city, not only from the public health standpoint, but financially. The Exposition re-opened its gates just a few hours after the recommendations made by the Board of Health had been put into effect, and the sudden clearing of the water supply was very grateful to the Exposition officials.

No public utility demands such attention to detail, such conscientious, continuous and intelligent supervision as the water supply of a community.

One of the most important details relative to the water supply is the treatment of the raw water prior to its being delivered to the consumer. There are three principal objects to be attained in treating water for human consumption, good physical appearance, pleasant taste and safety. The first one is of chief interest to the general public, the maintenance of a freedom from turbidity. When water is served which is turbid, public criticism is always aroused, no matter how small the bacterial content may be. With the acquisition of the present high grade rapid filter, the city was placed in a position where a water free from turbidity could be obtained. On several occasions the filter operators have allowed water exceptionally turbid (due to freshets), to pass through the filters without making the necessary adjustments at the plant.

The chart accompanying depicts the bacterial findings for the 12 months last past. While the daily count is not shown, the high and low monthly average is brought out. Compared with the quality of water served in 1915, the record made is poor. This is due to two causes, first inadequate treatment by aluminum sulphate and liquid chlorine, and second lack of storage immediately prior to filtration. The latter factor is unavoidable until such time as the Lower Otay reservoir is made possible again.

Notwithstanding both filtration and chlorination, the water supplied to the consumers in San Diego at no time compared with the surface samples obtained from the Morena reservoir, where storage alone was responsible for purification.

At the time that the Inspector from the State Board of Health made a survey of our temporary water supply, he gave it as his opinion that the Lower Otay Dam should be reconstructed, having in mind this particular phase, namely, the great value of storage as a safeguard for a water supply for a community.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

1916 saw the installation of the laundry plant at the Isolation Hospital, since when all laundrying has been accomplished on the premises in accordance with the State law.

A great deal of damage was done by the flood to the contents of the basement floor, etc., and the septic tank put out of commission. The water, gas, electric and telephone services were entirely stopped for a time, owing to the connections being destroyed. Fortunately the 10,000 gallon emergency water tank proved adequate pending repairs. Much damage was done to the boiler room, and nearly all wires in conduits on the lower floor required removing, owing to short circuits, etc.

In fairness to patients quarantined at the Isolation Hospital, two things must be provided in the immediate future, viz: janitor service for the hospital proper, and improvement of the grounds surrounding the hospital. We have parks and playgrounds for the well, in which we take natural pride. Their propriety no one can deny. Yet at the municipal institution, where those giving up their liberty and freedom to protect the health and lives of their fellow citizens,—a place dedicated to the humane and scientific care of the unfortunate afflicted with contagious disease, contracted through no fault of their own, the surroundings and approaches are among the most unsightly in the city.

While economy is at all times a prominent factor in controlling the policies of both public and private hospitals, it is also a fact that, without exception, each institution rivals its competitors in appearance and attractiveness.

In the interest of cleanliness and orderliness, someone must do janitor work in a hospital, someone must be available for minor repairs and odd jobs, and the routine remain unaffected. At present the nurses must bear most of this burden,—be housekeeper, janitor, orderly, companion and trained attendant,—all in one person. Attempts to obtain proper janitor and housekeeper service have failed so far. Investigation will prove my contention, we should have additional employments created at this institution.

The Bureau of Nursing of the State Board of Health, visiting health officers, a representative of the Public Welfare Commission, the City Expert for 1916, and many physicians and nurses all agree that the hospital needs additional nurses, and at least one untrained employee to do cleaning and rough work.

The recent floods destroyed the roadway. At present, the most pressing need is a proper road, built as a permanency.

I beg leave to quote from City Expert Hetzel's annual 1916 report on the department as follows:

"The records and accounts of this office are well kept and check out correctly.

"The department is in good hands and its affairs are skillfully handled."

"The cleaning up of the water-front and Chinatown has been a blessing for which this department deserves the greatest credit. The benefits of this work cannot be over-estimated in relieving the city from pestilential breeding places, which were a menace to the public health, and doing away with disgusting sights, tumbled down shacks, etc.

"The new Isolation Hospital is a credit to the city.

"There is no question concerning the stability and confidence in the management of the City Isolation Hospital.

"My visit to the Isolation Hospital was a revelation in many ways. I was amazed to find the road leading to the hospital in a terrible condition, full of chuck-holes and uneven places, making it utterly impossible even for a well and able-bodied person to travel in comfort; I can well imagine the condition of a patient taken over the same route. I was taken out in a very comfortable automobile, driven with great care, and at that the jolting was terrific. The road approaching the hospital is laid out in a roundabout way, which is uncalled for. The logical location for a driveway should lead almost direct to the hospital, thus eliminating about one-half mile, saving valuable time to health officer, also a most important consideration is the better condition of the patient upon arrival, which would mean an earlier release and less expense to the city. I would recommend the attention of the City Council be called to this matter without delay, and immediate action be taken to better the existing conditions.

"There is pressing need of a clean-up in the bottom lands, where the recent floods deposited debris of various descriptions, making an excellent breeding place for flies and mosquitoes.

"There is need of a man to do janitor service and to care for the grounds. Trees, flowers and shrubs could be planted, walks laid out and lawns made to make the place a spot of beauty—at present it is as much a desolation as isolation hospital. If the city had continued its municipal farm, men could be used advantageously to clean up the grounds, then the city would have a hospital and surroundings a credit to the municipality.

"The hospital is fairly well equipped with modern conveniences, although there are a few essentials lacking, which will, no doubt, be added eventually. I found everything in splendid condition. The wards were spotless and in perfect order. In-

credible as it may seem, this is due to the strenuous work and constant attention of the Superintendent and one nurse, there being no provision for an assistant. I consider this is imposing a great hardship upon two loyal, conscientious and over-worked women. The need of at least two more nurses is very evident. The hospital has proven to be a needed asset and ought to be recognized as such. The laboratory is commodious, the arrangement scientific, and equipment up to standard.

"An incinerator built recently assures the sanitary disposal of rubbish.

"I am pleased to note the City Council have provided a modern ambulance, as the one formerly used was of antique construction, hard and uncomfortable. although five hundred and twenty trips were made last year.

"Donations of toys and children's books would be real charitable acts, toys and books are essential to the little patients."

SEWERS

1916 saw the Hardy sewer nuisance abated through the extension of the old pipe line to tide water. Whether the present arrangement will give permanent relief will develop. Further extensions may be made at a later date, should the necessity arise.

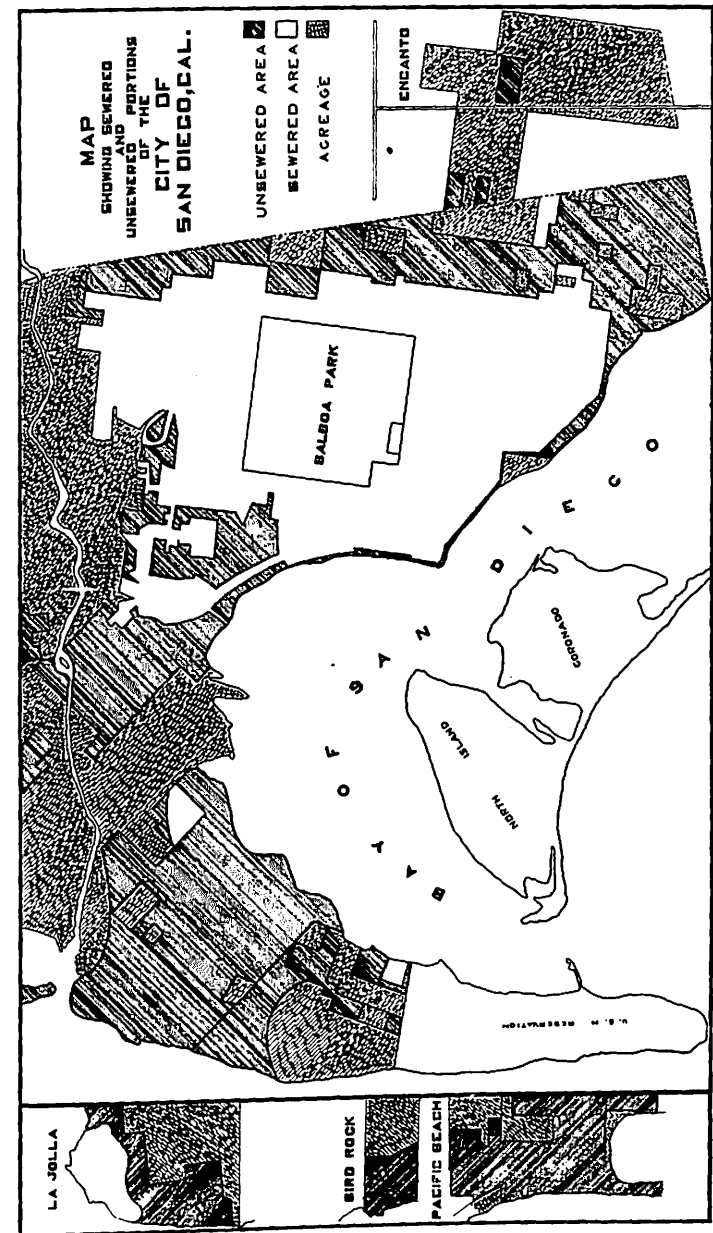
Another important step in the right direction was taken in relation to the sewer effluents of the city which, for several years, have formed the basis for complaints in the annual reports of the Health Officer. Consulting sanitary engineers are now employed to submit recommendations for proper disposal plants at Ocean Beach. It is to be hoped the work will be extended to include the city proper, to the end that a very grave, potential danger may be removed, and the Bay of San Diego freed from pollution.

Nothing short of personal investigation will convince the individual of the immediate necessity for a sewage disposal system. At present the bay waters in the immediate vicinity of the outfalls of our sewer mains are grossly polluted.

The time for procrastination has long passed. The problem must be boldly faced, and properly designed apparatus installed under the supervision and advice of sanitary engineers, for the removal of all solids from sewage prior to its discharge.

It was pointed out last year that sewers are needed in that section of the city lying between the County Hospital and Mission Cliff Gardens. Nothing has been done, and this matter needs attention.

The map appended shows graphically our needs.



GARBAGE

The problem of the proper disposal of garbage and rubbish still faces the municipality. The only solution to the problem is municipal disposal by taxation. During the early months of 1916 the old hog ranch at the East end of the city was removed by Court order, and the present contractors re-established one in the Tecoloti Cañon under the direct supervision of the Board of Health.

The present location was wisely chosen, in that it can form no nuisance to resident sections, on account of its remoteness. Complete new equipment was installed by the contractor for the sanitary removal of all garbage from the incinerator premises to the ranch, and the present system is the best that has so far been in force.

The Board of Health has gone on record as advocating the early provision for municipal collection of garbage, and has recommended that the City Manager of Operation take full charge of the project.

The city incinerator has been thoroughly renovated, new boiler installed, new ovens built and brought up to the best possible standard during the past year. The whole plant has deteriorated, however, to such a point that it will only be a very short time until its usefulness will have ceased to exist.

HOUSING

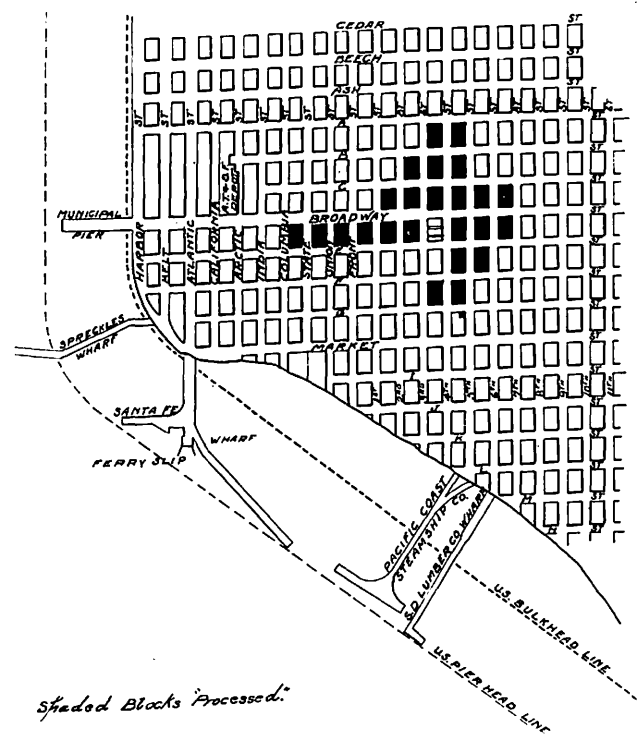
Housing conditions are generally much improved since the campaign of last year. There were 20 houses and shacks condemned and removed, all on tide lands, or private property but one, which was on a public street.

RODENTS

For a long time it has been recognized that the rat is responsible for much damage to property and merchandise, in addition to being a menace to health on account of its relation to plague. San Diego is no different from other port cities, and the rat is widely prevalent, more especially in the business section. Efforts were made to eradicate this pest from those sections where it was most numerous, and where its depredations had been felt most severely. After several experiments it was found most satisfactory to use poison, and the services of a private concern were enlisted to process the blocks in the heart of the city, at the expense of the property owners. In this way, 24 blocks were temporarily rid of rodents. The work will have to be repeated from time to time, and should be financed by the municipality primarily in order to insure thoroughness. The accompanying map shows the extent of the work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SAN DIEGO. CAL.

DR. A. E. BANKS, HEALTH OFFICER.



MAP

SHOWING THAT PORTION OF CITY INFESTED
WITH RODENTS.

VACCINATION

During the past year the vaccination law has been enforced, with the result that practically all children admitted to schools in this city have filed the regulation certificates within the required time.

A large number of vaccinations have been performed by the department. Immediately following the opening of school, when the applicants were most numerous, it was necessary to employ the services of a vaccination nurse. During the rest of the year the vaccination work was carried on without expense to the city at room 404, Timken Building, thus obviating the congestion of the Health Office.

The task of copying the certificates constitutes such an immense amount of work during the first few weeks of school, that it was found necessary to employ the special services of an extra clerk for a limited time. This will, no doubt, be necessary each year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

While San Diego fortunately has no real slum districts, and from a health standpoint, is infinitely superior to our metropolitan centres of the East, she has many ignorant, needy individuals, the victims of disease, both communicable and otherwise, who are not only deserving of consideration, but who, without proper care and instruction, form a menace to their fellow citizens.

No one can so efficiently solve the problem of ministering to the needs of this class as the District Nurse.

The department at present has one nurse detailed for Infant Welfare work, one for tuberculosis visiting, and two for quarantined cases at the Isolation Hospital. It is gratifying to report that, through the efforts of Dr. I. D. Webster, County Physician, a student nurse has been placed at Milk Station No. 2 (County Court House), and one for field work in the Southwest section of the city, in connection with the Infant Welfare division. The Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's Sanitarium will detail one student nurse at the main station during 1917, for dispensary and field duty.

Each student nurse serves 6 weeks and is credited by the training school for the work accomplished. Two lectures are being given each week to the student body of nurses at St. Joseph's to amplify the public health course. Miss Helen Lea, Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, teaching contagious disease nursing, and Miss Mary Taylor, Infant Welfare and Milk Modification.

Field work of a valuable character is being done by the two nurses of the Department of Education, Health and Development Section, under the able direction of Dr. A. J. Thornton.

AMBULANCE

The acquisition of a modern ambulance at the beginning of 1916 proved of inestimable value. During the year a large number of cases which were seriously ill were able to be transported to the hospital without much inconvenience. The present ambulance equipment is a credit to the city and a constant comfort to those unfortunates who of necessity must use it.

I regret to record the death of the Isolation Hospital orderly, Soren S. Solberg, on April 17, 1916, from burns received by the back-firing of the oil burner in use. The quarantine service lost a valuable man, one who had cheerfully and conscientiously served the city for 10 months, and who was faithful and courageous to the very last.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional expert assistance for the bacteriological laboratory is essential. The work at present far exceeds what can be accomplished by one individual.

I would respectfully recommend that a fully equipped laboratory be installed at the City Hall, and the full time service of one assistant be retained, who will, under the guidance of the City Bacteriologist, carry on work now impossible. The new Dairy Law alone makes it necessary to test numberless milk samples, and without this provision only partial results can be attained.

MAP SYSTEM

For the purpose of portraying graphically the distribution of contagious cases, and for recording various activities of the department, a practical map and pin system is very essential. Provision was made in the 1917 budget for the purchase of such equipment, but was not allowed. It is to be hoped that the next appropriation will allow for this much needed accessory.

As before shown, the Isolation Hospital grounds should be improved, beautified, and provided with a children's playground for convalescents. A housekeeper and one additional orderly should be provided.

Through the Park Commissioners, the grounds could be made exceptionally attractive without much outlay.

An increase in the salary of the Chief Dairy Inspector and the Tuberculosis Nurse should be allowed. The duties and responsibilities are at present not receiving adequate recognition.

WATER INSPECTOR

In order that pollution of the public water supplies may be minimized and the public health thereby safeguarded, the Board

of Health has recommended the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector, to be placed in charge of the water system, his duties to consist of patrol work, and in addition, obtaining samples for the city laboratory.

This recommendation should certainly receive recognition, as until the reconstruction of the Otay Dam, every possible precaution should be taken to insure a safe and pure water.

Following are detailed reports from the individual employees of the Department of Public Health, showing briefly the work accomplished during 1916, also complete summary of vital statistics.

Respectfully submitted,

Alfred E. Banks.

Health Officer and Supt. Dept. Public Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, 1915

	SEX		PARENTAGE				RACE				Total.....	Stillborn...	Premature.
	Male.....	Female...	U. S.	Foreign..	Mixed....	Unknown..	Caucasian.	African...	Mongolian.	Indian....			
Jan.	31	43	46	21	7	0	73	0	1	0	74	2	2
Feb.	35	41	49	15	12	0	73	1	2	0	98	2	1
Mar.	44	54	67	16	15	0	93	1	4	0	90	3	1
April	50	40	58	16	16	0	89	0	1	0	75	2	1
May	41	34	50	12	13	0	67	2	6	0	61	2	1
June	30	31	45	6	10	0	60	1	0	0	89	3	0
July	37	52	63	9	17	0	83	3	3	0	120	6	4
August ...	54	66	78	24	18	0	119	0	1	0	94	4	4
Sept.	58	36	54	18	22	0	94	0	0	0	68	3	0
Oct.	34	34	46	14	8	0	66	1	1	0	83	3	1
Nov.	42	41	53	18	12	0	78	3	2	0	113	3	0
Dec.	69	44	70	28	15	0	109	1	3	0	104	45	17
Totals ..	525	516	679	197	165	0	1004	13	24	0	1041	45	17

BIRTHS, 1916

	SEX		PARENTAGE				RACE				Total.....	Stillborn...	Premature.
	Male.....	Female...	U. S.	Foreign..	Mixed....	Unknown..	Caucasian.	African...	Mongolian.	Mexican...			
Jan.	32	37	41	14	14	0	66	1	2	0	69	3	0
Feb.	51	40	56	22	13	0	80	1	3	1	94	4	2
March	51	43	61	14	19	0	89	1	5	3	85	3	1
April	42	43	57	20	8	0	76	1	8	1	84	4	4
May	45	39	57	15	12	0	73	2	8	11	115	5	4
June	61	54	76	21	18	0	101	1	3	13	103	6	1
July	57	46	69	17	17	0	86	1	3	7	81	6	0
August ...	37	44	56	14	11	0	69	3	2	5	113	6	0
Sept.	44	69	70	31	12	0	98	0	8	7	88	2	0
Oct.	42	46	63	13	12	0	81	1	1	8	85	3	0
Nov.	43	42	50	19	16	0	74	0	3	9	97	3	1
Dec.	44	53	68	18	11	0	83	1	4	9	105	51	15
Totals	549	556	724	217	163	0	976	13	46	69	1105	51	15

Revised International List of Causes of Death

Bureau of the U. S. Census

ALL CAUSES

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
I. General Diseases													
1. Typhoid Fever													6
2. Typhus Fever	1	1	1		1	1					1		
3. Relapsing Fever													
4. Malaria													
5. Smallpox													
6. Measles													
7. Scarlet Fever													1
8. Whooping Cough					1								1
9. Diphtheria and croup			1										1
10. Influenza				1									8
11. Miliary Fever	1						2	3	2				12
12. Asiatic cholera	6	2									3	1	
13. Cholera nostras													
14. Dysentery													
15. Plague													1
16. Yellow Fever										1			
17. Leprosy													
18. Erysipelas													
19. Other epidemic diseases													
20. Purulent infection and septicemia													
21. Glanders													
22. Anthrax				1		1		1	2		1		6
23. Rabies													
24. Tetanus													
25. Mycoses													
26. Pellagra	1												1
27. Beriberi													
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs													
29. Acute Miliary tuberculosis	7	16	17	13	13	13	10	9	7	4	12	15	136
30. Tuberculous meningitis													
31. Abdominal tuberculosis													
32. Pott's disease													
33. White Swellings				1		1	1				1	1	3
34. Tuberculosis of other organs					1								
35. Disseminated tuberculosis													
36. Rickets									1				7
37. Syphilis					4	1				1	1		
38. Gonococcus infection													
39. Cancer* of the buccal cavity			2	1	1	2	2					1	9
40. Cancer* of the stomach and liver													
41. Cancer* of peritonæum, intestines, rectum	3	4	4	3	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	34
42. Cancer* of the female genital organs													
43. Cancer* of the breast	2		2	3	1	1	1			2	1	2	12
44. Cancer* of the skin			1										10
45. Cancer* of other organs or of organs not specified			1			1					1		5
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted)													
47. Acute articular rheumatism			1			1	1	1		1			1
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout													
49. Scurvy													
50. Diabetes									1				1
51. Exophthalmic goitre						1							6
52. Addison's disease													
53. Leucæmia		1											1
54. Anæmia, chlorosis			1		1	3							1
55. Other general diseases													
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1												5
57. Chronic lead poisoning	1									2			
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings								2					9
59. Other chronic poisonings		1		1	1			1	1	1	3		

* "Cancer and other malignant tumors."

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the organs of special sense													
60. Encephalitis						1							1
61. Meningitis:													
A. Simple meningitis	1	1			2	3			1				8
B. Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined)		1	1	1									3
C. Cerebrospinal fever				2						1		1	5
62. Locomotor ataxia		1											
63. Other diseases of spinal cord:													
A. Acute anterior poliomyelitis			2							1			3
B. Other diseases of the spinal cord†	6	10	11	10	5	6	3	3	7	1	3	7	78
64. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	1	2		1	2		1				1	1	6
65. Softening of the brain	1		1										8
66. Paralysis without specified cause													1
67. General paralysis of the insane													
68. Other forms of mental alienation	2												2
69. Epilepsy													
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal)				1									1
71. Convulsions of infants													
72. Chorea											1		1
73. Neuralgia and neuritis						1	1						4
74. Other diseases of the nervous system											2		1
75. Diseases of the eyes and their adnexa	1												
76. Diseases of the ears													
III. Diseases of the circulatory system													
77. Pericarditis		1						1					2
78. Acute Endocarditis	2	1		2	1	1	2						9
79. Organic diseases of the heart	11	11	13	10	10	13	11	18	17	19	20	29	182
80. Angina pectoris	3	1	3	5								2	16
81. Diseases of arteries, atheroma aneurysm, etc.				1	3	2	2	2	3		1	2	3
82. Embolism and thrombosis				1									
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)													
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)											1		1
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system													
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system													
86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ													
87. Diseases of the larynx													
88. Diseases of the thyroid body				1									2
89. Acute bronchitis										1			1
90. Chronic bronchitis	1	5	3		1		2	1			1	3	17
91. Bronchopneumonia													
92. Pneumonia:													
A. Lobar pneumonia	5	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	6	6	30
B. Pneumonia (undefined)		1	4	2	1				1	2	1	6	21
93. Pleurisy													1
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy				1		2	1	1	1	1		2	9
95. Gangrene of the lung					1						2	1	5
96. Asthma													
97. Pulmonary emphysema									1				3
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	2												
V. Diseases of the digestive system													
99. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa		1											1
100. Diseases of the pharynx													
101. Diseases of the œsophagus									1				1
102. Ulcer of the stomach													
103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)											1		1
104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 yrs)	1	1	1				2	3			3		11

†Exclusive of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
X. Malformations													
150. Congenital malformations 'stillbirths not included)													
A. Hydrocephalus													
B. Congenital malformations of heart			1							1			2
C. Other congenital malformations													
XI. Early Infancy													
151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema:													
A. Premature birth		2			4	4			3	3	2	1	19
B. Congenital debility, "atrophy," "marasmus," etc.						1	2	1		1	2		7
152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy:							1			1	1	1	4
A. Injuries at birth													
B. Other causes peculiar to early infancy:		1			1								2
153. Lack of care													
XII. Old age													
154. Senility	4	2		1	2	3	3		2	2	1	1	21
XIII. External causes													
155. Suicide by poison		2	1		1			1	1	1		1	8
156. Suicide by asphyxia	1	1			1	1			1				6
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	1	1			1							1	4
158. Suicide by drowning			1	2	2	1	1	1	4	1		3	18
159. Suicide by firearms													
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1			1						1	1		4
161. Suicide by jumping from high places													
162. Suicide by crushing													
163. Other suicides													
164. Poisoning by food					1				1				2
165. Other acute poisonings													
166. Conflagration			2	1						1		1	5
167. Burns (conflagration excepted)													
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)													
169. Accidental drowning													
170. Traumatism by firearms													
171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments													
172. Traumatism by fall													
173. Traumatism in mines and quarries:													
A. Traumatism in mines													
B. Traumatism in quarries													
174. Traumatism by machines													
175. Traumatism by other crushing:							1						1
A. Railroad accidents and injuries										1			1
B. Street-car accidents and injuries							3			8	3	4	22
C. Automobile accidents and injuries													
D. Injuries by other vehicles													
E. Landslide, other crushing													
176. Injuries by animals													
177. Starvation													
178. Excessive cold													
179. Effects of heat													
180. Lightning													
181. Electricity (lightning excepted)						1							1
182. Fractures (cause not specified)													
183. Other external violence						1			1	1			3
184. Homicide by firearms													
185. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments				1								2	3
186. Homicide by other means													
187. Shock from operation													
XIV. Ill defined diseases													
188. Ill defined organic disease													
189. Sudden death													
190. Not specified or ill defined:				1	1								
A. Ill defined								1		1	1	1	6
B. Not specified or unknown													2
Exclusive of "injuries at birth."													
Order of titles under this head changed.													

SOCIAL STATUS OF DECEDENTS, 1915

	SEX		RACE				SOCIAL RELATION					Totals
	Male	Female	Caucasian	African	Mexican	Mongolian	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Unknown	
Jan.	61	32	88	1	4	0	42	16	3	32	0	93
Feb.	62	35	92	2	2	1	46	22	2	24	3	97
March	64	38	96	0	6	0	46	17	1	33	5	102
April	43	30	67	0	5	1	30	16	1	26	0	73
May	54	35	81	0	1	1	42	18	0	27	2	89
June	43	38	79	2	0	0	37	18	0	24	2	81
July	43	22	71	1	3	0	25	22	0	24	4	75
August	33	22	53	1	1	0	22	14	2	15	2	55
Sept.	43	29	70	1	1	0	33	15	2	21	1	72
Oct.	44	22	64	1	1	0	30	19	0	15	2	66
Nov.	53	32	77	2	5	1	37	21	1	23	3	85
Dec.	52	58	102	2	4	2	42	33	2	29	4	110
Totals	595	403	940	13	39	6	432	231	14	293	28	998

SOCIAL STATUS OF DECEDENTS, 1916

	SEX		RACE				Social Relations					NATIVITY		Total
	Male	Female	Caucasian	African	Mexican	Mongolian	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Unknown	California	U. S. Foreign	
Jan.	41	36	73	1	2	1	38	17	2	19	1	5	46	77
Feb.	53	39	87	0	4	2	42	26	1	20	5	12	47	94
Mar.	65	35	91	1	7	1	42	26	1	28	7	14	50	100
April	61	35	91	0	4	1	39	21	5	18	6	7	57	96
May	62	31	79	2	9	4	43	27	2	18	6	14	50	93
June	38	42	73	3	4	0	23	26	0	27	4	14	47	80
July	45	29	70	1	3	0	32	10	2	28	2	15	37	74
Aug.	51	27	67	3	6	2	32	16	2	25	5	8	49	68
Sept.	43	25	65	0	2	1	25	12	2	26	3	10	34	68
Oct.	53	36	78	2	8	1	36	14	2	32	5	11	46	89
Nov.	68	33	92	0	8	1	42	27	0	28	4	15	50	101
Dec.	58	42	91	2	6	1	40	31	2	25	2	15	45	100
Totals	640	410	957	15	63	15	420	249	23	312	46	146	556	1050

AGES OF DECEDENTS, 1915

	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5...	5 to 10...	10 to 20..	20 to 30..	30 to 40..	40 to 50..	50 to 60..	60 to 70..	70 to 80..	Over 80..	Unknown..	Total.....
January	6	2	2	6	7	15	12	15	18	7	3	0	93
February	3	2	2	1	9	8	8	11	25	18	10	0	97
March	5	1	3	3	6	14	10	24	13	10	13	0	102
April	5	0	2	2	7	6	8	16	15	8	6	0	73
May	4	4	1	2	10	13	4	11	12	13	15	0	89
June	5	5	1	1	6	5	8	10	11	17	10	2	81
July	6	4	1	4	3	7	11	13	9	11	6	0	75
August	1	1	0	1	7	8	7	10	4	10	6	0	55
September	1	1	0	1	9	8	8	6	15	10	4	0	72
October	5	4	0	3	2	6	7	9	9	15	11	0	66
November	3	2	0	2	2	6	5	18	22	12	4	0	85
December	3	2	2	1	6	10	5	10	23	19	12	1	110
Totals	53	31	14	32	80	111	95	153	176	150	100	3	998

AGES OF DECEDENTS, 1916

	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5...	5 to 10...	10 to 20..	20 to 30..	30 to 40..	40 to 50..	50 to 60..	60 to 70..	70 to 80..	Over 80..	Unknown..	Total.....
January	0	0	2	5	5	6	3	15	11	20	10	0	77
February	6	0	1	5	8	12	12	11	17	17	10	1	94
March	7	2	1	5	8	8	11	16	14	21	6	1	100
April	3	2	0	1	9	7	15	15	17	16	10	0	96
May	8	6	1	4	6	6	5	7	12	18	11	0	80
June	10	2	0	1	8	6	10	11	10	14	7	0	74
July	7	2	2	2	4	5	10	11	14	14	9	0	78
August	8	1	3	2	2	3	6	16	14	14	2	0	68
September	5	2	0	2	5	5	12	12	19	12	4	1	89
October	6	1	0	3	9	10	14	6	17	18	16	0	101
November	8	2	0	5	5	10	14	12	21	21	8	0	100
December	9	0	1	0	8	9	11	12	21	21	97	4	1050
Totals	77	20	13	31	75	88	112	155	178	200	97	4	1050

DEATHS OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS, 1915

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
County Hosp....	18	10	12	14	14	15	13	11	12	14	16	28	177
St. Joseph's Hosp	8	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	1	1	1	44
U. S. A. Hosp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Agnew Hosp....	14	5	8	5	7	6	10	8	8	5	1	12	89
Dr. Dail's Hosp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Children's Hosp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Isolation Hosp..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
Totals	42	20	24	23	26	26	27	25	23	21	20	41	318

DEATHS OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS, 1916

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
County Hosp....	12	26	16	20	13	17	12	15	12	18	20	20	201
St. Joseph's Hosp	2	6	4	1	6	4	6	2	8	8	8	7	62
U. S. A. Hosp....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
U. S. Marine Hosp	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Agnew Hosp....	1	5	10	4	6	3	10	3	2	4	5	6	59
Dr. Dail's Hosp.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Children's Hosp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolation Hosp..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Totals	15	38	31	27	26	24	28	22	23	31	33	34	332

Dr. A. E. Banks,
Health Officer,
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I beg to offer the following report of work done in the municipal laboratories during the year 1916:

The growth of the city in the past few years has been so great that the amount of work done has become too much for one person, and it has been necessary to employ assistance during the past few months. As there has been no provision for this expense, it has been borne by the bacteriologist. I would respectfully call your attention to the matter in the hope that in the next budget allowance provision may be made for additional help when needed. We are doing the same work here, and in nearly as great amounts, as is done in many much larger cities with several employees in the laboratories.

The total number of examinations during the past year was 5,066. Of this number 3,860 were examinations of throat cultures, 189 of these were positive cases of diphtheria. The balance were cultures for suspected contacts of diphtheria cases and for releases of cases under quarantine.

There were 70 examinations of sputum made, submitted from various clinics and other sources.

120 blood examinations were made in cases of suspected typhoid, of which 17 showed positive.

356 samples of milk and 32 samples of ice cream were examined chemically, and 5 samples of milk bacteriologically. Owing to the new milk law, which went into effect October 1st, 1916, many bacteriological examinations of milk will be required and it will be almost impossible unless the other work lightens, or increased assistance is furnished.

There have been 405 bacteriological examinations of water to check the filter and chlorine plants. While occasional colon bacillus has been present in 10 c.e., samples on the whole conditions, from the bacteriological standpoint, have been very satisfactory, both as to total count and colon content. 15 microscopic examinations of water have been made for plankton content. 4 partial clinical examinations have been made.

One positive case of rabies was found in a cat, which had bitten 2 children. Negri bodies were demonstrated and in conjunction with the State Board of Health, which furnished the virus free, the Pasteur preventive treatment was administered to both children here. Neither developed any symptoms at any time.

Miscellaneous examinations were made for the Meat and Dairy Inspector to the number of 6.

Samples of celery. 4.

Also an occasional examination of morphine and blood for the Police Department.

Again I wish to respectfully suggest that the work of this department is sufficient to require additional assistance at times.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. THOMPSON,
City Bacteriologist and Chemist.

Dr. A. E. Banks,
Health Officer,
San Diego, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I submit herewith the report of the Municipal Isolation Hospital for the year 1916.

From the standpoint of numbers, 1916 makes a better showing than 1915, there having been fewer admissions and deaths. During the year there were 209 cases admitted for treatment and three deaths. I append hereto in tabulation the details pertaining to these admissions:

	Admissions	Releases	Deaths
Variola	5	5	0
Diphtheria	90	89	2
Diphtheria carriers	44	42	0
Diphtheria contacts	4	4	0
Scarlet fever	33	33	0
Scarlet fever cont.	6	6	0
Measles	14	14	0
Mumps	2	2	0
Varicella	2	2	0
Septic sore throat	4	4	0
Epid. Meningitis	2	1	1
Proved non-con.	3	3	0
Total	209	205	3

There were 438 ambulance trips made in connection with this hospital service. While fewer cases were admitted, the age of patients during the year 1916 was much younger in the majority of cases than in 1915, and on account of the number of children it was necessary to employ additional nurses frequently.

The longest quarantine during 1916 was that of a case of diphtheria, which patient was held at the hospital for 80 days. The average residence at the hospital was approximately 33 days.

Of the cases dying at the hospital to the number of three, all were moribund before being admitted and the antitoxin administration was too late to be of value. These cases were not recognized and reported in time to have received adequate treatment. Only one severe case of post diphtheritic paralysis developed at the institution and this was in the person of an adult in whom

the disease was advanced prior to her admission. She entirely recovered all her functions prior to her discharge.

It would be of great advantage to have student nurses from the three nurses' training schools in the city take short courses at this hospital in the care of contagious cases. The old frame building could be used as quarters for them, but considerable repairs and furnishings would be necessary.

The temporary road is in very unsatisfactory condition, and should be replaced with a permanent road as soon as possible.

The hospital grounds comprise four and one-half acres. Thanks to the Park Commission and the kindness of Superintendent J. G. Morley, we received some trees and plants. It is very much to be desired that a part of the grounds be beautified and some playground equipment be installed, especially such as is suitable for small children. The Park and Playground Commissions could indeed do much here that would be highly appreciated by the convalescents.

The present force is often inadequate. A janitor who could also take care of the grounds is very much needed.

Respectfully yours,
HELEN LEA, R. N.,
Superintendent.

Dr. A. E. Banks,
Health Officer,

Dear Doctor:—

I have the honor to submit the report of the Dairy Division for the year 1916.

This division is considerably handicapped at the present time, due to the fact that the enforcement of the new State law, which became effective in October, has added a great deal of additional work.

We have been able to do some tuberculin testing and collect a few samples of milk for bacterial analysis.

The work of the Milk or Dairy Division involves the inspection of nearly three hundred dairies within a radius of forty miles, the inspection of numerous plants in the cities, and occasional inspections of a great many small stores that retail milk.

Inspections have been made of dairies, to see that proper sanitary equipment has been provided and that tuberculin testing of cows has been attended to, where required. City inspections have been made at the creameries where the milk is tested for sediment and butter fat content, also for the presence of preservative and a final check is made on the milk by obtaining samples during the year from all grocery and delicatessen stores and from restaurants.

The milk industry is in a transitional state of betterment;

structed here and a number of days were spent inspecting sheep until better transportation was obtained.

Mr. J. Rotenberg constructed a slaughter house which meets all requirements of the city ordinance, and frequent trips are made to his establishment. There has been considerable beef slaughtered this year, the bulk being done at Allen's slaughter house in Mission Valley.

The meat and fish markets of our city are in very fair condition. They are inspected at least once a month. The poultry establishments are in the best of condition. The killing rooms are all screened and have metal sink drains and backs, and fly-proof offal barrels.

The wholesale fish markets, which have been in poor condition, due to non-permanent locations, will move into new sanitary quarters inside of a few weeks, which are now under construction. When the fish are sold in cats and dogs. When

We have found two cases of rabies in cats and dogs. If ever a person is bitten by a cat or dog the animal is held under observation at the City Pound for a number of weeks.

Although the law exempts the man who sells his milk to a creamery that pasteurizes the milk, nevertheless a great many of said shippers have made application for tuberculin testing, and it would not be exaggerating to say that fully five thousand head of cows are represented by the applications that have been made to date.

We have forty dairies with an average of thirty cows that are shipping or selling their product in a raw state, and these are the cows that are receiving the first attention, a number of them have been tested already, with the results above mentioned.

The usual number of new buildings has been added to the dairy.

The usual number of new buildings and modern equipment has been added to the dairies during the year.

This year has been a

This year has been almost devoid of prosecutions; we get results in another manner.

J. A. WOODSIDE,
Chief Meat and Dairy Inspector.

Dr. A. E. Banks,
Health Officer,
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

The work of this division covers the inspecting and stamping of veal and hogs brought into the city by farmers and stock buyers.

During the flood, Charles Hardy had considerable trouble in transporting sheep to his slaughter house at North San Diego, which is under federal inspection; so a temporary one was con-

MEAT INSPECTION DIVISION													
	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Slaughter houses inspected	2	4	3	3	7	9	15	14	4	4	12	9	86
Meat markets inspected	39	40	42	41	40	42	38	45	35	25	27	25	439
Fish markets inspected	6	5	9	7	8	7	4	6	7	5	6	4	74
Poultry markets inspected	5	6	4	7	5	5	4	6	6	8	10	12	78
Public markets inspected	2	2	6	8	9	10	6	70	60	72	125	140	635
Beef inspected	1	1	1	2	20	50	80	70	60	650	596	632	7737
Veal inspected	399	545	731	722	741	721	610	669	132	16	90	115	162
Pork inspected	93	74	147	117	129	146	136	132	15	10	2	6	12
Mutton inspected	113	473	2	7	6	9	16	15	10	2	6	12	701
Poultry inspected	425	550	735	620	710	520	610	825	600	760	2000	3500	11855
Meat condemned (lbs.)	470	1810	1548	1215	3150	2260	3570	1600	1830	2365	1560	2460	23838
Fish condemned (lbs.)	10	21	33	18	27	16	20	44	64	51	18	12	334
Poultry condemned (lbs.)	18	16	20	10	17	13	21	25	20	26	3	0	86
Licenses issued	12	32	18	4	3	3	1	1	0	9	3	1	3
Markets closed													

DAIRY INSPECTION DIVISION													
	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Dairies inspected	40	60	66	60	67	62	65	61	28	57	61	59	686
Creameries inspected	7	6	7	8	6	4	7	6	2	5	6	6	74
Ice cream factories inspected	4	4	4	5	4	4	6	3	4	4	5	6	53
Milk samples collected	32	32	36	36	32	32	24	38	12	24	48	48	384
Milk tested for sediment (dairies)	38	42	50	30	23	31	25	19	12	30	22	30	395
Milk licenses issued	260	25	24	25	110	9	6	2	0	60	0	50	471
New milk houses constructed	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	40
New barns constructed	1	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	5	3	4	2	37
Milk houses whitewashed	4	5	3	4	3	2	3	4	80	76	61	9	94
Barns whitewashed	3	2	4	5	4	2	15	40	10	20	15	9	16
Milk condensed		70	20	10	20	15	10	5					10
Cream condemned (gals.)					10	6							10
Butter condemned (gals.)					10					10	30	30	70
Cottage cheese condemned (lbs.)					10					1	1	1	3
Cows tested for tuberculosis					1	2	1	1					5
Lectures on New Law (days)					3	3							16
Dairies closed													
Milk cans condemned					16								

MISCELLANEOUS													
	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Sanitary calls	6	8	18	16	13	10	14	14	8	13	11	14	145
Rabies suspects	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	4	5	22
Prosecutions	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Rabies					2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Convictions		2	1	0	2	1	0						6

Dr. A. E. Banks,
Health Officer.
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I respectfully submit herewith the annual report of the Department of Food Inspection for the year 1916:

Restaurant inspections	1338
Bakery inspections	276
Confectionery inspections	127
Fruit Stand and Grocery inspections	477
Miscellaneous inspections	326
Written notices	159
Samples for laboratory examination	34
Foodstuffs condemned	2844 lbs.

Much of this foodstuff was condemned at the time subsequent to the floods of last winter, when the silt in the green vegetables was of questionable origin. In these cases vegetables were denatured or ordered removed by the garbage company, following the custom of the department.

With the co-operation of the Street Department, the nuisance of decaying fruit and vegetables and of horse manure and flies in the streets of the wholesale produce district has been largely abated. The combining of 23 Japanese market gardeners into a company with a proper building has also helped to solve the problem. We have no market association, such as exists in Los Angeles, for instance, to provide for the disposal of fruit and vegetable wastes, for the removal of such refuse and the cleaning of the market place when the peddlers' wagons have gone out, and also to provide toilet facilities for the peddlers. Thus the lack of organization accounts largely for the difficulties.

Bakeries have advanced greatly, with considerable new machinery and improvements in premises—work for the most part not directed by this department. Restaurants also have installed equipment that was not only labor saving, but that accomplished the work in a cleaner and more satisfactory manner.

Several restaurants have moved voluntarily or by the advice of the Inspector and the premises declared unfit for further occupancy for such business. It is a matter for rejoicing to see some of these old buildings torn down, and the promise of more to follow in the near future.

Convictions followed four (4) arrests made this year for violation of the State law. Several arrests for violation of the garbage ordinance failed of conviction.

The camera has proven a valuable help in accomplishing results as well as supplying office records. Photographs have been most useful in court. And the very fact that methods and conditions were recorded by the camera has influenced some to change methods or abandon unsanitary conditions.

In many places where food is served the methods of dish-washing are all that could be desired, but there are some where the equipment is poor. Of about 185 restaurants and lunch rooms a little over 5 per cent. heat water for dish-washing in a kettle and about the same number heat it by means of a gas jet under a metal sink. Besides these the greater number of soda fountains have only cold water for washing glasses and other dishes where light lunches are served. I believe that an adequate supply of running hot water in any place where food or drink is served is of sufficient importance to be obligatory.

Upon the request of one of the teachers a talk was given in October before two of the Improvement Clubs in the upper grades on "Sanitation in the Public Kitchen," to explain the work done by this branch of the Health Department and reasons for considering conditions good or bad.

The exclusion by State law of any person afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease from places where food is handled can be effected only through compulsory medical examination. Agitation in favor of such a measure failed of success, for the reason that employers objected to bearing the expense incurred and employees threatened to strike if they were required to undergo medical examination at their own expense.

So this important section of the law goes with little hope of fulfillment, since with the exception of marked skin diseases, an inspector, perhaps even a physician, cannot detect the worker who may be a source of grave public danger.

San Diego is big enough to have ideas of her own and to regulate more specifically than does the State law the places where food is prepared or served. Besides the needs already mentioned in this report, there should be some restriction of cellar kitchens, bakeries, candy and ice cream factories; some regulation of means and extent of ventilation and the requirement of a license to conduct a restaurant. Occasionally through inquiries concerning the opening of a new business an undesirable location is prevented. More often a restaurant is well under way before it is discovered. It is easier to keep out than to put out.

Respectfully submitted,
WILHELMINA C. HANSCOM,
Food Inspector.