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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Honolulu

1932



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R. B. FAUS, M. D.
C. & C. Physician.

RA 448
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1932

ORGANIZATION

MAYOR

G. Fred Wright

SUPERVISORS

John Guard Manuel Pacheco Sylvester Correa John Hughes
Samuel Wilder King George P. Dennison Phillip Sing

CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIAN

Robert B. Faus, M. D.

Assistant City and County Physician

T. M. Mossman, M. D.

Chief Clerk-Stenographer

Susie Van Culin

Financial Investigator

Mrs. Kathleen McDuffie

a. Emergency Unit

Staff Physicians

Richard D. Kepner, M. D. David Liu, M. D. Francis L. Wong, M. D.

Surgical Nurses

Mrs. Helen Palmatier Stroup Mrs. Ella Kapua

Attendants

Samuel Kaiwi George Lin Liu William Meyers

Four Stretcher Bearers

b. Indigent Invalid Home

Supervising Nurse: Miss Ethel Thomas

Night Supervisor: Mrs. M. B. Hall

Hospital Staff: Seventeen Employees

c. Food Inspectors

Meat Inspector: Carl Bergstrom

Fish Inspectors: R. K. Brooks, Enos Lyons

Milk Inspector: Hing Kai Luke

Poi Inspector: Chas. Liu

GENERAL HOSPITALS

Queen's Hospital St. Francis Hospital Japanese Hospital
Kauekeolani Children's Hospital Kapiolani Maternity Hospital

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CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

file 5/6

Honolulu, T. H., January 1, 1933.

Honorable Mayor G. Fred Wright and
Members of the Board of Supervisors,
City and County of Honolulu,
Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit herewith the Annual Report for the work accomplished by your Health Department during the year 1932:

I. THE EMERGENCY UNIT

Emergency cases requiring surgical attention were cared for to the number of 5,871, while 932 emergency cases requiring medical treatment were attended, making 6,804 in all, of which 5,275 were male and 1,529 were female.

Automobile traffic accidents in 1932 numbered 1,869, in which 838 persons were injured. Of this number 610, or about three-quarters of the injured, were treated at the Emergency Unit. The cost to the City and County for hospitalizing those injured who were unable to pay was \$2,032.80. A total of 62 deaths occurred on Oahu from automobile traffic accidents; 54 of these victims were examined by our physicians to determine the cause of death, of which 23 cases involved alcoholism.

Of the total number of emergency cases cared for the following classification is of interest:

Fracture cases attended	374
Alcoholics treated	272
Assault and battery cases cared for	94
Cases where the injuries received were from fireworks, most of which resulted in amputations or disfiguring scars	8
Burns other than from the above	80
Poison cases (mostly involving children)	77
Food poisoning cases	34
Suicidal attempts (75 of which were attempted by taking a poison and 48 by other forms of violence. (Note Uncontrolled purchase of poisons at grocery stores, etc., continues unregulated by statute.)	92
Dog bites	59
Human bites (which proved more dangerous to life and disfiguring than dog bites)	47
Cases of infection caused by means of wounds	318
Gun shot injuries	31
Stab wounds	15
Asthmatics in distress relieved	75

Found suffering from pneumonia.....	30
Nail wounds treated.....	139
Other puncture wounds, such as fish bones, spears, splinters, etc., attended	199
Infants suffering from malnutrition cared for.....	11
Cases of epilepsy revived.....	24
Cases of foreign bodies in eyes	56
Cases of conjunctivitis corrected	44
Dislocations reduced	60
Children in convulsions revived.....	10
Head injuries suffering from concussion cared for.....	77
Drowning cases using a rescuscitator	11
Industrial accidents (not City and County) attended.....	81
Amputations done (toes and fingers).....	15
Hernia cases strangulated or occurring from overexertion diagnosed and referred to general hospitals for repair	6
Inclosed wounds sutured and dressed.....	172
Boils opened and drained.....	54
Contusions, abrasions, lacerations, hematomas attended.....	4457
(Tetanus antitoxin was administered without charge in 360 cases, the Board of Health supplying the vials as a preventive measure against lockjaw.)	

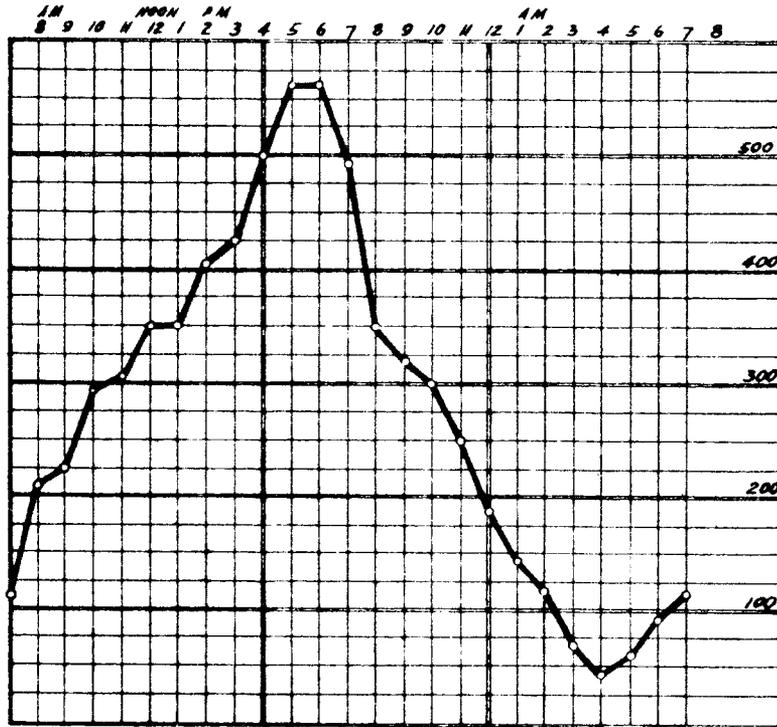
The disposition of these cases follows:

Treated and discharged	3305
Treated and discharged to the police.....	663
Given first aid and sent to their own private physicians.....	743
Treated and turned over to the U. S. Shore Patrol	32
Treated and turned over to a Navy physician.....	10
Treated and turned over to their respective companies' compensation physician	66
Treated and turned over to the Military Police.....	38
Treated and turned over to the U. S. Dispensary.....	6
Treated and transferred to Tripler General Hospital.....	37
Treated and transferred to Queen's Hospital.....	586
Treated and transferred to St. Francis Hospital.....	157
Treated and sent to the Detention Home.....	3
Treated and transferred to the Kaulkeolani Children's Hospital	247
Treated and transferred to the Japanese Hospital.....	32
Treated and referred to the Palama Dispensary for subsequent dressings	706
Treated and transferred to the City and County Indigent Home	19
Treated and transferred to the Navy Hospital at Pearl Harbor	28
Treated and referred to the U. S. Public Health Service	4
Fatalities received and sent to the morgue.....	81

An analysis of the time schedule for these cases is of interest. Of the 6,804 cases received,

2601 occurred between 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.
3306 occurred between 4:00 p. m. and midnight
897 occurred between midnight and 8:00 a. m.

GRAPH SHOWING THE TIME IN WHICH ACCIDENTS
OCCURRED



The Emergency Unit was run at a great savings to the City and County during the year 1932, expenditures being distributed as follows:

Salaries and payrolls.....	\$ 44,779.00
Materials, supplies and incidentals.....	7,471.68
General hospital expense.....	71,255.26
Psychiatric hospitalization.....	1,313.70
Burial of indigent dead.....	6,383.20

Total expended \$131,202.84

Total appropriations.....	\$136,034.26
Less: Total expenditures.....	131,202.84

Total lapsed \$ 4,831.42

In explanation of two of the items above which may not be self-explanatory, Salaries and Payrolls represents the salary of the city and county physician, his assistant physician, the chief clerk-stenographer, financial investigator, the emergency staff consisting of three doctors, two surgical nurses, three attendants and four stretcher bearers, and the five food inspectors, together with automobile allowances paid the financial investigator and the poi inspector. Salaries paid vacation substitutes are also included in this expenditure.

From the Materials, Supplies and Incidentals appropriation, all drugs and dressings used at the Emergency Unit, the City and County Jail, the Palolo Chinese Home, Lunalilo Home, and dispensed to indigent patients, must be purchased. Office equipment and other purchases are paid from money realized from this fund, together with the monthly rental for the use of the Unit and the automobile allowance paid the assistant city and county physician. Gasoline, oil, repairs and tires for the ambulance must necessarily be taken care of in like manner.

Ambulance service has been carried on, giving a gratifying and much-needed service to the community.

Total number of calls made—1748, of which
 399 were Emergency calls
 1349 Transfers from home to the
 various institutions and vice
 versa.

The total cost of such service including—

Gasoline, oil, repairs and tires.....	\$ 821.45
Depreciation	735.96
Attendants, Stretcher Bearers (Salaries less 50 per cent of their services charged as Janitors and First Aid duties at Emergency Unit).....	4,680.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,237.41

(Or \$3.58 per call)

(Private hospital ambulance charges are \$5.00 per call.)

A total of 13,237 miles were traveled, averaging 7.5 miles per call or \$0.47 per mile. For operating the ambulance, exclusive of help, \$0.062. Average cost per month, exclusive of depreciation, \$68.45.

Ambulance service saves lives by preventing shock, saves time, saves money for patients, saves hospital days, gives comfortable and safe transportation of sick and convalescent. Attention should be called again to the "passing motorist" picking up severely injured people and dashing madly through congested areas to hospitals, thereby endangering the life of the injured and many others on the street. Few, if any lives are saved by speeding to a hospital, and the victims' injuries are always aggravated and his very life endangered by so doing.

II. CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT

Cases treated by the Physician's Department:

Industrial accident cases for the city and county.....	461
Applicants for City and County jobs examined.....	913
Prisoners examined and cared for at the City and County Jail	840
Assault and battery cases examined for the courts.....	24
Sex irregularity cases examined.....	112
Cases of venereal disease found.....	12
Examinations made to determine pregnancy.....	15
Autopsies performed for the coroner.....	136
Investigations made where cause of death was obvious	19
Examinations concerning visual or orthopedic defects of applicants for drivers' licenses.....	14
Patients treated medically.....	655
House visits made on indigent sick at home, relative to hospitalization investigation. (Those not requiring hospitalization were cared for at home).....	695
Police examinations made for the Police Department (including 1932 and 1933 annual physical examinations)	559
Individuals examined as to sanity.....	214
(136 were found insane and evidence presented in District Court, all of whom were committed to the Territorial Hospital; 78 were found not a menace to society and released after examination.)	
Chronic alcoholics examined	39
(Of these, 18 were found totally unable to control themselves in the use of alcoholic liquors and committed by the Judge of the District Court to a "Special Ward" of the Territorial Hospital for treatment; 21 were held and treated at Queen's Hospital until recovered, then returned to the District Court, where some were given jail sentences for vagrancy.)	

Four hundred and sixty-four examinations were made for the Police Department on individuals arrested for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. Laboratory methods instituted here four years ago, now being used by Dr. Geiger in San Francisco emergency hospitals, continue to be a great adjunct as supporting evidence in these cases. Two hundred and twenty-one cases were found drunk and unfit to drive, while 243 cases were found not drunk.

A nationality scale made up of defendants for the year follows:

Americans	279 or 60.12%
Japanese	69 or 14.87%
Portuguese	39 or 8.40%
Hawaiians	27 or 5.71%
Part-Hawaiians	16 or 3.44%
Filipinos	8 or 1.72%
Porto Ricans	7 or 1.50%

Chinese-Hawaiians	6 or	1.27%
Chinese	5 or	1.07%
Koreans	3 or	.64%
Mexicans	1 or	.21%
Spanish	1 or	.21%
Italian	1 or	.21%
Norwegian	1 or	.21%
Samoan	1 or	.21%

Of the 279 Americans, Army personnel numbered 73, or 15.73% and Navy personnel 73, or 15.73%.

The following classification tends to show the ever-increasing danger of the alcoholic driver:

Total number of auto accidents	1,869
Drivers under influence of liquor	115
Fatalities from alcoholic drivers	11
Fatalities where driver had been drinking but the extent unascertained	5
Accidents resulting in property damage only	41
Accidents resulting in injuries requiring hospitalization but non-fatal	58

It may also be noted here that seven drunks were killed by auto mobiles during the past year.

C. & C. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1932

Total number treated	461
Number requiring industrial accident reports, where there was no disability suffered	372
Number resulting in disability (including 4 permanent partial disability cases)	37
Fatal	3

Total medical cost	\$ 994.65
Total hospital cost	215.00
Total burial cost	200.00
Compensation during total disability from work	1,053.23
Compensation for permanent partial disability	1,398.58
Compensation for dependents	4,308.15
	<u>\$8,169.61</u>

	No. Disability Cases	Total Disability	Permanent Partial Disability	Fatal Accidents
Cases handled exclusively by Emergency Unit	343	23	2	1
Cases involving outside med- ical expense	19	8	2	1
Medical cost	\$248.30	\$300.35	\$196.00	\$250.00
Cases hospitalized		2	2	1
Hospital costs		\$21.00	\$40.00	\$154.00
Compensation involved		\$844.76		
Total disability			\$208.47	
Permanent partial disability			\$1,398.58	
Burial cost				\$ 200.00
Compensat'n for dependents				\$4,308.15

At the end of the year, one case was still pending on appeal and seven cases were still listed as open, no report as to costs having yet been made. Five claims were denied or withdrawn, making up the total of 412 straight City and County industrial accident cases.

**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY THE CITY & COUNTY
AND GOVERNOR'S UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND
(JOINT ENTERPRISE)**

Number reported suffering no disability	44
Number disability cases, followed by permanent partial dis- ability (facial disfigurement)	1
Disability	4
Total medical cost	\$79.10
Total hospital cost	
Compensation for total disability	58.16
Compensation for permanent partial disability (facial disfigure- ment)	48.00
Grand Total	\$185.26

	No Disability Cases	Permanent Partial Disability	Total Disability
Cases handled exclusively by Emergency Unit	41		2
Cases involving medical ex- pense	3	1	2
Medical costs	\$43.10	\$48.00	\$36.00
Compensation involved			\$58.16
Permanent partial disability			*

* Pending—no costs reported.

III. HOSPITALIZATION SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF THE SERVICE RENDERED BY HOSPITALS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

	1931	1932
Patients hospitalized	4,120	3,138
Hospital days	29,885	24,334
Average stay in hospitals per patient	7.25	7.75
Patients who had all hospital bills paid	3,106	2,392
Patients who had part of their hospital bills paid	249	220
Patients who applied for C. & C. care but on investigation were found able to pay their own bills	765	607
Savings to C. & C. made possible by financial investigations	\$ 7,550.45	\$ 6,008.39
Total cost for above hospital bills	\$85,385.25	\$71,255.26
Average cost per patient per day	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.57

The average cost per day for patients in the various hospitals in Honolulu was as follows: Queen's Hospital, \$3.67; St. Francis Hospital, \$3.20; Children's Hospital, \$2.59; Kapiolani Maternity and Gynecological Hospital, \$2.49.

The base charge for all hospitals is \$2.50 per day. Extras are allowed in cases requiring expensive medication, laboratory work and X-rays, which increases this amount to the extent shown above.

During the year there were 107 mentally disturbed patients hospitalized by the City and County at Queen's Hospital. Hospital days numbered 220, at a total cost of \$,313.70, or an average cost per patient per day of \$5.96. This is reasonably cheap as it includes charges for drugs and dressings, special nurses' care, etc.

IV. FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

It is the duty of the Financial Investigator to investigate the financial status of all applicants for City and County hospitalizations. Her report for the year shows the following:

	Approved C. & C.	Approved Part C. & C.	Dis- approved	Total
Admitted to Queen's Hospital during the year 1932	1348	119	319	1786
Admitted to Maluhia Ward	82	4	14	97
Admitted to Children's Hospital	501	82	163	746
Admitted to St. Francis Hospital	241	24	53	318
Admitted to Kapiolani Maternity and Gynecological Hospital	39	4	72	115
Admitted to Waipahu Hospital	28			28
Admitted to Ewa Hospital	6			6
Admitted to Aiea Hospital	1			1
Admitted to Waialua Hospital	1			1
Admitted to Kahuku Hospital	4			4
Admitted to Indigent Invalid Home	303	2	3	308
Investigations for burials	199	14	36	249

V. INDIGENT INVALID HOME

The operation of the Indigent Invalid Home under the supervision of Miss Ethel Thomas, R. N., has proven itself a most important unit. It has solved the problem of caring for chronically ill and convalescent patients still requiring professional care and supervision in a most satisfactory manner. The patients are comfortably cared for, clean, well fed, and receive the kindest sympathetic care under the ever watchful eye of Miss Thomas. Her skill, resourcefulness and efficiency have given these unfortunates hospitalization at \$1.04 per day per patient, or 25,788 hospital days for \$26,740.41.

Three hundred seventy-three individuals were cared for, of whom 319 were men and 54 women; 244 were discharged, of which number 211 were men and 33 women. Fifty-five of these aged individuals expired—48 men and 7 women, leaving 74 patients in the home under daily care.

Expenditures were distributed as follows:

Salaries and payrolls	\$12,388.71
Food supplies (34c a day per patient).....	7,999.49
Medical Supplies	2,476.44
Materials, Supplies and Incidentals.....	6,652.25
	\$29,516.89
Less: Money collected for medical services rendered, laundry Emergency Hospital, garbage sold, etc.....	2,777.48
	\$26,739.41

(Or a total of 25,788 hospital days for \$1.04 per day)

The laundry at this institution, caring for all such work of the department, has been a good investment, saving the Indigent Home and the Emergency Unit approximately \$450.00 per month.

For the Emergency Unit 17,834 pieces were laundered, as follows: 3,193 sheets, 2,678 pillow cases, 8,806 towels (treatment), 542 blankets, 114 gowns, 546 uniforms, 477 coats (attendants), 1,478 pairs of trousers.

For the Indigent Home there were 119,854 pieces laundered, as follows: 20,394 sheets, 10,410 pillow cases, 19,190 towels (bath), 14,570 hand towels, 1,616 blankets, 1,276 uniforms, 14,352 gowns, 11,520 kitchen towels, 3,503 attendants' suits, 11,564 draw sheets, 7,097 pajamas, 3,796 patients' clothes, 566 dressing towels.

Any laundry putting out a total of 137,686 pieces of laundry with only three operators, must be in constant operation every day of the year. The operators do not cease when the laundry is washed and pressed but must take time to patch and darn the torn and worn garments. In so doing, a great saving is effected and replacements do not have to be made too frequently.

The total cost for operating the laundry was \$1,491.06, or \$0.0108 per piece laundered.

VI. FOOD INSPECTION

The inspection of fish, poi, meat and milk was carried on throughout the year by five inspectors, working under the direction of the Territorial Food Commissioner, Mr. M. B. Bairos, utilizing the laboratories of that department for their technical findings.

FISH INSPECTION

The two fish inspectors report that there were 1,939 tons of fish examined and 4,707 pounds of fish condemned. Inspections made totaled 8,255, and 65 were found faulty.

POI INSPECTION

Poi manufactured: 1932, 6,295,535 pounds; 1931, 6,266,239 pounds, an increase of 29,296 pounds. Manufactured in rural districts, 1932, 184,025 pounds. Total, 1932, 6,479,560 pounds.

Average price, wholesale, \$1.85-\$3.00 per cwt.; average price retail at factory, \$1.00 for 32-40 lbs.

Taro prices ranged from \$0.65 to \$1.40 per bag.

Acres under cultivation diminished from 600 to 500.

DISTRIBUTORS

	Rural	City
Factories	4	9
Restaurants and Cafes	3	75
Dealers	16	163
Hotels		2
		272

Inspections made totaled 4,359; 345 were found faulty, advice given and corrections made.

MEAT INSPECTION

This involves inspection of animals at slaughter houses; 4,484 inspections were made and 321 found at fault.

Animals Slaughtered—1,218 cattle, 1,064 calves, 4 sheep, 30,789 hogs.

Carcasses Retained—327 for tuberculosis, 7 others.

Carcasses Condemned—162 for cold slaughter, abscess, tuberculosis, cholera and plague.

Parts Condemned—4,676 for flukes, abscesses, dirt.

Pork Condemned—3,795 lbs., sour and tainted.

Meat Condemned—409 lbs., sour and tainted.

Slaughtering took place at eight localities regularly.

Meat inspection as illustrated above is a vital function in the protection of public health. There is decided need for further legislation to increase the powers and scope of this activity.

There is no inspection required of meat shipped in from other islands for sale to the public on Oahu. An animal may die of disease on another island—cold slaughtered, and the meat shipped and sold in Honolulu for consumption.

Legislation requiring that all beef offered for sale here bear an inspector's stamp of approval at slaughter should be passed.

MILK INSPECTION

Milk inspection was conducted throughout the year by a bacteriologist assigned from this department to work under the direction of and in the food laboratory of the Board of Health.

Seven hundred sixty chemical samples were collected and examined, 683 bacteria samples were collected and examined, 910 milk samples were collected and chemically analyzed, 833 sedimentation tests were made, and 55 empty bottles collected and examined.

The analytical results of all samples of milk collected is as follows:

Distributors—3.98% average butter fat, 12.89% average solids, 7,700 average bacteria count.

Producers—3.77% average butter fat, 12.63% average solids, 57,000 bacteria count.

Rating by sedimentation test of 833 samples showed 468 clean, 345 fair, 18 slightly dirty, and 2 dirty. Milk was condemned as unfit for human consumption in 40 instances.

Number of Distributors, 39; Producers, 30; Depots (no cows), 4; Semi-private Producers, 5; Certified Dairies, 3.

There is a total of 81 dairies scattered over Oahu, with a total dairy herd of 4,858 cows. Milking cows furnishing the city milk supply total 3,657. The total daily milk production is 40,323 quarts, of which 26,882 quarts (or 66.7%) is pasteurized, 4,808 quarts (or 11.9%) is certified, and 8,633 quarts (or 21.4%) is distributed as raw.

This is far too high a percentage of raw milk in view of the fact that bone and gland tuberculosis continues unabated among children here. All milk for human consumption should be certified or pasteurized.

Material assistance was given dairymen in checking the efficiency of their sterilization and cleaning of dairy utensils and equipment.

The result of all this work has been crowned by our milk products again triumphing at the Pacific Slope Dairy Show, competing with the best of that region; Honolulu Dairymen's Association HA Grade milk standing third highest.

VII. VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC AT PALAMA SETTLEMENT

During the year 1932 the Venereal Disease Clinic at Palama Settlement has treated 390 cases of syphilis and 406 cases of gonorrhoea, totaling 796. Of these, 362 were under treatment January 1, 1932, and the balance, 434, were new cases admitted during the year. In addition, 296 individuals were referred to the clinic for diagnosis and were proven to be negative. In all, 15,003 visits were made to the clinic.

The direct cost of the clinic, exclusive of overhead, rent and janitor

service, light, power, water, accounting and supervision, amounted to \$6,794.36. Palama received from the board of supervisors the sum of \$4,200 for this work. (The appropriation for 1933 has been increased to \$7,200.) The average cost per treatment, of which there were 15,875, was \$0.42, and the average cost per patient, of which there were 796, was \$8.54. The entire amount which it was possible to collect from patients receiving this care was \$383.38.

A large proportion of the cases treated were individuals under the care of public or private institutions--the Juvenile Court, City and County Jail, Military Police and the Social Service Bureau. Fourteen per cent of the patients were under 5 years of age, 22 per cent between 6 and 19 years of age, 33 per cent between 20 and 29 years of age, and 31 per cent over 30 years of age.

CONCLUSION

Your Health Department has endeavored to give the best of service to the community at a minimum of cost; saving about 10 per cent of the total appropriation for its various activities, lapsing that amount to the General Fund.

A word of praise is due the physicians and surgeons of Honolulu who contributed so generously of their time and skill in caring for the indigent sick in hospitals. The value of their services in dollars and cents figured on a minimum schedule of fees represents approximately \$150,000.00.

Too often a community fails to recognize such services and I again call your attention to the fact that these men donated their services in over three thousand cases who were indigent charges of the community.

A comparison of the medical service available to the indigent sick in Honolulu with that of a dozen different communities on the mainland shows that Honolulu is saving about \$2.00 per patient-day or \$146,000.00 annually by our present system of caring for patients, as compared to the county hospital plan on the mainland, where the average cost per patient-day is over \$5.00.

I beg also to call to your attention the need of a relief surgeon at the Emergency Unit. It is unfair to ask two doctors to cover 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This can be arranged by a transfer of funds, no additional appropriation being necessary.

A home for nurses now employed at the Indigent Invalid Home is urgently needed. Transportation back and forth is a serious problem for them. The Home is situated many blocks from any carline and the use of taxis is prohibitive on salaries paid there.

If monies are to be expended from the Permanent Improvement Fund this year I ask that you give this project serious consideration.

It will probably be necessary for the City to assume the cost of caring for the morgue from July 1 on, as I understand the Board of Health is deleting that item in cutting down their budget. I ask your permission to take this matter up with Queen's Hospital authorities and to jointly work out a solution.

The large number of deaths from traffic accidents and also resultant other injuries makes even more imperative the continuation of the good work of the Traffic Department, Automobile Club, City Planning Commission and others in preventing accidents. The lining of streets with traffic lanes should be extended to country roads. A median line of easily visible paint marks the center of all main highways on the mainland and is mandatory on all Federal Aid Government roads. It would be of great value locally where the roads are narrow and crowned, especially in passing cars at night or in rainy weather. It has been aptly termed the "life line" and means just that in preventing many accidents.

Certainly it would be an improvement where unemployed labor could be used more beneficially than pulling weeds or cutting grass.

Every member of this staff has served well and faithfully and I commend them to you for your appreciative consideration.

It has been a source of satisfaction to be reappointed to direct the policies of the department again this year and I shall endeavor to carry on with the same cooperative spirit to accomplish our main purpose, "efficient services at lower cost."

Respectfully,

R. B. FAUS, M. D.,

City & County Physician.

