City of Salisbury

REPORT

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1955 - 1956

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F
T H E M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
1955/56

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VITAL STATISTICS.

(Throughout this report the previous year's figures are shown in parenthesis).

The principal vital statistics for the Municipal year 1955/56, are as follows :-

	Europeans	Asiatics and Coloureds.	Africans	Total
Population	34,400 (35,000) Estimated	3,080 (3,700) Estimated	91,500 (90,885)	128,980 (130,085)
Crude Birth Rates	21.85 (18.28)	60.1 (36.2)	-	-
Infant Mortality	21.27 (16.94)	32.4 (22.3)	-	-
Death Rates	6.3 (5.83)	8.7 (3.51)		

1. POPULATION:

On the 8th May, 1956, a census of the European, Asiatic and Coloured population was carried out in the Federation.

The figures for the area under the jurisdiction of the City Council in the years in which a census was carried out are as follows:

	1936	1941	1946	1951	1956
Europeans	9,422	14,630	15,531	27,700	34,400
Asiatics and Coloureds.	1,231	1,544	1,686	2,620	3,080

In so far as the European population is concerned there has been a considerable reduction in the rate of increase from 78% in the years 1946 to 1951, to 24% in the years 1951 to 1956. The decline in the rate of increase in the European population of Salisbury City almost certainly is due in large measure to the fact that there has been a serious shortage of suitable housing within the area. As a result a large number of persons who would have become residents within the area have been forced to find accommodation in the peri-urban areas where housing development has been proportionately greater.

2. BIRTH AND BIRTH RATES.

During the year 1955/56 the following births were registered:-

Europeans	752 (649)
Asiatics and Coloureds	185 (134)

There were 103 more European births this year than last year. Asiatic and Coloured births were 51 more than in the preceeding year.

Of the European births 363 were males and 389 females. Ten sets of twins were registered.

Of the 185 Asiatic and Coloureds births, 86 were males and 99 females. Two sets of twins were registered.

The crude birth rates for the year under review are as follows:-

Europeans	21.85 (18.28)
Asiatics and Coloureds	60.10 (36.21)
Europeans, Asiatics and Coloureds combined	25.00 (19.97)

African births are not registered, therefore, it is impossible to provide figures of births, birth rates and infant mortality rates for this section of the population.

3. INFANT MORTALITY.

	Europeans.	Asiatics and Coloureds.
Number of deaths under one year of age	16 (11)	6 (3)
Infant Mortality rate	21.27 (16.94)	32.4 (22.[illegible])

The following table gives the causes of death of infants under one year.

	Europeans.	Asiatics and Coloureds.
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1
Congenital Malformations	5	-
Prematurity	8	3
Injury at Birth	1	2
Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	1	-
	16	6

Of the 16 European Infant deaths registered, 13 were neonatal deaths i.e. deaths occuring during the first four weeks of life.

Of the 6 Asiatic and Coloured infants who died, 5 were neonatal deaths.

The infant mortality rates compare favourably with previous years.

3/... 4. Deaths and Death Rates ..

4. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Europeans.

The total number of European deaths registered was 217, the death rate per 1,000 of the population being 6.3 as compared with 5.83 in the previous year.

The main causes of death were:-

Diseases of the circulatory system	66
Carcinoma	38
Intercranial lesions of vascular origin	18
Deaths from violence, suicide and accidents	21

Asiatics and Coloureds.

The total number of Asiatic and Coloured deaths registered was 27 (13); the death rate per 1,000 of the population being 8.7.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases reported during the year totalled 405 as compared with 616 in the previous health year 1954/55.

A schedule of the notified diseases is given at the end of this section of the report.

(1) Small Pox.

One African case of Small Pox was diagnosed during the year.

In Salisbury the compulsory vaccination of Africans entering the City in search of work and the revaccination of those in employment at regular intervals plays a large part in maintaining the area free or relatively free in past years of this serious infectious disease.

(2) Scarlet Fever.

Fourteen cases were notified as compared with eighteen in the previous year.

This disease continues to follow a mild course in the majority of cases and can usually be adequately treated in the patient's home.

(3) Enteric Fever (Typhoid Fever)

During the year only 4 cases as compared with 17 cases in the previous year were notified.

The following table indicates the incidence of Enteric Fever in Salisbury since the year 1934/35. From 1934 to 1954 the figures are the average annual figures in five year periods.

	Europeans	Coloureds	Asiatics	Africans	Total
1934/39					16
1939/44					13
1944/49					18
1949/54					22
1954/55	12	1	-	4	17
1955/56	1	-	-	3	4

4/.. Bearing in mi

Bearing in mind the fact that the incidence of Typhoid Fever is a reasonable guide to the standard of environmental hygiene and general public health control in any area, this year's figures are very satisfactory and are a creditable reflection on the work of the Health Inspectorate and Cleansing sections of the Department.

This, however, should not give rise to a feeling of complacency, as at any time in the future our defences may be breached. Continued vigilence in the protection of water and milk supplies, fly breeding etc., is necessary to avoid an epidemic or an increase in the number of sporadic cases. Everything possible must be done to improve the personal hygiene particularly of those handling and preparing foodstuffs.

The following were the results of Vi tests performed during the year.

No. of negatives.	No of positives.	Total.
488	7	495

(4) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

The total number of cases notified was a little more than half in the previous year, 56 as compared with 110.

The following table indicates the incidence since 1934. From 1934 to 1954 the figures are the average annual figures in five year periods.

	Europeans	Coloureds	Asiatics	Africans	Total
1934/39					13
1939/44					21
1944/49					[illegible]
1949/54					144
1954/55	4	-	1	105	110
1955/56	3	1	-	53	57

(5) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year 54 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 36 in the previous year.

It is gratifying to record that there has been in the last four years an awakening to the seriousness of this disease particularly amongst the African population in Southern Rhodesia.

In regard to the provision of additional beds for the reception of infectious cases of this disease, the search for "open" cases of the disease, the testing of persons for susceptibility to the disease, and the raising of the degree of immunity of the African population using B.C.G. vaccine, the City Council is playing an active part.

5/..... Today 100 beds are .....

Today 100 beds are available at the Native Infectious Diseases Hospital for the reception of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the Federal Government and the City Council have agreed to the provision of an additional 120 beds for these cases.

The practice of examining the contacts of all notified cases of the disease has been continued.

In so far as the testing of persons for susceptibility to the diseases (Mantoux test) and the raising of the degree of immunity of the African population using B.C.G. vaccine is concerned, this work is being continued in the African Townships to cover the women and children. African males and females seeking employment are now being dealt with through the medical examination organisation and as a result this preventive measure is thus ensured at the source of the cities labour supply, and a far greater cover of the African population should thus be obtained, this should lead to a large increase in the numbers dealt with in the coming year.

The total number of Mantoux tests, B.C.G. vaccinations etc. performed during the year are set out below :-

	No. Mantoux	No. Negative	No. Positive	No. B.C.G	No. Absent
African males	15,944	4,914	8,719	4,912	2,319
African females	2,107	791	753	780	527
African children	1,693	1,041	105	1,041	527
Coloured Creche	68	65	3	57	8
TOTAL:	19,812	6,811	9,580	6,790	3,381

(6) Diphtheria.

32 cases of Diphtheria were notified, 31 African cases and 1 European case, as compared with 22 cases in the previous year.

As Diphtheria is a disease which can be prevented this is not entirely satisfactory and we would wish to see more African mothers bringing their babies and children either for primary immunisation or the giving of a "booster" dose.

(7) Acute Poliomyelitis.

The total number of cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year was 10 as compared with 41 in the previous year when the disease reached epidemic proportions in Mashonaland.

The table below gives an average number of cases in five year periods from 1934 to 1954 and the cases in each year in 1954/55 and 1955/56.

6/.. (Table of cases)

	Europeans	Coloureds	Asiatics	Africans	Total
1934/39					1
1939/44					1
1944/49					5
1949/54					16
1954/55	32	3	1	5	41
1955/56	8	-	-	2	10

During the year the Federal Government decided to import Poliomyelitis Vaccine (Salk) from the South African Institute and make it available to Local Authorities and Medical Practitioners at cost less transport charges. Later it was decided that the Government should subsidize the issue of the Vaccine further and make it available at 2/6 per dose.

Soon after it became known that the vaccine might become available, the City Council of Salisbury decided that the vaccine should be made available to children up to 6 years of age resident within it's area of jurisdiction through the City Health Department free of any charge for the vaccine or for its administration.

(8) Leprosy.

Fifteen African cases of Leprosy were notified during the year. Most of these cases are diagnosed at the routine clinical examination of Africans and the majority of cases are in Africans intending to take up work in Salisbury or the peri urban areas. Strictly speaking these cases could be recorded as not Salisbury cases.

7/.. Schedule of Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1955/56

DISEASE	AFRICANS	ASIATICS	COLOUREDS	EUROPEANS	TOTAL
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	53 (105)	- (1)	1 (-)	2 (4)	56 (110)
Chickenpox	191 (317)	- (1)	- (1)	19 (28)	210 (347)
Diphtheria	31 (18)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (4)	32 (22)
Encephalitis	-	-	-	- (5)	- (5)
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid	3 (4)	- (-)	- (1)	1 (12)	4 (17)
Leprosy	15 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	15 (15)
Poliomyelitis	2 (5)	- (1)	- (3)	8 (32)	10 (41)
Scarlet Fever	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	13 (17)	14 (18)
Small Pox	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	47 (33)	1 (-)	2 (1)	4 (2)	54 (36)
Tuberculosis Miliary } Other forms Tuberculosis Primary Focus } Other forms	3 (3)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	4 (3)
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
TOTAL:	347 (500)	2 (4)	4 (6)	48 (104)	401 (614)

WILKINS INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

There have been no real epidemics of infectious diseases in the past year, and the hospital has at no time been occupied to its full capacity.

The repairs to Ward 1 were completed in August, 1955, and this ward has been in active occupation throughout the year in the care of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The small cottage in the grounds giving accommodation to four African Ward Maids has been completed and is in occupation.

As the result of experience in the surgical treatment of Bulbar cases of Poliomyelitis with failure of deglutition, complete surgical and anaesthetic equipment has been obtained to the requirements of the surgeons concerned, and the operating theatre re-equipped and decorated. A medical team has been established with the object of dealing with such cases at short notice. This has been modelled in conformity with the requirements of the most up-to-date methods as practised in Europe and the United States.

On the 21st April, 1956, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of City Aldermen and Councillors and prominent citizens, His Worship the Mayor re-named the European Infectious Diseases Hospital, the "Wilkins Infectious Diseases Hospital" and in a gracious speech explained that this was the highest distinction the City Council could bestow, in order to honour one of its Officers. The three former Matrons of the Hospital were present on this occasion.

During the year two hundred and four patients (204) were admitted to this Hospital as compared with two hundred and eighty-eight (288) patients in the previous year.

The cases consisted of the following diseases :-

	Cases admitted from the Municipal Area.	Cases admitted from Outside the Municipal Area.
Bornholm's Disease	-	1
Diphtheria	1	10
Encephalitis	5	6
Gastro-Enteritis	3	3
Laryngitis (Acute)	1	1
Malaria	3	1
Measles	15	8
Meningitis (Pneumococcal)	1	-
Meningitis (Meningococcal)	2	6
Mumps	3	-
Myelitis (Acute)	1	2
Pharangytis (Acute)	5	3

9/.. (Schedule cont.) ....

	Cases admitted from the Municipal Area	Cases admitted from Outside the Municipal Area
Influenza	2	-
Pneumonia	3	1
Puerperal Sepsis	-	1
Poliomyelitis (Acute Paralytic)	4	16
Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	2	8
Poliomyelitis (Chronic)	-	4
Rabies	-	1
Rheumatic Fever (Acute)	1	-
Rubella	3	2
Scarlet Fever	6	8
Tonsilitis	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1	2
Tick Typhus	1	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6	19
Whooping Cough	-	2
Miscellaneous and Observation	8	18
TOTAL:	78	126

Poliomyelitis.

Some sporadic cases were dealt with during the year and 7 in the months of November/December, 1955, and then a small outbreak occurred during the months of March to June, 1956, and 16 cases were admitted to the hospital in that period.

The type of virus so far isolated in this period was the Leon Type - Group III. Three cases of Bulbar Poliomyelitis with failure of deglution had to have a tracheotomy operation performed. Two of the cases, which were operated upon early recovered. The other case, the first one operated upon, at a slightly later period in the disease unfortunately died.

One case which was sent in as a query Bulbar Poliomyelitis, but with a history of a bite from a rabid dog some five weeks previously, also died and post mortem findings have since confirmed this as a case of Rabies.

Another Respirator (iron lung) has been ordered and some further Positive Pressure respirator apparatus (Beaver) received. It may be of interest to note that in a recent article in the Parke, Davis and Co., publication, a description is given of "the first artificial lung". This is a barrel shaped apparatus with a bellows at one end and mounted on trestles and is described - "The first apparatus for achieving prolonged artificial respiration was demonstrated by Dr. W. Stewart of South African on April 18, 1918, at a meeting of the Witwatersrand

10/.. Branch of the ....

Branch of the British Medical Association". A handsome tribute from our American colleagues in acknowledging this, since their Philip Drinker and Charles F. McKhann devised a mechanical (electrically driven) positive/negative pressure tank in 1929. The tank on order now is a "Drinker" apparatus.

Attached is a chart indicating the incidence of Poliomyelitis and allied conditions according to admissions to the Wilkins Infectious Diseases Hospital. An interesting feature in that the differing types occur in distinctly separate periods with little or no mixing of types in any one period.

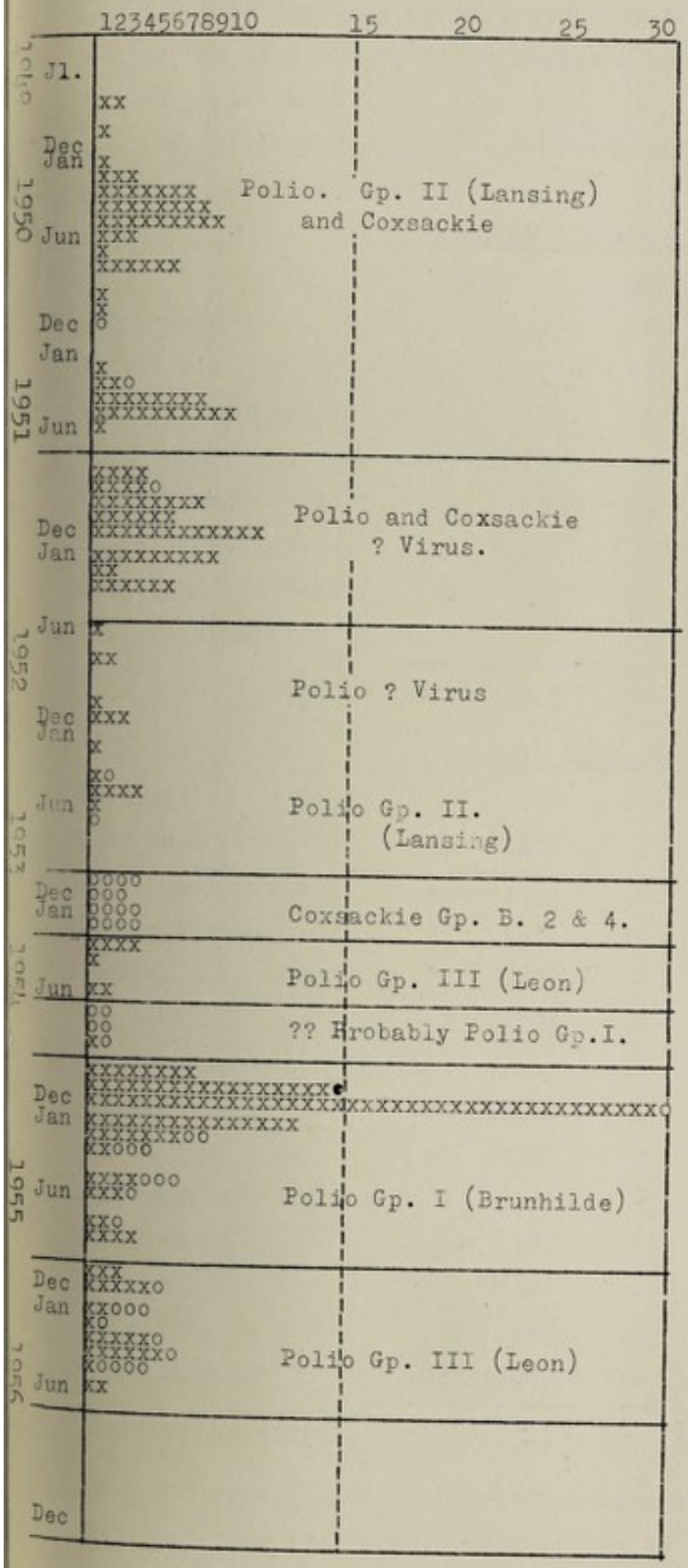
Of the two hundred and four cases admitted to the hospital, 6 patients died, the causes of death being :-

Acute Paralytic (Bulbar) Poliomyelitis
Bulbar Poliomyelitis. Viral Toxaemia. Myocarditis.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Encephalitis (Virus).
Acute Paralytic (Bulbar) Poliomyelitis.
Rabies, Myocarditis.

11/ Poliomyelitis Chart .....

WILKINS INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL:

Acute Poliomyelitis Cases (7 years)



		TOTAL: 250	+ 35 (14%)
x	Males (56.4%)	141	
	Females (43.6%)	109	
	Paralysed (66.8%)	167	
o	(including Bulbar) (12%)	30	31 (19=63.3%)
o	Coxsackie	16	
	Encephalitis (of unknown virus origin)	32	3
*	Deaths (Rabies)	1	1

NATIVE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During the year under review the total number of cases admitted to the Hospital was 2,793 as compared with 3,241 last year, a reduction of 448 cases in all.

Details of the various Venereal and Infectious Diseases cases admitted are shown below :-

VENEREAL DISEASES.

	MALE		FEMALE		CHILDREN		TOTAL	
Gonorrhoea	27	(17)	16	(17)	1	(0)	44	(34)
Syphilis	123	(153)	55	(52)	4	(3)	182	(208)
Gonorrhoea/Syphilis	19	(13)	3	(3)	0	(0)	22	(16)
Soft Sore	557	(679)	0	(2)	0	(0)	557	(681)
Gonorrhoea/Soft Sore	62	(65)	0	(0)	0	(0)	62	(65)
Syphilis/Soft Sore	141	(185)	0	(1)	0	(0)	141	(186)
Gon/Syph/Soft Sore	21	(17)	0	(0)	0	(0)	21	(17)
L.G. Inguinale	8	(2)	2	(1)	0	(0)	10	(3)
	958	(1131)	76	(76)	5	(3)	1039	(1210)

NON VENEREAL DISEASES.

Diphtheria	6	(7)	12	(5)	54	(65)	72	(77)
C.S. Meningitis	56	(125)	3	(3)	30	(29)	89	(157)
Other Meningitis	10	(5)	0	(0)	6	(8)	16	(13)
Tuberculosis	87	(51)	19	(18)	10	(2)	116	(71)
Leprosy	71	(37)	0	(1)	4	(1)	75	(39)
Small Pox	2	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	5	(0)
Chicken Pox	196	(331)	10	(6)	44	(32)	250	(369)
Measles	194	(124)	8	(5)	212	(97)	414	(226)
Mumps	45	(228)	2	(3)	2	(7)	49	(238)
Poliomyelitis	2	(3)	0	(0)	3	(25)	5	(28)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(1)	61	(115)	61	(116)
Scabies	48	(38)	0	(0)	9	(0)	57	(38)
Typhoid Fever	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Miscellaneous	184	(198)	234	(302)	126	(153)	544	(653)
TOTALS:	902	(1152)	289	(344)	563	(535)	1754	(2031)

277 fewer cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted to Hospital this year than last year. This is due to a considerable reduction in the number of cases of Mumps, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis patients admitted. In addition there was no epidemic of the major infectious diseases amongst the African population in the City during the year.

There were also 171 fewer cases of Venereal Disease treated in the Hospital during the year. This reduction is mainly accounted for by a considerably fewer cases of Soft Sore being admitted.

13/.. There was, ...

There was, however, an increased number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Measles, Leprosy and Scabies admitted.

The Hospital which is built on the pavilion system, has 56 beds for infectious diseases, 60 beds for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 60 beds for Venereal Diseases in both sexes. At the close of the year a new 40 bedded ward for Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients was all but complete. This ward will be ready for occupation very early in the new year and will thus increase the number of beds available for Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases from 60 to 100. The new ward is unorthodox in its design in that one side is entirely open which is considered very suitable for Tuberculous patients and at the same time, in these days of high building cost, capital expenditure is minimised. Thus this modern well built ward for forty patients including modern ablution and sanitation facilities and roomy storage cupboards was built and equipped at a cost of approximately £250 per bed. By any standard this is considered very reasonable.

It is gratifying to note that only five cases of Acute Poliomyelitis as compared with twenty eight cases last year, were admitted to the Hospital. Four were paralytic cases of moderate severity, one was non-paralytic and there were no deaths from this disease. Of the five cases only one was admitted from the City, two from the peri-urban areas and two from the neighbouring Native reserves. Two cases affected adult males and three occurred in children.

For the first time in four years cases of Small Pox were admitted and treated in the Hospital. Five cases of this disease were admitted during the year, four of whom came from the Reserves, mainly from the Sinoia district where a minor epidemic occurred. All the cases, including a particularly severe type of case in an adult male, recovered.

Of the seventy two cases of Diphtheria admitted, forty two came from outside the Municipal area, and twenty six of these lived in the Reserves where little active immunisation against this preventable disease is carried out. Many of the cases were severe in type and regrettably came under treatment late in the course of the disease with a result that there were fourteen deaths from this cause. Fifty four of the seventy two patients were children.

Eighty nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were treated in the Hospital during the year. Sulphadiazine, with a large initial dose, still remains the mainstay of treatment of this disease and Penicillin is used in the more severe cases. Unfortunately many of the cases are admitted when the disease is well advanced and assisted by the Africans low power's of natural resistance this disease accounted for eighteen deaths.

14/.. 60.5% of patients .....

60.5% of patients admitted to Hospital with this disease were adult males and fifty six of the eighty nine cases lived within the Municipal area. In view of the very large numbers of adult African males who migrate to Salisbury in search of work and who through the shortage of housing are forced to sleep in overcrowded ill-ventilated accommodation these findings are not surprising, as overcrowding and poor ventilation of sleeping quarters are the main factors in the spread of this disease.

The number of beds for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the hospital was increased from forty to sixty during the year. This figure will be further increased to one hundred next year when the new ward is in use. These cases do not come from the Municipal area only and in view of this the Government has agreed to pay 10/- per patient per day and supply anti-tuberculosis drugs free.

Altogether one hundred and sixteen new patients suffering from this disease were treated in the Hospital during the year. Streptomycin, P.A.S. and INH continue to be used over long periods of time in various combinations and good results continue to be obtained. Radiological improvement is slow though the patients, the majority of whom are bilateral advanced cases, soon look and feel well. Streptohydrazid, tried in only two cases, seems promising whilst Dipasic is still under trial. Pneumoperitoneum collapse therapy is used mainly though artificial pneumothorax is also employed in a few selected cases.

One of the most striking features of these cases is the weight gained by the patients after only a few weeks stay in Hospital with the enforced bed rest and excellent diet of liberal meat and vegetables, 1 pint of milk per patient per day, ½ lb. butter and sugar per week, cod liver oil and ascorbic orange juice supplying vitamins A.C.D. & E. ½ loaf of brown bread per day in addition to their staple diet of "sadza" and beans. Fish introduced as a diet variant and given once a week are enjoyed by the majority of these patients.

Though difficult to keep in bed, speaking generally the African Tuberculotic is not a difficult patient in spite of the many months of enforced hospitalization. Occupational therapy is undertaken spasmodically by some of the patients under the guidance of a trained Red Cross occupational therapist though during the year hardly any such work was done. Many of the women patients do knitting and crochet work on their own accord.

During the year 75 cases of Leprosy were admitted to the Hospital, 71 of whom were adult males. Not all cases were confirmed bacteriologically but were sufficiently suspicious on clinical grounds to warrant further investigation. Most of these cases are "picked up"

at the medical examination of African males and females, and are sent to the Hospital where arrangements are made for their transfer to one of the two Government Leprosy institutions. One case, a golf caddy, was actually diagnosed by a member of the staff whilst he was playing golf!

Of the minor infectious diseases 414 cases of Measles, 250 cases of Chicken Pox, 49 cases of Mumps and 61 cases of Whooping Cough were admitted. Whooping Cough is still a most unpleasant and serious childhood disease and was the indirect cause of death in six cases. The majority of these cases are well into the paroxysmal stage before arriving at the Hospital. A preparation of Khellin was tried in a few severe cases but seemed to have little influence on either the number, frequency or severity of the distressing paroxysms.

Of the venereal diseases, Soft Sore in the Male consituted the major number of admissions, with primary Syphilis a poor second. Many cases suffer from more than one disease at the same time. Penicillin has been found to be most effective in the treatment of both Syphilis and Gonorrheoa and has greatly influenced the length of the patients stay in Hospital. Procaine Penicillin has been used but the Government has been asked to again supply Procaine Penicillin plus 2% Aluminium Monostearate, thus ensuring a more prolonged blood level of penicillin with fewer injections.

Soft sore is still effectively treated with Sulphonamides and where necessary aspiration of fluctuating buboes.

Ten cases of Granuloma Inguinale were successfully treated with a course of 20 G of Streptomycin.

Two cases of penile carcinoma were encountered during the year. One of these proved to be a Melanoma.

Several cases diagnosed on clinical grounds as filariasis were encountered in patients admitted as suspected venereal disease cases. This condition appears most common in Africans coming from Nyasaland.

The average duration of stay in Hospital for Venereal Disease patients throughout the year was 10.4 days.

Out Patient Attendances at the Hospital.

Details of those patients treated as outpatients at the Hospital are as follows:-

Disease.	Males	Females and Children.	Total
Gonorrheoa	171 (194)	1 (1)	172 (195)
Syphilis	1 (6)	- (-)	1 (6)
Non-Venereal Diseases.	101 (97)	4 (2)	105 (99)
	273 (297)	5 (3)	278 (300)

16/.. The majority of cases ....

The majority of cases treated as out patients are Adult Males suffering from Acute Gonorrhoea who are given 600,000 Units of Procaine Penicillin. No relapses are known to have occurred.

The total number of cases treated as out patients has fallen off very markedly over the years. Ten years ago 3,598 patients, mainly suffering from Gonorrhoea, attended the Hospital as out patients as compared with 278 cases this year. This is probably attributable to a very much reduced incidence of Venereal Disease amongst the African Population since the introduction of Penicillin.

Laboratory Work.

Two trained African microscopists are employed in a small laboratory attached to the outpatient block. Here simple laboratory tests such as Blood Counts, examination of slides for malaria parasites, direct sputa examinations for Tubercle Bacilli, microscopical and chemical examination of urines, and dark ground test for spirochaetes are carried out. The total number of tests carried out during the year was 10,927 which were made up as follows :-

Blood Films and Counts.	Stools.	Urines.	Smears.	Sputa.	Dark Ground Examination.
1335	498	1946	2749	2090	2309
(1650)	(204)	(1660)	(4022)	(1420)	(2902)

The total number of specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory was 2095, of which 1063 were Blood samples for the Wassermann Serological Test. 17.7% of these Blood Tests proved to be positive.

Deaths.

There were 74 deaths in the Hospital during the year, the causes of death being as follows :

Diphtheria	14
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	18
Pneumococcal Meningitis	8
Gastro-Enteritis	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	5
Whooping Cough and Cardiac Failure	1
Encephalomyelitis	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	2
Influenzal Meningitis	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	7

Nursing Staff.

During the year difficulty has been experienced in recruiting trained African Male Nursing Orderlies and at times there have been as many as six Orderlies short. To overcome this shortage four male Nursing Aids possessing Standard VI education, were engaged as an experiment to carry out the more menial nursing duties. Over a

17/.. hundred .....

hundred applications were received for these four posts! No difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of female nurses.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A schedule showing the number of Venereal Diseases occurring in the African, Asiatic and Coloured peoples treated by this Department at its outpatient clinics and in the Native Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, will be found at the end of this section.

1. The Department offers outpatient treatment for non-Infectious cases of Venereal Disease for Africans, Asiatics and Coloured people at the Market Square Clinic and at the Male and Female Dispensaries in the Harari Township. All infectious cases amongst Africans are treated in the Native Infectious Diseases Hospital.

2. During the year no Asiatics or Coloured people were treated for this disease at the Department's Clinics. It is considered that these people are treated by private Medical practitioners. Formerly European Asiatics and Coloureds could be treated free by their own Doctor under a Government scheme but this scheme was altered during the year and now such free treatment for these diseases for these people can only be obtained at Municipal Clinics or at a Government Hospital where the treatment is given by a Government Medical Officer.

3. 2066 African men, women and children were treated for Venereal Disease as either in or out-patients during the year. Soft Sore was the commonest Venereal Disease encountered amongst the Males, Acute Gonorrhoea was a very close second in this sex whilst less than half either of these two diseases proved to be suffering from Syphilis. Syphilis however was the commonest Venereal disease found amongst the African women. Not one case of Soft Sore was seen in this sex who generally are symptomless infectious carriers of this disease. Mixed Venereal Infections amongst Males are not uncommon.

4. Penicillin is now accepted as the most effective drug in the treatment of both Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. During the year the Government were asked to again supply Procaine Penicillin containing 2% Aluminium Monostearate in lieu of aqueous Procaine Penicillin. Using the former preparation it will be possible to employ fewer injections and still maintain an effective prolonged Penicillin blood level. A total dosage of from 4.8 to 6 million units of Penicillin is now being used for the treatment of both Early and Late Syphilis and Syphilis encountered amongst pregnant women.

5. Cases of Acute Gonorrhoea respond well to one injection of Penicillin, whilst Soft Sore is effectively dealt with by the Sulphonamides. Streptomycin is most effective in the few cases of Granuloma Inquinale treated at the Native Infectious Diseases Hospital.

18/... Schedule of Venereal Diseases

VENEREAL DISEASES 1955/56

NATURE OF DISEASE.	AFRICANS.				ASIATICS.				COLOUREDS.			
	NEW CASES		ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.		NEW CASES		ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.		NEW CASES		ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.	
	M	F & C	M	F & C	M	F & C	M	F & C	M	F & C	M	F & C
Gonorrhoea	520	19										
Syphilis	224	484										
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis	11	8										
Soft Sore	558	-										
Gonorrhoea Soft Sore	62	-										
Syphilis Soft Sore	151	-										
Gon/Syph Soft Sore	21	-										
Other Venereal Diseases	8	-										
Total Venereal Diseases	1555	511	2875	3854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injections: I.V.I.	1237	126	TOTAL 6,913		-	-	TOTAL -		-	-	TOTAL -	
I.M.I.	2479	3071										
Blood Tests: at Clinics	2010	4583	6,593		-	-	NIL		-	-	NIL	

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF AFRICANS.

	Number of Africans Examined.	Number of Africans Vaccinated.
Males - Market Square	147,838 (172,403)	53,443 (62,354)
Males - Avondale	6,200 (5,219)	4,285 (2,908)
Males - Harari Hostel	9,278 (19,086)	2,427 (5,290)
Males - Outside Examination i.e. at place of employment	24,150 (25,298)	8,834 (9,347)
Females - Market Square	2,098 (1,905)	2,098 (1,905)
	189,564 (223,911)	71,087 (81,804)

To assist employers of large numbers of Africans in commerce and industry, arrangements have been made for them to be examined at their place of employment. It will be noted that 24,150 such examinations were carried out during the year, though the vast majority of examinations, 147,838 were performed at the Market Square Clinic.

During the course of the year, 247 suspected cases of Infectious or Contagious Diseases were discovered at the medical examination as compared with 184 in the previous year. The total includes 88 cases of Leprosy, 89 cases of Scabies, 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 33 cases of Chickenpox. During the same period nine hundred and seventy-six (976) suspected cases of venereal diseases were found and brought under treatment, a decrease of 462 over last year.

At the female medical examination 244 suspected cases of venereal diseases were found and brought under treatment.

HARARI MALE DISPENSARY.

This clinic is situated in Harari Township near the main Market and serves as an out-patient dispensary for all African males over the age of 12 years.

The Clinic is staffed by four African Male Orderlies under the supervision of a European Senior Clinical Assistant and is visited daily by a Medical Officer of the Department.

During the latter half of the year a Dental Clinic, equipped with the most modern dental equipment, was started in this Clinic building and a full time Senior Dental Surgeon who is in daily attendance was appointed by the Council. The Africans in the Township have thus been provided with a first class dental service.

Medical cases of a less serious nature and minor surgical cases are treated free at this Dispensary. Seriously ill patients are referred to the General Hospital for treatment or to the Native Infectious Diseases Hospital if they are suffering from the more serious infectious diseases.

20/.. The vast majority .....

The vast majority of patients attending the Clinic can be adequately treated as out-patients and can continue working. Many of them however report at the Clinic and are found to be suffering from Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tonsillitis, exacerbations of Chronic Malaria and minor surgical conditions such as septic fingers. These cases are seen by the Medical Officer and are officially "booked off" for a few days, and the employer advised by means of a special card which indicates the number of days the patient has been granted sick leave. In this way malingering is minimised and in turn the patients do not lose pay. It is encouraging to note that the larger Industrial firms near Harari are nusing the free medical services offered at the Clinic to an ever increasing extent, and it is considered that this service will considerably reduce the number of man hours lost to Industry through sickness on the part of their African male employees.

The Clinic building though old is well maintained and set off by a neat and well cared for garden which is maintained by the Senior Clinical Assistant.

The following figures indicate the work carried out at the Clinic during the year :-

No. of new Medical and Surgical Cases (excluding V.D. Cases)	17,690
Total Attendances	67,041

MATAPI (NATIVE URBAN AREA NO. 3) MALE DISPENSARY

This Clinic, which is housed in an imposing building, offers the same free out-patient dispensary services to the large number of single African males accommodated in the large Hostel blocks in the immediate vicinity. The Clinic is staffed by one African Male Orderly and is visited by the Senior Clinical Assistant twice daily. Cases requiring the services of a Doctor are referred to the Male Dispensary Clinic. The majority of patients attend the Clinic early in the morning before going to work or on their return to the Hostels in the evening.

The following figures indicate the work carried out at this Clinic during the year :-

No. of new Medical and Surgical Cases (excluding V.D. Cases)	3,575	(2,745)
Total Attendances	15,534	(8,623)

NENYERE (NATIVE URBAN AREA NO. 1) MALE DISPENSARY.

This Clinic, which has served as a First Aid Post for some years had to be closed half way through the year as the Native Administration Department who leased the building to this Department, required the building for office accommodation. As Matapi Clinic is situated reasonably nearby to Nenyere, cases from this area are now referred there instead.

21/... The following ...

The following figures indicate the work carried out at this Clinic for the period July till October.

No. of new Medical and Surgical Cases (excluding V.D. Cases)	781	(1,184)
Total Attendances	3,258	(3,881)

HARARI FEMALE DISPENSARY.

During the year the good attendances have been maintained. On the whole there has been less evidence of serious illness. Apart from the annual high incidence of Gastro-Enteritis in the warm months, and the Respiratory infection in the colder season, there has been less incidence of measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Mumps, etc. In the Respiratory and Infantile Gastro-Enteritis infections, Broncho and Lobar Pneumonia in the former, and severe dehydration in the latter have been less frequent. The response to skimmed (fresh) milk-feeding in the less acute stage of Gastro-Enteritis has been gratifying. The evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and joint Tuberculosis in the women and children attending the Location Dispensary is surprisingly low.

The attendances at the maternity clinics Ante-Natal and Post-Natal are increasing with an average of over 100 new cases each month amongst the legally domiciled women in the Location; the opening of the Confinement Centre in July has been welcomed, and the number of confinements there is increasing markedly. The same applies to the maternity clinics at Mabvuku.

The Child Welfare Clinics are very well attended and the African Health Visitors are being stimulated to more progressive work in the Location.

On the prophylactic side, the attendances for immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are maintained at both Harari and Mabvuku Clinics as are the anti-Tuberculosis immunisations, the latter being now available to African Females attending at Market Square for their routine examinations.

MABVUKU (DOWNYBROOK) DISPENSARY CLINIC CUM CONFINEMENT CENTRE.

The following are the figures of work carried out at this Centre:

	Males.	
Number of New Medical and Surgical Cases	850	(925)
Attendances	2,603	(2,905)
	Females and Children.	
Number of New Medical and Surgical Cases	4,573	(3,615)
Attendances	33,138	(19,735)
Ante-Natal - new cases	353	(304)
Ante-Natal - total attendances	1,678	(1,161)
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	2,007	(1,674)
Attendances at Immunisation Clinics	625	(1,446)
Number Vaccinated	645	(2,565)
Number of Births	245	(173)

This centre continues to provide a service to the Township which is situated twelve miles from Salisbury. The services consist of general out-patient dispensary services, ante and post natal clinics, immunisation facilities against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and an inpatient maternity service.

1,855 lbs. of a dried baby food prepared especially for Africans were sold at this Clinic at 1d. per lb.

During the year the City Council agreed to the services at the Mabvuku Clinic being made available during the period of construction to the large cement industry which is developing nearby on a fee paying basis.

MABARI HOSTEL CLINIC.

In the main Hostel, Mabari, in Harari Township, which houses some 2,000 single African Municipal male employees, this Department operates an out-patient Clinic and 20 bedded sick bay. This is staffed by three African Male Nursing Orderlies who each work an eight hour shift, and who are supervised by a European Senior Clinical Assistant. In addition this Clinic is visited daily by a Medical Officer of the Department.

All male Municipal employees who fall ill report to this Clinic where they are either treated as out-patients, admitted to the sick bay or if necessary referred to the General Hospital. In addition to minor surgical conditions, treated as either in or out-patients, illnesses such as Pneumonia, Influenza, Bilharzia and the minor infectious diseases are treated in the sick bay. This treatment "on the spot" instead of referring all sick patients to the Native Hospital has considerably reduced the days off per sick African, as the following figures indicate :-

	Average Total Strength of African Employees	Mean of Daily % average of total strength sick & injured	Average days off per sick African.
1948 (Jan - Dec)	2,668	1.72	7.12
1949 (Jan - Dec)	3,936	1.02	6.50
1950 (Jan - June)	3,087	0.70	6.05
1950 (July - Dec)	3,233	0.70	6.27
1951 (Jan - June)	3,352	0.47	6.35
1951 (July - Dec)	3,762	0.49	5.70
1952 (Jan - June)	3,492	0.41	5.60
1952 (July - Dec)	3,638	0.31	4.55
1953 (Jan - June)	3,361	0.36	5.41
1953 (July - Dec)	3,877	0.50	5.66
1954 (Jan - June)	4,444	0.47	6.05
1954 (July - Dec)	4,776	0.39	5.13
1955 (Jan - June)	4,502	0.38	5.85
1955 (July - Dec)	4,769	0.32	6.16
1956 (Jan - June)	4,817	0.33	5.38

The African is particularly susceptible to infection which is no doubt due to their lowered general resistance brought about by concomitant Tropical diseases such as Malaria, Hookworm and Bilharzia from which they suffer and generally speaking their relatively low standard of nutrition, and poor standard of skin cleanliness. The most minor wound soon becomes seriously infected if not treated promptly and it is striking how susceptible they are to Respiratory tract infections including Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. With the advent of a cold weather snap the sick bay beds are soon filled with cases of Pneumonia and Influenza. The response however of patients with Pneumonia to Penicillin is quite dramatic and complications are never encountered. Tropical myositis and/or abscess is a condition quite often encountered and requires prolonged treatment.

The following figures indicate the number of general medical and surgical cases attended to during the year :

No of cases Admitted to Hostel Sick Bay	672
No. of cases Transferred to Native Infectious Diseases Hospital	19
No. of cases transferred to Government Hospital	173
No. of Working out-patients	5,026
Total No. of new cases treated	5,890
Total No. of Attendances	18,637

Routine medical examinations of all new male African recruits and their re-examination at regular intervals is also carried out at this Clinic by the European Senior Clinical Assistant. This examination is more comprehensive than the one carried out on non-Municipal Africans as it covers the question of disability and suitability for a particular type of employment.

During the year the following number of medical examinations and vaccinations against Small Pox were carried out.

No. of Africans examined: 9,278 : No. of Africans Vaccinated: 2,427.

In addition an attempt is made to test all Municipal employees degree of immunity to Tuberculosis by means of the Mantoux test using a dilution of 1/2000 Old Tuberculin and vaccinating the Negative reactors with Danish B.C.G. vaccine which is flown out to the Federation twice a month and supplied to the Department by the Ministry of Health. With regard to Municipal employees the best arrangement has been found to test them on two afternoons every week at Mabari Hostel when they present themselves to collect their pay.

24/... The employees so tested..

The employees so tested report back seventy two hours later, after working hours, for reading and vaccination if necessary. The following figures indicate the number tested and vaccinated during the period November 1955 till June, 1956.

	No. Mantoux tested.	No. Mantoux Negative.	No. Mantoux Positive	No. absent	No. who Received B.C.G.
Nov.55.	306	59	148	99	59
Dec.	84	13	44	27	13
Jan.56.	181	28	102	51	28
Feb.	349	75	177	97	75
March.	-	-	-	-	-
April.	263	57	126	80	57
May.	131	32	53	46	32
June.	465	96	200	169	96
	1,779	360	850	569	360

Observations:

1. This work was temporarily suspended during the first half of the year as it was felt that a sufficiently large number of new employees should be allowed to "accumulate" for testing.
2. Of the 1,779 tested, 569, i.e. 31.9% failed to report back for reading.
3. Of the 1,210 who were tested and reported back for reading, 360 i.e. 20.9% were Negative and received B.C.G. vaccine.
4. 805 Adult Males i.e. 79.1% of those tested and read were Positive.
5. No untoward reactions from the B.C.G. vaccine were reported.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Of the five Health Visitors employed by the Department, four are employed carrying out infant and child welfare work amongst the European, Coloured and Asiatic sections of the community, whilst one Health Visitor, as Sister in Charge of the Female Dispensary, devotes her time to the welfare of the African mothers and their infants in Harari and Mabvuku Townships and is assisted in this work by African Nurses.

The rest of the Municipal area has been divided into four areas and to each zone one Health Visitor has been assigned with her headquarters at one of the permanent Clinic buildings in each area, where Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinic sessions are held. The four Clinics are the Queen Elizabeth Clinic, Kings Crescent, the Belvedere Clinic, Old Gatooma Road, the Eastlea Clinic in Nigel Phillip Avenue, and the Braeside Clinic, Crete Road. In addition weekly Child Welfare

25/.. Clinics are held ...

Clinics are held in the Avondale and Cranborne Kindergarten Schools and in the peri-urban suburbs of Highlands, Parktown and Ardbennie, the Health Visitor visiting the latter two suburbs twice a month. For the Coloured and Asiatic community, Clinic sessions are held twice a week at the St. Swithins Building, Market Square and weekly at the Arcadia Clinic.

In addition to holding Child Welfare Clinic sessions at her Clinic, each Health Visitor visits the homes in her area where there has been a new birth or an infant whose parents have recently arrived in the City.

By such visits she is able to offer mothers valuable advice on mothercraft, and infant care to assist in matters of general hygiene in the home and report any gross insanitary conditions to the Health Inspectorate staff. Mothers are told of the Child Welfare services offered by the Department and encouraged to visit the Clinic, and the importance of Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Small Pox is stressed.

Special Clinic sessions for this latter purpose are held regularly either twice or once a month at each Clinic. This immunisation procedure is advised at the age of four months and P.T.A.P. is now being used instead of A.P.T. in half cc. doses given subcutaneously at four week intervals. A booster injection is recommended at the age of two years and again just before the child enters school at the age of five years. The immunisation material is supplied free to the Department by the Government.

Under the Council's subsidised Milk Scheme administered by the Department, needy European, Asiatic and Coloured pre-school age children can obtain a pint of milk per day at a cost to the Europeans and Asiatics parents of 3d. per pint and 2d. per pint to Coloured people. The Health Visitors use their discretion in deciding which families qualify on economic grounds for the issue of the milk coupons. The need for this subsidised milk is naturally greatest amongst the Coloured people. The number of coupons issued from each Clinic varies enormously according to the economic status of the people living in the area served by the particular clinic, at two clinis no coupons were issued.

There is no doubt that a good Health Visitor is of incalculable value to any community as the health and welfare of infants passing through here hands can be improved and helped by her specialised knowledge which she is able to pass on to the mothers through health education.

The following schedule of figures indicates the work performed by the Health Visitors during the year.

26/..(Schedule of figures).....

Europeans.	No. of Clinics.	Attendances.
Queen Elizabeth Clinic	243 (251)	4,476 (4255)
Eastlea Clinic	99 (101)	2,457 (2878)
Avondale	50 (44)	977 (852)
Highlands	50 (49)	502 (553)
Braeside	94 (100)	2,237 (2219)
Beatrice Road Cottages	24 (24)	155 (205)
Appointment Clinics	26 (63)	112 (304)
Parktown Clinic	22 (23)	628 (588)
Cranborne Kindergarten School	50 (51)	828 (862)
Gatooma Road Clinic	151 (151)	2,421 (2481)
Asiatics and Coloureds.		
Market Square - Coloureds.	50 (49)	985 (851)
Market Square - Asiatics.	46 (45)	718 (565)
Arcadia - Coloureds.	46 (46)	1,911 (1820)
Africans.		
Harari Township	259 (259)	8,483 (9729)
Mabvuku	46 (43)	2,007 (1674)
Total All Races	1,256 (1299)	28,897(29836)

The following figures indicate the quantity of milk in pints distributed during the year.

Europeans - City	4,224 (3,326)
Asiatics - City	2,160 (1,824)
Coloureds - City	31,588 (29,849)
Africans - Harari Township	11,466 (11,184)

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Small Pox.

1. Europeans.	No. of Clinics.	No. Immunised.	No. Vaccinated.
Queen Elizabeth Clinic	24	304	359
Gatooma Road Clinic	12	67	78
Eastlea Clinic	8	67	52
Braeside	11	56	111
Beatrice Road Cottages	3	20	11
TOTAL	58	514	611
2. Asiatics.			
Market Square	12	24	63
3. Coloureds.			
Arcadia	13	60	84
Market Square	12	23	30
	25	83	114

27/ 4. Africans .....

4. Africans.	No. of Clinics.	No. Immunised.	No. Vaccinated.
Harari	22	295	2,548
Mabvuku	25	175	645
	47	470	3,193

Visits paid by Health Visitors : Within the Municipal Area.

	Europeans.	Coloureds	Asiatics.
New Births	870 (776)	106 (80)	72 (56)
New Visits	117 (43)	- -	1 -
Re. Visits	2,993 (4435)	195 (270)	139 (152)
Special Visits.	219 (242)	12 -	1 (1)
Total	4,199 (5496)	313 (350)	213 (208)

Visits paid by Health Visitors : Outside Municipal Area.

	Europeans.
New Births.	123 (109)
New Visits	20 (3)
Re. Visits	182 (230)
Special Visits	8 (1)
	333 (343)

Total Visits Paid by Health Visitors : 5,058 (6,397)

WORK OF DISTRICT NURSES.

Arcadia - Coloured.

Ante-Natal 51 Clinics.
43 New Attendances.
181 Total Attendances.

General New Cases: Male 16
Female/Children 195
Total Attendances : Male 173
Female/Children 904

Market Square - Coloured.

Ante-Natal 53 Clinics
33 New Attendances
104 Total Attendances

General - Coloured and Asiatic.

New Cases: Male 7
Female/Children 166
Total Attendances : Male 16
Female/Children 829

Asiatic

Ante-Natal 53 Clinics
62 New Attendances
195 Total Attendances.

General Visits and Confinements.

	No.of Confinements.	VISITS PAID			
		Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	General	Total.
Europeans	6	79	1,295	6,287	7,661
Asiatics	22	57	403	154	614
Coloureds	16	76	333	978	1,387

SUBSIDISED MILK AND MEALS SCHEME.

Under the subsidized Milk Scheme administered by this Department, European, Coloured, Asiatic and African children up to the age of five years whose parents require assistance are able to obtain one pint of milk per child per day at subsidized rates.

The following figures indicate the quantity of milk in pints distributed during 1955/56 :-

Europeans - City	4,224	(3,326)
Asiatics - City	2,160	(1,824)
Coloureds - City	31,588	(29,849)
Africans	11,466	(11,184)

In addition 8,575 lbs. of a dried baby food prepared especially for Africans were sold at 1d. per lb.

The number of meals sold under the Council's subsidized meal scheme to African School children this year in Harari Township shows a spectacular increase over last years's figures. This is due to the fact that the Native Administration Department, which administers the scheme has brought into operation its new "Soup" kitchens.

These schemes are one of the finest insurances we have in combatting the spread of Tuberculosis in pre-school and school children in the City.

The following table shows the number of subsidized children's meals distributed in Harari Township since its commencement in 1942/43.

1942/43	19,194
1943/44	73,497
1944/45	80,164
1945/46	78,485
1946/47	42,600
1947/48	69,415
1948/49	51,275
1949/50	46,390
1950/51	79,785
1951/52	65,752
1952/53	84,092
1953/54	13,665
1954/55	12,958
1955/56	166,972

THE ARCADIA COLOURED CRECHE.

A Creche, catering for approximately 90 children a day, is run by this Department in the suburbs of Arcadia for the benefit of the Coloured community. This Creche is staffed by a trained European Superintendent Matron and Matron who are assisted by four Coloured women as helpers. The Creche is serving a very definite need amongst the Coloured people as in a very large number of families, through economic necessity, both parents are compelled to go out to work, and it is of very considerable comfort and assistance to them to know that their children are being well cared for in their absence. A nominal fee of sixpence per child per day is made. The cost of running the Creche is borne by the Council and Government each bearing 50% of the annual deficit.

The children spend the whole day at the Creche and apart from mid morning and afternoon cocoa or orange juice each child receives a nourishing mid-day meal of meat and vegetables and pudding. All food is prepared on the premises under the direct supervision of the Superintendent Matron.

Total Attendances from July, 1955 to June, 1956.

July, 1955	1,661
August	1,935
September	1,993
October	2,076
November	2,406
December	2,187
January, 1956	2,017
February	2,158
March	2,109
April	1,907
May	1,797
June	1,856

ADMINISTRATION.

This is the first complete financial year during which this Department has administered the Licence Control Act. A schedule of the types and number of Licences dealt with is submitted below and serves to indicate the considerable growth in the number of businesses being opened in the City. The work of preparing these applications, collecting the various reports on each applicant and submitting the schedule to Council is very much a full time occupation.

30/ Schedule of Licences.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCES.

Licence Control Act, 1954. Applications for Approval of Manager, New Licences and Removal of Licences, dealt with during the year under review:

Approval of Managers	28
Auctioneer's Licence	1
Authorised Seller of Poisons Licences	3
Baker's Licences	3
Baker's Sale Licences	4
Butcher's Licences	7
Fishmonger's Licences	4
General Dealer's Licences	394
Gunpowder, Firearms & Explosive Licence	1
Hawker's Licences	83
Wholesaler's Licences	89
Total Number of Applications dealt with	617

After careful consideration this Department found it necessary to approach Council for an increase in the Administrative staff. With the addition of blocks to hospitals and the establishment of new clinics, the repercussions were being felt by the Office Staff.

As a result of representations the Department has been authorised to increase its Fixed Establishment Staff by the addition of one post of a First Grade Male Clerk and one post of a Grade 3 Female Records Clerk. These appointments are, however, not effective until the 1st July, 1956 and do not therefore appear in the Staff schedule at the beginning of this Report.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND CLEANSING SERVICES.

STAFF.

During the year under review, the Chief Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent was awarded a Fellowship of the World Health Organisation and in February, 1956 he proceeded overseas for six months to study environmental hygiene and public cleansing. While in England he attended the Annual Congress of the Royal Society of Health which was held in Blackpool. Approximately 2,500 delegates were present at the Congress and over 80 Nations were represented.

Since the beginning of 1956, three members of the Health Inspectorate staff have left the Department to join the Government Service. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining qualified Health Inspectors and at the end of June only one new inspector had assumed duties. Taking into consideration the fact that the Chief Health Inspector was overseas and normal absentees due to

vacation leave, this section of the Department was very short staffed during this period.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The total number of inspections carried out by the Health Inspectors during the year was 40,857. This shows a decrease of approximately 4,000 as compared with the previous year, and can be attributed to the shortage of staff. The phenomenal growth of the City has continued and as a result there has been additional work for this section of the Department. Consequently the Health Inspectors have had to be responsible for larger areas.

Apart from the usual inspections in connection with environmental hygiene and sanitation, special attention was paid this year to the following :-

(a) The demolition of numerous refuse bin recesses in the central section of the City which in the past have frequently given rise to public health nuisances.

(b) Connecting properties in the low lying areas in Avondale to the Municipal sewer. In the past this Department received numerous complaints of overflowing septic tanks and water logged French drains in these areas.

(c) The standard of cleanliness in the washing up procedure in all food preparing establishments in the City.

(d) The sterilisation of equipment and utensils in hairdressing saloons and barbers shops.

(e) Housing conditions in the old section of the City.

The inspections carried out by the District Health Inspectors were made up as follows:

Abattoirs, Hides and Skins	32
Aerated Water and Ice Factories	161
Bakeries, Sweet Factories	446
Barbers and Hairdressers	538
Butcheries	988
Brickfields, Quarries	172
Dairies, Milk Depots & Ice Cream Factories	533
Factories (other)	2,225
Fish Mongers and Fish Friers	534
Food Delivery Vehicles and Hawkers	661
Food Stall and Street Food Vendors	1,447
Fruit and Vegetable Dealers	1,690
General Dealers	5,107
Hotels and Boarding Houses	468
Keeping of Animals	320

32/.. Laundries .....

Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Depots	326
Markets; Market Gardens	273
Native Eating Houses	678
Tea Rooms and Restaurants	1,136
Sandwich, Cake and Sweet Shops	590
Dwellings and Native Quarters	11,109
Miscellaneous	4,096
Night and Early Morning Inspections	175
Infectious Diseases Investigations	106
Pest Control	674
Total Number of Inspections	34,485

As a result of the above inspections the following contraventions of the Municipal Bye-laws and nuisances under the Public Health Act were reported. In every case either verbal instructions were given to remedy the conditions, or a written notice was served, and when necessary this was followed by a Statutory or Final Notice, and in some cases legal proceedings were instituted.

Buildings:-

Absence of sanitary accommodation	221
Dampness	127
Demolition	144
Disinfestations	300
Lighting and Ventilation	421
Overcrowding	359
Painting and Cleaning	552
Repairs to drainage	218
Repairs (General)	564

Nuisances:-

Closets and Urinals	1,111
Drainage	401
Flies	140
Manure	35
Mosquitoes	165
Refuse	1,289
Septic Tanks	22
Smoke	27
Waste Water	623
Vacant stands overgrown	241
Unspecified	581
Food Protection contraventions	542
Complaints dealt with	649
Interviews	1,857
Notices served : Statutory	663
Others	1,160

Matters referred to other Departments:

City Engineer.

Storm Water Drains	6
Defective Water Meter	1
Flybreeding (Outfall Works)	1
Overgrown Service Lane	1
Ungraded Service Lane	1
Broken Water Mains	1
Delapidated Shack	1
Choked Drains	5
Absence of sanitary accommodation	1
Total	18

City Electrical Engineer.

Overgrown Stand	1

Native Administration Department.

Native families on premises	10
Fly breeding (Beer Kiosk)	1
Waste Water	1
Total	12

City Valuator and Estates Manager.

Overgrown stands	3
Unauthorised Garage	1
Unauthorised Shack	4
Housing Defects	3
Total	11

Prosecutions instituted by the Department during the year ending 30th June, 1956

34/.. Prosecutions

Bye-laws.	Total No. of Prosecutions	Number Found Guilty	Number Found not Guilty	Paid Admission of Guilt	Number withdrawn	Number Cautioned and Discharged.	Fines Imposed.
Exposing foodstuffs to contamination	2			1		1	£1. 0. 0.
Preservatives in Mince Meat	3	1		2			£5. 0. 0.
Deficiency in Milk Fat (Ice Cream)	1			1			£2. 0. 0.
Deficiency in Milk Fat (Cream)	1			1			£2. 0. 0.
Dirty Conditions of Restaurants	1			1			£2. 0. 0.
Failure to provide Temporary builders closets.	7	1			6		
Unstamped Meat	1		1				
Meat wrapped in Newspaper	1			1			£2. 0. 0.
Butcher delivery boys without overalls	1			1			£1. 0. 0.
Dirty condition of butcher's yard	1	1					£2. 0. 0.
No hand towels in Bakery	1			1			£1. 0. 0.
Bakery delivery boy without overalls	1	1					£3.10. 0.
Unlicensed Restaurant	1			1			£2. 0. 0.
Unlicensed Hairdresser	1			1			£3. 0. 0.
Dirty conditions of Laundry	1			1			£3. 0. 0.
Fruit and Vegetable Dealers - insanitary condition	2				2		
Street Food Vendors used as Native quarters	10					10	
Street Food Vendors General Insanitary Conditions	1	1					£3. 0. 0.
Street Food Vendors Employees not wearing overalls	1			1			£1. 0. 0.
Street Food Vendors Surrounding Area filthy	9			8	1		£21. 0. 0.
Street Food Vendors Trading without Authority	6			5	1		£12. 0. 0.
Street Food Vendors trading in non-scheduled area	3			2		1	£4. 0. 0.
Totals	56	5	1	28	10	12	£70.10. 0.

Public Health Act.	Total No. of Prosecutions.	Number found Guilty	Court Order	Cases withdrawn	Postponed sine die	Fines Imposed.
General insanitary Conditions	6		3	1	2	£3. 0..0.
Refuse in yards	4		1	3		
Dirty Native Water Closets	5		1	4		
Refuse Deposited on Commonage	4		4			
Dirty Vacant Stands	1		1			
Obscured Ventilation	1			1		
Connections to Sewer	1				1	
Waste Water	2		2			
Smoke	1		1			
Leaking Roof	1			1		
Failure to Comply with Court Order	2	2				£14. 0. 0.
Insanitary refuse recess	10			10		
Foreign Matter in Bread	1			1		
Use of Garage as Native Quarters	2			2		
Totals	41	2	13	23	3	£17. 0. 0.

LICENSING:

The Health Inspector (Licensing) deals with all applications for Municipal and Government Licences. These include Municipal licences for various types of food premises, hotels, boarding houses, native eating houses, laundries and dry cleaners and street food vendors and Government licences for General Dealer's and other licences issued under the Licence Control Act. In addition he deals with applications for Liquor Licences for Hotels, Bars, Clubs, Bottle Stores and attends the Liquor Licensing Court Sittings. He also inspects dairies and milk depots and Ice Cream factories for registration under the Dairy Act.

On account of the amount of work involved in this section of the departments activities, it has been necessary to have one District Health Inspector assising with these inspections.

The licensing of all premises requiring registration certificates or licences in terms of the Bye-laws, the Licence Control Act and Liquor Act has proceeded throughout the year and with few exceptions there has been a steady increase in the number of applications dealt with, particularly in terms of the Licence Control Act.

36/.. A notable .....

A notable innovation for Salisbury is the recent establishment of an hotel for the exclusive use of Coloureds and Asiatics, these premises being of a high standard and satisfactory for the purpose. Close liaison is still being maintained between this Department and the Liquor Licensing Authorities and no effort has been spared to ensure that all premises licensed are of the highest standard. As a matter of interest I quote a few examples of the increase that has taken place of licensed premises in terms of the Bye-laws.

Fish Friers and Fishmongers	Increased	from	15 to 31
Hairdressers	"	"	46 to 52
Hotels	"	"	6 to 8
Native Eating Houses	"	"	15 to 19
Restaurants	"	"	34 to 44
Butchers	"	"	30 to 31

A noteworthy increase is that in respect of native eating houses, this increase is attributed in no small measure to the amendments to the Bye-laws during the year which resulted in a reduction of the Street Food Vendors trading areas and an enlargement of the areas in which it is permissible to operate native eating houses.

During the year the following applications for licences were received. This list also shows the number of inspections carried out in connection with licensing.

	Applications received		Inspections made
	Municipal	Government	re. Licensing
Aerated Water Factories	8	-	19
Auctioneers	-	1	1
Drugs and Poisons	-	3	3
Bakeries and Sweet Factories	20	3	99
Bakers Sale Shops	-	4	30
Bars (Liquor Licence)	-	11	15
Bottle Stores (Retail)	-	37	40
Bottle Stores (Wholesale)	-	9	9
Butcheries	31	7	290
Clubs (Liquor Licence)	-	20	27
Foodstalls & Street Food Vendors	30	-	551
Fishmongers and Friers	38	4	275
Fruit & Vegetable Dealers	108	-	883
General Dealers	-	394	1,345
Gunpowder and Firearms	-	1	1
Hairdressers	55	-	220
Hawkers	-	83	91
Hotels	8	10 (liquor)	100

37/ Private Hotels .....

	Applications received Municipal	Applications received Government	Inspections made re. Licensing.
Private Hotels & Boarding Houses	18	-	82
Ice Factories	3	-	8
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	12	-	41
Laundry Depots	42	-	200
Native Eating Houses	22	-	133
Tearooms and Restaurants	44	12 (liquor)	293
Pawn Brokers	-	1	2
Wholesalers	-	89	119
Keeping of Animals	12	-	34
Dairies & Milk Depots & Ice Cream Factories	-	12 (Dairy Act)	19
Slaughter Houses and Abattoirs	1	-	1
Public Buildings	17	-	29
Totals	469	701	4,960

SAMPLING OF FOODSTUFFS.

(a) Pasteurised Milk: Regular sampling of pasteurised milk has been carried out throughout the year at the City's main milk distributors, the Salisbury Dairy. These samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis and of a total of 294 samples only one was below the standard laid down in the regulations. The milk as supplied to the public is of a high standard and the position during the year has been most satisfactory.

(b) Fresh Milk: A Dairy Inspector from this Department pays regular visits to the Salisbury Dairy in the early mornings and evenings to take samples of fresh milk as it arrives from the dairy farms. During the period under review 355 samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Coliform tests. As a result of this sampling and admonitory letters sent to the dairymen when necessary, it can be stated that the milk being supplied to the dairy for pasteurisation is of a higher standard as regards cleanliness and keeping quality than it was when this sampling was inaugurated about two years ago.

Bacteriological and chemical tests have also been carried out on fresh milk being supplied by two dairies to retail customers in the City.

(c) Ice Cream: This product was tested for fat content and bacteria count about once per month. The samples were taken mostly from the factories but occasionally visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold over the counter to check on the standard of cleanliness in handling.

38/(d) Cream, butter .....

(d) Cream, butter and cheese was subjected to a chemical test periodically. Some difficulty has been experienced in keeping a check on the numerous suppliers of cream from outside the City boundaries.

(e) Other foods including mince meat, sausages and polonies were examined for the presence of preservatives in excess of the quantity permitted in terms of the Bye-laws.

Nature of Sample	Satisfactory	Below Standard	Total.
Pasteurised Milk			
Phosphatase	146	1	147
Methylene Blue	95	-	95
Chemical	52	-	52
Fresh Milk			
Coliform	231	127	358
Methylene Blue	318	37	355
Chemical	3	-	3
Ice Cream			
Plate Count	17	12	29
Chemical	16	1	17
Cream (chemical)	7	2	9
Butter (Chemical)	2	-	2
Mince Meat (Preservative)	45	2	47
Sausages & Polonies (Preservative)	97	5	102
Frozen Lollies (Bacteria)	3	-	3

Food Preparing Establishments.

During the year a member of the Health Inspectorate Staff visited all food preparing establishments in the City such as hotels, restaurants and boarding houses to check on the standard of cleanliness in the washing up procedure. He took swabs of crockery and cutlery and submitted these for bacteriological examination. The reports from the laboratory revealed that in a number of cases washing up methods were unsatisfactory. As a result of advice given to the Management regarding washing up procedure and the use of detergents further swabs produced far better results. The following swabs and samples were taken:-

Nature of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Acid Only.	B.Coli Present.	Total.
Plates	5	2	3	10
Spoons	2	-	-	2
Forks	20	33	6	59
Cups	24	36	16	76
Glasses	2	4	4	10
Rinse Water	2	-	3	5
Total	55	75	32	162

39/ Examination and .....

Examination and Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

This Department carries out regular inspections of all premises where fresh and tinned foods are offered for sale. Foodstuffs unfit for human consumption are surrendered and arrangements made for their destruction and the issue of condemnation certificates. On occasions it is necessary to have tinned foodstuffs examined by the laboratory. During the year three tins of Solid Pack Apples were submitted. Two of the tins contained tin and iron in excessive quantities and were considered unfit for human consumption.

Foodstuffs Condemned as unfit for Human Consumption.

Chocolate	1,332	Bars
Fish	3,887	Tins
Fish (Dried)	12	Bales
Fish (Jars)	809	Jars
Fish (Smoked Herrings)	6,737	Cases
Fish (Fresh)	625	lbs.
Meat (Tins)	186	Tins
Meat (Paste)	45	Jars
Sausages (Frankfurter)	30	Only
Chickens (Dressed)	21	
Ducks (Dressed)	30	
Fruit	1,206	Tins
Fruit (Dried)	768	Packets
Dates	793	Packets
Vegetables	734	Tins
Horse Radish	71	Bottles
Vine Leaves	120	Tins
Pineapples	12	Crates
Marzipan Icing	4	Tins
Walnuts	120	lbs.
Walnuts (Shelled)	167	Packets
Cheese	30	lbs.
Cheese (Cartons)	384	Cartons.
Cheese (Tins)	1,015	Tins
Cheese (Spread)	853	Bottles
Jam	757	Tins
Semolina	240	Packets
Pearl Barley	12	Packets
Sandwich Spread	1,652	Bottles
Biscuits	8	Tins
Biscuits	4	Packets
Cake Mixtures	864	Packets
Skimmed Milk Powder	824	lbs.
Yeast	2,067	lbs.
Honey	153	Jars.

Municipal Water Supply.

Samples of the Municipal Water supply were taken from four points in the City every week and submitted for bacteriological examination. In addition, weekly samples of water from the Municipal Swimming Baths in the Public Gardens and at Cranborne were taken during the periods the baths were open. The bacteriological results revealed that both the water supply and the Swimming Bath water were maintained at a high standard of purity.

Building Plans.

During the year 1,912 plans of new buildings, alterations and additions were examined by this Department for matters relating to lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation and refuse storage. Special attention was paid to plans of food preparing establishments to ensure that the highest possible standards as regards hygiene were obtained.

From the large number of plans submitted it was evident that the rapid expansion of the City has continued. In the central area and at Avondale numbers of plots have been sub-divided and many old buildings of the early days have been demolished and replaced by numerous blocks of flats and multi-storeyed buildings consisting of shops, offices and flats.

Infectious Diseases.

Investigations of infectious diseases connected with sanitation and hygiene carried out by the Health Inspectors during the period under review totalled 106.

PEST CONTROL.

1. Malarial Control.

Probably as a result of the anti-malarial compaign which has been conducted by the Government Research Laboratory in the Colony during the past few years the Malaria mosquitoes Anopheles Gambiae and Funestus are practically non-existent in the City today.

This section of the Department now confines its activities more to controlling mosquito breeding in the numerous streams, vleis and borrow pits which still exist on the Salisbury commonage. It can be said that the danger of contracting Malaria in Salisbury today is practically nil. Whereas the Government confines its spraying to houses and native huts to destroy adult mosquitoes, obviously this is not possible or economical in a densely built up area such as Salisbury and this Department still concentrates on anti-larval spraying of streams, swamps, etc.

The mosquito population during the wet warm months could be considerably reduced if householders took more precautions to prevent rainwater collecting in artificial containers on their properties.

41/ Bilharzia Control .....

2. Bilharzia Control.

A large number of snails were collected from the numerous streams, vleis and brickfield excavations during the year and submitted to the Government Research Laboratory for identification and examination. Bulinus and Limnea were far more numerous this year than the common hosts of the Bilharzia parasites "Physopsis and Planorbis". The Laboratory reports revealed the presence of human cercariae in only one collection.

All streams were thoroughly treated with copper sulphate when found infested with snails.

3. Fly Control.

Owing to the rigid control measure enforced by this Department during the year the fly position has improved considerably. The refuse dump has been sprayed daily with Arsenite of Soda and the use of a dry bait for the control of the adult flies has proved very satisfactory.

AFRICAN TOWNSHIPS.

1. Harari.

This Department has had one European Health Inspector stationed in the Harari African Township for the past year to carry out inspections and deal with public health nuisances. His activities have been somewhat restricted due to inadequate public health legislation in the township. In view of the present shortage of European Health Inspectors this type of public health work could well be carried out by Africans if it were possible for them to obtain the necessary qualifications.

During the year many improvements were effected in Harari. Worthy of note were the paving and fencing of the Market area and the Community Centres. Renovations were made to a number of latrine blocks and those which previously closed through lack of water pressure have been put in order and are now in use. Absence of sewerage in certain sections has been the cause of waste water nuisances over large areas. Considerable overcrowding still exists due to unauthorised occupants particularly at weekends. Cases of overcrowding are sent to the Superintendent for disciplinery action but the position does not appear to show any noticeable improvement.

2. Mabvuku.

This African Township which is situated some 10 miles from the City was visited twice a week by a European Health Inspector who dealt with matters pertaining to public health and supervised the rubbish removal service which was inaugurated by this Department during the year.

42/.. Inspections .....

Inspections Carried Out.

Abattoirs - Skins and Hides .	40
Barbers and Hairdressers	48
Butcheries	438
Dairies - Milk Depots	83
Food Delivery Vehicles & Hawkers	316
Foodstalls & Street Food Vendors	735
Fruit and Vegetable Dealers	934
General Dealers	536
Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Depots	35
Markets and Market Gardens	228
Native Eating Houses	75
Dwellings (Harari)	5,977
Dwellings (Mabvuku)	1,343
Miscellaneous	624
Night and Early Morning Inspections	9
Infectious Diseases Investigations	93
Total number of Inspections	11,514

Nuisances.

Dampness	114
Demolitions	7
Disinfestation	449
Overcrowding	40
Painting	6
Repair to Drainage	16
Repair General	58
Closets	114
Drainage	9
Flies	1
Mosquitoes	10
Refuse	3,389
Waste Water	28
Vacant Stands	377
Food Protection Contraventions	229
Complaints	13
Notices served	4,131
Interviews	28
Matters referred to other Departments	315

/43. Cleansing Section .....

CLEANSING SECTION.

This section of the Department has a European staff of one Senior Cleansing Inspector, six District Cleansing Inspectors and a large African staff of drivers and labourers. The work carried out by this section includes the removal of refuse and nightsoil, the provision of new services and street and lane cleaning.

Refuse collected from the City and residential areas amounted to 37,440 tons for the year. Ten vehicles and 60 loaders were employed on this work, 94,000 miles (approximately) being covered during the year by these vehicles. Each loader handled approximately 2 tons of refuse per day.

During the latter part of the year under review, the Department received delivery of a new "Paxit" refuse vehicle. This is a modern type of vehicle being used with much success overseas and is provided with hydraulic mechanism for packing the refuse as it is collected thus saving hand packing. As a result it can cope with a considerably larger area than the usual type of vehicle.

The number of refuse bins renewed during the year was 2,545. Refuse bins provided for new services 1,980. The number of non removal of refuse complaints that were justified was 35.

34 Hand Street Orderly barrows were in use along with 13 Cycle Orderlies.

A total labour force of 69 Africans were engaged in street and lane cleansing.

Approximately 900 nightsoil pails were serviced every night, a total African labour force of 90 being engaged on this work, supervised by one European overseer. The number of nightsoil complaints for the year numbered 32.

In the Harari Township, 3 refuse vehicles each with a driver and six loaders were engaged on refuse removal. 24 Street and lane cleaners were employed trying to keep the Township free from litter. Supervision was carried out by one European Cleansing Inspector. Approximately 500 nightsoil pails were serviced every night using the same plant and labour as was used in the City.