

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health [to] the Corporation of the City of Capetown.

Contributors

Cape Town (South Africa). City Health Department.

Publication/Creation

[Capetown] : [Cape Times], [1920]

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The Corporation

OF

The City of Capetown



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(A. JASPER ANDERSON, M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Cantab.)

For the year ended 30th June, 1920.

22400

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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(A. JASPER ANDERSON, M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Cantab.).

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1920.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City of Capetown for the year ended 30th June, 1920, being my seventh report since the unification of the City with its suburbs.

POPULATION.

The Census taken for electoral purposes in May, 1918, was of very little use and gave little assistance towards framing an estimate of the population. It is to be regretted that the slight additional expense to obtain a complete Census was not incurred. There has not been a complete Census since 1911, and in the meantime the City has been unified and the boundaries of the suburbs which have been added have been altered. In towns in South Africa, where the population fluctuates more than in more settled communities, it is necessary to have a Census taken every quinquennium.

A Census was taken, for electoral purposes only, of the European population of the Union of South Africa, on Sunday, 5th May, 1918, when the figures for the City of Capetown were 39,456 males, 43,997 females; giving a total of 83,453 Europeans. This Census merely showed the number of European males above and below 21 years of age, and the total number of European females.

It is to be hoped that a complete Census of the population of the Union of South Africa and its Municipalities will be taken in 1921. I have, however, decided to make an estimate of the population of the City on December 31st, 1919, the middle of the year under consideration. For this purpose I have adopted a method which has formerly been found to give results not far from the enumerated Census. This rests upon the assumption that the birth-rate does not materially alter from year to year in Capetown, and by taking these birth-rates for the year July 1st, 1913, to June 30th, 1914, I have accepted as approximate figures for the population of Europeans 100,000, and 88,000 non-Europeans respectively, and have divided these into males and females in the proportions in which they were found at the last Census (1911). I confess that these estimates are to some extent guesses, but I feel that some attempt must be made to estimate the population with some degree of accuracy.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	51,221	48,779	100,000
Non-European	41,711	46,289	88,000
All Classes	92,932	95,068	188,000

BIRTHS.

The births for the year under review numbered 6,685, of which 2,513 were Europeans and 4,172 non-Europeans, and are such as have been registered up to and including the 12th November, 1920.

The births are classified as occurrences and are arranged in Table 1 for the separate months of the year under report and for the previous year, and include all births registered as above stated. For every hundred female births there were 105.6 male births amongst Europeans, and 99.6 amongst the Non-Europeans as compared with the previous two years, when the corresponding figures were 108.7 and 104.2 (1919) and 105.9 and 100.9 (1918).

EUROPEAN.												OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.																
Month.	1919-1920.						1918-1919.*						1919-19'0.						1918-1919.*									
	Legit.		Illegit.		Total.		Legit.		Illegit.		Total.		Legit.		Illegit.		Total.		Legit.		Illegit.		Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
July ..	43	50	1	2	44	52	96	91	90	4	9	95	99	194	45	50	17	14	62	64	126	120	101	43	35	163	136	299
August ..	73	80	3	7	76	87	163	112	98	18	6	130	104	234	108	105	23	30	131	135	266	127	115	46	49	173	164	333
September ..	103	111	8	11	111	122	233	86	75	3	14	89	89	178	166	180	55	58	221	238	459	123	109	35	33	158	142	300
October ..	110	110	3	16	113	126	239	125	107	3	8	128	115	243	169	169	52	52	221	221	442	132	131	34	47	186	178	364
November ..	103	97	5	4	108	101	209	61	66	6	6	67	72	139	141	147	61	51	202	198	400	183	91	34	30	117	121	238
December	117	100	7	14	124	114	238	101	68	10	6	111	74	185	144	134	48	52	192	186	378	102	102	21	35	123	137	260
	1 9 1 9 .						1 9 1 8						1 9 1 9 .						1 9 1 8 .									
January	114	78	6	2	120	80	200	98	84	3	5	101	89	190	131	134	47	51	178	185	363	111	92	42	36	153	128	281
February	120	100	5	6	125	106	231	72	67	8	9	80	76	166	133	125	37	40	170	165	335	99	86	32	36	131	122	253
March ..	114	105	2	10	116	115	231	82	92	12	9	94	101	195	131	126	39	43	170	169	339	104	102	34	41	138	143	281
April ..	113	82	14	7	127	89	216	76	71	11	8	87	79	166	114	109	49	34	163	143	306	113	96	28	28	141	124	265
May ..	101	106	10	6	111	112	223	82	76	6	7	88	83	171	144	126	37	40	181	166	347	87	98	27	36	114	134	248
June ..	109	112	7	6	116	118	234	71	72	8	5	79	77	166	138	171	53	49	191	220	411	57	62	17	12	74	74	148
Totals	1,220	1,131	71	91	1,291	1,222	2,513	1,057	966	92	92	1,149	1,058	2,207	1,564	1,576	518	514	2,082	2,090	4,172	1,378	1,185	393	418	1,671	1,603	3,274

* This Table does not include the 2 births of race unknown (1 male and 1 female) belonging to August, 1918, classified as illegitimate on account of the circumstances of the Cases.

The birth-rates were 25·13 for Europeans, 47·41 for Non-Europeans, and 35·56 for All Classes as against the birth-rates in the previous 2 years of 24·59 for Europeans, 39·76 for Non-Europeans and 31·86 for All Classes in 1919 and 27·45 for Europeans, 44·12 for Non-Europeans and 35·44 for All Classes in 1918. These birth-rates being high, show that I have not over-estimated the population.

The natural increase of the population during the year, taking the number of deaths in the gross, was 1,271 Europeans, and 1,867 Non-Europeans as compared with the natural decrease during the previous year, due to the excessive number of deaths caused by the Epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October, 1918, of 125 Europeans and 2,285 Non-Europeans.

The percentages of illegitimate births of the total births were 6·4 for the European, and 24·7 for the Non-European populations as compared with 8·3 for the Europeans and 24·7 for the Non-Europeans in 1919 and 7·03 for Europeans and 25·35 for Non-Europeans in 1918. In England and Wales for 1917, the percentage of illegitimate births was 5·56.

In Table B in the Appendix, the return of births in the City of Capetown for the year covered by this report as registered up to and including 12th November, 1920, and classified as occurrences, is given for the separate Wards of the City. This Table also gives the number of Still-births for the City and separate Wards.

For the purpose of comparison I give the following Birth-rates in other districts:—

TABLE II.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European.	Other than European.	All Classes.
96 Great Towns in England and Wales, including London	1918	..	..	17·6
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales	1918	..	..	18·0
England and Wales, less the 244 Towns above	1915	..	..	20·7
England and Wales	1918	..	..	17·7
London	1918	..	..	15·8
Kimberley (Urban)	1919	30·7	18·8	22·8
Johannesburg	1920	29·66	..	..
Pretoria	1920	23·56	15·54	20·42
Bloemfontein	1920	26·95	..	..
East London	1920	26·7	37·7	31·6
Pietermaritzburg	1920	29·45	..	..
Capetown	1919	24·59	39·76	31·86
Capetown	1920	25·13	47·41	35·56

TABLE III.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PERCENTAGES OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS OF TOTAL BIRTHS FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European.	Other than European.
England and Wales	1917	5·56	..
Scotland	1917	7·49	..
Kimberley (Urban and Rural) ..	1919	3·32	25·13
Johannesburg	1920	2·85	..
Pretoria	1920	5·24	27·7
Bloemfontein	1920	1·12	..
East London	1920	2·1	48·5
Capetown	1919	8·3	24·7
Capetown	1920	6·4	24·7

Vide Table D in the Appendix.

DEATHS.

For the year the deaths total 1,242 Europeans, 2,305 Non-Europeans, and 3,547 All Classes. These figures produce the following gross death-rates:—12·42 for Europeans, 26·19 for Non-Europeans, and 18·87 for All Classes, as compared with 26·00 for Europeans, 67·48 for Non-Europeans, and 45·86 for All Classes in the previous year, when the Spanish Influenza Epidemic of October, 1918, enormously increased the death-rates. The Gross death-rates for the previous year after deducting the deaths from Influenza become 15·71 for Europeans, 30·08 for Non-Europeans, and 22·46 for All Classes. The Gross death-rates for the year 1917-1918 were 13·40 for Europeans, 29·08 for Non-Europeans, and 20·92 for All Classes. It will be seen from the foregoing that there has been a considerable decrease in the death-rates for the present year. The deaths in Public Institutions within the City, and deaths belonging to the City, occurring in Institutions outside the City have been allocated to the Wards of the City from which they were admitted.

The annexed Table (Table IV) gives the return of deaths in Public Institutions, from which it will be seen that of the total European deaths, 35·62 per cent. died in Public Institutions, and of the total Non-European deaths, 15·71 per cent.

TABLE IV.
RETURN OF DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.	Total Deaths.		Deaths not belonging to City.		Deaths belonging to City	
	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.
Old Somerset Hospital	51	47	17	23	34	24
New Somerset Hospital	120	126	33	30	87	96
City Hospital	36	71	8	6	28	65
Woodstock Cottage Hospital	17	21	3	7	14	14
Rosebank Cottage Hospital	11	10	1	1	10	9
The Monastery, Sea Point	31	..	19	..	12	..
Dunrobin Nursing Home	9	..	4	..	5	..
Deaconess Hospital	13	..	12	..	1	..
Monte Rosa Hospital	7	..	5	..	2	..
Dorcas Homes	1	..	..	..	1	..
St. Monicas Home .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
The Orchards, Breda Street,	12	1	6	..	6	1
Late Holly Lodge Nursing Home						
Nursing Home, Hof Street	7	..	4	..	3	..
Wheatfield Nursing Home, Mowbray	5	..	4	..	1	..
The Beacon Nursing Home	5	..	3	..	2	..
Booth Memorial Home	4	..	1	..	3	..
Ladies' Christian Home	5	..	2	..	3	..
Old Men's Home	2	..	..	..	2	..
Lady Buxton Home	11	11	2	1	9	10
Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	1	2	1	2	..	..
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	60	6	31	3	29	3
Capetown Gaol	3	22	..	12	3	10
House of Correction .. .. .	..	7	..	4	..	3
Lock Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nazareth House	3	..	..	..	3	..
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	2	3	1	..	1	3
Peninsula Maternity Home	5	20	..	1	5	19
Waverley Maternity Home	7	..	1	..	6	..
Victoria Cottage Hospital, Wynberg	12	7	..	..	12	7
No. 1 Military Hospital, Wynberg	2	2	..	..	2	2
Robben Island Hospitals .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	3
Totals	442	362	158	90	284	272

There were 50 persons who died in Public Institutions, and Nursing Homes who came from beyond the boundaries of the City for treatment, and who had been in the Institutions long enough for their deaths to be considered as

belonging to the City, and these were allocated to the Wards of the City in which the Institutions to which they were admitted are situated.

The following figures show the number of these cases for each Institution, and the Ward to which they were allocated:—

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	O.		
6	11	Old Somerset Hospital	2
2	..	Ladies' Christian Home	5
1	1	Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	11
23	5	Valkenberg Mental Hospital	10
..	1	House of Correction	6
32	18	Totals.	

There were also 42 deaths in Institutions which were allocated to the Wards of the City in which the Institutions are situated, as the cases were admitted to the Institution from un-ascertained addresses in the City. They were mostly of the vagrant classes. The following is the enumeration of same.

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	O.		
6	6	Old Somerset Hospital	2
1	2	New Somerset Hospital	2
..	1	City Hospital	2
1	1	Rosebank Cottage Hospital	10
1	..	The Dorcas Home	4
1	..	Ladies' Christian Home	5
1	..	Old Men's Home	4
..	2	Lady Buxton Home	10
4	1	Valkenberg Mental Hospital	10
2	6	Capetown Gaol	6
..	1	House of Correction	6
..	1	Lock Hospital	6
3	..	Nazareth House	6
..	1	Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	5
20	22	Totals.	—

In order to ascertain a corrected death-rate for visitors, those persons dying within the City whose homes are outside are excluded, leaving the Deaths for the City for all diseases, after deducting these deaths, 600 males and 465 females of the European population, and 1,112 males and 1,065 females of the Non-European population.

For the City the death-rates for all diseases, corrected, for visitors, are 10·65 for Europeans, 24·74 for Non-Europeans and 17·24 for All Classes, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 22·78 for Europeans, 63·74 for Non-Europeans and 42·38 for All Classes. The figures for the previous year, after deducting the deaths due to the Spanish Influenza Epidemic of October, 1918, become 13·17 for Europeans, 20·63 for Non-Europeans and 20·57 for All Classes. The corresponding figures for the year 1917-1918 were 11·41 for Europeans, 26·57 for Non-Europeans and 18·69 for All Classes.

The accompanying figures will allow of some comparison being made of the death-rates in the City of Capetown with those of England and Wales, 96 Great Towns in England and Wales, London, and the other large Towns in South Africa. But as death-rates are materially influenced by the proportions of persons living of the two sexes at different ages, it is usual to multiply these rates by a factor calculated to correct this influence. I am unable to do this for the City of Capetown with any degree of accuracy until a Census is taken that would be of use for health purposes, as it is not possible to obtain anything like an approximation to the percentage of persons of the two sexes living in the various age-periods.

TABLE V.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

Place.	Period.	European Death- rate Crude.	Corrected European Death-rate for Visitors and age and sex distribution.	Non- European Death- rate Crude.	Asiatic Death- rate Crude.	All Classes Crude.
96 Great Towns in Eng- land and Wales (including London) ..	1918	..	..	..	..	18.1†
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales..	1918	..	..	..	..	16.1†
England and Wales ..	1917	..	13.5 Standardised.	..	..	14.4†
London ..	1919	..	..	..	..	13.4
Kimberley (Urban) ..	1919	14.8	..	20.1	..	18.7
Johannesburg ..	1920	..	11.16*	..	..	..
Pretoria ..	1920	..	9.23*	..	..	..
Bloemfontein ..	1920	13.27	7.45	34.8	..	..
East London ..	1920	10.9	11.5	41.1	..	24.2
Pietermaritzburg ..	1920	12.97	10.27	..	..	..
Capetown ..	1919‡	26.00	22.78*	67.48	..	45.86
Capetown ..	19.0	12.42	10.64*	26.19	..	18.87

* Corrected for Visitors only.
 ‡ Including Deaths caused by
 Epidemic of Spanish Influenza
 of October, 1918.

† Civilian Death rate.
 Vide Table D. in the Appendix.

SEX.

There were 704 deaths amongst European males and 538 amongst European females. Of these, 104 deaths of males and 73 deaths of females did not belong to the Municipality, and after deducting these, the corrected death-rates per 1,000 European males were 11.71 and per 1,000 European females 9.53. With regard to the deaths of the Non-European population, there were 1,197 males and 1,108 females, and of these 85 males and 43 females did not belong to the Municipality, and on subtracting these, corrected death-rates of 26.66 per 1,000 males and 23.01 per 1,000 females are arrived at. These rates are calculated on the assumption that the relative proportions of males and females in the population are the same as at the last Census.

SEASONAL PREVALENCE.

In Table VI the deaths are arranged as to the month in which they occur, divided into Male and Female deaths, and compared with similar figures for the previous year. For Europeans, the sequence of months graduating from the most fatal to the least, was as follows: December (120), June (119), March (117), January (116), May (111), August (104), April (103), October (100), February (97), September (88), November (87), July (80). The increased number of deaths in December was due to Cancer and Diseases of the heart; in June to Phthisis and Cancer; in March to Cancer and Valvular Disease of the Heart; in January to Cancer and Diseases of the Stomach; and in May to Cancer. With regard to the Non-European population the corresponding sequence is as follows: May (230), March (228), June (224), December (212), April (204), January (197), February (187), August (177), September (170), July (168), October (160), and November (148). The increased number of deaths in May was caused by Valvular Diseases of the heart and Pneumonia; in March by Phthisis and Diseases of the Stomach; in June by Premature Births, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia; and in December by Phthisis and Diseases of the Stomach.

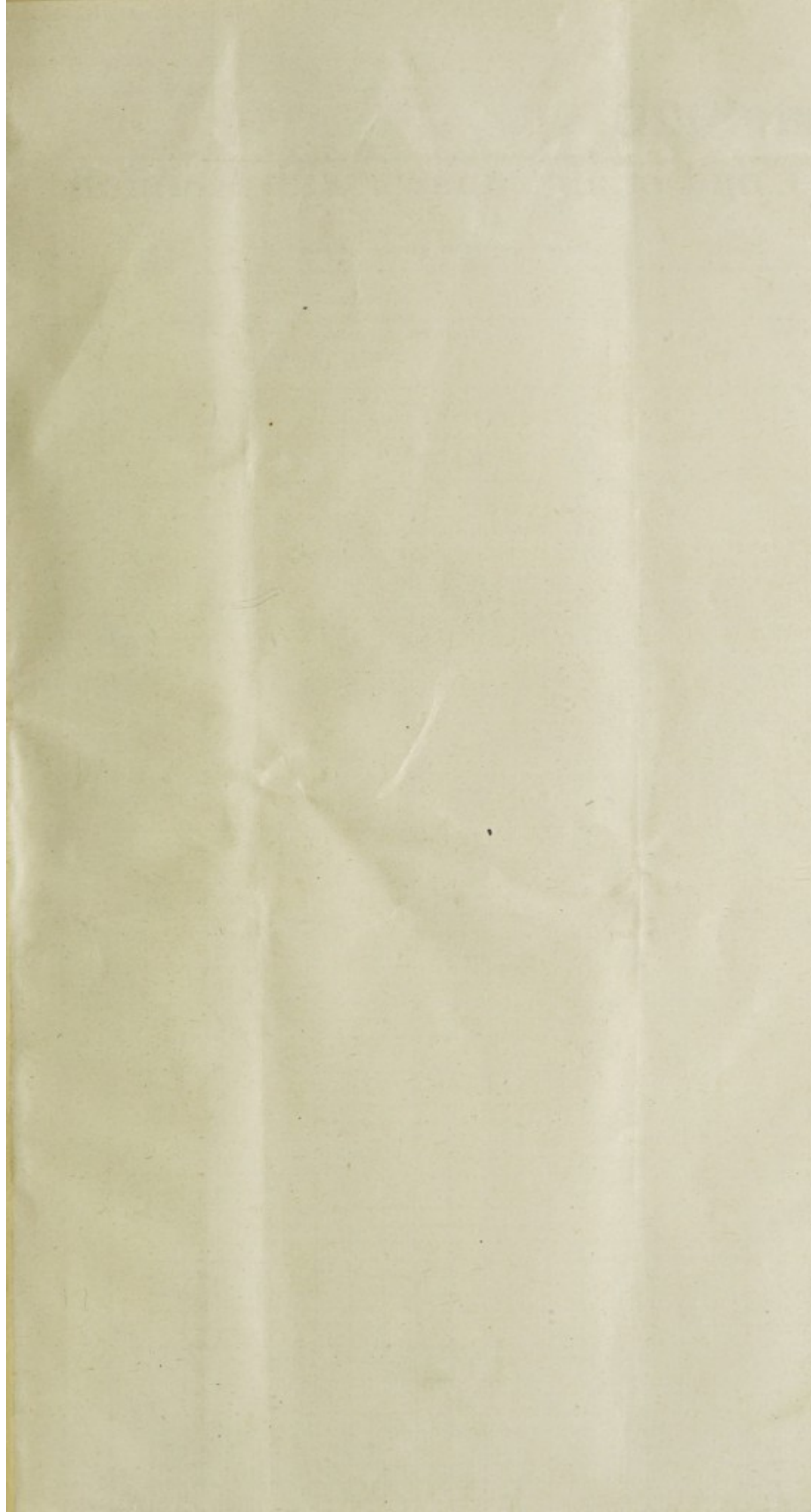


Chart for Annual Report 1920.

Chart of Deaths from Tuberculosis, Zymotic Diseases, and other causes, with Rainfall.

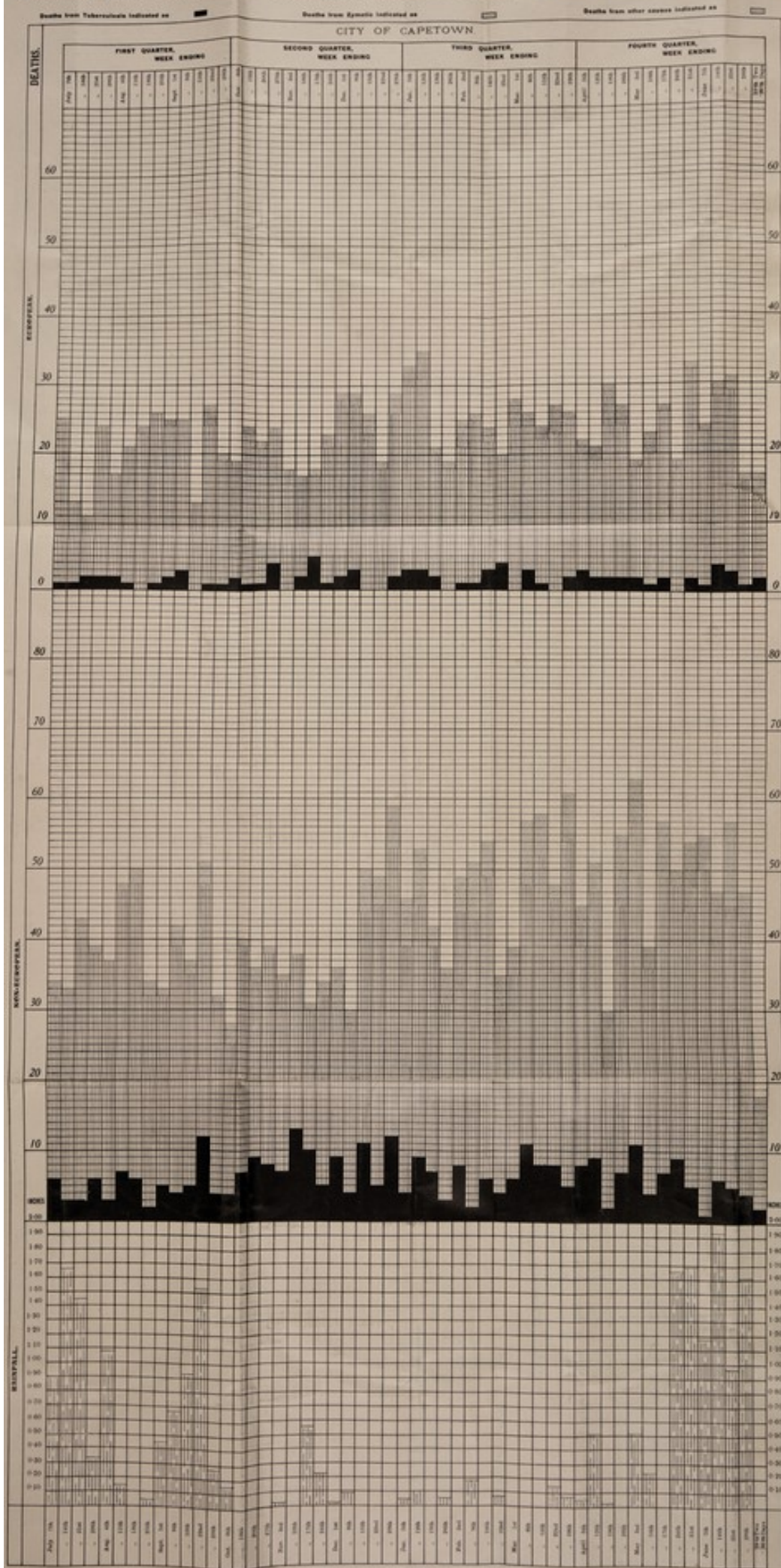


TABLE VI.

SHOWING DEATHS CLASSIFIED INTO SEX, RACE, AND MONTH OF DEATH.

Month.	1919-1920.*						1918-1919.*					
	European.			Other than European			European.			Other than European.		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.
July ..	45	35	80	94	74	168	53	39	92	106	91	197
August ..	59	45	104	99	78	177	56	46	102	109	77	186
September ..	51	37	88	102	68	170	65	27	92	132	70	202
October ..	53	47	100	88	72	160	733	478	1,211	1,978	1,401	3,379
November ..	51	36	87	76	72	148	61	59	120	141	144	285
December ..	71	49	120	102	110	212	67	32	99	133	92	225
January ..	58	58	116	105	92	197	50	46	96	115	88	203
February ..	59	38	97	85	102	187	56	47	103	77	78	155
March ..	67	50	117	102	126	228	66	47	113	94	87	181
April ..	59	44	103	119	85	204	46	46	92	90	78	168
May ..	69	42	111	110	120	230	57	46	103	100	98	198
June ..	62	57	119	115	109	224	59	51	110	85	95	180
Year ..	704	538	1,242	1,197	1,108	2,305	1,369	964	2,333	3,160	2,399	5,559

* This table does not include the 2 deaths of race unknown (one male and one female) belonging to the month of August.

†October, 1918, month of Spanish Influenza Epidemic.

The Chart facing this page gives the number of deaths of both Europeans and other than Europeans, the Deaths from Tuberculosis, and the 7 Zymotic diseases for each week of the year. An oblong represents one death, if black, from Tuberculosis; if stippled, from a Zymotic Disease; and if shaded, from another cause.

The weekly rainfall is given at the bottom of the Chart for comparison.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Of the 1,242 deaths amongst Europeans:—

205	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e., a percentage of E. deaths of ..	16.51
85	„ between 1 and 5 years ..	6.84
101	„ between 5 and 25 years ..	8.13
543	„ between 25 and 65 years ..	43.72
308	„ over 65 years ..	24.80

Of the 2,305 deaths amongst other than Europeans:—

767	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e., a percentage of O. deaths of ..	33.28
429	„ between 1 and 5 years ..	18.61
310	„ between 5 and 25 years ..	13.45
637	„ between 25 and 65 years ..	27.63
162	„ over 65 years ..	7.03

I am unable to give, as I have done in previous years for the former Municipality of Cape Town, the death-rates for various ages, not being in possession of the information as to the number of the populations living within the various age-periods in the City.

Infant Mortality.—The Infant Mortality is measured by calculating the number of children under 1 year of age who died out of 1,000 births during the period under consideration, and to some extent this rate is a rough index of the sanitary condition of a district, and is the most reliable rate in this report.

During the year there were 205 deaths of Europeans, and 767 deaths of non-Europeans, giving a total of 972 deaths under 1 year of age, being 258 deaths less than in 1918-1919 (in which year the Epidemic occurred), and 47 deaths more than in the year 1917-1918.

The births during the period under review were 2,513 Europeans, 4,172 Non-Europeans, and 6,685 All Classes.

The Infant Mortality for Europeans was 81.57. For the 2 proceeding years it was 114.69 in 1919 and 79.20 in 1918.

With regard to Non-Europeans the Infant Mortality was 183.84, as compared with 297.80 in 1919 and 200.93 in 1918. This is the lowest rate for non-European infants yet experienced.

For the year ended 30th June, 1919, the Infant Mortality, after deducting the deaths certified as due to Influenza, becomes 102.90 for Europeans and 231.52 for Non-Europeans.

The Infant Mortality for All Classes for the present year was 145.40, as compared with 224.37 for 1919 and 152.18 for 1918.

The accompanying Table (Table VII) gives the deaths amongst Infants for each month of the year divided into race and sex.

The sequence of months for Europeans commencing with the most fatal and graduating to the least was:—March (23), January (22), December (21), October (21), April (20), May (18), February (17), August (16), June (15), September (13), July (11), and November (8).

For the Non-European the corresponding sequence was:—December (90), May (82), June (80), February (71), January (70), March (69), April (60), September (59), July (52), August (49), October (48), and November (37).

For the Non-Europeans the increased deaths in December were caused by Enteritis and Whooping Cough, in May by Pneumonia, and in June by Premature births.

TABLE VII.

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR DYING EACH MONTH IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN.

Month.	1919-1920.						1918-1919.*					
	European.			Other than European.			European.			Other than European		
	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.
July ..	6	5	11	28	24	52	4	3	7	31	29	60
August ..	9	7	16	28	21	49	8	6	14	33	28	61
September ..	6	7	13	35	24	59	8	6	14	30	13	43
October ..	14	7	21	32	16	48	23	24	47	180	120	300
November ..	4	4	8	20	17	37	16	17	33	61	54	115
December ..	13	8	21	46	44	90	15	7	22	37	30	67
January ..	8	14	22	42	28	70	13	12	25	41	28	69
February ..	9	8	17	30	41	71	9	6	15	27	17	44
March ..	12	11	23	33	36	69	17	9	26	28	23	51
April ..	11	9	20	37	23	60	10	10	20	28	19	47
May ..	8	10	18	45	37	82	10	5	15	28	31	59
June ..	8	7	15	41	39	80	8	7	15	29	30	59
Year ..	108	97	205	417	350	767	141	112	253	553	422	975

* This table does not include the 2 deaths of race unknown (one male and one female) belonging to the month of August.

The Infant Mortality varies greatly in the different quarters, being usually highest in the three months: January, February and March (the figures for October, November and December, 1918, being swollen by the late Epidemic), and least in the three months: July, August and September.

The figures for the different quarters in the year under review, together with the three previous years are as follows:—

Quarters.	1919-1920.		1918-1919.		1917-1918.		1916-1917.	
	Euro- pean.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.
July, August and Sept.	81.30	188.01	57.85	175.21	46.85	171.04	70.09	178.35
October, November and December ..	72.89	143.44	179.89	559.16	100.49	205.16	102.00	250.00
Jan., Feb. and March	93.65	202.51	122.00	201.23	92.10	219.21	135.65	265.23
April, May and June	78.75	208.65	101.42	249.62	78.02	210.65	80.72	220.66

It is interesting to compare the Infant Mortality of the separate Wards into which the City is divided, and for that purpose I have prepared the following Table (Table VIII).

An inspection of this Table shows that the Infant Mortality for Europeans varies thus:—

30.77 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).	80.00 in Ward 10 (Mowbray).
35.71 in Ward 1 (Sea Point).	80.00 in Ward 7 (Castle).
36.20 in Ward 5 (Park).	96.06 in Ward 9 (Salt River).
69.91 in Ward 13 (Claremont).	98.21 in Ward 11 (Maitland).
63.15 in Ward 2 (Harbour).	102.40 in Ward 6 (East Central).
67.74 in Ward 4 (Kloof).	111.40 in Ward 8 (Woodstock).
69.56 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch).	113.63 in Ward 3 (West Central).

The range for the Non-European population was:—

85.10 in Ward 1 (Sea Point).	175.30 in Ward 3 (West Central).
113.82 in Ward 5 (Park).	180.56 in Ward 10 (Mowbray).
132.12 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch).	200.00 in Ward 6 (East Central).
151.10 in Ward 4 (Kloof).	206.61 in Ward 2 (Harbour).
169.12 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).	207.89 in Ward 8 (Woodstock).
169.58 in Ward 13 (Claremont).	222.22 in Ward 11 (Maitland).
172.47 in Ward 7 (Castle).	231.21 in Ward 9 (Salt River).

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR CLASSIFIED IN WARDS AND FOR THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE RESPECTIVE INFANT MORTALITY.

TABLE VIII.																
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR CLASSIFIED IN WARDS AND FOR THE CITY OF CAPETOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE RESPECTIVE INFANT MORTALITY.																
Item.	WARDS.														City.	
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Wood- stock.	9 Salt River.	10 Mow- bray.	11 Mait- land.	12 Ronde- bosch.	13 Clare- mont.	14 Kalk Bay.		Out of City.
European Deaths ..	8	6	5	12	8	13	10	42	39	18	11	8	12	2	11	205
Other than European Deaths ..	4	25	44	42	14	139	109	58	80	26	62	58	68	23	15	767
<i>Infant Mortality.</i>																
European ..	35.71	63.15	113.63	67.74	36.20	102.40	80.00	111.40	96.06	80.00	98.21	69.56	60.91	30.77	..	81.57
Other than European ..	85.10	206.61	175.30	151.10	113.82	200.00	172.47	207.89	231.21	180.56	222.22	132.12	169.58	169.12	..	183.84
All Classes ..	44.28	143.52	166.10	118.68	63.95	184.91	157.20	152.44	158.24	119.24	186.70	119.13	150.50	124.38	..	145.40

In the first column of Table A in the Appendix, the causes of death of children under 12 months of age are given both for Europeans and other than Europeans; but in Table IX these deaths are classified as to age at death and cause of death.

From this Table it can be calculated that amongst the Europeans 20.00 per cent. of deaths occurred in the first week and 35.12 in the first month of life of the total European deaths under 1 year. For the population termed other than European, the percentages of the deaths under 1 year were 15.77 for the deaths under 1 week, and 26.47 for those under 1 month.

The deaths from the principal causes have been classified as shown in the annexed Table (Table X), and the rates on 100,000 births calculated both for European and other than European for the City of Capetown for the year under consideration and for the previous year.

TABLE X.

INFANT MORTALITY FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CALCULATED ON 100,000 BIRTHS.

Diseases Certified as Cause of Death.	EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.	
	City of Capetown, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.	City of Capetown, 1st July, 1918, to 30th June, 1919.	City of Capetown, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.	City of Capetown, 1st July, 1918, to 30th June, 1919.
Zymotic diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	278	227	359	397
Tuberculosis	79	91	216	275
Diarrhoea, want of Breast-milk and diseases of Digestive Organs ..	2,945	3,762	5,153	6,322
Premature births, Atelectasis and congenital malformations ..	1,512	1,904	2,469	3,024
Convulsions and Meningitis ..	517	499	1,582	1,894
Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	1,393	1,994	5,273	7,819
Debility	676	952	1,630	1,894
Influenza .. .. .	..	1,179	..	6,628

As will be seen from the above Table there have been decreases in all the Non-European rates as compared with the previous year and, with the exception of the Zymotic rates and the rates for Convulsions and Meningitis, which show slight increases, for all the European rates. The decreases in the rates for Diarrhoea, Want of Breast Milk and Diseases of the Digestive System are most marked, both for Europeans and for Non-Europeans. The rates for Diseases of the Respiratory System and for Influenza are not comparable as the Epidemic of Spanish Influenza in the previous year abnormally increased the deaths due to these causes.

TABLE XI.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European calculated on per 1,000 births.	Other than European calculated on per 1,000 births.
96 Great Towns in England and Wales, including London	1918	106.0	..
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales	1918	94.0	..
England and Wales, less the 244 Towns above	1915	98.0	..
England and Wales	1918	97.0	..
London	1918	107.0	..
Kimberley (Urban)	1919	85.00	252.00
Johannesburg	1920	87.44	355.81 Natives.
Pretoria	1920	58.67	327.48
Bloemfontein	1920	68.45	..
East London	1920	101.2	418.6
Pietermaritzburg	1920	80.22	..
Capetown	1919	114.69	297.80
Capetown	1920*	81.57	183.84

Old Age.—There were 21 persons who died at 90 years of age and over, viz., one at 104, two at 100, one at 99, one at 98, two at 97, three at 95, one at 94, two at 92, three at 91 and five at 90. I have doubts as to the accuracy of these ages in the case of the Non-Europeans.

In most of the cases they had either been born in the City of Capetown, or its neighbourhood, or had lived there many years.

Of the 21 deaths there were 4 European males, 4 European females, 3 non-European males and 10 Non-European females.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

In Table A. in the Appendix will be found a full classification of deaths, giving the causes, ages, race and wards of the City, and from the summary thereof it is seen that the total deaths are classified into 9 classes and the percentages of the deaths in each class of the total deaths amongst the European and other than European respectively are given below.

Class	I. Zymotic Diseases	..	..	203 E.	Deaths, or 16·34% of E.	Deaths
	"	..	..	619 Non-E.	" 26·85% "	Non-E. "
	II. Parasitic Diseases	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	
	"	..	..	3 Non-E.	" 0·13% "	Non-E. "
	III. Dietetic Diseases	..	..	5 E.	" 0·40% "	E. "
	"	..	..	2 Non-E.	" 0·09% "	Non-E. "
	IV. Constitutional Diseases	..	..	134 E.	" 10·79% "	E. "
	"	..	..	51 Non-E.	" 2·21% "	Non-E. "
	V. Developmental Diseases	..	..	96 E.	" 7·73% "	E. "
	"	..	..	153 Non-E.	" 6·64% "	Non-E. "
	VI. Local Diseases	..	..	726 E.	" 58·46% "	E. "
	"	..	..	1,313 Non-E.	" 56·96% "	Non-E. "
	VII. Deaths from Violence	..	..	49 E.	" 3·95% "	E. "
	"	..	..	76 Non-E.	" 3·30% "	Non-E. "
	VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition	..	..	4 E.	" 0·32% "	E. "
	"	..	..	4 Non-E.	" 0·17% "	Non-E. "
	IX. Unspecified & ill-defined causes	..	..	25 E.	" 2·01% "	E. "
	"	..	..	84 Non-E.	" 3·65% "	Non-E. "

Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases in the City of Capetown for the year under review, and (for comparison) for the period 1st July, 1919, to June 30th, 1920, were as follows:—

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Zymotic Diseases.	Race.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1919-1920.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1918-1919.
Small Pox	{ E. Non-E.	.. ..	.. ..
Measles	{ E. Non-E.	9 13	3 3
Scarlet Fever	{ E. Non-E.	4..	....
Whooping Cough	{ E. Non-E.	10 29	7 22
Diphtheria and Croup	{ E. Non-E.	10 12	4 10
Enteric and Continued Fever	{ E. Non-E.	23 45	23 34
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	{ E. Non-E.	22 115	26 124
Totals	{ E. Non-E.	78 214	63 193

The death-rates from the 7 principal Zymotic diseases are: Europeans, 0.78, Non-Europeans, 2.43, and All Classes, 1.55. The Zymotic death-rate for London in 1919 was 0.7. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases amongst Europeans belonging to Cape Town was 69, and other than Europeans 205, and All Classes, 274. Of the European deaths from Zymotic Diseases there were, 1 from Scarlet Fever, 2 from Diphtheria, 2 from Enteric and Continued Fever, and 4 from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, which did not belong to the City. For the Non-European population there were, 1 death from Measles, 3 deaths from Enteric and Continued Fever, and 5 deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, not belonging to the City. The corrected Zymotic death-rates are, therefore, 0.69 for Europeans, 2.33 for Non-Europeans, and 1.46 for All Classes. For the previous year the gross Zymotic death-rate was 0.70 for Europeans, 2.34 for Non-Europeans and 1.49 for All Classes, and the corrected Zymotic death-rates 0.59 for Europeans, 2.31 for Non-Europeans, and 1.41 for All Classes.

Measles.—This disease has been prevalent during the year, but not with the severity usually experienced when previously prevalent. There were only 9 deaths of Europeans, and 13 of Non-Europeans. The deaths from this cause for the previous 2 years numbered 3 Europeans and 3 Non-Europeans (1919) and 4 Europeans and 7 Non-Europeans (1918).

Whooping Cough.—There were 39 deaths from this cause, of which 10 were Europeans and 29 Non-Europeans. For the previous year (1918-1919) the deaths were 29 (7 Europeans and 22 Non-Europeans), and for the year 1917-1918 they amounted to 51 (11 Europeans and 40 Non-Europeans). The death-rates for the year under report for this disease were, 0.1 for Europeans, 0.33 for Non-Europeans and 0.21 for All Classes, as compared with the rates of 0.08 for Europeans, 0.27 for Non-Europeans and 0.17 for All Classes in 1918-1919, and 0.12 for Europeans, 0.48 for Non-Europeans and 0.30 for All Classes in 1917-1918. The death-rate for Whooping Cough in London in 1919 was 0.05.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—The deaths certified as due to this cause were 22 Europeans and 115 Non-Europeans as compared with 26 Europeans and 124 Non-Europeans in 1919 and 36 Europeans and 137 Non-Europeans in 1918. The deaths for the present period show a decrease of 4 Europeans and 9 Non-Europeans as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of 14 Europeans and 22 Non-Europeans as compared with the year 1918.

The cases of Notifiable Diseases will be dealt with under "Notification of Infectious Diseases" in Part II.

Other Diseases.—Amongst Constitutional Diseases, Cancer accounts for the deaths of 62 males and 41 females amongst the Europeans, and 11 males and 23 females amongst the Non-European population, and of these 15 European males, 11 European females, 4 Non-Europeans males and 1 Non-European female, had been brought into the City for treatment, so that the corrected rates per million were 770 for Europeans and 329 for Non-Europeans as against 847 for Europeans and 510 for Non-Europeans in the previous year, and 936 for Europeans and 473 for Non-Europeans in the year 1918.

Venereal Diseases.—From Table A in the Appendix it will be seen that 3 deaths amongst Europeans and 44 deaths amongst Non-Europeans were certified as due to Syphilis, and 1 death of a Non-European to Gonorrhoea. With regard to the Non-Europeans, these deaths were chiefly of children under 5 years of age. Under the present system of certification of Deaths, it is clear that no true index of the ravages of this disease will be recorded.

Under the Public Health Act, 1919, Section 66, sub-section "D," wherein it is provided that the Government may refund to the local authority two-thirds of the cost of any approved scheme for providing treatment for persons who are suffering from Venereal Diseases, a scheme has been prepared which has been duly approved, and premises, 46, Keerom Street, Capetown, have been rented by the Council as from 1st May, 1920. These premises have been suitably altered to meet the requirements of a "Treatment Centre" and Clinics are held every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8 to 9 p.m., for Males and on Tuesday afternoons from 3 to 4 p.m. for females and children. The first Clinic was held on 30th August, 1920, and this will be referred to in my next report.

Nervous System.—The deaths ascribed to diseases of this system were 164 Europeans and 204 other than Europeans, as compared with 143 Europeans and 194 other than Europeans in the previous year.

Circulatory System.—There were 184 European deaths and 138 Non-European deaths from diseases of this system, as against 169 European and 155 Non-European deaths in the previous year.

Respiratory System.—The deaths certified as due to diseases of the Respiratory System number 132 Europeans and 629 Non-Europeans, giving rates of 1.32 for Europeans and 7.15 for Non-Europeans, per 1,000 of each class, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 3.65 for Europeans and 10.81 for Non-Europeans.

Digestive System.—There were 435 deaths certified as due to this System (167 Europeans and 268 Non-Europeans), as compared with 157 Europeans and 251 Non-European deaths in the previous year.

Violence.—The deaths from these Causes amounted to 125, and of these 49 were European and 76 were Non-European deaths, as compared with 60 European and 41 Non-European deaths in the previous year.

PART II.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREPARED BY DR. A. W. REID, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919, promulgated on the 24th June, 1919, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1920, repealing Acts 4 of 1883, 39 of 1885 and 23 of 1897 of this Province. Under Section 18 the provisions of the new Act, in so far as they concern notifiable infectious diseases, apply to small-pox (which term shall be deemed to include the form known as "Amaas" or Kafir-pox and any other disease resembling small-pox, except chicken-pox), scarlatina, or scarlet fever, typhus fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, erysipelas, puerperal fever (including septicaemia, pyaemia, septic pelvic cellulitis, or other serious septic condition occurring during the puerperal state), Asiatic cholera, enteric or typhoid fever (including para-typhoid fever), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, leprosy, plague, anthrax, glanders, rabies, Malta fever, sleeping sickness, or human trypanosomiasis, and all forms of tuberculosis which are clinically recognisable apart from reaction to the tuberculin test.

In addition to the above diseases, Government Notice No. 1629 of 1919, published in the *Union Gazette* of 12th December, 1919, declared Yellow Fever, ophthalmia neonatorum (all forms) and gonorrhoeal ophthalmia to be notifiable diseases within the Union with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

By Government Notice 1087 of 1920, promulgated on the 21st June, 1920, acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia (including all forms of acute inflammation of the lungs of influenzal origin) were declared to be notifiable diseases within the Municipalities of Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

Epidemic Influenza, which was proclaimed a notifiable disease on the 6th March, 1919, ceased to be a notifiable disease after the 31st December, 1919, on the Public Health Act of 1919 coming into force.

Every medical practitioner who becomes aware that any person is suffering or has died from a notifiable infectious disease must immediately furnish a written certificate of notification thereof to the local authority, and inform the head of the household or occupier of the premises, and any person nursing or in attendance on the patient, of the infectious nature of the disease and the precautions to be taken to prevent its conveyance to others.

Where any person is suffering from any notifiable infectious disease, Section 19 of the Public Health Act makes it compulsory for the head of the family, or in his default or absence the nearest adult relation of the patient present on the premises, or in default or absence of any such relation the person in charge or in attendance on the patient, or in default of any such person the occupier of the premises, to immediately give notice thereof to the local authority.

The following regulations dealing with the notification of infectious diseases framed under Section 22 of the Public Health Act, were promulgated under Government Order No. 4 on the 2nd January, 1920.

Notification by Persons in Charge of Schools, etc.

Every person in charge of a school, orphanage or similar institution, shall immediately report to the local authority the occurrence in such institutions of any case of any notifiable infectious disease, or of measles, German measles, whooping cough, venereal disease, granular ophthalmia (trachoma), or any disease of the skin or scalp which appears to be infectious or communicable. Such report shall be in writing, and shall state as regards each case the name, age, sex, race, and home address of the patient, the nature of the disease, the date of onset of illness, and any available information as to the probable place and source of infection.

Notification by Owners or Occupiers of Land.

The owner or occupier of any land on which natives or coloured persons reside shall immediately report to the local authority the presence or occurrence of any case of infectious disease on such land. Such report shall be in writing, and shall state as regards such case the name, age, sex, race, and address of the patient, the nature of the disease, the date of onset of illness, and any available information as to the probable place and source of infection.

Notification by Employers.

Every employer of labour shall immediately report to the local authority the occurrence of any case of infectious disease among his employees. Such report shall be in writing and shall state the particulars mentioned in regulation with respect to notification by persons in charge of schools, etc.

Notification Fees.

The fee payable by the local authority to a medical practitioner for each case of infectious disease notified by him immediately and in accordance with section twenty of Act No. 36 of 1919, shall be two shillings and sixpence, but no fee shall be payable in respect of any case notified by a medical practitioner in the course of his duty as officer of the Government or of a local authority or of any public or State-aided hospital or institution, or which has been notified to the same local authority by the same medical practitioner within the preceding six months.

Any person guilty of an offence against, or contravention of, or default in complying with, any provision of these regulations, shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—There were 501 cases notified during the year under review as suffering from this disease as compared with 444 cases in the previous year. Of the 501 cases, 283 were Europeans (154 males and 129 females) and 218 non-Europeans (102 males and 116 females). With regard to the European cases there were 23 which contracted the disease outside the Municipality; 7 of these introduced the disease from overseas and the remaining 16 imported the disease from other parts of the Union. Of the non-Europeans 6 contracted the disease outside the City, 1 introducing the disease from overseas and the other 5 from other parts of the Union. This leaves 260 European and 212 non-European local cases. The sequence of months, classified as to number of cases occurring in each month, commencing with the month having the largest number of cases and graduating to the smallest, is as follows:—March (94), April (76), May (59), February (53), December (42), September (31), January and October (27 each), June and November (26 each), July (21) and August (19). The number of deaths occurring from this disease were 23 Europeans and 45 non-Europeans, giving death-rates from Enteric Fever of 0.23 and 0.51 per 1,000 of the European and non-European population respectively. For the previous year the death-rates were 0.26 and 0.41 for European and non-Europeans respectively. The Enteric Fever death-rate for England and Wales for 1917 was 0.03 and for London in 1919 0.013. There were 383 houses infected with the disease and of these 332 had one case each, 32 had two cases each, 10 had three cases each, 3 had four cases each, 2 had five cases each, and 4 had six cases each; representing 472 notified cases of Enteric Fever, which, added to the 29 imported cases referred to above, gives the total of 501 as shown in Table XII. 136 of the houses concerned had the water carriage system of sewage, and 247 were not sewered. Of the drained houses the house drains were satisfactory for 55, found defective and since repaired for 75, untested or repairs not completed up to date of issuing report for 6.

The incidence rates, i.e., number of notified cases per 1,000 of the population, were 2.83 for Europeans, 2.36 for non-Europeans, as against 2.61 for Europeans and 2.55 for non-Europeans in the previous year. The percentage case mortality was 9.93 Europeans and 23.7 non-Europeans. For the cases actually belonging to the City the percentage mortality was 10.42 for Europeans and 24.41 for non-Europeans. As far as circumstances would permit an endeavour was made to inoculate all contacts with Typhoid and Paratyphoid vaccine. In this way about 67 persons were inoculated by the Department and a number of others by the Practitioner in attendance, of which I have no record, but 396 ampoules were supplied to Medical Practitioners for that purpose.

The adjoining table (Table XII) gives the number of notified cases in each Ward, under the headings, "European," "Non-European," also cases Imported from Oversea and Cases contracted in other parts of the Union.

TABLE XII.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1919, TO 30TH JUNE 1920, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG, TOGETHER WITH BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards of the City.														Balance of Cases.		Total Cases.
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Woodstock.	9 Salt River.	10 Mowbray.	11 Maitland.	12 Rondebosch.	13 Claremont.	14 Kalk Bay.	Cases introduced from Oversea.	Cases contracted outside of City.	
European	16	10	2	15	16	15	13	42	77	10	11	10	18	5	7	16	283
Non-European	3	6	3	16	5	16	25	34	19	7	15	24	36	3	1	5	218
All Classes	19	16	5	31	21	31	38	76	96	17	26	34	54	8	8	21	501

From the above Table it will be seen that Ward 8 (Woodstock) and Ward 9 (Salt River) were the wards that were chiefly affected and more especially Ward 9, in which 77 European and 19 non-European cases occurred. From Ward 8, 42 European and 34 non-European cases were notified. For the previous year Ward 8 had 50 European and 27 non-European cases of Enteric Fever, and Ward 9, 35 European and 32 non-European cases. It will be seen on comparison of the European cases for Ward 9 that the present year shows more than double the number for the previous year, and this was due to an outbreak of the disease, connected with one of the dairies, which occurred in the month of March.

The lowest number of cases was from West Central (Ward 3), from which 5 cases were reported (2 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans).

Diphtheria.—During the year 176 cases were reported as compared with 145 cases for the previous year. Of these 176 cases, 139 were European (64 males and 75 females) and 37 were non-European (22 males and 15 females). Two of the Europeans were military cases; these and a European civilian introduced the disease from overseas, whilst 6 others contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. There was 1 non-European military case, and this case introduced the disease from overseas; all the other non-European cases contracted the disease locally. There were 63 cases of the disease isolated and treated at the City Hospital, and of these 47 were Europeans and 16 non-Europeans. The deaths registered as due to Diphtheria were 10 Europeans and 12 non-Europeans as against 4 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans for the previous year. The cases were most numerous in September, when 26 were notified; next in July, when 21 were notified; next in October, when 20 cases were notified, and next in May, when 19 cases were notified. The death-rates from this disease were 0.1 Europeans and 0.14 non-Europeans. The death-rate from Diphtheria in England and Wales for 1917 was 0.133 and in London in 1919 0.17 per 1,000 population. The percentage mortality of the cases was 9.35 Europeans and 32.43 for non-Europeans for all cases and deaths, i.e., not deducting imported cases, as compared with 3.33 for Europeans and 40.00 for non-Europeans for the previous year. For the cases and deaths actually belonging to the City the percentage mortality was for Europeans 9.23 as against 3.54 in the previous year. With regard to the European cases nursed at home, 10.84 per cent. died and of the European cases removed to Hospital 7.14 died. With regard to the non-European cases 57.89 per cent. of those nursed at home died, and 5.55 per cent. of the cases removed to Hospital. As will be observed from Table XIII, the Wards in which the largest number of cases occurred were Woodstock, East Central, Claremont, Sea Point, and Park. In the previous year 145 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and of these 120 were Europeans and 25 non-Europeans.

Owing to the want of sufficient accommodation in the City Hospital I have been obliged in several instances to refuse admission to cases of Diphtheria which for isolation purposes alone should have been admitted. In such cases when it has been shown that the patients could not afford to pay for Antitoxin this has

been supplied to the Medical Practitioner in attendance. During the period under review I have supplied 105,000 units of Antitoxin free of charge for this purpose to the Medical Practitioners notifying the cases.

TABLE XIII.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1919, TO 30TH JUNE, 1920, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG, TOGETHER WITH BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards of the City.														Balance of Cases.			Total Cases.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Cases introduced from Oversea.	Cases contracted outside the City.	Military Cases.	
European ..	17	2	3	6	15	11	1	14	10	13	5	9	12	12	1	6	2	139
Non-European ..	..	1	1	6	1	8	3	6	2	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	37
All Classes ..	17	3	4	12	16	19	4	20	12	13	6	10	18	12	1	6	3	176

Scarlet Fever.—During the year there were 308 cases reported as suffering from this disease; of these 285 were Europeans (137 males and 148 females) and 23 were non-Europeans (10 males and 13 females). For the previous year there were 161 Europeans (73 males and 88 females) and 18 non-Europeans (9 males and 9 females), making a total of 179 cases. With regard to the figures for the present year there were 4 European male military cases notified, 2 of whom introduced the disease from overseas, and the remaining 2 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. There were also 2 other European males who introduced the disease from overseas, and 3 European males and 3 European females contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. All the non-European cases contracted the disease locally. 177 European and 11 non-European cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated and treated in the City Hospital. There were 4 deaths from this disease during the year, and these were all Europeans.

Erysipelas.—Of this disease there were 44 cases notified, 34 being Europeans (15 males and 19 females) and 10 non-Europeans (5 males and 5 females), being in excess of the previous year by 11 European and 3 non-European cases. All the cases of Erysipelas contracted the disease locally, and there were 2 European deaths amongst them. 10 European and 7 non-European cases were isolated and treated in the City Hospital; 1 of the European cases died.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 30 cases notified during the year, 10 of whom were Europeans and 20 non-Europeans, as compared with 17 notified in the previous year. Of these 9 were Europeans and 8 non-Europeans. Six European cases and 6 non-European cases died from this disease, one European case having been notified the previous year. In addition to the 6 non-European deaths above, a non-European female, notified as a case of Puerperal Fever, and included in the notifications of this disease, died from Pneumonia. 7 European and 14 non-European cases were isolated and treated in the City Hospital, and of these 3 Europeans and 5 non-Europeans died.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—During the year there were 1 European male and 1 European female, and 1 non-European female notified as suffering from this disease, as compared with 1 European male, 1 European female and 2 non-European females in the previous year. With regard to the cases notified during the present year, the European male was admitted to the City Hospital, the European female was isolated at home, and the non-European female died at home. The European male was a resident of Ward 12 (Rondebosch) and had lived in the house, from which he was notified, for 4 weeks, and was 16 years of age. The European female was a resident of Wynberg, where she contracted the disease, and came to reside in Ward 1 (Sea Point), where she was 2 days previous to being notified. This patient was 4 years of age. The non-European female was a resident of Ward 12 (Rondebosch), and lived for 5 years in the house from which she was notified. This case was 11 years of age.

Beri-Beri.—There were 4 cases of this disease reported during the year, one a European male and the other 3 non-European males. These cases were all sailors from the same ship and arrived at the Port suffering with the disease. The European died on board the ship while in the Docks and the others were removed to the New Somerset Hospital.

Leprosy.—During the year there were 11 cases notified, of which 2 were European males, 5 were non-European males, and 4 were non-European females. The 2 Europeans contracted the disease outside the City's area, one at Paarl, Cape Province, and the other at Porterville, Cape Province. One of the non-European males was a Military case and arrived at Capetown from France suffering with the disease. Three other non-European males contracted the disease outside the City's boundaries; one at Wynberg, one at Durbanville, and one at N'dabeni Location, Maitland area. Two of the non-European females contracted the disease outside the City's area; one at Constantia and the other at Silvermine in the district near Kalk Bay. After deducting the above-mentioned imported cases there remains one non-European male and 2 non-European female cases which contracted the disease locally. Of these, the male case was a resident of Ward 14 (Kalk Bay); one of the female cases of Ward 6 (East Central) and the other of Ward 9 (Salt River).

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year; one European male, 2 European females, 2 non-European males and 4 non-European females as compared with 10 cases notified in the previous year, consisting of 5 European males, 1 non-European male and 4 non-European females. The deaths from this disease for the present year were 4 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans as against 2 European and 5 non-European deaths in the previous year.

Malta Fever.—Of this disease there was 1 European male notified who resided in and was employed at a Public Institution situated in Ward 10 (Mowbray). This patient was removed to the New Somerset Hospital.

Typhus.—There were 2 non-European males notified as suffering from this disease, and these contracted the disease at the N'dabeni Location, Maitland Area, which is outside the City's boundaries. These 2 cases were removed to the Rentzkie's Farm Hospital for treatment where they recovered. The diagnosis in these cases was doubtful.

Anthrax.—One European male was notified as suffering from the disease, and contracted the disease at Taungs, Cape Province, where he had been residing on a cattle farm, on which there was a serious outbreak of Anthrax.

Glanders.—A non-European female was notified from Ward 13 (Claremont) and was removed to the City Hospital for treatment, where she recovered. This case contracted the disease just outside the City's boundaries at the place where she resided and was employed. Part of her duties was the cleaning of horses which were sick, and which were subsequently shot. The assumption is that the disease was contracted whilst patient was thus employed.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—A non-European male was notified from Ward 6 (East Central), and was stated to be 8 days old. This case, however, could not be traced at the address given on the Notification Certificate, nor in the vicinity of same.

Small Pox.—There were 3 cases of this disease notified. One a European male, and the other 2 non-European males. The European case contracted the disease at Johannesburg, 1 of the non-Europeans at Caledon, Cape Province, whence he came to reside at the N'dabeni Location, and the other contracted the disease at the N'dabeni Location, which adjoins the City's boundaries. In addition to the foregoing there was a non-European female, a resident of Wynberg, who was suspected of having contracted Small Pox. This case, however, proved to be one of Chicken-pox. All these 4 patients were removed to Rentzkie's Farm Small Pox Hospital for isolation and treatment, where they recovered.

Tuberculosis.—(a) *Notifications:* Of this disease there were 689 new cases notified or discovered, consisting of 74 European males and 50 European females, making a total of 124 Europeans, and 274 non-European males and 291 non-European females, making a total of 565 non-Europeans. For the previous year the figures were 81 European males and 48 European females, giving a total of 129 Europeans, and 289 non-European males and 291 non-European females giving a total of 580 non-Europeans. The distribution of the cases for the year

under review amongst the Wards of the City, together with the balance of the cases, will be seen from the following Table:—

TABLE XIV.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1919, TO 30TH JUNE, 1920,
CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG,
TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards.														Balance of Cases.			Total cases.
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Woodstock.	9 Salt River.	10 Mowbray.	11 Maitland.	12 Rondebosch.	13 Claremont.	14 Kalk Bay.	No fixed place of abode.	Cases introduced from Oversea.	Cases contracted outside of City.	
European ..	2	11	..	8	6	8	6	15	14	14	3	5	9	2	..	8	12	1 124
Non-European	5	26	36	38	14	104	86	23	18	20	24	58	59	13	1	2	32	6 565
All Classes ..	7	37	36	46	20	112	92	38	32	34	27	63	68	15	1	10	44	7 689

From the foregoing Table (Table XIV) it will be seen under the heading "Balance of cases" that 8 Europeans introduced the disease from overseas, 12 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union, and that another was a military case, and that of the non-Europeans 1 had no fixed abode, 2 introduced the disease from overseas, 32 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union, and 6 were military cases. All the military cases introduced the disease from overseas. The largest number of cases occurred in Ward 6 (East Central) from which 112 were notified, next in Ward 7 (Castle) from which 92 were notified, and next in Ward 13 (Claremont) from which 68 were notified, and next in Ward 12 (Rondebosch) from which 63 were notified. The fewest cases occurred in Ward 1 (Sea Point), Ward 14 (Kalk Bay), and Ward 5 (Park), from which 7, 15, and 20 cases respectively were notified.

TABLE XV.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED
AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1919,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1920.

Age.	Race.	In Cape-town, under 6 months.	In Cape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	In Cape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	In Cape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	In Cape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	In Cape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	In Cape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Non-E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
1—5 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-E	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14
5—15 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Non-E	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	32	2	40
15—25 years.	E.	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	12
	Non-E	9	..	..	4	3	4	21	30	2	73
25—45 years.	E.	6	..	..	1	..	3	7	8	3	28
	Non-E	11	2	2	4	6	1	58	26	13	123
45 years and over.	E.	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
	Non-E	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	4	27
Totals	E.	12	1	1	1	1	4	12	19	3	54
	Non-E	22	3	3	8	11	6	91	116	21	281

It will be observed from Table XV that there were 54 Europeans and 281 non-European cases which were notified during the year under report, and which survived at the end of that term. With regard to the European cases 19 had lived in Capetown all their life, 12 had lived in Capetown for over 5 years, and 12 had lived in Capetown under 6 months. Of the non-European cases 116 had lived in Capetown all their life, 91 had lived in Capetown over 5 years and 22 had lived in Capetown under 6 months.

Included in the cases shown in Table XIV as Imported, are cases taken directly into Institutions within the City of Capetown from beyond the City boundaries, and the enumeration of these is as follows:—

Old Somerset Hospital.—One non-European male.

New Somerset Hospital.—Two European males, 5 non-European males, and one non-European female.

City Hospital.—Four European males, one non-European male, and one non-European female.

Deaconess Hospital.—One European male.

Monte Rosa Hospital.—One European male.

The Monastery.—One European male.

Dunrobin Nursing Home.—A European male, and a European female.

Woodstock Cottage Hospital.—One non-European male.

There were also 5 non-European males who were brought into Capetown Gaol and 1 non-European female who was brought into the House of Correction, from outside the City, and who were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

With regard to Multiple Notification, the details are as follows:—Concerning new cases notified during the year under report, 4 European and 44 non-European persons were notified twice, 5 non-European persons notified 3 times, and 1 non-European 4 times. With regard to cases originally notified in previous years, 4 Europeans and 28 non-Europeans were notified again in the period under review, 5 of these non-European cases being notified twice in the present year.

On June 30th, 1920, the number of cases known to the Department to be still living in the City were 64 Europeans (32 males and 32 females) and 349 non-Europeans (163 males and 186 females). In the previous report the respective figures were 100 Europeans (57 males and 43 females) and 373 non-Europeans (164 males and 209 females).

Amongst the cases included in Tables Nos. XIV and XVI and Table C in the Appendix there were 33 deaths of Europeans (18 males and 15 females) and 63 non-Europeans (38 males and 25 females) without any previous notification, the reason for the non-notification being that the disease was only discovered just before or after death. Of these there were inquests on 9 non-European cases, in which the verdict was that death had resulted from some Tubercular affection.

The procedure adopted by the Department in dealing with Tubercular disease is as follows:—

Immediately a notification is received, the Sanitary Inspector of the District makes full inquiries into the details of the case. Occasionally, for special reasons, the medical attendant may desire this not to be done, and in such instances he supplies the required information. The necessity and methods of taking precautions are pointed out to the patient and responsible inmates of the house. The only accommodation now for Tuberculosis is the 10 beds for each sex in the City Hospital, Tubercular cases being no longer admitted either into the Old Somerset Hospital or the General Hospitals. In such cases as can not be admitted to Hospital, if the Inspector reports that food is required, milk and other necessities to a limited extent are supplied by the Department. Cases remaining at home are kept under observation by fortnightly visits made by the female Sanitary Inspectors. The objects of these visits are to see that precautions are taken against the spread of the disease, that the patients are not being neglected, that the room is kept clean and well ventilated, and that the patient has not removed to some other address. These removals are frequent, and consequently a considerable number of cases become untraceable.

Disinfection of the house is carried out in the event of the patient removing to another house, removal to Hospital, or in the case of death. The need of provision for the isolation of advanced cases of the disease is most urgent, as at present there are only the twenty beds in the City Hospital, which are not intended for the accommodation of such advanced cases.

(b) *Mortality:* Amongst the European population the number of deaths certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 65 and to other Tubercular affections 25, giving a death-rate of 0.9 from Tuberculosis. Of these deaths 10 did not properly belong to the City, and on these being deducted the corrected

rate of 0.8 is obtained. Concerning the non-European population there were 281 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 50 from other forms of Tuberculosis, producing a death-rate of 3.76.

Amongst these there were 27 deaths of persons not belonging to the City, and by deducting these a corrected death-rate of 3.46 is obtained. The gross and corrected death-rates for all classes were 2.24 and 2.04 respectively.

The corrected Tuberculosis death-rate for the previous year was 0.84 for Europeans, 3.65 for non-Europeans, and 2.18 for all classes.

The length of residence of the persons dying from Tuberculosis during the year is given in the following Table (Table XVI).

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM JULY 1ST, 1919, TO JUNE 30TH, 1920.

Age.	Race.	InCape-town, under 6 months.	InCape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Non-E	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9
1—5 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Non-E	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	28	..	34
5—15 years.	E.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
	Non-E	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	38	1	52
15—25 years.	E.	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	12
	Non-E	4	..	1	2	3	1	12	40	2	65
25—45 years.	E.	3	3	..	..	..	2	14	11	1	34
	Non-E	11	5	5	8	2	1	51	46	5	134
45 years and over.	E.	3	..	..	1	..	1	22	4	1	32
	Non-E	4	1	1	2	1	1	14	11	2	37
Totals	E.	10	4	..	2	1	5	36	30	2	90
	Non-E	27	7	9	14	8	7	78	171	10	331

It will be seen from Table XVI that 37 of the cases dying from Tuberculosis during the year resided in Capetown for less than six months, 114 for more than 5 years, and 201 all their lives.

In addition to these deaths 3 Europeans and 8 non-Europeans suffering from Tuberculosis died from certified causes of death other than Tuberculosis. One of the Europeans died of Pernicious Anaemia, one of Chronic Nephritis, and the other of Cancer. One of the non-Europeans died of Influenza, one from Meningitis, three from Bronchitis and the remaining three from Pneumonia. For comparison I subjoin the following table of death-rates from Tuberculosis for various centres.

TABLE XVII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Crude Death-Rate from Tuberculosis.	Crude Death-Rate corrected for Non-residents.
England and Wales, Year 1917 ..	1.50	..
Kimberley, Year ended 31st December, 1919, Urban	0.52 (European) 3.08 (Others)	.. ..
Johannesburg, Year ended 30th June, 1920	..	0.47 (European) 2.76 (Natives)
Pietermaritzburg, Year ended 31st July, 1920	0.82 (European) ..	.. ..
East London, Year ended 30th June, 1920.	..	0.3 (European) 4.1 (Others)
Capetown, Year ended 30th June, 1919	1.01 (European) 4.15 (Others)	0.84 (European) 3.65 (Others)
Capetown, Year ended 30th June, 1920	0.90 (European) 3.76 (Others)	0.80 (European) 3.46 (Others)

Epidemic Influenza.—During the period from the 1st July, 1919, to the 31st December, 1919 (on which latter date this disease ceased to be notifiable), there were 137 cases notified, consisting of 46 European males, 35 European females, giving a total of 81 Europeans; and 22 non-European males, 34 non-European females, giving a total of 56 non-Europeans.

Of these, 1 European male and 1 non-European female contracted the disease outside the City's area.

Four Europeans and 5 non-Europeans were certified as dying from influenza.

PART III.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

PREPARED BY DR. A. W. REID, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Chapter III (Part I) of the Public Health Act, 1919, deals with the prevention and suppression of infectious diseases, and among the general provisions therein are the following:—

1. Provision for the inspection of infected premises and examination of persons suspected to be suffering from infectious disease.
2. Gives powers to local authorities to provide isolation hospitals, mortuaries, disinfecting and cleansing stations and ambulances.
3. The removal to a suitable hospital of any person certified to be suffering from an infectious disease if not accommodated, treated or nursed in such a manner as to adequately guard against the spread of the disease.
4. Power to a local authority to order the cleansing or disinfection of any premises or article necessary for preventing the spread or eradicating the infection of any infectious disease or otherwise preventing danger to health.
5. Power to remove to a cleansing station any dirty and verminous person.
6. To impose penalties on any person who, while knowingly suffering from any notifiable or proclaimed infectious disease, wilfully or negligently exposes himself in such manner as to be likely or liable to spread such disease in any street, public place, public building, shop, inn, hotel, church, or other place and/or frequented or occupied in common, or any person in charge of any person and knowing that such person is so suffering, so exposes such sufferer.
7. To impose penalties on any person who knowingly gives, lends, sells, pawns, transmits, removes or exposes, sends or permits to be washed in a public wash-house, laundry or other such place without previous disinfection, any clothing, bedding, article or thing contaminated with the infection of any notifiable or proclaimed disease.
8. To impose penalties on any person who, while knowingly suffering from any such disease, handles, conveys, or otherwise comes in contact with any food or daily produce, aerated water or other article intended for human consumption, or carries on any trade or occupation likely or liable to spread such disease.
9. Infected premises not to be evacuated or let without previous disinfection.
10. To impose penalties on any person knowingly suffering from a notifiable infectious disease who enters any public conveyance without the driver's or conductor's consent, or places any article contaminated with the infection of any such disease in a public conveyance without consent.

Prompt enquiries are made by the District Inspectors into each case notified. For this purpose a form is drawn up for each particular disease and the Inspector enters the answers given and the result of his enquiries against each question. These enquiries are made, not only for statistical purposes, but chiefly to gain information as to the source of infection, whether contracted at school, employment, in the streets or any other source which can be traced. They are necessary as a first stage in throwing light on the history of first cases and supplying clues for further minute investigation into the source of infection. They may also reveal any condition common to two or more cases from which infection may be spreading, such as a dairy, school, undetected case or source of water supply. Further, they give information as to how far isolation and other practicable precautions against the spread of the disease are being or can be taken.

In diseases such as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the cases are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital whenever the parents wish, or if the circumstances are such that it is considered adequate measures of isolation cannot be adopted at home.

With regard to Enteric Fever the case is removed to the City Hospital if there be accommodation, if not, by arrangement, to one of the General Hospitals. The Council now pay for such cases.

After the removal of a case to the Hospital, or on receipt of information that a case is completely recovered and is free from infection, the premises are disinfected. Wearing apparel, bedding and infected clothes are removed to the disinfecting station and disinfected by means of the steam disinfectant.

The rooms are disinfected by being sprayed with a solution of disinfectant and subsequent fumigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Hospital consists of an Administrative Block, containing Matron's Office and Sitting Room, Dining Room, Recreation Room, Dispensary, Kitchen, Scullery, 10 Bedrooms and Bathroom. There is a dwelling-house in the grounds for the Medical Superintendent.

The Hospital proper consists of an Observation Block, containing three Wards, with accommodation for three beds in each Ward, and a Ward Kitchen overlooking each Ward.

There is a Pavilion of two Wards, with 6 beds and 2 cots in each Ward, and a Bathroom, w.c., and a slop-sink for each Ward placed in a building connected therewith by a cross-ventilated lobby.

A new Pavilion of a similar construction was erected and opened in March, 1919. There are two Wards and each Ward is divided into two by a glass screen. One Ward contains 7 beds for Europeans and 4 for non-Europeans; the other contains 11 beds for Europeans and 4 for non-Europeans.

There are also two buildings of a temporary nature for the accommodation of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

One is divided into five separate compartments with two beds in each, and is for males only. The accommodation for females consists of a Ward with an adjoining dining-room, accommodating 10 patients, allowing for 5 beds on the open stoep. This accommodation is for Capetown cases only, and for those sufferers who are likely to derive benefit from open-air treatment.

An agreement has been made with the Colonial Government under which cases are admitted from the Port, and for cases for which the Government is liable for medical treatment.

TABLE XVIII.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1919, TO JUNE 30TH, 1920, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND DISEASE

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1918.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1919.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
Scarlet Fever ..	28	5	177	11	180	15	1	1	24	..	188
Enteric Fever ..	5	9	127	83	107	70	13	16	12	6	210
Diphtheria ..	1	..	47	16	45	14	2	1	1	1	63
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	7	14	4	8	3	5	1	1	21
Erysipelas ..	..	..	10	7	9	7	1	..	..	..	17
Tuberculosis ..	3	14	22	83	10	44	11	39	4	14	105
Measles ..	..	..	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	8
Rötheln ..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza ..	..	1	12	10	12	11	..	..	..	..	22
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	2	3	..	2	3	2	..	..	5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Observation ..	..	..	6	4	5	4	..	..	1	..	10
Other Diseases ..	..	..	17	14	15	5	2	7	..	2	31
Totals ..	39	30	441	246	400	181	36	71	44	24	687

TABLE XIX.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST 1919, TO JUNE 30TH, 1920, CLASSIFIED AS TO WARD, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1918.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1919.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
1 (Sea Point) ..	4	1	38	5	39	4	1	1	2	1	43
2 (Harbour) ..	3	2	24	13	19	11	5	3	3	1	37
3 (West Central) ..	..	..	5	7	4	4	1	2	..	1	12
4 (Kloof) ..	5	2	33	20	32	13	2	5	4	4	53
5 (Park) ..	5	2	40	9	39	7	1	4	5	..	49
6 (East Central) ..	5	4	57	38	56	29	2	11	4	2	95
7 (Castle) ..	1	6	14	40	12	24	3	11	..	11	54
8 (Woodstock) ..	7	4	61	36	55	33	7	7	6	..	97
9 (Salt River) ..	7	1	53	16	50	12	7	4	3	1	69
10 (Mowbray) ..	1	..	29	9	23	5	..	3	7	1	38
11 (Maitland) ..	..	..	20	18	16	10	2	8	2	..	38
12 (Rondebosch) ..	..	2	10	13	7	8	1	5	2	2	23
13 (Claremont) ..	..	5	16	16	14	16	1	5	1	..	32
14 (Kalk Bay) ..	..	..	5	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	7
Military ..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	7
Steamers ..	..	1	21	2	18	2	2	1	1	..	23
Outside of City ..	1	..	8	2	8	1	1	1	..	..	10
Totals ..	39	30	441	246	400	181	36	71	44	24	687

With regard to the number of Day Units, there were 25,068 (5,789 for Tuberculosis patients and 19,279 for patients suffering from other diseases), producing an average of 68.49 patients per diem as compared with 54.84 patients per diem in the previous year. Table XVIII gives the admissions, discharges, and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the period under report, of patients classified as to the disease from which they were suffering, and as to their race. Table XIX gives the admissions, discharges, and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the period under report, of patients classified as to Race and as to the Wards of the City from which they were removed, or, as to Military cases, cases from steamers in the docks, and cases from outside the City's area.

During the year, 682 persons were admitted to this Hospital, but of these one European male and one non-European female were admitted twice during the year for Tuberculosis, one non-European female three times for Tuberculosis, and another non-European female twice for Erysipelas, thus making a total of 687 admissions. Of cases admitted in a previous year and again admitted in the year under review, there were one European male, one non-European male, and 2 non-European females, all cases of Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 188 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted during the year, and of these 177 were European and 11 non-European. One European and one non-European died and 24 Europeans remained in the Hospital at the close of the year. The 28 Europeans and 5 non-Europeans remaining in hospital at the close of the previous year were all discharged in the present year. There were 4 European male Military cases admitted, 2 arrived from overseas and the other two were removed from the Wynberg Military Camp. Two European males, members of the crew, were removed to the hospital from steamers arriving at the Docks. Three European females were admitted from areas adjoining the City's boundaries; two from Wynberg and the other from Bellville. Besides the cases of Scarlet Fever shown in Table XVIII, there were 6 Europeans who were admitted for Scarlet Fever, but were found to be suffering from other diseases; 5 of these were cases of R6theln, and the other a case of Chickenpox. These cases are shown in Table C in the Appendix as cases of Scarlet Fever, being notified as such, but appear in Table XVIII against the diseases from which they actually suffered.

Enteric Fever.—During the year there were 210 cases of Enteric fever admitted to the hospital, 127 being Europeans and 83 non-Europeans, and amongst these there were 13 European and 16 non-European deaths. Of the 5 Europeans and 9 non-Europeans remaining in hospital at the close of the previous year, one non-European died in the present year making a total of 16 deaths as shown in Table XVIII. Twelve European and 6 non-European cases remained in the hospital at the close of the year. Four European males and one non-European male were removed to the hospital from steamers arriving at the docks. These cases were members of the crews, and one of the Europeans died. In addition to the cases of Enteric Fever admitted, there were 9 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans sent into hospital as suffering from Enteric Fever but which proved to be attacked by other diseases. Of the 9 Europeans, one was a case of Meningitis, one of Rheumatic Fever, one of Dysentery, one of Gastritis, one of Appendicitis, one of Measles and the other of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. With regard to the non-Europeans, 5 were cases of Pneumonia, one a case of Encephalitis, one a case of Pericarditis, one a case of Meningitis, one a case of Tuberculosis, and the other a case of Whooping Cough. These cases were shown in Table C in the Appendix as cases of Enteric Fever, being notified as such, and in Table XVIII as cases of the diseases from which they actually suffered, as above stated.

Diphtheria.—With regard to this disease, 63 cases were admitted, 47 of which were Europeans and 16 non-Europeans. Amongst these there were 2 European and 1 non-European deaths, and 1 European and 1 non-European remained in Hospital at the close of the period under report. Of the European cases, 2 were Australian soldiers on their way home from active service, who with another European male, a steward on board ship, were removed to hospital from steamers arriving in the docks. 2 European males and 3 European females were removed from areas adjoining the City's boundaries; 1 of the European males from Goodwood and the other from Parow; 1 of the European females from Elsie's River Halt; 1 from Wynberg and the other from Heathfield. Besides the 63 cases of Diphtheria admitted during the year, there were 5 Europeans sent into Hospital as suffering from Diphtheria but who proved to be cases of other diseases. Of these, 3 were cases of Tonsillitis, 1 a case of Scarlet Fever, and the other a case of observation. These are shown in Table C in the Appendix as cases of Diphtheria, being notified as such, but in Table XVIII they are shown as cases of the disease from which they actually suffered. The percentage mortality of this disease of cases treated in Hospital was 4.2 for Europeans and 6.2 for non-Europeans, whilst of cases treated at home the figures were 9.2 for Europeans and 5.2 for non-Europeans.

Puerperal Fever.—7 Europeans and 14 non-Europeans were admitted during the year, and of these, 2 Europeans and 5 non-Europeans died. The European case remaining in Hospital at the close of the previous year died in the present year, making 3 European deaths as shown in Table XVIII, 1 European and 1 non-European remaining in Hospital at the close of the term under review.

Erysipelas.—16 cases of this disease were admitted, and of these, 10 were Europeans and 6 non-Europeans; 1 of the non-Europeans being admitted twice during the year, making a total of 17 non-European admissions as shown in Table XVIII; 1 of the Europeans died. No cases of this disease remained in Hospital at the close of the year.

Tuberculosis.—There were 100 cases admitted during the year; of these 21 were Europeans and 79 non-Europeans. 1 of the Europeans and 3 of the non-Europeans were admitted twice during the year and 1 non-European three times, making a total of 105 admissions (22 Europeans and 83 non-Europeans) as shown in Table XVIII. 1 European and 2 non-Europeans admitted in previous years were re-admitted during the present year, and died in hospital. There were 11 European and 39 non-European deaths from Tuberculosis amongst the cases in Hospital during the year, and of these deaths, 1 was a European and 2 were non-Europeans who remained in Hospital at the close of the previous year. 4 European and 14 non-European cases remained in Hospital at the close of the year. 1 of the European males admitted was a military case who was removed to Hospital from a steamer. Three other European males and 1 non-European male were removed direct from steamers to the Hospital. 1 non-European female was admitted direct from Bellville, Cape Province, to the Hospital.

Measles.—7 Europeans and 1 non-European were admitted for Measles, all of whom recovered. There were no cases of this disease in the Hospital at the close of the year. 4 of the Europeans were removed from steamers, and the non-European case was transferred to the City Hospital from the New Somerset Hospital, to which Institution the case was admitted from Genadendal, Cape Province.

Rötheln.—6 Europeans were admitted and discharged during the period under report.

Influenza.—22 cases were admitted during the term under report, and of these 12 were Europeans and 10 non-Europeans. There were no deaths in Hospital from this disease and no cases remained in Hospital at the close of the year. Of the European cases admitted, 6 males were removed direct from steamers. 2 Europeans shown in Table C in the Appendix as cases of Influenza, being notified as such, are shown in Table XVIII, 1 as Pneumonia and the other as a case of "Other Diseases."

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Of the cases admitted, 5 (2 European and 3 non-Europeans) were infected with the Meningococcus. The 2 Europeans and 2 of the non-Europeans died, and of the 1 European and 1 non-European case remaining in Hospital at the close of the previous year, the European died, thus making a total of 3 European deaths in the Hospital for this disease during the year, as shown in Table XVIII. No cases remained in the Hospital at the close of the year. Besides these cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis there was 1 non-European case sent in as such, but proved to be a case of Gastro-Enteritis. This case is shown in Table C in the Appendix as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—1 European case was admitted and remained in Hospital at the close of the year under report.

Cases under Observation.—There were 6 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans admitted for observation, and of these, one European remained in hospital at the close of the year. Of the Europeans, 2 were carriers of Diphtheria, and two were suspected cases of Diphtheria. These four did not develop the disease. Of the non-Europeans, one was a contact of Diphtheria, one a suspected case of Tuberculosis and another a suspected case of Enteric Fever; these cases did not develop.

Other Diseases.—Classified under this head, there were 31 cases admitted, 17 being Europeans and 14 non-Europeans, and of these, 2 Europeans and 7 non-Europeans died, and 2 non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the year. With regard to the 17 Europeans, there were 3 cases of Tonsillitis, 2 cases of Ringworm, and one case each of Gastritis, Enteritis, Malaria, Chicken Pox, Rheumatic Fever, Dysentery, Pneumonia, Mumps, Syphilis, Otitis Media, Meningitis, and Appendicitis. The last mentioned case was removed to hospital direct from a steamer, of which crew he was a member. Of the 14 non-European cases, there were 6 cases of Pneumonia, 2 cases of Scabies, and one case each of Gastro-Enteritis, Encephalitis, Whooping Cough, Pericarditis, Meningitis and Glanders.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, which is situated at Rentzkie's Farm, is intended for the isolation of all cases of Small Pox occurring within the City of Capetown, the Municipalities of Wynberg and Simonstown, the area of the Cape Divisional Council and Port of Table Bay, and is also to be used for any cases of Plague and Typhus Fever occurring in these areas.

There were 10 persons admitted to the above hospital during the year, and of these, one was a European and 9 were non-Europeans. Four of the non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the year.

Small Pox.—Three cases of this disease were admitted during the year; one being a European and 2 non-Europeans. The European case contracted the disease in Johannesburg, one of the non-Europeans at Caledon, Cape Province, whence he came to reside at the N'dabeni Location, which adjoins the City's boundaries, and the other contracted the disease whilst at the N'dabeni Location. In addition there was also a suspected case of Small Pox, in the person of a non-European female who was admitted from Wynberg, but which proved to be a case of chicken pox. The cases all recovered and were discharged before the close of the year under review.

Typhus.—Two non-European males were admitted and discharged during the year for this disease; both being removed to the hospital from the N'dabeni Location. The diagnosis of these cases was doubtful.

Syphilis.—Four non-European males were admitted during the year, and all remained in hospital at the close of the year. One of these contracted the disease at Kuils River, Cape Province, and was removed direct from there, one at the N'dabeni Location, from which he was removed, and the remaining 2 were local cases, both belonging to Ward 6 (East Central).

Enteric Fever.—In consequence of an outbreak of Enteric Fever in several families at Elsie's River Halt and Philadelphia in May, 1919, 19 cases were admitted in the previous year, and of these, 5 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans remained in Hospital at the close of that year. These 11 cases were all discharged in the period under review.

PART IV.

WORK OF THE FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS, AND OF THE INFANT LIFE AND TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX.

At the beginning of the year 1919-1920 the number of Sanitary Inspectresses was 10 with one Chief Sanitary Inspectress. The work has continued on much the same lines as in the preceding year under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The chief duties are to visit houses where births have occurred, and advise mothers when necessary; investigate cases of Deaths of Children under five years of age; pay fortnightly visits to cases of Tuberculosis and certain cases of infectious disease, particularly Puerperal Fever, also to inquire into indigent cases of confinement where fees are due to medical men according to an arrangement to which the Council has given its consent; further to attend at the various infant welfare bureaux established in different parts of the City and Suburbs (to which reference is made in the report on the bureaux) and at the Tuberculosis Bureau conducted at the P. H. Department by the M.O.H. on Friday afternoons.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectresses for the period under review and in the two previous years.

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.		
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred ..	5,841	4,073	4,997
Visits to Houses where Deaths have occurred ..	1,382	1,230	1,439
Additional Visits to Houses where Births have occurred ..	2,943	265	15
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis ..	3,918	2,515	2,208
Visits re Cases of Puerperal Fever ..	41	22	30
Visits re Measles ..	11	..	..
Visits re Whooping Cough ..	10	8	..
Visits re Enteric Fever ..	14	1	..
Visits re Diphtheria ..	4	..	..
Visits re Erysipelas ..	2	..	..
Visits re Influenza ..	..	41	..
Visits re Midwives ..	425	19	24
Visits to Schools ..	2	..	..
Visits to Workshops where females are employed ..	23	..	..
House Inspections ..	3,338	..	..
Various Visits ..	697	439	386
Total Visits ..	18,651	8,613	9,099
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector ..	77	12	99

In my last report I endeavoured to emphasise the importance of the early notification of births, that is, the compulsory notification forthwith, to the Medical Officer of Health of all births. By this measure the first visits to births made by the Sanitary Inspectresses can be made within the first week of notification, and not when the child is several months old. Prompt advice from the Sanitary Inspectress to the mother might have prevented death occurring before information of the birth has been received.

I have pleasure in being able to state that owing to my repeated representations in re the importance of early notification of births, provision has been made in the Public Health Act, which came into force on 1st January, 1920, whereby regulations re early notifications of births may be made, and that such regulations have been made and were promulgated in the *Government Gazette* No. 1064, 18th June, 1920, and are as follows:—

REGULATIONS RE EARLY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Framed under Section One Hundred and Thirty-three (1) of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated under Government Order No. 1058, dated 18th June, 1920.

(1) In respect of every child born after the completion of the sixth month of pregnancy, whether alive or dead, within the Municipality, it shall be the

duty of the father of the child if he is residing with the mother when the child is born, or, in his absence, the person attending on the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to furnish forthwith either verbally or in writing to the Medical Officer of Health the following particulars:—

- (a) Name, age, and race of mother.
- (b) Name of father.
- (c) Date and time of birth.
- (d) Place where the birth occurred and present address of mother.
- (e) Permanent address of mother.
- (f) Number of confinement (first, second, etc.)
- (g) Whether the child was born alive, and was alive at time of reporting.
- (h) Name of medical practitioner, midwife or other person who was in attendance.
- (i) Name and address of informant.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall, if reported verbally, be furnished to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or otherwise at such place as may be notified by advertisement, *within twenty-four hours of the birth*, or where a Sunday or public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.

(3) If furnished through the post, the notification *must be posted within twenty-four hours of the birth*. The Council shall supply, on application and free of charge, to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in the Municipality, stamped and addressed letter-cards containing the form of notification.

(4) The notification required to be made under these regulations shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any law relating to the registration of births, and any registrar of births and deaths, or any person duly authorised thereto by such registrar shall, at all reasonable times, have access to notices of births received by a medical officer of health under these regulations, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded.

(5) Any person failing to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

To facilitate the carrying out of these regulations prepared letter-cards, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown, are supplied to each midwife in the City.

During the past year the work of the Infant Consultation Bureaux has steadily increased, and in October last a new bureau was opened at West London serving the district which surrounds Milner Station on the Cape Flats railway line. Each bureau is in charge of the Sanitary Inspectress of the district and at the beginning of the year the consultations were held by Dr. Lilian Robinson, who resigned in September, 1919. Dr. Beth Russell acted for the three months of November, December and January. In December, 1919, it was decided to appoint a whole time medical attendant to take charge of the Bureaux. The duties during the interim were discharged by the Sanitary Inspectresses.

The hours of consultation at each Bureau are as follows:—

Mondays ..	2.30-5 p.m. ..	Claremont Town Hall	European & Coloured.
Tuesdays ..	10.30 a.m. - 12 Noon ..	3, Milner Road, Salt River	Coloured.
Tuesdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	West London	European & Coloured.
Wednesdays	2.30 p.m.-5 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape Town	Coloured.
Thursdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	Maitland Town Hall, Maitland	European & Coloured.
Thursdays ..	2.30-5 p.m. ..	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape Town	European.
Fridays ..	2.30-5 p.m. ..	3, Milner Road, Salt River	European.

The number of attendances at these Bureaux are shown below:—

				1919-1920.	1918-1919.
Cape Town	..	..	..	3,706	3,315
Maitland	..	..	..	1,955	1,524
Salt River	..	..	..	2,466	3,028
Claremont	..	..	..	1,919	1,458
Mowbray	..	..	..	Closed.	76
West London	..	..	..	1,047	Non-Existent.
Totals	..			11,093	9,401

and the following Table shows the number of attendances at each Bureau for each month, classified as to race:—

TABLE XX.

1919-1920.			12 Keerom St.		Maitland Town Hall.		3 Milner Road, Woodstock Depot.		West London.		Claremont Town Hall.		Totals.	
			New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.
July ..	E.	..	3	35	22	31	6	111	..	..	12	43	43	220
	O.	..	35	243	25	170	13	99	..	..	8	138	81	650
August	E.	..	3	29	..	9	1	62	..	..	4	28	8	128
	O.	..	19	174	29	99	11	83	..	..	16	112	75	468
September	E.	..	2	31	2	15	9	79	..	..	2	19	15	144
	O.	..	34	189	16	104	22	73	..	..	14	152	86	518
October	E.	..	4	45	4	22	7	96	..	..	1	26	16	189
	O.	..	38	259	26	152	25	114	30	61	8	140	127	726
November	E.	..	3	36	2	11	16	117	..	..	3	29	24	193
	O.	..	32	196	28	120	8	116	57	159	27	172	152	763
December	E.	..	12	68	2	20	5	67	..	..	4	63	23	218
	O.	..	24	235	26	143	21	127	62	109	31	139	164	753
January	E.	..	12	22	8	13	14	76	..	..	2	26	36	137
	O.	..	36	241	43	142	36	122	31	128	19	150	165	783
February	E.	..	4	31	1	16	7	92	..	..	3	17	15	156
	O.	..	35	327	41	149	21	112	47	134	18	81	162	803
March	E.	..	7	50	6	28	14	88	..	..	7	30	34	196
	O.	..	51	352	17	130	27	158	32	116	32	171	159	927
April ..	E.	..	9	75	8	43	12	109	3	3	..	9	32	239
	O.	..	63	376	39	218	8	122	36	143	24	140	170	999
May ..	E.	..	1	63	1	34	9	114	..	..	3	20	14	231
	O.	..	36	287	18	118	17	125	34	107	13	114	118	751
June ..	E.	..	3	54	..	25	9	114	..	..	..	5	12	198
	O.	..	45	288	24	143	10	90	17	87	6	95	102	703
Total	E.	..	63	539	56	267	109	1,125	3	3	41	315	272	2,249
	O.	..	448	3,167	332	1,688	219	1,341	346	1,044	216	1,604	1,561	8,844

Dried milk is provided for infants who cannot be breast-fed, and "Lactogen" has been found to meet the requirements of the majority of cases. The food is weighed and made up into packets, each packet containing an amount appropriate to the needs of the child as decided by the medical attendant. Supplies sufficient for the week are given to the mother when she attends at the Bureau, and the records are kept of the child's progress. During the year 450 babies have been supplied with "Lactogen" as against 250 during the preceding year, and 5,136 lbs. have been used for the purpose.

The dried milk and medicines used at the Bureaux are delivered to the Central Office in bulk, and the necessary feeds and medicines made up and measured by an assistant under the direction of Miss Davis; from there they are delivered to each Bureau as required.

The services of the voluntary workers who attended these centres have proved at all times of great value and many and grateful thanks are due to those ladies for their faithful attendance and assistance.

In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast-feed their infants, free dinners are provided at the Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown, and 3, Milner Road, Salt River, to nursing mothers who are deemed worthy of that privilege. These dinners are also provided for expectant mothers if the medical officer attending the Bureau thinks it necessary.

TABLE XXI.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DINNERS, FOR NURSING MOTHERS, AT THE CAPETOWN PROPER AND WOODSTOCK BUREAUX FOR THE YEARS 1919-1920 AND 1918-1919.

Month.	Year 1919-1920.				Year 1918-1919.			
	Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Road, Woodstock.		Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Rd., Woodstock.	
	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.
July	Nil	198	77	278	105	265	43	58
August	8	177	68	180	92	209	78	179
September	Nil	314	74	228	89	217	84	184
October	10	396	76	230	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	10	214	80	180	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	10	260	70	132	Nil	144	167	104
January	10	360	61	165	Nil	251	66	190
February	Nil	256	94	220	Nil	204	56	211
March	1	310	88	212	Nil	167	100	208
April	Nil	373	98	265	Nil	170	122	200
May	5	240	82	193	Nil	165	100	206
June	4	266	92	205	Nil	155	65	207
Year	58	3,364	962	2,488	286	1,947	881	1,747

Owing to the Epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October and November, 1918, the work of these Bureaux was interrupted for those months.

The good results of this scheme are unfortunately not very far-reaching. Many deserving women who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege find that the distance they have to walk is too great a tax on their energies. Nevertheless there has been a very marked increase in the number of attendances at Salt River.

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

The Bureau is open every week day from 9 to 10 a.m. for the issuing of medicine gratuitously to notified cases of Tuberculosis, and on Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 p.m., for treatment and examination of patients. A number of cases are sent by medical practitioners either for diagnosis or for advice as to treatment. Discharged patients from the City Hospital who have derived benefit from the Tuberculin treatment attend weekly to have the same continued.

For treatment in the City Hospital only cases which are likely to derive benefit from open air and Tuberculin treatment should be chosen, but in consequence of no hospital accommodation for advanced cases a fair proportion of such have to be admitted. The cases admitted to the City Hospital I select from patients attending the clinic at the bureau. Besides the applicants for admission to hospital who attend here, there are attendances of persons who consider they have quite recovered or who wish the diagnosis as to their condition to be verified.

During the year there were 1,469 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 1,288 in the previous year:—

Race.	Year 1919-1920.		Year 1918-1919.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	153	105	215	97
Other	460	751	392	584
Persons	613	856	607	681

In addition to the treatment detailed above a special allowance of 1 lb. of bread and one pint of milk is made daily in certain instances to indigent Tuberculosis patients. It is one of the duties of the Chief Sanitary Inspectress to issue orders, after approval by the Medical Officer of Health, to the respective tradespeople who supply these patients, and to make periodic visits to the patients' homes to make sure, as far as possible, that the supplies have been made use of by the persons for whom they are intended.

Several cases of destitution discovered by Sanitary Inspectresses in the course of their routine visits were referred for relief to the Board of Aid through the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. One woman, a European, recently confined of her fifth child, was sent with her five children to the MacGregor Convalescent Home for a fortnight and returned much improved in health.

Two cases, coloured women, with their families of three and four children respectively, were sent to the Eaton Convalescent Home for a fortnight and returned much benefited by the change.

PART V.

GENERAL.

WATER SUPPLY.

The various supplies of water to the different parts of the City are as follows:—

1. From the catchment area on Table Mountain, supplying chiefly the Sea Point and Green Point and Central Wards. This water is collected in two reservoirs, Woodhead (220,000,000 gallons), and Hely-Hutchinson (200,000,000 gallons). The Kloof Nek Reservoir (3,000,000 gallons) and the Mocke Reservoir (200,000 gallons) are filled from these, and are used as service reservoirs for the higher levels of the town. The Sea Point Reservoir (100,000 gallons) is a service reservoir fed from the Kloof Nek Reservoir.
2. Water from springs on the face of Table Mountain and the Platte Klip Stream collected in the Molteno Reservoir (43,000,000 gallons) and the Lower Reservoirs (13,300,000). These reservoirs are also fed from the Woodhead Reservoir on Table Mountain.
3. Water from the catchment area on the easterly side of Table Mountain, which is collected in the Newlands Storage Reservoir (30,000,000 gallons), and to which water from the Albion Springs at Newlands is pumped. This water serves Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont.
4. From a catchment area on the Tokai Mountains, collected in a reservoir known as the Muizenberg Storage Reservoir (22,000,000 gallons). This supplies Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay. There is a service reservoir with a capacity of 95,000 gallons in connection with this water supply.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs belonging to the City is 531,695,000 gallons.

The mains conveying the water from sources Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have now been linked up with the mains charged with the water from No. 4 source.

The supply of water was restricted from 29th October, 1919, to 24th May, 1920. The total number of hours restricted being 2,997. The watering of gardens was prohibited with the exception of 2 days per week, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. All restrictions were removed on 24th May, 1920. Each year this restriction of the water supply in the summer time is necessitated by the reservoirs provided not being large enough to store the quantity of water needed for the various purposes of the inhabitants.

Analyses were made, not only of the water from the public supply, but also of other waters which it was proposed to use whilst the drought continued.

The rainfall registered at the Woodhead Reservoir during the summer months, October to March, was the lowest recorded over 26 years. The total rainfall from the 1st October to 31st March was 10.19 inches.

The Steenbras scheme is now approaching completion, and it is hoped that there will be no more scarcity of water during the dry season.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND INSPECTION OF FOOD.

In my report for the year 1918-1919 I referred to the fact that Mr. Forrest had proceeded on active service and was still absent on June 30th, 1919. During this period Mr. Forrest's duties were carried out by Dr. Reid and self, who visited the Abattoirs as required. In August, 1919, Mr. Forrest returned and took up his duties at the slaughterhouses again. On October 30th, 1919, Mr. T. R. Butler resigned his position as Manager of the Slaughterhouses, and at the request of the Markets and Slaughterhouses Committee I took over the management, the administration of which I controlled up to June 30th, 1920, when Mr. Forrest was appointed Manager and Veterinary Surgeon and took up his duties on the 1st July, 1920.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1919, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1920.

Animals.	Slaughtered.	Condemned.	Percentage of Condemned Animals
Cattle	25,122	95	0.38
Calves	3,577	118	3.02
Sheep and Lambs	248,657	448	0.18
Pigs	12,825	913	7.12

Table XXII gives details of meat condemned at the Municipal Slaughterhouses during the year.

TABLE XXIII.

Return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption which was inspected at the Depôts appointed by the Council, and of meat brought in by rail and inspected at the premises of the Consignees under agreement with the Council. Period: 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned.
Carcases of Beef	6,201	6,195	6	·096
„ Veal	377	376	1	·265
„ Pork	3,422	3,337	85	2·483
„ Mutton	53,551	53,480	71	·132
Ox Heads	4,281	4,276	5	·116
Ox Hearts	4,658	4,630	28	·601
Ox Tongues	4,943	4,899	44	·890
Ox Livers	5,310	4,567	743	13·992
Ox Lungs	60	13	47	78·333
Ox Spleens	6,889	6,325	564	8·186
Ox Skirts	178	178	..	..
Ox Kidneys	10,867	10,832	35	·322
Sheep Plucks	36,360	36,324	36	·099
Pig's Plucks	3,126	2,738	388	12·412
Veal, Parts of	150	150	..	..
Beef, Parts of	586	459	127	21·672
Mutton, Parts of	2,027	2,001	26	1·282

In addition to the above the following portions of the above carcasses and portions of viscera were also condemned at the same Dépôts.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Pig's Heads	17	Sheep Livers	6,399
Pig's Lungs	1,985	Sheep Lungs	6,141
Pig's Liver	226		
Pork, Parts of	11		

TABLE XXIV.

Return showing number and portions of carcases of meat which were condemned at the Depôts appointed by the Council and at the premises of the consignees under agreement with the Council, classified under the various diseases for which they were condemned. Period: 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.

Condemned.		CAUSE OF CONDEMNATION.																				
		Number.	Tuberculosis.	Casous Lymph Adenitis.	Flukes.	Cysts.	Muscles.	Actinomycosis.	Bruised.	Jandice.	Girrhosis.	Pyaemia.	Abscess.	Tapeworms.	Emaciated.	Inflammation.	Angiomatosis.	S. Rufescens.	Pleurisy.	Presternal Calcification.	Dropsy. Immature.	Decomposed.
Carcases of Beef	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" Mutton	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
" Pork	..	85	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Veal	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Parts of Mutton	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
" " Beef	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	29
" " Pork	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ox Kidneys	..	35	..	..	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Ox Livers	..	743	..	..	428	42	..	..	1	4	..	44	..	..	..	3	91	..	..	..	..	130
Ox Lungs	..	47	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ox Heads	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ox Tongues	..	4	..	..	..	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Ox Hearts	..	28	..	..	8	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ox Spleens	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep Livers	..	6963	..	..	67	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	6826	..	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
" Plucks	..	36	..	2	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Lungs	..	6141	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5477	..	652	..	..	..	..
Pigs Heads	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Plucks	..	388	..	..	..	15	186	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
" Livers	..	226	..	..	26	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
" Lungs	..	1985	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1693	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	16986	18	2	549	617	320	5	97	17	4	256	6958	51	7235	91	661	7	17	11	1	267

TABLE XXV.

Return of animals slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoirs, Maitland and weights of same for the period 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.

Month.	SLAUGHTERED.				WEIGHTS.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
1919.								
July ...	2,085	20,175	454	1,740	1,222,562	773,761	18,689	154,919
August ...	1,947	20,752	561	1,301	1,226,560	824,075	23,794	103,792
September ...	2,166	20,817	394	1,097	1,275,287	796,243	16,727	90,802
October ...	2,198	22,508	498	1,320	1,238,472	854,227	22,481	99,267
November ...	2,192	22,441	394	701	1,129,864	831,961	17,220	56,277
December ...	2,378	24,078	261	1,729	1,218,225	876,841	12,084	95,468
1920.								
January ...	2,042	22,242	159	940	910,760	805,594	7,045	73,712
February ...	1,970	19,091	134	791	902,444	653,383	7,575	51,938
March ...	2,240	19,077	180	878	1,313,329	723,341	9,927	57,683
April ...	2,012	19,173	175	633	1,211,547	724,105	7,920	51,926
May ...	1,943	19,605	145	761	1,151,551	758,691	6,290	60,465
June ...	1,949	18,698	222	934	1,190,921	689,415	9,305	68,157
Total ...	25,122	248,657	3,577	12,825	13,991,522	9,311,637	159,057	964,406

TABLE XXVI.

Return of stock received at the Municipal Abattoirs, Maitland, for the period 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.

Month.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Foals.	Steers.
1919														
July ...	15	2,223	78	15	16,785	562	1,769	—	1	8	—	—	—	15
August ...	9	2,005	115	61	25,229	474	1,264	6	1	11	—	—	—	4
September ...	3	3,126	119	15	18,596	712	989	—	4	8	—	7	—	—
October ...	29	3,048	125	12	26,296	1,192	1,068	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
November ...	38	2,290	435	19	22,784	574	421	1	—	10	3	—	—	—
December ...	17	1,752	162	10	22,580	504	1,620	4	1	15	22	6	1	—
1920														
January ...	28	1,264	164	1	22,625	304	1,201	—	3	4	29	—	—	2
February ...	28	1,339	163	—	15,713	862	525	—	—	10	2	2	—	—
March ...	34	2,227	136	29	21,875	546	447	—	6	14	8	—	—	—
April ...	28	2,071	109	19	21,604	358	526	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
May ...	10	1,624	112	2	15,998	1,390	390	—	8	5	—	3	—	—
June ...	7	1,984	174	13	18,859	386	840	—	3	3	7	—	—	—
Year ...	246	24,953	1,892	196	248,944	7,864	11,060	11	29	97	72	18	3	19

TABLE XXVII.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

Summary of Fees received for the period: 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.

Source of Revenue.			Source of Revenue.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1. Slaughtering ..	10,717	16 5	10. Sale of Bye Products		
2. Lairage ..	2	7 7	(a) Blood meal ..	573	10 6
3. Hanging Hall ..	84	8 10	(b) Animal meal ..	239	0 6
4. Chill Room ..	560	4 2	(c) Bone meal ..	11	5 0
5. Tripery ..	270	4 5	(d) Tallow ..	335	4 6
6. Locker Rent ..	21	10 0	11. Cattle Market Charges	831	12 3
7. Sale of Blood ..	27	15 9	12. Rent of Buildings ..		
8. Inspection of meat for export ..	3	14 8	(a) Gut Scraping ..	760	0 0
9. Inspection of imported meat ..			(b) Sheep Inspector's Office ..	15	0 0
(a) At Abattoirs ..	58	5 2	(c) Hire of Kraals ..	264	12 6
(b) Outside Depots ..	28	9 11	(d) Cafe ..	171	0 0
(c) Private Depots ..	811	11 3	13. Cleaning Ox guts ..	204	2 0
			14. Miscellaneous Sources	541	4 8
			Total ..	16,533	0 1

Details Miscellaneous, see Item No. 14 above.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dipping skins ..	137	11	4	Electric Current, Cafe ..	3	6	0
Dipping sheep and goats ..	19	19	5	Water Account (Fryed) ..	62	5	6
Sale of Manure ..	45	10	0	Refund, Cartage offal ..	111	6	0
Sale of Hide ..	1	18	6	P.W.G.W. ..	45	5	10
Sale of Keys ..		2	0	Unclaimed Wages ..	10	16	3
Sale of Sheep skins ..		13	0	Use of Pot ..	5	16	0
Sale of Paraffin Tins and cases ..	7	6	6	Destroying Horse ..		10	0
Deposit on Lock and keys ..		6	0	Cleaning Sheep gut ..			4
Grazing ..	81	0	0	Replacing broken glass ..		2	6
Water Account, Cafe ..	6	1	4	Surplus Cash ..		4	2
Meter Rent, Cafe ..	1	4	0				
				Total ..	£541	4	8

Meat and foodstuffs which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption as the result of the ordinary inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors.

FISH (SALTED AND PRESERVED).

		Weight.
Salmon ..	2 tins	2 lbs.
Sardines ..	690 tins	440 "
Herrings ..	163½ barrels	19,140 "
Herrings ..	11 tins	11 "
Herrings ..	60 kegs	—
Small Fish (in oil) ..	325 tins	81½ "
Anchovies ..	24 tins	480 "
Anchovies ..	100 jars	25 "
Mackerel ..	—	3,000 "
Kippers ..	187 boxes	2,618 "
Kippers ..	5 pairs	—
Fish ..	3 boxes	—
Snoek ..	14	—
Sprats ..	11 cases	352 "

FRESH MEAT.

Pork ..	2 carcasses ..	166 "
Beef ..	2 carcasses ..	1,500 "
Pork ..	1 side ..	—
Pork ..	1 leg ..	7 "
Fresh Pork ..	(Measley) ..	84 "
Pork ..	1 head ..	9½ "
Mutton ..	11 pieces ..	51 "
Mutton ..	11 forequarters ..	150 "
Beef ..	1 piece ..	7 "
Ox Plucks ..	3 ..	14 "
Ox Heart ..	1 ..	4 "
Ox Kidney ..	1 ..	¾ "
Liver ..	2 pieces ..	4 "

MEAT (PRESERVED).

Pork ..	13 tins ..	—
Corned Beef ..	341 ..	341 "
Chipped Beef ..	14 ..	14 "
Meat ..	28 ..	28 "
Hamburger Steak ..	2 ..	—
Sheep Tongues ..	2 ..	8 "
Bacon ..	11 cases (bellies) ..	2,600 lbs.
Bacon ..	— ..	4,634 " 7 ozs.
Salted Beef ..	1 barrel ..	200 "
Hams ..	— ..	299 "
Pigs Heads (Pickled) ..	9 barrels ..	2,700 "
Meat (Pickled) ..	— ..	25 "
Ox Tails ..	2 tins ..	—

OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

Condensed milk	38,789 tins (14 oz.)	..	—
Chocolate & Milk	3 tins (14 oz.)	..	—
Cheese	—	..	1,766 lbs.
Nutmegs	1 bag	..	—
Garlic	1½ bags	..	—
Peas	128 tins	..	128 „
Pickles	47 bottles	..	—
Christmas Puddings	49	..	—
Foodstuffs	1 sack	..	—
Tomatoes	104 tins	..	—
Chicken	60 tins	..	—
Biscuits	—	..	14 lbs.
Monkey Nuts	—	..	50 „
Flour (Special)	—	..	5 „
Minced candied peel	—	..	3 „
Ginger Dough	—	..	3 „
Margarine	1 box	..	50 „
Chutney	4 cases, 6 doz.	..	—
Custard Powders	4 boxes	..	—

CONFECTIONERY.

Sweets	9 boxes	..	—
Sweets	1 bag	..	81½ lbs.
Sweets	1 parcel	..	—
Chocolates	2 boxes	..	—

FRUIT (FRESH AND PRESERVED.)

Dried Figs	1 box	..	—
Jam	78, 2 lb. tins..	..	156 lbs.
Marmalade	18 „	..	36 „

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses in the City have been inspected regularly, 1,375 visits having been made, some of these being made at night. Nothing was noticed during these inspections which calls for any comment.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

The butchers' shops have been inspected regularly, and special attention has been given to all shops where perishable articles of food are exposed for sale. No less than 14,483 visits have been made during the year.

The carts used for the conveyance of meat either in wholesale or retail quantities are required to be registered, and to be approved of by the Department, whose requirements are that the meat should be protected from contamination, and the carts to be of such construction that they can be readily cleansed.

COW STABLES, MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

The cowsheds and dairies within the City have been regularly inspected, and in 3 cases Magisterial proceedings were instituted for the contravention of the Municipal Regulations as follows:—

One cowkeeper for failing to keep stable in a clean state.

One cowkeeper for exposing milk for sale in unclean vessels and not having his name and registered address painted upon the vehicle used by him, and

One cowkeeper for exposing milk for sale in unclean vessels and using vehicle in a filthy condition, and wearing clothes in a filthy condition.

Fines amounting to £15 were imposed.

Dr. Reid in his visits to the cowkeepers outside the City in 1919, found that improvements were continued and that his advice was much appreciated.

Applications were received and licences issued in connection with the above as follows:—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk (within the City).—Applications for licences 302, licences issued 291, 2 refused, and 7 in abeyance.

The number of cows kept by these applicants was 3,207.

Purveyors of Milk.—Applications for licences 206, licences issued 197, 2 refused and 7 in abeyance.

Ice Cream Vendors.—Applications for licences 205, licences issued 193, 5 refused and 7 in abeyance.

The objectionable method of distributing milk in whisky and wine bottles is now discontinued, owing to the enforcement of the provisions of Act No. 11 of 1858, for Regulating Weights and Measures in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Regulation with regard to the sterilization of milk vessels.

Thirteen samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination for tubercle.

One was found, from a general supply, to contain tubercle bacilli, but on further investigation of the separate supplies none of the samples contained tubercle bacilli. In none of the twelve samples was the tubercle bacillus discovered.

CAPETOWN MILK SUPPLY.

PREPARED BY DR. REID, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The milk supply of Capetown is partly from milk produced at dairies inside the Municipality and partly from dairy farms in neighbouring districts.

Any person within the City boundaries keeping cows whose milk is intended for sale must hold a cowkeeper's licence, which is renewed annually and entitles the holder to carry on the business of a dairyman. For the year under review 291 licences were issued entailing stabling accommodation, allowing 800 cubic feet of space per head, for 2,455 cows. Thus, taking the usual average quantity of milk yielded per cow it may be said that some 4,000 gallons of milk are produced daily within the Municipality. Considering that in many cases only cows in milk are stabled, dry cows being sent to farms outside, and that frequently the stables are only used for milking purposes, the actual quantity produced is probably in excess of the above estimate.

Before a licence is issued or renewed the premises in question are inspected and reported on by the Sanitary Inspector of the district. Such report includes full particulars as to the situation and material of construction of the cow-stable, measurements, giving its area and cubic space, how it is lighted, ventilated and drained, and nature of the provision made for the storage of manure, etc., pending removal. Also to obtain a licence the regulations relating to the conditions as regards cleanliness under which the milk is handled and prepared, the provision of a suitably situated, constructed and fly-proof milkroom for storing the milk and milk vessels, a reliable and adequate water supply and means for the provision of boiling water for cleansing and sterilising the milk utensils must be complied with. In no case is a licence issued until these requirements are reported as complied with.

Subsequent to the 5th of July, 1918, under Regulation 711, no stable is allowed to be erected, altered or adapted for keeping livestock within the limits of the City which is within 30 feet of any dwelling-house, church, school, hospital, public hall, public park, public playground, workshop, or any occupied place or building. This regulation is not retrospective and prior to that date stables were frequently constructed alongside occupied buildings and are a frequent cause of complaint and annoyance to residents.

Any person carrying on the business, within the City, of a Purveyor of Milk must also be licensed and the licence renewed annually. It is only granted after inspection and a satisfactory report as to the nature and condition of the premises, suitable utensils and means for handling and storing the milk in a cleanly condition and protect it from contamination by dust or flies. In this connection 197 licences were issued during the year under review.

Milk is distributed to consumers in milk carts, being carried round in large milk cans or churns. The quantity of milk desired by the householder is measured out from this can by means of a dipper measure and placed in a vessel provided by the purchasers. The use of a dipper is not satisfactory as, unless used carefully, it allows contamination by dust, but it is the best and most expeditious means so far devised for the purpose.

Vendors of Ice Cream must also hold a licence to carry on the business. Before issuing these or passing annual renewals the results of inspection must show proof that the regulations controlling the preparation and sale of the products of milk are not and are not likely to be contravened. During the year 193 licences were issued under this heading.

All premises and circumstances in connection with the production, preparation, storing, distribution and sale of milk and its products within the Muni-

cipality are subjected to frequent inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors. They at once report any defects or contravention of the Regulations met with and investigate any complaints received or made. On ascertaining full particulars in each case the necessary steps to ensure a remedy are taken immediately.

Milk may form a medium for the spread of certain diseases and this relationship between milk and disease is becoming more apparent each year. Milk is certainly one of the most nourishing articles of food but, being also one of the most favourable media for the growth of micro-organisms, it is important that the supply should be in the hands of those who will conduct the business in the most cleanly, careful and conscientious manner possible. Milk should only be placed in vessels and utensils which have been thoroughly cleansed and sterilised. Sterilisation is best done by exposing them to steam or boiling water, and each dairy should have means for providing this. The milk should be strained and cooled immediately after milking. Cooling has a strong inhibiting action on any germs which may gain access, not only those which may have pathogenic properties but on all bacteria, including those which cause souring in milk. As it adds to the keeping properties of the milk it is important in the dairyman's own interest that milk should be cooled and kept cool until delivered to the consumer.

Many diseases carried in milk are due to contamination after milking. In the case of scarlet fever and diphtheria this is usually from an infected person handling or preparing the milk. This may also be the case with the typhoid fever group or may be caused by contaminated water being used for washing the milk vessels or being added to the milk. Flies may play an important part in contaminating milk directly or by infecting the milk utensils with the causal organisms affecting the digestive system.

There are diseases which affect the milk cow which may be communicated to man. The most important is Tuberculosis and it is evident that the germ must most frequently contaminate the milk when the udder is affected. Generally speaking, no dairyman is justified in selling milk from a cow when what may be termed a "lump" is present in the udder. Its presence must mean some form of disease and a tubercular infection is the most important.

During the year under review 13 samples of milk from different sources were subjected to bacteriological tests for the presence of the bacillus of Tuberculosis.

The laws of the province provide for the inspection of dairy farms outside the Municipal area and also for the conditions under which milk produced outside may be sold in the City. Many farms, chiefly along the railway routes, send their surplus milk into town consigned to various purveyors. For some years now annual inspections have been made of the various dairy farms. As a rule the owners run them as a side issue to their farming business and not as a speculation. It is very pleasing to be able to report considerable improvements after each inspection. The majority of the farmers concerned welcome discussing improved methods and show that they wish their milk to reach the consumer as a pure article of food free from avoidable contamination. In the case of some farmers, especially new beginners, where alterations to buildings are necessary, the greatly increased cost of material, construction and labour has, on a business basis, prevented their carrying out intended improvements and they are faced with the position of discontinuing sending milk or incurring unremunerative expense which is otherwise unnecessary. When the expense involved is considerable they prefer to discontinue.

At the last inspection 54 farms, from which milk was consigned at the time, were visited. Some of these are at a considerable distance from the City; dotted along the railway lines and entailed many miles of travelling.

The chief points investigated and reported on at these inspections are:—

Material of which the cow-stable is constructed, including paving.

How it is lighted, ventilated and drained.

Its situation and relation to other buildings.

Size of stable and number of cows kept.

Provision respecting disposal of manure.

Character of milk-room, how lighted, ventilated, paved and made fly proof.

Nature and source of water supply and provision for boiling water.

Condition and character of milk utensils and how stored.

Circumstances under which milking is done as regards cleanliness.

How milk is strained and cooled.

Health of the cows in milk.

Means used for destroying flies on the farm.

How the milk is transported to town.

LAUNDRIES, MATTRESS MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Applications were received and licences issued in connection with the above as follows:

Laundries.—Applications received 6, licences issued 6.

Mattress Makers and Upholsterers.—Applications received 3, licences issued 3.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

During this period 92 places of amusements were inspected and registered.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE.

The Capetown proper and Green Point and Sea Point Districts, and the greater portion of the Kalk Bay District are sewered on the Water Carriage system by means of well constructed sewers. Capetown proper has an outfall at Green Point, and Green Point and Sea Point area has an outfall at Sea Point. The sewage of the Kalk Bay area is pumped on to the sand dunes on the Muizenberg Flats. Nearly all the houses in this area have been drained and connected to the sewers.

In the remaining districts, Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont, the pail system is in force with only a weekly collection free of charge, but with the object of encouraging householders to have more frequent removals, the Council reduced the cost of special sanitary removals from 1s. to 6d. for each extra removal. The night soil of these districts is taken to various places and buried as undermentioned:

Woodstock and Maitland sterco is taken to Council land situated on the North side of Kensington Estate; Mowbray and Rondebosch to Raapenberg Farm Mowbray; and that of Claremont to Keurboom Farm.

In these districts the slop water is dealt with as follows:—

In Woodstock and Maitland it is allowed to pass into the street gutters or on to adjacent land and will ultimately find its way into neighbouring streams.

In Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont the slop water is collected in pails or tubs, the contents being collected daily, except Sunday, and removed to the depositing sites; other water and bath water being treated as in the above two suburbs.

A drainage scheme is being rapidly proceeded with for the removal of sewage from the districts of Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch, and Claremont, and this with its attendant improvements of paved backyards, passages and properly formed streets will have a great effect in improving the sanitation and lowering the death-rate.

Rain and surface water in Capetown Proper and Woodstock is carried by stormwater sewers into Table Bay.

Household refuse is removed daily in the area which was the former City of Capetown and in the other 8 Wards of the City four times weekly. In the case of Sea Point and old Capetown, it is carried by rail to reclaim land beyond Bellville Station. A small destructor has been erected for the destruction of paper, infectious material, and especially for unsound food, to prevent such food being used for human consumption, even after seizure. With respect to the removal of refuse in the other districts of the City of Capetown, the refuse is taken to different places as follows:—

Woodstock for reclamation purposes at Salt River Mouth; Maitland for reclamation purposes at Paarden Eiland; Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont to the respective farms in the district for fertilising the soil and raising of crops.

The scavenging of the City is performed by the Cleansing Department, the details of which will be found in the Report of the City Engineer.

CATCHPITS AND PREVENTION OF MOSQUITOES.

Strenuous efforts for the extermination of mosquitoes have been continued by the Department during the year, and the effort, on the whole, has been very successful, there being very few complaints made at the office of the trouble caused by these pests, and such were traced to large pools of water concealed from view.

It has, however, required constant vigilance by the Sanitary Inspectors, because occupiers of premises frequently allow water to remain stagnant on their premises, and thus frustrate endeavours to completely exterminate mosquitoes.

With the object of preventing the development of mosquitoes, the catchpits in connection with the stormwater sewers have been treated with disinfectants during the hot months of the year. An attempt is being made to render these catchpits "dry" and so do away with the propagation of mosquitoes.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

Two men and a boy have been constantly employed in catching rats on premises of which complaints have been received that they are rat infested or in other places known to the officials as likely to be breeding grounds. Traps are set in a few places, poison is made use of, and ferrets are also employed. In this manner 6,231 rats have been caught and destroyed.

GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHER LICENCES.

By the Licences (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916 (No. 14, of 1916), promulgated 9th June, 1916, it is, *inter alia*, provided that: "Any person desiring to obtain a general dealer's, butcher's, baker's, greengrocer's, or hawker's licence, shall if he desires to carry on such business within any Municipal area apply to the Municipal Council thereof for a certificate allowing the issue of such licence," and further, that: "No such application shall be considered unless the Health Officer for the area or other Medical Practitioner approved by the Council, Board or Magistrate, shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the business proposed to be carried on thereat, and that he knows of no reason why the said certificate should be refused on the ground of public health."

This entailed a large amount of work, as will be seen from the following figures classifying the number of premises inspected and reported upon, before the granting of the desired licences could either be recommended or refused. In many instances the Sanitary Inspector had to visit the premises on three or four occasions. The total number of inspections will be found in the part of the report dealing with work done by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Class of Licence.					No. in 1919-1920.	No. in 1918-1919.
General Dealers'	..	..	..	..	822	645
Greengrocers'	..	..	..	..	307	307
Butchers'	..	..	..	..	82	59
Bakers'	..	..	..	..	31	14

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

In consequence of the house-to-house inspection, which is constantly going on, a large amount of work has been done in the matter of repairing and improving insanitary property.

BARBERS' AND HAIRDRESSERS' SHOPS.

These premises have been visited regularly to see if the regulations were being observed.

These regulations have had a salutary effect upon the condition of these shops.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 1,302 visits to these places.

CAMPING AT CLIFTON-ON-SEA, BAKOVEN BAY, AND MUIZENBERG.

For many years past a piece of municipal land adjoining the beach at Clifton-on-Sea has been used as a camping site on which bungalows have been erected by private persons who rent plots of land. Tents are also allowed to be placed on vacant plots.

A caretaker is appointed to see that the Camp is maintained in a satisfactory condition, and to attend to the pail closets which have been erected in suitable situations.

There were very few complaints, as a consequence of the care bestowed upon the management and supervision of the Camp.

The municipal land at Bakoven Bay has been dealt with in a similar manner to that at Clifton-on-Sea.

A camping site has been established at Muizenberg.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Département. The Stevenson Screen, with dry and wet bulbs and Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Sunshine Recorder and Barometer, were removed from the Burg Street (Central) Fire Station to the grounds of the City Hospital on July the 6th, 1905. The Earth Thermometers (4 feet, 2 feet and 1 foot) were removed from the Municipal Gardens on September the 1st, 1905, to the grounds of the City Hospital.

The results of the observations are given in tables in the Appendix.

The means of Barometrical Readings for each month of the present year do not differ much from the averages for the previous thirteen complete years that have been taken at the City Hospital.

The temperature at 8 a.m. was above the monthly averages for the thirteen years (July 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1919), in August, 1919, and January and April, 1920, and below in the other months; and the yearly mean was $4\cdot33^{\circ}$ F. in excess of the average temperature for the previous thirteen years. The highest temperature in the shade was $97\cdot0$ on the 28th December, 1919, and on the 8th January, 1920, and the lowest was on July the 27th, 1919, when it was $40\cdot8^{\circ}$ F. The rainfall was 21·38 inches, which is 0·26 below the average for the thirteen years. The number of rainy days was 89 as compared with an average of 110·7. The rainfall was above the monthly average in July and September, 1919, and May and June, 1920, whilst it was below for the other months.

These observations have been taken with care and regularity by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, M.R. San. Inst.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Work Done :—	1919-'20.	1918-'19.
Bakehouses visited and inspected	1,375	1,326
Meat shops, Restaurants, Fruit and Fish shops inspected	14,483	14,318
Cowsheds, Stables and Mews inspected	9,564	7,327
Courts, Lanes and Alleys inspected	14,921	14,395
Common Lodging houses inspected	416	711
Hairdressers' premises inspected	1,302	2,120
Houses and other premises inspected	68,087	51,398
Special visits made <i>re</i> infectious diseases (by male inspectors)	4,899	3,525
Notices served dealing with nuisances	4,528	3,199
Final notices served	1,092	664
Final notices not yet complied with	87	93
Vaccination notices served	96	96
Drains tested	965	670
Visits to Parade	104	104
<i>Inspections in connection with Applications for Licences :—</i>		
Hawkers' .. .. .	..	91
General Dealers'	1,351	1,083
Greengrocers'	697	516
Bakers'	89	41
Butchers'	101	73
Cowkeepers' and Purveyors of Milk (Combined)	572	340
Purveyors of Milk only	412	311
Ice Cream	318	297
<i>Nuisances abated :—</i>		
Obstructions removed from drains and defective drains repaired	3,256	2,266
Drain ventilating pipes repaired or new ones fixed	209	141
Defective traps removed and glazed earthenware substituted	137	86
Water closets repaired and new pans fixed	442	278
Water restored to water closets and flushing cisterns repaired	758	423
Water closets and urinal accommodation provided	1,266	753
Pail closets repaired	264	98
Defects in yard paving remedied	1,564	1,136
Defects in yard gutters remedied	445	373
Offensive matter removed under notice	3,648	3,551
Private gutters and lanes cleansed under notice	1,594	940
Houses or parts of houses cleansed and whitewashed under notice	2,109	1,250
Stable floors repaired under notice	195	246
Receptacles for manure provided under notice	69	60
Horses and other animals destroyed and buried	43	33
Keeping of animals and poultry in a dirty state discontinued under notice	1,135	505
Defective roofs and general dilapidations repaired	964	539
.. .. roof gutterings repaired	349	280
Prescribed receptacles for storing house refuse provided	156	126
Premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	129	430
.. .. after cases of infectious disease (other diseases)	396	4,684
Articles disinfected (Tuberculosis)	1,278	2,988
.. .. after being exposed to infectious disease (other diseases)	13,419	84,378
Overcrowding abated	216	62
Houses reported by Inspectors as unfit for human habitation	72	83
Complaints made of nuisances and dealt with	4,154	5,103
Structural defects reported to City Engineer	793	592
Defective water fittings reported to Water Works Superintendent	3,533	2,045
<i>Complaints and Reports :—</i>		
Complaints entered in Complaint Book and dealt with :—		
Respecting non-removal of house refuse	81	168
Respecting non-supply of water	223	149
Respecting other matters	1,281	2,345
	1,585	2,662
Structural defects reported to City Engineer	266	226
Defective catchpits reported to City Engineer	140	219
Defective roadways reported to City Engineer	96	179
Defective footpaths reported to City Engineer	59	71
Defective water fittings reported to Water Engineer	611	680
Scarcity of water reported to Water Engineer	26	16
Non-removal of Sanitary pail	24	24
Non-removal of slop water	9	12
Defective lanes and gutters reported to City Engineer	93	87
Defective cleansing of catchpits	219	273
Complaints made <i>re</i> rats on premises	351	379
Special Sanitary pails supplied	170	164
Defective drains	208	218
Overcrowding	26	29
Unauthorised structures	41	23
Defective W.C. drains and flushing cisterns	127	101
Defective Sanitary pails	23	33

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1920.

Number of summonses issued.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.
		£ s. d.
6	Retaining, transmitting or exposing for sale unsound meat	3 fined .. 5 0 0 1 fined .. 10 0 1 discharged. 1 withdrawn discharged.
1	Exposing for sale un-stamped meat	Fined .. 1 0 0
1	Failing to notify the Medical Officer of Health that she was undertaking Midwifery cases within the City of Cape Town ; and to record her name and address, although having been warned to do so	
2	Keeping or exposing for sale dried fruits, sweets, etc., in an unsound and unwholesome condition and unfit for human consumption ..	2 fined .. 5 0 0
2	Failing to have certain defective drains repaired after having been called upon to do so ..	First and second accused found guilty and fined £3 and 5s. or 9 days in all .. 3 5 0
3	Storing Paraffin in excess of permissible quantity	3 fined .. 5 0 0
1	Failing to repair defective flushing pipe of water closet	Fined .. 3 0 0
3	By failing to keep Bakehouse and other places connected thereto, and all things belonging thereto in a clean condition	Fined .. 5 0 0 Fined .. 4 0 0 Fined .. 1 0 0
1	Failing to keep a Butcher's shop in a clean state	Fined .. 2 0 0
1	Permitting a cat to be kept in a Butcher's Shop	Fined .. 2 0 0
1	Causing or permitting a tent to be erected occupied without having obtained the written consent of the Corporation	Fined .. 10 0
1	Allowing or suffering milk intended for sale to be kept in unclean vessels, and by not having his name and registered address painted upon a vehicle used by him	Fined .. 10 0 0
1	Allowing, or suffering milk, intended for sale to be kept in unclean vessels and using a vehicle in a filthy condition ; and by wearing clothes in a filthy condition	Fined .. 5 0 0
1	Failing to keep lane at side of, and part of, premises in a clean state	Discharged.
1	Failing to keep the interior and every part of stable in a clean state	Discharged.
2	Inhabiting or using, or knowingly suffering, or permitting to be used the premises, 22, Rose Street after 30th April, 1920, after the premises were declared unfit for human habitation	1 fined .. 10 0 0 1 discharged.
1	Depositing a quantity of rubbish and obnoxious substances, on vacant or open space and into stormwater gutter	Fined .. 10 0
26	By permitting meat to be conveyed in a cart without having caused the meat to be properly and adequately protected against contamination by flies and dirt or other noxious matter	4 fined .. 5 0 0 2 fined .. 4 0 0 2 fined .. 3 0 0 5 fined .. 2 0 0 2 fined .. 1 0 0 1 fined .. 5 0 10 discharged.
7	Smoking in building at the Public Slaughter House at Maitland used for slaughtering of animals : also wearing dirty overalls and clothing which came in contact with the meat handled by them	7 fined 10s. on each count .. 7 0 0
62	Total amount of fines ..	£145 15 0

STAFF.

The Staff has been considerably enlarged during the year by the appointment of additional Inspectors and Inspectresses. The Staff at present consists of:—

- An Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. A. W. Reid, D.P.H.)
- Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mary Van Ingen, D.P.H.)
- Chief Clerk (Mr. F. C. Tucker).
- Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. G. S. Chedburn, Ass. R.S.I.)
- Chief Sanitary Inspectress (Mrs. B. C. H. Martin).
- 1 Inspector for the removal of patients suffering from infectious disease.
- 14 Certificated Sanitary Inspectors.
- 10 Uncertificated Sanitary Inspectors.
- 10 Sanitary Inspectresses; 2 in possession of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute (for Sanitary Inspectors) as well as that of trained Nurses, 1 holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as well as that of Midwife, 1 holds Certificate for Midwifery, General and Fever Nursing, and 6 for Midwifery only.
- 1 Apprentice Sanitary Inspector.
- 5 Permanent Clerks.
- 7 Temporary Clerks.
- 2 Junior Clerks.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron.

1 Assistant Matron.

4 Trained Nurses and 7 Junior Nurses and Temporary Nurses as required and the requisite domestic servants and porters.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Matron.

Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

I must place on record my appreciation of the help extended to me by the Chairman (Dr. Abdurahman) and Members of the Public Health and Building Regulations Committee during the year. The work of the Department is rapidly extending and all the members of the staff have used their best endeavours to cope with the work, for which I thank them.

Table A.

DEATHS which occurred during the Year ended June 30th, 1920, arranged as to Causes, Race, Age-periods and Wards of the City to which they belong.

AGE PERIODS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1.		1 to 2.		Total under 5 years.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.		55 to 65.		65 to 75.		75 and over.		Total.	
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Race and Sex Summary ...	(E O)	108 417	97 350	40 218	45 211	148 635	142 561	25 76	24 86	44 92	32 105	75 106	45 64	103 72	59 64	128 76	57 58	92 46	74 40	70 26	72 50	704 1197	538 1108		
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	(E O)	17 134	27 106	44 240	21 72	33 99	26 93	21 72	33 99	27 65	38 103	27 65	28 99	27 65	28 99	15 15	15 15	8 6	8 6	1 2	1 2	203 619	203 619		
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	(E O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	(E O)	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	(E O)	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Developmental Diseases ...	(E O)	38 103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Local Diseases ...	(E O)	124 417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Deaths from Violence ...	(E O)	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition ...	(E O)	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes ...	(E O)	17 71	2 8	19 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	(E O)	205 767	85 429	290 1196	52 148	49 162	76 197	120 170	120 170	162 136	185 134	166 86	166 86	142 76	142 76	1212 2305	1212 2305								
TOTALS ALL CLASSES		972	514	1486	200	211	273	290	290	298	319	252	252	218	218	3547	3547								

DEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES RACE, AGES-PERIODS AND WARDS—continued.

WARDS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point No. 1.		Harbour No. 2.		West Central No. 3.		Kloof No. 4.		Park No. 5.		East Central No. 6.		Castle No. 7.		Woodstock No. 8.		Salt River No. 9.		Mowbray No. 10.		Matland No. 11.		Rondebosch No. 12.		Claremont No. 13.		Kalk Bay No. 14.		Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.		TOTAL.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Race and Sex Summary ...	E	52	41	44	28	15	6	41	35	48	34	33	35	26	18	109	63	62	64	59	44	32	23	28	35	40	26	11	13	104	73	704	538
	O	6	7	65	39	71	64	78	61	25	19	181	185	152	155	93	78	83	108	32	39	102	90	91	96	105	95	28	29	85	43	1197	1108
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	E	11		14		1		14		9		8		11		28		31		14		8		11		15		1		27		203	
	O	2		24		38		36		11		103		85		36		35		24		46		56		69		13		41		619	
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	E																																
	O																																
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	E																																
	O																																
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	E	13		3		1		4		14		8		2		16		7		9		4		7		6		4		34		134	
	O							6		1		9		7		7		1		1		2		7		3		2		6		51	
V. Developmental Diseases ...	E	7		8		2		7		4		4		3		13		13		6		10		8		4		3		4		96	
	O							9		4		22		13		15		29		3		10		7		14		5		4		133	
VI. Local Diseases ...	E	59		40		15		48		47		41		27		100		71		63		31		34		36		13		101		726	
	O	9		55		80		81		24		211		183		109		117		39		122		103		94		30		56		1313	
VII. Deaths from Violence ...	E	3		2		1				7		2				10				8		2		2		2		3		7		49	
	O									2		3		9		7		4				6		7		4		2		19		76	
VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition ...	E																																
	O																																
IX. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes ...	E																																
	O	1		2		1		2		1		4				4		3		3		6		1		3		5		1		25	
TOTALS ...	E	93		72		21		76		82		68		44		172		126		103		55		63		66		24		177		1242	
	O	13		104		135		139		44		366		307		171		191		71		192		187		200		57		128		2305	
TOTALS ALL CLASSES...		106		176		156		215		126		434		351		343		317		174		247		250		266		81		305		3547	

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.				WARDS.														Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.									
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.			Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	East River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Matland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	
8. Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	(E) (O)	...	1	1	6	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	22
9. Tabes Mesenterica ...	(E) (O)	45	45
10. Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	(E) (O)	2 3	2 6	4 9	2 10	1 3	1	8	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
11. Phthisis ...	(E) (O)	2 31	8 60	18 75	11 51	20 21	3 12	3 4	...	65	2	7	13	18	6	3	3	8	7	7	1	1	5	1	...	7	65
12. Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	(E) (O)	...	2 5	2 6	2 11	3 2	5	2	...	...	...	...	281	2	13	18	18	5	47	43	13	13	14	12	24	30	8	20	281
13. Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	3	17
14. Influenza ...	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	26
15. Plague ...	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4
16. Beri-Beri ...	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

C. See footnote to Summary.

[illegible]

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.															
WARDS.															
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Place.	AGE PERIODS.										TOTAL.			
		Total under 5 years.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		75 and over.		
D.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.															
1. Cow-pox, and effects of Vaccination	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases, Hydrophobia, Glanders	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever ...	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—VENEREAL DISEASES.															
1. Syphilis ...	(E) (O)	1 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—SEPTIC DISEASES.															
1. Erysipelas ...	(E) (O)	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Puerperal Septicæmia	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Puerperal Peritonitis	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for I.	(E) (O)	17 134	27 106	44 240	21 72	26 93	33 99	27 65	28 27	15 15	8 6	1 2	203 619	2 2	24 38

[illegible]

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.

WARDS.

AGE PERIODS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Race.

0 to 1.

1 to 5.

Total under 5 years.

5 to 15.

15 to 25.

25 to 35.

35 to 45.

45 to 55.

55 to 65.

65 to 75.

75 and over.

TOTAL.

Sea Point No. 1.

Harbour No. 2.

West Central No. 3.

Ricof No. 4.

Park No. 5.

East Central No. 6.

Castle No. 7.

Woodstock No. 8.

Salt River No. 9.

Mowbray No. 10.

Maitland No. 11.

Rondelet No. 12.

Clarendon No. 13.

Kaikh Bay No. 14.

Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.

TOTAL.

IV. Constitutional Diseases—contd.

5. Cancer, Malignant Disease...

6. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis...

7. Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia...

8. Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus

9. Other Constitutional Diseases

Totals for IV. ...

F. Developmental Diseases.

1. Premature Birth ...

2. Atelectasis ...

3. Congenital Malformations ...

4. Old Age ...

Totals for V. ...

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.																		
		0 to 1	1 to 5	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Total.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	Total.	
<i>VI. Local Diseases—continued.</i>																														
E.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— <i>contd.</i>																														
3. Diseases of the Stomach	{ E O	43	11	54	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	60	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	11	11	5	...	2	7	2	7	60	
4. Enteritis	{ E O	16	8	24	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	1	34	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	3	34
5. Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	{ E O	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	5	1	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	5	17
6. Hernia...	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7. Peritonitis	{ E O	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
8. Ascites	{ E O	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Cirrhosis of Liver	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	...	1	13	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver	{ E O	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	1	13	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13
11. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	{ E O	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	10	
		2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	Total under 5 years.			AGE PERIODS.								TOTAL.	WARDS.														Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.	
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.		Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Kondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.			
<i>IX. Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified Causes—contd.</i>																														
3. Mortification	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tumour	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Abscess	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hemorrhage	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Causes not Specified, or Ill-defined	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Natural Causes	(E) (O)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for IX.	(E) (O)	17 71	2 8	19 79	...	...	2 2	...	1 ...	...	2 1	...	25 84	...	2 4	72 104	21 135	76 139	1 44	4 366	...	4 343	3 317	3 174	...	1 247	1 250	3 266	1 81	1 305
Grand Totals	(E) (O)	205 767	85 429	290 1196	52 148	49 162	76 197	126 170	162 136	185 134	166 86	142 76	1242 2305	93 13	72 104	21 135	76 139	1 44	4 366	...	4 343	3 317	3 174	247 250	266 81	305	1242 2305			
Grand Totals for All Classes	—	972	514	1486	200	211	273	290	298	319	252	218	3547	106	176	156	215	126	434	351	343	317	174	247	250	266	81	305	3517	

Table D.
Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for various years for the City of Capetown.

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.		Birth Rates.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.		Death Rates.		Death Rates corrected for Visitors.		Zymotic Death Rates.		Tuberculosis Death Rates.		Infant Mortality.	
	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.
1913-1914*	82,250	74,555	27.50	45.48	6.50	25.75	12.87	28.25	11.32	27.02	0.75	1.93	1.26	5.11	107.96	250.54
1914-1915	84,052	78,668	28.43	45.00	6.90	26.48	13.56	28.54	12.09	27.25	0.97	2.62	1.18	5.24	100.30	224.40
1915-1916	85,897	80,230	26.64	46.08	7.48	33.79	12.39	26.36	10.88	24.81	0.62	1.81	1.00	4.47	79.20	189.30
1916-1917	87,777	81,110	27.59	43.77	6.77	25.07	15.71	32.84	13.08	31.23	1.16	4.51	1.40	5.68	96.20	226.76
1917-1918	89,700	82,350	27.45	44.12	7.03	25.35	13.40	29.08	11.41	26.57	0.82	2.83	1.00	5.11	79.20	200.93
1918-1919	89,700	82,350	24.59	39.76	8.30	24.77	26.00†	67.48†	22.78†	63.74†	0.70	2.34	1.01	4.15	114.69†	297.80†
1919-1920	100,000	88,000	25.13	47.41	6.40	24.70	12.42	26.19	10.65	24.74	0.78	2.43	0.90	3.76	81.57	183.84

* This period represents 296 days; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.
† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October, 1918.

THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN.

Table E.**BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1919-1920.**

CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE, TEMPERATURE, INDEX ERROR, CAPACITY AND CAPILLARITY.

Month.	Mean.	Average for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.	Lowest and Date for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.
1919.								
July	30.276	30.287	30.520	26th	30.034	14th	30.665	28.924
August	30.285	30.264	30.605	12th	29.952	2nd	30.882	29.777
September	30.275	30.235	30.583	14th	30.077	11th	30.675	29.694
October	30.231	30.199	30.440	5th	30.094	16th	30.563	29.837
November	30.211	30.207	30.351	9th	30.016	6th	30.841	29.905
December	30.174	30.128	30.384	24th	29.990	19th	30.470	29.754
1920.								
January	30.110	30.102	30.236	2nd	29.908	9th	30.500	29.757
February	30.102	30.089	30.285	11th	29.919	20th	30.380	29.797
March	30.132	30.127	30.400	26th	30.098	4th	30.436	29.895
April	30.188	30.152	30.315	29th	29.908	10th	30.445	29.098
May	30.211	30.209	30.476	28th	29.945	23rd	30.567	29.078
June	30.207	30.255	30.468	24th	29.675	12th	30.633	29.089
Year ...	30.200	30.184	30.605	12th	29.675	12th	30.882	28.924
							1/8, 1906.	13/7, 1917.

Table F.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1919-1920.

Month.	Maximum Thermometer.				Highest and Date for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.	Minimum Thermometer.				Lowest and Date for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.				
	Mean at 8.0 a.m.	Average for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.		Highest Date.		Mean	Average for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.		Lowest. Date.					
		°F	°F				°F	°F			°F	°F		
1919.														
July ...	50.68	51.425	60.95	62.653	72.00	23rd	80.60	19th 1912	46.50	47.339	40.80	27th	29.00	5th 1907
August ...	53.19	51.791	63.93	63.052	77.30	14th	90.80	24th 1918	49.74	47.993	41.20	5th	37.60	12th 1915
September ...	53.57	54.890	59.95	65.275	84.00	17th	90.50	23rd 1907	50.40	50.091	42.00	13th	40.50	7th 1910, & 22nd 1915
October ...	58.20	58.962	70.90	69.268	90.00	10th	95.60	31st 1915	53.40	53.458	47.00	15th	43.80	24th 1913
November ...	61.88	62.406	73.35	73.264	82.80	26th	98.70	23rd 1909	57.22	55.780	52.50	17th	46.00	6th 1908, 26th 1916 & 5th 1917
December ...	64.29	65.107	78.20	76.564	97.00	28th	100.00	16th 1916	58.70	58.598	53.30	2nd	48.80	1st 1912
1920.														
January ...	67.40	66.093	82.30	79.474	97.00	8th	100.60	14th 1913	63.20	59.975	58.30	23rd	42.20	7th 1918
February ...	64.50	65.302	77.08	79.752	92.00	12th	102.30	14th 1919	61.10	60.294	52.20	24th	51.00	7th 1912
March...	60.80	62.607	78.80	77.879	95.00	28th	97.40	1st 1914	57.20	56.494	52.00	28th	46.80	25th 1916
April ...	60.90	58.030	76.50	72.303	95.00	14th	102.50	21st 1918	57.20	54.307	50.50	25th	45.20	26th 1914
May ...	55.04	55.216	67.20	67.633	85.90	14th	93.80	13th 1919	54.00	51.422	46.00	28th	42.00	31st 1915
June ...	51.70	52.445	62.50	58.730	77.00	28th	85.70	2nd 1912	52.50	49.217	46.50	2nd	38.00	6th 1916
Year ...	58.51	54.174	70.97	65.065	97.00	28/12/19 & 8/1/20	102.50	21/4/1918	55.09	49.612	40.80	27/7/19	29.00	5.7/1907

Table G.
RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1919-1920.

Month.	RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for thirteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1919.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for thirteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1919.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for thirteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1919.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for thirteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1919.
					Amount in Inches.	Date.			
1919.									
July	4.30	3.42	12	14.4	0.85	17th	2.38	81.58	86.32
August	1.71	3.09	12	13.3	0.50	1st	1.90	82.81	86.10
September	3.38	1.98	12	11.2	1.13	22nd	1.45	78.10	82.41
October	0.15	1.27	3	8.6	0.11	1st	0.97	72.12	77.51
November	0.80	1.08	4	7.4	0.52	15th	0.78	67.60	74.14
December	0.09	1.04	1	6.8	0.09	8th	1.41	66.54	70.17
1920.									
January	1.16	0.47	4	3.2	0.10	9th	0.90	70.50	70.79
February	0.23	0.37	3	3.7	0.16	8th	0.38	71.70	73.96
March	0.23	0.78	5	5.0	0.15	20th	1.08	75.20	76.89
April	0.68	1.85	5	10.0	0.43	10th	1.61	79.53	83.97
May	4.00	2.96	11	13.1	1.52	25th	2.76	84.87	83.86
June	5.65	3.33	17	14.0	0.83	12th	2.35	86.73	86.38
Year	21.38	21.64	89	110.7	1.52	25/5/1920	2.76	76.440	79.375

Table H.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1919-1920.

Month.		Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for thirteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.
1919.							
July ...	...	52.6 to 55.8	49.2 to 58.1	54.4 to 57.6	54.6 to 59.8	58.0 to 60.6	57.7 to 62.5
August ...	...	52.2 to 57.2	50.9 to 59.4	55.0 to 57.8	54.5 to 59.8	57.4 to 58.8	57.0 to 59.4
September ...	...	53.3 to 58.0	50.9 to 67.2	55.8 to 58.0	55.0 to 65.5	58.0 to 59.0	57.0 to 63.0
October ...	...	57.2 to 63.3	58.3 to 75.9	58.0 to 61.5	58.2 to 72.5	58.8 to 61.0	59.0 to 66.1
November ...	...	63.5 to 66.8	61.3 to 78.0	61.0 to 64.5	63.8 to 74.9	61.0 to 63.8	62.0 to 70.3
December ...	...	65.6 to 72.5	66.0 to 79.8	64.2 to 69.0	66.0 to 77.8	63.8 to 66.2	65.0 to 81.4
1920.							
January ...	...	72.0 to 75.0	67.0 to 81.9	69.0 to 71.0	69.1 to 79.9	66.2 to 69.0	67.9 to 76.7
February ...	...	69.9 to 74.9	69.0 to 82.2	69.9 to 72.0	69.1 to 80.0	69.0 to 70.0	68.7 to 77.0
March ...	...	67.5 to 73.0	67.0 to 79.2	69.7 to 72.0	68.9 to 78.6	69.2 to 70.2	69.1 to 76.9
April ...	...	65.2 to 69.0	59.0 to 73.9	64.9 to 70.0	63.0 to 76.1	68.0 to 69.8	62.2 to 75.8
May ...	...	55.0 to 65.4	53.0 to 67.6	58.0 to 67.0	58.2 to 69.5	63.2 to 68.0	63.0 to 71.5
June ...	...	54.0 to 58.0	51.3 to 63.0	56.2 to 59.0	56.0 to 63.2	59.1 to 63.0	59.3 to 65.8
Year		52.2 to 75.0	49.2 to 82.2	54.4 to 72.0	54.5 to 80.0	57.4 to 70.2	57.0 to 81.4

Table I. **BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1919-1920.**

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.		Average for 13 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.		Most in one day for 13 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1919.		Date.
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	
1919.									
July ...	177	36	9	25	188	54	10	5	24th 1908
August ...	198	45	10	10	202	54	10	30	26th 1908/30th 1916
September ...	237	12	10	48	209	34	11	15	28th 1908
October ...	299	49	12	3	266	34	12	30	31st 1909
November ...	325	6	12	55	291	1	13	25	28th 1906
December ...	347	2	12	45	327	27	13	45	5th 1915
1920.									
January ...	343	19	12	33	342	18	13	20	11th 1907
February ...	316	39	12	10	291	6	12	45	2nd 1907
March ...	304	...	11	37	276	31	12	...	4th 1908
April ...	232	36	10	15	223	16	10	45	8th 1916
May ...	177	36	8	38	203	...	10	...	1st 1908/1st 1909
June ...	129	17	8	10	164	32	9	30	5th 1908
Year ...	3,088	57	12	55	2,987	7	13	45	5/12/1915