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

#### **Contributors**

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OF

# The City of Capetown



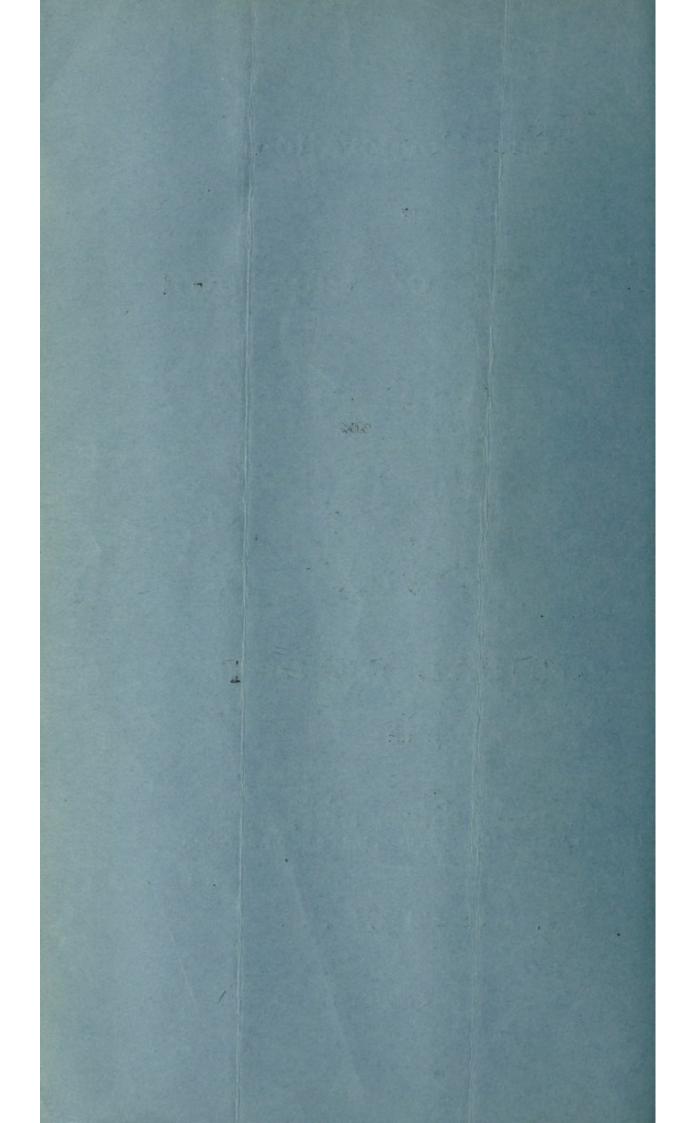
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Health

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

For the Year ended 30th June, 1922.



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# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(A. Jasper Anderson, M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S.E., D.P.H., Cantab.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

Foreword.

To His Worship the Mayor

AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my report on the Health of Capetown during the period July 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1922, I wish to draw your attention particularly to the favourable vital statistics revealed in the report. The crude death-rate was 11.88 for Europeans, which is the lowest since Unification, the next lowest being 12.84 in 1915-1916, being 1 per 1,000 of the population higher; for non-Europeans 27.46 is the crude death-rate, which is also the lowest, the next lowest being 27.66 in the year 1915-1916. If the deaths of persons who came into the City for treatment or other causes are deducted, the death-rate for Europeans is the very favourable one of 10.63; and for non-Europeans 26.18, which is low for that section of the community; being the lowest on record for Europeans, and for the non-Europeans practically identical with that of 1915-1916. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases is low. Thus there were no deaths from smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever; those from whooping cough and diarrhæa enormously decreased, and from enteric fever reduced about 20 per cent., but from diphtheria slightly increased. In the case of enteric fever and diphtheria there is considerable room for improvement, and indications up to date point to that occurring, which will be contributed to by the rapid connection of the drainage of the houses in the suburbs to the sewers.

The infant mortality figures are very encouraging and show that the increased attention paid by the Department and other agencies to infant welfare is bearing fruit. The rate amongst Europeans was 69, amongst non-Europeans 176, and all classes 137, being the lowest on record for the City.

The death-rate for the seven principal zymotic diseases was 0.33 for Europeans, 1.51 for non-Europeans, and 0.85 for All Classes. These rates may be considered very satisfactory when compared with similar rates for the previous year which were, 0.86, 3.52 and 2.06 respectively, and are the lowest on record.

These results have been arrived at in spite of the overcrowding and scarcity of house accommodation in the City, and speak volumes for the activity of the Department in carrying out its multifarious duties. The Health and Building Regulations Committee is to be congratulated.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. JASPER ANDERSON,
(M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S.E., D.P.H., Cantab.).
Medical Officer of Health.

To HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND THE COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1922, on the health of Capetown.

Since the issue of the previous report the only additional information with regard to the Census that I have received is the age distribution of the European Males and Females in Capetown, which is as follows:—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females
Under 1 year	1,016	1,056
1 to 4 .	3,700	3,529
5 to 9	4,996	4,965
10 to 14	5,478	5,264
15 to 19	5,304	5,396
20 to 24	4,195	5,097
25 to 34	7,053	8,269
35 to 44	7,096	7,190
45 to 54	6,441	5,366
55 to 64	3,212	3,121
65 to 74	1,349	1,523
75 and over	426	643
	50,266	51,419

It is pointed out that the ages of people of mixed race and of Asiatics will shortly be available, but with regard to the ages of Natives, details of actual age were not called for as the previous census has shown the unreliability of the information secured.

Only four age groups were adopted in taking the census of natives, namely :-

1. Infancy (children in arms).

2. Childhood (children 1 to 14 years).

Maturity (15 to 50 years).
 Old age (over 50 years).

Using the indirect method of calculation on this age and sex distribution making use of the death rates per 1,000 living at different periods of life, male and female, for England and Wales, during the years 1901-1910, it is found that by this age and sex distribution the death-rate, which, for England and Wales was 15.19, was reduced to a standard death-rate of 14.004 owing to the large proportion of persons living at the ages where the death-rate was low, so that the factor for correcting the crude death-rate of Europeans for Capetown, to make them comparable with death-rates of other towns that are reduced to the comparison with the age and sex distribution in England and Wales, is 1.08469.

The estimated population made on the supposition that the rate of increase will be the same from 1921 onwards as from 1911 to 1921, is as under, and it is on these estimated populations that the various rates are calculated for the year 1921-1922.

Calculated Populations for the 31st December, 1921 (Middle of the Year).

	Race.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	 		 	51,060	52,460	103,520
Non-European			 	40,317	42,213	82,530
All Classes	 	000	 	91,377	94,673 7	186,050

For calculated populations from the date of Union, with birth-rates, deathrates, zymotic rates and infant mortality, see Table D in the appendix.

#### BIRTHS.

For the period under review there were 6,770 births, 2,506 being Europeans, 4,262 non-Europeans and 2 males of race unknown; these two births I have classed as Illegitimate.

(The above births are such as have been registered up to September 1st, 1922.) The births are classified as occurrences and are arranged in Table I. for the separate months of the year under report and for the previous year. For every hundred female births there were 107.3 male births amongst Europeans, and 104.1 amongst the non-Europeans, as compared with the previous two years, when the corresponding figures were 109.4 and 107.5 (1921) and 105.8 and 99.5 (1920) respectively.

BIRTHS FROM JULY 18T, 1921, TO JUNE 30TH, 1922, IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE, SEX, LEGITIMACY AND MONTH OF BIRTH AS REGISTERED UP TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1922, INCLUSIVE. TABLE I.

		Total. Total	F. Per-		202 378 154 348 166 335 168 314 134 293 146 304		153 338 117 272 145 272 146 285 120 285 168 336	1.959 1,822 3,781
	*1.2	To	, K		176	-	1000 10	
	1920-1921.	Hegit.		60	37 60 45 31 37 51 44 51 36	6 6	45 37 37 41 41 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	67 10
, i	-	-	M		982725			50 488
TROPEA		Legit.	M. F.		147		118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	71 1,3
HAN E	-	Total	Per: N		381 411 384 384 113 384 113 387		385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385	262 1,4
OTHER THAN EUROPEAN		7777	F. P		190 190 171 187 187		4555555	088 4,
6	+	Total.	M.		151 164 222 153 153 103		93 4 50 111 102 1111 103 11111	2,174 2,088 4,262 1,471 1,350
1	1921-1922.	it.	F.	9 2 1	6 6 5 4 6 7	01 00	4864444	545
TARRES OF	193	Illegit.	M.	-	<b>4488</b> 542	-	<b>4 1 1 2 2 3 3 3</b>	282
Pine.		zit.	F.		138 138 126 132 132		1110 1136 1144 124	1,543
		Legit.	M.		124 113 145 146 146 146 146		132 14. 127 119 134	1,589
Service of the last		Total	Per- sons.		220 220 208 218 249		200 201 184 199 200 200	1,320 1,207 2,527 1,589 1,543
		Total.	<u>pr</u>		98 99 102 102		98 1112 104 93	0 1,20
	921.*	T	W.	- 3	113 113 119 119 147		102 102 103 103 107	
	1920-1921.*	Illegit.	F.	1 0 5	24HF84	1 9 2	8 3 5 5 5 5 4	2 76
		=	M					72
		Legit.	99		85 98 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84		96 94 94 95 101 88 107 89 99 88 89	1,1 81,1
EUROPEAN			. W.		7 108 1115 1115 1115 1115			1,297 1,209 2,506 1,248 1,131
Eus		Total	Per- sons.		13 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48		97 211 05 207 17 220 93 202 13 228 05 102	00 2,5
		Total.	2		88 88 96 112 124 83 113 88 113 88 113 88		114 97 102 105 103 117 109 93 115 113 97 105	97 1,2
2.33	922.+		. W.		400000	01	11.8.61	52
	1921-1922.†	Illegit.	М. F.	1 9 2	000000	6 -	81-4408	88
100			Е. Л	1000	28 8 8 9 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		98 52 11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
-		Legit.	M.	100-1-1	82 82 10 104 118		995 995 1	1,214 1,127
- 13	Manch	The state of the s		76 T. Sec.	July August September 1 October November 1 December 1		January Pebruary March 1 March 1 May 1 June 1	Totals for Year 1

+ This Table does not include the 2 male births of race unknown, belonging to December, 1921 and April. 1922, classified as illegitimate on account of the circumstances of the cases.

\* This Table does not include the 2 births of race unknown (1 male and 1 female) belonging to February, 1921, classified as illegitimate on account of the circumstances of the cases.

The birth-rates were 24.21 for Europeans, 51.64 for non-Europeans, and 36.39 for All Classes as against the birth-rates in the previous two years of 25.33 for Europeans, 46.40 for non-Europeans and 34.81 for All Classes in 1921, and 26.17 for Europeans, 51.88 for non-Europeans and 37.89 for All Classes in 1920.

I am enabled, through the courtesy of the Director of Census supplying me with the requisite information, to calculate a truer birth-rate for Europeans, based on the number of females living between the ages of 15 and 45 years. This rate is 89.09 per 1,000, and is corrected by births not belonging to the City, in which the mothers have entered maternity homes for the confinement, being deducted. The number of females returned at the last Census as married is not yet available so that I cannot give the fertility rate. It will be clear to anyone that a birth-rate based on the general population is no guide to the fertility of the race.

The natural increase of the population during the year, taking the number of Births and Deaths in the gross, was 1,276 for Europeans, and 1,996 for non-Europeans as compared with the natural increase during the previous year of 1,162 for Europeans, and 1,128 for non-Europeans.

The percentages of illegitimate births of the total births were 6.6 for the European, and 26.5 for the non-European populations as compared with 5.9 for the Europeans and 25.4 for the non-Europeans in 1921, and 6.4 for Europeans and 24.7 for non-Europeans in 1920. In England and Wales for 1919, the percentage of illegitimate births was 6.1.

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 the 1st September, 1922, 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 11.

Comparative Table of Birth-Rates for Various Centres.

District.	Period.	European.	Other than European.	All Classes.	
England and Wales 96 Great Towns in England	1921			22 -4	
and Wales, including London 148 Smaller Towns in England	1921			23 .5	
and Wales	1921			22.7	
London	1921			22 -8	
Durban	Year ended 31st July, 1922.	26.83	51 - 62*		
Pretoria	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	27 -04	16 -84		
Johannesburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	28.94			
Kimberley (Urban)	Year ended 31st Dec., 1921.	32.8	Coloured. Natives. 57 · 3 34 · 5	38 -5	
Bloemfontein	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	27 -6			
Pietermaritzburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	28.26			
Port Elizabeth	Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.	28.30	40-60	g /	
East London	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	27.0	41 -0	33.0	
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1921.	25.33	46-40	34 -81	
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	24 .21	51 · 64	36.39	

Vide Table D in the Appendix.

\* Asiatic Birth-rate.

#### TABLE III.

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

Dis	trict.		Period.	European.	Other than European.
England and Wal	les		 1920	4.7	
Durban			 Year ended 31st July, 1922.	3.38	
Pretoria			 Year ended 30th June, 1922.	3 -35	17 -31
Johannesburg	-		 Year ended 30th June, 1922.	2 -34	
Kimberley (Urba	n and	Rural)	 Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.	3 -68	25. 00
Bloemfontein			 Year ended 30th June, 1922.	4 -02	
Port Elizabeth			 Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.	6 · 4	28.1
East London			 Year ended 30th June, 1922.	2.0	50 -0
Capetown			 Year ended 30th June, 1921.	5 -86	25.39
Capetown			 Year ended 20th June, 1922.	6 - 58	26.51

Vide Table D in the Appendix.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths for the year total 3,498, and of these 1,230 were Europeans, 2,266 were non-Europeans, and 2 were of race unknown. The 2 deaths of unknown race are the same cases as the 2 births of unknown race previously referred to in this Report. The gross death-rates were 11.88 for Europeans, 27.46 for non-Europeans, and 18.80 for All Classes as against 13.68 for Europeans, 32.56 for non-Europeans and 22.18 for All Classes in the previous year, and 12.92 for Europeans, 28.65 for non-Europeans and 20.09 for All Classes in the year 1919-1920.

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, 37.89 per cent. died in Public Institutions and of the total non-Europeans deaths 18.14 per cent.

### TABLE IV.

#### RETURN OF DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.	To Dea		belo	hs not nging City.	belong	iths ring to ty.
	E.	0.	E.	0.	E.	0.
Old Samenat Hamital	49	62	22	22	27	40
Old Somerset Hospital	105	115	26	25	79	90
COL TY 11 1	53	78	7	5	46	73
THE TAX OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	38	23	4	1	34	22
Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	17	12	5	4	12	8
mi ar a state of the	13		7	0.0830	6	
N. D. Tr N. I	2				2	
The Orchards Nursing Home	9				9	1
D	12	1	5	0	7	
W b V1 -2 N in - H	8	1	2	**	6	
H & Charle Vanis H	18		8		10	**
Wheatfield Nursing Home	2	1	1		1	
Decree Name II	7		2		5	**
Bloemhof Nursing Home	7		2		5	13
St. Monicas Home		3			1	3
Dorcas Nursing Home	2		1		i	
Dhadas Nussina Home	3		î		2	**
W - 1 M - 1 W - 1	1				ĩ	
an in a state of the	6	10	2	2	4	8
See Doint Matamity Home	2		1		i	
Dooth Momenial House	7		- 10730	**	7.	
Sandgate Maternity Home	i				i	
Vrede Oord Maternity Home		7		4		3
Magdalena Huis	2		2			
Cape Jewish Aged Home	ī	1	100000		1	
Ladies' Christian Home	2				2	
Nazareth House	9		i		8	
House of Mercy	2	100			2	
Valkenberg Mental Hospital—	-	250	10.00	11.	-	100
Mowbray Section	59		39		20	The state of
Maitland Section	2	67	1	52	1	15
Alexandra Hospital	4		4			
Docks Location		3		3		
Capetown Gaol	1	10	100	5	1	5
House of Correction		6		2		4
Convict Station, Rentzkie's Farm	33	1				î
Lock Hospital		4				4
*Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	3	3	2		1	3
Victoria Cottage Hospital, Wynberg	12	4			12	4
No. 1 Military Hospital, Wynberg	6	2	1.0		6	2
Plumstead Sanatorium	1	3170	100		1	
Simonstown Cottage Hospital		1				1
	-					
Totals	466	411	145	125	321	286

<sup>\*</sup> The Institution of the Peninsula Maternity Home was transferred from Ward 9 to Ward 6 on the 28th December, 1921, and the Institution of the Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital from Ward 11 to outside the City's boundaries on the 15th August, 1921.

There were 97 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:—

De	aths.	Institutions.								
E.	0.	The state of the s								
8 2	13	Old Somerset Hospital	. 2							
2		New Somerset Hospital								
1		Dorcas Nursing Home								
1		Nazareth House	0							
26		Valkenberg Mental Hospital, Mowbray Section	10							
1	39	Do. do. Maitland Section	11							
2		Alexandra Hospital	- 11							
	2	Docks Location	2							
2		Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	11							
43	54	Totals.								

There were also 41 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 institutions from unascertained addresses in the City. They were mostly of the vagrant classes. The following is the enumeration of same:—

Dea	ths.	Institutions.							
E.	0.								
5	9	Old Somerset Hospital		2					
1	4	New Somerset Hospital	2	2 2 2					
	1	City Hospital		2					
1	E	Dorcas Nursing Home		4					
3.	1	Designante Matamitta Hama		6					
1		Ladies' Christian Home		5					
7		NY AL TY		6					
2		Valkenberg Mental Hospital, Mowbra	y Section	10					
1		Capetown Gaol		6					
	1	House of Correction		6					
	2	Lock Hospital		6					
	1	Convict Station, Rentzkie's Farm		11					
1	3	Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital		11					
19	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, 593 males and 508 females of the European population, and 1,137 males and 1,024 females of the non-European population.

For the City the death-rates for all diseases, corrected for visitors, are 10.63 for Europeans, 26.18 for non-Europeans and 17.54 for All Classes, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 12.03 for Europeans, 30.64 for non-Europeans and 20.41 for All Classes. The corresponding figures for the year 1919-1920 were 11.08 for Europeans, 27.06 for non-Europeans, and 18.36 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 and 148 smaller 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 able to do this for Europeans only.

TABLE V.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

Place.	Period.	European Death- rate Crude.	Corrected European Death-rate for Visitors only.	Corrected European Death-rate for Visitors and age and sex distribution.	Non: European Death- rate Crude.	Asiatic Death- rate Crude.	Native Death- rate Crude.	All Classes Crude.
England and Wales 96 Great Towns in England and Wales (including London).	1921 1921 ·		::	::	::	::	7:	12 ·1 12 ·3
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales.	1921	11	- 22	***	312	**		11 -3
London	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	::	8-34	::	23 -28*	17 -35*	15.79*	12 -4 16 -50*
Johannesburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	12 -75	11 -38		32 -59	27 -73	18 -39	16-13
Kimberley (Urban)	Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.	12 -5	10.3		23 -4		42 - 5	24 -5
Bloemfontein	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	.**	7 -5			**	**	
Pietermaritzburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	13 -15	9 -18		18 -62	19.72	28 -96	
Port Elizabeth	Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.	12 -39			31 -60			
East London	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	10 -7	9 -2		32 .00			20 -00
Durban	Year ended 31st July, 1922.	12.04	9.48			25-9	11-24	
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1921.	13 -68	12 -03	13 -05	32 - 56			22 -18
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	11 -88	10 -63	11 -53	27 -46			18 -80

<sup>\*</sup> Corrected for Visitors.

Factor of Correction for the City of Capetown is 1-08469. Vide Table D. in the Appendix.

#### SEX.

There were 672 deaths amongst European males, and 558 amongst European females. Of these, 79 deaths of males and 50 deaths of females did not belong to the Municipality, and after deducting these, the corrected death-rates per 1,000 European males were 11.61 and per 1,000 European females 9.68. With regard to the deaths of the non-European population, there were 1,196 males and 1,070 females, and of these, 59 males and 46 females did not belong to the Municipality, and on subtracting these, corrected death-rates of 28.20 per 1,000 males, and 24.26 per 1,000 females are arrived at.

#### 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.

The European deaths were greatest in June (116), February (111), and July (108). With regard to the non-European population the deaths were largest in June (226), August (212), March (206) and December (205).

The increased deaths in June and August were caused by Bronchitis and Pneumonia; in March by Pulmonary Tuberculosis and by diseases of the Stomach for children under 1 year; and in December by diseases of the Stomach for children under 1 year of age.



Chart for Annual Report 1922.

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

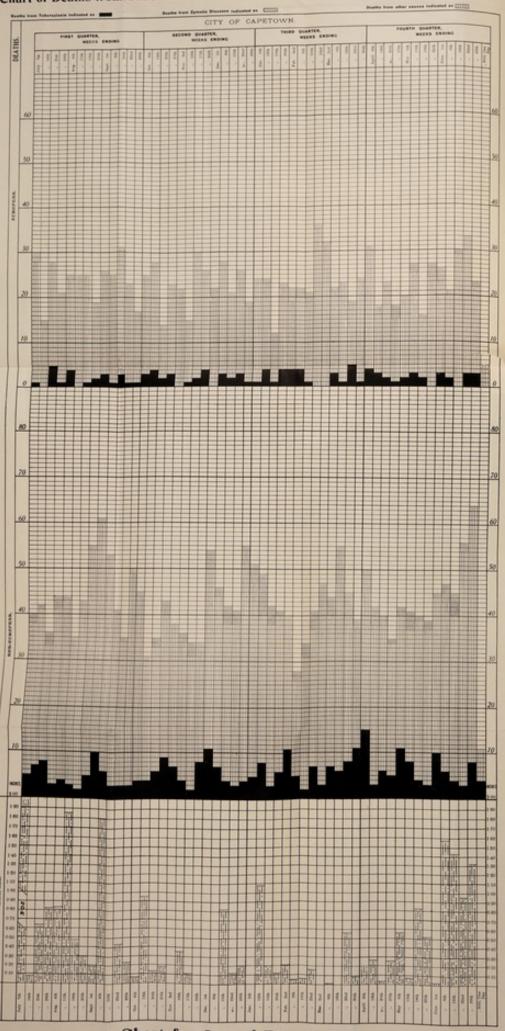


Chart for Annual Report 1922.

#### TABLE VI.

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

			1921-	1922.†			1920-1921.*					
Month.	E	arope	an.	Other than European.			European.			Other than European.		
	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totaly
July	 55	53	108	98	87	185	60	57	117	134	117	251
August	 49	52	101	111	101	212	62	40	102	127	131	258
September	 57	49	106	104	81	185	53	43	96	116	111	227
October	 54	45	99	95	79	174	58	51	109	94	98	192
November	 47	51	98	88	80		53	53	106	105	97	202
December	 55		101	98	107	205	84	69	153	119		244
January	 52		91	110	87	197	74	41	115	141	132	273
February	 66		111	73	71	144	50	66	116	112	93	
March	 67	34	101	107	99	The second second	77	41	118	87	113	1000
April	 58		96	87	96	9000	65	56	121	125	105	
May	 47	55	102	103	78		65	52	117	104	99	
June	 65	51	116	122	104	226	53	42	95	78	90	168
Year	672	558	1,230	1,196	1,070	2,266	754	611	1,365	1,342	1,311	2.653

<sup>†</sup> This table does not include the 2 male deaths of unknown race, newly born, belonging to December, 1921 and April, 1922.

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 1,230 deaths amongst Europeans:-

173	occurred	under 1 year of age-i.e., a	percentage of E.	deaths of	14.06
80	,	between 1 and 5 years	,,	,,	6.50
104	.,	between 5 and 25 years	,,	,,	8.46
553	,,	between 25 and 65 years	,,	,,	44.96
320	.,	over 65 years	-,,	.,,	26.02

Of the 2,266 deaths amongst other than Europeans: -

752	occurred	under 1 year of age-i.e.,	a percentage of O.	deaths of	33.19
321	,,	between 1 and 5 years	"	,,	14.17
296	,,	between 5 and 25 years	11	,,	13.06
709	,,	between 25 and 65 years	,,	,,	31.29
188	,,	over 65 years	,,	,,	8.29

I am able to subjoin this year the death-rates for Europeans for the various ages, but the information has not yet been given of the distribution of the population as to ages amongst the non-Europeans as taken at the last Census.

This table does not include the 2 deaths of unknown race (one male and one female, newly born) belonging to February, 1921.

#### TABLE VII.

Showing, for Europeans, Number of Persons Living in the Various Age-Groups, Percentages of Same of Total Populations, Number of Deaths in the Age-Groups, and the respective Death-Rates, all classified as to Sex.

				E	UROPEA	N.			N. I	
	Number in vi- age-g at De-	nlated r living arious roups cember 1921.	of calc Total Po- living	entage culated opulation within group.		otal aths.	Death Rates (per 1,000).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.	
Under 1 Year	1,032	1,077	-99	1.04	93	80	90 · 12	74 - 28	82.03	
1 to 5	3,758	3,600	3.63	3.47	44	36	11.71	10.00	10.87	
5 to 15	10,639	10,436	10.27	10.08	24	22	2.25	2.11	2.13	
15 to 25	9,649	10,706	9.32	10.34	25	33	2.59	3.08	2.85	
25 to 35	7,164	8,436	6.93	8.15	41	32	5.72	3.79	4.68	
35 to 45	7,208	7,336	6.96	7.09	73	52	10.13	7.09	8.59	
45 to 55	6,543	5,475	6.32	5.29	105	56	16.05	10.23	13.40	
55 to 65	3,262	3,184	3.15	3.07	123	71	37.71	22.30	30.96	
65 to 75	1,373	1,554	1.32	1.52	84	80	61.18	51.81	56.03	
75 and over	432	656	.42	-64	60	96	138 · 89	146 · 34	143 · 38	
Total	51,060	52,460	49.31	50.69	672	558	13.16	10.64	11.88	

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 173 deaths of Europeans, 752 other than Europeans, and 2 whose race could not be ascertained, making a total of 927 deaths under 1 year of age, being 242 deaths less than in the previous year.

The births during the period under review were 2,506 Europeans, 4,262 non-Europeans, and 2 of race unknown, giving a total of 6,770 for All Classes, as registered up to and including the 1st September, 1922.

The Infant Mortality for Europeans was 69.03. For the two preceding years it was 101.05 in 1921, and 81.51 in 1920.

With regard to the non-Europeans the Infant Mortality was 176.44 compared with 237.77 in 1921, and 183.76 in 1920.

The Infant Mortality for All Classes for the present year was 136.93, as against 185.26 for 1921, and 145.31 for 1920.

The accompanying Table (Table VIII.) gives the deaths amongst infants for each month of the year, divided into race and sex, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

For Europeans the increased deaths in February were caused by a general increase, no particular disease being in excess.

The causes of the increased non-European deaths in June and September were Bronchitis and Pneumonia; in August, Bronchitis; in December, diseases of the stomach; and in March, Diarrhoa and diseases of the stomach.

#### TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR CLASSIFIED INTO SEX, RACE, AND MONTH OF DEATH.

			1921	-1922.	t				1920-1	921.*			
Month.	European.				Other than European.			iropea	n.		Other than European		
	м.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	М.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
July	4	11	15	31	29	60	13	6	19	44	45	89	
August	6	6	12	39	34	73	12	5	17	42	38	80	
September	8	6	14	45	31	76	9	6	15	44	33	77	
October	7	-	7	33	19	52	6	12	18	30	29	59	
November	5	6	11	29	26	55	13	10	23	34	42	76	
December	6	7	13	43	30	73	22	22	44	52	48	100	
January	8	7	15	36	23	59	16	9	25	56	45	101	
February	15	8	23	29	24	53	3	17	20	38	25	63	
March	11	8	19	37	33	70	15	5	20	36	36	72	
April	9	8	17	28	28	56	16	11	27	35	32	67	
May	9	8	17	30	19	49	10	10	20	34	30	64	
June	5	5	10	45	31	76	8	12	20	28	23	51	
Year	93	80	173	425	327	752	143	125	268	473	426	899	

† This table does not include the 2 male deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to

December, 1921 and April, 1922.

This table does not include the 2 deaths of unknown race (one male and one female, newlyborn) belonging to February, 1921.

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.	1921-	-1922.	1920	-1921.	1919-	1920.	1918-1919.		
	European.	Non- European.	Euro- pean,	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European	
July, August and Sept. October. November	66 -77	186 -77	77 -15	227 -57	81 -30	188. 01	57 · 85	175-21	
and December	49 -84	166 -97	126 -11	257 -96	72 -89	143 -44	179.89	559 - 16	
Jan., Feb. and March	89 -34			265 .76	93 -65	202 -51	122.00	201 · 23	
April, May and June	69 -62	170 -27	110 -93	202 -00	78 -52	208 -25	101 - 42	249 · 62	

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

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

68.18 in Ward 3 (West Central). 21.28 in Ward 5 (Park). 76.92 in Ward 13 (Claremont). 25.51 in Ward 1 (Sea Point). 41.67 in Ward 4 (Kloof). 90.10 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch). 44.12 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay). 93.20 in Ward 8 (Woodstock). 97.09 in Ward 11 (Maitland). 50.42 in Ward 10 (Mowbray). 98.36 in Ward 9 (Salt River). 103.45 in Ward 2 (Harbour). 56.34 in Ward 6 (East Central). 65.22 in Ward 7 (Castle).

The range for the Non-European population was:-

162.54 in Ward 8 (Woodstock). 114.98 in Ward 4 (Kloof). 169.01 in Ward 7 (Castle). 187.50 in Ward 9 (Salt R 116.56 in Ward 10 (Mowbray). (Salt River). 121.62 in Ward 5 (Park). 129.94 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay). 193.92 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch) 130.10 in Ward 2 (Harbour). 196.84 in Ward 6 (East Central) 203.91 in Ward 11 (Maitland). 135.13 in Ward 1 (Sea Point). 149.57 in Ward 3 (West Central). 220.30 in Ward 13 (Claremont).

		City.	173	752	69 -03	176 -44	136 -93		
WITH THE		Out of City.	00	19	:	:	:		
		Kalk Bay.	60	83	44 -12	129 -94	106 -12	- 302	
TOGETH		13 Clare- mont.	14	68	76.92	220 -30 129 -94	175 -77	l classes.	
CAPETOWN, TOGETHER		Ronde- bosch.	10	. 83	90 -10	193 -92		ns for al	
		Mait. land.	10	73	97 -09	203 -91	77 -31 180 -04 174 -07	alculatio	
CITY OF		Mow- bray.	15	19	50.42		77 -31	the two Infants of Race unknown are included in the calculations for all classes.	
22	WARDS.	9 Salt River.	36	57	98-36	169-01 162-54 187-50 116-56	138 -80	included	
TABLE IX. SIFIED IN WARDS AND FOR THE RESPECTIVE INFANT MORTALITY.	W	Wood- stock.	37	46	93 -20	162-54	151-68 122-06 138-80	own are	
TABLE IX.  WARDS AN		7 Castle.	6	108	65 -22	10.691	151 -68	ce unkno	
TABI		East Central.	x	137	56 -34	196 -84	173 -03	ts of Ra	
T CLASSIFIED IN RESPECTIVE		Park.	60	6	21 -28	121 -62	18-99	vo Infan	
CLAS		Kloof.	9	83	41 -67	114 -98	90 -49		
1 YEAR		West.	60	155	68 .18	149 -57	136 -69	• The Births and the Deaths of	To
UNDER		Harbour.	6	16	103 -45	130 -10	42 -92 119 -05 136 -09	and the	
	IL I	Sea Point.	10	10	25.51	135 -13 130 -10 149 -57	42 -92	e Births	1
DEATHS OF CHILDREN		Hem.	European Deaths	Other than European Deaths	Infant Mortality.	Other than European	All Classes	u.	

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 X these deaths are classified as to age at death and

From this Table it can be calculated that amongst the Europeans 23.70 per cent. of deaths occurred in the first week and 38.73 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 were 15.96 for the deaths under 1 week, and 29.92 for those under one month of the total deaths under one year.

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or 9 months.	anur o		111	1.1	11	1 00	1 1	: :	11			11	1 15	٠::	; es	::	
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.sdfmom 7 w	obaU	111		104	11	110	:-	: :	11	11		!-	1 1	- 4.	; **	; ;	
City of Capetown from 2 months.  13 months.  14 months.  15 months.  17 months.	Unde	1-1		- :	11	: 03	104	:-	11	1 1	111		1 1	* : :	; 01	11	
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Children under 1 Year in the r 3 weeks.  T 3 weeks.  T 3 weeks.  T 4 weeks.  T 4 weeks.	Dude	311	111		11	11	; 05	1 1	11	1 1-	- 51		11		: 24	11	
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TABLE X.—Ages at and Causes of Death of		Whooping Cough	Tabercular Meningitis	Phthisis	Tetanus	Diarrhosa	Syphilis	Pynemia, Septicemia	Purpura Hemorrhagic Diathesis	Leucocythemia	Premature Birth	Atelectasis Concenital Malforma-	on	or Membrane.  Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain	Paralysis Convulsions	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	

	1 YEAR.	-  -04-  -  02x8-028-02  -    00    -
	HAGEN LATOT	
	Under 12 months.	
	Under 11 months.	111111111111+00111101010101111111111111
	Under 10 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
d.	Under 9 months.	
ntinne	Under 8 months.	
YEAR-continued.	Under 7 months.	
(EAI	Under 6 months.	
-	Under 5 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
UNDER	Under 4 months.	
1000	Under 3 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
ORE	Under 2 months.	
CHILDREN	Under 1 month.	-  - 01 +  -    ++01 00      10 - 00 - 01 01
OF C	Under 4 weeks.	1-11111111-21111-1-1-11111111111111
	Under 3 weeks.	11111-11110-14111-111111111111111
DEATH	Under 2 weeks.	1111111881-1118-8111111-1111
OF	Under I week.	1111-9 1-1111-111-1111111119
SES	Under 7 days.	
AUS	Under 6 days.	
D C	Under 5 days.	
AN	Under 4 days.	311117111111111111111111111111111111111
AT	Under 3 days.	
AGES AT AND CAU	Under 2 days.	
AG	Under 1 day.	1111111111-111111111-1111111
	BACE.	MONOHOMONOMOMONOMOMOMOMOMOMOMOMO
	DISKASK.	Nose Nose Nose Nose Heart Other Diseases of the Heart. Aneurism Croup Bronchitis Diseases of the Stomach Enteritis  Obstructive Diseases of Intestine, Januelice and other Juseases of Liver. Diseases of Liver. Mander Murder Murder Asphyxia of Infant
	1	Diseases of Nose  Valvular Di Heart. Other Diseases Group  Group  Bronchitis  Preumonia  Diseases of Enteritis Obstructive Intestine James of and of Sp Nephritis Bright's D minuria Murder  Asphyxia o

	Torak uspes i Yeas.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100000
	Under 12 months.	11111111-1111-1	31
	Under 11 months.	111111-1111 *:	33
	Under 10 months.	111111111-11-1	25 48
d.	Under 9 months.	1111111111 008	4 2
ntinue	Under 8 months.	1111111 * 1111 *	4 4
R-c0	Under 7 months.		68
YEA	Under 6 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	91
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR-continued.	Under 5 months.	- *	99
NDE	Under 4 months.	111111-01111 2:	19
N U	Under 3 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7.0
DRE	Under 2 months.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	85 70
HIL	Under 1 month.	+-61 80 84 1 -+ 6	
OF C	Under 4 weeks.	1-11111111 -	20 20
TH	Under 3 weeks.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 7
DEATH	Under 2 weeks.	1111119511112	22 23
OF	Under I week.		-
SES	Under 7 days.	17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 1	18
AGES AT AND CAU	Under 6 days.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	+ 9
DC	Under 5 days.	1-1-111-1111	9 11
AN	Under 4 days.	1111111711111	15
AT	Under 3 days.	1 1111-1111	22 52
BES	Under 2 days.		88
A(	Under 1 day.	111 9 11 6 6	
	RACE.	номомомомо м	0
	DISEASE	Umbilical Hamorrhage Death due to Prolonged Labour Other Accidents to Child through Parturition Debility Abscess Causes not Specified or ill-defined Torans	ALL GLASS

. Deaths of 2 Infants of Race Unknown (Decomposed).

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

TABLE XI.

Infant Mortality for Certain Diseases, Calculated on 100,000 Births.

	Euro	OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.				
Diseases Certified as Cause of Death.	City of Cape- town, 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.		City of Cape- town, 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.	City of Cape- town, 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1921.		
Zonatia diaman' (Maraka Diak						
Zymotic diseases (Measles, Diph- theria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric						
Fever and Whooping Cough)		277.0	117-3	634.7		
Tuberculosis	119.7	39.5	93.8	211.5		
Diarrhœa, want of Breast-milk and						
diseases of Digestive Organs	2434.1	3640.6	4551.8	8019.5		
Premature births, Atelectasis and						
congenital malformations	1795-6	2334.7	2651.3	2962-1		
Convulsions and Meningitis	478.8	672.7	1665.8	2036.4		
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1077.4	1543-3	5349-6	6162.3		
Debility	438.9	949.7	1407.7	1825-0		

As will be seen from the foregoing Table, there have been large decreases in all the European rates for the present year as compared with the previous with the exception of the death1rate for Tuberculosis, which is treble that of the previous year. There were no European Infant deaths from Zymotic Diseases. All the non-European rates for the present year are much below those of the previous year.

TABLE XII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European calculated on per 1,000 births.	Other than Euro- pean calculated on per 1,000 births.
W 1 1 1 W 1		20 00	
England and Wales	1921	83.00	
96 Great Towns in England			
and Wales, including London	1921	87 -00	
148 Smaller Towns in Eng-			
land and Wales	1921	84 -00	
London	1921	79 -00	
Durban	Year ended 31st July, 1922.	78 · 19	
Pretoria	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	61 -75	387-6
Johannesburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	86-60	209-14
Kimberley (Urban)	Year ended 31st December, 1922.	70 -1	147.3
Bloemfontein	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	50 -3	
Pietermaritzburg	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	53 · 84	
Port Elizabeth	Year ended 31st December, 1922.	91 · 7	270-3
East London	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	75 -0	280 0
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1921.	101 -05	237 - 77
Capetown	Year ended 30th June, 1922.	69.03	176-44

Vide Table D in the Appendix.

Old Age.—There were 29 persons who died at 90 years of age and over as against 35 in the previous year. Six were European males, 8, European females, 6, non-European males and 9, non-European females. Of the 6 European males, 1 died at 100 years and 11 months, 1 at 93 years, 2 at 92 years, 1 at 91 years and 1 at 90 years; of the 8 European females 1 died at 96, 1 at 94, 2 at 92 and 4 at 90; of the 6 non-European males, 1 died at 98, 1 at 95, 2 at 92, 1 at 91 and 1 at 90; of the 9 non-European females, 1 died at 104, 3 at 101, 1 at 100, 1 at 94, 1 at 92 and 2 at 90. In most of the cases they had either been born in the City of Capetown, or in its neighbourhood, or had lived there many years.

#### 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 Populations respectively are given below.

Class	I.	Zymotic Diseases		172	E.	Deat	ths, or	13	.99%	of	E.	Death
				510	Non	·E. ,	, ,,	22 .	51%		Non-l	E. "
,,	II	Parasitic Diseases		2	E.			0	16%	**	E.	
		,, ,,		2	Non	-E.	, ,,	0	-09%	,,	Non-	E. "
**	III.	Dietetic Diseases		Nil.	E.		,, ,,				E.	
		,, ,,		2	Non	·E. ,	, ,,	0 .	09%	,,	Non-	E. "
,,	IV.	Constitutional Diseases			E.		,, ,,	10	65%	,,	E.	"
		_ ,,, ,,_,		76	Non	·E. ,	, ,,	3 .	35%	"	Non-	E. ,,
**	V.	Developmental Diseases		86			, ,,	7	00%	,,	E.	,,
		_ , ,, _ ,,		154	Non	-E. ,	, ,,	6 .	80%	,,	Non-	E. "
**	VI.	Local Diseases		752				61	13%	,,	E.	,,
		-"		1,379	Non	-E.	, ,,	60 .	86%	,,	Non-l	E. "
,,	VII.	Deaths from Violence		71	E.		, ,,	5	77%	,,	E.	"
				54	Non-	·E. ,	, ,,	2 .	38%	,,	Non-l	E. "
,, 1	VIII.	Accident to Child through	gh Par-									
		turition		1	E.	,	, ,,	0.	09%	,,	E.	,,
		Unspecified & ill-defined		10	Non	·E. ,	, ,,				Non-l	E. ,.
,,	IX.	Unspecified & ill-defined	causes	15	E.		, ,,	1.	21%	"	E.	,,
		" " "			Non	E. ,	, ,,	3.	48%	"	Non-I	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, 1920, to 30th June, 1921, were as follows:—

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Zymotic Diseases.	Race.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1921-1922.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1920-1921.
Small Pox	 E. Non-E.	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.
Measles	 (E. Non-E.	Nil. Nil.	2 27
Scarlet Fever	 E. Non-E.	Nil. Nil.	2 Nil.
Whooping Cough*.	 E. Non-E.	Nil. 5	16 41
Diphtheria and Croup	 E. Non-E.	9 6	6 3
Enteric and Continued Fever	 E. Non-E.	27 46	42 51
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	 E. Non-E.	6 73	30 179
Totals	 E. Non-E.	42 130	98 301

The death-rate for the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases are:—European, 0.40; non-European, 1.57, and All Classes, 0.92. For England and Wales in 1920 the rate was 0.81.

The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases amongst Europeans belonging to Capetown was 34, and other than Europeans 125 and All Classes 159. Of the European Deaths from Zymotic Diseases there was 1 from Diphtheria, 6 from Enteric Fever and 1 from Diarrhœa, which did not belong to the City. For the non-European population there were 4 deaths from Enteric Fever and 1 from Diarrhœa not belonging to the City. The corrected Zymotic death-rates are, therefore, 0.33 for Europeans, 1.51 for non-Europeans and 0.85 for All Classes. For the previous year the gross Zymotic death-rates were 0.98 for Europeans, 3.69 for non-Europeans and 2.20 for All Classes, and the corrected Zymotic death-rates, 0.86 for Europeans, 3.52 for non-Europeans and 2.06 for All Classes.

Measles.—There were no deaths from this disease which is not notifiable.

Whooping Cough.—The death-rates for this disease for the present year were:

Nil for Europeans, 0.06 for the non-Europeans, and 0.03 for All Classes as against
0.16 for Europeans, 0.5 for non-Europeans, and 0.31 for All Classes in the
previous year, and 0.10 for Europeans, 0.36 for non-Europeans, and 0.22 for All

Classes in 1920. The death-rate for Whooping Cough in 1920 in England and Wales was 0.12, and for 1919 in London, 0.05.

Diarrhwa and Dysentery .- The deaths from these causes were much less this

year than for the previous year.

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

#### OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.— Amongst Constitutional Diseases, Cancer accounts for the deaths of 50 males and 55 females amongst the Europeans and 21 males and 32 females amongst the non-European population, and of these 14 European males, 5 non-European males and 5 non-European females had been brought into the City for treatment, so that the corrected death-rates per million were 879 for Europeans and 521 for non-Europeans, as against 1087 for Europeans and 478 for non-Europeans in the previous year, and 801 for Europeans and 360 for non-Europeans in 1920. The crude Cancer death-rates for England and Wales in 1920 were: 1097 for males and 1219 for females per million of each sex.

Venereal Diseases.—There were 8 deaths of Europeans and 47 of non-Europeans registered during the year (see Treatment of Venereal Disease later).

Nervous System.—The deaths ascribed to the diseases of this system were 137 Europeans and 218 other than Europeans, as compared with 138 Europeans and 209 other than Europeans in the previous year.

209 other than Europeans in the previous year.

\*\*Circulatory System.\*\*— There were 214 European deaths and 170 non-European deaths from diseases of this system, as against 233 European and 155 non-

European deaths in the previous year.

Respiratory System.— The deaths certified as due to diseases of the Respiratory System number 170 Europeans and 618 non-Europeans, giving death-rates of 1.64 for Europeans and 7.49 for non-Europeans, per 1,000 of each class, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 1.54 for Europeans and 8.37 for non-Europeans.

Digestive System.—There were 415 deaths certified as due to diseases of the Digestive System (142 Europeans and 273 non-Europeans) as compared with 512

deaths (163 Europeans and 349 non-Europeans) in the previous year

Violence.—The deaths from these causes amounted to 125, and of these, 71 were Europeans and 54 non-Europeans as compared with 132 deaths (62 Europeans and 70 non-Europeans) 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.

Government Notice 1087 of 1920, promulgated on the 21st June, 1920, declared acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia (including all forms of acute influenzation of the lungs of of t

within the Municipalities of Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

And Government Notice No. 1526 of 1920, published in the Union Gazette of 27th August, 1920, declared Infectious Encephalitis (which term shall be deemed to mean and include Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-encephalitis and all other forms of Acute Encephalitis of similar causation) to be a notifiable disease throughout the Union.

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. 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).

Under Government Order No. 1029 dated 27th June, 1922, the following regulations regarding the closing of schools in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease and framed under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1919, came into force from that date.

1. (a) Any local authority mentioned in or proclaimed under the First Schedule to Act No. 36 of 1919, may where deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious disease, issue an order closing all schools or any school, or any specified section of or class in any school, within its district.

(b) No such closing order shall be for a period exceeding ten school days unless the concurrence of the Administrator to closure for a longer period has first been obtained, and without the like concurrence no second closing order may be issued by the local authority applying to the same school and in respect of the same disease within the period of one month.

(c) Immediately on the issue of a closing order, the local authority shall, by telegraph or other expeditious means, notify the Administrator of the issue thereof and the reasons therefor. If the local authority desires to extend the order beyond the period of ten school days, it shall at the same time request the concurrence of

the Administrator thereto.

(d) The Administrator shall, by telegraph or other expeditious means, convey to the local authority his reply to such request within three days from the date of receipt thereof. If in any case the Administrator refuse to concur in the extension of any such closing order, or in the issue of a second closing order, the local authority may report to the Minister for his decision in the matter, and any

decision given by the Minister shall be final and conclusive.

2. (a) Where a local authority not mentioned in or proclaimed under the First Schedule to Act No. 36 of 1919 deems it necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious disease that all schools or any school, or any specified section of or class in a school within its district, should be closed, or if already closed for a period, that the closing order should be extended for a further period, it shall submit, with all necessary particulars, a request for closure to the Administrator, who may at his discretion issue a clesing order.

(b) If a closing order, or an order extending the period of an existing closing order, as requested by the local authority is not issued by the Administrator within twenty-four hours of the receipt of such request, the local authority may report to the Minister for his decision in the matter, and any decision given by the

Minister shall be final and conclusive.

- 3. The expression "local authority," as used either in regulation 1 or 2, includes also, when the local authority by resolution so determines, a committee of its members or its medical officer of health.
- 4. Any person failing to comply with, or otherwise acting in contravention of, a closing order issued under these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.
- 5. These regulations supersede and repeal all regulations previously in force regarding the closing of schools for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious disease.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever and Continued Fever.—There were 504 cases notified during the year as compared with 740 in the previous year. Of the 504 cases, 260 were Europeans (127 males and 133 females) and 244 non-Europeans (117 males and 127 females). Of the European cases, 30 contracted the disease outside the Municipality, 3 having introduced the disease from over-sea and the remaining 27 imported the disease from other parts of the Union, with the exception of one which contracted the disease in Rhodesia. Of the non-Europeans, 10 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. This leaves 230 European and 234 non-European local cases.

The sequence of months, classified as to number of cases notified in each month, commencing with the month having the largest number of cases and graduating to the smallest is as follows:—January (76), March (65), February (62), April (51), May (48), July (39), December (37), June (27), September,

October and November (25) each, and August (24).

The disease was most prevalent from January to May and began to lessen in June.

The deaths occurring from this disease amounted to 27 Europeans and 46 non-Europeans, giving death-rates from Enteric Fever of 0.26 and 0.56 per 1,000 of the European and non-European populations respectively. For the previous year the death-rates were 0.42 and 0.63 for Europeans and non-Europeans, respectively; being enormous as compared with the death-rate for England and Wales for 1920 of 0.014, and for London in 1920 of 0.011.

There were 382 houses infected with the disease and of these 338 had one case each, 31 had two cases each, 7 had three cases each, 3 had four cases each, 2 had five cases each, one had six cases, and in addition to the above there were 14 cases which occured in institutions and one vagrant, representing 464 notified cases of Enteric Fever, which added to the 40 imported cases referred to above, gives the total of 504 as shown in Table XIII. 136 of the houses concerned had the water carriage system of sewage and 264 were not sewered. Of 94 of the drained houses the drains were tested, and 64 were found unsatisfactory and 30 were found defective and since repaired.

The incidence rates, i.e., number of notified cases per 1,000 of the population, were 2.52 for Europeans, and 2.96 for non-Europeans, as against 4.01 for Europeans and 4.17 for non-Europeans in the previous year. The percentage case mortality was 11.88 for Europeans and 21.72 for non-Europeans. For the cases actually belonging to the City the percentage case mortality was 10.82 for Europeans and 20.94 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 53 persons were inoculated by the Department, and a number of others by the Practitioner in attendance, of which I have no record, but 304 Ampoules were supplied to Medical Practitioners for that purpose.

The adjoining Table (Table XIII.) gives the number of notified cases in each Ward, also cases imported from oversea, and cases contracted in other parts of the Union, classified as to Race.

#### TABLE XIII.

Cases of Enteric Fever for the Year 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922, classified as to Race and Ward of the City to which they belong, together with Balance of Cases.

		Wards of the City.													Balance of Cases.			
Race.	Ses Point 1	Harbour, to	West Central Co	Kloof.	Park. on	East Central 9	Castle 2	Wood. oo	Salt River. 6	Mow. 01	Mait- land.	Ronde- bosch. 51	Chare- mont 13	Kalk Bay. 14	Cases intro- duced from Oversea.	Cases con- tracted out- side of City.	No fixed place of abode.	Total Cases.
European	18	10	1	12	17	9	10	69	34	14	7	4	14	11	3	27		26
Non- European	2	5	3	16		31	39	27	37	2	11	25	25	10		10	1	24
All Classes	20	15	4	28	17	40	49	96	71	16	18	29	39	21	3	37	1	50

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 8 in which 69 European and 27 non-European cases occured. From Ward 9, 34 European, and 37 non-European cases were notified. For the previous year Ward 8 had 55 European and 35 non-European cases of Enteric Fever, and Ward 9, 60 European and 34 non-European cases. The lowest number of cases was from West Central (Ward 3), from which 4 cases were reported (1 European and 3 non-European).

Diphtheria. During the year 140 cases were reported as compared with 108 for last year, and 176 for the year before. Of these 140 cases, 115 were Europeans (46

males and 69 females) and 25 were non-Europeans (7 males and 18 females). Eleven of the European cases contracted the disease outside the City; 9 of these introduced the disease from oversea, and 2 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. There were 48 cases of the disease isolated and treated at the City Hospital, and of these 37 were Europeans and 11 non-Europeans. The deaths registered as due to Diphtheria were 9 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans, as against 6 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans for the previous year.

The cases were most numerous in May, when 25 were notified; next in June when 21 were notified, and next in March when 15 were notified; the lowest number of cases occurred in February when 4 were notified. The death-rates from this disease were 0.86 Europeans and for non-Europeans 0.72. The death-rate from Diphtheria in England and Wales for 1920 was 0.151, and in London, in 1920, 0.229 per 1,000 of the population.

The percentage Mortality of the cases was 10.43 for Europeans and 24.00 for non-Europeans for all cases and deaths, i.e., not deducting imported cases, as compared with 7.32 for Europeans and 11.54 for non-Europeans in the previous year. For the cases and deaths actually belonging to the City, the percentage Mortality was, for Europeans, 10.58, as against 6.25 the previous year. As will be observed from Table XIV., the Wards in which the largest number of cases occurred were Kloof (19 cases), Woodstock and Mowbray (16 cases each), Claremont (12 cases). The lowest number of cases occurred in Ward 2 (Harbour), from which 2 cases were notified. In the previous year 108 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and of these 82 were Europeans and 26 were non-Europeans.

During the period under review I have supplied 70,000 units of Antitoxin free of charge to the Medical Practitioners notifying cases, which were not removed to Hospital.

#### TABLE XIV.

Cases of Diphtheria for the Year 1st July, 1921, to 30 June, 1922, classified as to Race and Ward of the City to which they belong, together with Balance of Cases.

		Wards of the City.													Balance of Cases.		
Race.	Sea Point. 1	Harbour. 10	West to	Kloof. +	Park. Cr	East Central, 9	Castle. 2	Wood- oo stock.	Salt River, 6	Mowbray, 0	Maitland, I	Rondr. 15 bosch. 15	Clare- mont, E1	Kalk Bay 1	Cases introduced from Oversen.	Cases contracted outside the City.	Total cases.
European	 6	2	2	16	7	5		13	8	15	10	7	10	3	9	2	113
Non-European	 1		1	3	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2				_ 28
All Classes	 7	2	3	19	9	11	3	16	9	16	11	8	12	3	9	2	140

Scarlet Fever.—During the year there were 113 cases reported as suffering from this disease; of these 104 were Europeans (42 males and 62 females), and 9 were non-Europeans (3 males and 6 females). For the previous year there were 234 Europeans (102 males and 132 females) and 15 non-Europeans (7 males and 8 females), making a total of 249 cases. One of the cases for the year under consideration, a European male, introduced the disease from oversea. All the non-European cases contracted the disease locally; 69 European and 4 non-European cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated and treated in the City Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Erysipelas.—Of this disease there were 34 cases notified, 28 being Europeans (20 males and 8 females) and 6 non-Europeans (2 males and 4 females). Two Europeans contracted the disease outside the City's boundaries and 1 European died; 10 European cases were isolated in the City Hospital. For the previous year there were 31 cases of the disease (10 European males and 17 European females), and 4 non-Europeans (females) notified.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 26 cases notified during the year, 7 of which were Europeans and 19 non-Europeans, as compared with 10 Europeans and 20 non-Europeans in the previous year. Two Europeans and 7 non-Europeans died from this disease, and in addition to these 9 deaths, 3 non-Europeans notified as cases of Puerperal Fever and included in the notifications of this disease, died from Phthisis, Cirrhosis of Liver and Nephritis respectively. Three European and 8 non-European cases were isolated and treated in the City Hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—During the year there were 1 European female and 1 non-European female notified as suffering from this disease, as compared with 1 European male, 2 European females and 1 non-European female in the previous year.

With respect to the cases for the present year the European female was a resident of Ward 1 (Sea Point), who was admitted to the City Hospital and discharged therefrom during the year. The non-European female was a resident of Ward 13 (Claremont), and was treated at home where she died in April, 1922. As will be seen in Table A in the Appendix there was another death from this disease, a European belonging to Ward 13 (Claremont). This case is not shown in Table C in the Appendix as same was notified in June, 1920, and is shown in the notifications for that year.

Malta Fever.—There were 2 Europeans notified; one was a male aged 54 years, who was a resident of Ward 13 (Claremont), and who had resided 2 years in the house he was notified from. This case was treated at home and recovered. The other case was a female nurse in an institution in the city where she was treated and recovered. She had been engaged there for three months previous to the illness, having come direct from Transkei to join the hospital staff.

Leprosy.—During the year there were 8 cases of the disease notified, of which 1 was a European male, 2 European females, 4 non-European males and 1 non-European female. One of the European females introduced the disease from overseas and 2 of the non-European males contracted the disease outside the City's boundaries, the other five being local cases. The cases notified in the previous year were 1 European male, 1 non-European male and 2 non-European females (4 cases). With regard to the local cases for the present year, the European male was a resident of Ward 8 (Woodstock), the European female was a resident of Ward 6 (East Central), and the other non-European male of Ward 13 (Claremont), and the non-European female of Ward 8 (Woodstock).

Epedemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Several cases of this disease were notified during the year; 2 European males, 4 European females, and 1 non-European female as compared with 5 cases notified in the previous year, of which 3 were European males, 1 was a European female, and 1 a non-European male. For the present year, 2 of the European females contracted the disease outside the City's boundaries; one of these died at her home where she had been treated, and is the death shown for this disease in Table A in the Appendix. The other was treated in the Monte Rosa Hospital. Of the 2 European males, 1 was treated at home, and the other was removed to the City Hospital and proved to be a case of ordinary Meningitis and was transferred to the New Somerset Hospital. The 2 local European females died, one of Tubercular Meningitis and the other of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; this latter death occurred in July, 1922, and will be included in next year's deaths. Both these cases were admitted to the City Hospital. The non-European female was treated in the City Hospital where she died, this case proving to be one of ordinary meningitis.

Typhus.—There were two native males notified as suffering from this disease and who became infected whilst residing at the N'dabeni Location, which is just outside the City's boundaries. Both these cases were removed to the Rentzkie's Farm Hospital for treatment, where one of them died.

Infective Encephalitis.—Of this disease 6 cases were notified, 2 being European males, and 4 being European females. One of the European females imported the disease from Hout Bay whence she was removed to the Tamboer's Kloof Nursing Home, where she died. The other five cases were local; one of the males aged 14 years was a resident of Ward 14 (Kalk Bay) and had resided in the house from which he was notified for 3 years, and died in the Hof Street Nursing Home. The other male, aged 61 years, was a resident of Ward 9 (Salt River), and had resided for one year in the house from which he was notified.

This case was isolated at his home where he died. One of the females, aged 57 years, was a resident of Ward 13 (Claremont), and had resided 4 years in the house from which she was notified. This case was isolated at her home where she died. Another, aged 53 years, was a resident of Ward 12 (Rondebosch) and had resided 8 years in the house from which she was notified. This case was isolated at her home where she died. The remaining female was a resident of Ward 4 (Kloof) and had resided 13 years in the house from which she was notified. This case was isolated at her home where she died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 50 cases of this disease were notified, I1 being Europeans (4 males and 7 females), and 29 being non-Europeans (23 males and 16 females). Two of the non-Europeans died. One of the Europeans and 9 of the non-Europeans were treated in Hospital.

Tuberculosis.—(a) Notifications: Of this disease there were 637 new cases notified or discovered, consisting of 92 European males and 64 European females, making a total of 156 Europeans and 205 non-European males, and 276 non-European females, making a total of 481 non-Europeans. For the previous year the figures were 75 European males and 57 European females, giving a total of 132 Europeans, and 234 non-European males and 290 non-European females, giving a total of 524 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 XV.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1921, TO 30TH JUNE, 1922, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCE OF CASES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Wards 7 8		9	10	11	12	13	14	Balance of Cases.			cs.
Race.	Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Fixed Place of Abode.	Cases intro- duced from Oversea.	Cases con- tracted out- side the Oity.	Total Cases.
European	8	8	2	11	7	8	10	18	16	21	9	8	7		1	8	14	15
Non-European	9	23	26	28	9	77	64	33	26	11	34	30	39	26	8	2	36	48
All Classes	17	31	28	39	16	85	74	51	42	32	43	38	46	26	9	10	50	63

From the foregoing Table it will be seen under the heading, "Balance of Cases" that one European had no fixed abode, 8 Europeans introduced the disease from overseas and 14 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union, and that of the non-Europeans 8 had no fixed abode, 2 introduced the disease from oversea and 36 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. The largest number of cases occurred in Ward 6 (East Central) from which 85 were notified, next in Ward 7 (Castle) from which 74 were notified, and next in Ward 8 (Woodstock) from which 51 were notified. The fewest cases occurred in Ward 5 (Park), Ward 1 (Sea Point) and Ward 14 (Kalk Bay), from which 16, 17 and 26 cases respectively were notified.

#### TABLE XVI.

Showing length of residence in the City of Capetown of persons notified as suffering from Tuberculosis and not since dead, from 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

Age.	Race.	town, under 6	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	town, 1 year & under 2	town, 2 years &	town, 3	town, 4	town, over 5	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E. Non-E			.:	.:	::	::	::	2	::	2
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	::	i	ï	'i	::	::	::	1 6		1 9
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	3		2	1	ï		3 3	3 20		7 31
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	3 5	3	3	2 2	1 2	·i	4 11	4 30	2 4	16 61
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	3 6	ï	2 3	3 3	i		12 27	3 18	3 6	26 67
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	2	ï	i	::	3	1 1	4 19	3 7	1 2	9 36
Totals	E. Non-E	6 16	6	2 10	6 6	1 7	1 4	23 60	14 83	6 14	59 206

It will be observed from Table XVI. that there were 59 Europeans and 206 non-Europeans who were notified during the year under report, and who survived at the end of that term.

Included in the cases shown in Table XV. as imported, are cases taken directly to institutions within the City of Capetown from beyond the City's boundaries and the enumeration of these is as follows:—

Old Somerset Hospital.—Two non-European males.

New Somerset Hospital.—One European male, two European females, eight non-European males and one non-European female.

City Hospital.—Four European males, two European females, and three non-European males.

Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital.—One European male and one non-European male.

There were also one non-European male and six non-European females brought into the Valkenberg Mental Hospital, and one non-European male brought into Capetown Gaol from outside the City who were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

With regard to Multiple Notification, the details are as follows:—Concerning new case notified during the year under teport six European and 46 non-European persons were notified twice, and nine non-European persons were notified three times. With regard to cases originally notified in previous years, six Europeans and 27 non-Europeans were notified again in the period under review, three of these non-Europeans being notified twice in the present year, and one European being notified four times.

On June 30th, 1922, the number of cases known to the Department to be still living in the City were 89 Europeans (43 males and 46 females) and 380 non-Europeans (166 males and 214 females). In the previous report the respective figures were 82 Europeans (45 males and 37 females), and 362 non-Europeans (157 males and 205 females).

Amongst the cases included in Tables Nos. XV. and XVII. and Table "C" in the Appendix there were 45 deaths of Europeans (25 males and 20 females) and 87 non-Europeans (42 males and 45 females) without any previous notification, the reason for the non-notification being that the disease was only discovered just before or after death. There were three inquests on the European and 12 on the non-European cases, and the verdict was that death had resulted from a Tubercular affection.

(b) Mortality.—Amongst the European population the number of deaths certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 96 and to other Tubercular affections 16, giving a death-rate of 1.04 from Tuberculosis. Of these deaths seven did not properly belong to the City, and on these being deducted the corrected rate of 0.97 is obtained. Concerning the non-European population, there were 252 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 55 from other forms of Tuberculosis, producing a death-rate of 3.71. Amongst these there were 21 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 2.23 and 2.08 respectively. The corrected Tuberculosis death-rate for the previous year was 0.73 for Europeans, 4.10 for non-Europeans and 2.25 for All Classes.

The length of residence of the persons dying from Tuberculosis during the year is given in the following Table: -

#### TABLE XVII.

Showing Length of Residence in Capetown of Persons dying from Tuberculosis from July 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1922.

Age.	Race.	town, under 6	town, 6 months	town, 1 year & under 2	town, 2 years &	town, 3 years & under 4	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	town, over 5	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E. Non-E	i	.:	:: /	::	::	::	::	3 2	i	3 4
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	1 1	::		::	::	::	::	5 29	i	6 31
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	1 1	i	i	1	::		1 2	4 16		7 21
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	1 6	3	1 2	2 4	1 3	i	2 22	5 39	·. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12 82
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	2 8	3 3	1 7	2 6	2 3	3	18 38	11 45	2 8	41 121
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	2 4	i	2 3	3	1	2 2	24 21	5 12	4	39 48
Totals	E. Non-E	7 21	3 8	- 4 13	8 10	4 7	2 6	45 83	33 143	2 16	108 307

In addition to these deaths, two Europeans and 10 non-Europeans, suffering from Tuberculosis, died from certified causes of death other than Tuberculosis. One of the Europeans died of Pernicious Anaemia and the other of Miners' Phthisis, Of the 10 non-Europeans, two died of Pneumonia, two of Nephritis, one of Marasmus, one of Bright's Disease, one of Gastro-Enteritis, one of Bronchitis, one of Asthma and the remaining one of Pyorrhoa Alveolaris.

For comparison I subjoin the following Table of death-rates from Tuber-culosis for various centres.

TABLE XVIII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Crude Death-Rate from Tuberculosis.	Crude Death-Rate from Tuberculosis corrected for Non- Residents.
England and Wales for the year,	1.131	1·128 (Standardised).
Pretoria, year ended 30th June,		0.28 (Europeans). 1.09 (Non-Europeans).
Johannesburg, year ended 30th June, 1922		0·33 (Europeans). 1·45 (Non-Europeans).
Kimberley, year ended 31st December, 1921 (Urban)	0.77 (Europeans). 1.69 (Non-Europeans).	
Bloemfontein, year ended 30th June, 1922		0·16 (Europeans).
Pietermaritzburg, year ended 30th June, 1922	0.86 (Europeans). 2.75 (Non-Europeans).	0.38 (Europeans). 2.75 (Non-Europeans).
Port Elizabeth, year ended 31st December, 1921	0.63 (Europeans). 5.16 (Non-Europeans).	
East London, year ended 30th June, 1922	0·35 (Europeans). 3·7 (Non-Europeans).	0.35 (Europeans). 3.3 (Non Europeans).
Cape Town, year ended 30th June, 1921	0.81 (Europeans). 4.36 (Non-Europeans).	0·73 (Europeans). 4·10 (Non-Europeans).
Cape Town, year ended 30th June, 1922	1.04 (Europeans). 3.71 (Non-Europeans).	0.97 (Europeans). 3.46 (Non Europeans).

Pneumonia.—During the year there were 160 cases of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia which came to the knowledge of the Department, and of these 63 were Europeans (37 males and 26 females) and 97 were non-Europeans (63 males and 34 females). Amongst these cases there were 34 deaths, consisting of 10 European males, 10 European females, 7 non-European males and 7 non-European females.

The Influenza Epidemic of June-July, 1922, greatly increased the notifications and deaths, there being 55 cases notified in June, 1922, as compared with a previous monthly average of 9 cases, and 78 deaths as compared with a previous monthly average of 39 deaths. Eleven cases of Pneumonia were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

Influenza.—Influenza became rife during 15th August, 1921, and 23rd January, 1922, and again between 19th June, 1922, and 31st July, 1922, and in consequence of the attention of the Department being drawn to it, the following measures were taken:—

Medical Practitioners were circularised requesting their co-operation by notifying all cases they should be called to, and large firms in the City were asked to notify absentees from duty. Also, requests to the above effect were published in the newspapers. The Inspectors of my Department were instructed to make a house-to-house inspection.

During the period 15th August, 1921, to 23rd January, 1922, 158 cases were notified by Medical Practitioners, 95 absentees reported by firms and 13 cases reported by the Inspectors during their house-to-house visitation. During the period 19th June, 1922 to 31st July, 1922, about 640 cases were reported by Medical Practitioners, 320 absentees were reported by firms and 16 cases were notified by the Inspectors.

The Epidemic during the latter period began to diminish after the 6th July, 1922, after which date a very low daily average was maintained. Twenty-five

Cases of Influenza were admitted to the City Hospital.

The deaths from this disease during the year amounted to five Europeans and 11 non-Europeans, as compared with one European and 20 non-Europeans in the previous year.

#### 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.

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, or in the case of death occurring, the premises are disinfected. Wearing apparel, bedding and infected clothes are removed to the disinfecting station and disinfected by menas of the steam disinfector.

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, with 2 single bedded Wards for delirious and septic cases.

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 Union Government under which cases are admitted from the Port, and for cases for which the Government is

liable for medical treatment.

Plans have been prepared, and approved of for an additional Pavilion, and other Buildings but the erection of the same has not been proceeded with because of the financial stringency of the times.

#### TABLE XIX.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST 1921, TO JUNE 30TH, 1922, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease.	Treat July	der ment, lst, 21.	Admitted.		Disch	arged.	Di	ed.	Un Treat June 19	Total Ad- mit- ted.	
All les or de	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other.	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Per-
Scarlet Fever	24		69	4	81	3			12	1	73
Enteric Fever	17	21	132	113	112	100	20	28	17	6	245
Diphtheria	2	1	37	11	32	9	6	3	1		48
Puerperal Fever			3	8	2	6	1	2			11
Erysipelas			10		9	1	1			0.0	10
Tuberculosis	6	10	33	55	11	21	22	35	6	9	88
Measles	3		13		16						13
Encephalitis				1						1	1
Cerebro-Spinal										70	
Meningitis	1 1000		1						1		1
Acute Anterior	. 354		1 8			123					
Poliomyelitis			1		1						1
Pneumonia			4	7	2	1	1	5	1	1	11
Influenza			10	15	5	10			5	5	25
Other Diseases			5	2	3		1	2	1		7
Observation			4	1	4			1			5
Born in City								1081		1200	
Hospital				1		1					1
Cases admitted for							776	201100			
										1000	
and proving not to be :				12.52	han)						
0 1 1			6		6						6
D D			23	23	23	23	- 11		**		46
Control of the Contro			90	7	21	7	i		**		29
Diphtheria			1	5	1	4.00					3
Puerperal Fever			1	-	1			-	**		
Erysipelas Tuberculosis			1		1		-				1
Manalan		**	1	**	1						1
Measles			1	**	1	***					
Totals	52	32	377	250	332	181	53	78	44	23	627

#### TABLE XX.

Patients Admitted to and Discharged from the City Hospital from July 1st 1921, to June 30th, 1922, classified as to Ward, etc., to which they belong.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1921.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1922.		Total Ad- mit- ted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Per-
1 (Sea Point)	4	1	24	11	23	5	2	5	3	2	35
2 (Harbour)	4		14	8	15	4	1	2	2	2	22
3 (West Central).	1	2	11	4	8	4	1	2	3		15
4 (Kloof)	3	5	29	17	24	14	3	8	5		46
5 (Park)	4	1	32	6	23	4	6	3	7		38
6 (East Central)	5	- 7	25	47	23	31	2	20	5	3	72
7 (Castle)	3	3	13	43	8	34	5	10	3	2	56
8 (Woodstock)	8	5	75	23	65	19	14	8	4	1	98
9 (Salt River)	2	3	33	21	25	18	6	5	4	1	54
10 (Mowbray)	8	2	19	4	24	5	2	1	1		23
11 (Maitland)	1	1	16	9	14	7	2	2	1	1	25
12 (Rondebosch)	1		15	30	14	18		8	2	4	45
13 (Claremont)	3	1	10	17	11	15	2			3	27
14 (Kalk Bay)			10	3	-7	1	3	1		1	13
Vagrants				2				1		1	2
Steamers	3		29	2	31			2	1		31
Outside of City	2	1	22	3	17	2	4		3	2	25
Totals	52	32	377	250	332	181	53	78	44	23	627

With regard to the number of Day Units, there were 21,643 (5,695 for Tuberculosis patients, and 15,948 for patients suffering from diseases other than Tuberculosis), producing an average of 59,30 patients per diem as compared with 74.29 in the previous year. Table XIX. gives the admissions, discharges and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the previous year and at the close of the present period, of patients classified as to the disease from which they were suffering and as to their race. Table XX. gives the admissions, discharges and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in hospital at the close of the previous year and at the close of the year under review, of patients classified as to race and as to the Wards of the City from which they were removed, or, as to vagrants, cases from steamers in the Docks, and cases from outside the City's area.

During the year there were 627 admissions, and of these 377 were Europeans and 250 were non-Europeans. There were 53 European and 78 non-European deaths and 44 Europeans and 23 non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the year. Of the 52 Europeans and 32 non-Europeans remaining in hospital at the close of last year, 6 Europeans and 8 non-Europeans died; these deaths are included in the 53 European and 78 non-European deaths mentioned above. All the other cases remaining in the hospital at the close of the previous year were discharged in the present period. With regard to cases admitted for one disease and proving to be suffering from another disease, they are treated in the following sections, as therein stated, as cases of the disease from which they actually suffered, but are included in Table C. in the Appendix and in Part II (Notification of Infectious Diseases) as cases of the disease for which they were admitted (i.e., notified).

admitted (i.e., notified).

Scarlet Fever.—There were 73 admissions for Scarlet Fever during the year, and of these, 69 were Europeans and 4 non-Europeans. Twelve Europeans and one non-European remained in hospital at the close of the year. One of the European cases admitted was removed from a steamer calling at the Port. The 24 Europeans remaining in hospital from the previous year were discharged during the present

In addition to the above cases of Scarlet Fever, there were 6 Europeans admitted for that disease, but were found not to be cases, as shown in Table XIX.

Enteric Fever.—During the year there were 245 cases of Enteric Fever admitted to the Hospital, 132 being Europeans and 113 non-Europeans. Twenty Europeans and 28 non-Europeans died and 17 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans remained in the hospital at the close of the year. Of the 17 European and 21 non-European cases which remained in the hospital at the close of the previous year, three Europeans and one non-European died and are included in the above 48 deaths. Eleven of the Europeans and one non-European were admitted direct from outside the City's boundaries, and of the Europeans, four were removed from Parow, two from Constantia, one from Kuils River, one from Kirstenbosch, one from Durbanville, one from Heathfield and the remaining one from Brackenfel. The non-European case was removed from the Cape Flats (Cape Divisional Council's area). One European case was removed from a steamer calling at the Port.

In addition to the above cases of Enteric Fever admitted, there were 5 Europeans and 5 non-Europeans who were admitted for Enteric Fever but were found to be suffering from other diseases. Of the 5 Europeans, one had Tuberculosis, one had Diphtheria, and 3 had Tubercular Meningitis; and of the 5 non-Europeans, 2 had Tuberculosis, one had Encephalitis and the other two had Tubercular Meningitis. Forty-six other cases (23 Europeans and 23 non-Europeans) were admitted for Enteric Fever but were found not to be cases as shown in Table XIX; and of these, 2 Europeans and one non-European were removed to the hospital from Constantia (Cape Divisional Area).

Diphtheria.—With regard to this disease there were 48 cases admitted, 37 being Europeans and 11 non-Europeans, and of these, 6 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans died, and one European remained in hospital at the close of the year. One of the European cases was admitted for Enteric Fever but was found to be a case of Diphtheria. One European case was admitted from the Municipality of Wynberg and 3 other Europeans from a steamer calling at the Port. The 2 Europeans and the non-European who remained in hospital at the close of the previous year were discharged during the present year.

Besides these cases of Diphtheria admitted, there were 22 Europeans and 7 non-Europeans admitted for Diphtheria, but who proved not to be cases as shown in Table XIX., and of these, one European died of Laryngitis and Broncho-Pneumonia, and 6 other Europeans were removed from steamers calling at the

Port.

Puerperal Fever.—Eleven cases of this disease were admitted during the year, and of these 3 were Europeans and 8 non-Europeans, amongst whom, one European and 2 non-Europeans died.

In addition to the above cases, one European and 2 non-Europeans admitted for Puerperal Fever, proved not to be cases as shown in Table XIX., and of these 2 non-Europeans died, one of Nephritis and the other of Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Erysipelas.—Ten cases of this disease were admitted during the year, and were all Europeans. One of the cases died and the remaining 9 were discharged during the year under report.

There was in addition one European admitted for Erysipelas who was found not to be a case as shown in Table XIX; this case was admitted from Fish Hoek.

Tuberculosis.—There were 88 admissions during the year for this disease; 33 being Europeans and 55 non-Europeans; 3 of the Europeans and 3 of the non-Europeans were all 6 admitted to the City Hospital for Tuberculosis in a previous year and re-admitted in the present year. Twenty-two Europeans and 35 non-Europeans died, and of the 6 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the previous year, 3 Europeans and 7 non-Europeans died and are included in the above 55 deaths from this disease in the hospital during the year. Six Europeans and 9 non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the present year.

Included in the above cases of Tuberculosis admitted are 4 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans who were taken into the hospital for Enteric Fever but found to be suffering from Tuberculosis; of these, 3 Europeans and 2 non-Europeans were cases of Tubercular Meningitis. Also there was one European admitted for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis who proved to be a case of Tubercular Meningitis and one non-European admitted for Influenza who was found to be suffering from

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Five Europeans and one non-European were admitted from outside the City's boundaries, and of these, one European was admitted from Paarl, one from Constantia, one from Vasco and 2 from Goodwood. The non-European was admitted from the Cape Divisional Council's area of Milnerton.

Two Europeans and 2 non-Europeans were removed from steamers calling at the Port.

Besides the cases of Tuberculosis admitted there was one European who was admitted for Tuberculosis, but was found not to be a case as shown in Table XIX.

Measles.—There were 13 cases of Measles admitted, and these were all Europeans who were removed from steamers calling at the Port. Together with the 3 European cases remaining in the hospital at the close of the previous year, they were all discharged in the year under consideration.

There was also one European admitted for Measles who proved not to be a case as shown in Table XIX.

Encephalitis.—One non-European was admitted suffering from this disease and remained in hospital at the close of the year. This case was admitted for Enteric Fever but was found to be a case of Encephalitis.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—One European was admitted suffering from this disease and remained in the hospital at the close of the present year. In addition to the above case one European admitted for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis proved to be a case of Tubercular Meningitis, and another European and a non-European proved to be cases of Meningitis.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—One European case of this disease was admitted and discharged during the period under review.

Pneumonia.—Four Europeans and 7 non-Europeans were admitted, and of these, one European and 5 non-Europeans died, and one European and one non-European case remained in hospital at the close of the year.

Influenza.—Ten Europeans and 15 non-Europeans were admitted, and 5 Europeans and 5 non-Europeans remained in hospital over the close of the year. There were no deaths. One of the Europeans was removed to hospital from a steamer calling at the Port.

Other Diseases.—There were 5 Europeans and 2 non-Europeans admitted under this heading. Of the Europeans, one was a case of Cerebral Haemorrhage and died in hospital. Two were cases of Meningitis, one was discharged and the other remained in hospital at the close of the year; one was a case of Parotitis and was removed from a steamer in the Port, and the other a case of Syphilis who was admitted from the Cape Divisional Council's area of Tokai. The case of Parotitis was discharged during the year and the case of Syphilis was transferred to the Small Pox Hospital at Rentzkie's Farm. The 2 non-Europeans were cases of Meningitis and died. One of the European and one of the non-European cases of Meningitis, were both admitted for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Observation.—Four Europeans and one non-European were admitted for Observation. Of the Europeans, one was a suspected case of Diphtheria which proved not to be a case and was discharged. This case was admitted from the Cape Divisional Council's area of Bellville; one was a carrier of Diphtheria who was discharged, after becoming free of the Klebs-Leoffler B. Diphtheriae; one proved to be a case of Septic Broncho-Pneumonia and was subsequently discharged, and the remaining European was a suspected case of Mumps removed from a steamer calling at the Port, which proved not to be a case and was subsequently discharged. The non-European case was admitted as a suspected case of Scarlet Fever, but proved to be a case of Epilepsy and died.

One non-European patient gave birth to a male infant in the hospital as shown in Table XIX.

The cases admitted for and proving not to be Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Tuberculosis and Measles have been dealt with above in the remarks on admissions for such diseases.

## 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 13 cases admitted to the above hospital during the year, and of these, 2 were Europeans and 11 non-Europeans, amongst whom, one non-European died. Five non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the year.

Small Pox.—There was one European male admitted from outside the City's area suspected to be suffering from this disease. This case proved to be not one of Small Pox and was discharged before the close of the year.

Typhus.—Two native males were admitted for this disease from the N'dabeni Location which is just outside the Municipal boundary; one of these died and the other was discharged before the end of the present period.

Syphilis.—One European male and one non-European male (native) were admitted for this disease. The European was transferred from the City Hospital and belonged to the Cape Divisional Council's area of Tokai and the non-European belonged to Ward 5 of the City. Both were discharged before the close of the year.

Chicken Pox.—Four non-European males (one a native) were admitted as suspicious cases of Small Pox but proved to be cases of Chicken Pox. The native was admitted from the N'dabeni Location and remained in the hospital at the close of the year. The other three cases were discharged during the year.

Influenza and Pneumonia (and Tuberculosis).—Four non-Europeans were admitted, 2 for Influenza and 2 for Influenzal Pneumonia. One admitted for Influenza proved to be a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; another, admitted for Influenzal Pneumonia was a Native from the N'dabeni Location. All these cases remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

#### PART IV.

## WORK OF THE FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS, AND OF THE INFANT LIFE AND TUBER-CULOSIS BUREAUX AND MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRE (VENEREAL CLINIC).

## PORTION DEALING WITH WORK OF INSPECTRESSES AND INFANT WELFARE.

## (PREPARED BY DR. MARY VAN INGEN.)

During the year 1921-22 the Staff consisted of 10 Sanitary Inspectresses and a Chief Sanitary Inspectress, who have worked under the direction of the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

The work had been carried out on similar lines to those of the preceding year. The duties of the Sanitary Inspectresses includes visits to houses where births had been promptly notified; investigations into the deaths of children under five years of age; fortnightly visits to notified cases of tuberculosis; investigation of certain cases of infectious diseases, particularly with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorium, with a view to obtaining prompt and adequate treatment; the inspection of mid-wives and enquiry into cases of Puerperal Fever; also enquiry into indigent cases of confinement, where fees are due to medical men according to an arrangement made by the Council.

The Sanitary Inspectresses attend at the various Infant Welfare Bureaux established in different parts of the City, each Inspectress being responsible for the arrangements of the Bureau in her district; two also attend at the Tuberculosis Bureau held at the Public Health Department on Friday afternoons, and several at the Female Venereal Clinic held at 46, Keerom Street, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Cases of illness and poverty discovered in their districts by the Sanitary Inspectresses are reported to the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health and referred to the hospitals, Free Dispensary or various charitable agencies as required. Sanitary defects discovered during routine visits are reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for investigation.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectresses during the period under review, and in the previous years:—

#### TABLE XXI.

Number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectresses for the Present and two Previous Years.

Design of the control	Nun	ber of Visit	Visits.	
Description of Visits, Classified.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	6,604	6,202	5,841	
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	1.056	1.753	1,382	
age have occurred	1,050	1,700	1,002	
occurred	13,109	5,120	2,943	
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	1,223	3,108	3,918	
Visits re cases of Puerperal Fever	31	44	41	
Visits re Measles		125	11	
Visits re Mumps	1			
Visits re Whooping Cough	2	22	10	
Visits re Enteric Fever	1	16	14	
Visits re Diphtheria			4 2	
Visits re Erysipelas	59	3	100 171 771 6	
Winite as Complet Thomas	30	1	Joseph M.	
Vigita va Lannour		2		
Visits re Chicken Pox	1	5		
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorium	151	39		
Visits re Pneumonia		6		
Visits re Midwives	494	355	425	
Visits to Schools		2	2	
Visits to Workshops where females are employed	7	3	23	
House Inspections	1,308	1,943	3,338	
Various Visits	654	832	697	
Total Visits	24,702	19,581	18,651	
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	137	75	77	

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The regulations re Early Notification of Births established in December, 1920, have been in operation since that date, and form the basis of the Sanitary Inspectresses work amongst infants and young children.

These regulations, framed under Section 133 (1) of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated under Government Order No. 1058, dated June 18th, 1920, provide:—

- (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 be 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.)
  - (q) 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, and on application at the Public Health Department.

During the period under review, 6,905 Births were notified, viz:-

Notified	by	Midwives 5	,796
Notified	by	Parents and Others 1	,098
Notified	by	Doctors	11

#### BUREAUX.

The work of the Infant Consultation Bureaux has continued to increase. Five Bureaux for Infant Consultations are in operation and at each a Consultation is held weekly by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectress of the district. Voluntary workers also give their time and help at these weekly consultations.

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

The state of the s	2–5 p.m 10 a.m12 Noon	Claremont Town Hall 3, Milner Road, Wood-	European & Coloured.
Tuesdays Wednesdays	10 a.m12 Noon 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.	West London Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape	Coloured. European & Coloured.
Thursdays	10 a.m12 Noon	Town Maitland Town Hall,	Coloured.  European & Coloured.
Thursdays		3, Milner Road, Wood- stock	European.
rndays	2-3 p.m	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape Town	European.

The number of Attendances at the Bureaux are shown below:--

		1921-1922.	1920-1921.
Cape Town	 	 4,951	5,321
Maitland	 	 1,835	1,931
Woodstock	 	 4,061	3,281
West London	 	 1,281	1,710
Claremont	 	 2,969	3,191
	Totals	 15,097	15,434

and the following Table shows the number of Attendances at each Bureau for each month classified as to Race:—

TABLE XXII.

## ATTENDANCES OF NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS, FOR CONSULTATION, AT THE BUREAUX.

1921-1921.	12 Keerom St.	Maitland Town Hall.	Woodstock	West London.	Claremont Town Hall.	Totals.
	New Cuses. 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.
July E. O.	9 83 58 393		25 194 25 153	4 19 98	1 33 30 237	42 353 165 999
August E. O.	14 79 46 349	6 35 23 117	22 168 16 126		4 27 22 143	46 309 118 825
September E. O.	9 131 43 281	6 43 32 139	20 207 18 128	1 16 99	18 51 21 177	53 433 130 824
October E. O.	14 166 45 401	4 60 29 158	22 259 32 169	1 29 181	9 49 35 283	49 535 170 1,192
November E. O.	8 73 36 343	8 45 16 101	18 203 16 167	15 118	9 37 39 234	43 359 122 963
December E. O.	1 63 29 339	8 49 9 78	19 181 20 158	i9 112		30 317 97 849
January O.	7 91 45 347	10 77 21 85	20 190 25 151	1 4 10 92	1 31 16 212	39 393 117 887
February E. O.	18 83 52 332		15 189 23 176	2 10 21 104		41 372 151 934
March E. O.	6 78 31 299				10 39 18 215	42 365 100 812
April E. O.	5 93 39 320		20 220 20 155		9 44 19 228	41 432 107 897
May E. O.	10 91 30 228	2 39 17 66		ii 1 76	5 47 31 217	24 332 104 673
June E. O.	7 91 31 197	17 48 26 100	15 197 11 101	11 85		44 377 106 665
Total *E. O.	108 1,122 485 3,829		222 2,345 235 1,716	6 44 194 1,237		494 4,577 1,487 105,20

A better class of mother than formerly is beginning to attend and appreciate the work of the Bureaux, which is intended to be mainly educational in nature.

Minor ailments are treated at the Bureaux and more serious cases referred to private Doctors, or arrangements made for their admission to hospital.

The aim of the consultation is to produce and maintain healthy babies, and to keep them under observation until they attain school age.

In cases of young infants who cannot be breast-fed, dried milk is supplied at cost price, under the Medical Officers direction, to those mothers who cannot afford to purchase from retail dealers; in some cases this is supplied free.

During the year 545 babies have been supplied with Lactogen and 6,186 lbs. have been used for the purpose.

A fund for supplying fresh milk at reduced cost is also administered by the Medical Officer at the Bureaux. This fund is provided by the Child Life Protection Society, and is a very great help for those infants and older children for whom the Medical Officer considers fresh milk the most suitable food.

During the year £478 12s. 7d. was the amount spent by the Society in the purchase of milk, and £127 17s. 6d. was contributed by the mothers towards the expenditure.

The services of the voluntary workers who attended these centres have proved at all times of great value, and many 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, for Nursing and Expectant Mothers who are in need of nourishing food.

## TABLE XXIII.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DINNERS FOR NURSING MOTHERS AT THE CAPETOWN PROPER AND WOODSTOCK BUREAUX FOR THE YEARS 1921-1922, 1920-1921.

				Year 192	1—1922.		Year 1920—1921.					
Month.			12, Kee	at the Health ment, No. from St., town.	Milner	at No. 3 Road, Istock.	12, Kee	at the Health nent, No. erom St., stown.	3 Milt	Woodstock.		
			Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.		
July			63	348	Nil	218	Nil	452	110	298		
August		**	30	272	16	162	Nil	339	81	225		
September		**	10	148	82	128	48	286	130	104		
October		**	Nil 40	304	44 15	183 63	Nil Nil	449	142	198		
December	.,	**	33	221 186	8	104	Nil	410 412	34 17	42 226		
January		**	27	157	42	121	Nil	376	25	262		
February		**	83	331	23	196	Nil	326	22	210		
March			77	127	2	212	43	240	9	198		
April			90	172	2	263	86	302	Nil	237		
May			44	196	14	181	54	198	Nil	218		
June			19	228	Nil	191	96	201	Nil	170		
Year			521	2,690	248	2,022	327	3,991	570	2,388		

#### DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery which is conducted at 122, Aspeling Street, Capetown, for the convenience of those mothers who are obliged to earn their own living, has done some useful work during the past year. The Nursery is under the supervision of a resident European Matron, who is a trained nurse. It was proposed to alter and extend the premises now in use by the addition of two adjacent cottages, but the estimated cost of this procedure prevented its accomplishment.

#### TABLE XXIV.

Daily Attendances of Paying and Free Children at the Day Nursery, Aspeling Street, Capetown Proper.

For the period	1st July,	1921 to 30	th June,	1922:-

			ATT	ENDANCE	S,	AMOUNT PAID.		
MONT	H		Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total,			
1921	1.					£	s.	d.
July	***		323	30	353	5	7	4
August	***	***	217	23	240	3	12	4
September			315	24	339	. 5	5	0
October	***		443	30	473	7	7	8
November	100		439	24	463	7	6	4
December			339	24	363	5	13	0
1925	2.				TO BE STORY			
January			248		248	4	2	8
February			346	31	377	5	15	4
March			74	24	98	1	4	8
April			150	12	162	2	10	0
May			159	23	182	2	13	0
June			175	21	196	2	18	4
Year	***		3,228	266	3,494	53	15	8

#### TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

(Prepared by Dr. A. W. REID, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.)

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 it was intended that 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 large proportion of such are admitted. 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 1,034 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 1,280 in the previous year:—

R	ace.		Year 1	921-1922.	Year 1920-1921.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
European Other			191 326	104 413	112 392	75 701	
Persons			517	517	504	776	
		1	,034	1,280			

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.

The number of cases of notified Tuberculosis being visited by the Sanitary Inspectresses on 30th June, 1922, were:—

European	Males	43	Non-European	Males	166
European	Females	46	Non-Europeans	Females	214
	Person	is 89		Persons	380

#### TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Municipal Treatment Centre which was established at 46, Keerom Street, Capetown, in August, 1920, was continued during the year. The arrangements made with various local medical men were continued until December 12th, 1921, when Dr. Cooney took up the work as a whole time Officer to attend to the male patients. The Centre, until that time, was open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 8 p.m. Afterwards, the hours of attendance have been Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays after 5 p.m., and Thursday afternoons after 2 p.m.

A Clinic for the treatment of females and children by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer is held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m. It has been found necessary to engage Dr. Alice Winter to assist in this work.

## MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRE (MALE DEPARTMENT).

(Prepared by Dr. W. P. COONEY.)

The number of new patients presenting themselves at the Centre during each month of the past year has remained fairly constant—the monthly average being just over 68.

Since December, when the nature of Venereal Disease, and the consequences of insufficient treatment have been fully explained to each individual patient, there has been a gratifying increase in the total number of attendances.

Much remains yet to be done in this direction.

It may be of interest to consider what are the peculiar difficulties to be contended with in regard to the regular attendance of patients in Capetown. The trouble experienced in maintaining regular attendance is common to all Venereal Disease Clinics, but it is accentuated in the present instance for the following reasons:—

Syphilis is described euphemistically as "bad blood;" the disease is regarded as cured when the more urgent symptoms are alleviated, and, in the majority of cases, attendance ceases in spite of repeated warnings. Gonorrhæa is treated in a very light hearted manner. A very small minority attend in the first two weeks after infection, the remainder at any time up to twelve months from the start of the disease, and then usually when complications have arisen.

The erring class in this respect is composed mainly of natives and the lowest

grade of the coloured community.

The reason for this attitude is not far to seek. These people are, for the most part, illiterate; they live under hopeless conditions so far as housing is concerned; the sexes intermingle promiscuously, and they have received no education regarding the dangers of Venereal Disease.

The question of how best to deal with this problem is one for grave concern. It can readily be seen what a menace to the health of the community the presence of these men in our midst constitutes.

The attitude of the public in general towards Venereal Disease is not satisfactory. The existence of this disease in embryo is fully recognised, but the disposition is to ignore its actual presence. The attention of sociologists is directed mainly to prevention. The campaign against Venereal Disease by lectures, cinematograph demonstrations, etc., reaches chiefly those who are subject to the benign influence of good home life. Such measures do not reach what may be called the "danger class."

It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made with a view to giving publicity to the place, and hours of attendance at the Treatment Centre. This can be carried out by displaying suitable notices in the public Chalets and other approved places.

The establishing of a definite Venereal Clinic at the N'dabeni Location, together with the institution of a special Treatment Centre in the Hanover Street area for coloured patients, are steps worthy of consideration in dealing with this problem. The benefit to the community in increased health, happiness and efficiency would more than compensate for the financial outlay.

Provision is made in Section 54 of the Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919, for the compulsory enforcement of treatment in known cases of Venerael Disease. Police Court proceedings were instituted in one case during the past year—imprisonment with the option of a fine being the punishment inflicted. A rigorous application of this Clause would, however, defeat the end in view, and prosecution is recommended in selected cases only, where immediate danger to the public health is threatened. Venereal Disease cannot be legislated out of existence.

The building in which the Treatment Centre is at present conducted is not quite suitable, and modifications and improvements are urgently required. The provision of beds for at least six patients is an urgent necessity in order that full use may be made of the Clinic, and "In" patient treatment afforded to those for whom it is required.

The arsenical preparations used in the past year include Novarsenobillon, Neo-Kharsivan, Sodium Diarsenol, Neo-Salvarsan and Silver-Salvarsan.

Mercury is administered intramuscularly in the form of Grey Oil, with very few exceptions.

Vaccines are used in Gonorrhea in selected cases. Their use as a routine measure has not been adopted.

Direct examination of smears, etc., are carried out at the Clinic.

A marked saving has resulted in expenditure on medicines, ointments, etc., all of which are compounded by a whole-time Dispenser, who was appointed during the year.

During the twelve months under review four cases of arsenical and two of mercurial intolerance were noted. None was serious, and all recovered under suitable treatment.

Wasserman Reactions and preparations of Vaccines have been carried out by Professor Mackie, of the Cape Town University, to whom grateful acknowledgments are due.

#### TABLE XXV.

#### MALE SECTION.

Showing Number of Attendances and Patients treated at the Municipal Treat ment Centre (Venereal Clinic) from July 1st, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

		.89	huring		Disease	s-New	Cases.				
	*	Total Attendances.	Total patients during each month.	New Patients.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea,	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.	Non-Venereal Diseases.	Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wasserman's Reactions.
July	E.	306	120	120	88	27		5	143	67	38
	0.	201	80	80	58	19		3	101	52	29
August	E.	329	137	46	18	12	10	6	116	50	49
	0.	233	84	40	16	14	10		125	38	38
Sept	E.	289	111	30	15	7	8		101	30	47
and the same of the	0.	255	99	41	20	10	9	2	105	30	34
October	E.	350	139	39	21	8	7	3	110	22	55
	0.	246	93	28	15	9	4		105	23	28
Nov	E.	422	159	51	25	20	6		186	17	63
	0.	228	80	22	10		12		110	22	28 23
Dec	E.	358	130	25	14	9	2		185	109	23
	0.	155	77	26	10	5	11		73	48	23
January	E.	415	147	34	10	15	7	2	227	217	45
	0.	154	73	41	10	21	8	2	108	102	30
February	E.	484	171	35	21	8	6		267	258	27
	0.	253	89	33	13	10	10		137	132	27
March	E.	619	185	40	14	21	4	1	257	240	44
	0.	304	89	25	12	8	2	3	122	117	25
April	E.	566	180	31	12	16	1	2	231	216	29
	0.	379	105	35	18	14	2	1	113	107	24
May	E.	629	191	43	14	19	6	4	235	209	46
	0.	354	98	36	15	11	6	4	129	116	32
June	E.	671	178	28	5	13	1	9	239	227	35
	0.	374	100	32	17	8	4	3	135	123	134
	E.	5,438	1,848	522	257	175	58	32	2,297	1,662	501
Totals	0.	3,136	1,067	439	214	129	78	18	1,363	910	352

## TABLE XXVI. FEMALE SECTION.

Showing number of Attendances and Diseases of Female Patients and Children Treated at the Municipal Treatment Centre, from July 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1922. (Prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen).

30TH, 192		(Zrep.	area of	ANT. MICE	ry van .				
		Harris I				New	Cases.		
		Total attend-	Total	Total	Dise	ases from	which pa	tients suf	fered.
Month.	Race.	ances during month.	patients during month.	attend- ing each month.	Syphilis.	Congen- ital Syphilis.	Gonor- rhoea.	Syphilis and Gonor- rhoea.	Non- Venereal Diseases.
July	E. O.	::	22 77	22 77	15 56	4 14			3 4
	Total	228	99	99	71	18	3		7
August	E 0.	::	23 82	7 31	6 19	3	2	::	1 7
	Total	261	105	38	25	, 3	2		8
September	E. O.	::	18 76	5 34	4 24	1 10			.:
	Total	253	94	39	28	11			
October	E. O.	:: \	33 93	14 36	8 26	3 6	ï		2 3
	Total	296	126	50	34	9	1	1	5
November	E. O.	::	34 75	7 19	3 12		2		2 2
	Total	270	109	26	15	5	2		4
December	E. O.	11. 1	30 70	10 25	7 16	3 3	ï	ï	4
	Total	220	100	35	23	6	1	1	4
January	E. O.		42 59	5 19	2 14	4	ï		3
31/11/11	Total	247	101	24	16	4	1		3
February	E. O.		. 37 65	3 30	3 21	8	ï	::	
200	Total	276	102	33	24	8	1		
March	E. O		34 92	7 37	5 33	1 3	1 1		
	Total	322	126	44	38	4	2		
April	E. O.	::	28 74	3 15	2 11	3	1 1	::	::
	Total	201	102	18	13	3	2		
May	E. O.		37 95	8 43	6 27	1 11	1		4
	Total	298	132	51	33	12	2		4
June	E. O.	::	45 97	9 31	5 24	1 3	1		2 4
	Total	348	142	40	29	4	1		6
Year	Total	3,220	1,338	497	349	87	18	2	41

#### 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 (203,000,000 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.

 Water from springs on the face of Table Mountain and the Platte Klip Stream collected in the Molteno Reservoir (40,000,000 gallons) and the Lower Reservoirs (13,300,000 gallons). These reservoirs are also fed from the Woodhead Reservoir on Table Mountain, and Steenbras

Reservoir.

 Water from the catchment area on the easterly side of Table Mountain, which is collected in the Newlands Storage Reservoir (30,000,000)

gallons); also a service reservoir holding 700,000 gallons.

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 Steenbras Reservoir opened in March of this year (600,000,000 gallons) supplying the low level areas of Capetown and Suburbs.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs belonging to the City is 1,132,295,000 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.

Steenbras being available for the supply of the City there were no restrictions on the supply during the year.

The rainfall registered at the Woodhead Reservoir, from 1st October, 1921 to 31st March, 1922=19.93 inches.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

#### TABLE XXVII.

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, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

Description		Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned
*Carcases of Beef	 	5,294	5,290	4	-075
* Mutton	 	46,938	46,934	4	-008
, Veal	 	1,218	1,218		-
* Pork	 	5,379	5,272	107	1 .989
*Parts of Beef	 	411	409	2	-048
Mutton	 	2,685	2,684	1	-003
Veal	 	338	338	_	_
Ox Heads	 	3,729	3,503	31	-083
Ox Hearts	 	3,879	3,827	52	1 -340
Ox Tongues	 	4,677	4,606	71	1.541
Ox Livers	 	4,792	3,878	914	19 .073
Ox Lungs	 	938	780	158	16 -844
Ox Kidneys	 	9,396	9,392	4	.042
Ox Spleens	 	4,354	4,353	1	.002
Sheeps' Plucks	 	40,011	39,861	150	-037
Pigs' Plucks	 	2,538	2,432	106	4 -176
Ox Skirts	 	237	237	_	_
Parts of Pork	 	5	3	2	-400

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

Description. Pigs' Lungs	 	 	 Number. 1,554
Pigs' Livers	 		 425
Sheeps' Livers	 	 	 5,454
Sheeps' Lungs	 	 	 8,542
Ox Kidneys	 	 	 4
Ox Tails	 	 	 1

\*146 pieces of beef weighing 1,480 lbs., 14 pieces of mutton weighing 118 lbs., and 7 pieces of pork weighing 48 lbs. were also condemned during the year.

#### TABLE XXVIII.

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, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

Wester of Market		Pleurisy	Tuberculosis	Measles.	Inflammation.	Cysts.	Abscess.	Angiomatosis.	Flukes.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Tapeworm.	Strongulus Rufesceus.	Suffocation.	Dropsy.	Pre-Sternal Calcification	Adeniosis.	Putrefacation.	Peritonitis.	Caseous Lymph Adenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Jaundice.	Emaciation
Parts of Mutton	17		5.				1													5		2	
Parts of Pork	9			5 1																			
Parts of Beef	149		71 .	: . : :												16	2	60					
Carcases of Pork Pigs' Lungs	107			1 105									**						1				
Digg! Dhughe	1554			1 35	1538	16	::		**			**	**		• •								
Dime' Livore	106 425			- 47	42	110	17		.:			4.4											
Or Linore	914		1	4 11	2	413 139	110	100	100		* *	**					4.1	11			i	3	
Ov Lames	158		1	0	10	102	110	120	483		* *	**			1			9.9			1	0	
Ov Tonomos	71			. 55		102			2	::	*	* *		**		**	* *	9		5.	* *		
Or Hoarte	52	20		17		**	**	i	35	1.4	32	10		**		**		2	* *		**		
Ox Spleens	1			200	î			1	**		34	17				.,	**					0.0	
Sheep Livers	5454				150	860	36		32			4348	14					14					
Sheep Lungs	8542	0.0			7980	103	90		0			37	422			1	1	1.4	*			10	
Sheep Plucks	150			i	43	42	1	90			66	49	722		1	i		18	•	12		88	
Carcases of Mutton	4	100							100					i	2			30			0		1
Ox Heads	31	00		. 28						3								33				00	
Ox Kidneys	4	00				4						33						33					
Carcases of Beef	4			. 3																			
Ox Tails	1		1.																				
	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-	-			-		-		-
Total	17753	5	79 1	9 257	9807	1679	176	121	518	17	32	4434	436	1	4	17	2	124	1	17	1	5	1

#### INTERNED MEASLY BEEF.

Sixty and one-quarter carcases of measley beef were detained and interned in Cold Storage at the Imperial Cold Storage Depôt, Dock Road, for the usual period of 28 days.

These carcases all come under the category of imported meat; the total weight being 38,721 lbs.

List of Meat and Foodstuffs which have been condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption as the result of ordinary Inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Period 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

Fresh meat			200	 	619 lbs
Preserved meat				 	267 .,
Poultry				 	1,480 ,,
Fish: Salted and	pres	erved		 	2,636 ,,
Eggs, 1,788				 	226 ,,
Eggs: Ostrich, 4				 	66 ,,
Potatoes: 595 ba				 	88,756
Cheese				 	1,116 ,,
Jam				 	3,486 ,,
Sugar				 	2,895 ,,
Condensed milk				 	43,047 ,,
Fruit: Fresh and				 7.	15,846 ,,
Dried fruit				 	1,528 ,,
Confectionery				 	419 ,,
Other foodstuffs					3,970 ,,

In my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1919, I pointed out that Regulation 317 had again proved ineffective with regard to the examination of imported meat in so far as parcels which arrived by railway and through the Post Office were concerned.

In order to compel the observance of this regulation it has been again amended and was re-promulgated on the 13th October, 1921.

The following is the text of the regulation as it at present stands:-

Office of the Administrator, Cape Town, 13th October, 1921.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined amended Slaughterhouse Regulation framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provision of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER.

for Provincial Secretary.

#### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

AMENDED SLAUGHTERHOUSE REGULATIONS.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

(Promulgated under Government Notice No. 438 of 1921, on the 14th October, 1921.)

Regulation No. 317 promulgated under Provincial Government Notice No. 76 of the 3rd March, 1921, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

- 317. (a) No carcase or meat of animals not slaughtered at the Municipal Slaughterhouses shall, if intended for sale as food within the Municipality, be by any person taken to or be by any person caused to be taken to or deposited in any place within the Municipality (other than a place of examination) until such carcase or meat has been examined by an authorised official of the Council, and stamped and passed by such official as being sound, free from disease, wholesome and fit for food purposes. This regulation shall not apply to game.
  - (b) A place of examination shall be:-

(1) The Municipal Slaughterhouse.

(2) A depôt or depôts provided by the Council for the purpose.

- (3) In the case of carcases or meat consigned by rail or by sea, such suitable place as may be agreed upon by the Council with the consignees or, failing agreement, the place of discharge from the railway or ship.
- (c) For the examination and stamping of carcases of butchers' meat brought into the Municipality, the Council shall have the power to make the following charges:—

	s. d.
For each ox carcase	of 1 2
For each sheep care	reof 0 3
	eof 0 9
	reof 0 9

- (d) No person, company or firm or any agent or employee thereof shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession or control for the purpose of sale, use, or disposal within the City of Cape Town, or bring, send to, or deliver within the City for the purpose of being sold or offered for sale or delivery within the City pursuant to any contract of sale previously made any fresh and uncured meat, including the carcase, flesh and other food products of any cattle, calf, swine, sheep, lamb, or any other animal which is commonly used as food for human consumption, except those usually classed as game; unless the same previous to sale, use, delivery or disposal in the City is examined and passed, and stamped, labelled or otherwise marked by an authorised official of the City Council as being sound, free from disease, wholesome and fit for food purposes.
- (e) No person shall be in possession of or use or cause or suffer to be used any imitation, counterfeit or facsimile of the Council's Stamp or Brand, or fix or impress any such imitation, counterfeit or facsimile on any carcase of meat or any portion thereof intended for sale for food purposes so as to make it appear that such flesh has been examined, passed and stamped by an authorised official of the Council as being sound, free from disease, wholesome and fit for food purposes.
- (f) Any person found guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 sterling, provided that the regulation shall not apply to carcases (or portions thereof) in transit or being dealt with for oversea export or for the supply of meat to the shipping.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses in the City have been inspected regularly, 1,180 visits having been made at night. Nothing was noticed during these inspections to cause 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 were exposed for sale; no less than 15,659 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 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 easily cleaned. During the year under review a new design for the wholesale butcher's cart has been adopted, with both the front and back closed.

#### COW STABLES, MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

I have personally visited every cowkeeper's premises within the City, and the cowsheds and dairies have, in addition, been regularly visited by the Inspectors, and in 9 cases magisterial proceedings were instituted for contravening the regulations, details of which will be found on Page liii., "Cases before the Magistrate."

The following table shows the number of licences for Cowkeepers, Purveyors of Milk and Ice Cream Vendors applied for and issued:—

	Cowkeepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	· Ice Crear Vendors
Applications for licences	245	291	324
Licences issued	162	170	254
Licences cancelled	22	68	23
Licences refused	13	37	45
Applications in abeyance	44	16	2
Applications for premises situate outside Capetown Area	4	of the set	

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

The objectionable method of distributing milk in whisky and wine bottles is now discontinued, under the provisions of Act No. 11 of 1858, for Regulating Weights and Measures in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, for the regulation in regard to the sterilization of milk vessels, and is further dealt with in the draft amended regulations dealing with cowkeepers, dairymen and purveyors of milk and ice cream vendors, and all foodstuffs generally, referred to in my previous report as awaiting the sanction of the Provincial Council. These, at the time of writing, are in the hands of the Administrator and will be promulgated very shortly.

During the year there were 34 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, and the deposit of three of these samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli by the infection of guinea pigs into which they were injected.

As a result of this discovery the cows at the three farms from which the milk was taken, were injected with bovine tuberculin with the following results:—

Farm 1. A herd of 25 cows and one bull. Two cows clinically were infected with tuberculosis, and out of the whole number 17 cows and a bull re-acted to the test. Of these, five cows and the bull were slaughtered; the carcases of two of them being clinically suspect were condemned in toto; the viscera only of the other four animals were condemned.

Farm 2. Sixty-eight cows were tested, with 19 re-actions, and only two of the

cows showed any symptoms suspicious of tuberculosis.

Farm 3. Twenty-one cows were tested, two of which re-acted.

The reason these samples of milk were taken was because there had been cases of tuberculosis other than pulmonary amongst the persons supplied by these milk suppliers.

In the case of Farm 1, milk had been supplied to a case of tubercular meningitis, and another case with tubercular glands in the neck, and at Farm 2 there was a death from tubercular meningitis. Farm 3, a case of tubercular meningitis had probably been fed upon milk therefrom.

In the latter part of the year there was some opportunity of making bacterioscopic examination of milk, as to the presence of dirt and bacteria therein.

Sixteen samples were examined and they were mostly found to contain large numbers of microscopic organisms, and in one, blood corpusles were found and on examining the cows in the shed from which this sample was derived, one cow was found to be suffering from garget. As a result the cowkeeper was fined for non-notification of same to the Health Department.

## COWSTABLES OUTSIDE THE AREA OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Dr. A. W. Reid, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, visited and reported on 108 dairy premises situated outside the Municipality, supplying milk in Capetown, as follows: -

"I herewith attach reports on 108 Dairy Farms outside the Municipal area, visited and inspected by me during the past month in connection with the Capetown Milk Supply. There are, I believe, about six other farms which I did not

"Details of the conditions on the farms visited, under which milk is produced, are given in the report on each. In my opinion the large majority are satisfactory, and many are as good as any met with in other countries. As you are aware, defects, when met with, are the subject of communications addressed to the owners in writing. They are chiefly in connection with instituting better facilities for producing boiling water for sterilizing and cleansing milk utensils,

etc., which I have discussed with them.

"I have nothing much to add, from a general point of view, to my remarks on previous inspections. I have met with a considerable number of improvements on many farms. In fact, I must say that the farmer owner is most desirous of avoiding any influence likely to contaminate his milk. Besides, he is quite aware that cleanliness is necessary for the keeping properties of his milk in transit. It is a side issue with many as regards their farming activities, and I hope they will continue it. It will be a great misfortune if the best should give it up as they are inclined to do. My inspections were at a time when the fruit harvest was in full swing, but I invariably found the cow-stable clean, the milk room clean and the milk utensils beyond reproach, scrubbed and cleaned ready to receive the next consignment of milk. It will be to the interests of the City to leave the bulk of the milk supply in the hands of such, and not disgust them with insinuations that the result of their work spells dirt. I should like to repeat that careful discrimination is necessary, and not the use of catch phrases applied to milk suppliers as a whole. Farmers are, to say the least, quite as capable of conscientious work as other men. Recalcitrants crop up and are being dealt with in measures applicable to their sins, but their influence is immeasurably less than the calamity threatened to the health of the City if the better men are nauseated.

" It is a rule that milk cows are only stabled in the country for milking and feeding purposes. This occurs only for short intervals. I find a steady expansion in the laving on of water to stables as well as milk rooms. Open fronts is the favourite form of construction in regard to new stables and frequently two facing each other with an interval over an impervious passage between them. A know-ledge of the means for destroying flies with the Arsenite of Soda solution is

practically universal and is freely used.

"Recognised water coolers are used for cooling the milk as soon as it is produced: Milkers wash their hands before milking, and overalls, smocks or aprons are supplied for use while milking. The work is usually under the care of some responsible person experienced in its control.

"I did not come across any case where I could suspect that an unhealthy cow was milked. I saw a few sick animals, but they were isolated away from the

herd and mostly dry.

" My chief attention was given to the extent of cleanliness present and applied in handling and dealing with the milk. Frequently the outside of iron structures was found to be in need of a coat of paint, but usually the inside had a recent coat of limewash.'

## LAUNDRIES, MATTRESS MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

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

Laundries.—Applications received 22, licences recommended 22.

Mattress Makers and Upholsterers .- Applications received 15, licences recommended 15,

## REGULATIONS RE MATTRESS MAKERS.

During the year under review new regulations re Mattress Makers and Upholsterers were adopted by the Council and were promulgated after the close of the year on the 28th July, 1922, of which the following is the text:-

> Office of the Administrator, Cape Town, 27th July, 1922.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined additional regulations related to mattress makers and upholsterers framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance 1912.

#### A. WEISBECKER.

for Provincial Secretary.

#### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

#### REGULATIONS RE MATTRESS-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

(Promulgated under Government Notice No. 226 of 1922, on the 28th July, 1922.)

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

1452. For the purpose of these regulations the following words shall have the following meanings attached to them respectively: -

"City" means the City of Cape Town.
"Medical Officer of Health" means the officer for the time being holding office under the Council of the City of Cape Town as Medical Officer of Health.

A "Mattress-maker" means a person who makes or repairs mattresses.

An "Upholsterer" means a person who makes or repairs covers and cushions for chairs, sofas and the like.

1453. (a) No person shall carry on the trade or business of a matress-maker, or upholsterer, within the area of the City, unless registered by the Corporation as a mattress-maker or upholsterer, and in possession of a certificate to that effect in force and current at the time being.

(b) Every person desiring to be registered as engaged in the business or trade of a mattress-maker or upholsterer within the area of the City shall submit a written application for registration at the office of the Medical Officer of Health fourteen days before the date upon which the applicant desires to enter upon such

trade or business.

- (c) Such registration shall be free of charge, and a certificate of registration shall be issued by the Medical Officer of Health free of charge to each person so registered. The Medical Officer of Health may not refuse to issue such certificate on application, and such certificate shall be in force from the date of registration up to and including the 31st day of December, next ensuing. Should a renewal thereof be desired, written application therefor must be made at the office of the Medical Officer of Health at least fourteen days before the date of expiry of the current certificate.
- 1454. It shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purpose of making any mattress, upholstery, cushions or bedding, any horsehair, coir, flock, or other material used for the like purpose which has been previously used for the same purpose, unless the horsehair, coir, flock or other like material has been washed and dried effectually which latter process shall be effected at a temperature not less than that of boiling water (212 deg. F.).
- 1455. It shall not be lawful for any person to use any feathers for the purpose of making any pillow, bed, mattress, upholstery, cushions, unless the same shall have been sterilised previously by being raised to a temperature of boiling water (212 deg. F.) for half an hour.
- 1456. Any person or firm engaged in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, cushions or down quilts, shall have upon each such mattress, pillow, cushion or down quilt, conspicuously and securely affixed, a label consisting of muslin,

calico or linen, and legibly printed thereon, the name and address of the manufacturer and the kind of material used in the manufacture of each such mattress, pillow, cushion or down quilt.

1457. Any person convicted of a contravention of any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds (£20).

#### PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

During the year 39 places of amusement were inspected and registered.

#### NIGHT SOIL, SLOP WATER AND REFUSE REMOVALS.

In the Wards known as Capetown proper, provision has been made for the disposal of all sewerage on the water carriage system by means of well-constructed sewers with an outfall into the sea at Green Point. A few houses in isolated positions are not connected with sewerage sewers. The sewerage of the Green Point and Sea Point areas is disposed of in a similar manner with an outfall at Sea Point, and that of Kalk Bay-Muizenberg on the same lines with the outfall on to the sand dunes on the border of False Bay. The other areas known as Maitland, Woodstock, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont are dealt with on the pail system, the stercus being removed by waggon once a week and taken to various sites, one being beyond Kensington for Woodstock and Maitland, and Vijge Kraal Farm for Mowbray and Rondebosch, and one at a Municipal Farm in Claremont for Claremont. In other portions it is removed weekly, and is taken to tips adjacent to the locality.

A comprehensive scheme is, however, now being carried out for the sanitary improvement of these wards, the ratepayers having authorised the loan for same, and the work is being carried out as expeditiously as possible. A large proportion of the scheme is now completed, and house connections numbering over 600 have been made.

## CATCHPITS AND PREVENTION OF MOSQUITOES.

As stated in my previous report the prevention of mosquitoes is receiving the continual attention of the Inspectors of the Department, and the catchpits are continually being disinfected.

#### EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

Two men and a boy, and for part of the year a third man, have been employed in catching rats on premises from which complaints have been received that they are infested, or any other place known to the officials to be breeding grounds.

The rateatchers are instructed to advise householders as to the best means of getting rid of the rodents, and it should be remembered that the public are expected to assist. The number of rats that were known to be caught by the rateatchers was 7,880, but they do not get credit for the whole number that they are responsible for.

### GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHER LICENCES.

In my last report I referred to the Licences (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916 (No. 14 of 1916). This has now been replaced by an Ordinance to Amend the Law Relating to the Licensing of Trades, Businesses, Occupations or Callings (Ordinance No 16, 1920) which came into force on the 1st January, 1921. Section 6 of this Ordinance reads as follows:—

"Circumstances under which Certificate may be granted or refused.

"6. (1) Where application for a certificate as aforesaid for a general dealer's licence is made to any Municipal Council or Village Management Board, by or on behalf of any person whose name does not appear upon the list framed for the area of such Council or Board under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19 of 1914, and maintained under the provisions of Section Eight hereof, no such application will be considered unless,

(a) The Health Officer for the area or other Medical Practitioner, approved by the Council or Board, 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, and
(b) the Council or Board shall have inquired from the senior officer of

b) the Council or Board shall have inquired from the senior officer of police for the area, if anything is known against the applicant that should be brought to the notice of the said Council or Board."

This section of the Ordinance also applies mutatis mutandis to every baker, butcher, and dealer, but does not apply to hawkers, who are dealt with by Municipal Regulations promulgated in 1914 and amended in 1919. The whole of these regulations were re-drafted and submitted to the Council on the 27th April, 1922, and promulgated in July, 1922, a copy of which I attach hereto.

[221.]

[1922.]

Office of the Administrator,

Cape Town, 27th July, 1922.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined amended regulations relating to vendors of fruit, vegetables, etc., framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER.

for Provincial Secretary.

## CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

## AMENDED REGULATIONS RELATING TO VENDORS OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

Regulations Nos. 177 to 186 inclusive promulgated under Provincial Administration Notices No. 131 of 27th April, 1914, and No. 150 of 20th May, 1919, are hereby amended to read as follows:—

In these regulations "Council" shall mean the Council of the City of Capetown.

- (177) No person shall carry on or assist in carrying on within the limits of the City the trade, business or occupation of an intinerant vendor, pedlar or hawker of fruit, vegetables, flowers, plants, firewood, fish, foodstuffs, poultry or other products, whether the product of his own industry or otherwise, unless he shall have been registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and have procured the badge to be worn as required by these regulations.
- (178) Every person applying for such registration shall do so upon the form to be provided by the Council, giving his full name, age and address, birthplace, nationality, and the address of a person (if any) by whom he is employed, and shall further state the class of articles he purposes to sell and whether the same are the product of his own industry. He shall also pay at the time of application the sum of 2/6 to cover registration fee and cost of badge to be worn as herein-after provided.
- (I79) Every Certificate of registration shall expire on the 31st December, in each and every year. Every person desiring to renew his registration shall on or before the 31st day of January in each and every year make application at the office prescribed by public notice, and shall deliver up his badge and certificate of registration and pay the sum of 2/6 when a new Certificate and a fresh badge will be issued for the current year. Every registered person shall give immediate notice to the Town Clerk of any change of his residence during the currency of his certificate, and shall be required to have such officially endorsed thereon.
- (I80) Every itinerant vendor registered under these regulations shall, when plying his calling, wear in a conspicuous position on his left breast a badge to be furnished by the Council; such badge shall bear the inscription "Registered Vendor" and also a number corresponding with the number of certificate of registration. Such certificate shall be produced by the holder when called upon by any member of the police force, or any householder and shall bear the registered vendor's photograph or signature.
- (181) Every application for registration shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief Officer of the Police District within which the applicant resides, and such registration shall not be made except upon the production of a certificate to the effect that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be registered as an itinerant vendor.

- (182) Every registered person who loses his badge or certificate shall give notice thereof forthwith to the Council, and shall obtain a new badge or certificate on payment of the fee of 2/6, and the former badge or certificate shall thereupon be cancelled and upon such cancellation shall be deemed not to have been issued, and any person found thereafter in possession of and using such badge or certificate shall be liable to prosecution for a breach of these regulations. No registered person shall transfer, lend, or hire his badge or certificate, and registration certificate, to any person unless with the approval of the Police.
- (183) No itinerant vendor shall use or employ for the purpose of plying his profession or calling any waggon, cart, hand-cart, barrow, or other conveyance for the carrying of the goods, wares or merchandise of such itinerant vendor unless the name, address and registered number of such itinerant vendor shall have been painted on both sides thereof in some conspicuous place in legible characters not less than one inch in length and of proportionate breadth and of a colour clearly distinguishable from the ground whereon the same are painted. No one except a registered vendor or his registered assistant shall be allowed to accompany him when carrying on his trade.
- (184) The Council may, for reasonable cause, decline to renew or may at any time withdraw any registration granted in terms of these regulations. Upon such withdrawal the vendor shall forthwith hand in his badge and certificate to the Town Clerk, and the badge shall thereupon be deemed not to have been issued.
- (I85) Any person desiring to vend foodstuffs whether the product of his own industry or otherwise shall not store such foodstuffs in premises which have not been approved of by the Medical Officer of Health of the City.
- (186) Every person found guilty of contravention of any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds sterling (£20).

This entails a large amount of work as will be seen from the 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 two, three or four occasions. The number of inspections will be found in the part of the report dealing with the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors.

#### INSANITARY PROPERTY.

A large amount of work has been done in repairing and improving insanitary property, but owing to the scarcity of houses the Council have been holding their hands with regard to the closing of houses.

#### BARBERS' AND HAIRDRESSERS' SHOPS.

These premises have been visited regularly to see if the regulations have been observed. The regulations have had a salutary effect on the condition of these shops.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 1,572 visits to these premises.

#### CAMPING AT CLIFTON-ON-SEA, BAKOVEN 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 from the Council.

Tents are also allowed to be placed on vacant lots. A caretaker has been 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. This man and his assistant now work under the control of the Housing and Estates Committee.

The Sanitary Inspector at Camps Bay pays frequent visits to the Camp and reports to me with regard to the sanitation thereof.

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

There is also a camping site at Muizenberg.

#### METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. 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 6th, 1905. The Earth Thermometers (4 feet, 2 feet and 1 foot) were removed from the Municipal Gardens on September 1st, 1905, to the grounds of the City Hospital.

The results of the observations are given in Tables E, F, G, H and I, in the Appendix.

The means of the barometrical readings for the present year taken at the City Hospital were above those for the previous fifteen years (1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921), in July, August, September, October, November, February, March, April and May, and below in December, January and June.

(See Table E in the Appendix.)

The temperature at 8 a.m. was above the monthly averages for the previous fifteen years in November, February, March and May, and below in July, August, September, October, December, January, April and June. The yearly mean was 58.05°F as compared with 58.735°F which was the average temperature for the previous fifteen years. The highest temperature in the shade was 99.3°F on the 4th April, 1922, and the lowest was on the 28th June, 1922, when it was 37.7°F.

(See Table F in the Appendix.)

The rainfall was 24.15 inches, being 1.96 in excess of the average for the previous fifteen years when it was 22.19. The number of rainy days were 115 as compared with the average of 108.3 for the previous fifteen years. The rainfall was greater than the monthly average in the previous fifteen years for the months of July, August, September, October, December, January, March and June, and less for the months of November, February, April and May.

(See Table G in the Appendix.)

Bright sunshine was in excess of the monthly averages for the previous fifteen years in the months of October and May, and below in July, August, September, November, December, January, February, March, April and June. The most sunshine in one day was on the 12th November, 1921, when it was 11 hours and fifteen minutes, as compared with 13 hours and 45 minutes on the 5th December, 1915, which is the greatest on record since 1st July, 1906.

(See Table I in the Appendix.)

#### TABLE XXIX.

### WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30th JUNE, 1922.

#### Inspections of -1,180 Bakehouses Meat Shops, Restaurants, Fruit and Fish Shops 15,659 11,715 Courts, Lanes and Alleys ... 10,333 Common Lodging Houses ... 141 Hairdressers' Premises 1,572 Houses and other Premises ... 55,927 268 Milk and Meat Carts .. .. Special Visits made re Infectious Diseases 4,389 4,041 Notices served dealing with Nuisances ... 663 72 Drains tested ...... 599

Inspections in re	
Application for Licences as under—	
Hawkers'	. 545
General Dealers'	. 1,334
Butchers'	
Cowkeepers' and Purveyors of Milk (Combined)	
Purveyors of Milk only	. 511
Nuisance abated—	
Obstructions removed from drains, and defective drains repaired	3,829
Drain ventilating pipes, repaired or new ones fixed	. 194
Defective traps removed and glazed earthenware substituted .	. 98
Water closets repaired and new pans fixed	
Pail closets repaired	
Water restored to water closets, and Flushing cisterns repaired .	
Water closets and urinal accommodation provided	/
Defects in Yard Paving remedied	755
Offensive Wetter removed	9 111
Private gutters and lanes cleansed	1 000
Houses or parts of houses, cleansed and whitewashed	9.094
Stable floors repaired	01#
Receptacles for Manure provided	149
Horses and other animals destroyed and buried	. 51
Animals and poultry kept in a dirty state	
Defective roofs and general dilapidations	
Defective gutterings repaired	
Prescribed receptacles for storing house refuse provided	
Premises disinfected Tuberculosis Other Diseases	054
1 Tuberenlesia	500
Articles disinfected Other Diseases	0.001
Overcrowding abated	900
Premises reported unfit for human habitation	60
Complaints made of nuisances discovered by Inspectors and dealt wit	
Structural defects reported to City Engineer	1 000
Complaints and Reports—	
Complaints made at this office and dealt with—	I TAX III TAY
Respecting non-removal of house refuse	. 8
Respecting non-supply of water	. 34
Defective catchpits reported to the City Engineer	
Defective roadways reported to the City Engineer Defective footpaths reported to the City Engineer	. 16
Defective water fittings reported to the Water Project	995
Scarcity of water reported to the Water Engineer	0
Number of rats caught and destroyed	7 000
Complaints made re rats on premises	E14
Applications for Ice Cream Licences	159
Applications for tent permits	. 91
Applications for bioscope entertainments	
Applications for Laundry Licences	. 22
Applications for mattress makers	
Applications for hairdresser's Licences	. 17
Applications for dealer's Licences	. 282
Licences issued to cow-keepers	. 102

# TABLE XXX. CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Legal proceedings Year ended 30th June, 1922.

No. of sum- monses issued.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty. (Total Pines).
1	Carrying on business as cow-keeper, dairyman and	60
* 7	purveyor of milk without being licenced Failing to take proper precautions in connection	£2.
	with the storage and distribution of milk	£105 10s.
1	Slaughtering a calf contrary to Municipal Regu- lations.	Daminou J. J
1	Failing to notify that a cow was suffering from	Reprimanded.
	a discharge from the udder	£2.
2	For using waggons in a filthy condition for the	A STATE OF THE STA
	transport of meat intended to be exposed for sale	£40.
1	Allowing a cat to be kept in a butcher's shop	No penalty imposed.
1	Failing to provide suitable receptacle for collection of dung and other offensive matter and have	
	defective drains repaired	£6.
2	Keeping residential premises in an unclean and	
1	offensive condition.  Keeping an accumulation of rubbish on premises	£4. £1.
3	Keeping business premises in an insanitary con-	W1,
0	dition	£30.
3 1	Failing to keep stable in a clean state Keeping a goat on premises so as to be a nuisance	£5. 10s.
î	Failing to cause every vessel in a general dealer's	400.
	shop to be kept in a clean condition	Discharged.
1	Exposing unsound food for sale	£15. Sentence suspended
	to cause overcrowding.	and defendant sub- sequently fined £1.
1	By obstructing a Sanitary Inspector in the exe-	
1	eution of his duty Attempting to bribe a Sanitary Inspector	£2. £10.
î	Allowing water supplied by Corporation for	Activities in the control of the con
	domestic purposes to run to waste	£1.
	Total amount of fines	£225

#### STAFF.

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. W. P. Cooney, M.O. 1/c V.D. Clinic.)

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, Assoc.: R.S.I.)

Chief Sanitary Inspectress (Mrs. B. C. H. Martin, Assoc.: R.S.I.)

- 1 Inspector for the removal of patients suffering from Infectious Disease.
- 17 Certificated Sanitary Inspectors.
- 5 Uncertificated Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

- 10 Sanitary Inspectresses. One with General Training and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors. One with General and Fever Training and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors. One with General Training and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors. Two with Midwifery and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, and five with 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 9 Junior Nurses and Temporary Nurses as required. and the requisite domestic servants and porters.

#### SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Superintendent.

Yours faithfully,

A. JASPER ANDERSON,

(M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S.E., D.P.H., Cantab.), Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY.  CAUSES OF DEATH.	h occurr	and di											-	ACP.	Age	Causes, Race, Age-periods	da	
F DEATH.		non	aring t	g the Year e	ended June 30th, 1922, arranged as of the City to which they belong.	d June 30th he City to	the City to which	1922, hich t	2, arran	anged as belong.	03	Caus	88, 14		9		3	
Hao	.I of 0		I to b.	Total under 5 years.	.61 of 6		In to 25.		.55 of 52.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	'00 01 01	55 to 65.	25 04 29	65 to 75.	75 and over.		латоТ
	M	F M	F	MF	M	a,	MF	N &	F	MF	M	B	M F	M	24	M P	M	B
Race and Sex Summary   B	93 2 425 2	80 4	44 36 163 158	3 137 2 116 5 588 2 485	25.00	2123	891	33 41	32	73 52 99 84	105	20 07	123 71 84 77	474	80	60 96	911	A.& B. 72 558 96 2 1070
I. Specific Febrile, or   E	901		11 63	20	19	7	101	-	26	63.63		39	15		10 #	9 60		172 510
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III. Dietetic Diseases   B	:		3*	15	:		:					:	:		:	:	_	:0
Constitutional Dis-	:-	_		- 04	:00		: 04		:00	1 =		: 82	43:	_	: 69	171	_	13.
			-	71	60	_	+		00	=		S	17		00 5	00 00		91
v. Developmental Dis-   Es	113		: :	113	! !		: :		::	::			4 60		10	27.5		154
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VII. Deaths from Violence   0	1		+	+	10		9		13	9		00	9			-		54
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through Parturition ( 0	10	0	:	10			1	-100				:	:				-	10
IX. Deaths from ill-defined ( E		9 64	61 0	14 2	1-		:	A SPICE	1-	:		-	:		1	: :		16 2
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TOTALS ALL CLASSES	927	I	401	1.328	191	-	239		271	308	00	328	355	0.0	256	252		3,498

A&B 2 Deaths of newly-born males whose bodies were discovered. Decomposition so far advanced that race could not be ascertained. Death classified as "IX-Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes."

		TOTAL	M F B 658 658 1962 1070	172 510 2 2 2 131 131 1,84 1,84 1,230 1,230 1,230 1,230 2,266 2,266 2,266 2,498
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		not belonging thereto.	100	234 234 23 1129 234 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125
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-contin		Claremont No. 13.	38 109	28 : 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
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		Maitland No. 11.	F 103	8 8 1- 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Mowbray No. 10.	F 25	50 :::-10000520-:- :0 22 2
PERIC		Salt River No. 9.	74 F	85 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		Woodstock No. 8.	g 99	136 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
RACE	WARDS.	Castle No. 7:	F 19	100 114 114 115 1176 1176 1176 1177 1177 1177 1177
		East Central No. 6.	F 22	23 865 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Park No. 5.	7   F	70
AS		Kloof No. 4.	M F	200 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
ANGE		West Centrel No. 3.	M F 20 8 69 51	224 120 120 148 148
ARR.		Harbour No. 2.	M F 72 35	25 25 1111 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
ATHS,		Sea Point No. I.	39 1	90-1119-885-8-11 81 52 2
DE		Race.	MO	момомомомомомомо мо
	SUMMARY.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	tee and Sex Summary	I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases  III. Parasitic Diseases  IV. Constitutional Diseases  IV. Developmental Diseases  VI. Local Diseases  VII. Deaths from Violence  VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition  IX. Deaths from illustry and not specified causes  Totals all Classes  Totals all Classes
	DEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, AGE-PERIODS AND WARDS-continued.	DEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, AGE-PERIODS AND WARDS-wards.	BEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, AGE-PERIODS AND WARDS.  Race Point No. 2.  West Central No. 3.  Woodstock No. 3.  Woodstock No. 10.  Warden No. 11.  Warden No. 12.  Warden No. 12.  Warden No. 13.  Ralk Bay  Woodstock No. 13.  Beaths in Oity.  Deaths in Oity.  Deaths in Oity.	DEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, AGE-PERIODS AND WARDS.  Continued.  WARDS.  Continued.  WARDS.  Continued.  WARDS.  Continued.  WARDS.  W

A Death of a newly-born male of race unknown, allocated to Ward 7 which contains the site of discovery. | Decomposed bodies found.

Beath of a newly-born male of race unknown, allocated to Ward 12 which contains the site of discovery. | Deaths which could not be allocated to a Ward of the City; one an unknown European male who was found drowned, and the other, an unknown non-European male who was found drowned, and the other, an unknown non-European male who was found drowned, and the other, an unknown non-European male who was

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Deaths in City not belonging thereto.			1:	::	::	::	11	::	11	- :	::
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Salt River No. 9.			11	11	11	::	::	::	:-	: :	11
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A.—MIASMATT DISEASES—contin S. Enteric or Typhoid 9. Tabes Mesenterica 10. Tubercular Mening-drocephalus 11. Phthisis 12. Other Forms of Tube Scrofula 13. Other Miasmatic Dis 14. Influenza 15. Plague 16. Beri-Beri	A.—MIASMATT DISEASES—contin  8. Enteric or Typhoid  9. Tabes Mesenterica 10. Tubercular Mening drocephalus 11. Phthisis 12. Other Forms of Tube Scrofula 13. Other Miasmatic Dis 14. Influenta 15. Plague 16. Beri-Beri		тн.	C wed.	Feve	4	ittis,	-	reald	seases	1	-	-
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C. See footnote to Summary.

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100	Castle No. 7.	11	11	11	11	11	: 20	11	11	11	11
SO	East Central No. 6.	11	11	11	11	::	16	11	11	11	11
WARDS-continued.	Park No. 5.	11	11	11	::	11	::	11	11	11	11
W	Kloof No. 4.	11	11	11	11	-::	: 10	11	11	11	-11
D	West Central	11	11	11	11	11	- 10	11	11	11	::
AND	Harbour No. 2.	11	::	11	11	11	: 00	11	11	11	11
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		1		78	20. Acute, Anterior, Poliomyelitis	SES.	:	:	: SES.	:	1
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	TC nwed.	:	19. Epidemic Cerebro - Spinal Meningitis.	iomy	B.—DIARRHGAL DISEASES.  1. Simple Cholera	1	:	CMALARIAL DISEASES.	:	1
	DE	A.—MIASMATIC DISEASES—continued. eprosy		. orde	r, Pol	T D	:	:	DI DI	:	:
	OF	ITAS		Cer.	terio	B.—DIARRHGA 1. Simple Cholera			C.—MALARIAL  1. Remittent Fever		
	USES	A.—.) SEAS	sn:	emic	6, Ain	Ie Ch	hoea	ntery	ALAI	1	ria
	CAI	DISE/	18. Tetanus	Epid	Acut	-DIA	2. Diarrhosa	3. Dysenbery	Remi	2. Ague	3. Malaria
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D.—ZOUGENOUS D.—ZOUGENOUS DISEASES. 1. Cow-pox, and effects of Vaccination 2. Other Diseases, Hydrophobia, Glanders 3. Splenic Fever E.—VENEREAL DISEASES. 1. Syphilis 2. Gonorrhora, Stricture of Urethra F.—SEPTIC DISEASES. 1. Erysipelas 2. Pysmin, Septicemia 4. Puerperal Septicemia 4. Puerperal Peritonitis Totals for I

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	Total	01	: 04	04 04	::	:-	17	::	:01	
	Deaths in Oity, not belonging thereto.	- ;	11	- :	1.1	11	11	11	11	11111111
	Kalk Bay	11	11	11	11	11	11	::	::	17 111111
	Claremont No. 13.	- 11	:-	;-	11	::	11	1:	11	11111111
	Rondebosch No. 12.	11	11	11	1:	11	!"	11	:-	-11111111
-continued. WARDS.	Maitland Mo. 11.	11	17	:-	::	::	11	11	11	11111111
Z. WAF	Mowbray No. 10.	11	11	11	11	:-	11	11	:-	1111111
nue	Salt River	11	11	::	11	11	11	::	11	!!!!!!
contr	Woodstock No. 8.	11	11	::	11	11	1)	11	11	1 1- 11
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WARDS	East Central No. 6.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	111041111
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	Kloof No. 4.	11	11	111	111	11	11	::	11	17 111111
AND	West Central No. 3.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	117111111
-	Harbour No. 2.	11	11	11	11	11	!!	11	11	111-1111
AGES	Sea Point	7:	11	-:		!!	11	11	11	11111111
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ES,	75 and over.	11	11	::	11	11	11	11	11	1-61-111
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ARR.	Total under 5 years.	1,1	: 64	: 01	11	:-	11	::	:-	11111111
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		able	ther s	. :	rva.	:	;	1	:	1 1 1 1
	TH.	Parasitic Diseases. Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	:	Dietetic Diseases. Want of Breast Milk, Starva-	:	1	1		* : : : :
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ber V	ids, a	Totals for II	Milk		3. Chronic Alcoholism		Totals for III.	Pisea.
1	OF	brasitic Diseases. Thrush, and other Parasitic Diseases	ydat	ls fo	isease reast		lcoho	Creme	ds fo	o Feve
	SES	the I	ns, H	Tota	of B		nie A	T mm	Tota	itutio matic matis
	CAU	Parasitic Diseases. Thrush, and other Parasitic Diseases	Worn		Dietet Want tion	2. Scurvy	Chron	4. Delirium Tremens		F. Constitutional Dis 1. Rheumatic Fever 2. Rheumatism 3. Gout 4. Rickets
		11. 7	ei		III. Dietetic Diseases.  1. Want of Breast M tion	oi	65	4		IV. Constitutional Diseases.  1. Rheumatic Fever  2. Rheumatism  3. Gout
				-				-		

	CAUSE	IV. Graatitut  5. Cancer, 3	6. Purpura Diathe	7. Anemia, themia	8. Glycosur	9. Other Co	Tota	1. Premature Birth	2. Atelectasis	3. Congenit	4. Old Age	Total
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	IV. Constitutional Diseases—contd. 5. Cancer, Malignant Disease	6. Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	7. Anaemia, Chlorosis, Leucocy- thermia	8. Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	9. Other Constitutional Diseases	Totals for IV	re Birth	sis	3. Congenital Malformations	1	Totals for V
D	Race.	90	0 E	0 E	0 E	0 E	30 -	HO.	90 0	90 0 P	E 0	E 45
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	Total under 5 years.	11	:00	03	. 1 1	11	01 -	38	4 22	w 60	::	45
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RANGED AGE PE	.52 of 5I		::		;;	11	04 -	1.1	::	::	11	11
PER	25 to 35.	911-	11		11	11	00 00	11	::	11	11	11
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A	Harbour No. 2.	900	11	- 1 1	11	11	9 +	10 10	:::	::	1.1	22.00
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	No. 6. Castle	φ t-		:-	11	11	9 01	22 14	: 00	11	9 1	7 4
-continued.	No. 7. Woodstock	01-0	:-	-:	64-	11	1 9 13	: +	: 9	- 03	63 03	× 10
inued. WARDS	No. 8. Salt River No. 9.	= 24	- :		4 :	11	17.	00 1-	- :	11		= 8
d.	Mowbray No. 10.	70	11	11	11	11	7 00	+ 01	1.1	01 ;	01 ;	∞ 61
	Maitland II.oX	01-	11	-:	11	11	80-	1*		11	40	10 #
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	Deaths in Ci-y, not belonging thereto.	12	11	04	04 :		2 =	60 4		- 11	09 09	91-
	TOTAL	105	- 00	so <del>+</del>	55 04	- 11	131	10 00	+ 03	98	44	86

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23	Toral		£8.	89	99	15	7	10	::	410	3 3
	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto,		- 00	00	64	+10	64 00	::	111	- :	69 ;
	Kalk Bay		04 ;	04	0.8	::	11	į t-	11	:-	1.1
	Claremont No. 13.		69	00	00	::	11	110	11		11
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d.	Mowbray No. 10.		Ŧ:	122	1	10 :	o3 :	- 53	11	11	e4 ;
WARDS,—continued.	Salt Hiver No. 9.		4 9	*	NO.	!"	-:	00 H	11	::	64
Continu	Woodstook No. 8.			*	10	00 ;	::		11	11	-:
vi	Castle No. 7.		-0	00	12	::	: 03	-=	. ! !	:-	:-
RD	East Central No. 6.		0, 52	9	=	- 00	11	122	11	-	:-
NA	Park No. 5.		64 :	+	-	- ;	::	11	11	- :	::
	Kloof No. 4.	***	53	0.	00	- :	::-	24	11	:-	-:
AND	West Central		:00	-	*	11	:-	: 04	11	11	11
	Harbour No. 2.		64 :	9	**	:-	11	11	11	11	-:
AGES	Sea Point No. 1.		11	1-	1	11	11	11	11	- :	11
AG	TOTAL		55 4 8 8	89	99	16	16	07 9	::	4.10	0 8
ES,	75 and over.		11	18	-	-:		::	11		11
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CA			19 :	13	60	00	-:	11	11	09 ~	
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ARE	Total under 5 years.		30	C#	61	::	11	019	11	::	
нз,	.d of [		8 61	01	1	11	::	63 65	::	!!	1:
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-		SD	. or	_	unu.	Maria and Maria and American	1	1	nsm	- Pa :	Married St. Woman, or St. St.
1 3 3 5	н	RVO	Brain	2. Apoplexy, Softening of the	1a, br	Paralysis	1		6. Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	7. Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia	8. Other Diseases of the Nervous System
	CAUSES OF DEATH	NE.		ning	pieg				idulu	Dal C	of the
1	F D	SES OF SYSTEM	1. Inflammation of Membranes	Soft	Brain, Hemily Paralysis	3. Insanity, General of the Insane	-	:	usStr ttis)	Spin.	3868 0
1 13	98	Direct	ammation Membranes	NXY,	ralys	ty,	ey	Ision	Glo	ease of ? raplegia	er Disea System
	VUSE	seal ,	Me	plod	Pa	nsani	4. Epilepsy	5. Convulsions	aryn	iseas	ther
	70	VI. Local Diseases. A.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	1. II	2. A		3. I	4. E	5.0	6. L	7. I	8.0
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	Total.	64	- 00	910	711	107	10 4	9 1	22
	Deaths in Oty, not belonging thereto.	11-	11	-:	₩ 29	=+	::	- :	00 04
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	Mowbray No. 10. Malitiam	- ;	11	-:	∞ <b>→</b>	10 :	11	-:	+;
ned.	Salt Hiver No. 9.	11	11	:-	9 10	00 00	09 ;	11	11
-contin	Woodstook No. 8.	11	11	60	03	16	-:	:-	ю :
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WARDS,—continued. WARDS.	Park No. 5. East Central	11	11	11	00 ;	00.00	- ;	- :	eo ;
M	Kloof No. 4.	11		- ;	00 00	09 09	11	11	01 ;
9	West Central	11	:-	11	- 9		:-	11	-:
AND	Harbour No. 2.	11	i-	11	9 :	=+	11	11	
SS	Sea Point No. 1.	11	11	11	19 :	œ :	11	09 :	eo ;
AGES	TOTAL	- 61	- 100	10 10	11	107	10 4	9 1	14 25
σć	75 and over.	11	17	:-	t- 01	55 55	11	- ;	00 e9
SE	.57 of 58	11	17	-:	13	23	11	7:	1-4
CAUSES,	.55 to 65.	11			10	80 80	-01	- :	60 4
	45 to 55.	11	11	:-	0.00	32	09 ;	11	400
IN	.61 to 45.	11	11	09 ~	16	4.9	-:	64 ;	- 1
SDS.	25 to 35.	17	11		65 00	63	:-		-:
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RRANGED AGE PERIODS	.61 of &	-:	11	11	63 60	- 03	11	11	11
ARI	Total under 5 years.	1.	::	-:	:01	10.00	:-	11	-:
HS,	.5 of I	11	11	- :	:-	60 64	::	!!	-:
DEATHS,	.I of 0	1-	11	11	:-	G6 -	:-	11	11
D	Race.	HO.	HO.	E O	0 E	SE OF	E	E	9 P
		NS :	. 96	:	the ::	the ::	:	1	Blood
	Ë	VI. Local Discases—contd.  B.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. Of Ear, Eye, Nose	C.—DISEASES OF CIRCU. LATORY SYSTEM.  1. Pericarditis	1	Jo ::	jo :	1	sis	of B
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	T. Local Diseases—cont.  -DISEASES OF ORGA OF SPECIAL SENSE. Ear, Eye, Nose	LATORY SYSTEM.	Acute Endocarditis	200			6. Embolism, Thrombosis	9 .
	)F 1	VI. Local Diseas B.—DISEASES O OF SPECIAL Of Ear, Eye, Nose	C.—DISEASES O LATORY SY 1. Pericarditis	ocar	Disea	Diseases	:	Thre	7. Other Diseases Vessels
	23	PEC PEC ye, 1	TOR	End	art		SEE	ism,	Disels
	USE	Loc DISE F S ar, E	LAT LAT	oute	lvular Heart	ther	enri	npol	her Di Vessels
	CA	77. 3.—1. 0.0.	1-1.	2. Ac	J. Va	4. Other Heart	5. Aneurism	Es	. 0
		1	0 1	04	60	*	10		-
	39			-					

ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.  AGE PERIODS.  WARDS.	5 years. 5 fears. 5 fears. 5 fears. 5 fears. 5 fears. 5 fears. 5 fo 15. 5 fo 15. 5 fo 15. 5 fo					13     1     1      3     5     6     14     43     1     3      8     11     12     1     27     7     3     3     1      43       44     5     1     1     9     10     199      8     11     12     1     11     17     5     46     27     12     6     2     199	39 4 6 11 18 12 11 12 5 118 4 8 3 5 9 5 5 10 23 12 6 9 9 4 6 118 00 28 11 43 37 19 20 7 2 891 4 25 86 27 9 74 71 21 23 7 28 24 27 3 12 391	2 4 3 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 114	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
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AGI					11		7 84	7:		_		
17.00	Total under		17	:00	::	13	39	:04	::		- 65	:
DEATHS,	.6 of I		:-		11	<b>*</b> 9	22.20	: 64	11		:-	:
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	Race.	P	90 0	E	0 E	0 E	E O	10 10 10	(B)		0 E	E .
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	VI. Local Diseases—continued. D.—DISEASES OF RES. PIRATORY SYSTEM.	1. Laryngitis	2. Croup	3. Emphysema	4. Bronchitis	5. Pneumonia	6. Pleurisy	7. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	E.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	1. Dentition	2. Sore Throat, Quinsy

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	TOTAL.		178	35 61	18	-:	9 6	11	9 10	17 6	901
	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	1	00 🖛	00	9 -	-:		11	- ;		- ;
	Kalk Bay		09 6-		-:	11	-:	11	11	11	-:
	Claremont No. 13.		9 44	410	00 04	11	:-	::	11	- :	11
	Rondebosch No. 12.		es 85	- 60	:-	11	-:	11	-:	4 03	-:
	Maitland Mo. 11.			162	:-	11	:-	11	:-		:-
WARDS	Mowbray No. 10.		: 10	Ø 10	11	11	11	11	::	:-	11
L. WA	Salt River		18	15		11	:00	11	-:	4-	11
nea	Woodstock No. 8.		18	910	-:	11	11	11	11	01 :	-:
ntin	Castle Xo. 7.		98	- 63	01 :	11	:-	11	-11	11	1-
WARDS—continued.	East Central No. 6.		17	19	:01	::	11	11	:04	69 :	11
SCO	Park No. 5.		11	1:	-:	11	-:	11	11	11	-:
AB	Kloof A. A. A.		01 1-	- :	:-	11	:-	11	64 :	-:	11
A	West Central No. 3.		: **	;-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
AND	Harbour No. 2.		01 01	!-	11	11		::	:-	-:	11
	Sea Point LoN		-:	-:	eo :	::	11	11	::	11	- :
CAUSES, AGES	TOTAL	-	53	35	18	-:	10.00	11	910	17	10 84
, A	75 and over.		64	64 :	- :	11	11	11	11	-:	64 :
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A U.	.65 to 65.		1 9	:-	*:	-:	-:	11		60	-:
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ANGED IN AGE PERIODS	.58 of 52		:00		-:	11		11	11	-	11
NGJ	15 to 25.		-:	:-	00	::		11	:-	:-	: 04
RA]	. 61 ot 8		: 60	:01		11	- 60	11	11	11	11
AR	Total under 5 years.		156	30	- 62	11	11	11	::	eo :	11
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE PERIODS.	. 6 of I		600	28	11	::	11	11	11	::	11
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	TH.	VI. Local Disease—continued.  EDISEASES OF DIGES- TIVE SYSTEM—contd.	nach	1		:		:	:	10. Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver	-
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	OF I	3. Diseases of the Stomach		ise					other.	
7.1	OF	SES	the	1		1	1		(Tr	and er	ive S
	ISES	Dise SEA!	0 505	itis	5. Obstructive D Intestine		7. Peritonitis	2	9. Cirrhosis of Liver	of Liver	gesti
	CAU	Local -DE	Disease	4. Enteritis	)bstr In	6. Hernia	erite	8. Ascites	lirrh	aund	Other
		E. E.	69	4. E	5. 0	6. 1	7. E	8. 4	9. 0	10. J	11. Other Diseases Digestive Syst

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Toral			eo :	25.52	88 84	10 01	*-		: : 0	19 09
Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	11	-14	eo :		4 00	- :	11		11-	- :
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No. 13.	11		11	:-	- 10	11	::		11	11
No. 12.	- ;		11	- 01	- 01	::	11		11-	- 1
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.7 .0M	1-	,, ,, ,,	11	- 4	60 60	11	::		1 11	::
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No. 4.	11		11	64	60 60	:-			::	11
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No. I.	- 11		::	64 :	00 04	-:	-:		11	:-
TOTAL.			eo :	12 52	38	10 01	+		::0	20 00
75 and over.	11		11		00 00	-:	-:		11	::
65 to 75.	11		11	10 -	60 10	01 m	111		11	: :
55 to 65,	11		11	10.04	10	-:	94 ;		11	::
45 to 55.	11		-:	01 4	00 t-		11		::0	
35 to 45.	11		11	4-	01.00	11	11		11	:-
25 to 35.	17		-:	01 00	09.00	11			111	::
15 to 25.	11		11		: 04	11	11		11	-
5 to 15.	11		7:	17	-:	11	::		11	11
Total under 5 years.	- :		::	100	-+	::	11		11	
.d of I	- 11		11	∞	:-	11	11		11	11
.f ot 0	- ;		11	:-	- 00	11	11		11	: 1
Race.	MO.		(B)	HO.	E	E OE	(E)		MON	00
OF DEATH.	ASES OF LYM. SYSTEM. hatics and of	SES OF GLAND. ORGANS OF UN. IN USE.	ele, Addison's	ASES OF URIN-	Disease, Albu-	of Bladder or of	Diseases of the	SES OF REPRO-	a of Generation.	rgan
CAUSES	VI. Local Diag F.—DISEA PHATIC Of Lympl Spleen	G.—DISEAS LIKE C CERTAL	Bronchoce	H. — DISEA ARY S) 1. Nephritis	2. Bright's minuria	3. Diseases Prostate	4. Other Urinary	I.—DISEAS	A.—Of Organ	2. Female Organ
	1 to 5.  Total under 5 to 15.  Total under 5 to 15.  25 to 35.  25 to 35.  35 to 45.  45 to 55.  35 to 45.  45 to 55.  As	See	Harbour   Harbur   Harbur		Hander   H	All   All	H	H	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	## H. W. C. W.

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	Toral				- 60	m	3.1	60 64		:-	:-	
	Deaths in Oity, not belonging thereto.			:	-	:	:-	11		::	::	11
	Kalk Bay			:	: :	:	!!	::		::	11	11
	Claremont No. 13.			17	1 :	-	11	- :		::	11	11
	Rondebosch No. 12.			:	: :	:	11			11	11	11
	Maitland Mo. 11.			1	1 1	:	11	- :	CENTRAL PROPERTY.	1:	11	11
EDS.	Mowbray No. 10.		7,114	:	: :	:	::	::	- 0	11	11	11
wards.	Salt River No. 9.			-	: -	-	:-	11		::	11	11
-continued.	Woodstock No. 8.			1	: :	-	- :	11		::	11	11
nou	Castle No. 7.	-		:	: :	:	::	::		11	11	11
SO	East Central No. 6.			:	: :	:	::	11		11	11	:-,
RD	Park No. 5.			:	: :	:	11	::		11	11	11
WARDS	Kloof No. 4.			1	: :	:	::	:-		11	11	11
	West Central No. 3.			:	: :	1	:-	11		:-	11	11
AND	Harbour No. 2.		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	:	: :	1	11	11		11	17	11
	Sea Point No. I.			:	: -	1	::	11		::	11	11
AGES	.JATOT				- 00	00	-0	60 64		!-	:-	;-
1000	75 and over.			:	: :	:	11	11		::	11	11
CAUSES,	.dt of 68			1	: :	1	11	11		11	11	11
IUS	.65 to 65.	-	199	:	1 1	1	11	11		11	:-	11
C	45 to 55.			:	: :	1	::	-:		-11	11	11
N.S.	.61 to 45.	10		:	; ;	00	- :	- :		11	111	:-
NGED IN AGE PERIODS.	.55 to 35.				- 03	:	104	- 00		11	11	11
3EI	15 to 25.			1	: -	1	:-	::		- : :	11	11
AN(A	5 to 15.			1	: :	1	11	::		1"	11	11
ARRA	Total under 5 years.			:	: :	:	11	::		::	11	11
	I to 5.				: :	:	11	::		11	11	11
DEATHS,	.1 ot 0				: :		11	::		11	11	11
DE	Race.			E	E	0	E P	- E		E O	-E	HO.
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	VI. Local Diseases-continued.	I.—DISEASES OF REPRO- DUCTIVE SYSTEM— contd.	Abortion, Miscarriage		erperal convusions	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	Other Accidents of Child-	K.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS—	Caries, Necrosis	Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis	Other Diseases of Bones and Joints
	CA	VI. Loco	I. – D	1. Ab	0 0		3. P.I	4. Oth	K.—I.	1. Car	2. Art	3. Oth

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	C. Allocated.	1	11	11	-11			:-	11	11	11	11
	Deaths, in City not belonging thereto.	1	11	-:	17.			94	11	11	-	!!
	Kalk Bay		-:	11	4 10				11	::	:-	11
V	Claremont No. 13.		11	::	148			:"	11	::	::	::
	Rondebosch No. 12.	1	11	17	136			- 00	11	11	09	-:
WARDS—continued.	Maithand JII.oN	1	-	::	24			: 04	::	1.1	1.09	: 04
-contin	Mowbray No. 10.	1	11		34 8			01	11	::	11	-:
WA	Salt River No. 9.	1	11	::	96	1		00 H	11	11	:-	11
DS	Woodstock No. 8.	) :	11	- 62	82.53			<b>-</b> :	11	1:	<sup>04</sup> :	11
AR	Castle No. 7.	1	11	1:	30				11	11	:-	::
W	East Central No. 6.	1	11	::	39			- 4	11	::	- i.	11
AND	Park No. 5.	1	11	11	##			<sup>61</sup> :	11	11	11	11
A	Kloof No. 4.	_ 1		:-	73			- 01	11	::	: 04	::
SS	West Central No. 3.	1	:-	11	*2.2			63-	1:	::	::	11
AGES	Harbour No. 2.	1	11	:-	649			:-	11	11	11	: 09
Sec.	Sea Point J. o. I.	1	1 11	-:	46			- :	11	11	11	11
CAUSES,	Toral	1	04.00	49	752 1379			126	1.1	::	10	61 4
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IGE PE	35 to 45.	1	1 1-	11	52			400	11	11	:=	:-
AGE	25 to 35.	1	1 11	-:	86	1 1		104	11	11	11	01 :
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	5 to 15.	1	1 11	11	18			60 4	11	11		11
DEATHS,	Total under 5 years.	1	: :-	11	169			:-	11	!!	64 65	::
EA	I to 5.	1		11	63			:-	11	11	64 60	::
D	.I ot 0		1 11	::	103			::	11	11	11	11
	Race.	BG	E HO	€ C	{E 0			O.E.	E	- E	-E	E
	13 11 11	· k	- egg :	1			1	-	1		:	1
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	VI. Local Diseases—contd.  L.—DISEASES OF IN- TEGUMENTARY SYSTEM . Carbuncle, Phlogmon	Other Diseases of Integu- mentary System	1	Totals for VI	VII. Deaths from Violence.	A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	Fracture and Contusions	1	1	:	:
	F DI	ES (RY Shlegu	ses	:	Cotals	rom	SEN	Con	spun			:
	8 01	EAS NTA le, Pl	Disea ry Sy	91	-	the f	ACCIDENT ON NEGLIGENCE.	e and	Wor	q		
	USE	Local UME bune	ther Diseases of mentary System	Gangrene		Den	NE	octur	Gunshot Wounds	, Sta	S, E	uos
	CA	VI. Local Diseases—co L.—DISEASES OF TEGUMENTARY SYS 1. Carbuncle, Phlegmon	2. Oth	3. Gar		VIII.	7	1. Fra	2. Gun	3. Cut, Stab	4. Burn, Scald	5. Poison
			04	60					04	673	*	102
												-

C. Vide footnote to second portion of Summary

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	TOTAL.	2*	- :		11	*-	: 00	9 :	61	∞	::	09 09
	c. Allocated.	-:	11	::	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	11	11	- :	11	e4 ;	: 09	00 ;	::	1,1		::
	Kalk Bay		- :	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Claremont No. 13,	20:	11	11	::	11	:-	60 :	11	11	11	13
	Rondebosch No. 12.	- :	::	::	11	11	11	1:	11	- :	11	
ró.	Maitland Mo. 11.		11	11	1:	::	11	1:	11		11	:=
inued.	Mowbray No. 10.	-:	11	::	11	::	::	11	- :	11	11	11
atini W.	Salt River No. 9.	- :	11	::	11	11	11	11	:-	- :	11	- :
-00	Woodstock No. 8.	00 }	11	11	11	-:	ij	- :	11	- :	11	11
OS.	Castle Xo. 7.	11	11	!!	11	:-	!!	11	:-	::	11	13
WARDS.—continued.	East Central	1-	11	::	11	-:	11	11	11	11	11	- :
W.	Park No. 5.	11	1:	11	1.1	11	11	11	11	11	11	!!
Q	Kloof Xo. 4.		11	!!	1:	::	.11	11	11	- :	11	
AND	West Contral		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	* :	11	11
00	Harbour No. 2.	7:	11	:-	11	11	!!	11	11	11	11	-
AGES	Sea Point.	- :	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	-:	11	
	TOTAL	. 27	-:		::	*-	:00	9 :	- 69	8 -	11	01 01
SES	75 and over.	- :	11	11	11	11	11	-:	11	::	11	- :
CAUSES,	.87 of 68	11	11	::	11	11	1:	11	1.1	11	11	-:
C	.65 to 65.	* :	11	-:	11	11	11	-:	- :		11	11
IN S	45 to 55.	- 60	-:	::	11	:-	:-	eo :	:-	eo ;	::	11
0	35 to 45.	874	::	11	11	11	11	!!	11	00 :	11	11
ANGED LIAGE PERIODS	25 to 35.		11	1.1	11	11	11	11	:-	7 :	11	
	15 to 25.	11	11	11	11	- :	: 01	-:	11	11	11	11
ARR.	5 to 15.		11	:-	11	-:	11	11	11	11	11	
	Total under 5 years.	- :	11	11	11	es :	(INI)	11	11	11	11	11
CHS	I to 5.	-:	11	11	111	11	11	11	11	11	::	11
DEATHS,	.I of 0	11	11	11	1-1	64 ;	11	11	11	11	11	11
A	Race.	OE OE	- E	E	E	-E	E	E	O.E.	E	E	O.E.
		VII. Deaths from Violence—contd.  A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—contd. 6. Drowning	1	:	÷	:	:	:	1	1	1	:
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	OR YOR	1	1	DB.	1	1	nd :	1	1	-	1
	F DI	Deaths from Violence-A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE-	1	:	B.—HOMICIDE.	1	3. Judicial Hanging	C.—SUICIDE. hot Wounds	1	1	-	:
	0 8	from CCID EGIL			B.—HOM 1. Manslaughter		Han	1. Gunshot Wounds	Q		be	
	USE	II. Deaths fr. A.—ACC NEC 6. Drowning	7. Suffocation	8. Otherwise	B. nslan	2. Murder	licial	nshot	2. Cut, Stab	nos	4. Drowning	5. Hanging
- 3	6.0	A Dry	Sur	0	Ma	Mu	Juk	Gu	On Cont	3. Poison	Dr	Ha
		2 6	-	22	- 22	-6	-2	0.5	- 46	-22	40	-22
		2		00		64	00	_	**	***	-	2

C. Vide footnote to second portion of Summary.

	TOTAL.	- :	22	1-	: +	rt 04	100	10	11	7.5
	C. Allocated	11		11	11	::	11	11	111	11
	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	11	122	11	11	11	11	::	11	
MI	Kalk Bay No. 14.	11	00 00	11	11	11	::	11	11	:00
	Claremont No. 13.	1 :	00 00	11	:-	11	:-	: 09	11	171
S.	Rondebosch No. 12.	1:	10 10	11	::	1:	::	11	11	13
ved.	Maitland JI .oN	1 :	- 00	11	::	11	::	11	11	- 6
tinu	Mowbray No. 10.	-:	9	11	:-	11	11	:-	11	:-
con	Salt River No. 9.	11	= 8	:-	11	:01	:-	.*	11	64 :
S.	Woodstock No. 8,	11	6 :	11	11	11	::	::	11	00 04
RD	Castle No. 7.	11		11	:-	11	11	:-	11	00
WARDS.—continued.	East Central	11	410	11	:-	::	11	:-	11	101
100	Park No. 5.	- 1 1	04 :	11	11	-:	11	-:	11	11
AND	Kloof X . 4.	11	60 10	11	11	11	:-	!-	11	- 03
	West Central No. 3.	11	909	11	::	11	11	11	11	
AGES	Harbour No. 2.	11		11	::	11	11	11	11	11
A(	Sea Point No. 1.	11	60	11	11	11	11	11	11	-:
CAUSES,	TOTAL	- :	17.	i-	:	- 04	: 00	10	11	72
TUS	75 and over.	11	9 -	11	::	11	11	11	11	11
CA	.87 of 88	11	* :	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
IN	.55 to 65.	111	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	45 to 55.	11	15.00	11	::	11	11	11	11	-:
FEI	35 to 45.	-:	= 9	11	!!	11	11	!!	11	11
ANGEI	25 to 35.	11	0.00	11	11	11	1.1	11	11	11
ARRANGED AGE PERIODS.	15 to 25.	11	10.00	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
A A	5 to 15.	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	:-
DEATHS,	Total under 5 years.	,! !	10 +	17	:*	- 64	:00	10	11	13
AT	.3 of [	11	99 -+	11	. 1 1	11	1.1	11	11	2 = 2
DE	t ot 0	11	01 :	:-	:*	01	:00	101	11	18
	Race.	HO.	~ E	HO.	E O E	10 10 10	-E	₩ •	90	
		VII. Deaths from Violence—contd. C.—SUICIDE—contd. 6. Otherwise	Totals for VII   E	. :	:	prolonged	:	:	ned	:
	АТН	ontd.	r VII	Chi.	988	prole	11	H.	I-defi auses	:
	DE	Viole DE-c	als fo	nt to rturi nfan	morri	3	1	for V	fied C	1
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths from Violence- CSUICIDE-contd.	Tot	VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition. Asphyxia of Infant	1 Hae			Totals for VIII.	X. Deaths from III.defis and not specified Causes. Dropsy	
-	USES	athe,		I. A trough	billica	th, du	erwie	To	Death s not psy	ditty
	CA	II. Deaths fro C.—SUIC 6. Otherwise		VIII. Accident to Ch through Parturition 1. Asphyxia of Infant	2. Umbilical Hæmorrhage	3. Death, due labour.	4. Otherwise		IX. Deaths from III-defined and not specified Causes.	2. Debility
		6.			oi	60	4		-	64

c. Vide footnote to second portion of summary.

CAUSES OF PRATH.   ACREANCED IN CAUSES AND WARDScontinued.   ACREANCED IN CAUSES OF PRATH.	ARRANGED  AGE TATHS, ARRANGED  AGE TATHS, ARRANGED  AGE TATHS, AGE TATHS, AGE TATHS, AGE TATHS, AGE TATHS, AGE TATHS, AGE TATH  AGE TATHS, AGE				_			
### DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE SAND WARDS.—confirmed.  AGE 12. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	### ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AND WARDS—Continued.  AABANGED IN CAUSES.  AABANGED IN CAUSES, AND WARDS—Continued.  AABANGED IN CAUSES.  AABAN	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-		::			
ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS, AGE	### ARRANGED  AABRANGED  AARANGED  AABRANGED  AABRANGED	2AB 2AB 2AB					"ToTAL"	
ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AS 1 1 1 10 5.  AND WARDS.  AN	ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AS THE No. 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,		::	11	11	11		
ARBANGED IN CAUSES, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ARRANG	ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AARBANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AA	11 11 11 11 11 12 20 11 10 20 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	11	1-	::	11	not belonging thereto.	
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OF	ARRANGED IN CAUCKES, ARRANGED IN CAUCKES, AGE PERIOOS, AG	11 11 17 11 17 22	11	11	11	11	.41.0N	
AGE THRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE AND WARDS.—confined.  AGE PERIORS.  AGE AND WARDS.—confined.  AGE AN	AGE TARANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.  AGE of Table 1 and or to the first of the		::	11	11	11	Xo. 13.	
ARBANGED IN CAUSES, ACES AND WARDS.—confirmed.  ACE THS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ACES AND WARDS.—confirmed.  ACE THS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, ACES AND WARDS.—confirmed.  ACE THS, ACES AND WARDS.—confirmed.	AGE ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PREANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PRENOWS, AGE PRENOMS, AGE PRENOWS, AGE PRENO	1 de 1 01 m 1	11	: :	11	11	No. 12.	
### PERIONS. ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE AND WARDS.—Confirmed and the confirmed and the	### ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.  #### AND AGES AND WARDS.  ### AND AGES AND WARDS.  #### AND AGES AND WARDS.  #### AND AGES AND WARDS.  ### AND AGES AND WARDS.  #### AND AGES AND WARDS.  ### AND AGES AND AG		::	::	11	11	.110M	
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.   Ages Perros.	AGE ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND AGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND Total under 5 years 5 years 15 years 15 years 16 year		11	11	11		.01 .0N	ued.
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AGE PERIODS.  AGE POINT.  AGE PERIODS.  AGE POINT.  AGE POINT.	PATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.  AGE POLIC.  A		11	11	11	11	.e .oN	mtin W.
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERIOD	PATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIOOS.  AGE PAGE PERIOOS.  AGE PERIOOS.	1	11	11	11	11	.8 .oN	00
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AGE PERROSS  AGE POST  AGE POS	PATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERIODS.  AGE AND  AGE PERIODS.  AGE AND		::	. ! !	::	11		EDS.
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.  Total under 5 years.  B to 15.  B to	PATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.  AGE POINT.  A		::	11	11	11	.6 .oN	AB
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES    Comparison	AGE THRS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AGE PERIODS,  AGES  AGES		::	11	::	. : :	No. 5.	
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE  AGE PERROUS.  AGE POST.  AGE PERROUS.	AGE THIS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES  AGE PERIODS.  AGE PERI	11 11 11 11 18	!!	11	11	::		ND
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE	EATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.         AGE PERIODS.       AGE PERIODS.         AGE PERIODS.       Total under 5 years.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 35.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 35.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 45.         Total under	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:-	11	11	11	West Central	
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE PERROGED  AGE AGE.  AGE PERRODS.  AGE	EATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGE PERIODS.         AGE PERIODS.       AGE PERIODS.         AGE PERIODS.       Total under 5 years.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 35.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 35.         Total under 5 years.       25 to 45.         Total under				-	-	Harbour	ES
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAU  AGE PERIODS.  AGE POST.	AGE PERIODS.  AG			11	11	11		AC
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAU  AGE PERIODS.  AGE POST.	AGE PERIODS.  AG	2AB 15 2AB 15 2AB 15 2AB 1236	1	:	::	::	Torat.	ISES,
DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE PERIODS, AGE PERIO	AGE PERIODS.  AG		::	::	11	::	75 and over.	CAI
DEATHS, ARRANGED AGE PERIODS, A	AGE PERIODS.  AG		!!	::	!!	11	.65 to 75.	
DEATHS, ARRANGH AGE PERIOU  AG	### Total under   Total under   Sales   Perior   Total under   Sales   Perior   Peri							
DEATHS,  O to 1.  O t	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1505	- 10.5	-		-	ED OOS.
DEATHS,  O to 1.  O t	2 AB 253 T4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1000	-				ING
DEATHS,  O to 1.  O t	2 AB 1018 253 146 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-		-			RRA GE P
DEATHS   DEATHS	2 AB 14 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					_		
- OB	3.05 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						Total under 5 years.	ATHS,
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1 см он он он он он он он он он	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2AB	11	:-	!!	11	.1 05 0	
AUSES OF DEATH.  Deaths from Ill-defined and specified Causes—contd.  Mortification		HO HO HO HO HO	E 0	90 10	0 E		Race.	
AUSES OF I  Specified Cans Mortification  Fumour  Abscess  Gudden Deat  not ascertai  Jauses not Sp  III-defin  Totals for IX.  and Totals for IX.	DEATH.  defined and es—contd hh (cause ned)					defined and	ЕАТН.	Name of the last
	AUSES OF I specified Cass Mortification Tumour Abscess Gadden Deat not ascertai auses not Sp III-defin Totals for IX.	Hemorrhage Sudden Deat not ascertai Auses not Sp. III-defin Totals for IX.	Tæmorrhage			Seaths from III specified Caus Mortification	AUSES OF I	

A & B. 2 Deaths of unknown race, see footnote to first portion of Summary.

A B & C. See footnotes to second portion of Summary.

Table B.  RETURN of Births which occurred during the year ended June 30th, 1922, as registered up to 1st September, 1922, classified into Wards, etc.	ths	whic	h oc	curre	np pe	uring	the	year ended J	ende	ed Ju	une 30th, 19 Wards, etc.	oth,	1922,	as r	egist	ered	up t	o 1st	Sept	embe	ır, 19	22.	-
				EUI	EUROPEAN.	4.				OT	OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.	IAN EU	ROPEA	N.				7	bo	STILLBIRTHS	RTHS.		
WARDS.	A	LEGITIMATE, ILLEGITIMATE	ATE. II	LEGIT	MATE.	T	TOTALS.		LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.	MATE		TOTALS.			TOTALS		EUROPEAN.	-	OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		TOTAL STILL BURTER
	X	Males. Females.		Males. Females		Males. Pe	Females.	Total	Males. F	Females.	Males. P	Females.	Males. P	Pemsies.	Total	ni	0	Total.	Legit.	filegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
1. Sea Point	:	98	97	+	24	97	50	196	10	6	23	9	69	15	37	196	507	233	0-	Nil.	Nil.	N1L	1
2. Harbour	:	C#	38	00	4	45	42	87	45	17	19	18	19	69	123	87	123	210	10	Nill.	10	64	12
3. Central (West)	:	19	19	03	00	03	22	44	73	109	-22	30	96	139	234	#	234	278	Nil.	O1	18	10	25
4. Kloof	;	76	65	60	Nil.	7.9	92	144	130	107	24	26	154	133	287	144	287	431	00	Nil.	65	10	41
5. Park	:	2.9	62	00	+	7.5	99	141	18	29	11	13	32	429	1.4	141	1.4	215	2	Nil.	24	+	=
6. Central (East)	:	62	2.6	+	00	63	62	142	268	235	35	66	362	334	969	142	969	838	1	Nil.	37	200	69
7. Castle	:	64	19	9	7	20	89	138	262	243	73	19	335	304	689	138	689	A778	t-	Nil.	37	0	000
8. Woodstock	:	195	176	11	15	206	161	397	109	106	11	27	150	133	283	397	283	089	16	0.0	1-	15	40
9. Salt River	:	178	172	10	9	188	178	366	122	Ш	07	31	162	142	304	366	304	670	21	04	=	11	45
10. Mowbray	;	911	118	00	-	119	611	238	22	53	30	23	87	16	163	238	163	401	ю	Nii.	-	01	14
11. Maitland	:	829	39	00	00	61	45	103	106	128	655	69	171	187	8228	103	328	199	1	Nil.	15	=	22
12. Rondebosch	:	99	69	99	00	69	52	Ш	152	154	29	55	219	209	428	III	428	B540	00	NEI.	16	=	80
13. Claremont	:	68	825	1-	+	96	98	182	168	151	39	94	207	197	404	182	101	586	+	1	26	00	100
14. Kalk Bay	:	89	29 1	Nil.	Nill.	39	53	89	63	62	20	60	2	75	177	89	177	245	1	Nil.	6	1-	17
Birth in City notbelonging thereto	oto	62	43	15	27.	11	2.0	147	9	10	25	19	18	24	92	147	99	202	10	NO.	NH.	00	11
Not Allocated	:	1	1 2	NII.	Nil.	-	1	01	Nill.	NII.	NII.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	NH.	01	Nil.	91	Nil.	NIII.	Nil.	-	-
City of Capetown	1,5	1,214 1,127 83	127	888	82	,297 1.	1,209 2	2,506	1,589 1,543	-	282	545 2	2,174 2	2,088	4,262 2	2,506 4,262	1	A B 6,770	102	120	213	611	446
																		ı	ı	l	I	1	١

A. Including male birth of race unknown. Decomposed body found in Ward No. 7 in December, 1921. B. Including male birth of race unknown. Decomposed body found in Ward No. 12 in April, 1922. A.B. These two births have been allocated to the Wards in which the sites of discovery of the bodies are situated.

Table C.

the					
Notification of Infectious Diseases Classified as to Race, Sex and months according to date of Notification Certificate for the period July 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1922.	Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	M. T.	2 4 17		
Notification	Leprosy.	Eg. { Eg. :	1 2 4 1 8		
g to date of 122.	Malta Fever.		1 1 2	Totals.	E. O. del E. D.
ths according t ine 30th, 1922.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	o { β	1 1 2		TaioT   Ca a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
921, to Ju	Puer- peral Fever.		34 7 1926	Acute Frimary and Influental Preumonia.	M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F.
ed as to Race, Sex and months period July 1st, 1921, to June	Erysipelas.	(A)	20 82 4	Tuberculosis.	O M 12 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
sified as to period J	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	0 M	62 8 6113		. (5' : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
eases Clas		. Into T = = = : = : = : = : = : = = = = = = =	18 140 42	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Main   Mar   Mar
ections Di	Diphtheris and Croup.	Into T @ 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	69	Infective Encephalitis.	E. O. I.
ation of Inf	Enterio Fever.	F. M. F. 6 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	127 133 117 127 504 46	Typhus.	(er) :
Notific	PERIOD. E	July 10  July 10  August 5  September 7  October 8  November 4  December 12  July 20  February 13  March 12  April 9  May 12  June 10	Totals 127	PERIOD. 1921-1922.	July M. J. July M. J. July M. J. Suguata Soptember October November 1922 January March Totals Totals

1000			100000								Option to
1	unt lity.	Others.	250 -54	224 -40	189 -30	226.76	200 -93	297-80	183 -76	237-77	176 -44
petown	Infant Mortality.	Euro-	107 -96	100 -30	79 -20	96-20	79-20	114 - 69†	81 -51	101-05	69 -03
of Ca	alosis Rates.	Others.	5.11	5-46	4 -69	5.95	5 -37	4.35	4.11	4-36	3 -71
ne City	Tuberculosis Death Rates.	Euro-	1 -35	1 -24	1 -04	1 -43	1.01	0.98	0 -94	0.81	1.04
omparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for various years for the City of Capetown.	otic Rates.	Others.	1.93	2 -73	1-90	4 -73	2 -97	2.43	2 -66	3-69	1.57
s years	Zymotic Death Rates.	Euro-	08-0	1-03	0.64	1 -19	0.83	89-0	0 -81	86-0	0-40
varion	Rates ed for ors.	Others.	27 .02	28 -39	26.04	32 .70	27 -89	+60-99	27 -06	30-64	26.18
tes for	Death Rates corrected for Visitors.	Euro-	12 ·10	12 -73	11.28	13 -34	11-48	22.08‡	11 -08	12-03	10.63
tic Ra	Rates.	Others.	28 - 25	29 - 73	27 -66	34 - 42	30 -53	+16-69	28.65	32.56	27-46
Statis	Death Rates.	Euro-	13 -77	14 -28	12 -84	16.04	13 -47	25.19‡	12 -92	13.68	11.88
1 Vital	age of to Births Births.	Others.	25 - 75	26-48	33 - 79	25-07	25 -35	24.77	24 -75	25-4	26.5
ons an	Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.	Euro-	9-90	06-9	7 -48	6 - 77	7 -03	8.30	6-41	6-9	9-9
pulati		Others.	45.48	47 -52	48 -36	45 -84	16.31	41.21	51.88	46-40	51 -64
ated Po	Birth Rates.	Euro-	29 -39	29 -95	27 -60	28 .17	27 - 59	23.83	26.17	25-33	24.21
Estim	ated tions.	Others.	74,560	75,510	76,470	77,450	78,440	79,450	80,450	81,490	82,530
tble of	Estimated Populations.	Euro-	76,940	79,840	82,860	85,990	89,240	92,610	96,110	99,750	103,520
e T	, (e).		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D.	or 30th Jun		:	:	:	:	:		:		:
Table	Year (1st July to 30th June).		1913-1914*	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
-		-		-			-				!

\* 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.

Table E.

## BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1921-1922.

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

5		3000		10	1
Date ars, 0th June		1, 1907. 1, 1909. 1, 1906.	1, 1921. 1, 1921. 1, 1916.	ı, 1916.	13/7/1917.
lowest and Date for fifteen years, July, 1906, to 30th J 1921.	13th 29th	24th,	17th, 4th, 15th, 3rd, 19th,	10th,	13/
Lowes for fif July, 19		127	7775 -002 -098 -078	59-089	28 - 924
The state of the s		88888	ลลลลล	65	83
ate rs, th June		1915. 1915.	1914. 1914. 1921. 1909. 1921.	22nd, 1915	1/8/1906.
Highest and Date for fifteen years, lat July, 1906, to 30th 1	16th, 1st,	24 p.	30th, 14th, 11th, 10th, 1st,	22nd	1/8/
Highest for fift aly, 190	665	841 470	500 380 608 445 571	30-633	30-882
184 J.	88	8888	88888	30.	30
Date.	44	Str The Str	99#99	4	12/4/22
D	255	WF-40	17th 5th 21st 12th 10th	10th	12/4
Lowest.	970	976 952 931	953 010 984 845 912	927	845
Lo	566	ន់ន់ន់ន	88888	- 53	29.
ś	44	Sth 28th 12th 31st	30th 19th 22nd 6th 15th	13th	26/8/21
Date	88	×815	85853	13	26/1
pest.	984	691 450 ,	252 392 299 343 468	621	984
Highest	888	8888	88888	30-621	30.984
Average for fifteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.	288	202	104 085 145 153 216	30.284	30-193
Avera fift year July, to 30t	888	8888	88888	8	30
Mean.	364	30.252 30.252 30.531 30.094	30-012 30-097 30-159 30-177 30-277	30.251	30-233
-					
	::				. 18
ų,		1111		-	1
Month	1921	er er	7 1922	1	Year
F. F.	July	September October November December	January February March April May	June	Yes
	JA	MONA	RAMAN	5	

	TI	EMP	TEMPERATUR	URE	OF	E OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1921-1922.	INI	HE	SHA	DE,	132	1-192	22.		
			M	aximum T	Maximum Thermometer.					ME	Minimum Thermometer.	ermomete	ii.		
Mean at 8.0 a.m.		for fifteen years, lst July,	Mean	Average for fifteen years, lst July.	Highest	Date.	Higher for fif lst July,	Highest and Date for fifteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.		Mean	Average for fifteen years, 1st July.	Lowest.	Date.	Lowe for fi 1st July Ju	Lowest and Date for fifteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.
	30	th June, 1921.		1906, to 20th June, 1921.							1906, to 30th June, 1921.				
do.		. db	J.	de	do.		do.			o F	o E	o.F		4º	
54.06	-	51-367 51-945 54-812	62-12 60-75 64-78	62·610 63·253 64·838	75.5 74.8 84.2	30th 24th 12th	80.6 90.8 90.5	19th 1 24th 1 23rd 1	1912 1918 1907	44 · 86 45 · 39 46 · 74	47 · 580 48 · 170 50 · 178	38.0	21st 29th 4th	29·0 37·6 40·5	5th 1907 12th 1915 7th 1910, &
57-60		58.843	68.40	69 - 277 73 - 394	82.0 92.8	31st 25th	95.6	31st 1 23rd 1	1915	54.00	53-263 55-914	45.3	4th 1s	43.8	24th 1913 6th 1908, 26th 1916 & 5th
65	65.00	65-047	74-60	209-92	88.5	6th	100.00	16th 1	9161	57-90	58-512	52.5	16th	48.8	1917 1st 1912
0000000	888888	66 020 65 542 62 632 58 300 55 317 52 479	77 - 50 83 - 50 77 - 70 70 - 20 62 - 20	79 - 390 79 - 670 78 - 029 72 - 649 67 - 855 59 - 172	. 84.08.00 . 84.08.00	1st 28th 88th 44th 4th 9th	100-6 102-3 97-4 102-5 93-8 85-7	14th 1 14th 1 1st 1 21st 1 13th 1 2nd 1	1913 1918 1919 1919 1919	55 50 59 60 59 60 66 82 76 82 76 76 82 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	60.025 60.408 56.721 54.420 51.580 49.474	000 449 60 60 60 60 77 77	27th 11th 23rd 24th 20th 28th	31233338 308300	7th 1918 7th 1912 25th 1916 29th 1921 31st 1915 6th 1916
58	58.05	58-735	70-85	70-562	99.3	4/4/22	102.5	21/4/1918		52-03	53-854	37.7	28/6/22	29.0	5/7/1907

	HUMIDITY.	Average for fifteen Yrs.	27	9 85.87	09-98 6	8 81.99	6 77-17	0 73-39	69.65	0 70-73	0 73.75	18.91 0	0 83.21	9 83-47	3 86-13	1 78.99
	н	Mean	Saturation 100.	83.39	87.09	78-73	41.16	02-69	72.70	73.00	67.50	79-50	83.30	75.19	85.23	74.71
22.		Greatest Fall in on- day for fifteen Years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1921.	Date.	26th, 1920	8th, 1909	17th, 1911	5th, 1920	18th, 1918	18th, 1920	21st, 1914	2nd, 1920	27th, 1910	5th, 1912	19th, 1911	14th, 1909	119/5/1911
1921-1922.		Greatest Fa fifteen Year to 30th	Inches.	2.67	1.90	1.45	1.10	0.78	19-1	06-0	0.50	1.08	1.61	2.76	2.35	2.76
HUMIDITY, 1		Greatest Fall in one day.	Date.	3rd	8th	· 6th	7th	10th	9th	11th	17th	21st	30th	13th	10th	3/7/1921
HUM	RAINFALL	Greatest	Amount in Inches.	1.25	0.77	1.33	0-45	0.33	0.38	0.57	0.16	0.57	0.40	0.47	1.07	1.25
AND		Average rainy days for fifteen Yrs.	1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1921.	. 14.0	13.0	11-4	2.8	7.3	6.4	3.4	3.9	2.0	9.3	12.1	14.1	108.3
776			Days.	15	15	6	10	*	20	6		5	6	10	18	115
RAINFALL		Average for fifteen Yrs. in inches, 1-t	July, 1906 to 30th June, 1921.	3.67	2.99	2.18	1.25	1.00	1.07	0.47	0.43	0.71	1.74	2.85	3.83	22.19
R		Amount	Inches.	4.94	3.25	2.45	1.33	0.45	1.15	1.60	0.29	18.0	1.18	1-41	5.29	24-15
				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:,	:	:	:	:
Table G.		Month.		July 1921.	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	Year

Tal	Table H	Ħ			E	ARTH TE	EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1921-1922.	RE, 1921	-1922.		
	13.8	Month.				Range at one foot.	Range for one foot Fifteen years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1921.	Range at two Feet.	Range for two feet ° F fifteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.	Range at four feet.	Range for four feet Fafteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.
July	:	1921.	:	. :	:	52-2 to 55-3	49.2 to 58.1	55.0 to 57.5	54.6 to 59.8	57.3 to 60.3	57.7 to 62.5
August	:	:	:	:	:	52.5 to 59.9	50.9 to 59.4	54.8 to 56.0	54.5 to 59.8	56.8 to 57.3	57.0 to 59.4
September	:	:	:	:	:	53.1 to 59.0	50-9 to 67-2	55.0 to 58.0	55-0 to 65-5	57.0 to 58.0	57.0 to 63.0
October	:	:	:	:	:	58.3 to 64.0	57.2 to 75.9	58.3 to 62.0	58.0 to 72.5	58.0 to 61.0	56.8 to 66.1
November	:	:	:	:	:	62.2 to 70.4	61.3 to 78.0	62.0 to 67.0	61.0 to 74.9	60.8 to 64.1	61.0 to 70.3
December	:	:	:	:	:	68.8 to 72.9	65-6 to 79-8	67.1 to 69.2	64.2 to 77.8	64.1 to 66.2	63.8 to 81.4
January	. :	1922.	:	:	:	70.0 to 75.0	67.0 to 81.9	69·1 to 70·9	6-62 of 0-69	66·8 to 68·0	66.2 to 76.7
February	:	:	1	:	:	68.0 to 73.8	68-9 to 82-2	69.0 to 70.8	69.0 to 80.0	67.9 to 68.4	68.7 to 77.0
March	:	:	:	:	:	66.0 to 73.6	67.0 to 79.2	67.4 to 71.0	68.9 to 78.6	68.0 to 69.1	69·1 to 76·9
April	:	:	:	:	:	62.0 to 67.3	58-9 to 73-9	64.0 to 67.4	63.0 to 76.1	65.2 to 67.9	62-2 to 75-8
May	:	:	:	:	:	56.6 to 63.0	53.0 to 67.6	60.0 to 63.9	58.0 to 69.5	62.6 to 65.3	63.0 to 71.5
June	:	:	:	:	:	53.0 to 58.5	51-3 to 63-0	56.0 to 60.0	56.0 to 63.2	59.5 to 62.5	59.1 to 65.8
		Year	:	:	:	52.2 to 75.0	49.2 to 82.2	54.8 to 71.0	54.5 to 80.0	56.8 to 69.1	56.8 to 81.4

Table I.			BRIGHT		SUNSHINE, 1921-1922.	921-19	22.			
Month.	Total	Total Hours.		Most in one	Most in one day and date.	Average for 15 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.	or 15 years. 06, to 30th 1921.	lst	Most in one d	Most in one day for 15 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1921.
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
July 1921	185	18	6	15	29th & 30th	187	36	10	10	24th 1908
August	196	13	6	40	31st	203	63	10	30	26th 1908/30th 1916
September	199	16	10	18	28th	210	48	11	15	28th 1908
October	274	1	10	45	31st	898	1	113	30	31st 1909
November	698	333	111	15	12th	293	18	13	25	28th 1906
December	586	2	10	45	1st	328	16	13	45	5th 1915
1929. January	325	22	10	54	8th	339	13	13	20	11th 1907
February	259	15	10	48	2nd	589	34	112	45	2nd 1907
March	239	98	10	15	7th	278	99	112	-	4th 1908
April	204	48	6	45	3rd, 15th & 23rd	221	47	10	45	8th 1916
May	218	12	6	1	1st, 2nd & 7th	201	36	10	-	1st 1908/1st 1909
June	143	9	7	20	1st	158	15	6	30	5th 1908
Year	2,801	10	11	15	12/11/1921.	2,980	88	13	45	5/12/1915
The second name of the second na	-	-				The second second				



