

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

Contributors

Cape Town (South Africa). City Health Department.

Publication/Creation

[Capetown] : [Cape Times], [1924]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gpfveawp>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

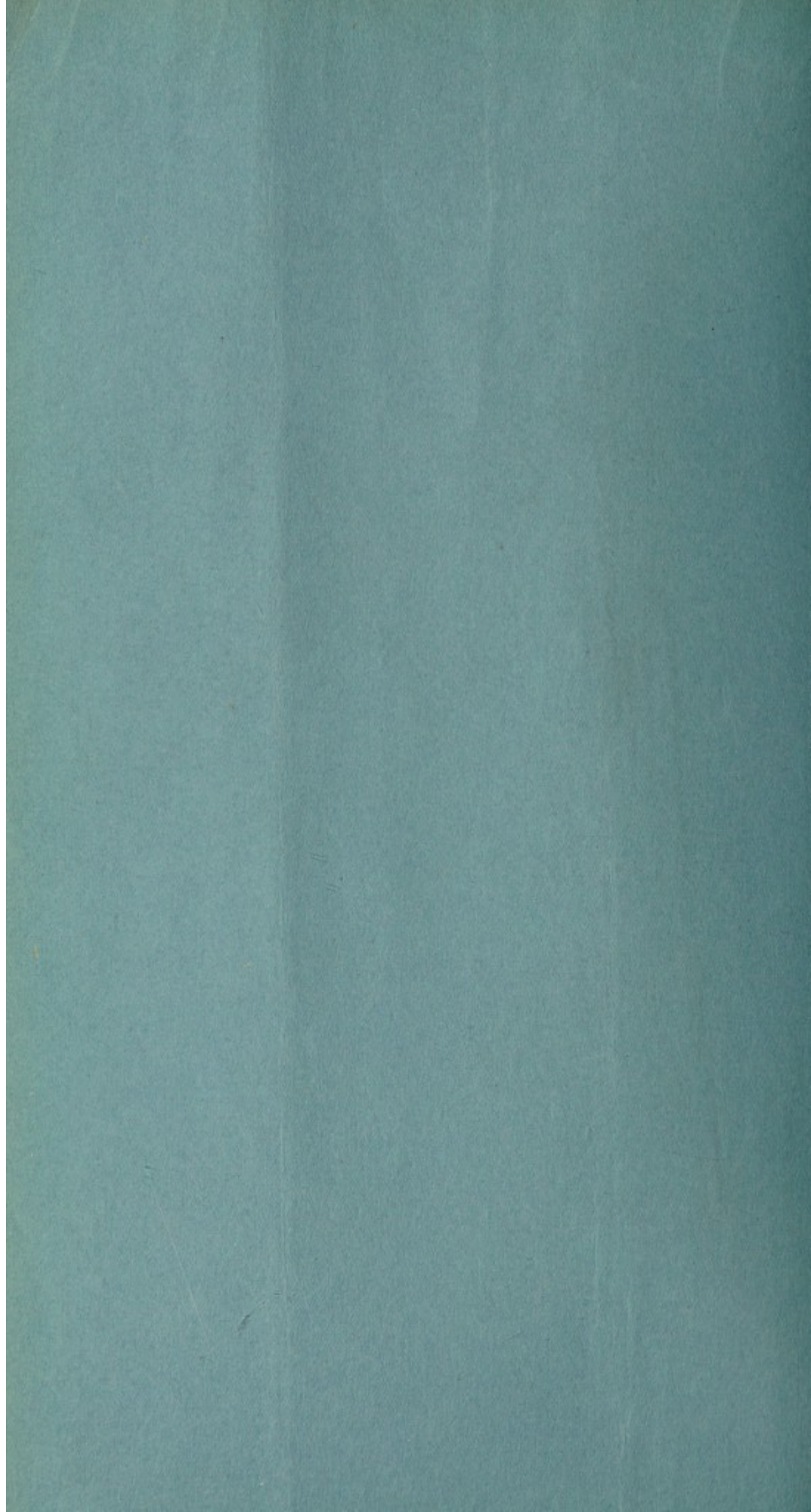
The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,
M.D., B.S., B.Sc., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.; D.P.H., Cantab.;
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

For the year ended 30th June, 1924.





THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the City of Capetown for the year ended 30th June, 1924, together with an account of the work of the Health Department during the year.

This is the first complete year during which I have filled the office of Medical Officer of Health for the City, and in preparing this report I have departed to a considerable extent from the arrangement of reports for preceding years, while maintaining a continuity of record so far as possible. Certain matters of information I have included which are well known to those who are familiar with Capetown, but which may be of interest to possible readers in other places. I have also included matters of public health interest which are not directly dealt with by my department.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals is appended.

The birth-rate for Europeans has continued to decline and was the lowest ever recorded, while for the non-European population on the contrary it was the highest recorded in recent years.

The death-rate for Europeans was satisfactory, being the lowest on record except for last year, when it was to a very small extent lower. The death-rate amongst the non-European population was as much as three times as great.

The rate of infant mortality amongst Europeans (72 per 1,000 births) was the lowest recorded except for the year 1921-22, but it is higher than it should be considering the conditions of the European population. Amongst non-Europeans it was 2.6 times as great.

The tuberculosis death-rate for Europeans was almost the same as last year, when it was the lowest on record. Amongst non-Europeans the rate of mortality from this disease was actually more than six times as great as amongst Europeans.

With regard to infectious disease it is satisfactory to record that there is evidence of a considerable decline in enteric fever. The incidence of diphtheria was high and there was an exceptional prevalence of the disease in the Claremont Ward. The latter was probably due to local milk infection. Action was taken on that assumption and the exceptional local prevalence ceased. Measles and whooping cough were responsible for considerable mortality, the regular periodical prevalence of both these diseases falling within the year under review.

The most urgent problem at the present time in connection with public health is the great shortage of houses for the working classes, due to the fact that for a series of years very little building of such houses has been done. The consequent overcrowding is a grave menace to health, and the lack of alternative accommodation seriously hampers the Council's administration in dealing with insanitary conditions, both in old houses and in new structures which have been erected in contravention of the building regulations.

At the close of the year under review the reorganisation of the Health Department in accordance with a scheme approved by the Council was in progress, in connection with which certain additions have been made to the sanitary staff. The work of dealing with infectious disease has been facilitated by extensions at the City Hospital and in the venereal disease clinics, and an important addition to the local resources for combating tuberculosis has accrued from the opening of the Nelspoort Sanatorium. The scheme for the prevention of infant mortality has also been extended, and a station for the cleansing of verminous persons has been opened.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance which I have received during the year from Dr. A. W. Reid, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the other members of the staff of the Health Department, and the support which has been accorded me by the Chairman and Members of your Health and Building Regulations Committee and other Members of the Council.

I am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond.

M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.R.C.P. Lond.

D.P.H. Cantab.,

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Department,
12, Keerom St.,
Capetown.
November, 1924

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LEADING STATISTICS	iv
SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	v
Climate	vi
Economic conditions	vii
Unemployment	vii
Relief	vii
Social Service Exchange	viii
Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, Dispensaries and District Nursing	ix
Other Non-Municipal Health Services	x
SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS	x
Population	x
Area	xi
Births	xi
Deaths	xii
Infant Mortality	xvi
SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	xix
City Infectious Diseases Hospital	xx.
Ambulance and Disinfecting Station	xx.
Cleansing Station	xxi
Tuberculosis	xxii
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	xxv
Diphtheria	xxvi
Scarlet Fever	xxvii
Erysipelas	xxvii
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	xxviii
Infective Encephalitis	xxviii
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	xxviii
Leprosy	xxviii
Influenza and Pneumonia	xxviii
Puerperal Fever	xxix
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	xxix
Measles	xxix
Whooping Cough	xxxi
Diarrhoea	xxxi
Venereal Diseases	xxxii
Cancer	xxxiii
SECTION IV.—THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS	xxxiv
Notification of Births	xxxv
Protected Infants	xxxvi
Bureaux	xxxvi
Day Nursery	xxxviii
SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	xxxix
Sanitary Inspectors, and other Sanitary Staff	xxxix
Health Visitors	xli
Clerical Staff	xli
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	xlii
Butchers' Shops	xlii
Other Premises	xlii
Trades Licences	xlii
Extermination of Rats	xlii
Camping	xlii
Inspection of Meat and other Foodstuffs	xlii
Cases before the Magistrate	xlvi
Meteorology	xlvi
Housing	xlvi
SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS	lii
Tuberculosis Bureau	lii
Municipal Treatment Centre	lii
Male Department	lii
Female Department	lvi
ANNUAL REPORT ON CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES	lviii
City Hospital, Portwood Road	lviii
City Small Pox Hospital, Rentzkies Farm.. .. .	lxi
TABULAR STATEMENT IN THE APPENDIX :—	
Table A.—Deaths arranged as to Causes, Race, Age-periods and Wards of the City to which they belonged	lxii
Table B.—Births classified as to Race, Sex and Legitimacy, together with the Still Births arranged as to Race and Legitimacy, allocated to the Wards of the City to which they belonged	lxxx
Table C.—Notification of Infectious Diseases Classified as to Race, Sex and Months according to date of Notification Certificate	lxxxii
Table D.—Notification of Infectious Diseases classified as to Race, Sex and Wards of the City to which they belonged, or, as to Imported Cases and Vagrants	lxxxiii
Table E.—Showing number of Cases of Infectious Diseases for past Ten Years	lxxxiv
Table F.—Comparative Table of Estimated Populations, and Vital Statistic Rates for the Years since Unification	lxxxv
Table G.—Showing the Calculated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, corrected for non-residents	lxxxvi
Table H.—Comparative Table of Vital Statistic Rates for various Centres	lxxxvii
METEOROLOGICAL TABLES —	
Table I.—Barometrical Readings	lxxxviii
" J.—Temperature of Air in the Shade	lxxxix
" K.—Rainfall and Humidity	xc.
" L.—Earth Temperature	xci
" M.—Bright Sunshine	

LEADING STATISTICS.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Area : 37,847 acres.			
Population	111,490	84,660	196,150
Birth-rate	21.92	52.66	35.21
Death-rate (Crude)	11.21	31.69	20.07
Death-rate (Corrected for non-residents)	9.87	30.23	18.67
Infant mortality rate	72.51	188.04	142.82
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.71	4.71	2.44
Enteric incidence rate	1.08	1.10	1.09
Enteric death-rate	0.12	0.27	0.19

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the city extension of 1913 constituted the whole municipality, and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the north-east, is backed on the other sides by Table Mountain and its outlying mass known as Lion's Head and Signal Hill. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and the flatter ground below and is well placed for drainage. It has been sewered for many years.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. The marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton and Camps Bay, extend along the Atlantic seaboard to the west, curving with the coast in a southerly direction. Green Point and Sea Point are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head, and, like Capetown proper, are well placed for drainage and have been sewered for many years. Clifton and Camps Bay are on the rocky ground between Lion's Head and the sea, and are also well placed for drainage. They have no sewerage system and are to a large extent composed of bungalows of a temporary type of construction, but the number of good brick houses is rapidly increasing there.

The "Southern Suburbs" extend to the east around Devil's Peak from the other extremity of Capetown proper, and are stretched along the road which passes at the foot of the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until it reaches False Bay. These suburbs are successively known as Woodstock, Salt River, Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, Retreat, Lakeside, Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay. The Municipality is cut into two separate portions by the fact that the suburb of Wynberg is incorporated as a separate Municipality. It does not appear, however, that Wynberg is any more distinct from the metropolitan area of Capetown than are the other southern suburbs.

Beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction is that part of the Municipality known as the Maitland Ward, which extends along the shore of Table Bay.

The part of the chain of the southern suburbs which is on the sloping land at the foot of the Table Mountain range is well placed for purposes of drainage. Part of these suburbs, however, are situated on the sandy Cape Flats, which lie very little above sea level around Devil's Peak and to the east of the mountain range. The natural drainage here is bad and in the wet season the ground water level is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during most of the winter.

With the exception of the suburbs on the False Bay coast (Kalk Bay, St. James and Muizenberg), which have been sewered for many years, the Southern

Suburbs were without sewerage until recently and were served by the pail closet system. The sewerage scheme for this part of the Municipality was begun in 1916, and at present the installation of water carriage drainage in the developed portions of the Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray wards is practically complete. It is only partially done in the Woodstock and Salt River wards, and the work is being proceeded with there and in Maitland. The sewage from the Southern Suburbs is treated biologically at the Flats near Milner and the effluent is discharged into the Black River. With the exception of the Muizenberg sewage, which is discharged on to the sand dunes on the border of False Bay, the sewage from the rest of the Municipality is discharged into the sea at Green Point lighthouse and Sea Point.

There still remain about 2,000 houses to be connected to the Southern Suburbs sewers in the areas which will be drained by those sewers, and these have pail closets from which the sterco is removed by wagon once a week or more often and deposited and dug in at various selected sites. At Clifton and Camps Bay also there is no sewerage. The Camps Bay sterco is discharged by a pipe into the sea at Bakoven, though some of the houses have "septic tanks," but at Clifton it is dealt with locally in a manner which is at present not satisfactory. A few houses in isolated positions elsewhere in the Municipality are also not connected with the sewerage schemes, the sterco being removed by wagon.

The removal of house refuse is carried out daily (except Sundays) in Capetown proper and parts of Sea Point; four times a week in the rest of the Sea Point Ward, throughout Woodstock, in Maitland except Kensington and Rugby, and in the central parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont; and three times a week in the Kensington and Rugby districts, in the outer parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont, in Camps Bay and in Kalk Bay Ward. In the Kalk Bay Ward, however, the hotels are served daily except Sundays. The refuse is all tipped at the different sites at Camps Bay, Sea Point, Woodstock, Salt River Mouth, Maitland, Mowbray, Mowbray Flats, Claremont Flats, Lakeside, and other parts of the Municipality, and at Bellville.

In regard to these services there have in recent years been certain building developments in more remote parts of the Municipality on the Cape Flats, and there are a considerable number of dwellings in those parts which are entirely without any sterco or refuse removal services. Some of these "estates" are without roads or water service, and in many cases the dwellings have been constructed with little regard for the building regulations.

CLIMATE.

Capetown is highly favoured in regard to climate. It has an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable, there being no great extremes of heat or cold. The Cape Peninsula is in the area of winter rainfall, but occasional showers occur throughout the year. During the winter the rain-bearing winds from the north-west prevail, and in the summer the south-easterly winds are frequent and sometimes of considerable strength. The humidity is only moderate. The parts of the Municipality on the two seaboard are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

From the point of view of public health Capetown definitely belongs to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases are conspicuously absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town. The characteristic which most distinguishes Capetown from such a town is the presence in considerable numbers of a coloured population, consisting chiefly of Cape Coloured, who are a hybrid between the European and various native races, the Malays, who are chiefly descended from inhabitants of the East Indies who were brought here during the time of the administration of the Dutch East India Company and are Moslems, Indians of recent immigration, also mostly Moslems, and African natives. These non-Europeans constitute 43 per cent. of the population, and they present much less favourable health statistics than the Europeans.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. W. Freestone, Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of unemployed persons on the books, of vacancies referred by employers to that Department, of vacancies filled, and of persons put on to relief works:—

Month.	Current Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.		Relief Works.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1923 :								
July	773	1,216	153	77	112	70	220	529
August	1,294	816	153	122	135	107	254	243
September ..	1,072	711	376	127	344	123	110	101
October	714	601	136	56	120	55	125	49
November ..	689	714	194	227	169	117	66	156
December ..	549	520	225	111	202	131	Nil	Nil
1924								
January	671	536	289	124	284	117	Nil	Nil
February	758	483	171	65	135	65	48	Nil
March	767	503	208	58	188	57	40	Nil
April	759	504	178	57	138	57	37	8
May	547	471	156	57	137	57	23	1
June	717	438	236	40	233	38	26	1
	—	—	2,475	1,121	2,197	994	949	1,088

In regard to the general position with respect to unemployment, Mr. Freestone states as follows:—

“The effects of the depression have been more marked during these months than at any time during the period of depression. Many of the men and women who unfortunately were thrown out of employment had a certain amount of savings to fall back upon, and so long as these lasted a dogged search for employment was carried on and no appeal was made either to public funds or for relief works. It was only when every other source of living was exhausted that requests for assistance were made by this class.

“The period under notice saw many such cases and a terrible amount of poverty was evident in the outlying portions of the city.

“The position at the end of June was, in my opinion, no improvement on that present at the beginning of July, 1923. The effect of the Council's decision to fix a maximum number for persons employed on relief works is reflected in the figures given, and many people, honest and deserving, have had to suffer hardship in consequence.”

RELIEF.

No public system of health or unemployment insurance corresponding to that obtaining in England is in operation in this country, nor is there any system of pensions for the aged or other disabled classes of the community. Distress which would be alleviated by such systems has to be dealt with by the machinery for poor relief. In Capetown this is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid, which since 1st October, 1924, has taken the place of the Capetown and Wynberg General Board of Aid constituted in 1919. The new Board consists of the Mayor, and three members nominated by the City Council, two nominated by the Administrator and three other members. It will obtain its funds from public donations and grants from the Municipality and Provincial Administration.

The Secretary of the Board has kindly supplied me with the following information. During the year ended 30th June, 1924, the Board dealt with 1,023 fresh applications for relief and with 6,650 applications in respect of old cases.

£8,604 was expended in relief, of which £4,257 was obtained from voluntary sources. This is in addition to "rations to necessitous persons" provided by the Provincial Administration in accordance with Ordinance No. 4 of 1919. The Corporation subsidy in 1924 amounted to £2,255 18s. 3d. At the present time (November, 1924), the following cases are in receipt of monthly grants from the Board: 56 aged couples, 85 widows, 97 widows with children, 18 spinsters, 24 old men, 61 married couples (total 341 cases). The monthly payments to these cases amount to £417.

The Provincial Administration's "rations to necessitous persons" is administered by the officials of the Board of Aid. During the year the relief given under this head amounted to £8,604 17s. 6d. distributed amongst 7,673 persons.

The Board of Aid gives out-relief only and has no institution for the treatment of such of the destitute, either sick or otherwise, who need dealing with on indoor lines. There is a limited amount of accommodation for the sick or aged from Capetown in the Old Somerset Hospital under the Provincial Administration. It is understood that the funds at the disposal of the Board in the past have been definitely inadequate to cope with the problem before it, even in regard to out-relief only, and it is hoped that the arrangements in connection with the new Board will remedy this state of affairs to a considerable extent. There is no doubt that defective nutrition is one of the most powerful factors in the causation of tuberculosis and other forms of illness, and an adequate and generous system of relief carefully controlled and administered would have important effects in the prevention of disease and would be a true economy.

In connection with relief works instituted by the City Council employment was given to about 1,015 persons during the year under review, 811 Europeans (675 married, 136 single) and 204 non-Europeans (197 married and 7 single), £47,017 13s. 0d. being spent on relief works, of which the Government's share was £32,975 13s. 6d., leaving a net cost to the Council of £14,041 19s. 6d.

Government grants in respect of "committed children" living with their mothers or other persons are given at the discretion of the Magistrates. The grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 per month for non-European. They are distributed by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1924, the money paid out amounted to £5,557. The number of cases on the books varied during the year from 281 to 316. Rather more than half of these were European.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE.

During the year under review a Social Welfare Advisory Committee was instituted as a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee, composed of members of the Council and co-opted members representing various organisations concerned in social welfare. The main object of the sub-committee was to promote co-ordination of the work of the Public Health Department and these various organisations, it being realised that public health and social welfare are intimately linked together. The constitution of the sub-committee was as follows: Four Council members and one representative of each of the following organisations:—

- Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouwen Vereniging.
- Archbishop's Council for Social Work.
- Capetown and Wynberg General Board of Aid.
- Cape Province Mental Hygiene Society.
- Consistory of D.R. Church.
- Juvenile Affairs Board.
- Jewish Board of Guardians.
- Ladies' Benevolent Society.
- Ministers' Fraternal.
- National Council of Women of South Africa (Capetown Branch).
- National Council for Combating Venereal Disease.
- Society for the Protection of Child Life.
- South African Prisoners' Aid Association.
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
- Salvation Army.
- Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- Women's Municipal Association.
- Young Men's Christian Association.
- Young Women's Christian Association.

The first meeting of the sub-committee was held on the 28th August, 1923. Its first activity was to recommend the establishment of a Social Service Exchange in the Public Health Department. This is being kept on a card index basis, returns being received from time to time from the contributing organisations of all persons helped by material assistance. The object is to enable any society dealing with an application for relief to know what other relief organisations have dealt with the case previously. The Exchange was begun on 29th October, 1923, and returns in regard to 721 cases had been registered up to 30th June, 1924. The following agencies submitted notifications in addition to the different branches of the Public Health Department:—The Capetown and Wynberg General Board of Aid, The Society for the Protection of Child Life, The Cape Province Mental Hygiene Society, South African Prisoners' Aid Association, and the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouwen Vereniging.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

With the exception of the City Hospitals for infectious diseases which are dealt with on page xx and in the Medical Superintendent's report at page lviii these services in the Cape Peninsula are not administered by the City Council, although the Council contributes towards the funds of the Cape Hospital Board, the amount contributed in the calendar year 1923 being £7,379 15s. 0d. The Cape Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown, Wynberg, Simons-town and Durbanville Municipalities and the Cape Divisional Council, and is composed of representatives of the City Council (5), the Divisional Council (6), and the other municipalities (1), nominees of the Administrator (5), and 18 other members. It obtains its funds from voluntary sources and from contributions from the local authorities concerned and Government subsidy. In the year ended 31st December, 1923, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £79,397. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated in the following tables extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1923-24.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS															
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1922.		Admitted during 1923.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1923.		Died during 1923.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1923.		Total.	Percentages.		
															Free.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset ..	263	135	102	1,409	1,056	1,544	1,158	1,301	939	117	120	126	99	2,702	74.02	11.14	14.84
Woodstock ..	64	35	18	470	292	505	310	426	256	42	35	37	19	815	55.46	16.69	27.85
Rondebosch and Mowbray ..	35	17	11	306	168	323	179	292	141	15	27	16	11	502	48.21	29.08	22.71
Wynberg (Victoria) ..	64	27	21	438	308	465	329	396	268	34	36	35	25	794	41.06	31.49	27.45
Simonstown ..	26	6	7	97	177	103	184	98	163	2	12	3	9	287	42.51	45.64	11.85
Peninsula Maternity ..	24	6	14	180	486	186	500	176	486	2	2	8	12	686	10.06	88.34	1.60
	479	226	173	2,900	2,487	3,126	2,660	2,689	2,253	212	232	225	175	5,786	55.50	27.13	17.37
Eaton Home ..	44	25	6	306	136	331	142	302	136	..	..	29	6	473	92.39	7.61	..
McGregor Home	26	34	..	244	..	278	..	239	..	..	..	39	..	278	90.65	9.35	..
	70	59	6	550	136	609	142	541	136	..	..	68	6	751	91.74	8.26	..

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS AND AVERAGE DAILY COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1922.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In Patients.		Out Patients (Attendances).					
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
1. Somerset Hospital	87,276	88,020	24,663	22,122	239.11	241.15	s. d. 8 10.06	s. d. 8 7.73
2. Woodstock Hospital	19,454	19,185	5,713	1,150	53.30	52.56	6 1.80	5 7.23
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	10,627	9,983	610	353	29.11	27.35	7 11.06	8 8.49
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	19,998	20,051	605	275	54.79	54.93	7 6.72	7 4.30
5. Simonstown — Kalk Bay Hospital	5,042	5,138	955	720	13.81	14.07	10 5.62	10 1.78
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	6,545	6,317	..	..	17.93	17.30	9 10.46	10 5.46
7. Eaton Convalescent Home	10,921	11,284	..	..	29.92	30.91	3 9.34	3 9.62
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	7,835	7,635	..	..	21.47	20.91	2 6.26	2 7.92
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary .. ..	..	..	32,843	26,307	..	..	..	..
10. *Salt River Free Dispensary .. ..	..	..	9,168	14,371	..	..	..	..
11. C.H.B. District Nursing Or- ganisation .. ..	..	..	16,640	13,224	..	..	..	..

*This Institution was closed on 31st July, 1923, on being combined with Woodstock Hospital.

In addition to the foregoing public hospitals there is the Old Somerset Hospital, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons from the Cape Province. There is accommodation in the hospital for 511 persons (European males, 182; non-European males, 151; European females 73, non-European females, 105). The cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 31st December, 1923, 173 new cases were admitted, of which 107 came from Capetown.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are two school medical officers to serve the whole of the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is administered by the Union Health Department.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the Municipality of Capetown estimated for the 31st December, 1923 (the middle of the year under review), calculated on the assumption that the rate of increase since the 1921 Census has been the same as in the preceding intercensal period, is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	54,987	56,503	111,490
Non-European	41,357	43,303	84,660
All Classes	96,344	99,806	196,150

All rates in this report are calculated on these figures.

The population for each year since Unification is set out in Table F on page lxxxiv.

The populations in the various Wards based on the enumeration of the 1921 Census and calculated for 31st December, 1923, were as follows:—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	Total.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point	12,318	2,436	14,754
2	Harbour	6,536	4,572	11,108
3	West Central	1,940	3,646	5,586
4	Kloof	10,228	6,056	16,284
5	Park	10,132	2,294	12,426
6	East Central	6,505	15,040	21,545
7	Castle	4,500	10,584	15,084
8	Woodstock	12,453	5,250	17,703
9	Salt River	12,730	5,920	18,650
10	Mowbray	10,232	3,746	13,978
11	Maitland	4,140	4,422	8,562
12	Rondebosch	6,992	8,816	15,808
13	Claremont	7,316	7,954	15,270
14	Kalk Bay	5,468	3,924	9,392
	City	111,490	84,660	196,150

AREA.

The area of the Municipality amounts to 37,847 acres and the length of the main road passing through the Municipality of Capetown and Wynberg from the Municipal boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about 25 miles.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered as having occurred during the year under review was 6,906.* Of these 2,444 were European, 4,458 non-European, and 4 of race unknown.

These figures give an annual birth-rate (all classes) of 35.21, a European birth-rate of 21.92 and a non-European birth-rate of 52.66, per 1,000 population of each class.

The yearly birth-rates since Unification are set out in Table F on page lxxxiv from which it will be seen that while the European birth-rate continues to decline, no such tendency is shown by the non-European rate. Were it not for the greater mortality amongst the non-European population their birth-rate would result in a very great progressive increase in the proportion of non-Europeans in the population. The natural increase in population during the year is obtained by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births. The natural increase of Europeans, corrected for non-residents, is thus found to have been 1,203 or 1.08 per cent., while for non-Europeans the corrected increase was 1,840 or 2.17 per cent. Thus, in spite of the high death-rate amongst them, the natural increase in the non-European population was greater than that of the European. The continued predominance of Europeans in the Municipality as regards numbers is due not to natural increase but to immigration from other parts of the country and other countries. The figures in regard to natural increase of population over a series of years will be found in Table F on page lxxxiv.

*The figures as to births are exclusive of any which occurred during the year 1923-4 but were not registered up to 5th September, 1924.

In the following table the births for the year are tabulated according to sex and legitimacy.

1923-24.							
Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
European	1,217	1,072	88	67	1,305	1,139	2,444
Non-European	1,733	1,622	556	547	2,289	2,169	4,458
All Races†	2,950	2,694	646	616	3,596	3,310	6,906

†Including 2 males and 2 females, counted as illegitimate, of race unknown.

The number of male births per hundred female births was 114.6 amongst Europeans and 105.5 amongst non-Europeans. In 1922-23 the corresponding figures were 101.3 and 107.9 and in 1921-22, 107.7 and 104.3.

The percentage of illegitimate births was 6.34 amongst Europeans and 24.74 amongst non-Europeans. It is noteworthy that about a quarter of the non-European births were illegitimate. In certain other towns the proportion was still higher.

The number of still-births which occurred during the year was 407, 91 being European, 315 non-European, and 1 of unknown race.

In Table B on page lxxx the births and still-births will be found classified for wards, race and legitimacy.

1,175 births and 74 still-births took place in maternity homes and other institutions. Of these 601 births and 36 still-births were European, and 574 births and 38 still-births were non-European. Thus of all live births 17.01 per cent. took place in institutions; the percentage being 24.6 amongst Europeans and 12.9 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding European and non-European figures were 27.0 and 13.0 respectively in 1922-23 and 26.0 and 16.0 respectively in 1921-22.

For the purpose of comparison statistical particulars as to births in other districts are set out in Table H on page lxxxvi.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year under review,* together with certain deaths of Capetown residents which occurred outside the Municipality, numbered 3,937, of which 1,250 were European, 2,683 non-European, and 4 of unknown race.

These figures give an uncorrected annual death-rate (all classes) of 20.07, an uncorrected European death-rate of 11.21, and an uncorrected non-European death-rate of 31.69.

Included in these figures are 274 deaths (150 European and 120 non-European) of persons who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents.

The deduction of these leaves the number of deaths for Capetown as 3,663 (1,100 European, 2,559 non-European and 4 of unknown race). In arriving at this corrected figure there have not been deducted deaths of persons who had been in Capetown Institutions for a longer period than six months, or who had been admitted to Capetown institutions from unknown addresses.

The annual death-rate (all classes) for the City, corrected for non-residents, was therefore 18.67, the European corrected death-rate 9.87, and the non-European corrected death-rate 30.23.

It is to be understood that although in arriving at these "corrected" rates, all deaths in Capetown of non-Capetown residents ("outward transfers") have been excluded, there is no system in operation whereby complete information as to the deaths of Capetown residents in places outside the Municipality ("inward transfers") is available. All such deaths of which information came to hand were, however, included. It is very desirable that a complete system of information on these lines should be brought into operation by the Union Government registration authorities.

*These figures as to deaths are exclusive of any which occurred during the year 1923-24, but were not registered up to the 5th September, 1924. Since the completion of report for 1922-23, three deaths belonging to that year have been registered (2 European males and 1 non-European male). The figures for 1922-23 are adjusted accordingly in the present report.

In Table F on page lxxxiv the death-rates for each year since Unification are set out. It will be seen that the corrected European death-rate for 1923-24 was nearly the same (very slightly more) as that for 1922-23, which was the lowest recorded. The improvement in this rate since 1913-14 is well marked, but no such improvement has taken place in the non-European death-rate. It is noteworthy that for the year under review the non-European corrected death-rate was three times as great as the European.

In Table H on page lxxxvi the death-rates in certain other districts are set out for purposes of comparison.

The leading causes of death, for the year under review and previous years, are set out in the following table:—

Diseases.	Race.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Average for 9 years.	1923
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.		1924.
Enteric Fever	Eur.	24	10	19	15	23	23	42	27	25	23	14
	Non-E.	24	32	36	37	34	45	51	46	30	37	23
Small Pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Eur.	1	2	29	4	3	9	2	—	3	6	21
	Non-E.	1	1	149	7	3	13	27	—	21	25	118
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	Eur.	16	2	13	11	7	10	16	—	9	9	21
	Non-E.	73	3	20	40	22	29	41	5	29	29	72
Diphtheria and Croup	Eur.	17	17	10	8	4	10	6	—	13	9	13
	Non-E.	23	20	14	12	10	12	3	6	7	12	14
Influenza	Eur.	8	5	11	6	963	4	1	5	7	112	3
	Non-E.	2	3	4	10	3,080	5	20	11	5	348	3
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	4	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—
	Non-E.	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Eur.	84	74	99	73	65	65	63	92	64	75	77
	Non-E.	327	316	371	349	287	281	305	252	322	312	357
Tuberculosis—(other forms)	Eur.	15	12	21	17	26	25	18	16	18	19	9
	Non-E.	85	43	85	72	56	50	50	55	55	61	67
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	Eur.	104	76	107	104	90	103	128	105	119	104	129
	Non-E.	46	38	46	43	44	34	44	53	50	44	55
Rheumatic Fever	Eur.	5	3	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	3	3
	Non-E.	4	4	4	3	7	3	5	7	6	5	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Apoplexy	Eur.	59	58	76	65	78	83	61	68	75	69	78
	Non-E.	55	62	65	67	62	84	53	66	59	64	51
Heart Disease	Eur.	107	133	149	148	139	155	192	171	155	150	151
	Non-E.	117	140	150	142	124	122	134	143	141	135	167
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	Eur.	109	116	169	114	321	124	145	163	146	156	141
	Non-E.	429	45	551	540	883	624	675	604	668	558	660
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur.	123	105	112	113	137	106	142	92	76	112	101
	Non-E.	371	320	408	346	322	324	470	311	357	360	386
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	42	50	52	52	41	49	42	59	43	48	65
	Non-E.	37	48	59	59	47	53	63	71	77	57	58
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	4	3	—	1	—	6	4	2	4	3	5
	Non-E.	6	7	2	4	4	6	5	7	7	5	3
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tions, including Premature Birth	Eur.	80	52	88	68	58	58	83	55	62	67	43
	Non-E.	213	185	200	175	160	173	182	173	155	180	174
Injuries	Eur.	54	48	55	57	60	49	62	71	59	57	51
	Non-E.	48	54	61	68	41	76	70	54	55	59	67

The deaths for the year are fully classified for causes, ages and wards in Table A on page lxii. (Arrangements are being made for revising the classification of causes of death for next year.)

In Table G on page lxxxv will be found the death-rates for the several wards of the Municipality.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths (European and non-European) which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of Capetown deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Cape Peninsula:—

Institutions.	Total Deaths.		Deaths not belonging to the City.		Deaths belonging to the City.	
	E.	Non-E.	E.	Non-E.	E.	Non-E.
Old Somerset Hospital	55	67	21	27	34	40
Somerset Hospital	112	127	28	27	84	100
City Hospital	43	76	5	5	38	71
Rentzkie's Farm (Smallpox Hospital) .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Woodstock Cottage Hospital	31	27	4	2	27	25
Rondebosch & Mowbray Cottage Hospital	21	9	6	..	15	9
The Monastery Nursing Home	28	..	11	..	17	..
Deaconess (Diakones) Hospital	14	..	6	..	8	..
Monte Rosa Hospital	11	..	7	..	4	..
The Orchards Nursing Home	7	..	3	..	4	..
Hof Street Nursing Home	13	..	7	..	6	..
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home	11	..	5	..	6	..
Bloemhof Nursing Home	4	..	3	..	1	..
Rhodes Nursing Home	4	..	1	..	3	..
St. Andrew's Nursing Home	4	..	2	..	2	..
Booth Memorial Hospital	7	..	4	..	3	..
Peninsula Maternity Home	6	11	..	..	6	11
Waverley Maternity Home	1	..	1	..	..	..
Vrede Oord Maternity Home .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	1
St. Monica's Home .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
Wheatfield Nursing Home	1	..	1	..	..	..
Magdalena Huis	2	..	1	..	1	..
Dorcas Homes	6	..	..	..	6	..
Ladies' Christian Home	6	..	..	..	6	..
Princess Christian Home	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nazareth House	6	..	3	..	3	..
Jewish Aged Home	6	..	1	..	5	..
All Saints' Home	1	..	..	..	1	..
Valkenberg Mental Hospital—						
Mowbray Section (Europeans)	52	..	30	..	22	..
Maitland Section (non-Europeans) .. .. .	..	67	..	34	..	33
Alexandra Hospital (Juveniles)	7	..	5	..	2	..
Capetown Gaol .. .. .	..	16	..	11	..	5
House of Correction	1	4	..	..	1	4
Lock Hospital .. .. .	..	3	..	2	..	1
Deaths in Institutions outside the Capetown Municipality belonging thereto—						
Victoria Cottage Hospital, Wynberg	15	11	..	..	15	11
Military Hospital, Wynberg	1	..	..	..	1	..
Simonstown Cottage Hospital	1	3	..	..	1	3
Simonstown Prison Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Convict Station, Milnerton .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nelspoort Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	479	428	155	109	324	319

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 23.04 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 38.32 and of non-European deaths 15.95. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 24.25, 40.90 and 16.11.

Of the persons who came from outside the Municipality and died in 1923-24 in the Capetown institutions, 96 (48 European and 48 non-European) had been in the institutions more than six months and were counted as belonging to the

City. These were allocated to the wards in which the institutions are situated, as shown in the following table:—

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	Non-E.		
18	19	Old Somerset Hospital	2
1	..	Magdalena Huis	13
3	..	Nazareth House	6
1	..	Jewish Aged Home	5
		Valkenberg Mental Hospital—	
22	..	Mowbray Section (Europeans)	10
..	29	Maitland Section (Non-Europeans) ..	11
3	..	Alexandra Hospital (Juveniles)	11
48	48		—

There were also 27 deaths (14 European and 13 non-European) in institutions which were allocated to the wards in which the institutions are situated, for the reason that the addresses from which the deceased persons were admitted to the institutions were unknown. They were mostly of the vagrant classes. These cases were as follows:—

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	Non-E.		
1	3	Old Somerset Hospital	2
1	3	Somerset Hospital	2
..	1	City Hospital	2
1	..	Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital ..	10
5	..	Dorcas Homes	4
2	..	Ladies' Christian Home	5
1	..	Princess Christian Home	10
		Valkenberg Mental Hospital—	
2	..	Mowbray Section (Europeans) ..	10
..	4	Maitland Section (Non-Europeans) ..	11
..	2	Capetown Gaol	6
1	..	House of Correction	6
14	13		—

SEASONAL PREVALENCE.

In the following Table the deaths are arranged according to the month in which they occurred. They are also classified for race and sex and the figures for the previous year shown:—

Month.	1923-1924.*						1922-1923.					
	European.			Non-European.			European.			Non-European.		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.
	1923			1923			1922			1922		
July ..	66	60	126	147	133	280	81	59	140	116	104	220
August ..	61	62	123	155	139	294	58	38	96	105	94	199
September ..	49	49	98	121	103	224	52	40	92	93	79	172
October ..	53	44	97	101	108	209	53	50	103	91	91	182
November ..	48	41	89	110	108	218	48	32	80	122	89	211
December ..	70	52	122	137	125	262	60	44	104	116	107	223
	1924			1924			1923			1923		
January ..	54	54	108	127	113	240	58	49	107	116	103	219
February ..	61	35	96	111	85	196	42	25	67	91	100	191
March ..	52	37	89	96	105	201	54	35	89	85	91	176
April ..	59	48	107	95	71	166	59	51	110	119	90	209
May ..	70	29	99	108	92	200	51	52	103	109	97	206
June ..	56	40	96	100	93	193	66	43	109	124	109	233
Year ..	699	551	1,250	1,408	1,275	2,683	682	518	1,200	1,287	1,154	2,441

* This table does not include the 2 male deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to October, 1923 and June, 1924, and the 2 female deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to February and June, 1924.

The European deaths were most numerous in July (126), August (123), and December (122). The non-European deaths were greatest in August (294), July (280), December (262), and January (240).

The increase in European deaths during the winter (July and August), was due to measles and pneumonia and to a general increase. The excess in those months amongst non-Europeans was largely due to measles, whooping cough and pneumonia. In the hot season (December and January) the increased mortality amongst non-Europeans was due to diarrhoea, enteritis, and diseases of the stomach; amongst Europeans (December) to a general increase. Reference to Tables I to M on pages lxxxvii to xci will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

There were 699 deaths amongst European males and 551 amongst European females. Of these 98 deaths of males and 52 deaths of females did not belong to the Municipality, and after deducting these the corrected death-rates were 10.93 per 1,000 European males and 8.83 per 1,000 European females. With regard to the deaths of the non-European population there were 1,408 deaths of males and 1,275 of females, of which 75 males and 49 females did not belong to the municipality, so that the corrected death rates were 32.21 per 1,000 non-European males and 28.31 per 1,000 non-European females. The corrected rates for the whole population were 20.09 per 1,000 males and 17.30 per 1,000 females.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Of the 1,250 deaths amongst Europeans:—

177	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e. a percentage of European deaths of	..	14.16
112	.. between 1 and 5 years	..	8.96
97	.. between 5 and 25 years	..	7.76
545	.. between 25 and 65 years	..	43.60
319	.. over 65 years	..	25.52

Of the 2,683 deaths amongst Non-Europeans:—

859	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e. a percentage of Non-European deaths of	..	32.02
642	.. between 1 and 5 years	..	23.93
307	.. between 5 and 25 years	..	11.44
703	.. between 25 and 65 years	..	26.20
172	.. over 65 years	..	6.41

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age which were registered as having occurred during the year under review was 1,040.* Of these 177 were European, 859 non-European, and 4 of unknown race. Ten of the Europeans and 32 of the non-Europeans were non-residents.

These figures give a corrected rate of infant mortality of 148.82 per 1,000 total births. For Europeans the rate was 72.51 per 1,000 European births, and for non-Europeans 188.04 per 1,000 non-European births.

In Table F on page lxxxiv are shown the yearly infant mortality rates since Unification. It will be seen that the rates for 1923-24 are better than those for 1922-23, but not so good as those for 1921-22, which, so far as concerns Europeans, were the lowest recorded for Capetown. For purposes of comparison the infant mortality rates in other districts are set out in Table H on page lxxxvi.

In the first column of Table A on page lxii the deaths of infants under 1 year of age will be found fully classified as to cause of death, race and age. The following tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and the age at death:—

* These figures as to deaths are exclusive of any which occurred during the year 1923-24, but were not registered up to the 5th September, 1924.

**Ages at and Causes of Death of Children under 1 Year in the City of Capetown
from July 1st, 1923, to June 30th, 1924.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	RACE.	Under 1 day	Under 2 days	Under 3 days	Under 4 days	Under 5 days	Under 6 days	Under 7 days	Under 8 months	Under 9 months	Under 10 months	Under 11 months	Under 12 months	TOTAL UNDER 1 Year
Measles ...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Whooping Cough ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Diphtheria and Croup	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Tabes Mesenterica ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilis ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Erysipelas ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Premature Birth ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Congenital Malformations	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Suffocation (Overlying)	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Accident to Child through Parturition	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Convulsions ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bronchitis ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia (all forms)...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Diarrhoea ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Enteritis ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Diseases of the Stomach	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Causes ...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
TOTALS	O	24	3	5	7	18	3	1	7	14	8	14	7	177
	E	46	21	7	16	124	39	4	54	61	57	59	62	859

Omitted from the table are the deaths of 4 infants of race unknown (found in a decomposed condition) all regarded as aged under one day at time of death, one due to "Suffocation (overlying)" and three to "other causes."

INFANT MORTALITY FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CALCULATED ON 1,000 BIRTHS.

Diseases Certified as Cause of Death.	EUROPEAN.		Non-EUROPEAN.	
	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1924.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1923.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1924.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1923.
Zymotic diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	6.96	2.08	13.91	4.39
Tuberculosis .. .. .	.41	.42	2.92	3.24
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations ..	15.14	19.53	28.26	24.27
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	4.91	8.72	11.66	11.33
Convulsions and Meningitis ..	3.27	6.65	7.85	16.87
Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	8.59	14.96	58.10	67.04
Diarrhoea and diseases of Digestive Organs	28.64	22.85	52.71	57.33

As will be seen from the foregoing table the rates of infant mortality from zymotic diseases for the present period as compared with the previous have been trebled for both Europeans and non-Europeans. This is due to the prevalence of measles and whooping cough.

Amongst European infants 20.0 per cent. of the deaths under 1 year occurred in the first week and 28.2 per cent. in the first month of life. Amongst non-European infants the percentages were 14.4 in the first week and 24.1 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month in which they occurred. They are also classified for race and sex and the figures for the previous year shown.

Month.	1923-1924.*						1922-1923.					
	European.			Non-European			European.			Non-European.		
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals
	1923			1923			1922			1922		
July ..	12	8	20	45	34	79	13	12	25	27	28	55
August ..	13	6	19	44	39	83	7	8	15	32	31	63
September ..	7	10	17	40	33	73	6	4	10	30	32	62
October ..	3	5	8	31	37	68	8	7	15	33	33	66
November ..	5	3	8	31	29	60	2	7	9	46	36	82
December ..	16	11	27	55	54	109	9	9	23	54	47	101
	1924			1924			1923			1923		
January ..	10	11	21	42	48	90	11	13	24	43	40	83
February ..	7	6	13	35	26	61	8	2	40	35	33	68
March ..	6	3	9	25	34	59	9	6	15	30	28	58
April ..	9	6	15	33	23	56	9	9	18	50	26	76
May ..	8	2	10	41	21	62	10	13	23	44	33	77
June ..	8	2	10	27	32	59	8	7	15	33	37	70
Year ..	104	73	177	449	410	859	100	97	197	457	404	861

*This table does not include the 2 male deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to October, 1923, and June, 1924, and the 2 female deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to February and June, 1924.

In the following table the quarterly figures are shown for the last four years:—

Quarters.	1923-1924.		1922-1923.		1921-1922.		1920-1921.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and Sept.	87.09	192.94	75.99	147.30	66.56	186.61	77.04	227.57
Oct., Nov. and Dec.	75.84	214.28	66.35	218.23	49.76	166.82	126.11	257.96
Jan., Feb. and March	70.26	211.91	88.13	221.63	88.92	180.38	110.36	265.76
April, May and June	56.27	154.85	100.00	218.63	68.43	168.21	110.93	201.55

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that both for European and non-European there were two maxima of mortality, one at mid-summer (December and January), and one following mid-winter (July, August and September). The former was mainly due to diseases of the stomach, diarrhoea and enteritis, and the latter was associated with increased mortality from measles and pneumonia.

In Table G on page lxxxv the infant mortality rates in the several wards of the municipality are shown. It will be seen that the sequence of rates, European and non-European, graduating from the ward with the lowest rate to that with the highest was as follows:—

European infant mortality:

15.50 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch)	81.40 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay)
22.35 in Ward 1 (Sea Point)	89.04 in Ward 4 (Kloof)
42.55 in Ward 10 (Mowbray)	92.20 in Ward 11 (Maitland)
57.38 in Ward 5 (Park)	97.56 in Ward 2 (Harbour)
67.01 in Ward 13 (Claremont)	106.19 in Ward 9 (Salt River)
67.75 in Ward 8 (Woodstock)	123.97 in Ward 7 (Castle)
76.34 in Ward 6 (East Central)	137.93 in Ward 3 (West Central)

Non-European infant mortality:

123.46 in Ward 10 (Mowbray)	179.18 in Ward 13 (Claremont)
161.81 in Ward 8 (Woodstock)	181.82 in Ward 4 (Kloof)
168.45 in Ward 11 (Maitland)	204.60 in Ward 6 (East Central)
169.35 in Ward 2 (Harbour)	205.88 in Ward 1 (Sea Point)
169.57 in Ward 3 (West Central)	219.65 in Ward 9 (Salt River)
177.54 in Ward 7 (Castle)	232.88 in Ward 5 (Park)
177.78 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay)	235.15 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch)

SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsorily notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows:—

	Uncorrected.	Corrected for errors of diagnosis and imported cases.
Enteric Fever	287	214
Diphtheria	252	212
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	43	43
Scarlet fever	40	29
Puerperal fever	30	23
Erysipelas	29	26
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	11	5
Infective Encephalitis	8	9
Leprosy	6	4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	1
Influenza	46	46
Influenzal pneumonia	25	19
Other notifiable forms of pneumonia	83	91
Pulmonary tuberculosis	746	700
Tuberculosis (other forms)	88	85
	<hr/> 1,696	<hr/> 1,507

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases:—Smallpox, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, anthrax, glanders, rabies, Malta fever, human trypanosomiasis, and yellow fever. One case suspected of suffering from typhus fever and another from smallpox were admitted to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital and proved not to be cases of those diseases.

In Tables C and D on pages lxxxix to lxxxii the notified cases are classified:—

Table C.—In months according to the date of the notification certificates and by race and sex.

Table D.—In wards and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified in each year since and including the first complete year after Unification are set out in Table E on page lxxxiii and corresponding information will be found in regard to the deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in Table A on page lxii.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals is appended hereto, and will be found at page lviii. Important extensions of the isolation hospital accommodation have to be recorded. At the City Hospital, Portwood Road, new wards have been erected which will accommodate 68 beds, in addition to extensions of the administrative buildings. The new wards were not opened by the end of the year under review. They will increase the total accommodation at the City Hospital to 180 beds, and will be a valuable addition to the hospital resources of the City. In particular they will supply a much needed increase in the accommodation for cases of tuberculosis, from the point of view both of isolation and treatment.

At Rentzkie's Farm Hospital the Union Health Department have completed the erection of an isolation hospital and quarantine station for formidable infectious diseases. This is for use in connection with the port health administration and for other purposes of the Union Government, and will be available for Capetown cases. It has been built adjacent to the Capetown Smallpox Hospital at Rentzkie's Farm, and is to be administered by the City Council in accordance with an agreement between the Council and the Union Health Department. The new buildings have accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts. The old buildings of the Smallpox Hospital have 38 beds, in addition to 30 beds in an existing emergency hospital block. These extensions provide Capetown with valuable resources for dealing with infectious disease.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portwood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (besides other departmental cars), three van-ambulances which are so constructed as to be capable of being used alternatively as ambulances and bedding vans. Two of these were purchased in the course of the year under review, the two old vehicles displaced being disposed of. The van-ambulances are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and for the transport of infected and disinfected bedding.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex steam disinfectors and an incinerator.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is managed by a Removal Inspector with an assistant Removal Inspector, two motor drivers and a labourer. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious disease and other conditions. An engineer assisted by a labourer is in charge of the disinfecting station, and also supervises the machinery of the Hospital laundry. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex steam disinfecter at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, erected during the year under review. This is for the needs of that hospital, but is also available for the purpose of the City Health administration. It was used for a few days in the year when the disinfecting station was out of action during the installation of a new vertical boiler.

CLEANSING STATION.

A station for the cleansing of verminous persons was equipped during the year under review at 116, Aspeling Street. It is a small three-roomed house belonging to the City Council, and next door to the Day Nursery. Two rooms have been paved with asbestic flooring and each fitted with a glazed stoneware bath. The third room, similarly paved, is fitted with a sink and water. The washhouse has been paved with concrete and contains a fixed steam disinfecter constructed as a cupboard of wood and prepared canvas, open below, which is filled from above with steam, in the manner of the sack disinfecter, from a gas boiler. This disinfecter was built according to plans kindly supplied by Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Secretary for Public Health. The room also contains a gas-heated drying cupboard and a "Califont" gas heater for the supply of hot water for the baths, etc. The station is managed by the matron of the adjacent day nursery with the necessary domestic assistance. Cases of pediculosis receive a hot bath, while their clothing is being disinfected, and their hair is shampooed and combed to remove lice and nits. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur applications, their clothing also being disinfected.

The cleansing station is open daily for the reception of cases of pediculosis and scabies, both children and adults. The schools under the control of the Cape School Board and the other schools in the City as well as various institutions likely to be in touch with verminous persons have been circularised and asked to refer any such cases to the Medical Officer of Health. The families concerned are visited by the health visitors who give advice with a view to the improvement of home conditions and, if necessary, advise attendance at the cleansing station. There are compulsory powers available should they prove to be necessary. These are given by Section 28 of the Public Health Act, 1919, which is as follows:—

"Where a cleansing station is provided within the district of a local authority or within a reasonable distance therefrom any person within that district certified by a medical officer of health, school medical inspector or other medical practitioner, or by a certified sanitary inspector, to be dirty or verminous may on the order of the medical officer of health, be removed, together with his clothing and bedding, to such cleansing station and be cleansed therein."

There are also powers for dealing with verminous school children conferred upon the Education Authority by Section 16 of the Children's Protection Act, 1913. This is as follows:—

"16. (1) A local education authority may direct its medical officer or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by such authority for the purpose, to examine in any public elementary School controlled by the authority, or elsewhere, the person and clothing of any child attending the school, and if on examination the medical officer or medical practitioner appointed as aforesaid is of opinion that the person or clothing of any such child is infected with vermin or is in a foul or filthy condition or is the subject of any contagious disease, the local education authority may give notice in writing to the parent or guardian of, or other person liable to maintain, the child requiring him to cleanse properly the person and clothing of the child within 24 hours after the receipt of such notice, save in the case of a child suffering from any contagious disease when a reasonable time shall be given for the cleansing of such child, such time to be fixed by the education authority.

"(2) If the person to whom such notice is given fails within the time fixed to comply therewith, the medical officer or medical practitioner appointed as aforesaid may cause the person and clothing of the child referred to in the notice to be properly cleansed in suitable premises with suitable appliances and may if necessary for the purpose convey without any warrant other than this section to such premises and there detain the child until the cleansing is effected, or may direct suitable medical treatment to be carried into effect.

"(3) Where, after the person or clothing of the child has been cleansed by a local education authority under this section, the parent or guardian of, or other person liable to maintain the child, allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this section or fails to carry out the medical treatment directed, the parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 14 days.

"(4) Any school board shall be held to be a local education authority within the meaning of this section."

These powers are left unoperated by the Education Authority. The section is based upon a similar section in a British Act under which extensive compulsory schemes for dealing with verminous school children are operated by British Education authorities, with favourable results. The reports of the school medical inspectors show that there is a considerable amount of pediculosis in the Cape-town schools.

The cleansing station was not opened until after the end of the year under review, and the work thereat will be commented on in the report for next year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year numbered 834, including 746 of pulmonary (148 European and 598 non-European), and 88 of other forms (11 European and 77 non-European). Two other cases (one imported) admitted to the City Hospital for another disease also proved to be suffering from tuberculosis (meningitis).

Of these cases 50 arrived in Capetown during the year already suffering from the disease (11 from ships in the Port and 39 from other parts of South Africa). After making the consequent correction the new Capetown cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	72	60	132	263	305	568	335	365	700
Other Forms	4	6	10	51	24	75	55	30	85
Total	76	66	142	314	329	643	390	395	785

These figures are equivalent to incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Phthisis	1.31	1.06	1.18	6.36	7.05	6.71	3.48	3.66	3.57
Other forms	0.07	0.11	0.09	1.23	0.55	0.88	0.57	0.30	0.43
Total	1.38	1.17	1.27	7.59	7.60	7.59	4.05	3.96	4.00

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year (corrected for non-residents) were as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Phthisis	44	28	72	153	183	336	197	211	408
Other forms	2	5	7	44	19	63	46	24	70
Total	46	33	79	197	202	399	243	235	478

The figures are equivalent to a death-rate per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Phthisis	0.80	0.50	0.65	3.70	4.23	3.97	2.04	2.11	2.08
Other forms	0.04	0.09	0.06	1.06	0.44	0.74	0.48	0.24	0.36
Total	0.84	0.59	0.71	4.76	4.67	4.71	2.52	2.35	2.44

It will be seen that the death-rate amongst non-Europeans was 6.7 times as great as that amongst Europeans. In Europeans the death-rate amongst males was 1.4 times as great as amongst females, but in non-Europeans the death-rates in the sexes were nearly equal.

The age distribution of the deaths is shown in Table A on page lxii, from which it will be seen that in the case of phthisis 82 per cent. of the European deaths and 75 per cent. of the non-Europeans were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 55 per cent. of the deaths of non-Europeans were in children under five years of age. Only one European under five years died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Another noteworthy

difference between the races is illustrated by the fact that while there was only one death from phthisis amongst Europeans under five years of age, there were 36, or 10 per cent. of the number at all ages, amongst non-Europeans under five.

The following tables are submitted showing the length of residence in Capetown of cases notified during the year 1923-24 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1923, TO 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Non-E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1—5 years.	E.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
	Non-E	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	11	1	18
5—15 years.	E.	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	8	..	14
	Non-E	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	25	4	44
15—25 years.	E.	..	..	2	..	..	3	9	11	2	27
	Non-E	3	4	4	5	3	4	23	42	6	94
25—45 years.	E.	7	..	..	1	3	..	10	8	3	32
	Non-E	11	1	4	4	4	8	60	39	3	134
45 years and over.	E.	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	2	1	11
	Non-E	..	..	1	1	2	1	12	7	2	26
Age un- known.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Totals	E.	7	1	5	3	5	4	25	31	6	87
	Non-E	17	8	12	13	10	15	101	125	19	320

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM 1ST JULY, 1923, TO 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Non-E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
1—5 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Non-E	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	56	1	60
5—15 years.	E.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
	Non-E	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	42	1	49
15—25 years.	E.	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	9	..	15
	Non-E	5	1	5	4	5	2	15	55	1	93
25—45 years.	E.	2	..	2	1	4	..	23	3	1	36
	Non-E	14	2	1	6	5	5	59	45	15	152
45 years and over.	E.	3	2	..	1	1	..	18	2	3	30
	Non-E	4	1	2	2	4	..	23	18	3	57
Totals	E.	7	2	3	3	5	..	44	18	4	86
	Non-E	25	6	8	13	17	8	97	228	22	424

In addition to these deaths, 2 European males, 6 non-European males and 9 non-European females, notified cases of tuberculosis, died from certified causes of death other than tuberculosis. The European males died of cancer. Of the non-European males, 4 died of pneumonia, one of meningitis and the other of nephritis; and of the non-European females, 3 died of pneumonia, 2 of nephritis, 1 of encephalitis lethargica, 1 of convulsions, 1 of heart disease and 1 of syphilis.

As many as 122 of the deaths (27 European and 95 non-European) took place without any previous notification having been received, and the general position in regard to the stage of the disease at the time of notification is unsatisfactory. There are far too few notifications of cases at the early stage when treatment is more hopeful, and this is of greater importance now that sanatorium treatment at Nelspoort is available.

In Table A on page lxii the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are partially classified according to the part of the body affected. The notification of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for the year, corrected for imported cases, was as follows:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bones and joints	1	2	13	5	21
Meninges	1	1	27	11	40
Glands	1	1	2	5	9
Abdominal	1	1	7	3	12
Other organs	—	1	1	—	2

The ward distribution of the cases notified and the deaths will be found in Tables A and D on pages lxii and lxxxii.

The notifications and deaths from tuberculosis for a series of years are shown in Table E on page lxxxiii and the table on page xiii respectively. There has been a gradual but great decline in the disease during the past 20 years. This is shown by the following death-rates for Capetown per 1,000 population (corrected for residence) which were quoted in Dr. Peter Allan's recent report (1924) on Tuberculosis in the Union of South Africa:—

	European.	Non-European.
1902 (old Municipality)	2·21	7·46
1922 (extended Municipality)	0·97	3·46

The extension of the Municipality does not affect the comparison, for the tuberculosis death-rates in the old city and the added municipalities were roughly the same. The figures indicate a reduction in tuberculosis of more than one-half in both races, and augurs well for redoubled efforts against the disease.

To this end the direct attack through health visiting, the tuberculosis clinic and hospital and sanatorium treatment are of importance. But probably even more important are the general questions of housing, economic conditions, the relief of distress, and sanitation in relation to dwellings, factories and streets.

As indicating the direct work in connection with tuberculosis the following figures for the year are submitted:—

Visits to cases of tuberculosis by male and female sanitary inspectors	3,378
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinic	1,419
Number of Capetown tuberculosis cases admitted to City Hospital	89
Number of Capetown cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium	43

The Sanatorium was only opened in May, 1924. It was built from a capital fund subscribed as to £25,000 by Mr. John Garlick of Capetown, as to £25,000 by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £5,000 from the

Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period under report) and as to £50,000 by the Union Government. It is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province. The administration is in the hands of the Union Government, with an advisory committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health of Capetown, and the cost of treatment of patients is shared equally between the Union Government and the local authorities sending in the patients. During the latter half of the calendar year the number of Capetown patients in the sanatorium has varied from 35 to 50.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

287 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 379, and 504 in 1921-22.

Of these cases, 29 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the port (9 cases) or other parts of South Africa.

46 of the notified cases (one of which was an imported case) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever, and one other case, admitted to the City Hospital for another disease, proved to be enteric fever.

The net number of Capetown cases of enteric fever reported during the year was therefore 214. Of these 121 were European and 93 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.09 per 1,000 population (1.08 for Europeans and 1.10 for non-Europeans).

The number of deaths amongst the 214 Capetown cases was 30, giving a case mortality rate of 14.02 per cent. (9.09 per cent. European and 20.43 per cent. non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease which occurred during the year numbered 32 (12 European and 20 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population (0.11 for European and 0.24 for non-European).

The corrected number of enteric cases and deaths in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 ..	250	218	21	23
1915-1916 ..	163	133	8	28
1916-1917 ..	163	149	14	32
1917-1918 ..	138	124	12	31
1918-1919 ..	204	191	18	33
1919-1920 ..	251	202	21	42
1920-1921 ..	345	308	37	46
1921-1922 ..	204	207	21	42
1922-1923 ..	180	141	22	27
1923-1924 ..	121	93	12	20

The cases occurred in 182 houses, in 172 of which there was only one case each, in 7 two cases each, in 1 three cases, in 1 four cases, and in 1 six cases. In addition there were fourteen cases in one hostel and one case occurring in a hospital.

Reference to Table C on page lxxxi will show that the disease was least prevalent in September, gradually increasing to a maximum in February and then declining again.

Of the 287 cases reported, 204 were admitted to the City Hospital and 31 were treated in other hospitals.

Institutional Outbreak.—An outbreak of enteric fever occurred during the year under review at a men's hostel at Three Anchor Bay (Ward 1). There were 16 cases removed from the hostel of which the first two fell in the year 1922-23. There were also two others who evidently derived the infection while staying in the hostel but developed the disease after they had moved to other addresses. The cases were as follows:—

Race.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Onset.	Date of Removal to Hospital.
			1923.	1923.
E.	M.	20	March 22	April 4
E.	M.	17	April 7	April 11
E.	M.	19	August 24	August 27
E.	M.	20	September 21	September 22
E.	M.	23	November 26	December 1
E.	M.	20	November 27	December 1
E.	M.	20	November 29	December 1
E.	M.	30	November 28	December 3
Native	M.	26	December 3	December 5
E.	M.	32	December 1	December 8
E.	M.	22	December 3	December 14
E.	M.	36	December 1	December 20
E.	M.	55	November 28	December 21
E.	M.	40	December 7	December 22
E.	M.	34	December 16	December 24
E.	F.	42	December 20	December 24
E.	M.	57	After leaving Hostel on 7 December ..	December 21
E.	M.	—	November 28. Stayed in Hostel from November 16 to 21st and developed the disease in Salisbury, Rhodesia.	

All the cases were guests at the hostel except the native, who was a waiter, and the female case who was a member of the staff. At the time of the outbreak the number of guests was about 70, and the staff numbered three Europeans and fourteen natives.

It will be observed that the first four cases were at intervals, but that most of the remainder fell ill within about a week. The dates of onset are to be taken as approximate, as it was not always possible to settle the precise day. The fifth in the list (E.M. 23), complained of being unwell on November 12th and got better again, the illness for which he was removed beginning about November 26th.

One of the Capetown cases (E.M. 22, removed December 14th), terminated fatally, as did also the case which developed in Rhodesia.

A careful enquiry was made with the view of discovering the source of infection, but none was traced. The dates of incidence suggested that it might have been from a "carrier" in the hostel, or some other source of food infection. The urine and faeces of certain members of the staff, 9 in number, were examined in the Government Bacteriological Laboratory, with negative results. The milk supply did not come under suspicion, because no cases outside the institution were supplied from the same source. The drains were examined and put right in August, 1923. No suspicious defects were found in relation to the water supply. There was no unusual prevalence of the disease in the immediate neighbourhood of the hostel.

With a view to checking the outbreak anti-typhoid inoculation of all the residents was advised. As a result 27 were inoculated and 27 refused (in addition to those who were not inoculated because of having had the disease or been inoculated previously). As a further precaution the admission of new residents was suspended and a public dinner arranged at the hostel for Christmas was abandoned. There have been no cases at the hostel since.

DIPHTHERIA.

252 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. The corresponding figures were 157 in 1922-23 and 140 in 1921-22. Of these cases 33 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease either from ships in the port (one case) or other parts of South Africa, and 10 (3 of which were imported cases), were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria.

The net number of Capetown cases of diphtheria reported during the year was therefore 212. Of these 163 were European and 49 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.08 per 1,000 population (1.46 for Europeans and 0.58 for non-Europeans).

The number of deaths amongst the 212 Capetown cases was 26, giving a case mortality rate of 12.26 per cent. (6.13 per cent. European, and 32.65 per cent. non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease, which occurred during the year, numbered 20 (9 European and 11 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.10 per 1,000 population (0.08 for European and 0.13 for non-European).

The corrected number of diphtheria cases and deaths in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915	155	62	16	22
1915-1916	189	51	17	19
1916-1917	164	41	10	13
1917-1918	107	32	7	11
1918-1919	113	25	3	10
1919-1920	125	36	8	12
1920-1921	75	24	5	3
1921-1922	89	18	8	6
1922-1923	121	24	11	5
1923-1924	163	49	9	11

Reference to Table C on page lxxxi will show that as in the case of enteric fever the disease was most prevalent in February and least so in September.

With regard to Ward distribution (see Table D on page lxxxii) there was a definite excess of cases in the Claremont Ward (75 cases). Generally speaking there was a greater incidence in the southern suburbs than in Capetown proper. The excess in Claremont was found to be explained by undue incidence among the customers of three dairymen, whose cows were suffering from ulceration of the teats. Bacteriological examination of these was made, and affected cows were isolated until they had recovered. Following upon this action the outbreak ceased.

Of the 252 cases reported, 187 were admitted to the City Hospital, and 6 were treated in other hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 40. Of these 9 were persons arriving in Capetown already suffering from the disease (5 from ships in the port and 4 from other parts in the Union). There were also 2 cases who were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. The net number of Capetown cases for the year was therefore 29 (26 European and 3 non-European). There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Of the 40 cases reported 22 were admitted to the City Hospital (19 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans).

Statistical details will be found in Tables C, D and E, on pages lxxxi, lxxxii and lxxxiii.

ERYSIPELAS.

29 cases were notified, of which 3 were found not to be suffering from the disease after admission to the City Hospital. The net number of cases reported was 26 (16 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans). 9 cases were treated in the City Hospital. There was 1 death from Erysipelas during the year.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—The number of cases notified during the year was 11. Of these 2 were brought to the City Hospital from parts of the Cape Peninsula outside the municipality, and 4 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. The net number of Capetown cases was therefore 5 (2 European and 3 non-European), all of which were fatal. All the cases were treated in the City Hospital except one which was treated at home.

Infective Encephalitis.—The notified cases of this disease numbered 8. In addition 4 patients admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases were found to be cases of infective encephalitis. Three of the 12 patients were admitted from other parts of the Cape Province to institutions in Capetown already suffering from the disease. The net number of Capetown cases was therefore 9 (5 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans). Of these 9 cases 7 were treated in the City Hospital. The number of deaths from the disease amongst the Capetown cases was 7 (3 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans).

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Two cases were notified during the year. They were admitted to the City Hospital, where only 1 (European) proved to be suffering from the disease. The case recovered.

The following table gives statistical particulars in regard to these diseases corrected for non-residents for the series of years during which they have been notifiable:—

Year.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.				Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				Infective Encephalitis.			
	Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Cases Notified.		Deaths.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1915-1916 ..	2	—	—	—	4	5	Not separately classified.					
1916-1917 ..	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	2				
1917-1918 ..	6	2	3	2	3	2	1	1				
1918-1919 ..	3	5	—	5	2	2	2	—				
1919-1920 ..	3	6	3	3	1	1	—	1				
1920-1921 ..	4	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	2	1
1921-1922 ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	—	5	—
1922-1923 ..	4	5	4	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	1
1923-1924 ..	2	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	5	4	3	4

LEPROSY.

There were 6 cases notified of which 2 had been removed to the Old Somerset Hospital from Wynberg already suffering from the disease. There were, therefore, 4 Capetown cases, all non-Europeans, 2 male and 2 female. One male (Ward 13), a fatal case, was a discharged leper from Robben Island Leper Asylum. In the case of the other male (Ward 12), the illness began about May, 1923. One of the females (Ward 4), developed the illness in 1919 and had lived for 10 years in the house from which she was notified. In the case of the other female (Ward 6), the illness began about June, 1923. All three non-fatal cases were removed to the Old Somerset Hospital preparatory to transfer to Government Leper Asylums.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The notification of these diseases is very incomplete, and in the case of influenza only the first case in an outbreak in a household or institution is counted. The figures as to notified cases will be found in Tables C, D, and E.

on pages lxxxii, lxxxiii and lxxxiv, but the most reliable index to the conditions is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards the number of deaths certified as due to influenza and certain other causes of deaths which commonly increase in the presence of the influenzal infection, corrected as to non-residents:—

Year.	Influenza.		Diseases of the heart.		Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1918-1919 ..	864	2,893	120	118	47	216	239	229	52	252
1919-1920 ..	2	5	130	116	39	203	71	385	58	261
1920-1921 ..	1	18	176	126	42	237	89	418	55	288
1921-1922 ..	5	10	153	137	43	197	112	379	87	237
1922-1923 ..	6	5	147	137	39	222	91	407	61	303
1923-1924 ..	3	3	135	164	32	185	92	445	72	336

One case of Influenza (a non-European), 6 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia (1 European and 5 non-European) and 22 of Pneumonia (6 European and 16 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 30 cases reported during the year of which 7 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. The 23 Capetown cases comprised 8 European and 15 non-European. The number of deaths for the year from the disease was 8 (5 European and 3 non-European). Of the 30 cases reported 14 were admitted to the City Hospital (7 European and 7 non-European).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 43 cases of this disease were notified, fifteen being Europeans (7 males and 8 females) and 28 being non-Europeans (12 males and 16 females). Of these, 9 Europeans and 19 non-Europeans were treated at institutions, either hospitals (in-patients) or clinics. Two non-Europeans died, a male and a female, the former of hereditary syphilis and the latter from premature birth.

MEASLES.

This disease, though not notifiable, is of great importance, ordinarily causing, in fact, more mortality than any of the notifiable diseases with the exception of tuberculosis and the notifiable pneumonias. It affects chiefly children, and it appears in waves of epidemic violence at intervals, the prevalence being comparatively small in the inter-epidemic periods. It is extremely infectious and only a minority of the population escapes having the disease, the attack generally occurring in childhood. During epidemic prevalences the number of cases is so great that it would be impossible to treat any considerable fraction of them in hospital. A few measles cases are admitted to the City Hospital for special reasons. The mortality is chiefly among the poor, and it is noticeable that the number of deaths among non-Europeans is disproportionately great compared with the number of European deaths. Measures designed to check the spread of the disease have not proved successful. Isolation, even when properly practiced, which is seldom, does not have this effect, because the patients are extremely infectious before the rash and other characteristic signs appear, as a result of which their companions are infected before isolation is begun.

The only measures which offer much prospect of success are those designed to check the fatality of cases rather than the spread. For this purpose home visitation and advice by health visitors tends to produce in the parents a salutary realization of the gravity of the disease. In severe cases attendance

by visiting nurses once per day or more often is of value, and in cases of necessity it is well to supplement the resources of the family in the way of invalid diet, clothing, etc. Such assistance as this costs very little in comparison with hospital treatment.

This disease not being notifiable the only official information as to the whereabouts of cases is obtained from the advices which the principals of schools are required by regulation to send to the medical officer of health whenever a child is reported to be absent from school on account of measles in the home.

The year 1923-24 was one of epidemic incidence of the disease. There were 139 deaths from measles (21 European and 118 non-European), of which one European and 2 non-Europeans were non-residents of Capetown, producing a corrected death rate per 1,000 population concerned of 0.69 (0.18 European and 1.37 non-European).

The restriction of the mortality to children was very marked, 94 per cent. of the deaths being in persons under 5 years of age, the figures being similar in this respect for both races.

The highest mortality was in Wards 6 and 7, where 58 per cent. of the non-European deaths occurred. The disease was most prevalent in July, August and September, diminishing greatly after September, and becoming normal after October (1923).

Other statistical facts will be found in Table A on page lxii.

In the following table the measles mortality figures for the different wards in the whole City are shown for each year since Unification, beginning with the first complete year (non-residents excluded):—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.														City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1914-1915	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1915-1916	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-1917	Eur.	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	20
	Non-E.	—	2	8	16	7	28	22	9	9	5	22	14	3	2	147
1917-1918	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	7
1918-1919	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
1919-1920	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	9
	Non-E.	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	12
1920-1921	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Non-E.	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	2	8	3	—	27
1921-1922	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922-1923	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	6	7	1	—	—	21
1923-1924	Eur.	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	4	4	—	2	1	1	—	20
	Non-E.	—	5	7	8	1	45	23	7	8	2	3	3	2	2	116

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease is very similar to measles in its epidemiological characteristics, and most of the observations made above with regard to the latter disease apply also to it.

It was epidemic during the year 1923-24 when there were 93 deaths certified as due to whooping cough (21 European and 72 non-European) of which 3 non-Europeans did not belong to Capetown. These figures are equivalent to a corrected death rate per 1,000 population concerned of 0.46 (0.19 European and 0.82 non-European).

Ninety-seven per cent. of the deaths were in children under five years of age, the figures being similar in this respect for both races. The mortality was greatest during the months of July, August, September and October, 1923.

Other statistical facts will be found in Table A on page lxii.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the different wards and the whole City for each year since Unification, commencing with the first complete year (non-residents excluded):—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.														City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1914-1915 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	—	—	16
	Non-E.	—	—	—	7	—	8	2	1	7	5	3	20	16	3	72
1915-1916 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1916-1917 ..	Eur.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	12
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	6	—	—	2	2	—	20
1917-1918 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Non-E.	—	1	3	1	—	8	4	—	6	—	1	9	4	3	40
1918-1919 ..	Eur.	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
	Non-E.	—	—	1	3	—	4	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	22
1919-1920 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	10
	Non-E.	—	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	5	2	1	4	—	—	29
1920-1921 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	16
	Non-E.	—	1	2	3	—	1	5	5	3	1	11	4	3	2	41
1921-1922 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	3	7	—	1	25
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	3	2	—	—	21
	Non-E.	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	6	10	2	11	13	1	2	69

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths for the year certified as being due to diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the stomach or enteritis, amounted to 503 (109 European and 394 non-European) of which 9 Europeans and 21 non-Europeans were non-

residents of Capetown, equivalent to a corrected death rate per 1,000 population concerned of 2.41 (0.90 European and 4.41 non-European).

Of these deaths 58 per cent. were in children under 1 year of age and 89 per cent. in children under 5 years of age. The figures are similar in this respect for both races.

The deaths from these diseases are shown in the following table for each month of the year and for each ward and the whole City.

Calendar Months.	Race.	WARDS.														City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
July, 1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
	Non-E.	—	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	16
August, 1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	14
September, 1923	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
October, 1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	17
November, 1923	Eur.	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	2	3	2	—	18
December, 1923..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	4	2	2	—	3	1	20
	Non-E.	—	2	5	3	—	12	9	5	8	1	3	10	8	6	72
January, 1924 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	15
	Non-E.	—	—	3	4	1	8	9	6	9	1	8	14	12	4	79
February, 1924..	Eur.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	11
	Non-E.	—	2	1	6	—	8	5	4	8	3	5	10	4	5	61
March, 1924 ..	Eur.	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	12
	Non-E.	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	3	2	1	6	7	5	2	36
April, 1924 ..	Eur.	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	1	11
	Non-E.	—	1	2	1	1	4	5	—	4	—	3	1	2	—	24
May, 1924 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	2	—	3	17
June, 1924 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	10
Year	Eur.	6	3	3	12	3	7	9	19	9	6	6	4	7	6	100
	Non-E.	—	7	16	18	4	65	50	27	38	7	31	49	37	24	373

It will be seen that the mortality was greatest in December, January and February, when 55 per cent. of the deaths for the year occurred.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There were 64 deaths certified as having occurred during the year from syphilis, 60 being of non-Europeans and 4 of Europeans. Of the 60 non-

Europeans, 43 were in children under 1 year of age, and 50 under five years of age. That is to say 50 were from congenital syphilis and only 10 of acquired syphilis. Of the 4 European deaths, one was a congenital case in an infant under one year of age, and the remaining three acquired syphilis.

It may be taken as quite certain that these figures represent only a portion of the mortality due to this disease. This is because of two reasons. In the first place there is often an indisposition to state on a death certificate that the cause of death is a venereal disease, and consequently the cause is certified in a form less painful to the friends of the deceased. In the second place there are a large number of fatal affections of the different organs of the body, especially certain diseases of the circulatory and nervous systems which are the results of past syphilitic infection, and these are usually so certified that the venereal aetiology of the condition does not manifest itself in the death statistics.

From gonorrhoea only one death was certified (non-European).

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (a) municipal treatment centres and (b) in-patient treatment at the expense of the Council in the Somerset Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid by the Union Government. Female cases of venereal disease are also treated in the Lock Hospital, Roeland Street, which is maintained by the Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres.—At 46 Keerom Street clinics are held twice a week for males and three times a week for females. The centre is also open every week evening for routine irrigations, etc. The male clinics are under Dr. W. P. Cooney, the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals with a medical assistant, two other male assistants and a clerk from the Health Department. The female clinics are under Dr. Mary van Ingen, with a lady medical assistant and the help of health visitors from the Health Department. The statistics of the work done at this treatment centre will be found in the reports of the respective medical officers on pages liii and lvi.

A second treatment centre was opened on 2nd June, 1924, at premises in Salt River Road, previously occupied as a branch of the Free Dispensary. This was equipped under the direction of Dr. Cooney, the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, and clinics for men are held there by him, with a medical assistant, three times a week. The centre is also open each week-night for irrigations, etc. A member of the Health Department acts as caretaker and lives on the premises, and Dr. Cooney is assisted by one other male assistant, the caretaker and a clerk from the Health Department.

The number of Capetown patients sent to the Somerset Hospital for venereal disease was 43; the number of day units totalled 1,223 and the cost to the City Council in respect of these cases was £627.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases and the times of the clinics at the treatment centres are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in the conveniences controlled by the City Council and Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

CANCER.

The deaths of 72 males and 57 females of the European population, and 27 males and 28 females of the non-European were certified as being due to cancer, and of these, 13 European males, 3 European females, 5 non-European males and 1 non-European female had been brought into the City for treatment. The corrected death rates per 1,000 population of each class were therefore 1.01 for Europeans and 0.58 for non-Europeans as against 0.87 for Europeans and 0.51 for non-Europeans in the previous year and 0.88 for Europeans and 0.52 for non-Europeans in 1921-22.

SECTION IV.—THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The chief extensions in this branch of work of the Health Department that have to be reported are the following:—

Owing to the growth of the work it has been decided to appoint one additional health visitor on a permanent basis and another temporarily, and also to hold an additional weekly infant consultation at each of the infant welfare centres at 12 Keerom Street (City), 3 Milner Road (Woodstock), and Claremont, to be conducted by part time medical officers. These changes have been brought into operation since the end of the year under review.

Premises for the Infant Welfare Centre at Claremont, now inadequately housed in the Claremont Town Hall have been purchased by the Council at "Malakand," Station Road, Claremont, but are not yet in use. They consist of a detached house containing six rooms, kitchen and offices, and the necessary alterations and repairs are in progress.

The visiting of "protected infants" under the Children's Protection Act, 1913, in the area of the Capetown magistracy, has been added to the duties of the health visitors, the Child Life Protection Society no longer being able to undertake the work.

The work in connection with maternity and child welfare still needs to be considerably expanded if the best results are to be obtained.

The following report on the year's activities in connection with the work of the health visitors and child welfare (comprising the remainder of Section IV) has been prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen, the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1923-24 the staff consisted of 10 Health visitors and a chief sanitary inspectress, who have worked under the direction of the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health. The work has been continued on similar lines to those of the preceding year.

The duties of the health visitors include visits to houses where births have occurred; investigations into the deaths of children under 5 years; periodical visits to notified cases of tuberculosis; investigations into certain cases of infectious disease, such as measles and whooping cough, and also into cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with a view to obtaining prompt and adequate treatment.

The health visitors inspect the work of practising midwives, and enquire into cases of puerperal fever. They also enquire into indigent cases of confinement when fees are due to medical practitioners according to an arrangement made by the Council. The regulations *re* early notification of births give the health visitors a fair opportunity of supervising the work of unqualified midwives and in spite of the slender legal basis, a better hold is obtained over the midwifery practice of the Peninsula than would otherwise be possible.

The health visitors attend at the various child welfare bureaux established in different parts of the Peninsula, each health visitor being responsible for the arrangement of the bureau in her district; two attended at the tuberculosis bureau held weekly during the greater part of the period under consideration at the Public Health Department; and several health visitors attend in rotation at the female venereal clinic held at 46 Keerom Street on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

Cases of illness and poverty discovered in their districts by the health visitors are reported to the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health and referred to hospitals, free dispensary, convalescent homes or various charitable agencies as required.

A certain amount of social work is done, of necessity, in connection with cases which are brought to the notice of this Department. Mentally deficient girls, who have been in immoral surroundings, have, with the help of the Society for Mental Hygiene, been certified and appropriately placed. The Department has collaborated with various agencies for preventive and rescue work, and, to a small extent, with the Inspectorate of Factories, and agencies for dealing with the unemployed.

Sanitary defects discovered during routine visits of the health visitors are reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for investigation.

The following table shows the number of visits paid by the health visitors during the period under review and in previous years:—

Description of Visits, Classified.	Number of Visits.		
	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred ..	7,058	6,938	6,604
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	1,637	1,296	1,056
Subsequent Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	22,365	17,178	13,109
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants	337	..	..
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	1,778	2,035	1,223
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever	31	41	31
Visits <i>re</i> Measles	236	75	..
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps	3	..	1
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	70	41	2
Visits <i>re</i> Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	1
Visits <i>re</i> Scarlet Fever	1	3	1
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea	8	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox	9	2	1
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum	76	64	151
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia .. .. .	..	7	..
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives	439	429	494
Visits to Schools	2	7	..
Visits to Workshops where females are employed ..	73	1	7
House to House and other visits <i>re</i> Influenza ..	3	4,853	1367
Visits to Nursing Homes	23	..	..
Other Houses Inspected .. .. .	..	450	..
Various Visits	355	403	654
House to House Visitation	71	..	..
Shops and Factories.. .. .	13	..	..
Total Visits	34,588	33,823	24,702
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	73	67	137

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 Health visitors' work amongst infants and young children. The amount of work done under this heading has multiplied each year, as it is proposed to keep the children visited under observation for the first five years of life. Records of each child are kept in the department in the care of a clerk who is principally occupied with this work.

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.).
 - (g) Whether the child was born alive and was alive at the 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 24 hours of the birth, or where a Sunday or a public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.
- (3) If furnished through the post, the notification must be posted within 24 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 lettercards 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).

Printed and stamped notification forms are supplied to each midwife in the City, on application at the Public Health Department.

During the period under review, 7,182 births were notified.

Notified by midwives and nurses	6,759
Notified by parents and others	414
Notified by doctors	9
Number of births registered during this period ..	7,232

Protected Infants.—From the 1st April, 1924, this department undertook to visit protected infants on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy, in place of the Child Life Protection Society who had hitherto been responsible for this work.

"Protected Infants" are those children under 7 years of age not in the care of their own parents or near relatives, who, under the Children's Protection Act of 1913, are under the control of the Resident Magistrate. These children in the care of foster mothers are now visited by the health visitors, and seen at the Child Welfare Bureaux by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health whenever the conditions are doubtful, and reports are sent to the Magistrate concerning each child every three months. The area covered by the Capetown Magistracy includes Capetown proper, Woodstock, Salt River, Maitland and Observatory as far as Station Road. Some 500 children are dealt with in this way.

Bureaux.—Five bureaux for infant consultations are in operation, and at each a consultation is held weekly by the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the health visitor of the district. Voluntary workers also give their help at these weekly consultations. The hours of consultation at each bureau, are as follows:—

Mondays ..	2-5 p.m. ..	Claremont Town Hall	European & Coloured.
* ..	2-5 p.m. ..	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European.
Tuesdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	Coloured.
..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	West London	Coloured.
* ..	2-5 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown	Coloured.
Wednesdays	2-5 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown	Coloured.
Thursdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	Maitland Town Hall ..	European & Coloured.
..	2-5 p.m. ..	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European.
Fridays ..	2-3 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown	European.

*These additional consultation days at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock, for Europeans and at 12 Keerom Street for Coloured have been established subsequently to the period dealt with in this report.

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

	1923-1924.	1922-1923.
Capetown	5,312	4,910
Maitland	1,787	1,422
Woodstock	4,301	4,549
West London	1,580	1,535
Claremont	2,744	3,407
Totals ..	15,724	15,823

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

1923-1924.			12 Keerom St.		Maitland Town Hall.		Woodstock		West London.		Claremont Town Hall.		Totals.	
			New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.
1923.														
July ..	E.	11	114	4	29	25	266	2	15	2	22	44	446	
	O.	38	332	19	120	21	118	11	117	34	271	123	958	
August ..	E.	11	86	8	44	20	240	3	14	4	12	46	396	
	O.	47	321	28	103	10	91	20	127	35	223	140	865	
September ..	E.	11	65	10	50	20	229	..	5	1	15	42	364	
	O.	48	294	22	127	14	91	16	110	22	178	122	800	
October ..	E.	18	118	3	38	19	287	..	5	5	15	45	463	
	O.	50	401	21	130	25	149	26	143	41	220	163	1,043	
November ..	E.	8	83	3	27	23	240	1	6	4	17	39	373	
	O.	64	362	18	105	21	121	17	101	25	206	145	895	
December ..	E.	8	81	3	29	15	191	..	4	1	25	27	330	
	O.	36	370	16	116	17	114	10	93	16	131	95	824	
1924.														
January ..	E.	14	125	8	51	24	285	..	7	4	47	50	515	
	O.	37	423	18	132	19	138	20	179	34	198	128	1,070	
February ..	E.	11	98	2	27	10	236	1	2	6	44	30	407	
	O.	32	355	22	112	13	117	22	161	30	202	119	947	
March ..	E.	14	155	1	36	23	228	1	3	4	56	43	478	
	O.	23	267	15	105	16	135	9	124	14	187	77	818	
April ..	E.	15	118	5	34	16	264	..	..	4	40	40	456
	O.	28	382	21	127	14	130	20	150	26	210	109	999	
May ..	E.	16	106	7	34	16	178	..	..	9	40	48	358
	O.	31	272	19	80	15	98	26	131	21	182	112	763	
June ..	E.	9	95	11	41	30	272	..	..	3	29	53	437
	O.	46	289	21	90	6	83	9	83	26	174	108	719	
Total ..	E.	146	1,244	65	440	241	2,916	8	61	47	362	507	5,023	
	O.	480	4,068	240	1,347	191	1,385	206	1,519	324	2,382	1,441	10,701	

Mothers of various classes attend and appreciate the work of the Bureaux, which are 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 consultations is to produce and maintain healthy babies, and keep them under observation until they attain school age.

In certain cases of young infants who cannot be breast fed, dried milk is supplied at cost price, under the medical officer's directions, to those mothers who cannot afford to purchase it from retail dealers; sometimes this is supplied free.

During the year 488 babies have been supplied with dried milk and 6,282 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 Protec-

tion 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 £229 10s. 5½d. was the amount spent by the Society in the purchase of milk, and £58 15s. 2d. was contributed by the mothers towards this 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.

The numbers attending the Bureaux during the past year, show some increase amongst the Europeans. The total numbers are, however, very much the same as in the two previous years. This is due to the fact that one medical officer has attended all the consultations and the maximum numbers which can be dealt with by one doctor have been reached. There is ample scope for extending the work.

Ante-natal Work.—Some valuable ante-natal work has been done at the female clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, and is referred to under the Section for Venereal Diseases.

In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast feed their infants free dinners are provided at two of the centres, viz.: the Health Department, 12 Keerom Street, Capetown proper, and 3 Milner Road, Woodstock, for nursing and expectant mothers who are in need of nourishing food.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DINNERS FOR NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS AT THE
CAPETOWN PROPER AND WOODSTOCK BUREAUX FOR THE YEARS 1923-1924 AND
1922-1923.

Month.	Year 1923—1924.				Year 1922—1923.			
	Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Road, Woodstock.		Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Rd., Woodstock.	
	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.
	1923				1922			
July	21	316	7	198	26	290	35	345
August	19	221	13	162	—	235	11	199
September	18	262	—	126	—	272	10	232
October	8	257	—	194	—	306	—	272
November	—	240	—	150	—	272	—	383
December	2	219	—	148	12	272	—	322
	1924				1923			
January	6	286	—	191	37	243	—	280
February	—	257	11	192	40	240	5	191
March	—	217	3	191	20	220	—	186
April	6	273	3	225	20	301	—	247
May	23	209	—	140	14	219	—	129
June	50	282	14	146	4	235	5	174
Year	153	3,039	51	2,063	173	3,105	66	2,960

Day Nursery.—The day nursery which is conducted at 118-122 Aspeling Street, Capetown proper, for the convenience of those mothers who are obliged to earn their own living, has continued its work.

The nursery is under the supervision of a resident European Matron, who is a trained nurse. The demand for the advantages offered by the nursery is a little disappointing. A nursery such as this does not meet the needs of mothers who are employed in domestic service, but rather those who are engaged in industrial work, and the industrial employment of women, especially the mothers of families in Capetown, is not extensive.

DAILY ATTENDANCES OF PAYING AND FREE CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERY,
ASPELING STREET, CAPETOWN PROPER, FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1923, TO
30TH JUNE, 1924.

MONTH	ATTENDANCES,			AMOUNT PAID.
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total.	
1923.				£ s. d
July	87	60	147	1 9 0
August	89	46	135	1 9 8
September	101	48	149	1 13 8
October	127	58	185	2 2 4
November	132	48	180	2 4 0
December	112	39	151	1 17 4
1924.				
January	153	53	206	2 11 0
February	121	48	169	2 0 4
March	148	48	196	2 9 4
April	135	56	191	2 5 0
May	94	42	136	1 11 4
June	118	48	166	1 19 4
Year	1,417	594	2,011	£23 12 4

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

At the beginning of the year under review the staff consisted of 21 male sanitary inspectors in addition to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the 21 inspectors, except 3, were certificated. One of the inspectors acted as the immediate assistant of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, another as reserve inspector to take the place of inspectors off duty, and the remainder carried out all the functions of a sanitary inspector in the nineteen districts into which the municipality was divided, no inspector being appointed for special duties. There was also one learner inspector.

Proposals as to reorganisation were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health during the course of the year, as a result of which the following changes were decided upon and have since been carried into effect:—

An additional inspector has been appointed for the work of dealing with rats throughout the City. The inspector appointed holds the sanitary inspector's certificate and is styled the Rodent Inspector. He deals with rat-infested premises and supervises the work of the three rat-catchers and the three youths who assist them.

Three additional certificated inspectors and two more learner inspectors have been appointed, and the general work of the sanitary inspectors has been reorganised. The new arrangement whereby certain of the inspectors are given special duties is as follows:—

One inspector acts as assistant to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Two inspectors have been given the duty of supervising dairies where cows are kept, and horse stables. One of these works a district comprising Wards 8, 9 and 11 (Woodstock, Salt River and Maitland) which contain about 80 cowshed premises and 407 horse stables. The other has the rest of the municipality except Ward 14 (Kalk Bay) for his district, viz.: Wards 1—7, 10, 12 and 13, which contain about 75 cowshed premises and 351 horse stables.

Three inspectors have been put on for the inspection of food premises. The approximate numbers of such premises in Wards 1-13 are as follows:—Butchers' shops 175, fish and poultry shops 26, delicacy shops 38, bread and

confectionery shops 84, dairy shops 44, shops for farm produce (butter, eggs, etc.) 22, fruiterers' shops 297 (including many where ice-cream is sold), 870 dealers' and general dealers' shops where food is sold, including milk in many instances, and 532 residential hotels, boarding houses, cafés, restaurants, and eating houses. The work of these inspectors includes the inspection of food exposed for sale in shops, in the markets, on the Parade, and in hawkers' barrows and food delivery carts. The three inspectors have been allotted the following districts: (1) Wards 1—5 (Sea Point, Harbour, West Central, Kloof and Park) comprising 847 of the above-mentioned premises; (2) Wards 6—8 (East Central, Castle and Woodstock) comprising 615 of such premises and the Central Market and the Parade; and (3) Wards 9—13 (Salt River, Mowbray, Maitland, Rondebosch and Claremont) comprising 627 of such premises and the markets at Salt River, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont.

One inspector has been given the duty of inspecting industrial premises generally throughout the whole municipality except Ward 14 (Kalk Bay). In this area there are about 2,222 factories, business premises and offices.

For the purposes of the remaining duties of sanitary inspectors the municipality has been divided into 17 districts as follows:—

	Approximate population.
District A, Ward 1 (Sea Point)	13,000
" B, Ward 2 (Harbour)	11,000
" C, Ward 3 (West Central) and part of Ward 4 ..	11,000
" D, Part of Ward 4 (Kloof)	11,000
" E, Ward 5 (Park)	11,000
" F, Part of Ward 6 (East Central)	10,000
" G, Part of Ward 6	10,000
" H, Ward 7 (Castle)	14,000
" I, Part of Ward 8 (Woodstock)	11,000
" J, Parts of Wards 8 and 9	11,000
" K, Part of Ward 9 (Salt River)	11,000
" L, Ward 10 (Mowbray)	13,000
" M, Ward 11 (Maitland)	8,000
" N, Part of Ward 12 (Rondebosch)	10,000
" O, Part of Ward 13 (Claremont)	10,000
" P, Parts of Wards 12 and 13	10,000
" Q, Ward 14 (Kalk Bay)	9,000

The remaining 17 inspectors each have charge of one of these districts. One of the learner inspectors assists the district inspector in district H (Ward 7). In district Q (Kalk Bay Ward), in order to lessen the distances to be travelled, the special inspectors do not operate, the district inspector being given the whole of the work of the district. He is therefore assisted by one of the learner inspectors. The other learner inspector acts as relief inspector to take the place of inspectors off duty.

Including the Rodent Inspector the staff therefore comprises 25 male sanitary inspectors and three learner inspectors in addition to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. There is also working in the Health Department an inspector holding the Sanitary Inspector's and Meat Inspector's certificate, who inspects imported meat at the appointed depôts under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and is appointed by the Markets and Slaughterhouses Committee.

In regard to additional sanitary staff besides the three ratcatchers and the three youths who assist them, there is one man engaged to assist the sanitary inspectors in drain testing, and one clerical and general assistant to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The work of disinfecting street catchpits which was formerly done by two labourers in the Health Department, has been, in accordance with the reorganisation scheme, transferred to the City Engineer's Department.

There is also a staff of attendants at the public conveniences (" chalets ") numbering 40 men and 9 women, including one man who acts for all the chalets in a supervisory capacity.

The work done by the male sanitary inspectors during the year under review is indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections of—

Bakehouses	1,096
Meat Shops, Restaurants, Fruit and Fish Shops	15,960
Cow Sheds and Stables	12,371
Courts, Lanes and Alleys	9,675
Common Lodging-houses	57
Hairdressers' premises	1,763
Houses and Other Premises	56,447
Milk and Meat Carts	1,172

Notices Served—

Dealing with nuisances	4,791
Final Notices	495

Infectious Disease—

Visits on receipt of notification	3,260
Drains tested	890
Premises Disinfected—for Tuberculosis	565
for Other Diseases	977

Inspections in re Applications for Licences—

(Under Ordinance 16 of 1920)—

Hawkers	619
General Dealers	948
Bakers	44
Butchers	133
Dealers	632

(Under Municipal Regulations)—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk (combined)	604
Purveyors of Milk only	258
Ice Cream Vendors	115
Mattress Makers	17
Laundries	7
Hairdressers	7

Visits to the City Hospital for the collection of Meteorological data 366

Visits in re applications for permits to erect tents and inspections thereof when occupied 48

Rats, Destruction of—

Complaints re Rats	896
Number of Rats caught and destroyed	9,546
Complaints made of Nuisances and dealt with	3,151

Nuisances Abated and Premises Cleansed, etc.—

Obstructions removed from drains and defective drains repaired	2,950
Drain Ventilating Pipes repaired or new ones fixed	128
Defective Traps removed and Glazed Earthenware substituted	60
Water Closets repaired and new pans fixed	316
Pail Closets repaired	624
Water restored to Water Closets and Flushing Cisterns repaired	1,112
Water Closets and Urinal accommodation provided	320
Defects in Yard Paving remedied	1,068
Defects in Street Gutters remedied	436
Offensive Matter removed	3,616
Private Gutters and Lanes cleansed	1,596
Houses, or parts of Houses, cleansed or whitewashed	1,920
Stable Floors repaired	356
Receptacles for Manure provided	128
Horses and Other Animals destroyed and buried	252
Animals and Poultry kept in dirty state	900
Defective Roofs and General Dilapidations	1,028
Defective Roof Guttering repaired	564
Prescribed Receptacles for Storing House Refuse provided	508
Overcrowding abated	72

Matters concerning, and reported to, the City Engineer's Department—

Structural defects	596
Defective Catchpits	6
Defective Roadways	10
Defective Footpaths	53
Defective Water Fittings	1,779
Insufficiency or Non-supply of Water	29
Non-removal of Sanitary Pails	4
Non-removal of House Refuse	21
General	895
Premises unfit for Human Habitation	130
Unauthorised Structures	62
Number of unvaccinated Infants reported	57
Number of Disinfections of Catchpits	14,491

HEALTH VISITORS.

At the beginning of the year there was a health visiting staff of 10, appointed as "sanitary inspectresses," with a chief sanitary inspectress. In the re-organization scheme the title of the 10 sanitary inspectresses was changed to "health visitor." One additional health visitor has been appointed since the end of the year. Of these, one has been put on the work in connection with tuberculosis only and the other 10 each have a district for health visiting work in general. A temporary health visitor has also been appointed to take the place of visitors on leave. The work done by the Health Visitors during the year is set out on page xxxv.

CLERICAL STAFF.

In addition to the Chief Clerk there are in the general office three senior clerks, 7 clerks and 5 junior clerks, all men. There are also 3 lady clerks of whom one is the Medical Officer of Health's stenographer, and 2 are employed in connection with the work of the health visitors.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

A great deal of attention has been given to these premises, and much work has been carried out in connection with cowstables, especially in the construction and equipment of suitable milkrooms and boiler rooms. The regulations forbidding the use of "dippers" in the delivery of milk, and prescribing the use either of glass delivery bottles, filled at the vendor's premises or covered cans filled from larger cans by means of taps, have come into operation in the course of the year, and there has been much activity on the part of the inspectors in securing compliance with these regulations.

The application for annual licences made by cowkeepers, purveyors of milk and ice cream vendors have been dealt with as follows:—

	Cowkeepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Ice Cream Vendors.
Applications for licences received during the year	195	87	348
Licences issued	164	59	257
Applications cancelled	21	8	6
Licences refused	7	5	35
Applications in abeyance	36	13	48
Applications for premises situate outside Capetown Area	—	36	—
Licences issued	—	22	—
Applications in Abeyance	—	13	—
„ Cancelled	—	2	—

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

The premises of applicants for butchers' trading licences have been investigated, and particular attention has been paid to conditions under which meat is sold. The usual requirements in connection with the issue of licences are: (1) the shop must be lined with white tiles to a height of 6 feet and the window board constructed of white tiles; (2) there must be a second room for purposes of storage, sausage making, etc.; (3) the floors must be constructed of concrete or other smooth impermeable material; (4) there must be a paved yard with direct access from the shop or second room; (5) there must be a sink and water supply in the shop or second room; (6) the premises must be constructed so as to protect the meat from flies and dust.

The regulation forbidding the wrapping of meat in newspaper is being enforced.

The vehicles used for conveying meat are by regulation subject to inspection, and have been kept under observation during the year.

OTHER PREMISES.

The inspectors have also kept under observation bakehouses, aerated water manufactories, laundries, mattress makers' and upholsterers' premises, barbers' and hairdressers' shops, common lodging houses, etc., in addition to the principal work of inspecting dwelling houses. They have kept under observation lanes, courts and alleys, stable premises, etc., and in particular have endeavoured to prevent the accumulation of manure likely to cause the breeding of flies. Attention has also been given to standing water where mosquitoes are likely to breed.

TRADE LICENCES.

Ordinance No. 16 of 1920 prescribes that no application for a licence to trade as a general dealer, dealer, baker or butcher shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the ground of public health. A large amount of work has been done in connection with such applications, the number of which received during the year was as follows: general dealers, 928; dealers, 310; butchers, 90; bakers, 10; and hawkers, 367; making a total of 1,705.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

Three men and three youths are employed in rat-catching. They use traps, poisons, dogs and ferrets, and assist the occupiers of infected premises to comply with the obligation placed upon them by law to rid the premises of rats. The number of rats destroyed is checked by the daily counting of the tails submitted by the ratcatchers. 9,546 rats were killed during the year.

As stated elsewhere, a special inspector was appointed during the year to deal exclusively with the rat problem.

CAMPING.

The camping at Clifton, Camps Bay, Bakoven and Muizenberg, has been kept under observation by the sanitary inspectors.

During the year 145 applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received, and of these 136 were approved, and 9 refused; representing 167 tents and 3 caravans allowed and 9 disallowed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal Abattoir is in the hands of a veterinary officer. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the Municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the depôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the meat inspector appointed for that purpose. An exception has been made in the case of meat from

animals slaughtered at the Wynberg Municipal Abattoir, the Wynberg meat inspection stamp being now accepted on the following conditions under a resolution of the City Council passed on the 30th August, 1923:—

- (1) The arrangements to be terminable at the pleasure of the Capetown Council.
- (2) The Capetown Council to be satisfied as to the conditions of slaughtering and inspection at the Abattoirs.
- (3) Slaughtering not to be allowed except during the attendance of the Veterinary Inspector or his assistant; and all meat inspection to be conducted under the personal supervision of the Veterinary Officer.
- (4) The Medical Officer of Health of Capetown or his representative to have the right of inspection at the Abattoir at any time.

The following is a 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 during the period 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1924.

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned.
Carcases of Beef	5,378	5,377	1	0.0
Carcases of Mutton	51,750	51,696	54	0.1
Carcases of Veal	733	733	—	—
Carcases of Pork	9,604	9,458	146	1.5
Carcases of Goat	1	—	1	100.0
Parts of Beef	501	500	1	0.2
Parts of Mutton	3,363	3,363	—	—
Parts of Veal	74	74	—	—
Parts of Pork	15	15	—	—
Ox Heads	4,764	4,734	30	0.6
Ox Hearts	4,833	4,780	53	1.1
Ox Livers	5,077	4,401	676	13.3
Ox Lungs	1,460	1,298	162	11.1
Ox Spleens	3,838	3,824	14	0.4
Ox Kidneys	9,791	9,785	6	0.1
Ox Skirts	313	313	—	—
Ox Tongues	5,255	5,191	64	1.2
Sheep Plucks	48,573	48,397	176	0.4
Sheep Tongues	47	12	35	74.5
Calves' Plucks	430	429	1	0.2
Pigs' Plucks	6,924	6,638	286	4.1

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

Description.	Number.
Parts of Beef (1,628 lbs.)	307
Parts of Mutton (215 lbs.)	22
Parts of Veal (13 lbs.)	1
Parts of Pork (700 lbs.)	76
Ox Tripes	2
Ox Fat	2
Sheep Livers	8,426
Sheep Lungs	4,852
Pigs' Liver	963
Pigs' Lungs	2,286
Pigs' Kidneys	127

The following return shows the number and portions of carcasses 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 during the period 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1924.

Description.	Number.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Angiomatosis.	Bruised.	Caseous Lymphadenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Cysts.	Decomposition.	Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Flukes.	Hepatitis.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Measles.	Nephritis.	Pericarditis.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Preternal Calcification.	Putrefaction.	Pyæmia.	Strongylus Rufescens.	Suffocation.	Swine Fever.	Tapeworm.	Tuberculosis.
Carcasses of Beef	1															1													
Carcasses of Mutton	54									339					11														
Carcasses of Veal	146															130									1				
Carcasses of Pork	1									1															7	1		8	
Parts of Beef	308	2			103				185													12	5	1					
Parts of Mutton	22	2			3															9	8								
Parts of Veal	1																		1										
Parts of Pork	76	2	8		10											4		1										51	
Heads	30	12														18													
Hearts	53							2								13	38												
Livers	676	46				1		107			399	2		111									60	11					
Lungs	162	1	38					147						14															
Spleens	14							13						1															
Kidneys	6							6																					
Skirts	—																												
Tongues	64	4	15							1						44													
Tripes	2																												
Fat	2																						2						
Plucks	176				6				103	1				18									48	2					
Livers	8,426							447			189			845									59				7,678		
Lungs	4,852	10			22			48						4,385							7				380				
Tongues	35							12															23						
Plucks	1													1															
Plucks	286													185	95													6	
Livers	963							920	1		41			1															
Lungs	2,286							107			12			2,159							8								
Kidneys	127							95								32													

Thirty-seven and a half carcasses of measly beef were detained and interned in cold storage at the Imperial Cold Storage Depot, Dock Road, for the usual period of 28 days. These carcasses all come under the category of imported meat; the total weight being 23,370 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, 1923, TO 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Fresh meat ..	684½ lbs.
Preserved meat ..	744½ "
Rabbits, 6 ..	18 "
Poultry ..	4,919½ "
Fish: Salted and preserved ..	24,591½ "
Eggs, 4,182 ..	523 "
Eggs: Ostrich, 233 ..	585 "
Cheese ..	1,279½ "
Jam ..	807½ "
Sugar ..	975 "
Condensed milk ..	2,701½ "
Fruit: Fresh and preserved ..	913 "
Fruit Dried ..	3,379 "
Bacon ..	19 "
Vegetables ..	3,436 "
Butter ..	44 "
Confectionery ..	122 "
Other foodstuffs ..	749½ "
Cocoanuts, 1,344 ..	—

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

No. of Cases.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty Total Fines.
1	Carrying on business as a cowkeeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk without being licensed	£5 0 0
6	Keeping an accumulation of refuse on premises	15 0 0
2	Keeping foodstuff intended for sale in a sleeping room	1 0 0
3	Allowing manure to be scattered within the curtilage of his yard	3 10 0
1	Using for the conveyance of meat a vehicle not sanctioned by the Council	6 0 0
3	Dirty clothes while distributing milk	3 0 0
2	Failing to cause a shop, room or other place where food is manufactured to be kept in a clean condition	15 0 0
1	Allowing a person to handle foodstuff intended for sale whose clothing was in a dirty state	1 0 0
3	Causing a dwelling to be kept in a dilapidated state	22 0 0
9	Failing to convey to purchaser milk in approved receptacles	20 0 0
1	Failing to fix taps to milk cans	5 0 0
1	Allowing cattle to stray on a public road	15 0
1	Failing to provide a paved area in front of cowstable	2 0 0
1	Failing to provide a cowstable with a sufficient supply of water	2 0 0
1	Failing to provide a wash hand basin to cowstable	2 0 0
1	Failing to provide a dairy with adequate means for boiling water	2 0 0
3	Failing to keep a shop free from dust, dirt, filth or other matter	2 0 0
5	Wrapping up meat in newspaper	8 0 0
1	Subjecting meat to unnecessary handling	2 0 0
1	Failing to cause every vessel, receptacle or appliance used in connection with a baker's shop to be kept at all times in a clean condition	5 0 0
1	Failing to cause every vessel, receptacle or appliance used in connection with a butcher's shop to be kept at all times in a clean condition	1 0 0
2	Failing to protect foodstuff against contamination	8 0 0
1	Keeping a sanitary convenience so as to be a nuisance	3 0 0
1	Using a filthy wagon for transporting meat	2 0 0
1	Carrying on business as an ice cream manufacturer without being licensed	1 0 0
1	Failing to provide a manure receptacle	5 0
1	Failing to remove manure	5 0
1	Receiving milk for sale which is prohibited	3 0 0
2	Failing to have name and address of owner on vehicle used for conveyance of milk	10 0
1	Using a vehicle for the conveyance of bread which was not in a clean condition	3 0 0
4	Failing to wear clean overall or apron while distributing milk	5 0 0
1	Failing to remove a quantity of refuse	1 0 0
1	Failing to keep a milk cart in a clean condition	3 10 0
1	Failing to protect meat from contamination by flies	1 0 0
1	Conveying meat in a basket which was in a filthy state	3 0 0
1	Failing to repair defective flushing cistern	5 0 0
1	Failing to repair door of water closet	1 0 0
1	Failing to repair a stable	5 0 0
1	Using foul, violent and abusive language to a sanitary inspector	10 0
1	Allowing a dwelling to be occupied without a sanitary convenience	1 0 0
1	Keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	1 0 0
1	Constructing a water closet so as to be exposed to public view	1 0 0
1	Allowing a shop to be so used as to render meat liable to contamination	5 0 0
1	Failing to keep a butcher's shop in a clean condition	5 0 0
76		£182 5 0

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. A Stevenson screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, wind recorder, barometer and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft. and 1 ft.), are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portwood Rd.

The result of the observations are given in Tables I, J, K, L, and M, on pages lxxxvii to xci.

HOUSING.

In view of the importance of the subject I set out an extract from a report upon housing conditions in a particular part of the Municipality which was presented to the Council in February, 1924.

I have to present this preliminary report on the housing conditions in an area in Capetown which lies to the north-west of Long Street and forms part of Wards 2 (Harbour), 3 (West Central) and 4 (Kloof). This area is bounded by Long Street, Buitensingel and Whitford Streets, the slopes of Signal Hill, Boundary Road and Ebenezer Road, and the Docks and Foreshore. A few houses on the other side of Long Street (in Vredenburg Lane, Keerom Street and Green Street) have also been included.

A house-to-house inspection has been made throughout the district and data have been recorded as to the houses and their occupation. A small proportion of the houses in the area are in comparatively good condition and are occupied by people—mostly Europeans—better off than those living in the majority of the houses. This better class of house and also business premises have been excluded from the survey. The streets, lanes, etc., that have been dealt with are set out in the following list. It is divided into two groups, one of which comprises those streets, etc., in which every dwelling-house (or nearly so) is included. The other group comprises those streets which lie in part outside of the area under consideration, and those in which a substantial number of houses have been omitted because of their belonging to the better class just referred to.

STREETS, ETC., INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY.

Streets the whole of which have been included.		Streets part of which only have been included.	
Name of Street.	No. of Houses included.	Name of Street.	No. of Houses included.
Almond Terrace ..	4	Bloem Street ..	12
Almonda Street ..	2	Bree Street ..	12
Amsterdam Street ..	13	Bryant Street ..	40
Battery Street ..	10	Buitengracht Street ..	16
Bennett Street ..	9	Castle Street ..	15
Burg Lane ..	17	Church Street ..	34
Blind Lane ..	4	Dorp Street ..	48
Brink Lane ..	5	Hout Street ..	12
Cardiff Street ..	13	Hudson Street ..	8
Castle Lane ..	8	Jordaan Street ..	43
Church Lane ..	4	Keerom Street ..	5
Chiappini Street ..	71	Leeuwen Street ..	31
Coburn Street ..	17	Lion Street ..	23
Dixon Street ..	3	Loader Street ..	45
Dorp Lane ..	9	Longmarket Street ..	18
Fleming Street ..	11	Loop Street ..	15
Green Street ..	11	Morland Terrace ..	9
Helliger Lane ..	22	Napier Street ..	11
Jarvis Street ..	26	New Church Street ..	22
Jerry Street ..	9	Prestwich Street ..	1
Jetty Street ..	4	Riebeek Street ..	7
Liddle Street ..	4	Shortmarket Street ..	16
Michau Street ..	8	Wale Street ..	32
Michau Lane ..	3	Waterkant Street ..	41
Nederlands Lane ..	7	Whitford Street ..	1
Orphan Lane ..	9		
Pentz Street ..	17		
Railway Cottages (off Bennett Street) ..	23		
Rose Lane ..	2		
Rose Street ..	53		
Schiebe Street ..	10		
Shabo Lane ..	4		
Van der Meulen Street ..	10		
Vos Street ..	3		
Vredenburg Lane ..	25		
West Street ..	6		
Wicht Lane ..	2		

It will be seen that the foregoing list comprises 975 houses. Of these 36 are occupied as lodging houses and not as ordinary tenements, and these are excluded from the following statistical analysis, which takes in the remaining 939 houses.

STATISTICAL RESULTS OF ENQUIRY.

No. of houses	939
No. of lettings .. .	2,016
No. of rooms (exclusive of kitchens) .. .	3,492
No. of persons .. .	8,664
Average number of rooms per house .. .	3.7
Average number of lettings per house .. .	2.1
Average number of rooms per letting .. .	1.7
Average number of persons per letting .. .	4.3
Average number of persons per room .. .	2.5
Average number of persons per house .. .	9.1
Average rent per room per month .. .	£1 2s. 1d.

Size of House.—In cases in which the house is let to more than one family, the kitchen is usually used for cooking purposes by all the families in common, and the rest of the house is divided into rooms in the exclusive occupation of the individual families. It is therefore more convenient to express the number of rooms in the different lettings without counting the kitchen, and accordingly this method has been adopted throughout this report. For example, a house comprising two rooms and a kitchen is counted as a two-roomed house. A few of the houses have no kitchens.

In Table I. the houses are shown according to the number of rooms in each, and the number of persons occupying them is also shown.

TABLE I.

No. of Rooms in House.	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons.
1	23	117
2	184	1,092
3	273	2,234
4	214	1,947
5	138	1,636
6	45	574
7	21	316
8	17	340
More than 8	14	408
Totals	929	8,664

No. of families or lettings per house.—In Table II. the houses are classified according to the number of rooms in the house and the number of families in the house.

TABLE II.

No. of rooms in the house.	Houses classified according to the number of families per house.						
	Number of families per house.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	More than 6.
1	24	3	1	..	..	..	..
2	138	45	1	..	..	..	..
3	121	78	74	3	2	..	..
4	85	59	40	29	..	1	..
5	41	29	27	24	15	2	..
6	16	5	8	3	5	8	..
More than 6	10	4	3	5	5	4	21
All Houses	435	223	154	64	27	15	21
Number of families	435	446	462	253	135	90	192

No. of rooms per letting.—In Table III. the separate lettings are classified according to the number of rooms in the letting and the number of rooms in the house.

TABLE III.

No. of rooms in house.	Lettings classified according to number of rooms per letting.						
	No. of rooms per letting.						
	* $\frac{1}{2}$	† $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	More than 4.
1	3	6	24	..	..	..	..
2 .. .. .	..	2	91	138	..	..	..
3 .. .. .	..	14	308	78	121	..	..
4 .. .. .	..	4	213	128	15	85	..
5 .. .. .	..	4	193	93	23	9	41
6 .. .. .	..	..	79	27	11	2	16
More than 6 .. .. .	..	2	213	50	5	5	13
All houses	3	32	1,121	514	175	101	70
No. of lettings each being a whole house (total 435) ..	..	..	24	138	121	85	67
No. of lettings each being part of a house only (total 1,581)	3	32	1,097	376	54	16	3

* i.e. 3 families in one room. † i.e. 2 families in one room.

No. of persons per room.—In Table IV. the houses are classified according to the number of persons per room and the number of rooms in the house.

TABLE IV.

No. of rooms in the house.	No. of houses.					
	No. of persons per room not exceeding					More than 5 persons per room.
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	2	8	4	3	2	9
2	12	41	56	54	17	4
3	17	88	99	45	22	7
4	17	79	90	23	4	1
5	14	47	42	29	6	..
6	2	24	11	6	2	..
More than 6	6	14	18	11	3	..
All Houses	70	301	320	171	56	21
No. of persons	226	1,943	3,205	2,186	837	267

Rentals.—The monthly rents paid for the houses are mainly within the limits shown in Table V. (Where the different tenants in the house pay their rent separately to a non-resident landlord, the rentals of the lettings are added together to give the rental of the whole house; but where a resident chief tenant rents the whole house and sublets to the other tenants, the rent paid by the chief tenant is reckoned as the rental of the whole house.)

TABLE V.

No. of rooms in house.	Monthly rental of house.		Monthly rental per room.	
1	Between	9/- and £2/10/0	Between	9/- and £2/10/0
2	£1/10/0	£3/10/0	15/-	£1/15/0
3	£2/0/0	£5/0/0	13/4	£1/13/4
4	£2/0/0	£6/0/0	10/-	£1/10/0
5	£3/0/0	£7/0/0	12/-	£1/8/0
6	£3/0/0	£9/0/0	10/-	£1/10/0
7	£4/0/0	£9/10/0	11/9	£1/7/0

Average rent per room per month £1/2/1

COMMENTS ON STATISTICAL RESULTS.

The outstanding point which a study of the foregoing tables reveals is that there is a great deal of overcrowding in the area: 2,016 families averaging 4.3 persons each are crowded into 939 houses each containing 3.7 rooms on the average (exclusive of kitchens). As a result of this, while 435 houses are occupied by only one family each, 223 houses are occupied by two families each (446 families), 154 by three families each (462 families), and 127 by four or more families each (673 families).

The overcrowding is also shown by the number of rooms in the lettings. 1,121 families (56 per cent. of all the families under consideration) live in one room only, and 514 (25 per cent.) in two rooms—exclusive of kitchen. 35 families live two or more families per room.

The crowding is further shown by the number of persons per room. While there are 371 houses (40 per cent. of all the houses under consideration) occupied by not more than two persons per room, the other 569 (60 per cent.) are occupied by a greater number per room. Of the latter, 320 have between 2 and 3 persons per room, 171 between 3 and 4 persons per room, and 56 between 4 and 5 persons per room. 2,169 persons or 25 per cent. of the population under consideration live in houses accommodating two or less persons per room, while 6,495, or 75 per cent., live in houses where there are more than two persons per room. 3,290 or 38 per cent., live in houses where there are more than three persons per room.

The Director of Census has recently (28th December, 1923) published a report on housing conditions in the principal urban areas in the Union based on the data obtained at the 1921 Census, and this affords striking confirmation of the amount of overcrowding in Capetown, especially amongst the coloured population. I submit extracts from the report in an appendix.

CONCLUSION.

The most striking conclusion resulting from the survey of this district is the degree of overcrowding. The statistics in this respect speak for themselves, and the figures of the Director of Census show that when the census was taken in 1921 similar results were obtained for Capetown as a whole, especially as regards the coloured population.

In determining a policy for the improvement of the area under consideration, as well as the other congested areas in Capetown, the first necessity is the construction of more houses for the labouring classes. There are many improvements that could be made in the area, but until there is alternative accommodation for the population to be displaced it is impossible to demolish the unfit houses or groups of houses. At the time of the survey there was scarcely a room to let in the district. In the meantime the area should be kept under close inspection by the district sanitary inspector in order that such nuisances and insanitary conditions are remedied as circumstances enable us to deal with.

I have, however, to urge that the Council give very serious consideration to the question of the erection of houses for the labouring classes in considerable numbers. The foregoing statistics show that the inhabitants of the district are paying as much as £1 2s. 1d. per room per month on the average, and it should be possible to erect suitable dwellings containing two, three and four rooms, with kitchen, and to let them on approximately economic terms. Private enterprise having failed to meet the housing needs of the labouring classes it is essential that the necessary building should be undertaken by the public authorities. The need for such provision is shown not only by the condition of the poorer areas in town, but also by the insanitary structures which have been and still are being erected and occupied without authority on the outskirts of the Municipality. The erection of a sufficient number of cottages would serve the double purpose of relieving the existing overcrowding and enabling the Health Department to take effective action in dealing with old insanitary property.

I am informed that the Council have erected 174 cottages for their own employees during the past five years at Maitland Garden Village, Roeland Street and Raapenberg, and that 66 more are in course of erection at the Garden Village and at Claremont: also that 297 loans, averaging £873 each, have been granted under the Municipal (Provision of Homes) Ordinances (Nos. 23 of 1919 and 5 of 1920) and the Housing Act No. 35 of 1920 for the erection of dwelling houses. There is still serious congestion in spite of these efforts, and it is evident that the present state of affairs will continue until small cottages available for letting are erected in sufficient numbers.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL REPORT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS BASED ON THE DATA OBTAINED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS TAKEN IN 1921 (SPECIAL REPORT SERIES No. 8), BY C.W. COUSINS, ESQ., DIRECTOR OF CENSUS, PRETORIA, 1923.

7. *Overcrowding.*—The following two tables give information from which, having regard to variations of local conditions, certain deductions can be drawn as to the existence of overcrowding in the four largest towns.

(a) *Percentage of Population occupying Houses with over two persons per room.*

European.					Coloured.
Capetown.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.	Witwatersrand.	Capetown.
29.5	18.9	26.9	26.7	28.6	85

(b) *Proportions of the population of the four principal urban centres living under various conditions of room accommodation in dwellings containing 1-19 rooms, 1921.*

Average number of persons per Room.	Capetown Municipality.	Durban Municipality.	Pretoria Municipality.	Johannesburg Municipality.	Capetown Municipality. Coloured.
·5 or less	34	46	28	30	2
Over ·5 but less than 1	138	183	115	130	7
1	179	154	135	130	21
Over 1 but not over 2	445	484	535	530	198
2 and under	796	867	813	820	228
Over 2 but not over 3	148	100	148	143	326
Over 3 but under 4	31	13	24	22	158
4	8	3	4	6	79
Over 4	17	17	11	9	209
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

9. *Detailed Statistics of Housing of Coloured Population of Capetown.*—The following tables are extracted from a series of detailed tables published in the Census Report dealing with housing conditions in each municipal ward of the larger towns of the Union. It is impossible here to reproduce these tables in their entirety, but it may be said that in this localised form information of vital significance is given in relation to the housing problem. The following table deals only with Coloured housing in Capetown, where the conditions are shown to be more serious than in any other town of the Union, and have no parallel in any of the overcrowded cities of England or Scotland. It must be admitted that the conditions constitute a danger to health and society, and it seems desirable that the facts should be made available in advance of the full printed Report.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER CENT. OF HOUSES OCCUPIED BY COLOURED PERSONS LIVING UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS OF ROOM ACCOMMODATION IN CAPETOWN, 1921.

(Houses with less than two occupants per room omitted. The numbers at the head of columns indicate the average number per room.)

(a) *Numbers.*

AREA.	2-2½.	2½-3.	3-4.	4 & over.	Total.
	HOUSES.				
Capetown (Municipality):					
No. 1 (Green and Sea Point) ..	11	10	24	19	78
.. 2 (Harbour)	45	30	47	27	208
.. 3 (West Central)	68	41	89	56	345
.. 4 (Kloof)	106	72	116	98	568
.. 5 (Park)	11	14	23	20	107
.. 6 (East Central)	263	189	387	300	1,443
.. 7 (Castle)	266	168	300	232	1,321
.. 8 (Woodstock)	132	88	131	124	534
.. 9 (Salt River)	140	78	181	121	683
.. 10 (Mowbray)	83	28	68	61	414
.. 11 (Maitland)	145	65	169	151	712
.. 12 (Rondebosch)	227	105	224	232	1,094
.. 13 (Claremont)	185	119	206	223	970
.. 14 (Kalk Bay)	88	49	109	125	476
Total	1,770	1,056	2,074	1,789	8,953
Wynberg Municipality	363	201	342	228	1,678
Parow (V.M.B.)	14	4	9	10	60
Total Cape Peninsula	2,147	1,261	2,425	2,027	10,691

PERSONS.

Capetown (Municipality):					
No. 1 (Green and Sea Point)	54	83	176	201	563
" 2 (Harbour) ..	333	361	650	499	2,239
" 3 (West Central) ..	545	395	1,034	791	3,303
" 4 (Kloof) ..	826	678	1,236	1,207	4,773
" 5 (Park) ..	151	128	191	199	875
" 6 (East Central) ..	1,960	1,511	3,643	3,353	11,939
" 7 (Castle) ..	1,752	1,421	2,697	2,524	9,995
" 8 (Woodstock) ..	862	664	1,168	1,271	4,677
" 9 (Salt River) ..	865	636	1,603	1,449	5,278
" 10 (Mowbray) ..	489	195	331	568	2,080
" 11 (Maitland) ..	682	390	1,083	1,199	3,972
" 12 (Rondebosch) ..	1,266	705	1,653	2,149	7,018
" 13 (Claremont) ..	1,136	892	1,599	2,121	6,695
" 14 (Kalk Bay) ..	442	332	738	891	2,858
Total ..	11,363	8,391	18,002	18,422	66,273
Wynberg Municipality ..	2,190	1,400	2,736	2,217	10,688
Parow (V.M.B.) ..	75	28	76	111	359
Total (Cape Peninsula) ..	13,628	9,819	20,814	20,750	77,320

NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER CENT. OF HOUSES OCCUPIED BY COLOURED PERSONS LIVING UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS OF ROOM ACCOMMODATION IN CAPETOWN, 1923 (*continued*).

(Houses with less than two occupants per room omitted. The numbers at the head of columns indicate the average number per room.)

(b) Percentages.

AREA.	2-2½.	2½-3.	3-4.	4 & over.	Total.
HOUSES.					
Capetown (Municipality):					
No. 1 (Green and Sea Point)	14.10	12.82	30.77	24.36	100.00
" 2 (Harbour) ..	21.64	14.42	22.60	12.98	100.00
" 3 (West Central) ..	19.71	11.89	25.80	16.23	100.00
" 4 (Kloof) ..	18.66	12.68	20.42	17.25	100.00
" 5 (Park) ..	10.28	13.08	21.50	18.69	100.00
" 6 (East Central) ..	18.22	13.10	26.82	20.79	100.00
" 7 (Castle) ..	20.14	12.72	22.71	17.56	100.00
" 8 (Woodstock) ..	20.82	13.88	20.66	19.56	100.00
" 9 (Salt River) ..	20.50	11.42	25.50	17.71	100.00
" 10 (Mowbray) ..	26.43	8.92	21.66	19.43	100.00
" 11 (Maitland) ..	20.36	9.13	23.74	21.21	100.00
" 12 (Rondebosch) ..	20.75	9.60	20.47	21.21	100.00
" 13 (Claremont) ..	19.07	12.27	21.24	22.99	100.00
" 14 (Kalk Bay) ..	18.49	10.29	22.90	26.26	100.00
Total ..	19.77	11.79	23.17	19.98	100.00
Wynberg Municipality ..	21.63	11.98	20.38	13.59	100.00
Parow (V.M.B.) ..	23.33	6.66	15.00	16.67	100.00
Total Cape Peninsula ..	20.08	11.80	22.68	18.96	100.00

PERSONS.

Capetown (Municipality):					
No. 1 (Green and Sea Point)	9.59	14.74	31.26	35.70	100.00
" 2 (Harbour) ..	14.87	16.12	29.03	22.29	100.00
" 3 (West Central) ..	16.50	11.96	31.31	23.95	100.00
" 4 (Kloof) ..	17.30	14.20	25.90	25.89	100.00
" 5 (Park) ..	17.26	14.63	21.83	22.74	100.00
" 6 (East Central) ..	16.42	12.66	30.51	28.08	100.00
" 7 (Castle) ..	17.53	14.22	26.98	25.25	100.00
" 8 (Woodstock) ..	18.43	14.20	24.97	27.18	100.00
" 9 (Salt River) ..	16.39	12.05	30.37	27.45	100.00
" 10 (Mowbray) ..	23.42	9.34	25.43	27.20	100.00
" 11 (Maitland) ..	17.17	9.82	27.26	30.19	100.00
" 12 (Rondebosch) ..	18.04	10.65	23.55	30.62	100.00
" 13 (Claremont) ..	16.97	13.32	23.88	31.68	100.00
" 14 (Kalk Bay) ..	15.46	11.62	25.82	31.18	100.00
Total ..	17.15	12.66	27.16	27.80	100.00
Wynberg Municipality ..	20.49	13.10	25.60	20.74	100.00
Parow (V.M.B.) ..	20.89	7.80	21.17	30.92	100.00
Total Cape Peninsula ..	17.62	12.70	26.92	26.84	100.00

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

(Prepared by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

During the past year the Tuberculosis Bureau has been removed to the City Hospital. Plans are in preparation for the building of suitable premises for the work of this Clinic.

There has been an increase in the number of attendances as compared with previous years, but it is still noticeable that the majority are in an advanced condition of the disease on admission.

The recent appointment of a whole-time lady inspector for Tuberculosis is very helpful in maintaining regularity of attendance, and also in keeping the Medical Officer in touch with home conditions of patients, as well as in ensuring the attendance of suspected cases.

Apparatus for the induction of artificial pneumothorax has been obtained, and two cases have been treated, so far very successfully. This work will be extended when the new building is ready for occupation.

Sodium Morrhuate is on trial in a number of cases. Tuberculin treatment has proved of great benefit in certain cases and is being administered though not as a routine measure.

Bread and milk is supplied to necessitous cases through the City Health Department on the recommendation of the lady inspector.

Cod Liver Oil, tonic mixtures and other medicines are supplied as required from the hospital.

It is intended to make a special effort as regards the treatment of children in the coming year, by admitting suitable cases to a special children's ward in the City Hospital. Three children who underwent open air and sun treatment during the past year improved out of recognition.

A number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were sent to Nelspoort Sanatorium from the Bureau towards the end of the year under review. Of those who again attended the clinic on returning, a few seemed to have derived permanent benefit. The majority sent were not very suitable cases, but were selected as the most likely to effect an improvement. All cases from Capetown are examined at the tuberculosis clinic prior to their admission to the Sanatorium.

During the year there were 1,419 attendances at the bureau as compared with 1,238 in the previous year:—

Race.	Year 1923-1924.		Year 1922-1923.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	270	184	209	68
Other	472	493	374	587
Persons	742	677	583	655
Total ..	1,419		1,238	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

(Prepared by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

Since last report a clinic for males has been opened at Salt River in the suburbs of the Town. A part-time medical officer has been appointed in addition, who assists at that clinic and at Keerom Street. This is very satisfactory and is a step in the right direction. It is expected that the work of erecting the new clinic at the City Hospital, together with two wards for venereal patients, will be completed by next March. This clinic will replace the existing one at Keerom Street.

In general there has not been any change in the habits of the patients attending for treatment. The majority of men who acquire venereal disease first visit the local chemist, and seek the advice of their doctor, or attend the clinic, only when the disease has got beyond their control.

Attendance still continues to be irregular, re-infection is common, and a life of continence is regarded as an impossibility. One is increasingly impressed with the fact that drink plays a large part in producing this depressing condition of affairs. Not uncommonly patients arrive in a semi-intoxicated state, and it is a frequent admission that venereal disease was acquired when the patients had had "a few drinks." The lower class coloured patients are the chief offenders.

Treatment of gonorrhoea, doubtless, is rendered difficult owing to the fact that no man can be prevailed upon to send his wife for treatment to the female clinic since it involves a confession of guilt and consequent domestic unhappiness. It is an unfortunate fact that gonorrhoea in the female so often gives rise to little or no painful symptoms. A more prolific source of dissemination of gonorrhoea is found in infected prostitutes, who also do not attend for the reason just stated. It is significant that a reference to last year's report shows that only fifteen patients were recorded as attending the female clinic, for gonorrhoea, and no doubt some of these were children.

There has been a decrease in the total number of injections given during the past year. This is due to an alteration in the routine methods hitherto in force. Now when a patient has received two full courses of combined treatment, further treatment is carried out by injections of mercury followed by a course of potassium iodide and then by a series of arsenical injections. Results so far are quite satisfactory, but it is early yet to volunteer a definite pronouncement.

It is curious to note that no case of arsenical poisoning has been observed since a return was made to the procedure of giving full doses of arsenic. Neo-Kharsivan is mainly employed, and appears to be the least toxic of the preparations hitherto in use.

Excellent results have been obtained in a number of cases of acute gonorrhoea by the administration of two or three injections of 10 c.c. of sterilised milk at intervals of four days. The milk appears to be less efficacious if the cream is removed before sterilisation. One injection sometimes abates all symptoms. The best results are usually obtained in first cases, though occasionally chronic cases are benefited.

Thanks are due to Professor W. Campbell of the University of Capetown for much gratuitous work done in connection with the clinic.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1924, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 46, Keerom St., Capetown proper, so far as concerns male patients:—

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	Total Patients during Month.	Total Attending each Month.	New Cases.								Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	
					Diseases from which Patients suffered.											
					Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. Patients with both Diseases.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.				
1923-24.																
July ..	E.	633	160	32	3	—	1	—	3	20	4	1	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	422	136	41	18	3	1	—	2	15	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,055	296	73	21	3	2	—	5	35	5	2	—	—	—	—
August ..	E.	590	160	32	12	—	—	—	1	18	1	—	133	153	26	—
	Non-E.	389	120	27	17	—	—	1	1	7	—	1	138	2	33	—
	Total	979	280	59	29	—	—	1	2	25	1	1	271	155	59	—
September	E.	504	156	34	12	—	—	—	3	18	1	—	85	101	26	—
	Non-E.	361	126	38	21	—	—	—	3	8	5	1	87	108	30	—
	Total	865	282	72	33	—	—	—	6	26	6	1	172	209	56	—
October ..	E.	508	148	16	4	1	—	—	1	9	—	1	179	163	24	—
	Non-E.	396	145	43	26	—	1	—	1	13	2	—	164	143	28	—
	Total	904	293	59	30	1	1	—	2	22	2	1	343	306	52	—
November	E.	558	157	31	9	—	—	—	—	18	3	1	139	146	18	—
	Non-E.	338	133	36	20	—	—	—	1	11	2	2	134	124	15	—
	Total	896	290	67	29	—	—	—	1	29	5	3	273	270	33	—
December ..	E.	602	159	28	9	—	—	—	3	15	—	1	154	111	21	—
	Non-E.	258	98	23	16	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	126	101	18	—
	Total	860	257	51	25	—	—	—	5	20	—	1	280	212	39	—
January ..	E.	677	167	40	15	—	—	—	2	21	1	1	168	136	26	—
	Non-E.	389	120	38	18	—	—	—	—	17	2	1	145	123	19	—
	Total	1,066	287	78	33	—	—	—	2	38	3	2	313	259	45	—
February ..	E.	814	225	70	18	2	—	—	—	46	4	—	151	105	25	—
	Non-E.	353	109	31	12	—	1	—	—	15	1	2	95	77	8	—
	Total	1,167	334	101	30	2	1	—	—	61	5	2	246	182	33	—
March ..	E.	808	237	57	22	—	—	1	3	29	2	—	144	106	34	—
	Non-E.	403	141	51	24	1	—	—	2	19	—	5	78	49	35	—
	Total	1,211	378	108	46	1	—	1	5	48	2	5	222	155	69	—
April ..	E.	723	212	50	11	—	—	—	—	36	1	2	131	110	23	—
	Non-E.	388	133	33	12	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	103	85	16	—
	Total	1,111	345	83	23	—	—	—	—	57	1	2	234	195	39	—
May ..	E.	580	188	25	10	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	135	126	19	—
	Non-E.	343	121	37	20	—	—	—	1	12	1	3	102	86	20	—
	Total	923	309	62	30	—	—	—	1	27	1	3	237	212	39	—
June ..	E.	245	84	18	3	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	53	43	11	—
	Non-E.	246	79	15	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	61	53	13	—
	Total	491	163	33	14	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	114	96	24	—
Year ..	E.	7,242	—	433	128	3	1	1	16	259	18	7	1,472	1,300	253	—
	Non-E.	4,286	—	413	215	4	3	1	13	147	14	16	1,233	951	235	—
	Total	11,528	—	846	343	7	4	2	29	406	32	23	2,705	2,251	488	—

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

(Prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen.)

The Municipal Treatment Centre established at 46, Keerom Street, Capetown proper, in August, 1920, has continued to be popular and the work has increased. The female clinic is now holding three sessions a week. The days and hours are Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—5 p.m. for non-Europeans, and Wednesdays, 10 to 12 noon for Europeans. The Clinic is under the care of the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, who is assisted by a part-time lady medical officer.

Some useful ante-natal work has been done in the case of pregnant women suffering from syphilis. Fifty-five pregnant women were treated in the period under review. Of these 28 produced healthy babies showing no signs of congenital syphilis, although five of them received treatment on less than three occasions: 10 received treatment in a varying degree, but the results on the infants are not known owing to the patients having ceased to attend before the birth of the child (9 of these received treatment on less than 3 occasions). Thirteen were treated during the period under review, but delivery was not expected until a later date. The remaining 4 cases resulted in still births or infants later developing congenital syphilis, and may be ascribed to insufficient treatment. Two out of these four received treatment on less than two occasions.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1924, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 46, Keerom St., Capetown proper, so far as it concerns female and child patients:—

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	Total Patients during month.	Total Attending each month.	New Cases.								Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	
					Diseases from which Patients suffered.											
					Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis, Constitutional and Quiescent.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.				
1923-24.																
July ..	E. Non-E.	114 248	30 121	3 34	— 6	1 3	— —	— 7	— 16	1 —	— —	1 2	29 151	— 1	15 54	
	Total	362	151	37	6	4	—	7	16	1	—	3	180	1	69	
August ..	E. Non-E.	84 241	26 110	5 29	2 9	— 2	— —	1 5	1 11	1 —	— —	— 2	138 117	8 5	17 27	
	Total	325	136	34	11	2	—	6	12	1	—	2	255	13	44	
September	E. Non-E.	92 198	33 93	6 25	2 1	— 3	— —	2 2	1 14	1 1	— —	— 4	30 76	2 13	12 27	
	Total	290	126	31	3	3	—	4	15	2	—	4	106	15	39	
October ..	E. Non-E.	129 262	39 119	6 45	1 9	1 6	— 3	— 6	1 17	— 3	— —	3 1	56 182	— —	13 56	
	Total	391	158	51	10	7	3	6	18	3	—	4	238	—	69	
November	E. Non-E.	89 281	40 126	8 37	1 6	1 3	— —	2 14	3 13	1 —	— —	— 1	51 157	1 3	9 37	
	Total	370	166	45	7	4	—	16	16	1	—	1	208	4	46	
December	E. Non-E.	91 238	40 107	5 29	3 8	1 2	— —	— 8	— 8	1 1	— —	— 2	54 132	2 4	12 41	
	Total	329	147	34	11	3	—	8	8	2	—	2	186	6	53	
January ..	E. Non-E.	114 219	43 98	11 24	2 5	1 5	— —	2 6	1 6	4 1	— —	1 1	64 120	— 3	14 40	
	Total	333	141	35	7	6	—	8	7	5	—	2	184	3	54	
February ..	E. Non-E.	91 273	32 117	3 36	— 13	— 3	— —	— 6	3 10	— —	— —	— 4	55 153	— 3	10 48	
	Total	364	149	39	13	3	—	6	13	—	—	4	208	3	58	
March ..	E. Non-E.	101 309	39 130	3 41	— 3	1 8	— —	— 12	— 15	2 —	— —	— 3	44 175	— —	13 45	
	Total	410	169	44	3	9	—	12	15	2	—	3	219	—	58	
April ..	E. Non-E.	116 355	33 152	11 45	— 7	1 1	— 1	3 10	5 20	2 4	— —	— 2	53 220	1 3	8 39	
	Total	471	185	56	7	2	1	13	25	6	—	2	273	4	47	
May ..	E. Non-E.	138 324	39 139	8 41	1 8	— 6	— —	3 9	4 14	— 2	— —	— 2	53 226	— 2	12 38	
	Total	462	178	49	9	6	—	12	18	2	—	2	279	2	50	
June ..	E. Non-E.	120 222	39 118	7 23	1 3	1 5	— —	— 3	— 9	3 2	1 —	1 1	51 175	— 4	5 25	
	Total	342	157	30	4	6	—	3	9	5	1	2	226	4	30	
Year. ..	E. Non-E.	1,279 3,170	433 1,430	76 409	13 78	8 47	— 4	13 88	19 153	16 14	1 —	6 25	678 1,884	14 41	140 477	
	Total	4,449	1,863	485	91	55	4	101	172	30	1	31	2,562	55	617	

ANNUAL REPORT ON CITY HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(By Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (Dr. W. P. Cooney, L.R.C.P. and S.I., L.M., D.P.H.).

CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron (Miss M. Blair).

Assistant Matron (Miss G. Griffiths).

2 Ward Sisters.

11 Staff Nurses.

Temporary nurses as appointed, and the requisite domestic servants and porters.

Dispenser.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Superintendent (J. Enstrom).

CITY HOSPITAL, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

Since the last report extensive additions and alterations have been made to the hospital. Ten additional bedrooms have been provided for the nursing staff, together with another recreation room, and increased dining room accommodation. A new dispensary has been added and the kitchen and servants' quarters have been enlarged.

The additions to the hospital proper consist of two pavilions giving accommodation for 34 patients in each. Two observation rooms have also been added to an existing pavilion. A new mortuary has been built, also a store house, and a cottage for the ambulance driver.

The hospital now comprises the Medical Superintendent's residence, an administration block, observation block (three wards), four two-ward pavilions, two wood and iron chalets, and six Nissen huts for isolation cases, also a laboratory where minor bacteriological work is conducted.

The new wards with furnishing and equipment are of the most modern type and are a welcome addition. Spacious stoeps provide ample accommodation for those patients who may be kept in the open air.

Additions anticipated in the current financial year include an operating theatre, tuberculosis clinic, and venereal wards and clinic.

At present the hospital can accommodate at least 180 patients. The average number of patients in hospital per diem in the year under review was 62.94, as compared with 59.30 for the previous year.

Table 1 on page lx shows the admissions, discharges and deaths. It also shows the number remaining at the end of the previous year as well as at the close of this year. Patients are classified as to disease and race.

Table 2 on page lxi shows cases admitted with incorrect diagnosis, and also the ultimate diagnosis in each case. The number of patients under the enteric group seems to be unduly large. In Table C on page lxxx the cases are included as notified.

Table 3 on page lxi gives similar information; patients are, however, classified as to the source from which they were received.

There were 670 admissions during the year (399 Europeans and 271 non-Europeans); 7 of these were admitted twice. The admissions for the two previous years were 612 in 1922-23 and 627 in 1921-22.

There were 43 European and 76 non-European deaths during the year, including 2 European and 10 non-European deaths in cases remaining over from last year; this gives a mortality rate of 11.2 per cent. for Europeans and 28.9 per cent. for non-Europeans. No account is taken of cases remaining over to this year. These figures do not, of course, represent the actual death-rate in hospital for the year, but serve as a comparison from year to year. No doubt they approximate fairly closely to the actual figures. The City death-rate was 11.2 (European) and 31.7 (non-European) for the corresponding period. A hospital mortality rate, such as this, is undoubtedly excessive and may be attributed to one main cause.

The hospital habit has not been acquired by the general public of Capetown. The subjoined summary shows the deaths occurring within a short period of

admission. It will be seen that 23.6 per cent. of the deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission and a total of 43.9 per cent. within six days. Even amongst those who survived beyond the first week many were in an advanced condition of disease on admission. Practically all of these cases were hopeless from the beginning. This factor continues throughout to maintain an unduly high mortality rate.

	Within 2 days.	Within 4 days.	Within 6 days.	Total.
Diphtheria	11	1	2	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	3	5	14
Enteric Fever	4	3	2	9
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	2	3	—	5
Epidemic Encephalitis	1	1	—	2
Pneumonia	2	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	2	2
Puerperal Fever	1	—	1	2
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis	—	1	—	1
Totals	28	12	12	52

Scarlet Fever.—There were 22 admissions for this disease (19 European and 3 non-European). There were no deaths, and all cases were of a mild type. Two patients suffered from diphtheria in addition.

Measles.—Fifty-eight patients were admitted for measles. One was of the acute haemorrhagic type and died. The other death was due to pneumonia, from which the patient suffered from admission.

Diphtheria.—137 European and 42 non-European cases were admitted as suffering from this disease. The majority were of a severe type. Tracheotomy was performed on seven patients, 4 of whom died. There were 15 deaths. Deducting 11 that occurred in the first 48 hours, the mortality rate is very satisfactory. Two patients suffered from scarlet fever in addition to diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.—During the year 115 Europeans and 109 non-Europeans were admitted under this diagnosis. The diagnosis was incorrect in 46 cases, just over 20 per cent. Three cases of perforation occurred, necessitating operative treatment—one recovered. Other complications were fortunately not common. Two cases of phlebitis were observed and one of meningitis, as well as some minor conditions.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—Four Europeans and 2 non-Europeans were admitted suffering from this disease. As will be seen from the table above, 5 of these died within 4 days of admission, and were too far advanced on admission to benefit by energetic treatment; imported serum proved of little or no benefit to local cases of cerebrospinal meningitis.

Tubercular Meningitis.—Three cases were admitted and died.

Epidemic Encephalitis (Encephalitis Lethargica).—There were 3 European and 4 non-European admissions under this heading. Two Europeans recovered and were discharged without obvious sequelæ. Various lines of treatment were tried, but no drug or method was found to be a specific.

Erysipelas.—Eight Europeans and 1 non-European were treated for Erysipelas. All recovered under vaccine and local treatment without complications. One case remaining over from last year proved to be Pityriasis Rubra.

Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.—One non-European was admitted in the former and 1 European and 5 non-Europeans in the latter class. Two of the latter died.

Pneumonia (Other forms).—Six Europeans and 16 non-Europeans were admitted during the year—8 of these died, 2 within 48 hours.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Admissions for this disease were 30 Europeans and 55 non-Europeans. There were 13 European and 35 non-European deaths. The great majority of cases received are far advanced and as has been shown 14 died in the six days following admission.

It is intended that one of the new pavilions should be set apart for adult cases of tuberculosis, and the present women's chalet devoted to children. It is desirable that accommodation should be available for those patients unfit or unwilling to go to the new Sanatorium at Nelspoort.

Other diseases treated during the year were acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (one case); chickenpox (4 cases); mumps (4 cases); whooping cough (3 cases); foot and mouth disease (1 case); arterio sclerosis and chronic bronchitis (1 case); and meningitis (1 case). The last 2 cases were fatal. The case of foot and mouth disease and 3 of chickenpox were removed from steamers in port.

Two cases were received in hospital for observation (enteric and diphtheria respectively), and three infants (not ill) were admitted with mothers who were patients.

TABLE 1.—PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1923, TO JUNE 30TH, 1924, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease for which admitted.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1923.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1924.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other.	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	19	3	20	3	..	..	1	..	22
Enteric Fever ..	2	9	97	81	86	69	5	12	8	9	178
Diphtheria ..	3	1	137	42	126	27	8	7	6	9	179
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	7	7	5	6	3	2	..	..	14
Erysipelas ..	1	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	1	..	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	7*	11	30	56	13	22	13	35	11	10	86
Tuber. Meningitis..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Infective Encephalitis..	..	..	3	4	2	..	1	4	..	..	7
Cerebrospinal Meningitis..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	6
Measles ..	1	..	42	16	41	15	1	1	1	..	58
Influenza ..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1
Influenzal Pneumonia..	..	1	1	5	1	4	..	2	..	..	6
Other forms of Pneumonia..	1	..	6	16	4	9	3	5	..	2	22
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases ..	..	..	13	1	11	1	2	..	..	..	14
Observation ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Infants (not ill) who were admitted with their mother	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
<i>Cases not included above which were admitted for and proved not to be:—</i>											
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	16	18	14	16	2	2	..	..	34
Diphtheria ..	..	..	5	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	9
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	6
Erysipelas ..	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis ..	1*	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuber. Meningitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza and Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Other forms of Pneumonia..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals ..	20	25	399	271	347	188	43	76	29	32	670

* From T.B. to Asthma.

TABLE 2.—CASES ADMITTED WITH INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

Admitted For.	Ultimate Diagnosis.																																								
	Measles.	Rubella.	Diphtheria.	Epidemic Encephalitis.	Pneumonia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Constipation.	Gastro-Enteritis.	Pyrexia.	Colitis.	Rhinitis.	Otitis Media.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Scallity.	No apparent disease.	Pelvic Cellulitis.	Carcinoma of Cervix.	Endocarditis.	Chronic Nephritis.	Cystitis.	Syphilis.	Diarrhoea.	Laryngitis.	Croup.	Retained Placenta.	Gonorrhoea.	Herpes Zoster.	Abrasions.	Urticaria.	Heart Disease.	T. B. Meningitis.	Enteric.	Acute Rheumatism.	Tonsillitis.	Menstruation.	Totals.			
Scarlet Fever..	1	1																																							
Enteric Fever ..	1			3	8	5	3	2	1	1	2	1																													
Diphtheria ..	1																																								
Psorperal Fever ..					1																																				
Erysipelas ..																																									
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..																																									
Measles ..		1																																							
Influenza Pneumonia ..	12												1																												
Other Forms, Pneumonia ..														1																											
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..																																									

TABLE 3.—PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1923, TO JUNE 30TH, 1924, CLASSIFIED AS TO WARD, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment, July 1st 1923.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th 1924.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
1 (Sea Point) ..	..	1	41	11	36	12	2	..	3	..	52
2 (Harbour) ..	2	2	20	12	17	7	2	6	3	1	32
3 (West Central) ..	2	..	4	11	4	8	2	2	..	1	15
4 (Kloof) ..	1	2	20	10	17	6	1	6	3	..	30
5 (Park) ..	1	2	16	10	12	8	3	2	2	2	26
6 (East Central) ..	2	5	11	39	9	28	1	12	3	4	50
7 (Castle) ..	2	2	24	42	21	24	1	12	4	8	66
8 (Woodstock) ..	1	1	41	24	34	18	7	4	1	3	65
9 (Salt River) ..	3	6	49	34	42	29	9	8	1	3	83
10 (Mowbray) ..	1	..	26	8	17	5	7	2	3	1	34
11 (Maitland) ..	3	1	16	17	16	9	2	5	1	4	33
12 (Rondebosch) ..	1	..	15	15	12	11	1	4	3	..	30
13 (Claremont) ..	..	2	64	21	60	13	2	6	2	4	85
14 (Kalk Bay) ..	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	6
Vagrants ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Steamers ..	1	..	20	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	21
Outside of City ..	..	1	28	13	25	9	3	4	..	1	41
Totals ..	20	25	399	271	347	188	43	76	29	32	670

CITY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm in the Maitland Ward about six miles from the centre of the City. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and there is no permanent resident staff, with the exception of the resident superintendent (Mr. J. Enstrom), who is an experienced male nurse.

Two cases only were admitted during the past year, 1 non-European male as a suspected case of smallpox, and 1 non-European female as a suspect for typhus fever. The former proved to be chickenpox and the latter cerebral tumour.

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

SUMMARY.

WARDS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point No. 1.		Harbour No. 2.		West Central No. 3.		Kloof No. 4.		Park No. 5.		East Central No. 6.		Castle No. 7.		Woodstock No. 8.		Salt River No. 9.		Mowbray No. 10.		Maitland No. 11.		Rondebosch No. 12.		Claremont No. 13.		Kalk Bay No. 14.		Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.		Not allocated.†	TOTAL.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Race and Sex Summary ...	{ E 48 48 O 16 6	48	48	52	17	13	13	41	47	44	41	42	27	37	22	77	62	79	68	53	49	24	24	21	25	46	42	24	14	98	52	...	699	551	
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases...	{ E 10 O 7	10	7	32	9	4	36	53	8	11	11	11	11	119	6	30	40	60	37	19	16	17	62	91	13	62	19	2	19	45	...	810	207		
II. Parasitic Diseases...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	{ E 1 O ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	{ E 20 O 1	20	1	8	3	3	5	16	8	7	12	9	9	8	4	17	13	13	2	1	1	2	6	11	5	12	4	1	21	...	...	...	...	162	73
V. Developmental Diseases ...	{ E 7 O 3	7	3	12	15	1	10	5	15	6	6	4	4	18	4	8	9	9	7	7	5	7	5	10	11	7	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	82	178
VI. Local Diseases ...	{ E 51 O 6	51	6	35	47	15	64	56	95	52	26	42	264	41	216	74	80	120	34	59	19	142	160	29	98	51	20	93	4	...	...	...	...	727	1,467
VII. Deaths from Violence ...	{ E 7 O 4	7	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	1	6	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition ...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes ...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	...	1	5	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	{ E 96 O 22	96	22	69	101	26	120	88	180	85	44	69	480	59	374	139	211	147	211	102	60	48	226	46	290	88	298	38	89	150	124	...	1,250	2,683	
TOTALS ALL CLASSES...	{ E 118 O ...	118	...	170	...	146	...	268	...	129	...	550	...	433	...	293	...	359	...	163	...	274	...	336	...	296	...	127	...	274	...	...	...	3,937*	

† * A B C D. See footnotes on preceding page.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.														Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.		
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Hondebosc No. 12.			Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.
<i>I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases—continued.</i> D.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																													
1. Cow-pox, and effects of Vaccination	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases, Hydrophobia, Glanders	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever ...	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																													
1. Syphilis ...	{ E O	1 43	7	1 50	...	2	4	2 1	1 1	...	...	...	4 60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	{ E O	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																													
1. Erysipelas ...	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	{ E O	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Puerperal Septicæmia	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Puerperal Peritonitis	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for I. ...	{ E O	32 160	35 231	67 391	20 70	26 105	25 102	23 71	25 42	12 19	6 9	3 1	207 810	10 7	9 33	4 36	8 53	11 8	11 159	6 119	30 40	37 60	19 16	17 62	11 91	13 62	2 19	19 45	207 810

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.																															
CAUSES OF DEATH.		AGE PERIODS.												WARDS.																	
		Race.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.	
IV. Constitutional Diseases—contd.																															
5. Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	{ E O	...	1	1	...	3	2	15	26	45	17	20	129	15	4	3	13	10	6	6	15	10	11	...	6	10	4	16	129		
6. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ...	{ E O	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Anemia, Chlorosis, Leucocythemia ...	{ E O	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	3	2	1	...	12	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	12	
8. Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	{ E O	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	4	...	10	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	
9. Other Constitutional Diseases	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals for IV. ...	{ E O	1	3	4	2	5	3	18	32	51	25	22	162	20	8	3	16	12	9	6	17	13	13	2	6	12	4	21	162		
V. Developmental Diseases.																															
1. Premature Birth ...	{ E O	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2	...	5	6	7	26	15	7	12	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	
2. Atelectasis ...	{ E O	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	
3. Congenital Malformations ...	{ E O	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
4. Old Age ...	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for V. ...	{ E O	37	1	37	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	37	82	7	12	1	5	6	4	4	8	9	7	5	...	7	2	5	82		
		126	1	127	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	33	178	3	15	10	15	7	31	18	14	19	5	7	10	11	9	4	178		

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—continued.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
AGE PERIODS.															WARDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1.										1 to 5.										Total under 5 years.										5 to 15.										15 to 25.										25 to 35.										35 to 45.										45 to 55.										55 to 65.										65 to 75.										75 and over.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.							WARDS.														Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.						
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.			Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	
VI. Local Diseases—contd.																														
B.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																														
Of Ear, Eye, Nose ...	E O	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																														
1. Pericarditis ...	E O	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Acute Endocarditis ...	E O	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Valvular Diseases of the Heart ...	E O	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	14	12	15	2	54	...	7	2	...	5	2	3	3	4	5	1	3	3	2	...	6	54
4. Other Diseases of the Heart ...	E O	3	3	6	...	1	2	5	11	24	26	22	97	...	5	...	7	9	8	2	15	8	7	2	3	11	6	...	10	97
5. Aneurism ...	E O	1	2	3	4	6	3	18	23	14	11	12	94	...	3	4	10	2	21	13	6	4	2	3	8	8	7	...	3	94
6. Embolism, Thrombosis ...	E O	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7
7. Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ...	E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	6	1	1	4	...	1	17

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

WARDS.

AGE PERIODS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	AGE PERIODS.										TOTAL.	75 and over.	WARDS.															TOTAL.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.
						5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.			West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.					
<i>VI. Local Diseases—continued.</i>																																		
<i>E.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—contd.</i>																																		
3. Diseases of the Stomach ...	{ E 36 O 143	12	86	229	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	3	59	4	1	10	10	...	42	39	18	19	3	4	1	1	19	29	22	5	8	59
4. Enteritis ...	{ E 15 O 44	8	28	72	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	29	...	1	3	1	2	2	4	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	29
5. Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	{ E 3 O 1	...	1	2	3	1	3	...	2	1	3	2	16	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	7	15	2	...	2	1	7	3	2	...	...	84
6. Hernia...	{ E 1 O ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
7. Peritonitis ...	{ E ... O 1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8. Ascites ...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
9. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	7
10. Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver ...	{ E ... O 4	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	3	16	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	3	16
11. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	{ E ... O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5

[illegible]

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	Total under			Age.											Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.					
VI. Local Diseases—continued.																	
I.—DISEASES OF REPRO- DUCTIVE SYSTEM— <i>contd.</i>																	
B.—Of Parturition.																	
1. Abortion, Miscarriage	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Puerperal Convulsions	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Placenta Prævia, Flooding	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Other Accidents of Child- birth	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
K.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS—																	
1. Caries, Necrosis	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Arthritis, Osteitis, Pe- riostitis	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
3. Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	{ E } O	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.													
WARDS.													
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										Total.	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 6 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.			75 and over.
VI. Local Diseases—contd.													
L.—DISEASES OF IN- TEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.													
1. Carbuncle, Phlegmon	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases of Integumentary System	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Gangrene	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for VI.	{ E 90 O 500	69	388	159	15	41	57	108	103	130	122	93	727
VII. Deaths from Violence.													
A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLECT.													
1. Fracture and Contusions	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cut, Stab	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burn, Scald	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Poison	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for VII.	{ E 22 O 26	4	1	22	1	2	4	6	1	5	1	1	22
Totals for VIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for IX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for X.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XXXIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XL.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for XLIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for L.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXIV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXV.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXVI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXVII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXVIII.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXIX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXX.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	181	16	47	61	114	104	135	123	94	749
Totals for LXXXXI.	{ E 112 O 766	73	399	18									

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

WARDS.

AGE PERIODS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.		Total under 5 years.	VII. Deaths from Violence—contd.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—contd.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
6. Drowning	E O	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

† Vide footnote on page lxii.

[illegible]

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—continued.																																
CAUSES OF DEATH.		AGE PERIODS.							WARDS.																							
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	Not Allocated.†	TOTAL.		
IX. Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified Causes—contd.																																
3. Mortification	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tumour	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Abscess	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hemorrhage	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	{ E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Causes not Specified, or Ill-defined	{ E O	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Natural Causes	{ E O	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for IX.	{ E O	13 53	2 12	15 65	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16 66	...	...	...	2 3	1 ...	1 8	1 5	1 5	3 3	3 4	1 2	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	{ E O	177 859	112 642	289 1,501	43 130	54 177	80 184	104 207	162 164	199 148	162 91	157 81	1,250 2,683	96 22	69 101	26 120	88 180	85 44	69 480	59 374	139 153	147 211	102 60	48 226	46 290	88 208	38 89	150 124	...	...	1,250 2,683	
Grand Totals for All Classes	—	1040*	754	1,794*	173	231	264	311	326	347	253	238	3,937*	118	170	146	268	129	550	433	293	359	163	274	336	296	127	274	1	3,937*		

† * A.B.C.D. Vide footnotes to Summary (page lxi).

Table B.
RETURN of Births which occurred during the year ended June 30th, 1924, as registered up to 5th September, 1924.
classified into Wards, etc.

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS				STILL-BIRTHS.				TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.						
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	R.	O.	Total.		Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
1. Sea Point	94	76	5	4	99	80	179	8	11	6	9	14	20	34	179	34	213	8	1	3	1	3	1	13	179	34	213	8	1	3	1	13			
2. Harbour	39	39	2	2	41	41	82	40	39	18	27	58	66	124	82	124	206	3	1	1	8	13	13	13	82	124	206	3	1	1	8	13			
3. Central (West)	10	15	4	...	14	15	29	90	82	34	24	124	106	230	29	230	259	2	...	16	...	18	...	18	29	230	259	2	...	16	...	18			
4. Kloof	68	69	4	5	72	74	146	126	124	30	28	156	152	308	146	308	454	3	...	13	2	18	...	18	146	308	454	3	...	13	2	18			
5. Park	60	58	2	2	62	60	122	20	21	20	12	40	33	73	122	73	195	7	...	2	2	2	11	...	11	122	73	195	7	...	2	11			
6. Central (East)	69	54	5	3	74	57	131	283	306	88	105	371	411	782	131	782	914*	7	...	44	20	72†	...	72†	131	782	914*	7	...	44	20	72†			
7. Castle	58	53	4	6	62	59	121	277	249	67	66	344	35	659	121	659	780	4	...	42	13	59	...	59	121	659	780	4	...	42	13	59			
8. Woodstock	179	172	14	4	193	176	369	130	105	40	34	170	139	309	369	309	679*	14	1	14	8	37	...	37	369	679*	14	1	14	8	37				
9. Salt River	169	147	12	11	181	158	339	147	125	47	27	194	152	346	339	346	686*	5	1	15	4	25	...	25	339	686*	5	1	15	4	25				
10. Mowbray	125	96	8	6	133	102	235	65	64	16	17	81	81	162	235	162	398*	6	...	8	4	18	...	18	235	398*	6	...	8	4	18				
11. Maitland	83	57	1	...	84	57	141	127	142	53	52	180	194	374	141	374	515	7	...	15	12	34	...	34	141	374	515	7	...	15	12	34			
12. Rondebosch	66	58	3	2	69	60	129	147	147	62	48	209	195	404	129	404	533	3	2	24	11	40	...	40	129	404	533	3	2	24	11	40			
13. Claremont	99	88	3	4	102	92	194	195	142	34	42	229	184	413	194	413	607	9	...	14	6	29	...	29	194	607	9	...	14	6	29				
14. Kalk Bay	41	41	1	3	42	44	86	68	54	31	27	99	81	180	86	180	266	2	...	3	7	12	...	12	86	180	266	2	...	3	7	12			
Births in City not belonging thereto	57	49	20	15	77	64	141	10	11	10	28	20	39	59	141	59	200	4	1	1	2	8	...	8	141	200	4	1	1	2	8				
† Not Allocated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City of Capetown	1,217	1,072	88	67	1,305	1,139	2,444	1,733	1,622	56	547	2,289	2,169	4,458	2,444	4,458	6,906*	84	7	215	...	407†	...	407†	2,444	6,906*	84	7	215	...	407†				

* Four births of race unknown (2 males and 2 females) included in the totals only. These are the 4 cases previously referred to in this report; 1 male allocated to Ward 6 and the other to Ward 10, and one female to Ward 8 and the other to Ward 9, and the 1 to the grand total. These births are deemed illegitimate on account of the circumstances.
† Including female still birth of race unknown, allocated to Ward 6, which contains the site of discovery; the body was so far decomposed that race could not be determined. Deemed illegitimate on account of the circumstances of the case.

Table C.

Notification of Infectious Diseases Classified as to Race, Sex and months according to date of Notification Certificate for the period July 1st, 1923, to June 30th, 1924.

PERIOD, 1923-1924.	Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria and Group.			Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.			Erysipelas.			Puer- peral Fever.			Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis.			Lepr. sy.			Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.			Influenza.			Influenza Pneumonia.					
	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.			
1923																																	
July ...	5	6	1	2	14	8	9	6	1	24	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
August ...	4	3	7	3	17	7	4	2	1	14	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
September ...	3	6	1	2	12	4	2	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
October ...	5	9	7	2	23	4	8	1	2	15	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
November ...	6	3	3	4	16	4	5	2	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
December ...	21	7	5	7	40	10	1	1	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1924																																	
January ...	11	7	9	4	31	13	16	2	5	36	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
February ...	9	8	14	13	44	13	20	2	4	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
March ...	8	6	4	12	30	7	16	2	2	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
April ...	3	4	5	7	19	3	16	1	4	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
May ...	10	5	4	3	22	5	3	5	1	14	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
June ...	5	4	4	6	19	6	3	2	7	18	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Totals	90	68	64	63	287	80	1	4	28	30	252	18	19	1	2	40	4	14	1	10	29	12	18	30	1	1	2	6	4	2	6		
PERIOD. 1923-1924.	Other Notifiable Forms of Pneumonia.			Infective Encephalitis.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Tuberculosis Other Forms.			Totals.																	
1923.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.	E.	O.	M.F.			
July ...	2	1	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
August ...	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
September ...	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
October ...	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
November ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
December ...	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1924																																	
January ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
February ...	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
March ...	1	1	5	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
April ...	3	7	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
May ...	2	1	9	5	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
June ...	3	3	5	2	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Totals	15	8	42	18	83	4	2	1	2	8	7	8	12	16	43	81	67	287	311	746	5	6	52	25	88	324	335	532	51	1,696			

Table E.

Showing number of cases of Infectious Diseases coming to the knowledge of the Department for past ten years, classified as to Race, and corrected as indicated.

Diseases.	Race.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
		A.	B.	B.	B.	B.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur.	91	128	52	97	153	274	224	97	57	26
	Non-E.	12	8	4	13	18	23	15	9	5	3
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	Eur.	155	189	164	107	113	125	75	89	121	163
	Non-E.	62	51	41	32	25	36	24	18	24	49
Enteric or Typhoid Fever..	Eur.	250	163	163	138	204	251	345	204	180	121
	Non-E.	218	133	149	124	191	202	308	207	141	93
Erysipelas	Eur.	35	40	30	27	22	34	27	25	31	16
	Non-E.	16	13	19	13	7	10	5	6	6	10
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	6	7	2	9	9	10	10	7	11	8
	Non-E.	12	20	4	12	8	20	18	17	15	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Eur.							7	11	9	15
	Non-E.						1	28	29	22	28
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Eur.	—	2	2	5	5	4	3	5	4	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	3	5	5	—	1	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	Eur.		4	3	3	2	1	3	1	—	1
	Non-E.		5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Infective Encephalitis ..	Eur.							3	5	2	5
	Non-E.							2	1	1	4
Leprosy	Eur.	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
	Non-E.	11	3	6	1	—	3	2	3	6	4
Typhus	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	Eur.						78	—	—	18	22
	Non-E.						55	—	—	2	24
Pneumonia, all forms* ..	Eur.							18	63	72	
	Non-E.							40	97	111	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Eur.										6
	Non-E.										13
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	Eur.										23
	Non-E.										68
Cholera	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rabies	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	Eur.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Yellow Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, all forms* ..	Eur.	233	136	139	103	104	103	114	138	132	
	Non-E.	749	456	575	553	502	526	495	447	531	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	Eur.										132
	Non-E.										568
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Eur.										10
	Non-E.										75

A. =Uncorrected.

B. =corrected for imported cases.

C. =corrected for imported cases, and mis-diagnoses.

* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.

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

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.		Birth Rates.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.		Death Rates.		Death Rates corrected for Visitors.		Natural Increase Rates.		Infant Mortality.		Zymotic Death Rates.		Tuberculosis Death Rates.	
	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.	Euro- peans.	Non-E.
1913-1914*	76,949	74,560	29.39	45.48	6.50	25.75	13.77	28.25	12.10	27.02	15.63	17.23	107.96	250.54	0.80	1.93	1.35	5.11
1914-1915	79,840	75,510	29.95	47.52	6.90	26.48	14.28	29.73	12.73	28.39	15.67	17.79	100.30	224.40	1.03	2.73	1.24	5.46
1915-1916	82,860	76,470	27.60	48.36	7.48	33.79	12.84	27.66	11.28	26.01	14.76	20.70	79.20	189.30	0.64	1.90	1.04	4.69
1916-1917	85,990	77,450	28.17	45.84	6.77	25.07	16.04	34.42	13.34	32.70	12.14	11.43	96.20	226.76	1.19	4.73	1.43	5.95
1917-1918	89,240	78,440	27.59	46.31	7.03	25.35	13.47	30.53	11.48	27.89	14.15	15.78	79.20	200.93	0.83	2.97	1.01	5.37
1918-1919	92,610	79,450	23.83	41.21	8.39	24.77	25.19†	69.97‡	22.08†	66.09†	1.35A	28.76A	114.69†	297.80†	0.68	2.43	0.98	4.32
1919-1920	96,110	80,450	6.21	51.88	6.44	24.75	12.92	28.65	11.08	27.06	13.27	23.23	81.45	183.76	0.81	2.66	0.94	4.11
1920-1921	99,750	81,490	24.99B	45.86B	5.08B	24.86B	13.68	32.56	12.03	30.64	12.26B	15.22B	101.53B	231.74B	0.98	3.69	0.81	4.36
1921-1922	103,520	82,530	22.93B	51.24B	5.31B	25.87B	11.88	27.46	10.63	26.18	12.30B	25.06B	69.50B	173.33B	0.40	1.57	1.04	3.71
1922-1923	107,430	83,590	20.94B	50.99B	5.82B	25.25B	11.15	29.19	9.80	27.79	11.12B	23.18B	80.44B	196.39B	0.62	1.81	0.76	4.51
1923-1924	111,490	84,660	20.66B	51.96B	5.21B	24.18B	11.21	31.69	9.87	30.23	10.79B	21.73B	72.51B	188.04B	0.81	3.53	0.77	5.01

* This period represents 296 days; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.

† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

A. These figures represent a Natural Decrease, which was due to the excessive number of deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

Table G.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for non-Residents.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1923.		Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).		Death rates from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1. Sea Point	12,318	2,436	179	34	14.53	13.96	9	15	5.03	44.12	96	22	7.79	9.03	83	12	6.74	4.93	4	7	22.35	205.88	3	5	0.24	2.05
2. Harbour	6,536	4,572	82	124	12.55	27.12	4	45	4.88	36.29	69	101	10.56	22.09	13	23	1.99	5.03	8	21	97.56	169.35	3	19	0.46	4.16
3. Central (West) ..	1,940	3,646	29	230	14.95	63.08	4	58	13.70	25.22	26	120	13.40	32.91	3	110	1.55	39.17	4	39	137.93	169.57	2	16	1.03	4.39
4. Kloof	10,228	6,056	146	308	14.27	50.86	9	58	6.16	18.83	88	180	8.60	29.72	58	128	5.67	21.14	13	56	89.04	181.82	6	35	0.59	5.78
5. Park	10,132	2,294	122	73	12.04	31.82	4	32	3.28	43.84	85	44	8.39	19.18	37	29	3.65	12.04	7	17	57.38	232.88	6	3	0.59	1.31
6. Central (East) ..	6,505	15,040	131	782	20.14	51.99	8	193	6.11	24.68	60	480	10.61	31.91	62	302	9.53	29.08	10	100	76.34	294.00	3	75	0.46	4.90
7. Castle	4,500	10,584	121	659	26.89	62.26	10	133	8.26	20.18	50	374	13.11	35.34	62	285	13.78	26.93	15	117	123.97	177.54	4	61	0.89	5.76
8. Woodstock	12,453	5,250	369	309	29.63	58.86	18	74	4.88	23.95	139	153	11.16	29.14	230	156	18.47	29.71	25	50	67.75	161.81	14	19	1.12	3.62
9. Salt River	12,739	5,929	339	346	26.63	58.45	23	74	6.78	21.39	147	211	11.55	39.89	192	135	15.08	22.80	36	76	106.19	219.65	9	28	0.71	4.73
10. Mowbray	10,232	3,746	235	162	22.97	43.25	14	33	6.00	20.37	102	60	9.97	16.02	133	102	13.00	27.23	10	20	42.55	123.46	14	11	1.37	2.94
11. Maitland	4,140	4,422	141	374	34.06	84.58	1	105	0.71	28.08	48	226	11.59	11.11	93	148	22.46	33.47	13	63	92.20	168.45	6	26	1.45	8.14
12. Rondebosch	6,992	8,816	129	404	18.45	45.83	5	110	3.88	27.23	46	290	6.51	32.80	83	114	11.87	12.93	2	95	15.50	235.15	4	29	0.57	4.42
13. Claremont	7,316	7,054	194	413	26.52	51.92	7	76	3.61	18.40	88	208	12.03	26.15	106	205	14.49	25.77	13	74	67.01	179.18	5	41	0.68	5.15
14. Kalk Bay	5,408	3,924	86	189	15.73	45.87	4	58	4.65	32.22	38	89	6.95	22.68	48	91	8.78	23.19	7	32	81.40	177.78	—	11	—	2.80
City of Capetown ..	111,490	84,660	2,393	4,398	20.66	51.95	120	1,064	5.21	24.19	1,100	2,558	9.87	30.21	1,293	1,840	10.79	21.73	167	827	72.51	188.04	79	399	0.71	4.71

* Exclusive of the non-European death which could not be allocated owing to the residential address of the deceased not being known.

Table H.**Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistics-Rates for Various Centres.**

Centre.	Year Ended.	Birth Rates.			Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.			Death Rates.			Death Rates Corrected for Non-Residents.			Infant Mortality Rates.			Tuberculosis Death Rates (Corrected).		
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.
England and Wales	31 Dec., 1922	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	77.0	..	..	..
County of London	31 Dec., 1922	..	..	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	74.0	..	..	..
Pretoria ..	30 June, 1924	23.58	18.87	..	4.75	23.96	..	..	..	..	7.48	19.60	..	76.47	405.53	..	0.27	1.13	..
Johannesburg ..	30 June, 1924	25.16	56.40*	19.56	3.10	42.23*	12.84	..	..	..	9.76	29.43*	14.61	81.22	249.19*	180.17	0.35	1.62*	0.86
Kimberley ..	30 June, 1924	25.6	38.0*	26.22	1.98	18.42*	13.30	12.2	19.5*	23.75	11.0	21.3*	..	74.1	192.1*	255.6	0.6†	1.4††	1.8†
Bloemfontein ..	30 June, 1924	20.8	..	..	3.0	..	..	10.5	..	..	7.3	..	..	81.0	..	..	0.25	..	..
Pietermaritzburg ..	30 June, 1924	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	..	..	8.9	..	..	49.9	..	..	0.64	..	..
East London ..	30 June, 1924	26.5	50.7	36.0	3.0	54.0	33.0	10.6	36.0	21.3	9.1	34.0	19.6	88.9	283.0	194.0	0.17	3.0	1.4
Port Elizabeth ..	30 June, 1924	27.1	49.6	34.3	6.36	26.4	16.1	..	..*	..	9.4	28.7	15.8	94.0	221.8	158.0	0.02	5.1	2.1
Durban ..	30 June, 1924	22.42	13.19*	..	2.72	25.9*	..	11.68	6.48*	..	9.29	5.14*	..	73.99	90.74*	..	0.39	0.89*	..
Capetown ..	30 June, 1923	22.41	51.75	35.25	7.19	25.87	19.19	11.17	29.20	19.06	9.82	27.80	17.69	81.84	199.03	157.14	0.74	4.24	2.27
Capetown ..	30 June, 1924	21.92	52.66	35.21	6.34	24.74	18.27	11.21	31.69	20.07	9.87	30.23	18.67	72.42	192.69	150.59	0.71	4.71	2.44

* Europeans only.

† Kimberley's Tuberculosis Death Rates are uncorrected.

Table I.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1923-1924.

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

Month.	Mean.	Average for seventeen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1923.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for seventeen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1923.	Lowest and Date for seventeen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1923.
1923.								
July	30.303	30.294	30.470	28th	30.147	25th	30.709	28.924
August	30.287	30.262	30.500	4th	30.014	26th	30.984	29.753
September	30.267	30.240	30.490	5th	30.040	4th	30.691	29.694
October	30.192	30.210	30.540	4th	29.917	23rd	30.563	29.727
November	30.155	30.182	30.436	6th	30.016	30th	30.841	29.905
December	30.154	30.132	30.312	10th	30.040	27th	30.569	29.754
1924.								
January	30.127	30.100	30.348	19th	30.006	26th	30.500	29.757
February	30.148	30.090	30.402	11th	30.000	15th	30.945	29.775
March	30.137	30.142	30.568	21st	29.976	17th	30.608	29.002
April	30.216	30.156	30.390	9th & 18th	30.016	29th	30.445	29.098
May	30.251	30.218	30.460	21st	30.032	10th	30.571	29.078
June	30.268	30.278	30.591	28th	29.896	9th	30.633	29.089
Year	30.209	30.192	30.591	28.6.24	29.8.96	9.6.24	30.984	28.924
							26.8.1921.	13.7.1917.

Table K. RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1923-1924.

Month.	RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for seventeen Yrs. in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for seventeen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for seventeen Yrs., 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for seventeen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.
					Amount in inches.	Date.			
1923.									
July	4.42	3.67	15	14.0	1.76	24th	2.67 26th, 1920	88.12	85.55
August	2.74	3.04	12	13.3	0.76	17th	1.90 8th, 1909	85.93	85.60
September	2.02	2.13	11	10.9	0.48	4th	1.45 17th, 1911	82.83	81.78
October	1.19	1.26	6	8.7	0.75	2nd	1.10 5th, 1920	75.74	74.69
November	3.89	0.93	7	7.0	2.35	13th	0.78 18th, 1918	77.63	72.72
December	0.29	1.03	4	6.3	0.16	10th	1.61 18th, 1920	64.12	69.54
1924.									
January	0.26	0.55	2	3.9	0.15	17th	0.90 21st, 1914	64.16	70.52
February	0.07	0.41	1	4.0	0.07	9th	0.50 2nd, 1920	68.15	73.11
March	1.28	0.71	7	5.0	0.46	18th	1.08 27th, 1910	74.73	76.89
April	1.17	1.77	4	9.6	0.58	30th	1.61 5th, 1912	71.30	82.89
May	1.68	2.89	12	12.2	0.50	10th	2.76 19th, 1911	89.01	83.02
June	4.66	3.98	17	14.4	0.95	10th	2.35 14th, 1909	84.53	86.10
Year	23.67	22.37	98	109.3	2.35	13.11/1923	2.76 19.5/1911	77.19	78.53

Table I.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1923-1924.

	Month.	Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for one foot ° F. Seventeen yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for two feet ° F. Seventeen yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for four feet ° F. Seventeen yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1923.
1923.							
July	...	54.4 to 57.4	49.2 to 58.1	56.2 to 58.2	54.6 to 59.8	58.2 to 59.4	57.3 to 62.5
August	...	54.2 to 56.8	50.9 to 59.9	56.2 to 57.1	54.5 to 59.8	58.0 to 58.2	56.8 to 59.4
September	...	55.0 to 58.9	50.9 to 67.2	56.8 to 58.8	55.0 to 65.5	58.0 to 59.0	57.0 to 63.0
October	...	57.9 to 64.6	57.2 to 75.9	58.4 to 62.2	58.0 to 72.5	59.0 to 61.9	56.8 to 66.1
November	...	63.1 to 68.0	61.3 to 78.0	62.3 to 65.3	61.0 to 74.9	61.9 to 64.2	60.8 to 70.3
December	...	68.2 to 72.3	65.6 to 79.8	65.7 to 69.2	64.2 to 77.8	64.3 to 67.2	63.8 to 81.4
1924.							
January	...	70.3 to 74.5	67.0 to 81.9	69.2 to 71.0	68.0 to 79.9	67.2 to 69.3	66.2 to 76.7
February	...	70.2 to 74.8	68.0 to 82.2	70.0 to 71.3	69.0 to 80.0	69.2 to 70.0	67.9 to 77.0
March	...	64.0 to 72.2	66.0 to 79.2	65.2 to 70.9	67.4 to 78.6	67.9 to 70.0	68.0 to 76.9
April	...	62.4 to 68.2	58.9 to 73.9	65.0 to 67.3	63.0 to 76.1	66.3 to 67.8	62.2 to 75.8
May	...	56.3 to 62.3	53.0 to 67.6	59.9 to 65.0	58.0 to 69.5	62.9 to 66.3	61.0 to 71.5
June	...	53.0 to 58.3	51.3 to 63.0	55.9 to 60.0	56.0 to 63.2	59.4 to 62.5	59.1 to 65.8
Year	...	53.0 to 74.8	49.2 to 82.2	55.9 to 71.3	54.5 to 80.0	58.0 to 70.0	56.8 to 81.4

Table M. **BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1923-1924.**

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.		Average for 17 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1923.		Most in one day for 17 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1923.		Date.
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	
1923.									
July ...	177	28	8	55	185	52	10	5	24th, 1908
August ...	206	44	10	15	201	39	10	30	26th, 1908/30th, 1916
September ...	211	20	11	5	209	38	11	15	28th, 1908
October ...	271	28	12	6	267	50	12	30	31st, 1909
November ...	261	9	12	34	290	36	13	25	28th, 1906
December...	361	36	13	2	324	45	13	45	5th, 1915
1924.									
January ...	347	11	13	5	336	50	13	20	11th, 1907
February ...	302	18	12	18	286	35	12	45	2nd, 1907
March ...	275	42	11	45	277	30	12	...	4th, 1908
April ...	253	54	10	37	220	25	10	45	8th, 1916
May ...	173	6	9	35	201	26	10	...	1st, 1908/1st, 1909
June ...	155	21	8	18	156	35	9	30	5th, 1908
Year ...	2,997	17	13	5	2,959	41	12	45	5/12/1915

BRITISH EMERALD 1853-1854

24

1853-1854



