

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

Contributors

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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, 1925.

City Health Department,
12 Keeron Street,
CAPE TOWN.

WITH THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S COMPLIMENTS.



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN;

APPENDIX No. 9.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1924-25, together with an account of the work of the Health Department during the year.

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

The birth-rate for Europeans has continued to decline and was again the lowest ever recorded for the City, while for the non-European population it has continued to increase and was the highest ever recorded.

The death-rate for Europeans was again satisfactory, being the lowest ever recorded for the City. For non-Europeans it was three times as great.

The natural increase in the population, viz., the excess of births over deaths, was greater in the non-European section of the population than amongst the Europeans by more than one thousand. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 population of either race it was 2.7 times as great for non-Europeans as for Europeans.

The infant mortality rate for Europeans was satisfactory. It was lower than in the previous year, and was the lowest ever recorded with the exception of the year 1921-22. The corresponding rate for non-Europeans was 2.4 times as great. The non-European rate, however, also shows a tendency to decline, and was the lowest ever recorded with the exception of 1920-21.

With regard to infectious disease, the decline in enteric fever has continued, especially amongst Europeans. For both races the enteric fever death-rate was the lowest ever recorded. The year under review was quiet in respect of measles and whooping cough which both caused less mortality than usual. There was again a high incidence of diphtheria, affecting chiefly Europeans, partly due to a localised outbreak in the Observatory district. Influenza was somewhat prevalent, there being more deaths from this disease than in any year since the great outbreak of 1918.

The recent measures of re-organisation in the Health Department were completed early in the year under review and have since been in operation. Special attention has been given to the infestation of lands and premises with rodents, in view of the danger from the point of view of plague, and the anti-rodent staff has been increased for this purpose. The new regulations in connection with the licensing of tea shops, cafés, restaurants and eating houses have also been brought into effect, with good results. A considerable amount of additional work has resulted from these extensions of operations.

Increased attention has been paid to the subject of Tuberculosis. During the year under review 179 patients suffering from this disease have been sent to Nelspoort Sanatorium and 155 have been admitted to the City Hospital. During the last few years the decline in this disease has not been so great as might have been hoped for, and increased efforts are required. Its prevalence is closely connected with bad housing and social conditions generally, especially amongst the non-European section of the population, amongst whom the mortality from tuberculosis is nearly six times that amongst the Europeans.

I have again to draw attention to the gravity of the position with regard to the housing of the working classes. There has recently been an increase in the number of new dwelling houses built, but the number is still insufficient to house the yearly increase in population, or to reduce the grave overcrowding which results from the fact that for many years past new houses have not been built in accordance with the needs of the growing population. There is every reason for the City Council continuing and increasing its efforts to deal with this situation.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance which I have received during the year from all members of the staff of the Health Department, and for 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, Ladies 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.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom Street,
Capetown.
December, 1925.

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LEADING STATISTICS.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 37,847 Acres. . .				
Population	115,700	85,740	201,440	—
	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth-rate	20·09	55·28	35·09	21·22
Death-rate	9·58	28·81	17·77	10·15
Infant Mortality rate ..	71·94	173·93	140·43	70·91
Tuberculosis death-rate ..	0·81	4·84	2·52	0·87
Enteric Incidence rate ..	0·68	1·10	0·86	—
Enteric Death-rate ..	0·07	0·23	0·14	0·07

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. The figures for N'dabeni Native Location are excluded.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

ADDENDUM.

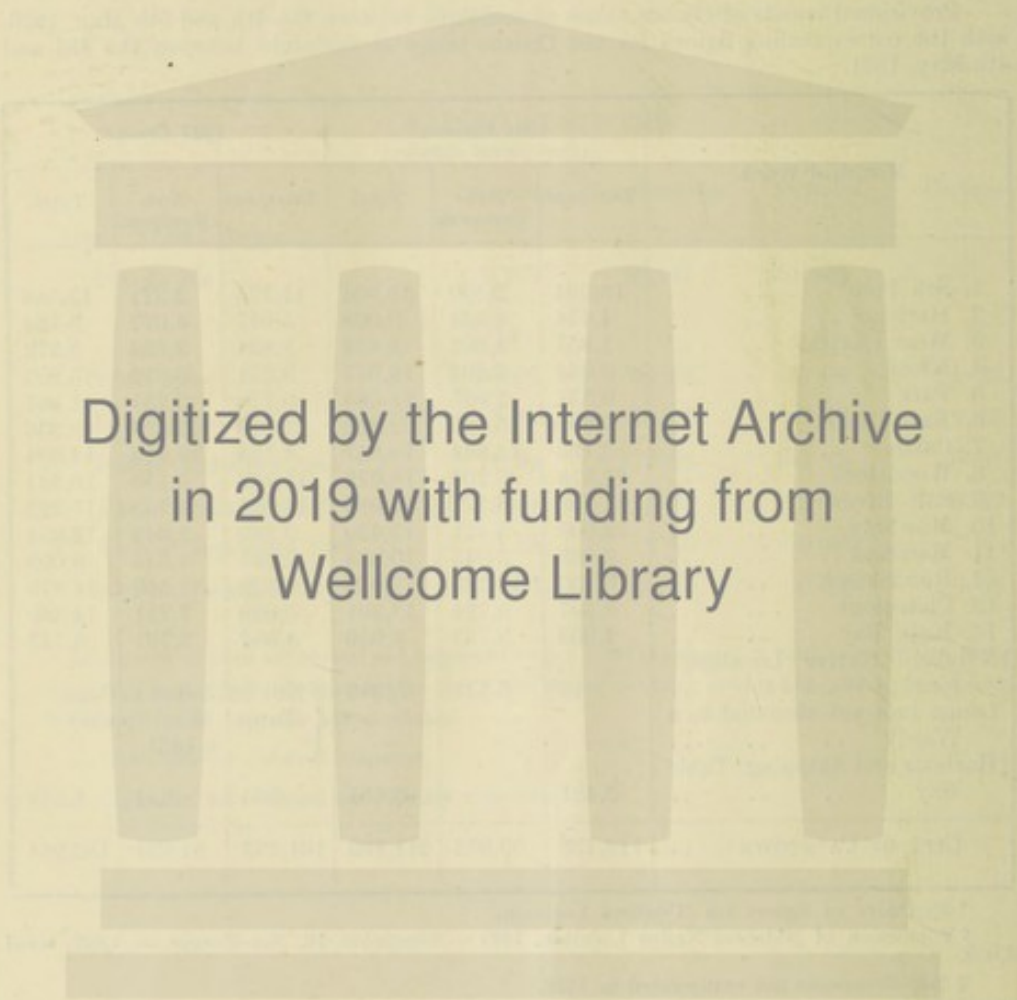
Provisional results of Census taken at midnight between the 4th and 5th May, 1926, with the corresponding figures for the Census taken at midnight between the 3rd and 4th May, 1921.

Municipal Ward.	1926 Census. (Provisional figures.)			1921 Census.		
	European	Non-European	Total.	European	Non-European	Total.
1. Sea Point	13,394	2,590	15,984	11,175	2,371	13,546
2. Harbour	4,474	4,534	9,008	5,047	4,077	9,124
3. West Central	1,851	4,607	6,458	1,834	3,538	5,372
4. Kloof	9,984	6,693	16,677	9,231	5,972	15,203
5. Park	9,531	2,037	11,568	9,210	2,251	11,461
6. East Central	6,789	15,543	22,332	5,909	13,427	19,336
7. Castle	3,193	12,644	15,837	4,145	10,719	14,864
8. Woodstock	11,878	6,200	18,078	11,282	5,159	16,441
9. Salt River	11,406	6,577	17,983	11,564	5,759	17,323
10. Mowbray	12,008	3,421	15,429	9,290	3,644	12,934
*11. Maitland	4,969	5,045	10,014	3,751	4,348	8,099
12. Rondebosch	6,755	10,283	17,038	6,339	8,540	14,879
13. Claremont	8,507	9,794	18,301	6,669	7,711	14,380
14. Kalk Bay	4,903	3,753	8,656	4,952	3,791	8,743
†N'dabeni Native Location (part of Ward 11)	15	5,331	5,346	{ Not included in Cape Town Municipality in 1921.)		
Langa (not yet allocated to a Ward)	—	—	—			
‡Harbour and Shipping, Table Bay	2,481	—	2,481	905	344	1,249
CITY OF CAPETOWN	112,138	99,052	211,190	101,393	81,651	182,954

* Exclusive of figures for N'dabeni Location.

† Population of N'dabeni Native Location, 1921 :—Europeans 16, Non-Europeans 4,042, total 4,058.

‡ Non-Europeans not enumerated in 1926.



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1925.

For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of the 53 weeks ended 3rd July, 1925. (All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days).

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, Camp's Bay and Bakoven, extend along the Atlantic sea board 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, Camp's Bay and Bakoven are on the slope 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. These suburbs extend, however, to a varying distance up to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in an easterly direction from the suburban railway line over 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 portion of the Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray Wards is practically complete. In June, 1925, there were 75 houses in these wards from which sterco collections were still made. In the Woodstock, Salt River and Maitland Wards the corresponding figure was 1,871. The sewerage from the Southern Suburbs is treated

biologically on the Flats near Athlone 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 flows into the sea at Green Point lighthouse and Sea Point.

The houses which still remain to be connected to the Southern Suburbs sewers in the areas which will be drained into the sewers now constructed or under construction, 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, Camps Bay and Bakoven also there is no sewerage. The sterco from these districts is collected and discharged by a fixed pipe into the sea at Bakoven. The collections are made weekly, and additional removals at any time on request. A fixed charge is made of 7s. 6d. per installation and 1s. per weekly removal and 6d. per additional removal. It was in the course of the year under review that this system was extended to Clifton; previously the Clifton sterco was buried in the sand on the beaches. House refuse and slop water are still disposed of by burying in the beaches. Some of the houses at Camp's Bay have w.c.'s and "septic tanks".

Throughout the "added areas" on the Cape Flats, outside or the area served by the sewerage system, the Council undertake the removal of sterco if requested at a charge of 7s. 6d. per installation and 6d. per removal. Prior to 1st January, 1925, this only applied to the district of Athlone. The weekly removals amount to about 200 at Athlone and less than 50 in the rest of the Flats, only a minority of the householders availing themselves of the municipal service. The rest make their own arrangements for the disposal of sterco and these are generally unsatisfactory. From the 1st January, 1927, sterco removals will be carried out by the Council without charge from all rateable property and no doubt this will result in the service being extended to all habitations to which the sterco carts can get access.

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 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. There are no house refuse removals at Athlone and other outlying parts of the Cape Flats in Wards 12, 13 and 14.

The provision of free sterco removals throughout the Flats will make for improvement. The sanitation of the estates which have been, and are still springing up in these "added areas" is most unsatisfactory. Some of them are at present without roads, water service, or sanitary removals, and in many cases the dwellings have been constructed with little regard for the building regulations. If suitable hard roads were constructed in place of the existing sand tracks, a very great improvement would result, and the introduction of sanitary conditions would be hastened. Another serious problem in certain of these districts, especially Athlone, is that of land drainage. Throughout the winter much of the land here is under water.

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 more frequent. The humidity is only moderate. The parts of the Municipality on the two sea boards are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attraction 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 AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The question of the social welfare of the labouring classes is one of prime importance from the point of view of the public health. There are no statistics available which enable an exact comparison to be made of the health conditions of these classes on the one hand and the comparatively well-to-do classes on the other. But an idea of the contrast in the health conditions may be obtained by a comparison of the vital statistics in wards chiefly inhabited by one or other class. For the year under report the death-rate amongst Europeans in the West Central (3), East Central (6), Maitland (11), and Harbour (2) Wards, taken together, was 53 per cent. higher than in the Park (5), Kloof (4), Mowbray (10), and Kalk Bay (14) Wards, taken together. See Table D on Page xcvi. Other comparisons tending in the same direction may be made between what are well known to be from the social point of view the "better" and "worse" Wards, and there is good reason for attributing the worse health conditions in the latter class of district to the worse social conditions. Another comparison can be made between the vital statistics of the non-European population (which belongs almost entirely to the labouring classes) on the one hand and the European population (which is largely, though not exclusively, "better-class") on the other. The figures in this report show that the general death-rate amongst non-Europeans for the year under review was 3 times, the infant mortality rate 2.4 times, and the tuberculosis death-rate 6 times as great as the corresponding rates amongst Europeans. Amongst the causes of these striking differences must be placed the bad social conditions of many of the non-European population.

Economic factors, such as "real wages," and the cost of living, play a leading role in determining these social conditions. These will not be further considered in this report. But there are certain associated subjects which call for mention. One of these is the question of what public provision is made for tempering the disaster which faces the working class individual or family when the bread-winner is laid aside by sickness or finds himself out of work. Experience in other countries shows that money wisely spent in shielding the poor from destitution in such circumstances as these is well repaid in increased public health and efficiency, and, indeed, is essential if the labouring classes are to be maintained in a state of good health.

For this purpose provision is made in different countries for pensions for such classes as the aged, the infirm, and widows with young children; compulsory State insurance schemes are in vogue to provide against sickness and unemployment; and adequate schemes for poor relief are in operation to deal with those cases of distress which are not provided for under these headings. Sickness insurance carries with it free treatment under a State medical service: and poor relief is not only given in the form of assistance to people in their own homes, but suitable institutions and hospitals are provided for the shelter of destitute persons, whether adults or children, who need that kind of care. Apart from the out-relief given by the Board of Aid with the exiguous funds and machinery at its disposal, schemes of this nature are practically non-existent in Capetown, and this is to the detriment of the public health of the poorer classes. From the health point of view the question of the care of the poor urgently calls for attention.

The housing of the working classes is another important factor in the conjoint social and public health problem. For many years only a fraction of the working-class houses have been built that are required to accommodate the steady increase in the Capetown population, which is estimated at not less than 5,000 per annum, and a position of great urgency has resulted. The matter is dealt with elsewhere in this report (See page lxiv).

The medical treatment of the poor is closely related to their other economic needs. At the present time, owing to poverty, and their lack of proper accom-

modation and resources for home treatment, a considerable section of the population is not adequately provided for from this point of view. The need for the extension and improvement of the general hospitals in Capetown, in connection with the medical school of the University, has been the subject of much discussion of late and is receiving the attention of a committee composed of representatives of the medical profession and various civic bodies. The provision of adequate medical and nursing attention in the homes of the poor also calls for consideration.

Other social questions especially affecting the non-European population, such as education and temperance, also have a direct bearing on the public health.

The various vital statistics of this and former years which will be found in this Report show a gratifying advance in many respects. Nevertheless need for more attention to certain aspects of the social wants of the community is reflected in the unsatisfactory figures for the European population of the poorer Wards and for the non-European population as a whole.

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. (Men placed)	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1924 :								
July	850	424	201	14	182	12	—	—
August	984	771	137	29	123	27	36	120
September ..	641	727	126	97	119	66	41	365
October	640	497	71	72	69	59	14	235
November ..	672	383	142	114	136	116	9	78
December ..	339	296	99	63	61	44	9	41
1925								
January	606	1,207	214	38	182	35	—	35
February	682	488	184	70	154	70	26	—
March	504	344	143	65	115	60	20	44
April	497	352	97	63	75	61	—	19
May	431	732	108	86	98	86	—	87
June	561	360	90	22	82	22	—	58
	—	—	1,612	733	1,396	658	146	1,082

In reference to these figures Mr. Freestone remarks: "It will be observed that there is an improvement on last year's figures. Of the men employed on Relief Works, the majority are unemployable on other work on account of physical defects or of advanced age."

RELIEF.

In Capetown the relief of distress 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 obtains 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, 1925, the Board dealt with 1,210 fresh applications for relief and with 8,427 applications in respect of old cases. £14,926 1s. 4d. was expended in relief, of which £2,912 11s. 8d. 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, during the year ended 30th June, 1925, amounted to £4,690, in addition to a sum of £2,403 in respect of assistance to the dependents of men on Relief Works. At the present time (December, 1925), the following cases are in receipt of monthly grants from the Board: 87 aged couples, 103 widows, 126 widows with children, 23 spinsters, 72 old men, 84 married couples (total 495 cases). The monthly payments to these cases amount to £757.

The Board of Aid gives out-relief only and has no institution for the treatment of such of the destitute, either sick or otherwise, as 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 a monthly average of 791 men during the year ended 30th June, 1925. These consisted of 613 Europeans (492 married and 121 single) and 178 non-Europeans (173 married and 5 single). The total for June, 1925, was 535 (454 Europeans—347 married, and 81 non-Europeans—2 married), a decrease of 256 men. £41,895 5s. 3d. was spent by the City Council on relief works of which the Government's share was £17,025 5s. 0d., leaving a net cost to the Council of £24,870 0s. 3d. In addition to the relief work included in this expenditure, relief workers were employed on the Loan Works at the Native Township, Langa; the High Level Roads, Muizenberg and Green Point; and the Marine Drive, Woodstock; and the amount recovered from the Government in respect of their share of this expenditure during the same period was £8,589 7s. 0d.

Government grants in respect of "committed children" are given at the discretion of the Magistrate. 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, 1925, the money paid out amounted to £5,224. Maintenance Orders for 96 children were granted and 217 Maintenance Orders were renewed. Four committals were cancelled and one "committed child" died, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 318, of whom rather more than half were European. Maintenance money is administered partly as Mothers' Pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children; and partly as grants for orphaned children who have no relatives in a position to maintain them.

The Society for the Protection of Child Life also find that the Non-Support Office, established at the Capetown Magistrate's Court is of great value in connection with children in regard to whom the fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payments in support. The fathers are required to make their payments through the Non-Support Office instead of to the mothers personally, and they are thereby less able to avoid their responsibilities. During the year ended 30th June, 1925, £8,367 was received from the fathers by the Office. The monthly sum received increased from £517 in July, 1924, to £943 in June, 1925.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE.

During the previous year a Social Service Exchange was established in the City Health Department with a view to enabling proper co-ordination to be effected by the relief work undertaken by the various agencies in the City. A register in the form of a card index was established, which was entered up from returns sent in from time to time by the various agencies on forms supplied by the Department for the purpose. One card was used for each family relieved, and on this was entered up the name of the member of the family to whom relief was given, the name of the agency giving such relief, and the date when the case was placed on the books of the agency. The object of the register was to enable any agency dealing with a new case to obtain without delay information

as to what other bodies were already giving relief to the family or had done so in the past. The nature of the relief was not recorded, the intention being that this information should be obtained by direct reference from the one agency to the other. The Register was begun on 29th October, 1924.

The only three agencies from which returns were obtained in considerable numbers were the Capetown Board of Aid, the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and the City Health Department. The returns which were obtained from the numerous other smaller relief agencies were so few in number as to be negligible. The Society for the Protection of Child Life co-operated in an admirable way, and a system of incorporating the Health Department records was established. In regard to the Board of Aid the Secretary did not find it possible to send in returns, but a clerk in the City Health Department was detailed to visit the offices of the Board periodically and extract the records required. The work was continued until 7th August, 1925, by which time 1,473 entries had been made into the Register. On no occasion, however, had any application been made by a relief agency for the information which the "Exchange" was designed to supply; and it became doubtful whether the time of the clerk, who kept the Register and also visited the office of the Board of Aid to take out the returns of that agency, was employed usefully. Without the latter returns the Register would contain scarcely any information except the returns of the City Health Department and the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and the work was therefore discontinued.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

With the exception of the City Hospitals for infectious diseases which are dealt with on page xxvi and in the Medical Superintendent's report at page lxxi, 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 by the Council in the calendar year 1924 was £6,810 5s. 8d. and in 1925 £6,802. The Cape Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown, Wynberg, Simonstown 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, 1924, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £76,780 18s. 10d. 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 1924-25.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.		PATIENTS												Percentages.					
			Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1923.		Admitted during 1924.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1924.		Died during 1924.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1924.		Total.	Fees.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.		
			E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.						
			E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	Total.	Fees.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.		
Somerset ..	263	126	99	1,557	1,232	1,683	1,331	1,428	1,127	136	119	119	85	3,014	73	92	11	71	14	37
Woodstock ..	64	37	19	537	298	574	317	501	266	34	32	39	19	891	49	83	19	75	30	42
Rondebosch and Mowbray ..	35	16	11	300	136	316	147	281	134	22	6	13	7	463	49	46	26	57	23	97
Wynberg (Victoria) ..	64	35	25	528	330	563	355	488	298	40	35	35	22	918	43	79	28	97	27	34
Simonstown ..	26	3	9	99	172	102	181	96	147	3	21	3	13	283	23	67	66	08	10	23
Peninsula Maternity ..	24	8	12	230	467	238	470	233	460	2	8	3	11	717	8	03	80	68	1	39
	476	225	175	3,251	2,635	3,476	2,810	3,027	2,432	237	221	212	157	6,286	54	63	27	79	17	58
Eaton Home ..	44	29	6	278	111	307	117	281	113	..	..	26	4	424	89	86	10	14	..	..
McGregor Home	26	39	..	245	..	284	..	246	..	..	..	38	..	284	84	51	15	49	..	..
	70	68	6	523	111	591	117	527	113	..	..	64	4	708	87	71	12	29	..	..

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured or Non-European.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS AND AVERAGE DAILY COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1923.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In Patients.		Out Patients (Attendances).		1924	1923	1924	1923
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1. Somerset Hospital	83,386	87,276	26,025	24,663	227·83	239·11	s. d. 8 11·91	s. d. 8 10·06
2. Woodstock Hospital	20,728	19,454	10,638	5,713	56·63	53·30	6 2·11	6 1·80
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	10,798	10,627	483	610	29·50	29·11	7 8·09	7 11·06
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	20,688	19,998	1,590	605	56·52	54·79	7 0·39	7 6·72
5. Simonstown — Kalk Bay Hospital	5,381	5,042	442	955	14·70	13·81	9 6·51	10 5·62
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	7,056	6,545	167	..	19·28	17·93	9 6·59	9 10·46
7. Eaton Convalescent Home ..	9,726	10,921	..	..	26·57	29·92	3 11·58	3 9·34
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	7,638	7,835	..	..	20·87	21·47	2 7·65	2 6·26
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	32,571	32,843	..	..	..	..
0. *Salt River Free Dispensary	..	..	..	9,168	..	..	..	..
1. C.H.B. District Nursing Organisation .. ..	..	..	18,007	16,640	..	..	..	..

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

Attention is called to the work of the District Nursing Organisation. Eight district nurses are engaged in this service, and an increasing number of visits made every year. The importance of district nursing is of the highest grade from the point of view of the public health. The majority of cases of illness have to be treated in their own homes and amongst the poor. There is a great deal of avoidable suffering and mortality due to the lack of proper facilities for home treatment. The staff of visiting nurses ought to be considerably strengthened. A striking contrast is afforded by a comparison of the number of nurses (56, together with 143 probationers) employed in the hospitals of the Cape Hospital Board with the number (eight) engaged in connection with their District Nursing Organisation.

The work of the Free Dispensary also needs extending to parts of the Peninsula not at present adequately supplied with the facilities it affords.

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 30th June, 1924, 196 new cases were admitted of which 123 came from Capetown. Practically all were chronic and bed-ridden.

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.

A dental clinic for children is maintained by the Society for the Protection of Child Life at their offices at 29 Buitenkant Street. They have limited accommodation and the work is done by Honorary Dentists who attend in rotation. Only children under the age of eleven are treated, and the schools are dealt with one at a time in succession. During the year ended 30th June, 1925, 75 clinics were held at which there were 827 attendances. 240 new patients were attended to and 208 treatments completed. It is encouraging to observe that a marked improvement has been noted for cases coming up for revision.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is administered by the Union Health Department. So also is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

In previous years births and deaths have been recorded on two bases, *viz.*, (1) "crude," including all births and deaths which occur in Capetown, and (2) "corrected for visitors," obtained from the "crude" figures by deducting births and deaths of non-residents which occurred in Capetown (outward transfers). There was not available complete information about births and deaths of Capetown residents which took place outside Capetown (inward transfers), and it was therefore not possible to obtain figures fully corrected for inward as well as outward transfers.

The Director of Census has recently brought into operation a system whereby in regard to Europeans only he furnishes to medical officers of health lists of outward and inward transfers (births and deaths), and 1924-25 is the first year in which this information is available for the Capetown statistics. In making the corrections for those transfers, the figures of the Director of Census have been accepted for inward transfers, but for outward transfers the figures obtained by the medical officer of health from the local registration returns have been taken in preference to the lists supplied by the Director of Census.

The information from the Director of Census in regard to inward transfers does not include home addresses and cannot, therefore, be incorporated in ward statistics. It only applies to Europeans and, therefore, does not enable the statistics as to non-Europeans or the total population to be corrected for inward transfers. It is most desirable that the system should be made complete and applied to the non-European population also.

As a result of the foregoing considerations, birth and death statistics in this Report are stated variously as (1) crude or uncorrected, (2) corrected for outward transfers, and (3) corrected for outward and inward transfers.

Changes have also been made in regard to the definition of the statistical year. In previous years this was a calendar year of 365 days and 366 in leap year. In future the statistical year will consist of a period of 52 weeks ending on a Friday, with a year of 53 weeks intervening periodically; but the annual rates will be corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days. The year under review (1924-25) happens to be a year of 53 weeks. The advantage of this method of reckoning the statistical year is that it becomes a multiple of the statistical week (seven days ending Friday) and the statistical month. The latter is reckoned as four or five weeks, as the case may be.

A further change that has been made this year is that births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration instead of to the date of occurrence. This obviates the difficulties caused by delayed registration.

There is one other change to record. In previous years a person was held to be a Capetown resident if he had lived at a Capetown address for more than six months. This year the ordinary home address of the individual at the time of his death is accepted as determining whether he is a Capetown resident or not. (In the case of a birth it will be the home address of the mother.)

On the 23rd January, 1925, the Capetown municipal boundaries were enlarged so as to include the N'dabeni Native Location. The population of the location on the 11th June, 1925, was 5,693 (4,469 males and 1,224 females). In this report all the statistics, including the population, are exclusive of this added area, unless the contrary is stated.

POPULATION.

The population of the Municipality of Capetown, estimated for the 31st December, 1924 (the middle of the year under review), is as follows

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	57,065	58,635	115,700
Non-European	41,885	43,855	85,740
All Classes	98,950	102,490	201,440

All rates in this report for the year 1924-25 are calculated on these figures.

With regard to Europeans, enumerations of the population were made at the intermediate census of 1918 and the decennial census of 1921, and the estimated European population for the year under review is derived from these figures by the law of population, *i.e.*, on the assumption that the population increases year by year by geometrical progression. But in the case of the non-European section of

the population no enumeration was made in 1918, and although there was an enumeration made in 1921, in estimating the increase in population since that year use has to be made of the estimate of the population of the municipality which was made for 31st December, 1913, after the City Extension. The alterations in the civic boundaries made this latter estimate an approximation only, and for this reason it is doubtful how much reliance can be placed upon our estimate of the increase in the non-European population since 1921.

So far as Europeans are concerned the estimate of population will be checked by the intermediate census which is to be taken in 1926. Non-Europeans will not be included in this census generally, but it is hoped that local arrangements will be made whereby the census will be applied to all classes of the population in Capetown.

It would be very regrettable if this opportunity of putting on a satisfactory basis the vital statistics of the non-European section of the population of the city were lost; especially as the most urgent public health problems of the municipality lie amongst the non-European population. These views have been communicated to the Government by the City Council.

The annual "natural increase" in population by the excess of births over deaths does not give a reliable estimate of the total increase in population, on account of the influence of migration of population to and from the municipality. Below are set out the estimates of the population on the 31st December, 1924, derived from the estimates for the 31st December, 1921 (which were based on the enumerations made at the 1921 census); (a) by adding the excess of births over deaths, and (b) by utilising the "law of population" in the manner described above as actually adopted in deriving the official estimate.

	By excess of births over deaths.		By the "law of population."	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
31st December, 1924 ..	107,291	88,690	115,700	85,740
31st December, 1921 ..	103,520	82,530	103,520	82,530
Estimated increase ..	3,771	6,160	12,180	3,210

The discrepancies between the estimated increase in population derived by these different methods emphasise the necessity of quinquennial censuses of both the European and non-European section of the population.

The estimated populations in the various wards based on previous census enumerations and calculated for 31st December, 1924, are as follows:—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	Total.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point	12,783	2,467	15,250
2	Harbour	6,783	4,638	11,421
3	West Central	2,013	3,692	5,705
4	Kloof	10,615	6,133	16,748
5	Park	10,515	2,323	12,838
6	East Central	6,751	15,230	21,981
7	Castle	4,670	10,717	15,387
8	Woodstock	12,923	5,317	18,240
9	Salt River	13,210	5,995	19,205
10	Mowbray	10,618	3,793	14,411
11	Maitland	4,296	4,478	8,774
12	Rondebosch	7,256	8,928	16,184
13	Claremont	7,592	8,055	15,647
14	Kalk Bay	5,675	3,974	9,649
	City	115,700	85,740	201,440

AREA.

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

BIRTHS.

The births registered as having occurred in Capetown during the year 1924-25 numbered 7,439 (2,538 European, 4,897 non-European, and four of unknown race). This is equivalent to an uncorrected annual birth-rate per 1,000 population of 36.33 for all classes, 21.58 for Europeans and 56.19 for non-Europeans.

Included in these figures are 254 births (175 European and 79 non-European) which took place in Capetown but did not belong thereto. The number of Capetown births corrected for outward transfers was therefore 7,185 (2,363 European, 4,818 non-European and four of unknown race). This gives an annual birth-rate corrected for outward transfers of 35.09 for all classes, 20.09 for Europeans and 55.28 for non-Europeans.

According to the returns of the Director of Census there were also 133 European births (74 males and 59 female) which belonged to Capetown but occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers). These bring the European births for Capetown to 2,496, giving a true European birth-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) of 21.22.

The difference between the number of births and deaths in the year is the natural increase in population. This for all classes amounted to 3,494 (uncorrected) and 3,546 (corrected for outward transfers); for Europeans 1,240 (uncorrected), 1,236 (corrected for outward transfers), and 1,302 (corrected for outward and inward transfers); and for non-Europeans, 2,251 (uncorrected) and 2,307 (corrected for outward transfers). It will be seen from these figures that in spite of their higher death-rate the natural increase of the non-European section of the Capetown population exceeded that of the European section by more than one thousand.

The corresponding rates of natural increase per 1,000 population amounted to the following:—

All Classes	..	17.06 (uncorrected).
		17.32 (corrected for outward transfers).
Europeans	..	10.54 (uncorrected).
		10.51 (corrected for outward transfers).
		11.07 (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	25.83 (uncorrected).
		26.47 (corrected for outward transfers).

The yearly birth-rates and rates of natural increase since Unification are set out in Table C on page xciv. From this it will be seen that the tendency of the European birth-rate and rate of natural increase to decline continues, while on the other hand these rates in the case of the non-European portion of the population continue to increase. The European rates for the year under review are the lowest recorded since Unification while those for non-Europeans are the highest recorded.

In Table D on page xcvi the births, illegitimate births and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for Wards and race. It will be seen that the European birth rate was highest in Maitland Ward (11) and lowest in Harbour Ward (2), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows:—Ward 11, 8, 9, 7, 13, 6, 12, 10, 14, 4, 3, 1, 5, 2. The non-European birth rate was highest in Maitland Ward (11) and lowest in Sea Point (1), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows:—Ward 11, 3, 7, 9, 8, 13, 14, 6, 12, 4, 10, 2, 5, 1. The percentage illegitimacy was, in respect of Europeans highest in the Castle Ward (7) and lowest in Maitland (11); and, in respect of non-Europeans, highest in Sea Point Ward (1) and lowest in Claremont Ward (13).

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

1924-25.							
Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
A European	1,128	1,097	71	67	1,199	1,164	2,363
A Non-European	1,907	1,749	576	586	2,483	2,335	4,818
A All Races	3,035	2,846	649*	655*	3,684*	3,501*	7,185*
B European .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,273	1,223	2,496

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

*Including 4 births (2 males and 2 females), counted as illegitimate, of race unknown.

The number of male births per hundred female births (excluding births in Capetown which did not belong thereto; outward transfers) was 104.1 amongst Europeans and 106.3 amongst non-Europeans. In 1923-1924 the corresponding figures were 114.2 and 106.5 and in 1922-1923, 98.8 and 107.7.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 5.8 amongst Europeans and 24.1 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C on page xcv.

The number of still births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 444, of which 77 were European and 367 non-European. Of these, 12 (4 European and 8 non-European) though occurring in Capetown did not belong thereto, the number of still births corrected for outward transfers being therefore 432 (73 European and 359 non-European).

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

1,326 births, (745 European and 581 non-European) and 64 still-births (15 European and 49 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the municipality, and of these 237 births (163 European and 74 non-European) and 12 still-births (4 European and 8 non-European) did not belong to Capetown. The births in institutions corrected for outward transfers were therefore 1,089 live births (582 European and 507 non-European) and 52 still-births (11 European and 41 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 14.9 of all births (corrected for outward transfers) the percentage being 23.3 amongst Europeans and 10.5 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures in 1923-24 were 21.2 for Europeans and 11.8 for non-Europeans; and in 1922-23 22.3 for Europeans and 11.9 for non-Europeans.

Births in N'dabeni Native Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Since the incorporation of this area in the Capetown Municipality on the 23rd January, 1925, 43 live-births (23 male and 20 females) were registered there, and 4 still-births. All these births were of natives.

For purposes of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns and in England and Wales are set out in Table E on page xcvi.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year 1924-25 numbered 3,945 (1,298 European, 2,646 non-European and 1 of unknown race). This is equivalent to an uncorrected annual death-rate per 1,000 population of 19.27 for All Classes, 11.04 for Europeans and 30.36 for non-Europeans.

Included in these figures are 306 deaths (171 European and 135 non-European) of persons who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents. The number of Capetown deaths corrected for outward transfers was therefore 3,639 (1,127 European, 2,511 non-European and 1 of unknown race). This gives an annual death-rate corrected for outward transfers of 17.77 for All Classes, 9.58 for Europeans, and 28.81 for non-Europeans.

According to the returns of the Director of Census there were also 67 European deaths (44 male and 23 female) of Capetown residents which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers). These bring the European deaths for Capetown to 1,194, giving a true European death-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) of 10.15.

The yearly death-rates since Unification are set out in Table C on page xcv. From this it will be seen that the European death-rate (corrected for outward transfers) for the year under review is the lowest recorded since Unification. There has been a steady improvement in the European death-rate since 1913-14, but no such improvement has taken place in the non-European death-rate. It has again to be recorded that for the year under review the non-European death-rate corrected for outward transfers was three times as great as the European.

In Table E on page xcvi the death-rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns and in England and Wales are set out for purposes of comparison.

In Table A on pages lxxvi to xciii the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and wards. This table differs from the corresponding table published in former years in points referred to on page xii of this report. It also differs in that the sex classification is carried throughout the table and the classification as to causes of death is based upon the current International List of Causes of Death as modified by the Census Office.

In the following table the leading causes of death are shown for a series of years:—

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

Diseases.	Race.	Year										Death Rates per 1,000 population.			
		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Average for 10 years.	1924.	1925.
Enteric Fever	Eur.	21	8	14	12	18	21	37	21	22	12	19	8	0.20	0.07
	Non-E.	23	28	32	31	33	42	46	42	27	20	32	20	0.40	0.23
Small Pox	Eur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	Eur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.01
Measles	Eur.	1	2	20	1	3	9	2	-	3	20	6	1	0.06	0.01
	Non-E.	1	-	147	7	2	12	27	-	21	116	33	2	0.41	0.02
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	0.01	-
	Non-E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	Eur.	16	2	12	10	7	10	16	-	8	21	10	4	0.11	0.03
	Non-E.	72	2	20	40	22	29	41	5	25	69	33	10	0.41	0.11
Diphtheria and Croup	Eur.	16	17	10	7	3	8	5	8	11	9	9	17	0.09	0.14
	Non-E.	22	19	13	11	10	12	3	6	5	11	11	8	0.14	0.09
Influenza	Eur.	8	4	10	5	804	2	1	5	6	3	91	25	0.96	0.21
	Non-E.	2	3	4	10	2893	5	18	10	5	3	295	30	3.69	0.34
Erysipelas	Eur.	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	0.01	0.01
	Non-E.	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	0.01	0.02
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	Eur.	74	64	75	63	52	58	55	87	61	72	66	82	0.70	0.70
	Non-E.	305	286	346	293	252	261	288	237	303	336	291	372	3.64	4.27
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	Eur.	15	9	20	15	23	22	18	14	18	7	16	13	0.17	0.11
	Non-E.	79	37	84	60	50	43	46	49	52	63	56	50	0.70	0.57

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		Average for 10 years.		Death Rates per 1,000 population.			
		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		Average for 10 years.		1924.		1925.	
		1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1918.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1920.	1921.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1923.	1924.	1924.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Cancer, Malignant Diseases.	Eur.	90	62	94	84	76	77	106	91	94	113	89	107	0.94	0.91												
	Non-E.	40	34	42	39	42	29	39	43	43	49	40	54	0.50	0.62												
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur.	5	2	2	1	2	5	3	1	2	2	3	7	0.03	0.06												
	Non-E.	4	4	4	3	7	3	5	7	6	4	5	5	0.06	0.06												
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism & Apoplexy	Eur.	55	50	70	57	67	72	59	65	65	73	63	38	0.66	0.32												
	Non-E.	51	62	64	66	62	81	51	64	58	50	61	36	0.76	0.41												
Heart Disease ..	Eur.	96	118	123	140	125	133	182	159	159	139	137	191	1.44	1.62												
	Non-E.	119	136	141	138	124	125	130	145	142	172	137	193	1.71	2.21												
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ..	Eur.	99	109	147	99	289	116	132	157	130	126	140	89	1.48	0.76												
	Non-E.	418	434	535	490	853	601	665	589	641	641	587	488	7.34	5.60												
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur.	112	100	105	108	125	94	139	85	66	92	103	102	1.09	0.87												
	Non-E.	361	315	399	332	320	309	460	305	349	365	352	491	4.40	5.63												
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	38	42	46	45	29	43	36	54	38	53	42	32	0.44	0.27												
	Non-E.	35	45	55	52	44	49	58	67	76	55	54	71	0.67	0.81												
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur.	4	2	-	1	-	6	4	2	4	5	3	-	0.03	-												
	Non-E.	6	7	2	4	4	6	4	7	5	3	5	6	0.06	0.07												
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth	Eur.	67	43	69	53	50	50	67	45	49	35	53	52	0.56	0.44												
	Non-E.	155	135	132	135	119	142	144	134	124	142	136	159	1.70	1.82												
Injuries ..	Eur.	15	17	19	18	24	15	11	27	21	17	18	32	0.19	0.27												
	Non-E.	12	12	21	24	15	21	28	25	22	19	20	28	0.25	0.32												

It will be observed from the foregoing table that 1924-25 was a favourable year in regard to mortality from measles, whooping cough, cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., and respiratory diseases. On the other hand the mortality from diphtheria (European), influenza, heart disease, diarrhœa (non-European), and injuries was somewhat above the average for recent years. There has been a satisfactory decline in deaths from enteric fever in the last few years. The mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis was higher in 1924-25 amongst the non-European population than in any of the preceding six years. Amongst Europeans it was equal to the average of the previous decennium. From cancer the death-rate amongst Europeans was slightly less than the average of the previous decennium, but amongst non-Europeans it was greater than in any of the preceding ten years.

In Table D on page xcvi will be found the death-rates for the several wards of the Municipality. It will be seen that the European death-rate was highest in West Central Ward (3) and lowest in Park Ward (5), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows: Ward 3, 6, 11, 2, 8, 7, 9, 12, 13, 1, 14, 10, 4, 5. The non-European death-rate was highest in Maitland Ward (11) and lowest in Sea Point Ward (1), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows: Ward 11, 3, 7, 9, 6, 12, 8, 4, 14, 13, 10, 2, 5, 1.

Deaths in the N'dabeni Native Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Since the incorporation of this area in the Capetown Municipality on the 23rd January, 1925, 55 deaths (38 males and 17 females) occurred there, all of natives.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa (inward transfers).

Institutions.	Race.	Total Deaths.			Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Deaths in Capetown Institutions—								
Old Somerset Hospital	Eur.	42	16	58	27	8	15	8
	Non-E.	32	25	57	14	17	18	8
Somerset Hospital	Eur.	109	37	146	92	31	17	6
	Non-E.	86	41	127	68	35	18	6
City Hospital	Eur.	40	20	60	33	16	7	4
	Non-E.	55	66	121	51	63	4	3
Rentzkie's Farm Hospital	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Woodstock Cottage Hospital	Eur.	18	22	40	16	20	2	2
	Non-E.	29	20	49	26	20	3	—
Mowbray and Rondebosch Cottage Hospital	Eur.	10	4	14	9	3	1	1
	Non-E.	6	6	12	4	5	2	1
The Monastery Nursing Home	Eur.	15	12	27	10	8	5	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home	Eur.	8	4	12	5	2	3	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaconess Hospital	Eur.	11	12	23	8	5	3	7
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Orchards Nursing Home	Eur.	2	3	5	1	2	1	1
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Monte Rosa Hospital	Eur.	5	3	8	1	3	4	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Eur.	12	2	14	6	1	6	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodes Nursing Home	Eur.	1	4	5	1	2	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home	Eur.	1	2	3	—	—	1	2
	Non-E.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	Eur.	3	2	5	2	1	1	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waverley Maternity Home	Eur.	3	2	5	3	2	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Home	Eur.	2	3	5	2	3	—	—
	Non-E.	4	10	14	4	8	—	2
Sea Point Maternity Home	Eur.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Eur.	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandgate Maternity Home	Eur.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vrede Oord	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
St. Monica's Home	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	3	4	7	3	4	—	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Eur.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalena Huis	Eur.	3	1	4	1	1	2	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doreas Homes	Eur.	—	3	3	—	3	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ladies' Christian Home	Eur.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princess Christian Home	Eur.	—	3	3	—	1	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewish Aged Home	Eur.	3	—	3	2	—	1	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nazareth House	Eur.	5	3	8	4	3	1	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Buxton Home	Eur.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Marsh Memorial Homes	Eur.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valkenburg Mental Hospital	Eur.	29	33	62	13	17	16	16
	Non-E.	35	22	57	16	9	19	13
Alexandra Mental Hospital	Eur.	5	5	10	3	2	2	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Docks Location Hospital	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Capetown Gaol	Eur.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
	Non-E.	28	—	28	9	—	19	—
House of Correction	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	3	4	1	1	—	2
Totals	Eur.	332	201	533	244	138	88	63
	Non-E.	285	199	484	201	164	84	35
European Deaths belonging to Capetown which occurred in institutions outside the Municipality (transfers in)—								
General Hospitals	Eur.	12	10	22	12	10	—	—
Nursing Homes	Eur.	3	1	4	3	1	—	—
Nelspoort Sanatorium	Eur.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mental Hospitals	Eur.	10	5	15	10	5	—	—
Other Institutions	Eur.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	Eur.	28	16	44	28	16	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 25.84 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 41.38 and of non-European deaths, 18.29. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 23.04, 38.32 and 15.95. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 270 (151 European and 119 non-European) did not belong to Capetown, and, on making the necessary deductions, the percentages (corrected for outward transfers) become 20.53, 33.90 and 14.54 respectively. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the municipality the true Capetown European percentage of deaths in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 35.68.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are the deaths of three native males which occurred in the hospital at the N'dabeni Native Location, one of which did not belong to Capetown.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table the deaths are arranged according to months and classified as to race and sex and the figures for the previous year shown. The deaths in N'dabeni Native Location are excluded.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	1924-1925.*									1923-1924.†					
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
July ..	5	66	39	105	63	38	101	124	118	242	61	57	118	140	131	271
August..	4	64	44	108	62	41	103	106	86	192	53	55	108	151	136	287
Sept. ..	5	55	48	103	49	46	95	89	101	190	44	44	88	115	97	212
October	4	42	33	75	40	32	72	65	73	138	43	39	82	95	106	201
Nov. ..	4	36	26	62	32	25	57	86	79	165	41	38	79	103	105	208
Dec. ..	5	64	46	110	62	46	108	136	127	263	59	47	106	132	120	252
January	4	45	40	85	41	37	78	111	100	211	43	48	91	120	103	223
February	4	57	41	98	52	40	92	115	108	223	50	30	80	101	78	179
March ..	5	67	61	128	62	59	121	127	128	255	46	34	80	90	103	193
April ..	4	48	42	90	45	37	82	90	87	177	49	44	93	87	69	156
May ..	4	60	39	99	55	37	92	89	117	206	64	26	90	105	88	193
June ..	5	68	63	131	65	61	126	116	133	249	48	37	85	94	90	184
Year ..	53	672	522	1,194	628	499	1,127	1,254	1,257	2,511	601	499	1,100	1,333	1,226	2,559

*This table does not include the male death of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to July, 1924.

†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.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death (corrected for outward transfers) in each month of the year.

Diseases.	Race.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Year
		(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(53 Weeks).
Enteric Fever	Eur.	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	20
Small-pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	4
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	7	2	—	2	17
	Non-E.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
Influenza	Eur.	5	7	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	25
	Non-E.	5	5	2	2	1	3	—	3	1	2	4	2	30
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur.	5	13	10	4	7	6	3	5	9	6	15	5	89
	Non-E.	30	33	28	25	19	36	25	30	38	26	41	41	372
Tuberculosis, other Forms	Eur.	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	2	13
	Non-E.	5	4	3	4	5	5	2	4	8	3	2	5	50
Cancer, Malignant Disease	Eur.	12	11	7	8	5	14	7	8	11	8	12	11	114
	Non-E.	—	6	5	3	4	6	7	5	4	2	3	9	54
Rheumatic Fever	Eur.	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy	Eur.	5	3	2	—	1	3	8	1	3	5	4	4	39
	Non-E.	5	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	8	36
Heart Disease	Eur.	18	16	17	14	8	22	12	13	25	11	20	24	200
	Non-E.	21	11	19	11	15	20	13	17	15	12	21	18	193
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Eur.	15	14	5	4	4	3	5	13	8	6	5	14	96
	Non-E.	69	60	53	24	35	37	26	17	27	28	45	67	488
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur.	5	1	1	3	6	16	17	18	15	8	8	12	110
	Non-E.	9	11	9	10	21	74	82	90	96	46	26	17	491
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	7	2	4	3	—	1	3	2	2	3	2	13	32
	Non-E.	11	6	8	7	—	5	5	5	8	4	5	6	71
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth	Eur.	3	5	1	6	1	7	4	2	7	6	2	9	53
	Non-E.	18	19	9	11	14	15	8	15	13	11	12	14	159
Injuries	Eur.	2	6	4	3	4	—	1	4	3	3	2	4	36
	Non-E.	3	1	2	2	3	1	8	1	1	—	1	5	28

Reference to Tables I to M on pages ci to cv will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

There were in Capetown during the year under review 734 deaths amongst European males and 551 amongst European females. Of these, 106 males and 65 females did not belong to Capetown (outward transfers), and the death-rates corrected for outward transfers were 10.83 per 1,000 European males and 8.37 per 1,000 European females. There were also 44 deaths of male European Capetown residents and 23 of female European Capetown residents which took place outside the municipality (inward transfers), so that the true Capetown death-rates (corrected for outward and inward transfers) were 11.59 per 1,000 European males and 8.76 per 1,000 European females. The death-rate amongst European males was therefore 32 per cent. greater than that amongst European females.

The deaths in Capetown amongst non-Europeans included 1,349 males and 1,297 females. Of these, 95 males and 40 females did not belong to Capetown (outward transfers) and the death-rates corrected for outward transfers were 29.45 per 1,000 non-European males and 28.20 per 1,000 non-European females. The male death-rate amongst non-Europeans was therefore 4.4 per cent. greater than the female death-rate.

The rates for the whole population, corrected for outward transfers only, were 18.72 per 1,000 males and 16.86 per 1,000 females.

AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarised in the following table.

	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of all Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. Europeans :						
Under 1 year	108	69	177	16·07	13·22	14·82
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	28	35	63	4·17	6·70	5·28
" 5 " 25 " ..	51	42	93	7·59	8·05	7·79
" 25 " 65 " ..	302	207	509	44·94	39·66	42·63
" 65 years	183	169	352	27·23	32·37	29·48
Total European deaths ..	672	522	1,194	100·00	100·00	100·00
B. Non-Europeans :						
Under 1 year	442	414	856	34·21	32·50	33·36
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	211	247	458	16·33	19·39	17·85
" 5 " 25 years ..	125	184	309	9·68	14·44	12·04
" 25 " 65 " ..	431	325	756	33·36	25·51	29·46
" 65 years	83	104	187	6·42	8·16	7·29
Total Non-European Deaths	1,292	1,274	2,566	100·00	100·00	100·00

A. Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward transfers and including deaths in N'dabeni Native Location.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under five years of age constitute 20 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 51 per cent of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans: and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 28 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 63 per cent of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year of age registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year 1924-25 numbered 1,020 (175 European, 844 non-European, and one of unknown race). Five of the Europeans and six of the non-Europeans were non-residents of Capetown. These figures give a rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births, corrected for outward transfers, of 140.43 for all classes, 71.94 for Europeans, and 173.93 for non-Europeans.

Amongst male children the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 male children born (corrected for outward transfers) was for all classes 145.57, for Europeans, 85.07 and for non-Europeans 174.79. For female children the rate per 1,000 female children born (corrected for outward transfers) was for all classes 134.90, for Europeans 58.42 and for non-Europeans 173.02.

According to the returns of the Director of Census there were also 7 deaths of European children under one year of age which belonged to Capetown but occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers). This (associated with the fact that there were 133 European births also to be treated as inward transfers) brings the true European infant mortality rate, corrected for inward and outward transfers, to 70.91.

There were also 18 deaths of children under one year of age (8 males and 10 females—all native) registered as occurring in the N'dabeni Native Location since the incorporation of that area in the Capetown Municipality on the 23rd January, 1925. These are excluded from the foregoing figures.

In Table C on page xcv are shown the yearly infant mortality rates since Unification. It will be seen that the rates for the year under review, both for Europeans and non-Europeans, are somewhat less than those for the previous year, and are the lowest on record with the exception of the year 1921-22.

In Table A on pages lxxvi to xciii the deaths of children under one year of age will be found fully classified as to the cause of death, race and sex. The following tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and the age at death.

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age, classified as to Race, Sex, Age at and Cause of Death.

CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

No.	Cause of Death	Race		Sex		Age at Death (Months)												M	F	Persons
		Eur.	Non-E.	M	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
7	Meadles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Tuberculosis, Meningeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Tuberculosis, Abdominal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31A to 37B	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Simple Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99A to 99D	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Pneumonia, All Forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101A to 101B	Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Congenital Malformations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Congenital Debility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161A	Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161B	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Part 162	Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Lack of Care ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Suffocation (Overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—	Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures include the death of a newly-born male whose body was discovered in a state of decomposition too far advanced for the cause to be determined. It should be classified under "Other Causes."

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

Diseases certified as Causes of Death.	European.			Non-European.	
	1924-1925.		1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924
	B.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough)	1.60	1.69	7.38	1.03	13.60
Tuberculosis	2.00	2.12	0.43	1.03	3.00
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations	18.43	19.47	15.20	27.57	29.04
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4.81	4.66	5.21	9.26	11.98
Convulsions and Meningitis	2.40	2.54	3.47	4.94	7.61
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4.01	4.23	8.25	43.00	56.93
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	27.64	27.08	26.05	60.69	48.63

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

Births and deaths of infants in the N'dabeni Native Location have been excluded from the above table.

Amongst European infants 30.0 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week, and 38.8 per cent. in the first month of life. Amongst non-European infants the percentages were 17.4 in the first week and 29.7 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. The deaths in N'dabeni Native Location are not included.

Month.	No. of Weeks	1924-1925.*									1923-1924.†					
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
July ..	5	7	6	13	7	6	13	38	38	76	11	8	19	43	32	75
August	4	8	3	11	8	3	11	36	32	68	12	6	18	44	38	82
Sept. ..	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	26	32	58	7	10	17	40	30	70
October	4	7	6	13	7	6	13	21	18	39	3	4	7	31	36	67
Nov. ..	4	5	4	9	5	4	9	24	24	48	5	3	8	30	29	59
Dec. ..	5	18	6	24	18	6	24	56	44	100	16	11	27	54	50	104
January	4	14	7	21	12	7	19	50	30	80	10	11	21	40	43	83
Feb. ..	4	15	5	20	12	5	17	55	43	98	7	5	12	34	23	57
March..	5	11	8	19	11	8	19	36	47	83	6	2	8	24	34	58
April ..	4	9	5	14	9	4	13	35	22	57	7	5	12	31	23	54
May ..	4	4	2	6	3	2	5	21	39	60	8	2	10	41	19	60
June ..	5	8	14	22	8	14	22	36	35	71	8	—	8	27	31	58
Year ..	53	108	69	177	102	68	170	434	404	838	100	67	167	439	388	827

*This table does not include the male death of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to July.

†This table does not include the 2 male deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to October, 1923, and June, 1924, and the 3 female deaths of unknown race, newly-born, belonging to February and June, 1924.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown for the last four years.

Quarters.	1924-1925.		1923-1924.		1922-1923.		1921-1922.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
July, Aug. and Sept.	46.55	142.76	90.00	189.17	76.30	143.21	71.06	186.26
Oct., Nov. and Dec.	73.13	159.01	77.35	210.62	67.68	217.04	47.62	166.36
Jan., Feb. and March	98.92	236.20	71.43	202.04	84.62	220.91	93.33	175.94
April, May and June	72.07	167.56	51.19	152.62	95.33	219.19	67.34	167.95

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively:—

	European.	Non-European.	All Classes.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,225	3,656	5,881
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	142	600	742
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births . .	63·82	164·11	126·17
Number of Illegitimate Births	138	1,162	1,300
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	28	256	284
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births . .	202·90	220·31	218·46

In Table D on page xcvi the infant mortality figures will be found classified for Wards and race. It will be seen that the European infant mortality rate was highest in Rondebosch Ward (12) and lowest in Park Ward (5), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows: Ward 12, 9, 2, 6, 8, 13, 3, 7, 11, 10, 4, 14, 1, 5. The non-European infant mortality rate was highest in Maitland Ward (11) and lowest in Sea Point Ward (1), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows: Ward 11, 4, 14, 3, 9, 8, 6, 12, 7, 5, 10, 2, 13, 1. The order of wards shows striking contrasts with the order for the previous year. The ward rates are, however, based on such small figures that accidental variations have a great effect on the order.

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.
Diphtheria	276	250
Enteric Fever	271	173
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	77	75
Scarlet fever	54	51
Puerperal fever	41	33
Erysipelas	38	32
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	26	25
Infective Encephalitis	10	11
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	2
Leprosy	1	—
Smallpox	1	—
Glanders	1	1
Influenza	477	473
Influenzal pneumonia	80	80
Acute Primary Pneumonia	279	279
Pulmonary tuberculosis	842	766
Tuberculosis (other forms)	93	87
	<u>2,569</u>	<u>2,338</u>

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases: Typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, anthrax, rabies, Malta fever, human trypanosomiasis, and yellow fever.

On Tables F and G on pages xcvi and xcix the notified cases (uncorrected) are classified:—

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

Table G. In wards and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during the past ten years are set out in Table H on page c and corresponding information will be found in regard to the deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the table on pages xvi to xvii. Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious disease are contained in Table A on page lxxvi and in the table on page xxi.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals is appended hereto, and will be found on pages lxxi to lxxv. At the City Hospital, Portswood Road, the recently completed new Wards which will accommodate 68 beds, were brought into use during the year under review. This increases the total accommodation at this hospital to 180 beds.

During the year the construction at the Portswood Road Hospital of a Venereal Disease Clinic and Venereal Disease Wards with accommodation for 24 beds has been proceeded with. These buildings had not been brought into use at the end of the year under review.

At Rentzkie's Farm the Union Health Department's new isolation hospital and quarantine station for formidable infectious diseases, for use in connection with the port health administration and for other purposes of the Union Government, and available for Capetown cases, adjoins the Capetown Smallpox Hospital. It is administered by the City Council in accordance with an agreement between the Council and the Union Health Department, and has 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.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (besides other departmental cars) three van-ambulances which are constructed so as to be capable of being use alternatively as ambulances and bedding vans. They 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, provided for the needs of that Hospital, but available also for the purposes of the City Health administration.

The work done by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys.		Disinfections.			
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premises.	Premises.		Articles.	
		For Tuberculosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuberculosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.
712	61	703	1,072	1,326	7,605

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116 Aspelung Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfecter and drying closet, the whole being heated by gas. 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 was opened in July, 1924, and the work done up to the 30th June, 1925, is indicated in the following table:—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice. only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice. only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age:</i>								
European boys	12	—	2	14	58	—	2	60
European girls	3	3	2	8	30	3	4	37
Non-European boys ..	23	1	2	26	104	1	9	114
Non-European girls ..	13	1	—	14	60	2	—	62
Total children.. ..	51	5	6	62	252	6	15	273
<i>Adults:</i>								
European males	10	—	—	10	25	—	—	25
European females	5	—	—	5	27	—	—	27
Non-European females ..	8	—	—	8	40	—	—	40
Non-European females ..	18	—	—	18	55	—	—	55
Total adults	41	—	—	41	147	—	—	147
<i>Total Persons:</i>								
European	30	3	4	37	140	3	6	149
Non-Europeans	62	2	2	66	259	3	9	271
All Classes	92	5	6	103	399	6	15	420

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year numbered 935, including 842 of pulmonary (228 European and 614 non-European) and 93 of other forms (19 European and 74 non-European).

Of these cases 81 arrived in Capetown during the year already suffering from the disease (18 from Oversea and 63 from other parts of South Africa).

Six of the notified cases (2 of which were from Oversea) were found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from tuberculosis, and three other cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be suffering from tuberculosis (2 meningitis and 1 tuberculosis of the oesophagus).

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	114	80	194	281	291	572	395	371	766
Other Forms	10	6	16	33	38	71	43	44	87
Total	124	86	210	314	329	643	438	415	853

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.
Pulmonary	2.00	1.36	1.68	6.71	6.64	6.67	3.99	3.62	3.80
Other forms	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.79	0.87	0.83	0.43	0.43	0.43
Total	2.17	1.47	1.82	7.50	7.50	7.50	4.43	4.05	4.23

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year were as follows:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			‡ All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	62	27	89	189	183	372	245	209	454
Other forms ..	8	5	13	20	30	50	28	35	63
Total	70	32	102	209	213	422	273	244	517

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.
Respiratory System..	1.07	0.45	0.76	4.44	4.10	4.27	2.43	2.01	2.22
Other forms ..	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.47	0.67	0.57	0.28	0.33	0.31
Total	1.21	0.54	0.87	4.91	4.78	4.84	2.71	2.34	2.52

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

† Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were six native deaths from tuberculosis in N'dabeni Native Location (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 3 males and 2 females died of phthisis and the remaining case (a male) died of other forms of tuberculosis.

It will be seen that the death-rate amongst non-Europeans was 5.6 times as great as that amongst Europeans. In Europeans the death-rate amongst males was 2.2 times as great as amongst females, but in non-Europeans the death-rates in the sexes were nearly equal. The difference between the races is also illustrated by the fact that while there were only two deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under five years of age, there were 32, or 9 per cent. of the number at all ages, amongst non-Europeans under five.

The age distribution of the deaths is shown in Table A on page lxxx from which it will be seen that in the case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system 81 per cent. of the European deaths and 79 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 28 of the 51 deaths of non-European were of children under 5 years of age and 6 of the 13 European deaths.

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases, are classified below according to the parts of the body affected:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges	6	3	13	13	35
Abdominal	1	2	12	9	24
Bones and joints	3	1	6	12	22
Glands	—	—	1	1	2
Other organs	—	—	1	3	4
Total	10	6	33	38	87

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to the death certification.

	European.		Non European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal	6	3	10	12	31
.. abdominal	1	2	7	11	21
.. of bones and joints	1	—	2	4	7
.. of the lymphatic system	—	—	1	—	1
.. of other organs	—	—	—	1	1
.. disseminated	—	—	—	2	2

These deaths are further classified in Table A on page lxxx.

The following tables show the length of residence in Capetown of cases notified during the year 1924-25 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 CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	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—5 years.	E.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
	Non-E	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	17	1	22
5—15 years.	E.	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	4	—	14
	Non-E	2	2	2	1	—	1	5	30	1	44
15—25 years.	E.	5	1	1	1	5	1	14	13	—	41
	Non-E	9	3	4	1	6	2	12	61	9	107
25—45 years.	E.	11	3	2	2	1	1	40	10	1	71
	Non-E	6	1	7	3	3	8	43	41	10	122
45 years and over.	E.	6	1	1	2	—	1	18	4	1	34
	Non-E	3	—	—	—	—	3	20	4	1	31
Totals	E.	22	7	5	5	7	5	78	34	2	165
	Non-E	20	7	13	7	10	14	80	153	22	326

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM 1ST JULY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925. (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	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.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
	Non-E	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
1—5 years.	E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	Non-E	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	46	1	55
5—15 years.	E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	Non-E	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	28	3	38
15—25 years.	E.	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	11	—	15
	Non-E	1	3	1	4	4	1	26	50	6	96
25—45 years.	E.	3	1	—	1	—	—	16	11	1	33
	Non-E	3	—	4	5	4	4	78	58	10	166
45 years and over.	E.	—	2	2	2	—	—	24	3	3	36
	Non-E	7	3	—	—	—	1	32	14	11	68
Totals	E.	4	5	2	3	1	—	42	34	4	95
	Non-E	15	7	9	12	10	6	138	200	31	428

This table includes 6 deaths which occurred in the N'dabeni Native Location.

In addition to the deaths recorded above, two European males, four non-European males, and four non-European females, notified cases of tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. (One European male died of heart disease and the other of pleurisy. Of the non-European males two died of pneumonia, one of bronchitis and the other of heart disease; and of the non-European females one died of gastro-enteritis, one of heart disease, one of whooping cough and one of anaemia.)

98 of the deaths (25 European and 73 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 lxxxix the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in Wards. It will be seen that the European tuberculosis death-rate was highest in West Central Ward (3) and lowest in Kalk Bay Ward (14), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows:—3, 6, 8, 7, 9, 5, 4, 11, 2, 12, 1, 10, 13, 14. The non-European tuberculosis death-rate was highest in Castle Ward (7) and lowest in Sea Point Ward (1), the wards in descending order in this respect falling as follows:—7, 3, 6, 11, 8, 10, 13, 12, 9, 2, 14, 4, 5, 1.

The ward distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified will be found in Table G on page xcix.

The annual deaths and death-rates from tuberculosis for the past ten years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915A ...	99	412	1.24	5.46
1915-1916A ...	86	359	1.04	4.69
1916-1917A ...	123	461	1.43	5.95
1917-1918A ...	90	421	1.01	5.37
1918-1919A ...	91	343	0.98	4.32
1919-1920A ...	90	331	0.94	4.11
1920-1921B ...	73	234	0.73	4.10
1921-1922B ...	105	286	0.97	3.46
1922-1923B ...	79	355	0.74	4.24
1923-1924B ...	79	399	0.71	4.71
1924-1925B ...	95	422	0.81	4.84

A. Uncorrected.

B. Corrected for outward transfers.

The work done during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis is indicated by the following returns:—

Visits by Health Visitors to cases of tuberculosis	2,193
Number of new cases attending at tuberculosis clinic	167
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinic	723
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to City Hospital	151
Number of Capetown cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium	136
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk (15 European; 59 non-European)	74
Total cost of bread and milk (year ended 31st December, 1925)	£385

The visiting has been done mainly by one health visitor who devotes the whole of her time to this work and also attends the tuberculosis clinic, which is held weekly at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, by the Medical Superintendent.

NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

Much use has been made of the facilities afforded by this institution. The first cases were sent there from Capetown on the 5th May, 1924, and to the end of June 1925, 179 Capetown cases were admitted to the Sanatorium.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick, of Capetown, whose generous initiative made

the scheme possible, £25,000 by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £6,000 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period under report), and £50,000 by the Union Government. With this fund the Salt River Farm of 8,358 morgen was purchased at Nelspoort, Cape Province. The site is on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. Buildings for the accommodation of 92 patients have been erected, together with administrative buildings and works sufficient for a considerable extension of the ward accommodation. The farm is worked in connection with the sanatorium.

The Union Government have assumed control of the Sanatorium under the terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, and there is an advisory Committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The Medical Superintendent is Dr. Peter Allan. The institution is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province and patients from the other provinces are only admitted subject to the requirements of the Cape Province being met. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day, which fully covers the cost. In regard to part-paying and free-patients, these are received only on the application of local authorities and on the basis of one-half of the cost (less part-payment) being paid by the local authority, the Union Government bearing the other half of the cost. For this purpose the cost is reckoned at the present time at 10s. a day for European patients, 7s. 6d. for coloured and 5s. for natives.

From 5th May, to 30th June, 1925, the numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the sanatorium have been as follows:—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1924.						
1st July	28	20	48	23	19	42
31st July	42	28	70	27	23	50
31st August	44	23	67	24	22	46
30th September	39	22	61	20	15	35
31st October	38	20	58	19	18	37
30th November	43	20	63	21	16	37
31st December	45	19	64	15	14	29
1925.						
31st January	52	22	74	16	13	29
28th February	51	23	74	17	16	33
31st March	51	24	75	24	17	41
30th April	50	25	75	28	18	46
31st May	55	25	80	32	12	44
30th June	51	26	77	30	14	44

Application for admission is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The Medical Officer of Health decides as to the suitability of the case, and as to the payment, if any, to be made by the patient, upon the reports of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, who advises as to medical condition, and of the Health Visitor who investigates social conditions. The cost of transport to and from the Sanatorium is shared by the Government and the Corporation. Special compartments are used for this purpose with precautions in regard to disinfection. All the patients have been seen off from Capetown Station by a representative of the City Health Department.

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort from the 5th May, 1924, when the first patient was admitted, to the 30th June, 1925, amounted to £3,792 6s. 4d., as follows:—

Treatment at Sanatorium	£3,451	1	5
Railway fares	300	7	9
Meals on train	37	0	8
Sundries	3	16	£
	£3,792	6	4

The following is an analysis of the 179 Capetown cases admitted to the Sanatorium from the 5th May, 1924, to the 30th June, 1925:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years	1	1	1	2	5
10 to 15	7	8	4	6	25
15 to 25	11	21	13	18	63
25 to 35	13	19	8	8	48
35 to 45	8	6	6	4	24
45 to 55	10	1	—	1	12
55 to 65	1	—	1	—	2
Total	51	56	33	39	179
Paying patients	1	—	—	—	1
Part-paying patients	1	3	—	1	5
Free patients	49	53	33	38	173
Total	51	56	33	39	179
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days	1	1	1	—	3
From 30-39 days	2	—	—	—	2
.. 40-49	1	3	—	—	4
.. 50-59	—	1	2	2	5
.. 60-69	—	3	2	—	5
.. 70-79	1	1	2	1	5
.. 80-89	10	12	6	3	31
.. 90-99	23	11	10	20	64
.. 100-109	1	—	1	—	2
.. 110-119	6	3	1	—	10
.. 120-129	2	11	5	6	24
.. 130-139	—	1	—	2	3
.. 140-149	—	—	1	—	1
.. 150-159	2	4	1	1	8
.. 160-169	—	—	—	2	2
.. 170-309	2	3	1	1	7
Cases still in (to date)	—	2	—	1	3
Total	51	56	33	39	179

Results of Treatment.—So far as possible the patients have been kept under observation after discharge, and a statement as to their condition in December, 1925, is set out below.

There were 8 patients who were re-admitted to the sanatorium before the 30th June, 1925, for a second period of treatment. The 179 admissions therefore represent only 171 persons.

The principal factor in determining the permanent results of sanatorium treatment is not so much the condition of the patient at the time of discharge, but the extent to which he is able to maintain his improved condition after he has returned home again. A number of the cases under review had only been discharged a few days or weeks at the time of report in December 1925, and it will be realized that the condition of the 171 persons in a year's time will give a much better idea of the permanent results than the figures set out below.

CONDITION IN DECEMBER, 1925, OF 171 PERSONS ADMITTED TO NELSPHOORT SANATORIUM DURING THE PERIOD 5TH MAY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium	1	3	—	1	5
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	—	—	2
Readmitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1925	5	2	1	3	11
Improved	26	26	13	18	83
Not improved or worse	4	4	3	6	17
Died since discharge	7	4	11	8	30
Removed and lost sight of	5	11	4	3	23
Total	49	51	32	39	171

Amongst the chief factors in causing tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions and alcoholism and other vices: and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of sanitary and social conditions generally.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

271 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these cases, 63 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the port (7 cases) or other parts of South Africa.

45 of the notified cases (7 of which were imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever, and 3 other cases, admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases, proved to be enteric fever.

The net number of Capetown cases of enteric fever reported during the year was therefore 173. Of these 79 were European and 94 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.86 per 1,000 population (0.68 for European and 1.10 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 173 Capetown cases was 25 (6 European and 19 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 14.45 per cent. (7.59 per cent. European and 20.21 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease which occurred during the year numbered 28 (8 European and 20 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.14 per 1,000 population (0.07 for European and 0.23 for non-European).

There was also 1 Native death from the disease (excluded from the above figures) which took place in the N'dabeni Native Location.

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
1924-1925 ..	79	94	8	20

The death rates from enteric fever for the above years will be found in Table C on page xcv.

The cases occurred in 147 houses, in 129 of which there was only one case each, in 12 two cases each, in 5 three cases each and in 1 five cases.

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

The ward distribution of the cases (uncorrected) will be found in Table G on page xcix.

Of the 271 cases reported, 205 were admitted to the City Hospital and 35 were treated in other hospitals.

DIPHTHERIA.

276 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these 17 were brought into the Municipality from other parts of South Africa already suffering from the disease, and 10 (none of which were imported cases), were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria. One other case, admitted to the City Hospital for another disease, proved to be a case of diphtheria.

The net number of Capetown cases of diphtheria reported during the year was therefore 250. Of these 209 were European and 41 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.24 per 1,000 population (1.81 for European and 0.48 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 250 Capetown cases was 21 (16 European and 5 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 8.40 per cent. (7.66 per cent. European and 12.20 per cent. non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease which occurred during the year numbered 25 (17 European and 8 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.12 per 1,000 population (0.14 for European and 0.09 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
1924-1925	209	41	17	8

Of the 276 cases reported, 225 were admitted to the City Hospital, and 3 were treated in other hospitals.

The ward distribution of the diphtheria cases is shown in Table G on page xcix, from which it will be seen that there was excessive incidence in Wards 10 (85 cases) and 9 (34 cases). Table F on page xcvi shows the number of cases notified month by month, the greatest being in March (101 cases) and January (36 cases). These figures are the expression of an outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in the Observatory district in January, and broke out again in March.

Diphtheria outbreak at Observatory.—The incidence of the disease in the municipality during the year is shown by the table set out below which gives the ward figures (corrected) for each month, with a separate column for the Observatory district, which is partly in Ward 10 and partly in Ward 9:—

	Wards.														Observatory district.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1924.															
July ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Sept. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Nov. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	3
Dec. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	—	1
1925.															
Jan. ..	1	1	—	—	—	6	2	—	4	16	—	1	2	1	16
Feb. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	6	—	—	1	—	5
March ..	2	—	1	2	4	4	3	5	12	47	5	4	5	—	49
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	8	4	—	2	—	9
May ..	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	4	1	1	1	4	—	2
June ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	1	—	4	—	2

It was noticed in January that of the 16 cases in Observatory 5 were from families supplied with milk by a certain retail milk seller in the district (Milk-seller A). This milk-seller was getting his milk from two cowkeepers, one at Maitland (Cowkeeper I) and one at Milnerton (Cowkeeper II). Swabs were taken from Milk-seller A, his family and his two native employees (there had been no sore throat or other suspicious symptoms), and also from the two native milkers of Cowkeeper I and the two native milkers of Cowkeeper II. The cows of these two cowkeepers were also examined by Mr. John Forrest, M.R.C.V.S., for sores on the teats and udders, and in one animal in the herd of Cowkeeper I a swab was taken from a sore. As a result of this investigation nothing suspicious was found at either of the cowkeepers' premises but Klebs Loeffler bacilli identified by isolation and virulence test, were obtained from the throat of one of the native employees of Milk-seller A. This man was sent to the City Hospital on 14th January, 1925, and the premises disinfected. These measures were followed by a subsidence of the outbreak, and it was thought probable that the cause of the outbreak had been removed.

In February the position remained quiet and there were two cases of diphtheria amongst the customers of Milk-seller A.

In March the diphtheria in Observatory increased suddenly and rapidly. Of the first 12 families involved 6 were supplied with milk by Milk-seller A. Two cases also occurred in March in a Government Institution at Maitland which was supplied by this Milk-seller, and a third case in April. On the 6th March swabs were again taken from Milk-seller A, his wife and three native employees (the one found with diphtheria bacilli in January never returned to the business). One native was found to have diphtheria bacilli in the throat and was removed to hospital on the 9th March, and the milk-seller himself, whose swab was suspicious, was also removed to hospital on the same day, but proved not to be a carrier. In addition to these measures the distribution of milk from A's premises was stopped from the 10th March, the milk round being conducted from the dairy farm of Cowkeeper I, except that with due precautions milk was allowed to be sold over the counter at A's shop. Also on the 6th March swabs were taken from the milkers at Cowkeeper I's, with negative results. On the 9th March swabs were taken again from the family of Milk-seller A (wife and two children) with negative results, and on the 13th March from the wife with negative results, and also from one of the native employees who was said not to be engaged in the milk business. The latter was returned as showing diphtheria bacilli in the throat swab. The native was sent into the City Hospital on the 17th March. Milk-seller A was discharged from hospital on the 14th March, 1925. On the 6th April a swab was taken from his throat, with a negative result.

An undue number of cases of diphtheria continued to occur in Observatory. Attention was then drawn to a few cases (see table below) which were occurring in March amongst the customers of a Milk-seller (C) in Woodstock (Wards 8 and 9), and it was found that he had been receiving milk from Cowkeeper I from 1st March. This directed further suspicion to the cowkeeper, which was strengthened by the fact that a few cases (see table below) had also occurred amongst the customers of yet another milk-seller (B) in Ward 6 who had been supplied by Cowkeeper I for some months up to the 28th February. After 12th April Milk-seller A took all the milk from Cowkeeper I. There was also one case in March amongst the few private consumers that Cowkeeper I supplied direct. Milk-sellers A, B and C were the only retailers supplied by Cowkeeper I during the period of the outbreak. No evidence was ever found to connect Cowkeeper II with diphtheria infection.

A further examination of the cattle of Cowkeeper I was made by the veterinary officer on the 7th March, and swabs were taken from sores on the udders of two cows, with negative results. The cattle were re-examined by him on the 6th April and swabs were taken from three cows, with negative results. One of these cows had on the udder ulcers which, in the light of the observation made in the course of the probably milkborne outbreak at Claremont in December, 1923-February 1924 were regarded as suspicious. The milk from this cow was excluded from the milk from the herd, and the cow was afterwards disposed of. It is noteworthy that following upon this action the outbreak came to an end.

Below are set out particulars of all the diphtheria cases in households supplied by the suspected milk. Those in italics are second or subsequent cases in households which had already had one case:—

DIPHThERIA CASES SUPPLIED BY MILKSELLER A.

Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.
1925.	1925.					1925.	1925.				
Jan. 4	Jan. 2	MF	F	12	10	Mar. 17	Mar. 14	DB	M	13	10
" 4	" 2	NS	M	7	10	" 18	" 15	MG	F	6	10
" 7	" 5	EA	F	28	9	" 19	" 17	MH	M	4	10
" 8	" 7	BF	M	7	10	" 20	" 19	CP ¹	M	14	10
" 29	" 25	MS	F	32	10	" 20	" 20	HA ¹	M	5	10
Feb. 8	Feb. 8	DF	M	3	10	" 20	" 20	DE ¹	F	7	10
" 28	" 28	EV	F	9	10	" 30	" 28	FP	M	20	10
Mar. 3	Mar. 2	KV	F	11	10	" 31	" 30	BA ¹	F	2	10
" 4	" 1	DH ¹	F	19	10	April 2	" 31	AW	F	2	10
" 5	" 5	EH ¹	F	15	10	" 4	" 31	AR	M	36	9
" 5	" 3	AC	F	18	10	" 6	April 4	JA	M	12	10
" 7	" 7	DW	F	6	10	" 8	" 7	MH	F	45	10
" 8	" 5	HP	F	47	10	" 11	" 7	EL	F	29	10
" 8	" 7	JT	F	3	10	" 11	" 7	AL	M	2	10
" 11	" 9	EO	F	28	10	" 14	" 11	MH ²	F	28	11
" 12	" 6	WB	M	33	10	" 20	" 20	LS	F	5	10
" 12	" 9	KH ²	F	20	11	May					
" 12	" 9	KM ²	F	25	11	June		Nil			

(1) 6 cases at one boarding house.

(2) 3 nurses at a Government Institution.

DIPHThERIA CASES SUPPLIED BY MILKSELLER B. (WHO RECEIVED MILK FROM COWKEEPER I UNTIL 28TH FEBRUARY.)

Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.
1925.	1925.					1925.	1925.				
Jan. 13	Jan. 12	PJ	F	11	6	Mar. 2	Mar. 1	MF	M	12	6
" 29	" 28	GK	M	5	6	" 6	" 2	BZ	F	9	6
Mar. 1	Mar. 1	WO	M	6	6	April					
						May		Nil			
						June					

DIPHThERIA CASES SUPPLIED BY MILKSELLER C (WHO RECEIVED MILK FROM COWKEEPER I FROM 1ST MARCH TO 12TH APRIL).

Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.
1925.	1925.					1925.	1925.				
Jan. 24	Jan. 21	NT	M	4	9	Mar. 26	Mar. 24	DM	F	12	8
" 24	" 23	MT	F	1	9	" 27	" 26	VO	F	12	8
Mar. 9	Mar. 7	ED	M	9	9	April 12	April 9	NB	M	5	8
" 16	" 14	AS	F	14	8	" 23	" 22	KH	F	12	8
" 25	" 23	EB	F	12	9	May					
						June		Nil			

DIPHThERIA CASES SUPPLIED BY COWKEEPER I DIRECT.

Reported.	Onset.	Name	Sex.	Age.	Ward.
1925.	1925.				
Mar. 22	Mar. 20	MT	F	5	11

A review of the facts appears to point to the milk of Cowkeeper I as having contained the infection of diphtheria from time to time throughout the outbreak, which lasted with intermissions from early in January to 20th March, 1925. It will be observed that at no time were diphtheria bacilli found in any persons employed at the dairy farm, nor were there any observations like those in the Claremont outbreak of December, 1923-February, 1924, showing the infection in lesions of the cows. The presence of diphtheria bacilli in the men engaged in the milk distributing business of MilkSELLER A (proved in one case and suspected in two others) may have been due to their contact with the infected milk.

It will be noticed that the diphtheria in Observatory was by no means confined to households known to be customers of MilkSELLER A. In January, he supplied 5 out of 16, in February, 2 out of 5, in March, 17 out of 49, and in April, 7 out of 9. He was not in a large way of business, his "round"

customers numbering only about 160 (he had also a shop trade) and the daily amount of milk sold being about 63 imperial gallons. The district of Observatory is not a separately enumerated area, but its population may be taken very roughly as 12,000.

No evidence was traced of any infection being spread at the schools or from any other source.

There was only one death amongst the cases supplied by Milkseller A during the outbreak. Throughout Observatory, during the same period, the deaths from diphtheria were 5. There was one death amongst the customers of Milkseller B and none amongst those of Milkseller C.

The bacteriological work in connection with the foregoing investigations was done in the Government Bacteriological Laboratory, Capetown (Dr. G. W. Robertson).

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 54. Of these one was from a ship in the port and one was from another part of South Africa. There were also 6 cases (one an imported case) who were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease, and 4 other cases, admitted to the City Hospital for another disease, proved to be cases of scarlet fever. The net number of Capetown cases for the year was, therefore, 51 (50 European and 1 non-European). There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Of the 54 cases reported, 33 were admitted to the City Hospital (32 Europeans and 1 non-European).

Statistical details will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages xcvi, xcix and c.

ERYSIPELAS.

38 cases were notified, of which 4 brought the disease from outside the Municipality, one in a ship calling at the port and the other three from other parts of South Africa. Two of the cases were found after admission to the City Hospital not to have the disease.

The net number of Capetown cases for the year was, therefore, 32 (20 European and 12 non-European). 21 cases were treated in the City Hospital. There were 4 deaths 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 26. Of these, one was brought to the City Hospital from another part of the Union, and 3 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease, whilst 3 other cases, admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases, proved to be cases of Cerebrospinal fever. The net number of Capetown cases was, therefore, 25 (6 European and 19 non-European). Five European and 11 non-European cases were fatal. Four of the Europeans and 13 of the non-Europeans were treated in the City Hospital.

It will be observed that there was a comparative increase in this fatal disease during the year under review. The distribution of the cases as to the months in which they were notified and the wards in which they occurred is shown in the following tables, which refers to "corrected" cases:—

Month.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Cases	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	4	25

Wards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Cases ..	—	2	—	1	1	4	5	2	4	1	1	2	2	—	25

Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases and no indication of the source of infection.

Only 6 of the 25 cases were European, the remaining 19 being non-European. The ages and sex were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years	2	—	6	6	14
15-25 years	2	1	5	1	9
Over 25 years	1	—	1	—	2
Total	5	1	12	7	25

Infective Encephalitis.—The notified cases of this disease numbered 10, 2 of which contracted the disease in other parts of South Africa and another was found after admission to the City Hospital not to have the disease. In addition, 4 other cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases, were found to be cases of infective encephalitis. The net number of Capetown cases was, therefore, 11 (6 European and 5 non-European). Of these 11 cases, 9 were treated in the City Hospital. The number of deaths from the disease amongst the Capetown cases was 7 (3 European and 4 non-European).

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Two cases (1 European and 1 non-European) were notified during the year and both died. They were not admitted to the City Hospital.

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
1924-1925 ..	6	19	5	11	1	1	1	1	6	5	3	4

Other details will be found in Tables A, F, G, and H on pages lxxviii, lxxix, xviii and xcix and c.

LEPROSY.

One non-European male was notified. The disease was contracted at Paarl and three days after the patient's arrival in Capetown he was notified and removed to the Old Somerset Hospital preparatorily to transfer to Robben Island.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The notification of these diseases is very incomplete, and in regard to influenza, only the first case in an outbreak in a household or institution is notifiable.

In the year 1924-25, the corrected number of notified cases was as follows:—

Influenza	473
Influenzal pneumonia	80
Acute primary pneumonia	279

A more 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 death, including pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of the influenzal infection (corrected for non-residents; and in the case of 1924-25, corrected for European inward transfers, and excluding deaths in the N'dabeni Native Location, viz., 2 from bronchitis, 11 from pneumonia, 5 from heart disease, and 5 from pulmonary tuberculosis—all natives).

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
1924-1925 ..	25	30	200	193	29	148	58	323	89	372

It will be seen that there was an increase in influenza during the year. Reference to Table F on page xcvi shows that this was chiefly in July and August, 1924, and in May, 1925 (see also table on page xxi). The greatest number of notifications came from Wards 6 and 7, but the excess of deaths in these wards was only slight (see Tables A and G on pages lxxix and xcix).

22 cases of influenza (11 European and 11 non-European), 31 cases of influenzal pneumonia (5 European and 26 non-European) and 28 of pneumonia (4 European and 24 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 41 cases reported during the year, of which 2 had been brought to the City Hospital for treatment from outside the Municipality and 6 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. The 33 Capetown cases comprised 9 European and 24 non-European. The number of deaths for the year from the disease was 6 (all non-European). Of the 41 cases reported, 27 were admitted to the City Hospital (10 European and 17 non-European).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 77 cases of this disease were notified, 18 being Europeans (4 males and 14 females) and 59 being non-Europeans (34 males and 25 females). Of these, 13 Europeans and 40 non-Europeans were treated at institutions, either hospitals (in-patients) or clinics.

In two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, the revised number of cases being 75.

The cases were kept under close observation by the health visitors and every effort was made to secure adequate treatment.

The results of treatment were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	57
Sight damaged	1
Sight of one eye lost, or sight seriously damaged	3
Completely blind	1
Died before recovery	2
Lost trace of	11
	75

GLANDERS.

One fatal case of glanders in the person of a non-European male (native), a resident of Ward 7 (Castle) was notified. From about 1st June, 1925, he was employed and had been sleeping in a stable where there had been a case of

glanders among the horses. Previously he was destitute and friendless. After having been ill for some days, he was admitted to the Woodstock Hospital on the 25th June. Here his case was reported as possibly smallpox, but on examination he was found to be suffering from glanders, which was bacteriologically confirmed after his removal to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital on the 26th June. He died on the 28th June.

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases of this disease during the year 1924-25. A European male resident of Ward 14 (Kalk Bay) was notified as such and removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Rentzkie's Farm where he was found not to have the disease, but to be suffering from dermatitis.

MEASLES.

There were only three deaths from measles in the year 1924-1925, one European and two non-European. As will be seen from the next table, this was because the previous year was one of epidemic prevalence of the disease.

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. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1915-1916	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1916-1917	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	20	20
		—	2	8	16	7	28	22	9	9	5	22	14	3	2	147	147
1917-1918	.. Eur. Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
		—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	7
1918-1919	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
1919-1920	.. Eur. Non-E.	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	9	9
		—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	12	12
1920-1921	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
		1	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	2	8	3	—	27	27
1921-1922	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922-1923	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	3
		—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	6	7	1	—	—	21	21
1923-1924	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	4	4	—	2	1	1	—	20	20
		—	5	7	8	1	45	23	7	8	2	3	3	2	2	116	116
1924-1925	.. Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Corrected for outward and inward transfers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages lxxviii and lxxix, and in the table on page xxi.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 14 deaths from this disease in the year 1924-25, 4 European and 10 non-European.

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
1924-1925 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	10

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages lxxviii and lxxix, and in the table on page xxi.

DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths certified in 1924-25 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis, and dysentery, after correction for outward transfers, amounted to 617 (113 European and 504 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 3.01 per 1,000 population (0.96 European and 5.78 non-European).

There were also 9 inward transfers in the case of Europeans (6 males and 3 females), which brings the number of European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers to 122, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.04 per 1,000 European population.

The deaths from these diseases are shown in the next table for each month of the year and for each ward of the Municipality. Certainly monthly meteorological data are also shown.

Months.	Race.	Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	N'dabeni Native Location.	Not Allocated.	Totals : A.	Totals : B.	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.).	Earth temperature Range of 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
July, 1924 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	1 2	— 3	— —	5 9	552·65 —	58·0 to 59·0	1·76	190 hr 8 mins	
August, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 4	— —	— 2	— —	— —	1 11	151·71 —	57·7 to 58·6	3·79	208 hrs 20 min	
Sept., 1924 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	2 2	2 1	1 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 9	457·10 —	58·0 to 59·5	2·50	212 hrs 50 min	
October, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	3 10	357·72 —	59·5 to 61·3	1·70	273 hrs 3 mins	
November, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 3	— 2	2 —	2 2	— 2	— 6	— 2	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	6 22	1661·40 —	61·2 to 64·0	1·36	279 hr 22 min	
December, 1924 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— 5	— 5	— —	2 19	1 13	1 4	1 5	— 3	— 8	2 8	1 5	2 1	— —	— —	16 76	1668·02 —	64·0 to 68·8	0·12	345 hr 32 min	
January, 1925 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	2 2	— 7	— 4	— —	— 21	1 11	2 7	2 5	— —	— 11	— 10	— 5	2 1	— 2	— —	18 86	2063·69 —	68·2 to 69·4	0·36	334 hr 28 min	
February, 1925 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 11	— 3	— —	— 17	1 13	— 2	4 5	— 3	— 10	1 14	1 6	2 3	— 2	— —	16 92	2066·96 —	69·3 to 71·0	0·23	317 hr 36 min	
March, 1925 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	— 2	— 7	— 2	— 19	3 10	— 8	2 14	— 2	— 10	— 5	— 8	1 12	— 3	— —	16 102	1665·81 —	71·0 to 71·4	0·04	305 hr 30 min	
April, 1925 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 5	— 1	— 6	— —	— 6	— 10	— 5	— 5	— —	— 6	— 1	— 2	— —	— 3	— —	7 50	860·63 —	68·2 to 71·5	0·56	228 hr 41 min	
May, 1925 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 1	— 3	— 1	— 1	— 4	— 4	— —	— 2	— 5	— 2	— —	— 1	8 28	855·36 —	65·9 to 68·2	1·62	198 hr 6 mins	
June, 1925 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 1	— 1	— 1	— 3	— —	— 3	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— —	— 1	— 4	— 2	— —	— 1	14 21	1552·14 —	59·8 to 65·0	10·11	140 hr 56 min	
Year .. (53 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	7 1	5 12	— 32	— 33	— 5	— 95	— 67	— 27	— 18	— 2	— 9	— 3	— 11	— 5	— —	— 1	113 516	12259·43 —	57·7 to 71·5	24·15	3,031 32 min	

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was greatest in the late summer, especially the months of December, January, February and March, when 67.26 per cent. of the deaths for the year occurred.

The figures set out above do not include 12 deaths from these diseases (8 males and 4 females—all natives) which took place at the N'dabeni Native Location.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 65 or 57.52 per cent. were in children under 1 year of age, and 92 or 81.42 per cent. in children under 5 years of age. The corresponding percentages of the non-European deaths, including deaths in N'dabeni Native Location, were 302 or 58.53 per cent. under 1 and 479 or 92.83 per cent. under 5.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of Capetown deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1924-25 as being due to syphilis was 64, 61 of non-Europeans and 3 of Europeans. In respect of Europeans there was also one inward transfer, making the number of European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers 4.

Of the 61 deaths of non-Europeans, 40 were of children under 1 year of age and 50 under 5 years of age. That is to say, 50 were from congenital syphilis and only 11 from acquired syphilis. Of the 4 European deaths, 1 was a congenital case in a child under 1 year of age and the remaining 3 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 result 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.

There were no deaths certified as due to gonorrhœa.

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 Corporation either in the Somerset Hospital or at the City Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres—There are two such centres:—(1) a centre at 46, Keerom Street, which was removed on 12th September, 1925, to a newly erected and equipped treatment centre at the City Hospital, Portswood Road. At Keerom Street two clinics for males and three for females were held each week throughout the year. (2) A centre at Salt River Road, Woodstock, which was equipped by the Council shortly before the beginning of the year under report. Here clinics for males have been held throughout the year three times a week.

The clinics for males were conducted by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, with the assistance of a part-time medical assistant and other staff. The female clinics were conducted by Dr. Mary van Ingen, with the assistance of a part-time lady medical assistant and other staff. With the transfer of the Keerom Street clinic to the City Hospital, Dr. Cooney took over the management of the female clinics also.

The statistics of the work done at the treatment centres will be found in the reports of the respective medical officers at pages lxvii and lxix.

In-patient treatment.—The number of Capetown patients sent to the Somerset Hospital for in-patient treatment for Venereal Disease during the year under review was 27. The number of day units totalled 1,171 and the payments made to the hospital by the City Council in respect of this treatment amounted to £439 2s.

At the Somerset Hospital the accommodation for females, especially coloured females, is little or none, and for children also it is unsatisfactory. The position will be improved with the opening since the end of the year under review of wards at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, for 24 cases, which have been built and equipped with the new treatment centre referred to above.

On the other hand the total accommodation for in-patient treatment available in Capetown has been reduced by the closing by the Union Government of the Lock Hospital, Roeland Street, where there were 40 beds that afforded useful accommodation especially for female cases of the homeless class.

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 number of Capetown deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1924-25 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 161 (74 males and 87 females), of which 107 (54 males and 53 females) were of Europeans and 54 (20 males and 34 females) were of non-Europeans.

The death-rates from cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward transfers) were therefore:—

For the whole population ..	0·79 (males, 0·73; females, 0·83).
For Europeans	0·91 (males, 0·93; females, 0·89).
For non-Europeans	0·62 (males, 0·47; females, 0·76).

In respect of Europeans there were also 7 inward transfers (2 males and 5 females), which brings the European death-rate corrected for inward and outward transfers to 0·97 (males 0·96, females 0·97).

The variation in the mortality from this disease during the past 10 years is shown in the table on page xvii.

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by about one-half than amongst non-Europeans. Amongst non-Europeans it was considerably greater amongst females than amongst males, but this difference was not observable amongst Europeans.

As has been observed elsewhere in this report, the death-rate from cancer amongst Europeans during the year under review was slightly less than the average of the previous decennium, but amongst non-Europeans it was greater than in any of the preceding years.

The parts of the body affected in the deaths from cancer are shown in Table A on pages lxxx and lxxxii.

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

(Prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen, Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.)

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

The occupation of the new house in Station Road, Claremont, which was purchased and adapted for a child welfare centre during the preceding year. Infant consultations are held here on one day a week, and dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers. A second consultation for European mothers is now being arranged, and also two afternoons a week are to be set apart for sewing classes for those mothers who are desirous of advice and assistance in the making of children's clothes.

A new house has also been purchased since the end of the year under review for the work at Maitland.

Additional weekly infant consultations were added to the Keerom Street (City) and 3, Milner Road (Woodstock) centres in the early part of the year. These consultations have been taken by part-time medical officers.

Since the end of the year also pre-natal clinics have been started at the Keerom Street and Claremont centres.

During the year 1924-25, the staff consisted of 12 health visitors on the permanent staff and a chief sanitary inspectress, working under 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; visiting protected infants under the Children's Protection Act of 1913 on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy; investigations into certain cases of infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, influenza, primary pneumonias, and particularly 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 infant welfare centres established in different parts of the Peninsula, each health visitor being responsible for the arrangement of the centre work in her district.

One visitor devotes her time exclusively to the visiting of cases of notified tuberculosis; she investigates and arranges for cases who apply for admission to Nelspoort Sanatorium, and also attends the tuberculosis clinic held weekly at the City Hospital. It is found that the tuberculosis work is too great for one visitor, and it is anticipated that a second will shortly be allocated to this work. Several health visitors attend, in rotation, at the female venereal clinic held at 46, Keerom Street, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and Wednesday mornings, but this was discontinued after the removal of the clinic to the City Hospital.

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 dispensaries, 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.

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.			
	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	7,496	7,058	6,938	6,604
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	145	1,637	1,296	1,056
Subsequent Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	22,855	22,365	17,178	13,109
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants	1,791	337	—	—
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	2,193	1,778	2,035	1,223
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever	46	31	41	31
Visits <i>re</i> Measles	22	236	75	—
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps	—	3	—	1
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	19	70	41	2
Visits <i>re</i> Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1
Visits <i>re</i> Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	1
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea	27	8	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox	13	9	2	1
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum	200	76	64	151
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia	228	—	7	—
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives	602	439	429	494
Visits to Schools	3	2	7	—
Visits to Workshops where females are employed	58	73	1	7
House to House and other visits <i>re</i> Influenza	406	3	4,853	1,367
Visits to Nursing Homes	2	23	—	—
Other Houses Inspected	—	—	450	—
Various Visits	476	355	403	654
House-to-House Visitation	154	71	—	—
Shops and Factories	—	13	—	—
Verminous Persons	23	—	—	—
Total Visits	36,759	34,588	33,823	24,702
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	121	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 formed the basis of the health visitors' work amongst infants and young children. The amount of work done under this heading has increased 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 letter cards containing the form of notification.
 - (4) The notification required to be made under these regulations shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any law relating to the registration of births and any registrar of births and deaths, or any person duly authorised thereto by such registrar shall, at all reasonable times, have access to notices of births received by a medical officer of health under these regulations, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded.
 - (5) Any person failing to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

Printed and stamped notification forms are supplied to each midwife in the City, on application at the City Health Department.
 During the period under review 6,094 births were notified.

Notified by midwives and nurses	5,531
Notified by parents and others	521
Notified by doctors	42

Protected infants.—During the past year this Department has visited Protected Infants on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy, in place of the Society for the Protection of Child Life who had previously been responsible for the 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 the Resident Magistrate. These children in the care of foster-mothers are now visited by the health visitors, and seen at the Child Welfare consultations by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health whenever the conditions are doubtful; 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. The number of “protected infants” visited during the period under review was 545; 1,791 visits being made.

Child Welfare Centres.—Five centres for Infant Consultations are in use and at each, one or more infant consultations are held weekly, at which a doctor and the health visitor of the district attend. Voluntary workers also give their help at these weekly consultations. The times of consultation at each centre are as follows:—

Mondays	2-5 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	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	Lawrence Road, Athlone	European & Coloured.
	2-5 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	European.
	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	2-5 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown	European.

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

Centre.				1924-1925.	1923-1924.
Capetown ..	..	..	..	5,962	5,312
Maitland ..	..	..	..	2,136	1,787
Woodstock ..	..	..	..	5,147	4,301
Athlone ..	..	..	..	1,757	1,580
Claremont ..	..	..	..	3,284	2,744
Totals ..				18,286	15,724

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

1924-1925.			12 Keerom St.		Maitland Town Hall.		Woodstock		Athlone.		Claremont Town Hall.		Totals.	
			New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.
1924.														
July ..	E.	21	210	1	31	21	274	2	3	5	62	50	580	
	O.	55	366	29	137	34	192	21	143	19	207	158	1045	
August ..	E.	14	148	10	55	22	244	..	1	2	46	48	494	
	O.	50	248	21	99	22	167	19	118	15	133	127	765	
September ..	E.	9	157	7	65	31	306	2	8	3	53	52	589	
	O.	100	509	31	139	40	226	37	165	25	252	233	1,291	
October ..	E.	14	116	8	44	26	262	1	9	8	42	57	473	
	O.	45	334	19	135	22	159	26	142	20	221	132	991	
November ..	E.	10	112	2	44	27	275	2	8	7	35	48	474	
	O.	53	366	9	85	18	147	10	137	44	292	134	1,027	
December ..	E.	9	132	6	47	17	299	4	36	5	43	41	557	
	O.	51	380	29	157	18	162	11	110	47	348	156	1,157	
1925. January	E.	13	141	7	51	28	286	1	3	2	29	51	510	
	O.	45	350	38	170	19	139	10	75	25	211	137	945	
February ..	E.	3	108	9	61	34	274	4	19	5	44	55	506	
	O.	47	357	26	140	17	144	37	139	31	229	158	1,009	
March ..	E.	11	124	5	45	38	321	2	7	24	106	80	603	
	O.	65	454	28	145	24	168	26	157	57	254	200	1,178	
April ..	E.	7	96	4	36	20	192	..	2	5	41	36	367	
	O.	46	339	14	96	14	136	20	137	21	183	115	891	
May ..	E.	12	111	6	49	23	181	2	3	2	29	45	373	
	O.	35	330	16	85	27	147	13	152	26	195	117	909	
June ..	E.	7	105	7	83	28	279	1	8	8	41	51	516	
	O.	62	369	32	137	21	167	18	175	34	188	167	1,036	
Total ..	E.	130	1,560	72	611	315	3,193	21	107	76	571	614	6,042	
	O.	654	4,402	292	1,525	276	1,954	248	1,650	364	2,713	1,834	12,244	
Grand Totals ..			784	5,962	364	2,136	591	5,147	269	1,757	440	3,284	2,448	18,286

Mothers of various classes attend and appreciate the work of the centres, which is intended to be mainly educational in nature. Minor ailments are treated

at the consultations 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 officers' directions, to those mothers who cannot afford to purchase it from retail dealers: sometimes this is supplied free. During the year 443 babies have been supplied with dried milk and 6,800 lbs. have been used for the purpose. The cost of the dried milk was £679 18s. 0d., and of this £181 9s. 5d. was contributed by the mothers.

A fund for supplying fresh milk at reduced cost is also administered by the medical officer at the centre. This fund is provided by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and is a very great help for these infants and older children for whom the medical officer considers fresh milk the most suitable food. During the year £286 4s. 8d. was the amount spent by the Society in the purchase of milk, and £63 14s. 1d. was contributed by the mothers towards this expenditure.

The services of the voluntary workers who attend the centres on consultation days have at all times proved of value, and many thanks are due to these ladies for their faithful attendance and assistance.

The number of weekly consultations held during the period under review has been increased by two over the preceding year and the total number dealt with at the consultations show an increase of 1,543. It is anticipated that other consultation days will be added during the ensuing year, notably consultations for pre-natal work.

Pre-natal work.—Some valuable pre-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.

Dinners.—In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast feed their infants, free dinners are provided at three of the centres, viz:—At the Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown; at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock, and at Station Road, Claremont, 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 Centres for the Years 1924-25 and 1923-24, and for the Claremont Centre for 1924-1925, since its inception:—

Month.	Year 1924-1925.						Year 1923-1924.			
	Centre at 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock.		"Malakand" Centre at Station Road, Claremont.		Centre at 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock.	
	Eurs.	Others	Eurs.	Others	Eurs.	Others	Eurs.	Others	Eurs.	Others.
			19 24				19 23			
July	71	394	25	233	—	—	21	316	7	198
August	57	314	22	228	—	—	19	221	13	162
September ..	111	335	10	349	—	—	18	262	—	126
October	74	244	—	258	—	—	8	257	—	194
November .. .	35	271	—	229	—	—	—	240	—	150
December .. .	37	267	—	182	—	—	2	219	—	148
			19 25				19 24			
January .. .	52	292	—	227	—	—	6	286	—	191
February .. .	62	219	—	200	15	31	—	257	11	192
March .. .	50	253	—	242	39	61	—	217	3	191
April .. .	63	170	—	179	26	42	6	273	3	225
May .. .	48	195	—	185	18	58	23	209	—	140
June .. .	48	223	—	190	9	35	50	282	14	146
Total .. .	708	3,177	57	2,702	107	227	153	3,039	51	2,063

Sewing classes.—It is proposed to start sewing classes at two of the centres, viz., Woodstock and Claremont, with the help of voluntary workers, in order to assist mothers to make suitable clothing for their infants and young children. These classes, however, have not come into operation during the period under review.

Day Nursery.—The Day Nursery which is conducted at 118-122, Aspelng 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 have been small. A Nursery such as this does not meet the needs of the mothers 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, Aspelng Street, Capetown Proper, for the period 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925.

MONTH:	ATTENDANCES,			AMOUNT PAID.
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total.	
1924.				
July	157	55	212	£ s. d. 2 12 4
August	97	46	143	1 12 4
September	119	60	179	1 19 8
October	109	46	155	1 16 4
November	124	44	168	2 1 4
December	80	50	130	1 6 8
1925.				
January	92	48	140	1 10 8
February	93	47	140	1 11 0
March	129	57	186	2 3 0
April	89	37	126	1 9 8
May	108	44	152	1 16 0
June	118	58	176	1 19 4
Year	1,315	592	1,907	£21 18 4

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

The following changes in the staff of the Department have occurred during the year under review:—

1st August,	1924.	..	Miss D. Reeves (previously engaged in the same capacity) appointed as Health Visitor.
2nd	"	..	Mr. C. Morgan appointed as Learner Sanitary Inspector.
3rd	"	..	Mr. W. B. West appointed as Learner Sanitary Inspector.
6th	"	..	Mr. S. F. Ricketts appointed as Sanitary Inspector.
1st September,	"	..	Mr. J. H. Kyle appointed as Sanitary Inspector.
1st	"	..	Mr. R. W. Robinson appointed as Sanitary Inspector.
12th	"	..	Mr. J. F. Ollett, Sanitary Inspector, died.
24th	"	..	Miss H. M. Stevens engaged as Health Visitor.
4th October	"	..	Mr. H. Fish appointed as Sanitary Inspector.
24th November,	"	..	Mr. N. Redpath engaged as Rodent Inspector.
2nd February,	1925.	..	Mr. U. Ehmke engaged as junior clerk.
6th	"	..	Mr. H. Potts engaged as junior clerk.
20th	"	..	Mr. C. B. Fuller, Assistant Removal Inspector, resigned.
26th March,	"	..	Mr. A. Turner engaged as Assistant Removal Inspector.
2nd June,	"	..	Mr. A. Farquharson engaged as junior clerk.
1st October,	"	..	Dr. L. W. Barlow appointed as Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the absence on extended leave of Dr. A. W. Reid from 1st October, 1924, to 31st January, 1925.

The late Mr. Ollett had been in the service of the Municipalities of Claremont and Capetown since 1908, and as Sanitary Inspector since 1909. His loss was greatly regretted by his colleagues.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

The re-organization of the staff was brought into operation during the early part of the year under review. At the end of the year the staff was as follows:—

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Assistant to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Relief Sanitary Inspector.

16 District Sanitary Inspectors, one in each of the following districts:—

District A, Ward 1 (Sea Point).

District B, Ward 2 (Harbour).

District C, Ward 3 (West Central) and part of Ward 4 (Kloof).

District D, part of Ward 4.

District E, Ward 5 (Park).

District F, part of Ward 6 (East Central).

District G, part of Ward 6.

District H, Ward 7 (Castle).

District I, part of Ward 8 (Woodstock).

District J, parts of Ward 8 and Ward 9 (Salt River).

District K, part of Ward 9.

District L, Ward 10 (Mowbray).

District M, Ward 11 (Maitland).

District N, Ward 12 (Rondebosch).

District O, Ward 13 (Claremont).

District P, Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).

3 Learner Sanitary Inspectors, assisting the district Sanitary Inspectors in districts H, N and O respectively.

3 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting food premises.

2 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting dairy and other stables.

1 Sanitary Inspector for the special duty of inspecting factories and workshops.

2 Rodent Inspectors (sanitary inspectors with the special duty of dealing with rats and other rodents).

All the above-mentioned, with the exception of two sanitary inspectors and the three learner sanitary inspectors, hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors. Since the end of the year the number of unqualified sanitary inspectors has been reduced to one, by reason of the other having passed the Royal Sanitary Institute examination.

The two stable inspectors had the duty of inspecting all horse stables as well as cowkeepers' premises. This was found to be more than they could manage, and since the end of the year the duty of inspecting horse stables has been placed upon the district inspectors, the two special inspectors devoting all their time to cowkeepers' premises and dairy premises other than retail milk shops. This will enable them to pay more attention to cow stables outside of Capetown from which milk is sent into the municipality. These two inspectors have been granted motor cycle allowances, it having been found necessary for them to have motor transport for their work.

The three inspectors for food premises inspect butchers' shops, fish shops, bakers' shops, retail milk shops, ice-cream shops, dealers' and general dealers' shops where foodstuffs are sold, and tea shops, cafes, restaurants and eating houses.

In addition to the foregoing inspectorial staff there is a staff of rat-catchers, which at the end of the year under review consisted of three men and four youths and has since been increased; two labourers who assist the sanitary inspectors in drain testing; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences or "chalets", who are referred to below.

A meat inspector who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the municipality, and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Meat and Food Inspectors, is also attached to the Department.

In addition to the staff set out above there are two removal inspectors, two chauffeurs and one labourer, whose duty it is to remove cases of infectious disease to hospital and carry out the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and one engineer and one labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page xxvi.

There are also two chauffeurs for the departmental cars.

The inspections made by the male sanitary inspectors (other than the meat inspector and rodent inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections made:

Public Markets	698
Butchers' shops	4,616
Dealers' and General Dealers' (Food)	8,009
Dealers and General Dealers (No food)	3,013
Fish and Poultry shops	795
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses)	635
Bakehouses	437
Milkshops (Purveyors of milk)	1,043
Ice-cream purveyors and manufacturers	888
Tea shops	1,381
Cafes	1,383
Restaurants	901
Eating Houses	629
Residential hotels and Boarding houses	1,592
Aerated Water Manufacturers	109
Other places where food is manufactured	342
Hawkers' premises	1,786
Butchers' carts	1,507
Milk delivery carts	1,991
Fish carts	1,201
Bakers' carts	1,184
Ice-cream carts	271
Tents	1,118
Side shows	60
Theatres and Bioscopes	464
Billiard Saloons	318
Common Lodging Houses	129
Tenement Houses	2,657
Other house inspections	61,420
Hairdressers	974
Laundries	313
Mattress Makers and Upholsterers	147
Other factories and work places	2,311
Courts Lanes and Alleys	11,985
Piggeries	794
Horse stables	6,325
Dairy stables	3,949
Cattle dealers' premises	108
Visits made in connection with infectious disease	3,954
Drains tested	941
Inspections of standing water, etc., re mosquitoes	421
Inspections of sites or premises re deposited plans	312

The notices served by the sanitary inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below:—

Proceedings begun by:—

Verbal notices	2,495
Written request notices	148
Formal written notices	6,691
Total proceedings begun	<u>9,334</u>

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice	271
Total notices served:—	
Verbal notices	2,495
Request notices	164
Formal notices	7,054
Final notices	956
Total	10,669

The items dealt with in the 9,334 cases in which proceedings were begun by notice are as follows:—

Drainage and Water Supply.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City Cases Total
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Drains, Defective	33	12	7	24	12	38	54	66	43	40	9	5	14	6	3
2. " Choked	32	10	5	14	4	14	16	48	34	26	4	4	5	27	2
3. " Provide	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6	14	—	—
4. Drainage Traps, Defective	27	14	5	7	4	32	6	19	4	4	2	1	2	5	1
5. " Choked	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
6. " Provide	—	3	2	1	—	5	1	—	24	—	1	1	—	1	—
7. Soil and Vent Pipes, Defective	1	12	1	7	2	13	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
8. " Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. " Provide	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
10. Air inlets to Drains, Defective	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. " Remove	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
12. " Provide	1	6	5	1	—	19	4	13	3	3	2	62	2	1	1
13. Water Closets and Privies, Defective	5	32	7	7	—	27	14	6	9	10	7	32	3	8	1
14. " Dirty	12	4	2	2	2	7	—	10	13	3	6	17	1	17	—
15. " Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Urinals, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. " Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
18. " Provide	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Slop Closets, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. " Cleanse	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. " Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Water Closet Pans, Defective	10	6	1	3	1	47	22	3	9	4	1	1	3	2	1
23. " Dirty	—	1	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
24. " Provide	2	10	12	3	1	28	27	5	4	4	—	1	2	—	—
25. Closet Seats, Repair or Provide	23	38	4	5	1	63	25	18	2	3	12	1	1	1	1
26. " Cleanse	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
27. Closet Pails, Provide	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
28. Flushing Cisterns and Pipes, Defective	105	49	21	22	4	222	125	31	17	25	2	6	14	2	6
29. " Provide	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Flushing, Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Sinks Defective	8	—	—	1	2	3	2	31	28	—	13	—	1	—	—
32. " Cleanse	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
33. " Provide	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
34. Baths or Bath Rooms Defective	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. " Cleanse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Sink or Bath Waste, Defective	38	9	5	9	6	61	22	66	57	13	23	2	—	5	3
37. " Provide	2	3	2	4	—	6	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
38. Water Tanks, Defective	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
39. " Cleanse	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
40. " Remove	—	2	—	2	—	6	13	2	—	1	4	1	1	—	—
41. " Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Water Tank Covers, Provide	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
43. Water Pipes Choked or Defective	44	24	1	2	1	45	5	10	41	—	22	22	8	1	2
44. " Provide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
45. Water Supply, Inadequate	4	5	2	6	4	24	8	20	8	11	14	4	16	2	1
46. " Provide	2	3	1	3	—	6	—	5	—	8	4	2	1	6	—
47. Stercus Removals, Provide extra	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	2	1	5	—	—	—
48. " Provide	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	4	10	—	—	—
49. Inspection Chambers, Defective	14	5	13	7	3	32	14	31	15	7	—	3	1	1	1
50. " Provide	1	4	3	1	—	7	7	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Open Channel, Defective	2	—	1	2	—	1	4	15	6	15	8	3	11	1	—
52. " Provide	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	18	29	3	17	13	18	2	1
Total Items	380	259	107	161	50	736	394	449	368	192	161	212	119	99	3,6

Domestic Dwellings.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
Chimneys, Defective	1	2	-	1	-	10	1	4	4	1	3	24	8	-	59
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
" Smoke Nuisance	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Roofs, Defective	39	93	21	34	14	250	173	271	149	184	84	253	95	7	1,667
Guttering and Down Pipes, Defective	11	104	19	13	1	107	67	191	56	82	29	164	44	-	888
" Provide	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	1	16
Balconies and Stoops, Defective	2	8	-	4	-	18	5	27	9	5	5	29	4	-	116
" Cleanse	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Walls, Defective	29	96	30	29	3	348	174	262	212	133	80	240	49	6	1,691
" Damp	6	42	3	3	-	8	-	29	9	12	8	7	13	5	145
" Colourwash	9	11	16	9	-	12	4	42	79	11	18	17	10	6	244
Floors, Defective	28	81	28	38	7	243	157	208	186	137	97	306	88	3	1,607
" Cleanse	1	7	12	11	2	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	1	-	50
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	5
Doors, Defective	8	38	6	8	-	157	62	157	97	26	64	176	35	-	834
" Provide	-	-	4	5	-	6	5	4	-	-	9	4	3	-	40
Windows, Defective	5	91	14	12	3	198	48	137	98	49	81	198	62	-	996
" Provide	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	-	14
Stairs, Defective	4	19	2	1	-	23	2	11	4	8	-	7	3	-	84
" Cleanse	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Ventilating Inlets, Defective	4	10	5	3	-	55	11	34	12	20	21	14	6	-	195
" Provide	-	8	3	2	1	43	13	13	12	6	24	34	4	-	163
Rooms, Cleanse	6	10	6	3	1	27	6	3	23	24	7	39	14	4	173
" not to be used as living	2	2	1	3	-	13	9	-	4	8	4	3	7	1	57
" Verminous, Disinfect	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Overcrowding, to abate	-	3	2	1	-	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	-	30
Premises unfit for human habitation	1	1	2	2	-	8	4	2	2	1	2	5	2	-	32
Yard paving, Defective	58	93	45	55	10	351	166	224	95	103	80	62	112	4	1,458
" Provide	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	8	1	-	6	1	39	2	60
Yard, Cleanse	9	45	20	28	31	92	80	22	5	72	7	14	52	64	531
Refuse, Remove	37	72	51	66	15	70	77	46	81	62	7	42	30	48	704
Shed or Outhouse, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Cleanse	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Unauthorized Structures, Remove	-	7	4	6	-	4	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	-	38
Manure, Remove	7	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	15
Refuse Receptacles, Defective	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Provide	4	3	9	9	4	4	-	5	-	1	1	2	4	9	55
" Improper Position	5	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	7	1	-	5	70
Animals kept in dirty state	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	5
" Domestic, a nuisance	6	6	-	2	1	7	6	6	9	8	4	5	9	-	69
Poultry Houses, Cleanse	7	6	5	13	9	10	9	7	-	5	2	7	9	3	92
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Remove	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	6	2	1	1	26
Poultry, a nuisance	9	31	2	13	6	7	20	21	10	34	9	10	14	2	188
Fly Nuisance, Abate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11
Mosquito Nuisance, Abate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	6
Rats on Premises, Destroy	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
" Remedy against	1	3	6	10	1	48	10	9	6	1	7	6	6	5	119
Minor Defects	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	6	-	10	2	7	1	-	34
Total Items	310	921	323	398	115	2140	1125	1771	1176	1031	690	1697	742	185	12,624

Shops, Factories and Business Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City Total
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Premises in General, Dirty	-	5	3	2	1	10	6	2	1	6	3	-	10	-	
2. " " Defective	4	2	-	-	1	9	4	3	2	2	3	1	6	-	
3. Floors, Defective	2	4	3	6	3	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4. " Dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. " Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. " Pave	1	1	2	2	-	4	10	9	-	3	7	5	24	1	
7. Walls, Defective	-	1	2	1	1	17	14	6	9	2	9	6	9	1	
8. " Dirty	1	6	4	5	1	16	10	6	11	4	4	1	5	10	
9. " To Tile	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10. Ventilation, Inadequate	-	2	-	1	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Windows, Defective	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	
12. " Dirty	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. " Provide	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Doors, Defective	-	-	1	-	1	8	5	3	4	1	2	2	8	-	
15. Doorway to be bricked up	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	
16. Fittings, Defective	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	
17. " Dirty	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	1	
18. Utensils, Defective	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	
19. " Dirty	-	2	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
20. Clothing, Dirty	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Refuse, Remove	4	3	9	5	9	22	16	11	1	1	-	3	4	3	
22. Refuse Receptacles, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. " Provide	2	5	8	6	1	7	14	5	1	2	-	5	3	-	
24. Flies and Dirt, Protect against	-	8	1	2	-	15	15	4	3	3	1	6	1	20	
25. Rats, Destroy	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	
26. Rat Proofing, Provide	4	1	6	10	4	13	16	14	11	19	11	15	59	3	
27. Offensive Smells, Abate	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	
28. Yards, Dirty	2	-	1	-	-	3	9	4	3	1	1	-	-	3	
29. " Provide	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. " To be drained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
31. Yard Paving, Defective	-	-	2	-	-	12	4	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	
32. Premises, Overcrowded	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
33. Lavatory Accommodation, Inadequate	-	1	-	-	8	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	
34. Premises, To refrain from using	3	-	2	2	4	10	6	4	3	5	-	1	1	-	
35. Room, not to be used as Living	-	2	4	3	1	7	5	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	
36. Food, Stored Improperly	1	3	9	6	1	7	9	2	5	3	-	1	1	1	
37. Sink in Shop, Provide	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	
38. Fish Curing, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39. " Refrain from	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
40. Roof, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
41. Guttering and Down Pipes, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42. " Provide	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Items	24	52	70	60	40	197	177	99	71	66	49	54	138	58	

General.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City Total
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
2. Lanes, Remove Refuse	10	32	9	3	3	6	22	17	4	12	3	3	4	17	
3. " Pave	16	-	-	1	-	4	18	31	23	2	3	2	-	-	
4. Obstruction, Remove	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	
5. Unauthorized Structures, Remove	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
6. Smoke Nuisance, to Abate	-	3	2	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
7. Dirty Water, Throwing Out Wrongfully	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	6	6	-	3	-	
8. Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
9. Burning Refuse, a nuisance	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Refuse, Throwing out into Public Places	2	5	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	6	1	
11. Dead Animals, Remove	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	1	1	
12. Pigs, Refrain from keeping	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	1	8	15	44	1	-	
13. Goats, Refrain from keeping	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	4	-	
14. Poultry, Refrain from keeping	1	12	1	8	1	4	7	2	2	-	3	-	2	1	
15. Washing Areas, provide	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	6	12	11	2	-	
16. " Repair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	
17. Licence, Refrain from Trading without	-	2	4	4	1	4	5	2	4	1	1	4	5	1	
18. Meat wrapped in newspaper, to refrain from doing so	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Waste Water Nuisance, to Abate	27	15	2	15	1	4	3	8	2	24	11	13	19	9	
Total Items	67	71	24	44	22	34	63	67	41	62	61	89	57	33	

Stable Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
Premises or Structures not to be used as Stables	1	-	-	3	1	4	2	3	13	1	5	6	12	1	52
Stable Premises, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" Dirty	1	6	3	5	2	6	15	5	3	5	6	14	12	4	87
Roof, Defective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Roof Guttering, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walls, Defective	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	2	1	6	-	3	2	23
" Colourwash	1	3	1	2	-	1	3	3	5	-	13	1	3	21	57
Floor, Defective	3	2	-	-	-	6	5	2	3	1	6	7	7	6	48
" Dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Lighting, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	3
Ventilation, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5
Yard, Dirty	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	12
Yard Paving, Defective	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	8
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	-	10
Refuse, Remove	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	14
Manure, Remove	18	17	3	5	5	11	43	6	6	17	3	58	16	3	211
Manure Receptacle, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	10
" Provide	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	4	5	2	4	5	3	1	30
" Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Catchpits Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Empty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Water Troughs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yard Drainage, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kraal, Cleanse	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	3	11
" Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
" Refrain from using	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Milk Room, Defective	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	1	10
" Dirty	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	9
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Boiler Room Defective	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
" Dirty	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	6
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	7
Milk Utensils Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" Dirty	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Aprons and Overalls, Dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Provide	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	10
Milk, Refrain from Selling	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	3	16
Glanders, Cleanse and Disinfect	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	9
Total Items	33	35	8	28	10	47	85	30	47	36	73	108	105	56	701

In addition to the service of these notices other defects were dealt with by the inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer or other Departments of the Corporation as follows:—

Stopped drains	2,201
Defective water fittings	2,791
Unauthorised structures	417
Undrained premises	372
Structural defects to premises	241
Other defects	828

HEALTH VISITORS.

At the end of the year under review, in addition to the chief sanitary inspectress there were 12 health visitors in the department. The work done by these officials is set out in Section IV of this Report (Page xlv). There were also employed a matron of the Cleansing Station, two caretakers of maternity and child welfare centres, and domestic staff.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the Chief Clerk, three senior clerks, 11 clerks, and five junior clerks and one messenger, all men, in addition to three lady clerks of whom two are employed in connection with the work of the health visitors.

SALE OF MILK AND OF ICE CREAM.

Applications for annual licences made by cowkeepers, purveyors of milk and ice cream vendors have been dealt with as follows during the year under review:—

	Cow-keepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Vendors of Ice Cream.
Applications for licences received during the year	173	81	262
Licences issued	154*	49†	1,53‡
Applications cancelled	6	5	7
Licences refused	4	12	71
Applications in abeyance	13	16	36

*Four licences were issued in respect of which application was made prior to July, 1924.

†One licence was issued in respect of which application was made prior to July, 1924.

‡Five licences were issued in respect of which application was made prior to July, 1924.

Applications from Cowkeepers outside Capetown Municipal Area for licence to sell milk within the City area	11
Licences issued	8
Applications in abeyance	3
Applications cancelled	—

TEA SHOPS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS & EATING HOUSES.

New regulations were brought into operation during the year 1924-25 providing for the annual licensing of these premises. The terms of the regulations are as follows:—

[41.]

[1924.]

Office of the Administrator,
Cape Town, 7th February, 1924.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Administrator with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Regulations relating to Eating Houses, Cafés, Restaurants and Tea Shops framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,
Provincial Secretary.

CAPETOWN MUNICIPALITY.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO EATING HOUSES, CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND TEA SHOPS.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

The following terms shall have the meaning hereinafter assigned to them:—

“ Council ”—Shall mean the Council of the City of Cape Town.

“ Medical Officer of Health ”—Shall mean the Officer for the time being holding office under the Council as Medical Officer of Health.

“ Foodstuffs ”—Shall mean and include any milk or product of any animal or meat, fish, fruit, vegetable, grocery, condiment, confectionery or article, ingredient or thing, whether liquid or solid, and in any stage of preparation for consumption by man but shall not include drinking water or drugs.

“ Tea Shop ”—Shall mean premises in which non-alcoholic beverages are provided, with bread and butter, cakes and the like, fruit, milk and cream only, for consumption on the premises; but on which no cooking is carried on, other than the preparation of tea, coffee and cocoa or chocolate.

“ Café ”—Shall mean premises in which eggs, cold meats, fish, milk and non-alcoholic beverages are provided for consumption on the premises, but, on which no cooking of any viands other than eggs and the preparation of tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate is carried on.

"Restaurant"—Shall mean premises in which the cooking and sale of foodstuffs for consumption on the premises is carried on.

"Eating-house"—Shall mean any premises on which articles of food and drink, for consumption on the premises are supplied mainly to coloured persons and natives.

1695. These regulations shall come into force three months after promulgation in the *Provincial Gazette*.

1696. No person, save those carrying on the business of a *bona fide* lodging-house, boarding-house or hotel, shall use any premises for the purpose of supplying any article of food or drink to be consumed on the premises, nor supply any articles of food or drink to any person to be consumed on the premises for payment unless a licence has been granted to him by the Council for the use of the premises for the purpose of an eating-house, café, restaurant or tea shop. The licence shall be in force during the calendar year in which it is granted only. Applications for a licence in respect of premises in use at the time as an eating-house, café, restaurant or tea-shop shall be made in writing at the office of the Town Clerk within one month of these regulations coming into force, and thereafter between the first and fourteenth day of January each year.

Applications in respect of premises not at the time in use for any of the purposes, shall be made in the same manner fourteen days before the date on which the applicant desires to commence business therein. The fee payable in respect of the licence shall be £1, and the amount shall be deposited at the time of making the application, and shall be returned if the application is refused. Such licence shall not be transferable to any other person unless application is first made to the Council, and the consent of the Council obtained.

1697. The Council may refuse to grant the licence unless they are satisfied that the premises in respect of which application is being made are fit and suitable for the purpose, and that the following conditions are complied with.

1698. No room which is not to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health suitably and sufficiently lighted by daylight and/or suitable artificial light shall be licensed for purposes of a restaurant, tea-shop, café or eating-house.

1699. No premises shall be licensed for the purpose of a *restaurant* unless :—

- (a) There is kitchen accommodation suitable for the purpose with a proper chimney flue where cooking is performed by means of a stove heated by coal or wood, and with a suitable hood and flue communicating with the exterior, where cooking is performed by means of electricity, gas or oil.
- (b) There is a water-tap over a sink, which sink shall be fitted with a lead or glass-enamelled cast iron waste pipe of at least 1½ inches in diameter and shall be trapped immediately below the outlet from the sink by means of an efficient syphon trap provided with adequate means for inspection or cleansing. The sink shall be fixed against an external wall, and the waste pipe shall be carried through the wall and discharged over a trapped gulley grating of approved pattern.
- (c) Suitable arrangements are made for heating sufficient water for the purpose of cleansing all articles used.
- (d) There is a suitable ventilated larder for the storage of foodstuffs.
- (e) All rooms are suitably lighted and ventilated.

1700. No premises shall be licensed for the purpose of a *tea shop* unless :—

- (a) There is a suitable scullery and arrangements for preparing tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate and viands, and for cleansing articles.
- (b) There is a water-tap over a sink which sink shall be fitted with a lead or glass-enamelled cast iron waste pipe of at least 1½ inches in diameter and shall be trapped immediately below the outlet from the sink by means of an efficient syphon trap provided with adequate means for inspection or cleansing. The sink shall be fixed against an external wall, and the waste-pipe shall be carried through the wall, and discharged over a trapped gulley grating of approved pattern.
- (c) Suitable arrangements are made for heating sufficient water for the purpose of cleansing all articles used.
- (d) All rooms are suitably lighted and ventilated.

1701. No premises shall be licensed for the purpose of a *café* unless in addition to requirements for tea-shops there is a suitable ventilated larder for storage of foodstuffs.

1702. No premises shall be licensed for the purposes of an *eating house* unless

- (a) There is kitchen accommodation suitable for the purpose with a proper chimney flue where cooking is performed by means of a stove heated by coal or wood, and with a suitable hood and flue communicating with the exterior, where cooking is performed by means of electricity, gas or oil.
- (b) There is suitable accommodation for the storage of foodstuffs kept on the premises.
- (c) There is a water-tap over a sink which sink shall be fitted with a lead or glass-enamelled cast iron waste pipe of at least 1½ inches in diameter and shall be trapped immediately below the outlet from the sink by means of an efficient syphon trap provided with adequate means for inspection or cleansing. The sink shall be fixed against an external wall, and the waste-pipe shall be carried through the wall and discharged over a trapped gulley grating of approved pattern.
- (d) Suitable arrangements are made for heating sufficient water for the purpose of cleansing all articles used.
- (e) All rooms are suitably lighted and ventilated.

1703. The proprietor of every restaurant, tea-shop, café, or eating-house shall cause all articles used by his customers to be thoroughly cleansed with hot water on each occasion after use and shall cause sufficient water to be supplied and used to render it practicable to cleanse thoroughly all such articles, and shall provide and sell foodstuffs which are sound and wholesome, and so prepared as to be innocuous to health.

1704. The proprietor of every restaurant, tea-shop, café or eating-house shall maintain his premises at all times in good, clean order and condition, inside and outside. He shall not

sell or manufacture, prepare, deposit, keep or expose for sale, or cause or suffer to be sold or manufactured, prepared, deposited, kept or exposed for sale any foodstuffs in any shop, room or other place used as a sleeping apartment or living room, or as a sanitary convenience, or directly communicating with any sleeping apartment or any sanitary convenience, or so situated or constructed that any sanitary convenience, cesspool, sewer or drain ventilates into it, or otherwise so situated or constructed or so used or kept as to be liable to render any foodstuffs contaminated or unwholesome or injurious or dangerous for human consumption.

1705. If any premises used as a restaurant, tea-shop, café or eating-house or any utensil or any article in the premises are found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, or if the persons employed on the premises are found to be dirty in their person or their clothing or if the business is not conducted in an orderly and decent manner, the Council on receipt of a report from the Medical Officer of Health may refuse to renew the licence at the time of the next application, or may cancel the licence before the termination of the year, and the proprietor of the business, if thereafter he continues to carry on the business shall be deemed guilty of an offence against these regulations.

1706. The proprietor of any restaurant, tea-shop, café or eating-house shall not cause or permit any persons (whether himself or another) suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to be employed in or about the premises.

1707. Any person contravening or failing to comply with any of the requirements of any of the above Regulations shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding (£10) ten pounds sterling.

All applications have been considered by the Trade Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The inspections of the premises have been made by the food inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications:—

	Restaurants	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received	102	19	87	112
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	22	Nil	22	25
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	78	14	56	75
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	67	8	43	63
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	2	4	9	11

TRADE LICENCES.

Under the Ordinance it is laid down that no application 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. All applications for such licences have been referred by the Trade Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The licences are not annual but remain in force so long as the businesses do not change hands. All new applications for licences to trade as hawkers of food are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The inspections of the premises have been made by the food inspectors, except in the case of dealers' and general dealers' shops where no foodstuffs are sold and the inspections have been made by the district inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications:—

	General Dealers.	Dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.
1. Applications received	971	305	74	9	263
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions)	483	86	14	2	62
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions)	484	198	55	3	194
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	332	128	39	2	33
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	4	15	4	3	4

DESTRUCTION OF RODENTS.

Throughout the year three ratcatchers have been employed, assisted by three youths increased during the year to four.

In May, 1924, in view of the menace of the plague position in the country, a special inspector was appointed for the purpose of dealing with rat infested premises in Capetown.

In November, 1924, a Conference of representatives of municipalities, the Magistracy, the Police, farmers' associations, and others, was called at Bloemfontein by the Minister of Health to consider the situation. The Conference was informed that there had been a recrudescence of human plague in South Africa since October, 1923, and that during the year ended 30th June, 1924, there had been 372 cases, 329 in the Orange Free State, 34 in the Cape Province (Albert and Colesberg districts), and nine in the Transvaal. 321 of the cases were in the Coloured and Natives and 51 in the Europeans. 12 per cent. of the cases were of pneumonic type. The cause of the disease was plague infection amongst the veld rodents, especially gerbilles and multimammate mice, and this infection extended over an area of 50,000 square miles. There was fortunately no evidence of domestic rodents being infected. The Conference was attended from Capetown by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor W. F. Fish, deputy Mayor), and the Medical Officer of Health, and upon their report the Council decided to appoint a second rodent inspector.

During the year ended 30th June, 1925, there was another seasonal outbreak of human plague in the country, somewhat less severe than in the previous year. There were in all about 112 cases of which about 72 were fatal. These included cases at De Aar, which was the nearest point to Capetown (501 miles away) where human cases occurred.

Since the end of the year under review it has been ascertained that the rural area of the Cape Division and the adjacent rural parts of the Capetown municipality are seriously infested with gerbilles, which are stated by the Government Rodent Inspector to be more numerous there than they were "in the worst parts of the Free State before plague reduced them." The gerbilles extend right into Woodstock. The serious nature of this position is manifest when the Union Health Department state that this Capetown gerbille zone is probably linked up with plague infested areas of infestation up-country. The faeces of brown rats have been found in gerbille burrows on the Cape Flats, and if the gerbilles there became infected with plague there would be grave risk of the spread of the disease to the town rats.

The Council had this position under consideration in August, 1925, and they then decided to appoint five more rat catchers, and also the necessary men to assist in anti-rodent measures on the Cape Flats. It was also decided to send the rodent inspectors for a special course of training with the Government Rodent Inspector. A conference of local authorities concerned was later called by the Corporation to consider the steps to be taken to deal with the rodents on the Cape Flats.

Upon the appointment of the first rodent inspector in May, 1924, he was detailed to deal with all complaints in regard to rats. It was found, however, that his time became too much occupied at premises which were not the real seat of the mischief, and in November instructions were given that the district inspectors, and where necessary, the rat catchers, should deal with all such complaints in the ordinary way. This enabled the rodent inspectors to pay special attention to granaries, forage stores, food stores and other premises where there was important work to be done. A considerable number of such premises have been rendered rat proof, in most cases by the construction of concrete floors.

Throughout the year the Government regulations regarding the prevention of rodent infestation of buildings and premises in urban areas (which were promulgated under Government Notice No. 198 on January 30th, 1924, and amended and re-promulgated under Government Notice No. 1696 on October 14th, 1924) have been enforced, and all new shops and stores (and also shops and stores which have been altered or extended) have been constructed on rat proof lines as laid down in the regulations.

The ratcatchers have used traps, poisons, and smoking methods. They have accounted for 9,348 rats destroyed and counted during the year. This does not include rats which have been killed without their bodies having been recovered.

The Rodent Inspectors (one prior to 24th November, 1924 and two after that date) made 4,418 inspections during the year. 829 complaints were received in regard to rodents.

In March and April, 1925, 15,000 leaflets (in both official languages) were distributed to members of the public (with electricity accounts) in the following terms:—

CITY OF CAPE TOWN.

THE RAT MENACE.

All towns in South Africa are at present threatened by the fact that the veld rodents of an area of country 50,000 square miles in extent, and comprising parts of the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and the Cape Province, are infected with Plague. Human cases of that disease have occurred in the same area. In the year ended 30th June, 1924, there were 372 people stricken with plague, of whom 235 died. Of these 372 cases, 51 were Europeans and 321 non-Europeans.

The danger to Capetown is that there is a large rat population here. The disease is spread to man chiefly from infected rodents, the germs being carried by the rat fleas which, leaving the diseased rat especially after it has died, may bite human beings and thus infect them. If the disease spreads amongst the Capetown rats a serious situation may arise.

It is therefore of the greatest public importance at the present time that everything possible should be done to deal with the rats in the municipality. The City Council employs certain special staff for this work, and all the sanitary inspectors are paying attention to it. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the responsibility for dealing with rats on privately owned premises rests upon the occupier and owner, and that the responsibility is enforceable by penalties under the regulations. At the same time, provided that the public co-operates, advice and assistance will be given by members of the staff on application to the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Offices, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.

The following measures are urgently necessary in any premises where rats are known to exist:—

- (1) Clear away all rubbish which might harbour rats, whether in the yard or garden, in outhouses, or in the house itself.
- (2) Burn all food refuse and keep the house refuse in a sound metal dust-bin with a well-fitting lid which must be kept always in place.
- (3) Keep all food-stuffs in rat-proof containers. Metal receptacles with close-fitting lids are useful for this purpose. Such can be made from paraffin tins and the like.
- (4) Fowls must not be kept unless it is found that rats are not attracted.
- (5) Steps must be taken to kill the rats. A good ratting cat or dog is useful for this purpose.

Other means are the following:—

Traps.—The best traps (somewhat expensive) are large cage traps which can be obtained from ironmongers in town. Break-back traps are also useful.

Poisons.—Reliable rat poisons can be obtained from chemists. A good poison is Barium Carbonate mixed with finely ground fresh monkey nuts, fat, oatmeal or other meal (1 part of the poison to 3 parts of the bait by volume): make up into pellets the size of a large pea or small marble; to make the pellets the mixture may be slightly damped with water *after mixing*. Place the pellets in the evening in or near the holes, runs or harbourage of the rodents.

Immediately a dead rat is discovered it should be steeped in a pail of disinfectant solution; or, alternatively, it may be immediately burnt.

- (6) The necessary structural work must be done by the owner to render the premises rat-proof.

Of the abovementioned measures, those numbered (1), (2) and (3) should be adopted at all premises, whether rats are known to exist there or not.

All these precautions are absolutely necessary in all premises where food is stored or prepared.

Any evidence of unusual sickness or mortality amongst rats, mice or other animals should be reported without delay to the Medical Officer of Health; also any premises where rats are found to be prevalent.

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

12 Keerom Street, Capetown,
December, 1924.

'Phone Nos. 3756 and 3757.

CAMPING.

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

During the year 1924-25, 83 applications for the erection of tents, etc. were approved.

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 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, 1924, to 30th June, 1925.

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned.
Carcases of Beef	6,703	6,699	4	·06
Carcases of Mutton	51,832	51,811	21	·04
Carcases of Veal	808	807	1	·1
Carcases of Pork	10,664	10,534	130	1·2
Parts of Beef	329	283	46	14·0
Parts of Mutton	2,100	2,068	32	1·5
Parts of Veal	32	31	1	3·1
Ox Heads	5,542	5,508	34	·6
Ox Hearts	5,635	5,600	35	·6
Ox Tongues	5,968	5,924	44	·7
Ox Livers	5,850	5,399	491	8·3
Ox Lungs	1,460	1,364	96	6·6
Ox Kidneys	9,952	9,935	17	·2
Ox Spleens	4,000	3,978	22	·6
Sheeps' Plucks	42,138	42,066	72	·2
Pigs' Plucks	8,158	7,913	245	3·0
Ox Skirts	409	408	1	·2
Parts of Pork	64	7	57	89·1
Calves' Plucks	330	320	10	3·0
Fowls	6	6	—	—
Sheep Tongues	48	48	—	—
Poultry	1,227	1,224	3	—

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	46 (851 lbs.).
Parts of Mutton	32 (631 lbs.).
Parts of Veal	1 (15 lbs.).
Parts of Pork	57 (639 lbs.).
Sheep Livers	4,667
Sheep Lungs	2,129
Pigs' Livers	1,062
Pigs' Lungs	1,367
Pigs' Kidneys	85
Sheep Kidneys	1

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, 1924, to 30th June, 1925.

Description.	Number.	Pleurisy. Bruised.	Tuberculosis.	Measles.	Inflammation.	Cysts.	Abscess.	Angomatosis.	Flukes.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Tapeworm.	Strongylus Rufescens.	Suffocation.	Dropsy.	Presternal Calcification.	Decomposition.	Putrefaction.	Morbund.	Caseous Lymphadenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Jaundice.	Emaciation.	Nephritis.	Pneumonia.	Bac. Necrosis.	Redwater Fever.
Parts of Mutton	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Parts of Por	57	1	2	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Parts of Beef	46	-	30	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of Pork	130	-	-	11	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs' Lungs	1,367	-	-	-	1,230	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs' Plucks	245	-	-	8	101	104	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs' Livers	1,062	-	-	-	-	10	994	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ox Livers	491	-	-	-	-	168	19	4	185	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Ox Lungs	96	-	-	-	-	4	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ox Tongues	44	-	-	-	30	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ox Hearts	35	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ox Spleens	22	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheep Livers	4,667	-	-	-	-	7	266	-	88	-	-	4,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Lungs	2,129	-	-	-	-	1,812	88	13	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sheep Plucks	72	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of Mutton	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Ox Heads	34	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-
Ox Kidneys	17	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carcases of beef	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ox Skirts	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of Veal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of Veal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs' Kidneys	85	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Calves' Plucks	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-
Sheep Kidneys	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forty-eight and three-quarter carcasses of measly beef and 61 carcasses of measly pork were detained and interned in cold storage at the Imperial Cold Storage Depôt, Dock Road, for the usual period. These carcasses all come under the category of imported meat; the total weight being 27,987 lbs. (beef) and 5,543 lbs. (pork).

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, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

Fresh meat	275 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Preserved meat	898 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Milk	137 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Poultry	2,708 "
Fish: Salted and preserved	3,085 "
Eggs	482 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Oranges, 4,200	- "
Cheese	8,030 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Jam	3,227 "
Sugar	655 "
Condensed milk	14,070 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Fruit: Fresh and preserved	6,075 "
Fruit Dried	4,461 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Bacon	206 "
Vegetables	7,955 "
Butter	150 "
Confectionery	277 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Other foodstuffs	1,722 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Curried Fowl, 1	- "

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1925.

No. of Cases.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty. Total Fines.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Allowing a butcher's shop to be so used as to render meat contaminated, unwholesome or injurious	5	0	0
5	Allowing a butcher's room or other place to be in a dirty condition	21	0	0
3	Allowing a person to handle meat whose clothing and body was not in a clean condition	8	10	0
2	Failing to remove an accumulation of refuse from a yard	7	0	0
8	By using newspaper for wrapping up meat	23	0	0
2	Failing to keep milk utensils in a clean condition	6	10	0
1	Keeping fowls uncooped in a room where food was stored and intended for sale	7	10	0
1	Using a vehicle liable to render meat contaminated or unwholesome or injurious	1	5	0
2	Conveying meat in a vehicle not sanctioned by the Corporation as suitable for that purpose	2	5	0
4	Keeping milk in unclean vessels	13	10	0
4	Failing to use regulation utensils for delivery of milk to purchaser	3	5	0
3	Failing to cause a vessel used for conveyance of meat to be in a clean condition	11	0	0
1	Using a receptacle which was liable to contaminate the meat therein	3	0	0
2	Failing to have name and address of owner on vehicle used for the conveyance of milk	1	5	0
11	Causing manure to accumulate at stable premises	26	0	0
3	Failing to protect foodstuffs from contamination	5	10	0
3	Conveying milk in a cart which was in a filthy condition	7	0	0
3	Failing to wear or provide clean overalls or aprons while distributing milk	2	5	0
1	Failing to cause a room or other place where foodstuffs are stored to be kept in a clean condition	20	0	0
4	Failing to wear clean overalls whilst milking cows	2	10	0
2	Failing to wash the flanks and udders of cows before milking	2	10	0
1	Failing to cause every vessel, receptacle or appliance used in connection with a butcher's shop to be kept in a clean condition	5	0	0
1	Keeping exposed for sale a quantity of meat fat which was in a filthy condition	20	0	0
1	Failing to provide sound cover to inspection chamber of water closet drain	3	0	0
1	Causing or suffering to keep premises or part thereof in an unclean state	5	0	0
2	Conveying milk from a large to smaller can in open air	0	12	6
2	Carrying on a business of cowkeeper and purveyor of milk without being first licensed	2	10	0
1	Allowing boys to dip their fingers in milk whilst milking	5	0	0
1	Keeping foodstuffs in a room directly communicating with a bedroom	5	0	0
1	Carrying on business of purveyor of milk without being first licensed	0	10	0
2	Failing to take reasonable and proper precaution in connection with the collection of milk	3	10	0
2	Keeping foodstuffs in a living room	6	0	0
1	Keeping a number of fowls so as to be a nuisance	2	0	0
1	Keeping or causing a bedroom to be kept in a filthy state	5	0	0
11	Causing a dwelling to be kept in a dilapidated state	37	0	0
94		£279	17	6

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at the end of the year under review, together with the number of chalet attendants employed in connection with them:—

Chalets.	Attendants.	
	Males.	Females.
Gardens	2	1
Riebeeck Square	2	1
Theatre	2	—
Green Point Common	1	—
Early Morning Market	2	1
De Waal Park	1	1
McGregor Street	2	—
Castle Bridge	2	—
Salt River	1	—
St. Andrew's Square	2	—
Fish Market	—	1
New Fish Market	1	2
Dock Road	2	—
Museum	2	1
Jurgen's Park	1	—
Searle Street	2	1
Darling Street	2	—
Castle Street	2	—
Camps Bay	1	—
*Three Anchor Bay	—	1
*Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
Salt River	2	—
Woodstock	2	—
Kalk Bay	1	1
Claremont	2	—
Maitland	1	—
Sea Point	1	1
27 Chalets	39	14

*These chalets were opened during the year ended 30th June, 1925.

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, Portswood Road.

The result of the observations are given in Tables I to M on pages ci to cv.

HOUSING.

A report containing a detailed examination of the housing conditions in an area forming part of Wards 2, 3 and 4 was presented to the Health Committee in February, 1924, and to the Council in May, 1924, and is printed in last year's annual report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Reference has been made earlier in this report to the urgency of the problem presented by the present shortage of houses for the working classes. To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling-houses built, the following table is submitted:—

Year.	Estimated increase in Population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	3,850	123
1916	3,980	103
1917	4,110	99
1918	4,240	69
1919	4,380	91
1920	4,500	139
1921	4,680	210
1922	4,810	308
1923	4,970	425
1924	5,130	561

The figures in the above table as to houses erected are from the City Engineer's returns.

The returns of the 1921 census show that in Capetown the average number of persons per dwelling was 5.53 in the case of Europeans and 7.39 in the case of non-Europeans. It will therefore be seen that in the years recorded in the table the new houses have been entirely insufficient to house the increase in the population. Although there has been a satisfactory increase in the last few years in the number of houses built, the number is still less than the requirements of the annual increase in population, without taking into account the arrears of past years or the wastage in dwelling-houses which also has to be made up for. The present rate of building is therefore not sufficient to produce any improvement in the stringent and urgent shortage in dwelling-house accommodation.

The activities of the City Council in providing dwelling-house accommodation began in 1919. The following returns of the Housing Committee show the number and value of the dwelling-houses which have been built since that time under the various housing schemes of the Council:—

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Cottages erected for occupation by Municipal Employees.

From June, 1919, to July, 1924:—

138 Cottages at Maitland	£61,500
45 Cottages at Roeland Street	31,598
36 Cottages at Claremont	15,000
1 Cottage at Green Point Common	690
1 Cottage on Kloof Nek	877

Loans granted under Municipal (Provision of Homes) Ordinances.

From April, 1920, to December, 1924:—

321 Dwellings representing	£262,242
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Loans granted under the Housing Act, No. 35 of 1920:—

From January, 1921, to October, 1925:—

121 Houses representing	£114,504
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Under the Housing Scheme in Brick.

From October, 1924, to October, 1925:—

91 Dwellings representing	£55,852
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Wood and Iron Scheme, Cape Flats.

From April, 1924, to December, 1924:—

82 Houses representing	£12,513
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Totals	836	£554,776
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NEW REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year under review, new regulations were under consideration in respect of barbers' and hairdressers' shops, the erection of houses, etc., in the proximity of stables, the sale of butchers' meat and fish, and the keeping of animals. Since the end of the year the new regulations have been promulgated in respect of the first three matters and the draft regulations in respect of the last are still under consideration by the Provincial Administration.

In December, 1924, the model sanitary regulations were promulgated for the whole municipality in the place of the various regulations of the old municipalities which are incorporated in the enlarged City.

In July, 1924, and again in November, 1924, and March, 1925, the Medical Officer of Health submitted reports in which he recommended the framing of regulations enforcing the use of suitable covered metal receptacles for house refuse. This matter is still under consideration.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

During the year under review action has been taken in accordance with reports of the Medical Officer of Health on various subjects. These reports include two on the following important matters which are still under consideration:—

15th August, 1924.—The pollution of the foreshore by sewage from the outfalls at Green Point Light House and Sea Point.

27th October, 1924.—The condition of the Produce Market, Sir Lowry Road,

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES (VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.)

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

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

There has been a marked decrease in the attendances at the Tuberculosis Bureau during the past year. This is, of course, due to the fact that 136 patients were sent to the sanatorium at Nelspoort, their attendances thus being lost to the Bureau.

As referred to elsewhere, patients regarding whom there is doubt as to suitability are detained at the City Hospital for observation pending transfer to Nelspoort.

All young children brought to the Bureau suffering from Tuberculosis, are admitted to the City Hospital for open air treatment as soon as beds are available. Results have been highly gratifying. A condition of admission is that parents shall not remove the children before completion of treatment.

It is to be regretted that many patients who have been to the sanatorium do not attend at the Tuberculosis clinic on their return. Usually they come only when a relapse has set in. However, the value of their stay at Nelspoort as an educational measure can hardly be over-estimated. Such a training is bound in time to be reflected in their homes and in the education of members of the public with whom they come into contact.

It is hoped that new premises for the Tuberculosis Bureau will be ready shortly. They are very urgently needed. The present makeshift premises render the work extremely difficult.

Cod liver oil emulsion and other medicines are supplied as necessary. Sputum flasks are now also provided.

Suitable cases are being treated by the induction of artificial Pneumothorax with marked success. Adhesions caused partial failure in one instance.

During the year there were 723 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 1,419 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	Year 1923-1924. Attendances.		Year 1924-1925. Attendances.		New Cases, 1924-25	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	270	184	120	115	30	17
Other	472	493	234	254	56	64
Persons	742	677	354	369	86	81
Total	1,419		723		167	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1924-25.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	41	41
Other	24	30
Persons	65	71
Total	136	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

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

Since the end of the year under review, the Keerom Street Clinic has been transferred to new premises at the City Hospital, and the female clinic has been taken over by the Medical Officer in charge of the male department. What effect these changes will have on attendance remains to be seen.

The total new cases attending the male venereal disease clinic for the year ending 30th June, 1925, was 966 (excluding non-venereal cases who attended), compared with 823 for the preceding year. This is satisfactory in so far as it denotes that the work is extending through educative measures, and should not be accepted as an indication of an increase in the incidence of the disease. This increase, no doubt, is due also in part to the opening of the new clinic at Salt River, which became operative during the period in question.

The total attendances of new patients (including women and children) for the year under review was 1,441. While it is satisfactory to be able to state that so many new patients are, through attending the clinic, in a position to be rendered non-infectious, yet such a high figure simply challenges attention. This figure is in excess of those published for some of the large English towns with four or five times the population.

A further examination of the attendances shows some points of interest. European male attendances for the year number 515, whilst only 72 female attendances were recorded. There is a marked disproportion between those two classes. Probably, however, a number of women are treated by private practitioners.

On the other hand, the non-European male attendances were 451, the female attendances numbering 403. This, too, is not satisfactory, as the male attendances are proportionately below the generally accepted ratio.

Further measures to cope with the conditions of affairs referred to above are at present in contemplation here, but the problem is a national one and is not limited to Capetown, where there is the additional difficulty of catering for a population that is very widely scattered.

In general there has been no apparent change in the attitude of patients. Attendance continues to be very irregular with few exceptions, and the number discharged as cured is small owing to the fact that so few complete a full course of treatment.

Treatment is carried out as heretofore. Bismuth is regularly used. It is of special value in those cases where the disease appears to become mercury or arsenic "fast".

The new clinics at Salt River and the City Hospital are fully equipped and offer every facility for modern treatment. The building of two blocks (containing two six-bed wards each) for in-patients is a great boon. Beds are reserved for women requiring ante-natal treatment.

Thanks are again due to Professor W. Campbell, of the Capetown University, for his work in connection with the clinics.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1925, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 46, Keerom St., Capetown.

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.			
1924-25.	E.	333	97	20	4	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	82	49	12
	Non-E.	290	90	28	13	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	76	74	14
	Total	623	187	48	17	—	—	1	—	29	—	1	158	123	26
July ..	E.	338	101	15	8	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	69	48	10
	Non-E.	233	80	13	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	58	58	7
	Total	571	181	28	15	—	—	—	—	2	12	1	127	106	17
August ..	E.	341	97	21	4	—	—	—	—	15	1	1	69	55	8
	Non-E.	257	83	18	11	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	58	53	12
	Total	598	180	39	15	—	—	—	—	1	22	1	127	108	20
September	E.	444	107	19	7	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	75	52	12
	Non-E.	247	74	20	11	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	50	49	13
	Total	691	181	39	18	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	125	101	25
October ..	E.	402	104	15	4	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	53	42	16
	Non-E.	220	88	24	7	—	—	1	—	15	—	1	49	43	12
	Total	622	192	39	11	—	—	2	—	25	—	1	102	85	28
November	E.	264	87	15	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	44	31	9
	Non-E.	270	86	29	12	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	38	32	12
	Total	534	173	44	15	1	—	—	—	27	—	1	82	63	21
December ..	E.	316	85	20	6	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	58	42	10
	Non-E.	232	84	27	16	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	38	28	15
	Total	548	169	47	22	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	96	70	25
January ..	E.	329	100	17	4	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	36	24	17
	Non-E.	283	98	27	13	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	53	33	9
	Total	612	198	44	17	—	—	—	—	26	1	—	89	57	26
February ..	E.	456	105	24	9	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	50	24	10
	Non-E.	442	102	30	13	—	—	1	2	12	—	4	80	58	7
	Total	898	207	54	22	—	—	1	2	27	—	4	130	82	17
March ..	E.	353	100	16	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	57	33	20
	Non-E.	381	110	26	14	—	—	2	—	10	—	—	54	41	14
	Total	734	210	42	20	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	111	74	34
April ..	E.	424	105	16	4	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	45	30	13
	Non-E.	300	95	25	15	1	—	—	—	7	—	2	59	43	7
	Total	724	200	41	19	1	—	—	—	18	—	3	104	73	20
May ..	E.	496	117	28	10	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	65	62	17
	Non-E.	256	92	30	18	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	51	34	20
	Total	752	209	58	28	—	—	—	—	25	4	1	116	96	37
June ..	E.	4,496	1,205	226	69	—	—	1	1	145	7	3	703	492	154
	Non-E.	3,411	1,082	297	150	2	3	1	4	127	1	13	664	546	142
	Total	7,907	2,287	523	219	2	4	2	5	272	8	16	1,367	1,038	296

In the following table are set out statistical details for the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1925, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic for males, Salt River.

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.			
1924-25.	E.	436	106	19	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	84	82	21
	Non-E.	105	38	13	9	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	32	26	7
	Total	541	144	32	20	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	116	108	28
July ..	E.	348	103	13	4	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	94	91	4
	Non-E.	100	35	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	33	29	9
	Total	448	138	21	8	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	127	120	13
August ..	E.	459	133	29	9	—	—	—	1	19	—	1	92	77	18
	Non-E.	109	38	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	28	22	8
	Total	568	171	39	18	—	—	—	1	20	—	1	120	99	26
September	E.	247	125	26	6	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	80	63	13
	Non-E.	39	40	11	3	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	41	40	7
	Total	286	165	37	9	—	—	—	2	28	—	—	121	103	20
October ..	E.	444	133	31	8	—	—	—	—	20	—	3	62	43	20
	Non-E.	90	39	8	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	25	23	4
	Total	534	172	39	11	—	—	—	—	25	—	3	87	66	24
November	E.	415	120	27	8	1	—	—	—	17	—	1	56	31	12
	Non-E.	89	40	14	4	1	—	—	—	8	—	1	19	16	6
	Total	504	160	41	12	2	—	—	—	25	—	2	75	47	18
December	E.	409	116	22	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	45	22	22
	Non-E.	118	43	18	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	23	15	6
	Total	527	159	40	16	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	68	37	28
January ..	E.	368	123	25	8	—	—	—	—	15	1	1	52	51	13
	Non-E.	144	61	24	13	—	1	—	—	9	—	1	30	14	13
	Total	512	184	49	21	—	1	—	—	24	1	2	82	65	26
February ..	E.	400	118	28	10	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	59	69	14
	Non-E.	159	56	16	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	44	28	7
	Total	559	174	44	18	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	103	97	21
March ..	E.	366	112	28	17	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	70	44	6
	Non-E.	185	65	26	14	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	45	30	4
	Total	551	177	54	31	—	—	—	1	23	—	—	115	74	10
April ..	E.	448	121	22	7	—	—	—	1	14	—	1	71	57	15
	Non-E.	147	57	14	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	28	20	8
	Total	595	178	36	14	—	—	—	1	20	—	2	99	77	23
May ..	E.	519	133	31	11	—	—	—	—	17	1	2	68	46	29
	Non-E.	145	41	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	17	17	4
	Total	664	174	39	15	—	—	—	—	21	1	2	85	63	33
June ..	E.	4,859	1,443	301	107	1	—	—	4	181	3	9	833	676	187
	Non-E.	1,430	553	170	86	1	1	—	4	79	—	3	365	280	83
	Total	6,289	1,996	471	193	2	1	—	8	260	3	12	1,198	956	270

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

(Prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen.)

The treatment of Venereal Diseases in women and children have been conducted, as in previous years, at the Municipal Treatment Centre at 46, Keerom Street, Capetown.

The female clinic held three sessions a week which were well attended. The total number treated shows an increase over the previous year. The days and hours were Tuesdays, Fridays, 2—5 p.m. for non-Europeans, and Wednesdays, 10—12 noon for Europeans. The clinic was under the care of the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, who was assisted by a part-time lady Medical Officer.

Some useful pre-natal work was done in the case of pregnant women suffering from syphilis.

Sixty-two pregnant women were treated in the period under review. Of these, 35 produced healthy babies showing no signs of congenital syphilis. Eighteen received treatment in a varying degree, but the results in the infants are not known owing to patients having ceased to attend before the birth of the child. Seven were treated in the period under review, but delivery was not expected until a later date. The remaining two may be said to have resulted unfavourably, one of them ending in a still-birth in spite of extensive treatment, and one, who was treated only during the last month of pregnancy, produced a syphilitic infant who died at two months of age.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1925, 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.	New Cases.										Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	
				Total Attending each month.	Diseases from which Patients Suffered.												
					Syphilis Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis, Conceptional and Quiescent.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.					
1924-25.																	
July ..	E.	105	46	9	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	1	51	-	13		
	Non-E.	295	138	47	7	6	1	10	20	2	-	1	170	2	48		
	Total	400	184	56	8	8	1	10	20	7	-	2	221	2	61		
August ..	E.	68	32	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	57	-	6		
	Non-E.	257	126	27	4	2	2	7	12	-	-	-	127	-	30		
	Total	325	158	30	4	2	2	8	13	-	-	1	184	-	36		
September	E.	95	38	16	2	2	1	3	4	2	-	2	54	1	11		
	Non-E.	333	129	38	1	9	-	10	15	2	-	1	209	1	48		
	Total	428	167	54	3	11	1	13	19	14	-	3	263	2	59		
October ..	E.	87	35	5	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	39	-	12		
	Non-E.	183	112	39	6	7	-	8	14	-	-	4	116	-	21		
	Total	270	147	44	6	8	-	9	14	2	-	5	155	-	33		
November ..	E.	109	41	6	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	62	-	12		
	Non-E.	344	150	51	5	4	-	12	24	1	-	5	171	-	47		
	Total	453	191	57	6	4	-	13	25	3	-	6	233	-	59		
December ..	E.	126	42	10	1	1	-	1	3	2	-	2	59	-	10		
	Non-E.	294	129	31	3	3	-	8	12	-	-	5	192	-	30		
	Total	420	171	41	4	4	-	9	15	2	-	7	251	-	40		
January ..	E.	124	51	8	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	62	-	15		
	Non-E.	276	112	28	2	5	1	4	10	3	-	3	148	-	51		
	Total	400	163	36	2	5	1	6	13	5	-	4	210	-	66		
February ..	E.	132	52	8	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	48	1	19		
	Non-E.	292	125	42	7	10	-	7	15	1	-	2	170	2	53		
	Total	424	177	50	7	12	-	10	17	2	-	2	218	3	72		
March ..	E.	111	47	5	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	45	-	16		
	Non-E.	384	155	49	5	3	-	9	27	3	-	2	252	-	30		
	Total	495	202	54	5	4	-	10	28	5	-	2	297	-	46		
April ..	E.	110	40	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	50	-	9		
	Non-E.	240	116	19	5	2	-	4	6	1	-	1	166	-	25		
	Total	350	156	24	5	3	-	5	6	4	-	1	216	-	34		
May ..	E.	75	30	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	35	-	9		
	Non-E.	266	115	28	8	5	1	4	7	2	-	1	124	-	28		
	Total	341	145	31	9	5	1	5	8	2	-	1	159	-	37		
June ..	E.	93	36	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	33	-	17		
	Non-E.	278	116	33	6	3	-	6	13	1	-	4	122	-	31		
	Total	371	152	36	7	3	-	6	14	2	-	4	155	-	48		
Year ..	E.	1,235	490	81	7	10	1	15	17	22	-	9	595	2	149		
	Non-E.	3,442	1,523	32	59	59	5	89	175	16	-	29	1,967	5	442		
	Total	4,677	2,013	513	66	69	6	104	192	38	-	38	2,562	7	591		

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.

18 Staff Nurses.

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

Dispenser.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Superintendent (J. Enstrom).

CITY HOSPITAL, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital now comprises the Medical Superintendent's residence, and administration block, observation block (3 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). Four wards (24 beds) and a clinic for venereal disease have been added during the past year.

At present the hospital provides accommodation for over 200 patients. The average number of patients in hospital per diem in the year under review was 69.62 as compared with 62.9 for the previous year and 59.30 in 1922-23.

Table 1, on page lxxiii 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 lxiv shows cases admitted with incorrect diagnosis, and also the ultimate diagnosis in each case.

Table 3, on page lxiv, gives similar information; patients are, however, classified as to the source from which they were received. There were 797 admissions during the year (421 Europeans and 376 non-Europeans); 4 of these were admitted twice. The admissions for the two previous years were 670 in 1923-24 and 612 in 1922-23.

62 European and 118 non-European deaths occurred during the year, including 4 European and 8 non-European deaths in cases remaining over from last year. These figures show a mortality rate of 13.9 per cent. for Europeans and 29.3 per cent. for non-Europeans, which seems unduly high. However, of the total deaths 82 were due to advanced incurable pulmonary tuberculosis (curable cases are sent to the Nelspoort Sanatorium). Of the remainder, 19 died within 48 hours of admission, 38 within 4 days and 53 within 6 days. The city death-rate per 1,000 was 10.15 (European) and 28.8 (non-European) for the corresponding period.

	Within 2 days.	Within 4 days.	Within 6 days.	Total.
Diphtheria	8	4	1	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	3	5	14
Enteric Fever	2	2	5	9
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	2	1	6
Infective Encephalitis	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	2	1	5
Influenza	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1
Tubercular Oesophagitis	—	1	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1	2	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage (admitted as Infective Encephalitis)	—	1	—	1
Tetanus	1	—	—	1
Delirium Tremens (admitted as Enteric Fever)	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Syphilis (admitted as suspected Enteric Fever)	1	—	—	1
Totals	25	19	15	59

Scarlet Fever.—There were 31 admissions for this disease (30 European and 1 non-European). There was one death.

Measles.—Seventeen patients were admitted for measles (16 European and 1 non-European).

Diphtheria.—172 European and 41 non-European cases were admitted suffering from this disease. Many were of a very severe type. Tracheotomy was performed on 12 patients, 3 of whom died. There were 21 deaths and male (13 European and 8 non-European).

Enteric Fever.—During the year 67 Europeans and 96 non-Europeans were admitted under this diagnosis. 50 of these proved not to be enteric. One European and 1 non-European suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis in addition. Two cases of perforation occurred, necessitating operative treatment—1 recovered. There were 29 deaths (10 European and 19 non-European).

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—Four Europeans and 13 non-Europeans were admitted suffering from this disease. Five of these died within four days of admission, being too far advanced to benefit by treatment; of the remainder, 5 died, 4 recovered, and 3 remained over to the following year.

Tubercular Meningitis.—Three Europeans and 4 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom 1 recovered.

Infective Encephalitis (Encephalitis Lethargica).—There were 3 European and 6 non-European admissions under this heading. One European and 2 non-Europeans recovered and were discharged without apparent after effects. Intrathecal injections of the patients' own serum was highly satisfactory in some cases.

Erysipelas.—Fifteen Europeans and 6 non-Europeans were treated for erysipelas, of whom 2 Europeans died.

Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.—Eleven Europeans and 11 non-Europeans were admitted in the former and 5 Europeans and 26 non-Europeans in the latter class. One non-European of the former and 2 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans of the latter died.

Pneumonia (other forms).—Four Europeans and 24 non-Europeans were admitted during the year—1 European and 6 non-Europeans died.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Admissions for this disease were 58 Europeans and 90 non-Europeans. There were 24 European and 58 non-European deaths. As already pointed out all these were hopeless cases from the commencement. Questionable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are also admitted for observation, prior to transfer to the Nelspoort Sanatorium if necessary.

A special chalet is now maintained for children suffering from tuberculosis. Treatment is on natural open air lines. A playground is provided, with efficient shade from trees, where the children are kept, under supervision, in what is virtually a natural solarium.

An additional chalet will shortly be provided for adult coloured male patients when some slight improvements shall have been made.

Puerperal Fever.—Eight Europeans and 13 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom 2 non-Europeans died.

Other Diseases.—Other diseases treated during the year were tuberculosis of the oesophagus (1 case, died), parotitis (2 cases), dysentery (1 case), thrombosis after enteric fever (1 case) and tetanus (1 case, died). The case of tetanus belonged to the area of the Bellville Village Management Board.

Two cases were received in hospital for observation (inguinal adenitis and eczema respectively), and 1 infant (not ill) was admitted with the mother who was a patient.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1924, TO JUNE 30TH, 1925, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1924.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1925.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other.	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Person.
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	30	1	27	1	1	..	3	..	31
Enteric Fever ..	8	7†	67	96	62	62	10	19	3	22	163
Diphtheria ..	6	9	172	41	155	39	13	8	10	3	213
Diphtheria Carriers ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	8	13	6	11	..	2	2	..	21
Erysipelas ..	1	..	15	6	14	6	2	..	..	..	21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	10*	10	58	90	25	23	24	58	19	19	148
Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	3	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	7
Tuberculosis of the Oesophagus ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Infective Encephalitis..	..	..	3	6	1	2	1	4	1	..	9
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	4	13	..	4	4	6	..	3	17
Measles ..	1	..	16	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	17
Influenza ..	..	..	11	11	9	10	..	1	2	..	22
Influenzal Pneumonia..	..	..	5	26	2	21	2	3	1	2	31
Other forms of Pneumonia..	..	2	4	24	3	20	1	6	..	..	28
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parotitis ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases ..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Infants with Mothers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Cases not included above which were admitted for and proved not to be:—</i>											
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Enteric Fever ..	..	2†	13	13	11	12	2	2	..	1	26
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria Carriers ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	3	5	3	4	..	1	..	..	8
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	1*	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	3
Infective Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Influenza ..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Influenzal Pneumonia..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Other forms of Pneumonia..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cases admitted for Observation ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Totals ..	29	32	421	376	347	239	62	118	41	51	797

* One Case of Pulmy: Tuberculosis transferred to Spinal Caries.

† Two Cases of Enteric Fever transferred to Intestinal Catarrh and Bronchitis respectively.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situate at Rentzkie's Farm in the Maitland Ward about 6 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 caretaker (Mr. J. Enstrom) who is an experienced male nurse.

Nine cases were admitted during the past year; 3 males and 1 female (European) and 4 males and 1 female (non-European). There was one death.

Of the 3 European males, 1 was admitted as a diphtheria carrier and 2 as suspected cases of smallpox. Of the latter one proved to be a case of dermatitis, and the other tick bite fever.

The European female and the non-European female were admitted as contacts of the suspected case of smallpox.

Three of the non-European males were admitted for chickenpox and the other for glanders, the latter being the fatal case referred to above.

TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-PERIODS, AND WARDS OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards.

(53 weeks ended 3rd July, 1925.)

SUMMARY.

AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Total under 5										65 to 75					75 to 85					85 and upwards					TOTALS.		Outward Transfers, (not included in foregoing columns.)			
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards		M.		F.	Per-sons.	
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	{E. 5	6	4	2	4	9	13	15	12	18	8	24	9	12	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	188	22	13
	{O. 32	35	20	22	16	29	68	86	12	18	54	58	44	13	15	10	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	317	305	622
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..	{E. 2	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	3	5	11	6	18	30	24	23	20	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	78	84	162	
	{O. 2	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	3	7	8	8	7	12	3	11	3	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	55	93
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	{E. 3	3	1	—	—	1	4	4	2	2	1	4	5	4	6	11	8	4	13	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	35	49	84	
	{O. 14	12	1	—	—	2	6	17	18	1	2	7	6	7	6	4	7	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	52	108	
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. 3	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	5	4	6	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	14	14	28	
	{O. 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	15	10	25
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E. 3	7	6	2	2	5	15	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	11	15	4	6	9	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	55	50	105	
	{O. 105	111	37	48	29	168	188	7	11	3	6	5	11	9	12	13	10	10	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	245	267	512	
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	{E. 52	20	11	10	3	3	66	33	4	1	1	2	1	2	6	10	4	7	8	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	61	163	
	{O. 173	138	70	78	14	22	257	238	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	6	3	2	2	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	285	264	549		
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	{E. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. 3	6	3	2	3	2	9	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	13	42	
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	{E. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion..	{E. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XI.—Malformations ..	{E. 6	5	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. 3	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy	{E. 31	25	—	—	—	—	31	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. 103	98	—	—	—	—	103	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIII.—Old Age ..	{E. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIV.—External Causes ..	{E. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	{E. 4	3	2	1	2	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O. 7	8	2	1	2	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	{E. 108	69	16	19	12	16	136	104	21	10	8	6	22	26	32	24	49	50	97	54	124	79	111	83	60	58	12	28	672	522	1,194	
	{O. 442	414	137	154	74	93	653	661	32	42	22	20	71	112	111	88	117	83	129	73	83	81	44	58	29	33	10	13	1,292	1,274	2,566	
Totals, all Classes ..	551*	483	153	173	86	109	790*	765	53	52	30	26	93	138	143	112	166	133	217	127	207	160	155	141	89	91	22	41	1,963*	1,796	3,761*	

WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location		Not Allocated, Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		Persons.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}	{E.}	{O.}		{E.}	{O.}
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	7	12	6	3	4	1	7	3	8	6	12	5	5	5	11	17	19	8	11	5	8	1	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	9	2	8	2	1	104	74	178
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..	1	3	22	12	23	10	18	3	5	3	65	70	56	57	18	14	15	16	7	10	7	3	18	28	30	24	23	9	8	1	317	305	622				
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	7	9	1	3	3	2	7	10	5	6	4	6	3	5	14	14	5	6	5	10	2	4	5	3	7	6	1	2	2	1	73	79	152				
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	1	5	6	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	3	2	2	1	4	4	1	33	47	80				
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	17	23	12	4	3	3	10	11	7	12	13	4	21	21	4	10	11	12	13	11	11	6	8	6	7	10	7	4	10	7	133	116	249				
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	5	1	9	8	10	17	16	24	3	4	6	5	35	35	3	3	3	5	4	5	9	7	2	1	3	3	9	12	11	4	245	267	512				
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Anæmia ..	4	1	4	9	16	20	13	19	2	2	52	47	39	34	19	18	28	20	5	9	38	25	34	27	17	13	12	4	4	1	285	264	549				
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	7	9	6	3	4	12	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	51	33	84				
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	12				
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6				
XI.—Malformations ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	11				
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	12	4	5	4	4	1	2	3	1	3	7	4	4	13	8	4	2	39	25	64				
XIII.—Old Age ..	1	1	3	4	6	5	7	7	2	2	19	12	11	12	7	8	7	8	4	6	8	8	12	10	4	4	13	8	4	2	103	98	201				
XIV.—External Causes ..	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	3	9	9	2	2	7	7	4	7	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	7	3	3	1	4	53	6	59				
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	11				
Totals ..	51	61	53	23	17	10	48	35	39	34	52	29	22	27	72	71	72	57	43	45	27	22	36	34	52	48	22	19	11	628	499	1,127					
Totals, all Classes ..	57	70	108	58	76	88	119	131	55	55	278	256	213	220	137	137	170	144	74	88	152	141	171	161	131	123	80	70	38	17	40*	14	1,921*	1,773	3,694*		

*See footnote to start of table on previous page.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	RACE.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.														TOTALS.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.	M. F.	Persons.
		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.		
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (cont.)																	
25 (b) German Measles ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 (c) Trypanosomiasis ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Glanders ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27 Anthrax ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Rabies ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Tetanus ..	{E. O.}	6	4	-	1	6	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
30 Mycoses ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 (a) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ..	{E. O.}	1	-	1	2	17	15	4	10	4	9	31	62	48	38	43	31
31 (b) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System with Silicosis ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Tuberculosis, Meningeal ..	{E. O.}	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
33 Tuberculosis, Abdominal ..	{E. O.}	1	2	-	1	4	3	8	2	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	11
34 Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
35 Tuberculosis of the Joints ..	{E. O.}	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
36 (a) Tuberculosis, Skin ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 (b) Tuberculosis, Bones (excluding Vertebral Column) ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
36 (c) Tuberculosis, Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.}	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36 (d) Tuberculosis, Genito-Urinary System ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 (e) Tuberculosis, Other Organs ..	{E. O.}	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
37 (a) Tuberculosis, Acute Disseminated ..	{E. O.}	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
37 (b) Tuberculosis, Chronic Disseminated ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Syphilis (all forms)	{E. O.}	17	23	2	6	21	29	1	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	1	27
39 Soft Chancre ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 (a) Gonococcal Infection	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 (b) Gonorrhoeal or Purulent Ophthalmia ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Purulent Infection: Septicaemia (non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2
42 Other Infectious Diseases ..	{E. O.}	4	-	1	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	10
Totals for I. ..	{E. O.}	5	6	4	2	4	9	13	17	8	6	3	3	9	13	15	12
		32	35	20	22	16	29	68	86	12	18	11	17	45	73	62	46
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.																	
43 Cancer, Buccal Cavity	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
44 Cancer, Stomach, Liver, Oesophagus	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	4	15
45 Cancer, Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	6
46 Cancer, Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	6	6	2	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	3	2	10

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																TOTALS.												
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards		Persons.
		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.	
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																														
97 Disease of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
98 Disease of the Larynx	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. 1 - - - - -																													
99 (a) Bronchitis, Acute ..	{ E. 1 1 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 16 12 4 8 7 6 27 26 - - - - -																													
99 (b) Bronchitis, Chronic ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
99 (c) Bronchitis, Undefined (under 5 years) ..	{ E. 1 2 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 17 24 4 8 4 3 25 35 - - - - -																													
99 (d) Bronchitis, Undefined (5 years and over)	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
100 Broncho-Pneumonia	{ E. 1 3 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 58 64 23 29 14 17 95 110 6 7 3 1 1 3 3 5 - - - - -																													
101 (a) Pneumonia, Lobar ..	{ E. - 1 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 5 5 3 1 - - - - -																													
101 (b) Pneumonia, Other and undefined ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. 8 5 2 - - - - -																													
102 Pleurisy	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - 1 1 - - - - -																													
103 Pulmonary Congestion	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
104 Gangrene of the Lungs	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
105 Asthma	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
106 Pulmonary Emphysema ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
107 (a) Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
107 (b) Disease of the Mediastinum ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
107 (c) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
107 (d) Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
Totals for V. ..	{ E. 3 7 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 105 111 37 48 26 29 168 188 7 11 3 6 5 11 9 12 19 6 20 13 10 10 2 6 - - - - -																													
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																														
108 Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
109 Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
110 Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
111 (a) Ulcer of the Stomach	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
111 (b) Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
112 Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer)	{ E. 1 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 1 - - - - -																													
113 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	{ E. 49 29 11 10 - - - - -																													
	{ O. 168 134 65 77 - - - - -																													
114 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 yrs. & over)	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
115 Ankylostomiasis ..	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
Intestinal Parasites :																														
116 (a) Intestinal Cestodes	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
116 (b) Intestinal Trematodes	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. - - - - -																													
116 (c) Intestinal Nematodes	{ E. - - - - -																													
	{ O. 1 - - - - -																													

Table B.
RETURN of Births and Still-Births for the year 1924-1925 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Municipal Wards.
 (53 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1925.)

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS.			TOTALS.				TOTALS.				TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.	
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					K.	O.	Total.	EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		Total.	Legit.	Illegit.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.				Legit.	Illegit.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.									
1. Sea Point	89	88	177	2	2	4	91	90	181	13	10	23	12	8	20	25	18	43	181	43	224	4	..	3	1	8							
2. Harbour ..	39	39	78	1	2	3	40	41	81	62	52	114	21	22	43	83	74	157	81	157	238	3	..	9	5	17							
3. Central(West)	15	11	26	..	3	3	15	14	29	99	98	197	29	29	58	128	127	255	29	255	284	1	1	7	6	15							
4. Kloof ..	75	77	152	7	9	16	82	86	168	120	102	222	34	31	65	154	133	287	168	287	455	5	..	15	8	28							
5. Park ..	63	67	130	4	4	8	67	71	138	26	20	46	12	15	27	38	35	73	138	73	211	8	1	1	6	16							
6. Central (East)	80	59	139	5	7	12	85	66	151	323	300	623	94	114	208	417	414	831	151	831	982	6	..	42	27	75							
7. Castle ..	54	46	100	13	7	20	67	53	120	294	292	586	74	74	148	368	366	734	120	734	854	1	..	27	17	45							
8. Woodstock	170	176	346	6	9	15	176	185	361	125	120	245	39	32	71	164	152	316	361	316	677	13	1	18	8	40							
9. Salt River	165	180	345	8	10	18	173	190	363	170	130	300	49	34	83	219	164	383	363	383	746	8	..	23	10	41							
10. Mowbray ..	96	78	174	7	4	11	103	82	185	70	48	118	20	23	43	90	71	161	185	161	346	5	..	9	4	18							
11. Maitland ..	76	70	146	1	..	1	77	70	147	127	135	262	56	65	121	183	200	383	147	383	530	2	..	15	14	31							
12. Rondebosch	67	66	133	6	5	11	73	71	144	192	170	362	68	57	125	260	227	487	144	487	631	1	1	23	9	34							
13. Claremont	93	91	184	8	3	11	101	94	195	204	187	400	40	42	82	244	229	473	195	473	668	6	1	24	8	39							
14. Kalk Bay ..	46	49	95	2	..	2	48	49	97	82	85	167	25	36	61	107	121	228	97	228	325	4	..	8	10	22							
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	7	14*	..	1	..	2	3	
Total ..	1,128	1,097	2,225	71	67	138	1,199	1,164	2,363	1,907	1,749	3,656	576	586	1,162	2,483	2,335	4,818	2,363	4,818	7,183*	67	6	224	135	432							
Excluded from above figures: (1) Births in Cape-town which did not belong thereto ..	69	55	124	29	22	51	98	77	175	16	11	27	26	26	42	37	79	175	175	79	254	4	..	4	4	12							
(2) N'dabeni Location (Jan. to June, 1925)	21	17	38	2	3	5	23	20	43	..	43	43	3	1	4						

* Four births of unknown race (2 males and 2 females) included in the totals only. These are the 4 cases previously referred to in this report. They are deemed illegitimate on account of the circumstances.
 In addition to the above figures there were 133 births (74 males and 59 females) which belonged to Capetown, but occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers).

Table C.
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.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Death Rates (uncorrected).		Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.		Natural Increase Rates.		Infant Mortality.		Enteric Fever Death Rates.		Tuberculosis Death Rates.	
	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.	Euro- peans.	Non-E. peans.
1913-1914*	76,940	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	0.22	0.30	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	0.30	0.32	1.24	5.46
1915-1916	82,860	76,470	27.60	48.36	7.48	33.79	12.84	27.66	11.28	26.04	14.76	20.70	79.20	189.30	0.12	0.42	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	0.22	0.45	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	0.17	0.47	1.01	5.37
1918-1919	92,610	79,450	23.83	41.21	8.30	24.77	25.19†	69.97†	22.08†	66.09†	7.35A	28.76A	114.69†	297.80†	0.25	0.43	0.98	4.32
1919-1920	96,110	80,450	26.21	51.88	6.44	24.75	12.92	28.65	11.08	27.06	13.27	23.23	81.45	183.76	0.23	0.56	0.94	4.11
1920-1921	99,750	81,490	24.29B	45.86B	5.08B	24.86B	13.68	32.56	12.03	30.64	12.26B	15.22B	101.53B	231.74B	0.37B	0.56B	0.73B	4.10B
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	0.20B	0.51B	0.57B	3.46B
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	106.39B	0.20B	0.52B	0.74B	4.24B
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	0.11B	0.24B	0.71B	4.71B
1924-1925‡	115,700	85,740	20.09B	55.28B	5.84B	24.12B	11.04	30.36	9.58	28.81	10.51B	26.47B	71.94B	173.93B	0.07B	0.23B	0.81B	4.84B

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

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

‡ 53 weeks ended 3rd July, 1925 (corrected to a basis of 365 days).

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.

B. These figures are corrected for outward transfers.

Table D.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers. (53 Weeks, ended 3rd July, 1925.)

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1924.		Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage 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	12,783	2,467	181	43	13.93	17.15	4	20	2.21	46.51	112	15	8.62	5.98	69	28	5.31	11.17	7	4	38.67	93.02	7	3	0.54	1.20
2. Harbour	6,783	4,638	81	157	11.75	33.30	3	43	3.70	27.39	76	90	11.02	19.09	5	67	0.73	14.21	7	23	86.42	146.50	4	17	0.58	3.61
3. Central (West) ..	2,013	3,692	29	255	14.17	67.95	3	58	10.34	22.75	27	137	13.20	36.51	2	118	0.97	31.44	2	48	68.97	188.24	4	25	1.95	6.66
4. Kloof	10,615	6,133	168	287	15.57	46.04	16	65	9.52	22.65	83	167	7.69	26.70	85	120	7.88	19.25	9	59	53.57	205.57	8	20	0.74	3.21
5. Park	10,515	2,323	138	73	12.91	30.92	8	27	5.80	36.99	73	37	6.83	15.67	65	36	6.08	15.25	2	11	14.49	159.68	9	3	0.84	1.27
6. Central (East) ..	6,751	15,230	151	831	22.40	53.68	12	298	7.95	25.03	81	453	11.80	29.26	70	378	10.20	24.42	13	147	86.09	176.90	12	93	1.75	6.01
7. Castle	4,670	10,717	129	734	25.28	67.38	20	148	16.67	20.16	49	384	10.32	35.25	71	350	14.96	32.13	8	120	66.67	163.49	5	82	1.05	7.55
8. Woodstock	12,923	5,317	361	316	27.48	58.47	15	71	4.16	22.47	143	147	10.89	27.20	218	169	16.59	31.27	29	56	80.33	177.22	14	26	1.07	4.81
9. Salt River	13,210	5,995	363	383	27.03	62.85	18	83	4.96	21.67	129	191	9.61	31.34	234	192	17.42	31.51	34	60	93.66	180.16	14	22	1.04	3.61
10. Mowbray	10,618	3,793	185	161	17.14	41.76	11	43	5.95	26.71	88	74	8.15	19.19	97	87	8.09	22.57	10	24	54.05	149.97	5	17	0.46	4.41
11. Maitland	4,206	4,478	147	383	33.66	84.15	1	121	0.68	31.59	49	244	11.22	53.61	98	139	22.44	30.54	9	81	61.22	211.49	3	25	0.60	5.49
12. Rondebosch	7,256	8,928	144	487	19.52	53.66	11	125	7.64	25.67	70	262	9.49	28.87	74	225	10.03	24.70	15	84	104.17	172.48	4	33	0.54	3.64
13. Claremont	7,562	8,055	195	473	25.27	57.77	11	82	5.64	17.34	70	184	9.07	22.47	125	289	16.20	35.39	15	64	76.92	135.31	3	33	0.39	4.03
14. Kalk Bay	5,675	3,974	97	228	16.82	56.44	2	61	2.06	26.75	47	103	8.15	25.50	50	125	8.67	30.94	4	45	41.24	197.37	1	14	0.17	3.47
Not allocated	—	—	3	7	—	—	3	7	—	—	30	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	2	9	—	—
* Inward Transfers ..	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
† City of Capetown ..	115,700	85,740	2,496	4,818	21.22	55.28	138	1,162	5.84	24.12	1,104	2,511	10.15	28.81	1,302	2,307	11.07	26.47	177	898	70.91	173.93	102	422	0.87	4.84
‡ N'gabeni Location ..	—	5,693	—	43	—	—	5	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	—	—

* These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.
 † Exclusive of all figures relating to N'gabeni Native Location, which are shown separately in the table.
 ‡ Exclusive of the 133 European births (inward transfers), as the number of same which was illegitimate is not available.
 § Part year.

Table E.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year Ended.	Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates. (Uncorrected.)			Death Rates Corrected for Outward Transfers.			Infant Mortality Rates.			Tuberculosis Death Rates Corrected for Outward Transfers.			
		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.	
Union of S.A.	1923	26.70	..	..	..	..	..	9.77	..	..	..	..	74.42	..	..	0.41	..	..
Capetown	30 June, 1924	20.66 ¹	51.96 ¹	34.19 ¹	5.21 ¹	24.21 ¹	17.73 ¹	11.21	31.69	20.07	9.87	30.23	18.67	72.51 ¹	188.04 ¹	148.82 ¹	0.71	4.71	2.44	
Capetown	53 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1925.	20.09 ¹	55.28 ¹	35.09 ¹	5.84 ¹	24.12 ¹	18.15 ¹	11.04	30.36	19.27	9.68	28.81	17.77	71.04 ¹	173.93 ¹	140.43 ¹	0.81	4.84	2.52	
Johannesburg	30 June, 1925	24.49	51.44 ²	18.71	3.51	..	..	11.16	34.11 ²	16.61	9.8	31.63 ²	14.67	78.55	255.39 ²	186.20	0.2	0.092	0.30
Durban	30 June, 1925	19.95 ¹	45.70 ⁴	..	3.58 ¹	33.35 ⁴	..	14.14	36.99 ²	..	10.95	29.92 ²	..	83.84	190.42	..	0.67	1.63 ⁴	..	
Pretoria	30 June, 1925	23.71 ¹	17.65 ¹	21.39 ¹	4.87	27.58	12.03	..	..	..	7.44	16.91	11.06	60.09	310.34	138.97	..	..	..
Port Elizabeth	30 June, 1925	26.6	50.5	34.6	4.09	29.1	..	..	..	..	12.5	33.1	19.1	97.3	243.3	162.9	0.90	2.05	1.00
Bloemfontein	30 June, 1925	22.6 ¹	..	..	3.1	..	..	13.4	..	..	7.4	..	..	85.9	..	..	0.32	..	..
Pietermaritzburg	30 June, 1925	22.2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	12.7	..	..	8.6	..	..	62.3 ¹	..	..	0.52	..	..
East London	30 June, 1925	23.7	57.0	..	5.0	52.0	..	10.3	46.8	..	8.4 ⁵	42.7	..	77.0	320.0	..	0.37	4.3	..	
Kimberley	30 June, 1925	23.8	35.8 ²	27.7	1.8	21.8 ²	10.0	11.17	19.32	14.2	Urban area only 11.5	21.0 ²	..	84.9	192.72	123.9	0.5	1.3 ⁴	0.8	
England and Wales	1924	18.8	12.2	1.06
County of London	1924	18.7	12.1	1.16

1 Corrected for Outward Transfers. 2 Eurafrikan only. 3 Uncorrected. 4 Uncorrected and for Eurafrikan only. 5 Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution as well.

Table H.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE.

Diseases.	Race.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
		A.	A.	A.	A.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	128 8	52 4	97 13	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	Eur. Non-E.	189 51	164 41	107 32	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41
Enteric or Typhoid Fever..	Eur. Non-E.	163 133	163 149	138 124	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94
Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	40 13	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12
Puerperal Fever	Eur. Non-E.	7 20	2 4	9 12	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Eur. Non-E.					— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1
Infective Encephalitis ..	Eur. Non-E.						3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5
Leprosy	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —
Typhus	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Small Pox	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.					78 55	— —	— —	18 2	22 24	189 284
Pneumonia, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.						18 40	63 97	72 111		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.									6 13	28 52
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	Eur. Non-E.									23 68	76 203
Cholera	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plague	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Anthrax	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Glanders	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
Rabies	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malta Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —
Yellow Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.	136 456	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531		
Tuberculosis Respiratory Sys- tem	Eur. Non-E.									132 568	194 572
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Eur. Non-E.									10 75	16 71

A. =corrected for imported cases.

B. =corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnoses.

* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.

Table K.
RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1924-1925.

Month.	RAINFALL.										HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for eighteen Yrs. in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1924.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for eighteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1924.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in on-day for eighteen Years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1924.		Mean Saturation 100.	Average for eighteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1924.		
					Amount in Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.				
1924.												
July	1.76	3.71	14	14.1	0.34	24th	2.67	26th, 1920	80.06	85.70		
August	3.79	3.03	13	13.2	0.83	17th	1.90	8th, 1909	82.09	85.62		
September	2.50	2.13	12	10.9	0.47	20th	1.45	17th, 1911	74.30	81.84		
October	1.70	1.26	11	8.5	0.63	24th	1.10	5th, 1920	78.93	74.75		
November	1.36	1.10	14	7.0	0.22	5th	2.35	13th, 1923	69.20	73.00		
December	0.12	0.99	2	6.2	0.11	3rd	1.61	18th, 1920	61.61	69.24		
1925.												
January	0.36	0.53	2	3.8	0.15	17th	0.90	21st, 1914	63.98	70.17		
February	0.23	0.40	2	3.8	0.20	8th	0.50	2nd, 1920	71.32	72.83		
March	0.04	0.74	1	5.1	0.04	10th	1.08	27th, 1910	68.29	76.77		
April	0.56	1.74	7	9.3	0.21	15th	1.61	5th, 1912	71.03	82.24		
May	1.62	2.83	10	12.2	0.50	27th	2.76	19th, 1911	80.42	83.35		
June	10.11	4.20	20	14.5	1.50	7th	2.35	14th, 1909	86.04	86.01		
Year	24.15	22.66	108	108.6	1.50	7/6/1925	2.76	19/5/1911	73.94	78.46		

Table I
EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1924-1925.

Month.	Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for one foot ° F, eighteen yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1924.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for two feet ° F, eighteen yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1924.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for four feet ° F, eighteen yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1924.
1924.						
July ...	53.3 to 55.0	49.2 to 58.1	55.4 to 56.8	54.6 to 59.8	58.0 to 59.0	57.3 to 62.5
August ...	53.5 to 57.9	50.9 to 59.9	55.3 to 57.8	54.5 to 59.8	57.7 to 58.6	56.8 to 59.4
September ...	53.9 to 61.5	50.9 to 67.2	55.9 to 59.5	55.0 to 65.5	58.0 to 59.5	57.0 to 63.0
October ...	59.5 to 63.5	57.2 to 75.9	59.5 to 61.7	58.0 to 72.5	59.5 to 61.3	56.8 to 66.1
November ...	62.2 to 67.5	61.3 to 78.0	61.8 to 65.5	61.0 to 74.9	61.2 to 64.0	60.8 to 70.3
December ...	68.0 to 73.9	65.6 to 79.8	65.3 to 71.0	64.2 to 77.8	64.0 to 68.8	63.8 to 81.4
1925.						
January ...	69.0 to 74.2	67.0 to 81.9	70.0 to 72.1	68.0 to 79.9	68.2 to 69.4	65.2 to 76.7
February ...	70.8 to 76.8	68.0 to 82.2	71.1 to 74.7	69.0 to 80.0	69.3 to 71.0	68.0 to 77.0
March ...	72.0 to 75.5	64.0 to 79.2	72.3 to 74.2	65.2 to 78.6	71.0 to 71.4	67.9 to 76.9
April ...	64.3 to 74.5	58.9 to 73.9	66.8 to 73.0	63.0 to 76.1	68.2 to 71.5	62.2 to 75.8
May ...	60.0 to 66.2	53.0 to 67.6	62.3 to 67.1	58.0 to 69.5	65.0 to 68.2	61.0 to 71.5
June ...	54.8 to 60.2	51.3 to 63.0	57.0 to 62.8	56.0 to 63.2	59.8 to 65.0	59.1 to 65.8
Year ...	53.3 to 76.8	49.2 to 82.2	55.3 to 74.7	54.5 to 80.0	57.7 to 71.5	56.8 to 81.4

Table M. BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1924-1925.

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.		Average for 18 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1924.		Most in one day for 18 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1924.	
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.
1924.								
July ...	190	8	9	26	185	24	10	5
August ...	208	20	10	30	201	56	10	30
September ...	212	50	11	9	209	43	11	15
October ...	273	3	12	3	268	2	12	30
November ...	279	22	12	19	288	58	13	25
December... ..	345	32	12	22	326	48	13	45
1925.								
January ...	334	28	12	21	337	25	13	20
February ...	317	36	12	19	287	27	12	45
March ...	305	30	11	20	277	...	12	...
April ...	228	41	10	24	222	16	10	45
May ...	198	6	9	33	199	51	10	...
June ...	140	56	8	16	156	32	9	30
Year ...	3,034	32	12	22	2,961	22	13	45

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Religion	Marital Status	Address	Remarks
1	John Smith	35	M	Farmer	Methodist	Married	123 Main St.	
2	Mary Jones	32	F	Homemaker	Methodist	Married	123 Main St.	
3	Robert Brown	28	M	Teacher	Baptist	Single	456 Oak St.	
4	Elizabeth White	25	F	Teacher	Baptist	Single	456 Oak St.	
5	William Green	40	M	Merchant	Presbyterian	Married	789 Pine St.	
6	Anna Black	38	F	Homemaker	Presbyterian	Married	789 Pine St.	
7	James Gray	30	M	Blacksmith	Methodist	Married	101 Elm St.	
8	Sarah Lee	28	F	Homemaker	Methodist	Married	101 Elm St.	
9	Thomas King	22	M	Student	Methodist	Single	112 Cedar St.	
10	Elizabeth King	20	F	Student	Methodist	Single	112 Cedar St.	

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