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The Corporation

OF

The City of Capetown



ANNUAL REPORT

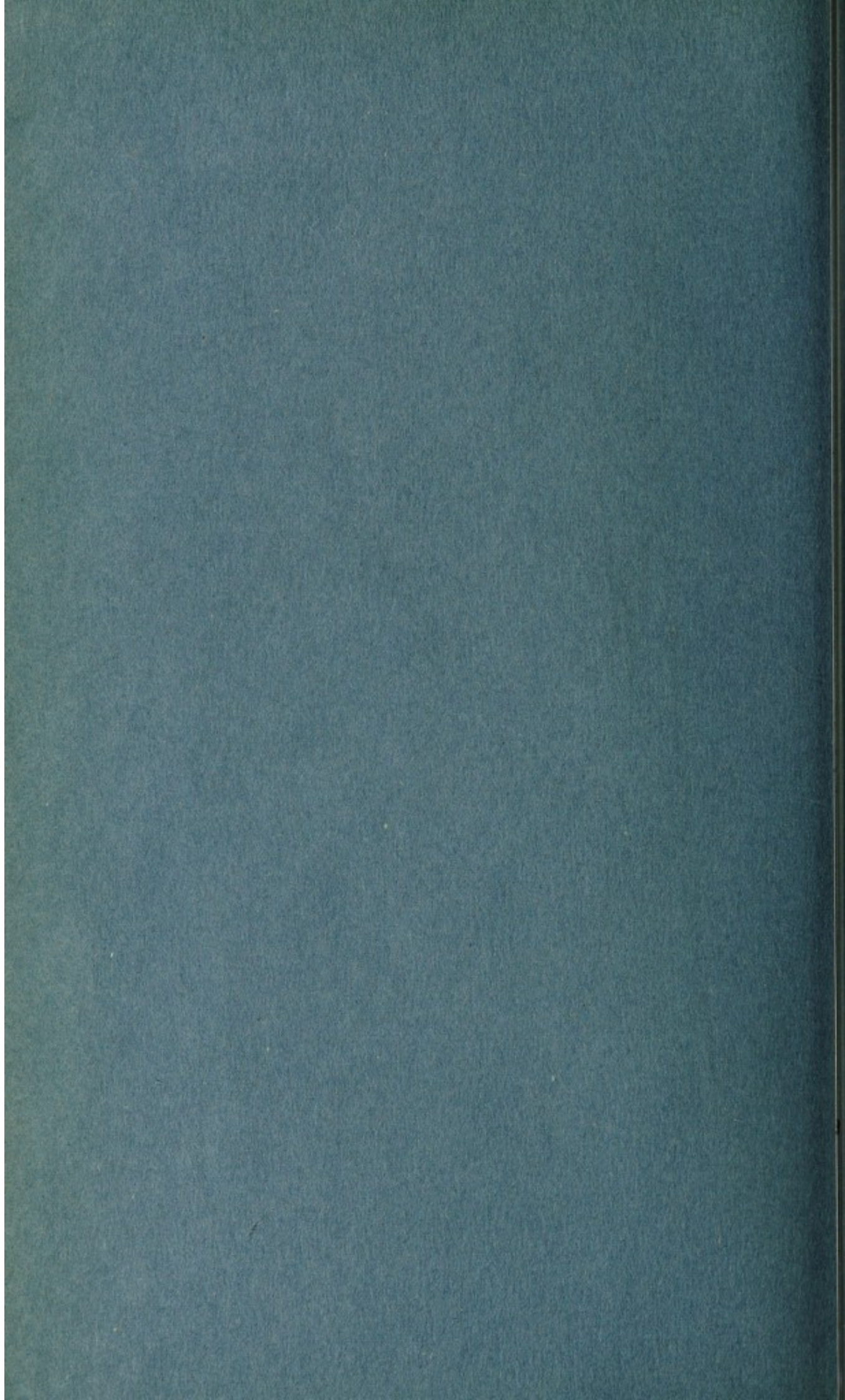
OF THE

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, 1927.



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

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 1926-27 together with an account of the work of the Health Department during the year.

Vital Statistics.

The birth rate for Europeans has continued to decline and in 1926-27 was again the lowest recorded in the City. Amongst non-Europeans the birth rate remains at a high level and does not show the same tendency to decline.

The death rate and the infant mortality rate were both somewhat higher than in the previous year, when for Europeans they were the lowest recorded for the City. These rates for non-Europeans were also somewhat higher than last year. The chief factor in this increase was mortality from respiratory diseases. This was associated with the unusually cold winter with which the year began.

Although the death rate for non-Europeans was 2.7 times as great as that for Europeans the natural increase in the population (*i.e.* the excess of births over deaths) was much greater in the case of non-Europeans than of Europeans.

Infectious Diseases.

Enteric fever and diphtheria were both somewhat more prevalent than in the previous year. In the former disease this was due mainly to unfavourable climatic conditions, and in the latter to milk-borne infection. There was also an increase in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, which was continued with greater severity after the close of the year. The mortality from measles and whooping cough was about that of an average year.

Tuberculosis.

The death rate from this disease, both for Europeans and non-Europeans, was greater than in the previous year. During the past ten years there has been no decrease, and redoubled efforts to deal with the situation are called for. The deaths from tuberculosis during the year numbered 97 Europeans and 449 non-Europeans, and one death in every seven was caused by this disease. It is fostered by conditions of poverty and overcrowding, and is largely determined by social conditions. Preparations were made during the year under review to increase the number of beds available for the isolation and treatment of tuberculous cases, and there is much need for an improved service of tuberculosis clinics.

Venereal Diseases.

The prevalence of these diseases remains high, and further extensions of the municipal treatment centres are needed.

Plague.

The position in regard to plague in the country continues to become more menacing. The infection in the veld rodents has since the close of the year under review reached within 80 miles of Capetown and a very short distance of the Cape

Flats. The position with regard to the prevalence of rats in town and gerbilles in the immediately surrounding country is much better than a few years ago, but a considerable degree of infestation with these vermin still remains and needs to be dealt with.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The work amongst infants and young children has continued without relaxation. Additional health visitors have been appointed and preparations made for the building of new premises for the Woodstock Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and a new Centre at Retreat. A great deal of infant mortality, however, is due to evil social and economic conditions which it is not within the power of the Health Department to improve. The pre-natal clinics have been continued, but not much progress will be made with regard to maternal conditions until there is improvement in the facilities for the proper care of women in connection with childbirth. Bills to provide for the adequate control of the practice of midwifery are at present before Parliament.

Housing.

The gradual worsening of the housing of the working classes in Capetown has continued unchecked. The number of houses built year by year is still less than one-half the number needed to accommodate the yearly increase in the population, and conditions of overcrowding and dilapidation increase every year. There is a shortage of at least 6,000 houses to be overtaken in addition to the provision of some 900 houses per year to take up the yearly growth of population. As a result of the exhaustion of available funds the building of houses by the Corporation has been temporarily suspended, but schemes for increased activities in this direction are in course of preparation.

The housing problem and the associated social questions constitute the most important item in the public health programme of the city, and call for solution more urgently than any other matter at the present time. It is difficult to imagine the conditions that will be presented in the poorer quarters in a few years' time unless the erection of new houses overtakes the increase in population.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received during the year from the Chairman and Members of the Health and Building Regulations Committee, and the staff of the City Health Department.

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.

Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom Street, Capetown.

December, 1927.

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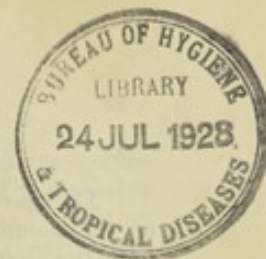
LEADING STATISTICS.

		European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 37,847 Acres.					
Total Population	.. ..	114,625	103,428	218,053	—
Population (excluding N'dabeni Native Location)	.. ..	114,610	98,110	212,720	—
		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate	.. ..	20.52	50.29	34.25	21.44
Death rate	.. ..	10.37	27.96	18.48	10.72
Infant Mortality rate	.. ..	67.38	186.59	148.09	65.69
Tuberculosis death rate	.. ..	0.92	4.59	2.57	0.95
Enteric Incidence rate	.. ..	1.02	1.25	1.13	—
Enteric Death rate	.. ..	0.13	0.28	0.20	0.13

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 from these rates.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of the 52 weeks ended 1st July, 1927. All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL (INCLUDING SEWERAGE AND REFUSE REMOVAL).

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole municipality and is sometimes known as "Capetown proper," 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 the precipitous face of Table Mountain which forms the northern end of the Table Mountain range, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. 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 sewage flowing into the sea at Green Point Lighthouse.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. The marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven, extend along the Atlantic seaboard to the west, curving with the coast in a southerly direction. Green Point and Sea Point are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head, and, like Capetown proper, are well placed for drainage and have been sewered for many years, the sewage flowing into the sea on the Sea Point front opposite Hall Road railway station. Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven are on the slopes between Lion's Head and the sea, and are also well placed for drainage. They are not sewered, but a sewerage scheme for Camps Bay and Bakoven has been put in hand during the year under review.

The "Southern Suburbs" extend to the east around Devil's Peak from the other extremity of Capetown proper and are stretched along the road and suburban railway line which pass at the foot of the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until they reach 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 was cut into two separate portions by the fact that the suburb of Wynberg was incorporated as a separate Municipality, but since the end of the year under review unification has been achieved by the amalgamation of Wynberg in the Municipality of the City of Capetown.

These Southern Suburbs lie, like Capetown proper, on the lower slopes of the mountain range and extend to a varying depth up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the sandy Cape Flats that lie, very little above sea level, around Devil's Peak, and to the east of the mountain range. The parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats Railway that forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

The Southern Suburbs are drained by the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Muizenberg the mountains slope down to False Bay without the intervention of any flat land.

There is an extension of the municipality beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction on the flat land bordering Table Bay. This is known as the Maitland Ward and includes the suburbs of Maitland, Brooklyn and Rugby, and part of Kensington (Ward 11).

The part of the Southern Suburbs which is on the sloping land at the foot of the mountains is well placed for purposes of drainage, but on parts of the flats the natural drainage is bad, and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area 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 sewage being discharged on to the sand dunes on the False Bay shore, the Southern suburbs, including the Maitland Ward, 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 the installation of water carriage drainage in the developed portion of the Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray wards is now practically complete. At the present time (December, 1927) there are 12 houses in these areas from which stercus collections are still made. In the Woodstock, Salt River and Maitland wards the corresponding figure is 854. The sewage from the Southern Suburbs is treated biologically and by land irrigation and filtration on the flats near Athlone and the effluent is discharged into the Black River.

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, chiefly have pail closets from which the stercus is removed by wagon once a week or more often.

At Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven, where there is no sewerage, the stercus 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. 357 houses are served in this manner by the Council. Some of the houses at Camps Bay have w.c.'s and "septic tanks."

The Council undertakes the weekly collection of stercus from all rateable property in the "added areas" of Wards 12, 13 and 14 on the Cape Flats. An initial charge of 7s. 6d. per installation is made, but no charge for removals or renewals. The system is not yet in full operation, and is being gradually extended. All properties to which the stercus carts can get access will be served, but there are a number of houses in certain parts which will remain inaccessible until practicable roads have been constructed. At the present time (December, 1927) the number of houses thus served in the "added areas" amounts approximately to 839 in Ward 12, 266 in Ward 13, and 222 in Ward 14. At the other houses in these districts the householders make their own arrangements for the disposal of stercus, and these are generally unsatisfactory.

The stercus collected in Woodstock and Maitland is deposited on land on the Maitland Reserve; from Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray at Vijge Kraal; from the "added areas" of these Wards on land near the Meadows Estate; and from the outlying parts of the Kalk Bay Ward at Raap Kraal, Retreat.

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, Brooklyn and Rugby, and in the central parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont; and three times a week in the Kensington, Brooklyn and Rugby districts, in the outer parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont, in Camps Bay, and in the Kalk Bay Ward. A seventh weekly collection (on Sundays) was inaugurated at the beginning of 1927 throughout Wards 6 and 7, and in the congested parts of Wards 2 and 3. On the other hand it should be mentioned that in certain outlying parts of the suburbs, where there are houses that are difficult of access, there are three collections a week for such houses instead of four. A number of hotels and butchers' and fishmongers' shops in the suburbs 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. House refuse is collected twice weekly from the Athlone district in an area bounded by Klipfontein Road on the north, Kromboom Road extension on the south, Black River on the west, and Belgravia on the east, but there are no house refuse removals in other outlying parts of the Cape Flats in Wards 12, 13 and 14.

The provision of free stercus removals throughout the Flats, and house refuse removals at Athlone, 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 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. The municipal water supply has during the year under report been extended to several of these estates. 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.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be in in Tables K to O on pages cvii to cxi.

From the point of view of public health, Capetown definitely belongs to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely 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.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In previous annual reports stress has been laid on the importance of social and economic influences on the public health. This is illustrated by a comparison between the mortality statistics of the wards which are "best" from a social point of view and those which are "worst." Reference to the table on page xii enables a comparison to be made in the statistics for the quinquennial period 1921-22 to 1925-26 between the Harbour (2), West Central (3), Castle (7) and Woodstock (8) Wards on the one hand, and the Sea Point (1), Kloof (4), Park (5) and Kalk Bay (14) Wards on the other. The mean general death rate (European) in the former group is 71 per cent. greater than in the latter, the mean infant mortality rate (European) 95 per cent. greater in the former than in the latter and the mean tuberculosis death rate (European) 106 per cent. greater in the former than in the latter. There is good reason for attributing the greater mortality in the former group of wards to the worse social conditions prevailing there.

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 2.7 times, the infant mortality rate 2.8 times, and the tuberculosis death rate 5.0 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.

Included in the social and economic influences on public health are rates of wages, unemployment, cost of living, housing, education, temperance, and medical and nursing treatment of the poor (both in hospital and at home); and closely associated are the problems of insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment, and of poor relief. Such factors as these play a primary rôle in determining the health of the labouring classes.

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 and of vacancies filled.

Month.	Current Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1926 :						
July	120	563	80	63	80	63
August	141	406	35	48	35	46
September ..	188	352	48	43	48	38
October	239	256	30	50	30	50
November ..	338	202	132	70	132	60
December ..	161	229	33	65	33	61
1927 :						
January	232	184	72	75	72	63
February	216	218	50	49	50	41
March	199	211	95	102	95	102
April	200	297	69	47	69	46
May	346	767	109	33	109	26
June	321	703	146	52	146	52
	—	—	899	697	899	648

In reference to these figures Mr. Freestone remarks, "The position in regard to skilled labour has not materially changed from the previous year, but owing to drought conditions, there has been an influx of unskilled men (European) into the City which has aggravated the position in so far as unskilled workers are concerned."

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.

In former years statistics as to the work done by the Board of Aid have been included in this report, but this year, owing to difficulties in the office of the Board and the change of Secretaryship, it is not possible to give such figures.

The Corporation subsidy to the Board of Aid during the year ended 30th June, 1927, amounted to £11,363 8s. 3d., in addition to a sum of £259 19s. 8d. in respect of assistance to the dependents of men on relief works.

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 Capetown Infirmary (formerly known as the Old Somerset Hospital) under the Provincial Administration.

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 at Milner to an average of 83 men during the year ended 30th June, 1927, made up of an average of 45 Europeans (41 married and 4 single) and 38 non-Europeans (37 married and 1 single). £7,655 7s. 5d. was spent by the City Council on these works, of which the Government's share was £2,127 6s. 0d., leaving a nett cost to the Council of £5,528 1s. 5d. In addition to the relief works included in this expenditure, an average of 35 relief workers (all single Europeans) were employed until the 31st March, 1927, on loan works at the High Level Road, Muizenberg; and the amount recovered from the Government in respect of their share of this expenditure during the same period was £420 14s. 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, 1927, the money paid out amounted to £6,611 8s. 3d. Maintenance Orders

for 151 children were granted, and 281 Maintenance Orders were renewed, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 547 (199 European and 348 non-Europeans). One hundred and six committals were cancelled, and eleven "committed children" died. 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, 1927, £13,824 was received from the fathers by the office. The monthly sum received increased from £863 in July, 1925, and £1,145 in June, 1926, to £1,197 in June, 1927.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

With the exception of the City Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, which are dealt with on page xxiv and in the Medical Superintendent's report at page lxxiv 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 1927 was £9,842, including £400 towards maintenance of ambulance. The Cape Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and the Cape Divisional Council with the Municipalities included therein. As from October 26th, 1926, the constitution of the Board has been altered. From that date it is composed of eighteen members, of whom three are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, six by the local authorities and six by the registered contributors. The Capetown City Council has two representatives. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources and from contributions from the local authorities concerned and Government subsidy. In the year ended 31st December, 1926, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £85,326 8s. 11d. 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 1926-27.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS
TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS													Percentages.		
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1925.		Admitted during 1926.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1926.		Died during 1926.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1926.		Total.			
															Free.	Paid paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset H. . .	263	140	108	1,878	1,622	2,018	1,730	1,733	1,442	157	173	128	115	3,748	69.07	16.68	14.25
Woodstock H. . .	64	28	25	597	331	625	356	557	292	35	38	33	26	981	44.34	19.17	36.49
Rondebosch and Mowbray C. H. .	35	16	8	509	167	325	175	292	151	18	14	15	10	500	45.20	24.40	30.40
Wynberg (Victoria) H. . .	64	31	28	504	388	535	416	477	365	29	29	29	22	951	50.68	25.55	23.77
Simonstown-Kalk Bay H. . .	26	2	9	132	174	134	183	122	165	8	12	4	6	317	31.23	49.21	19.56
Peninsula Maternity H. . .	24	7	11	206	499	213	510	206	492	2	8	5	10	723	6.50	93.08	.42
	476	224	189	3,626	3,181	3,850	3,370	3,387	2,907	249	274	214	189	7,220	53.71	27.80	18.49
Eaton Home . .	44	26	3	280	104	300	107	277	104	..	..	23	3	407	81.57	17.94	.49
McGregor Home	26	32	..	149	..	181	..	146	..	..	..	35	..	181	73.48	26.52	..
	70	52	3	429	104	481	107	423	104	..	..	58	3	588	79.08	20.48	.34

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS AND AVERAGE DAILY COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1925.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In Patients.		Out Patients (Attendances).		1926	1925	1926	1925
	1926	1925	1926	1925				
1. Somerset Hospital	88,343	88,027	28,887	25,820	242.04	241.17	s. d. 9 2.06	s. d. 8 4.94
2. Woodstock Hospital	21,000	20,774	11,137	10,874	57.53	56.92	5 7.91	5 7.23
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	9,921	10,476	264	388	27.18	28.70	7 10.78	7 2.13
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	21,562	21,251	1,477	1,660	59.07	58.22	6 9.87	6 7.63
5. Simonstown — Kalk Bay Hospital	4,799	5,020	614	372	13.15	13.75	10 9.82	10 2.64
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	7,060	6,927	546	426	19.34	18.98	10 8.56	9 6.42
7. Eaton Convalescent Home	9,881	10,129	..	..	27.07	27.75	3 9.08	3 11.89
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	5,874	8,278	..	..	16.09	22.68	3 3.06	2 5.79
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary .. ..	..	..	32,798	31,903	..	..	..	..
10. C.H.B. District Nursing Organisation .. ..	..	..	24,474	19,805	..	..	..	..

Attention is called to the work of the District Nursing Organisation. On the 31st December, 1927, nineteen District Nurses and a Superintendent were engaged in this service; this staff having been increased from eight District Nurses and a Superintendent, being the number employed on the 31st December, 1926. The importance of district nursing is of the highest grade from the point of view of public health, and this increase in the service is most satisfactory. 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 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 Capetown Infirmary, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons from the Cape Province. There is accommodation in the hospital for 539 persons (European males, 199; non-European males, 146; European females, 81; non-European females, 113). The cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 30th June, 1927, 209 new cases were admitted, of which 136 came from the Capetown area. Practically all were chronic and bedridden.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There have been two school medical officers to serve the whole of the Cape Province, but the number has been increased since the end of the year under review. 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 twelve are treated, and the schools are dealt with one at a time in succession. During the year ended 30th June, 1927, 76 clinics were held at which there were 1,076 attendances. 736 new patients were attended to and 244 treatments completed.

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

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistics in this section, unless the contrary is stated, are exclusive of the added district of N'dabeni which contains the native location, and the added district of Langa in which is the new native location, not yet occupied during the year under review.

Births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration and not to the date of occurrence.

The birth and death statistics are stated variously as

- (1) "crude" or "uncorrected"; including all births and deaths registered during the year as having occurred in Capetown.
- (2) "corrected for outward transfers"; which is the foregoing (1) after the deduction of deaths in Capetown of persons who were not Capetown residents and births in Capetown to mothers who were not Capetown residents.
- (3) "corrected for outward and inward transfers"; which is the foregoing (2) after the addition of deaths of Capetown residents in parts of the Union outside of Capetown and births in parts of the Union outside of Capetown to mothers who were Capetown residents.

Information as to outward transfers is available from the local returns and for both Europeans and non-Europeans; but in regard to inward transfers the information is supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, and is available in respect of Europeans only.

The population for the year is estimated for the mid-point (31st December, 1926) on the assumption that the increase that occurred during the last intercensal period (1921-1926) has since continued in the same geometrical progression.

POPULATION.

The final figures for the population of Capetown as enumerated at the census of 4/5th May, 1926, with the corresponding figures at the census of 3rd/4th May, 1921, are set out in the following table:—

Municipal Ward.	1926 Census.			1921 Census.		
	European.	Non-European.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
1. Sea Point	13,462	2,683	16,145	11,186	2,374	13,560
2. Harbour	4,454	4,589	9,043	5,054	4,075	9,129
3. West Central	1,848	4,610	6,458	1,845	3,539	5,384
4. Kloof	9,945	6,822	16,767	9,224	5,951	15,175
5. Park	9,548	2,101	11,649	9,198	2,256	11,454
6. East Central	6,803	15,971	22,774	5,938	13,410	19,348
7. Castle	3,185	12,693	15,878	3,822	10,627	14,509
8. Woodstock	11,952	6,083	18,035	11,258	5,195	16,453
9. Salt River	12,273	6,779	19,052	12,263	6,032	18,300
10. Mowbray	10,910	3,350	14,260	8,595	3,384	11,979
*11. Maitland	5,124	6,111	11,235	3,741	4,374	8,115
12. Rondebosch	5,767	8,676	14,443	5,723	8,512	14,235
13. Claremont	9,568	11,518	21,086	7,267	7,714	14,981
14. Kalk Bay	5,350	4,032	9,382	4,964	3,773	8,737
†N'dabeni Native Location (part of Ward 11)	15	5,318	5,333	Not included in Cape- town Municipality in 1921.		
Langa (not yet allocated to a Ward)	—	—	—			
‡Harbour and Shipping, Table Bay	2,494	—	2,494	909	330	1,239
Military	—	—	—	309	22	331
Residents enumerated on trains	329	—	329	324	104	428
City of Capetown	113,027	101,333	214,363	101,655	81,672	183,357

*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.

The estimates of population and the calculation of vital statistic rates for previous years since 1921 have been revised in the light of these figures (see Table C on page xcix).

The existence of these figures has made it possible to put on record vital statistics for each of the wards of the Municipality for the five years 1921-22 to 1925-26, which will furnish a basis for comparison with later annual ward statistics. The quinquennial figures are set out below and are to be taken as replacing those published in last year's annual report at page xv:—

Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, for an average year of 365 days based on the 5 years 1921-22 to 1925-26; calculated on the Populations as enumerated at the censuses of 1921 and 1926; classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers.

Wards.	Birth Rates per 1,000 persons.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Death Rates per 1,000 persons.		Natural Increase per 1,000 persons.		Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.		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.
1. Sea Point ..	14.98	15.72	3.88	46.00	7.77	6.92	7.21	8.80	34.45	105.00	0.52	1.26
2. Harbour ..	17.79	31.11	7.58	29.06	15.05	22.62	2.74	8.49	85.31	163.72	0.84	3.85
3. Central (West) ..	18.57	57.80	13.37	22.53	13.82	31.03	4.75	26.77	104.65	171.31	1.08	4.44
4. Kloof ..	15.07	46.93	6.61	20.69	8.39	22.31	6.68	24.62	57.85	154.51	0.66	3.52
5. Park ..	14.38	34.04	5.47	39.35	8.50	15.60	5.88	18.44	33.97	153.64	0.70	2.02
6. Central (East) ..	21.71	51.90	5.89	25.83	11.54	28.47	10.17	23.43	74.71	194.68	1.15	4.60
7. Castle ..	34.98	57.21	10.75	20.29	13.85	29.12	21.13	28.09	84.69	167.71	1.37	5.44
8. Woodstock ..	31.72	50.99	5.35	22.05	12.38	25.37	19.34	25.62	90.81	171.39	1.15	4.44
9. Salt River ..	28.40	53.51	5.15	22.91	10.97	28.65	17.43	24.86	95.54	198.38	0.86	3.48
10. Mowbray ..	21.27	45.25	4.21	26.18	10.55	19.43	10.72	25.82	51.72	154.45	0.92	3.32
11. Maitland ..	30.47	70.00	3.53	31.67	10.32	44.68	20.15	25.32	82.47	205.53	0.94	5.58
12. Rondebosch ..	22.79	52.02	4.57	27.32	11.27	30.51	11.52	21.51	66.97	203.21	0.76	3.52
13. Claremont ..	23.17	44.18	4.08	19.29	8.50	21.36	14.67	22.82	59.12	171.75	0.43	3.38
14. Kalk Bay ..	16.43	46.81	2.58	29.19	7.56	23.09	8.87	23.81	61.03	186.27	0.27	3.62
*City ..	21.53	49.70	5.37	24.70	10.05	26.60	11.48	23.10	71.74	181.08	0.79	4.09

* Not including N'dabeni which was incorporated in January, 1925.

POPULATION FOR 1926-27.

The population of the Municipality of Capetown, exclusive of the recently added areas of N'dabeni and Langa, estimated for the 31st December, 1926 (the middle of the year under review) is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	56,307	58,303	114,610
Non-European	48,876	49,234	98,110
All Races	105,183	107,537	212,720

In calculating the rates for the year 1926-27 in this report, these figures are used and births and deaths at N'dabeni are excluded. (There were no births or deaths at Langa during the year.)

The population of the whole Municipality, including N'dabeni and Langa, as at the census of 1926, estimated for the 31st December, 1926, is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	56,312	58,313	114,625
Non-European	53,091	50,337	103,428
All Races	109,403	108,650	218,053

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City based on the censuses of 1921 and 1926, and calculated for the 31st December, 1926, are as follows:—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point	13,799	2,727	16,526
2	Harbour	4,380	4,662	9,042
3	West Central	1,848	4,776	6,624
4	Kloof	10,045	6,947	16,992
5	Park	9,595	2,081	11,676
6	East Central	6,928	16,348	23,276
7	Castle	3,102	12,997	16,099
8	Woodstock	12,048	6,212	18,260
9	Salt River	12,274	6,885	19,159
10	Mowbray	11,263	3,345	14,608
11	† Maitland	5,344	6,390	11,734
12	Rondebosch	5,773	8,698	14,471
13	Claremont	9,926	12,150	22,076
14	Kalk Bay	5,404	4,068	9,472
	City	111,729	98,286	210,015

† Exclusive of N'dabeni.

The figures for N'dabeni Native location and those for the harbour and shipping have been excluded from the above figures.

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 during the year 1926-1927 as having occurred in Capetown numbered 7,541 (2,540 European, 5,000 non-European, and one of unknown race).

Included in these figures are 275 births (195 European and 80 non-European) which took place in Capetown but did not belong thereto (outward transfers). The number of Capetown births corrected for outward transfers was therefore 7,266 (2,345 European, 4,920 non-European and one of unknown race).

According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there were also 106 European births (49 male and 57 female) which belonged to Capetown but occurred outside the Municipality (inward transfers) bringing the European births for Capetown, corrected for outward and inward transfers, to 2,451.

The birth rates for Capetown for the year 1926-27 per 1,000 population were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	22.22	(uncorrected).
"	..	20.52	(corrected for outward transfers).
"	..	21.44	(corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	51.10	(uncorrected).
"	..	50.29	(corrected for outward transfers).
All Races	..	35.55	(uncorrected).
"	..	34.25	(corrected for outward transfers).

The difference between the number of births and deaths in the year is the natural increase in population. This for All Races amounted to 3,258 (uncorrected) and 3,345 (corrected for outward transfers); for Europeans 1163 (uncorrected), 1,160 (corrected for outward transfers) and 1,226 (corrected for outward and inward transfers); and for non-Europeans, 2094 (uncorrected) and 2,184 (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 1,024 (corrected for outward transfers). The corresponding rates of natural increase per 1,000 population amounted to the following:—

Europeans	..	10.18	(uncorrected).
"	..	10.15	(corrected for outward transfers).
"	..	10.73	(corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	21.40	(uncorrected).
"	..	22.32	(corrected for outward transfers).
All Races	..	15.36	(uncorrected).
"	..	15.77	(corrected for outward transfers).

The yearly birth rates and rates of natural increase since Unification are set out in Table C on page xcix.

In Table D on page c, the births, illegitimate births and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for wards and race.

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

1926-27.							
Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
A. European	1,096	1,119	66	64	1,162	1,183	2,345
A. Non-European	1,837	1,950	606	527	2,443	2,477	4,920
A. All Races	2,933	3,069	672	592*	3,605	3,661*	7,226*
B. European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,211	1,240	2,451

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

*Including 1 female birth counted as illegitimate, of race unknown.

The number of male births per 100 female births (excluding outward transfers) was 98.2 amongst Europeans and 98.6 amongst non-Europeans. In 1925-26 the corresponding figures were 97.0 and 99.6, in 1924-25, 104.1 and 106.3, and in 1923-24, 114.2 and 106.5.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 5.54 amongst Europeans and 23.03 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C on page xcix.

The number of still births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 421, of which 85 were European and 336 non-European. Of these, 25 (5 European and 20 non-European) though occurring in Capetown did not belong thereto, the number of still births corrected for outward transfers being therefore 396 (80 European and 316 non-European).

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

1,375 births (772 European and 603 non-European) and 103 still births (24 European and 79 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the Municipality, and of these 269 births (190 European and 79 non-European) and 23 still births (5 European and 18 non-European) did not belong to Capetown. The births in institutions corrected for outward transfers were therefore 1,106 live births (582 European and 524 non-European) and 80 still births (19 European and 61 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 15.2 of all live-births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 24.8 amongst Europeans and 10.7 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures in 1925-26 were 24.0 for Europeans and 10.8 for non-Europeans; in 1924-25, 23.3 for Europeans and 10.5 for non-Europeans; in 1923-24, 21.2 for Europeans and 11.8 for non-Europeans.

Births in N'dabeni Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding the births in N'dabeni Location will be found in Table J on page cvi.

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 ci.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year 1926-27 as having taken place in Capetown numbered 4,283 (1,377 Europeans and 2,906 non-European).

Included in these figures are 362 deaths (192 European and 170 non-European) of persons who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents (outward transfers). The number of Capetown deaths corrected for outward transfers was therefore 3,921 (1,185 European and 2,736 non-European).

According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there were also 40 European deaths (29 male and 11 female) of Capetown residents which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers). These bring the European deaths for Capetown, corrected for outward and inward transfers, to 1,225.

The death rates for Capetown for the year 1926-27 per 1,000 population were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	12.05 (uncorrected).
"	..	10.37 (corrected for outward transfers).
"	..	10.72 (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	29.70 (uncorrected).
"	..	27.96 (corrected for outward transfers).
All Races	..	20.19 (uncorrected).
"	..	18.48 (corrected for outward transfers).

The yearly death rates since Unification are set out in Table C on page xcix. The European death rate for 1926-27 was 2.5 per cent. greater than the mean of the rates for the previous five years, and the corresponding figure for the non-European death rate was 4.9 per cent. The non-European death rate corrected for outward transfers was 2.7 times as great as the European.

In Table E on page ci 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 lxxx to xcvi the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and wards.

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.

Disease.	Race.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Average for 10 years.	1926.	Death Rates per 1,000 population.	
		1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Average for 10 years.	1926.	1927.		
Enteric Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	14 32	12 31	18 33	21 42	37 46	21 42	22 27	12 20	8 20	8 18	17.3 31.1	15 27	0.13 0.28	
Small Pox ..	Eur. Non-E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicken Pox ..	Eur. Non-E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	-	-	
Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	20 147	1 7	3 2	9 12	2 27	-	3 21	20 116	1 2	- 6	5.9 34.0	9 38	0.08 0.39	
Scarlet Fever..	Eur. Non-E.	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	0.5 0.1	-	-	
Whooping Cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	12 20	10 40	7 22	10 29	16 41	- 5	8 25	21 69	4 10	5 20	9.3 28.1	7 19	0.06 0.19	
Diphtheria and Croup	Eur. Non-E.	10 13	7 11	3 10	8 12	5 3	8 6	11 5	9 11	17 8	8 11	8.6 9.0	12 16	0.10 0.16	
Influenza ..	Eur. Non-E.	10 4	5 10	864 2893	2 5	1 18	5 10	6 5	3 3	25 30	13 22	93.4 300.0	13 18	0.11 0.18	
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	3 1	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 1	1 -	-	-	1 2	-	1.0 0.5	-	-	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Eur. Non-E.	1 2	1 1	2 -	- 1	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	-	0.6 0.7	1 -	0.01 -	
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Eur. Non-E.									3 4	6 7		4 5	0.03 0.05	
Meningococcal Meningitis.	Eur. Non-E.	1 -	3 2	- 5	3 3	2 2	-	4 2	4 2	5 11	5 19	2.7 4.6	6 29	0.05 0.30	
Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	5 35	6 62	6 30	3 41	4 57	8 46	4 28	3 55	3 61	7 61	4.9 47.6	4 67	0.05 0.56	0.03 0.68

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the increase in mortality amongst non-Europeans in 1926-27 as compared with the previous year was entirely accounted for by the increased number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy. This was associated with the unusually cold winter with which the year was ushered in. There was also a considerable increase in non-European deaths from tuberculosis and from measles. The increase in European mortality was also accounted for in part by these three causes of death. There was also an increase in both races in deaths from nephritis. Diarrhoea and enteritis, a cause of death that fluctuates greatly from year to year, caused more deaths amongst non-Europeans, but less amongst Europeans, than in the previous year. Deaths from enteric fever and diphtheria were somewhat increased in both races.

In Table D on page c will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

Deaths in the N'dabeni Native Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars concerning the deaths in N'dabeni Location will be found in Table J on page cvi.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

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

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.
The Capetown Infirmary	Male	34	38	28	19	6	19
	Female	18	25	15	18	3	7
Somerset Hospital	Male	124	125	88	88	36	37
	Female	51	58	39	49	12	9
City Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	Male	52	92	42	82	10	10
	Female	25	66	20	61	5	5
City Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm	Male	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodstock Cottage Hospital	Male	30	21	27	17	3	4
	Female	10	17	9	16	1	1
Mowbray and Rondebosch Cottage Hospital.	Male	8	11	6	11	2	—
	Female	11	4	11	3	—	1
The Monastery Hospital	Male	13	—	8	—	5	—
	Female	9	—	7	—	2	—
Deaconess Hospital	Male	12	—	9	—	3	—
	Female	7	—	7	—	—	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home	Male	5	—	2	—	3	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Monte Rosa Hospital	Male	7	—	—	—	7	—
	Female	9	—	4	—	5	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Male	16	—	8	—	8	—
	Female	8	—	5	—	3	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Male	5	—	4	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Hilldrop Nursing Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	3	—	2	—
Hurley Nursing Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisieux Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	3	—	1	—
Waverley Maternity Home	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Home	Male	4	8	3	7	1	1
	Female	8	16	4	16	4	—
Nurse Moller's Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nurse Morris' Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Monica's Nursing Home	Male	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	4	—	4	—	—
"The Rest," Tuin Plein	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
"Vrede Oord," Tuin Plein	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Magdalena Huis	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	7	—	5	—	2	—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.
Nazareth House	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	2	—	4	—
Lady Buxton Home	Male	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
All Saints Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	Male	28	47	15	25	13	22
	Female	22	26	9	14	13	12
Alexandra Institution	Male	4	—	—	—	4	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Capetown Gaol	Male	2	35	1	13	1	22
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction	Male	—	3	—	3	—	—
	Female	—	6	—	6	—	—
Docks Location Hospital	Male	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	Male	362	382	252	266	110	116
	Female	215	224	154	189	61	35
European Deaths belonging to Capetown which occurred in institutions outside the Municipality (inward transfers):							
General Hospitals	Male	10	—	10	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Nursing Homes	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pretoria Mental Hospital	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Institutions	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	Male	15	—	15	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 27.6 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 41.9 and of non-European deaths, 20.9. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 27.0, 43.0 and 18.9. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 322 (171 European and 151 non-European) did not belong to Capetown, and, on making the necessary deductions, the percentages (corrected for outward transfers) become 22.0, 34.3 and 16.6 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 36.2.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are the deaths which occurred in the hospital in the N'dabeni Native Location. The particulars concerning same will be found in Table J on page cvi.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following Table the deaths are arranged according to the month of registration 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.	1926-1927.									No. of Weeks.	1925-1926.*								
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.				European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l
July ..	4	68	49	117	63	48	111	98	109	207	4	40	40	80	38	39	77	94	67	161
August ..	5	68	64	132	67	62	129	143	96	239	4	54	40	94	52	40	92	76	74	150
September ..	4	53	34	87	51	34	85	101	90	191	5	62	55	117	57	54	111	98	106	204
October ..	4	56	34	90	55	33	88	99	82	181	4	53	42	95	51	40	91	80	72	152
November ..	5	61	37	98	58	37	95	135	110	245	4	53	35	88	32	34	66	97	81	178
December ..	4	47	34	81	45	33	78	94	122	216	5	59	42	101	57	40	97	130	113	243
January ..	4	43	40	83	40	38	78	131	127	258	4	42	33	75	41	32	73	83	100	183
February ..	4	45	46	91	44	44	88	121	106	227	4	43	43	86	40	43	83	100	94	194
March ..	5	81	46	127	80	45	125	148	123	271	5	50	46	96	48	45	93	126	99	225
April ..	4	48	27	75	47	27	74	98	103	201	4	48	36	84	47	33	80	87	97	184
May ..	5	77	54	131	74	54	128	132	123	255	4	64	33	97	61	33	94	109	104	213
June ..	4	67	46	113	61	45	106	124	121	245	5	74	47	121	72	47	119	155	121	276
Totals ..	32	714	511	1,225	685	500	1,185	1,424	1,312	2,736	52	622	492	1,114	598	480	1,076	1,235	1,128	2,363

* This table does not include the deaths of three females of unknown race, newly born, belonging to August and December, 1925, and January, 1926, respectively.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death in each month of the year (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers; non-European corrected for outward transfers only; deaths belonging to N'dabeni Native Location excluded):—

Diseases.	Race.	July (4 Weeks).	August (5 Weeks).	September (4 Weeks).	October (4 Weeks).	November (5 Weeks).	December (4 Weeks).	January (4 Weeks).	February (4 Weeks).	March (5 Weeks).	April (4 Weeks).	May (5 Weeks).	June (4 Weeks).	Year (52 Weeks).
Enteric Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	15
	Non-E.	1	1	2	—	—	5	4	2	6	—	4	2	27
Small-pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	9
	Non-E.	1	1	4	4	6	4	7	4	2	2	3	—	38
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	7
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	1	9	19
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	2	2	12
	Non-E.	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	3	3	16
Influenza	Eur.	3	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	13
	Non-E.	3	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	18
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur.	10	6	5	9	11	4	8	6	8	5	11	8	91
	Non-E.	31	30	24	29	44	37	28	29	40	29	41	37	399
Tuberculosis, other Forms ..	Eur.	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	—	2	18
	Non-E.	—	3	3	4	6	3	7	3	7	5	2	7	50
Cancer, Malignant Disease	Eur.	12	10	16	9	6	10	3	8	13	4	13	13	117
	Non-E.	3	6	8	2	5	6	4	7	7	7	2	5	62
Rheumatic Fever	Eur.	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	8
	Non-E.	3	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	3	2	1	18
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy ..	Eur.	6	5	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	35
	Non-E.	4	4	2	6	3	2	—	4	3	1	7	3	38
Heart Disease	Eur.	14	22	7	11	13	12	10	10	5	13	19	15	151
	Non-E.	23	32	13	14	13	11	14	9	15	20	20	18	202
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Eur.	21	25	8	8	9	10	6	8	11	4	11	12	133
	Non-E.	71	92	55	48	46	44	49	37	53	37	62	66	660
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	Eur.	4	4	2	1	2	5	12	9	14	6	9	4	72
	Non-E.	6	9	11	15	42	41	88	75	64	40	33	22	446
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	5	10	6	3	6	3	5	4	5	4	7	4	62
	Non-E.	4	7	10	2	12	7	8	1	8	3	7	9	78
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
	Non-E.	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth ..	Eur.	1	6	5	4	1	4	2	5	8	3	3	4	46
	Non-E.	17	9	12	8	15	19	10	8	18	17	22	15	170
Injuries	Eur.	6	1	4	2	4	—	1	2	8	1	3	3	35
	Non-E.	2	1	8	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	29

Reference to Tables K to O on pages cxvii to cxi will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The Capetown deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex (figures for the N'dabeni Native Location being excluded):—

Race.	Deaths.					
	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
European	808	569	685	500	714	511
Non-European	1,558	1,348	1,424	1,312	—	—
All Races	2,366	1,917	2,109	1,812	—	—

The corresponding death rates are shown in the following table:—

Race.	Death-rate per 1,000 population concerned.					
	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
European	14.39	9.79	12.20	8.60	12.72	8.79
Non-European	31.96	27.45	29.21	26.72	—	—
All Races	22.56	17.88	20.11	16.90	—	—

It will be seen from the above figures that amongst Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) amongst males was 44.7 per cent. greater than amongst females; and amongst non-Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward transfers) amongst males was 9.3 per cent. greater than amongst 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	87	74	161	12.19	14.48	13.14
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	31	36	67	4.34	7.05	5.47
" 5 " 25 " ..	67	51	118	9.38	9.98	9.63
" 25 " 65 " ..	334	181	515	46.78	35.42	42.04
" 65 years	195	169	364	27.31	33.07	29.72
Total European deaths ..	714	511	1,225	100.00	100.00	100.00
B. Non-Europeans :						
Under 1 year	519	436	955	35.00	32.13	33.63
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	251	279	530	16.92	20.56	18.66
" 5 " 25 " ..	142	200	342	9.58	14.74	12.04
" 25 " 65 " ..	467	341	808	31.49	25.13	28.45
" 65 years	104	101	205	7.01	7.44	7.22
Total Non-European Deaths	1,483	1,357	2,840	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 5 years of age constitute 18.6 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 52.3 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 31.5 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 64.3 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under 1 year of age registered during the year 1926-27 as having taken place in Capetown numbered 1,101 (173 European, 928 non-European).

Included in these figures are 25 deaths (15 European and 10 non-European) of children who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents (outward

transfers). The number of Capetown deaths corrected for outward transfers was therefore 1,076 (158 European, 918 non-European).

According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there were also 3 deaths of European children under 1 year of age, male residents of Capetown, which occurred outside the Municipality (inward transfers).

The infant mortality rates for Capetown for the year 1926-27 per 1,000 births were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	67.38	(corrected for outward transfers).
"	..	65.69	(corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	186.59	(corrected for outward transfers).
All Races	..	148.09	(corrected for outward transfers).

The figures for the infant mortality of N'dabeni Location, which are not included in the foregoing statement, will be found in Table J on page cvi.

In Table C on page xcix are shown the yearly infant mortality rates since Unification. It will be seen that the European rate for the year under review was 6.7 per cent. below the mean of the previous five years, and the non-European rate 2.9 per cent. above such mean.

In Table A on pages lxxx to xcvi 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 two tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and the age at death.

INFANT MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Disease.	European.				Non-European	
	1926-1927.		1925-1926.		1926-1927.	1925-1926.
	B.	A.	B.	A.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	4.08	4.26	1.22	1.29	5.28	2.22
Tuberculosis	0.82	0.85	0.41	0.43	3.86	4.00
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations	18.36	19.19	13.86	14.58	27.24	27.58
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2.45	2.56	3.26	3.43	8.94	10.23
Convulsions and Meningitis	1.22	1.28	2.04	2.14	4.47	6.23
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	11.02	11.51	8.56	9.01	57.32	43.82
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	19.58	19.19	22.83	23.58	56.50	56.05

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.

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

CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

(Figures for the N'dabeni Native Location included.)

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	AGE AT DEATH.												TOTAL Under One Year.		EUROPEAN, Total Corrected For Outward and Inward Transfers.	
			Under 1 day.	Under 10 days.	Under 30 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Total under 1 week.	Under 2 weeks.	Under 3 weeks.	Under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	Over 4 weeks and under 12 months.	M	F	Persons
7	Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	10	1	1	1	10	3	3	5
8	Scarlet Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtheria and Croup	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculosis, Meningeal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Tuberculosis, Abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31A to 37B	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Rickets ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Simple Meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Convulsions ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99A to 99C	Bronchitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	Pneumonia, All Forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101A to 101B	Gastritis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	Congenital Malformations.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	Congenital Debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	Premature Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161A	Injury at Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161B	Atelectasis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 162	Lack of Care ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	Suffocation (Overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 180	Other Causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			21	5	10	7	—	—	—	3	46	7	5	66	19	11	30	74
																87	161	161

It will be seen from these tables that the increase in the non-European infant mortality rate over that of the previous year (11 per 1,000 births) is more than accounted for by the increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia (13 per 1,000 births), apart from an increase in deaths of non-European infants from zymotic diseases.

Amongst European infants 29.11 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week, and 41.77 per cent. in the first month of life. Amongst non-European infants the percentages were 14.97 in the first week and 25.03 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.	1926-1927.									No. of Weeks.	1925-1926.*								
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.				European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l
July	4	7	3	10	7	3	10	34	31	65	4	2	5	7	2	5	7	31	24	55
August	5	10	9	19	10	9	19	51	28	79	4	3	5	8	3	5	8	23	25	48
September	4	4	6	10	3	6	9	29	30	59	5	8	7	15	8	7	15	41	35	76
October	4	9	1	10	9	1	10	31	25	56	4	6	5	11	6	5	11	20	19	39
November	5	6	2	8	6	2	8	47	29	76	4	7	7	14	7	7	14	28	31	59
December	4	8	9	17	7	9	16	34	44	78	5	14	3	17	14	2	16	48	42	90
January	4	5	10	15	4	10	14	60	42	102	4	6	8	14	6	8	14	33	41	74
February	4	10	8	18	10	8	18	52	39	91	4	9	8	17	9	8	17	40	27	67
March	5	14	8	22	14	8	22	52	39	91	5	3	11	14	3	11	14	41	31	72
April	4	5	4	9	5	4	9	33	28	61	4	7	7	14	7	7	14	28	25	53
May	5	3	7	10	3	7	10	41	43	84	4	7	6	13	7	6	13	35	31	66
June	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	37	39	76	5	7	2	9	7	2	9	53	37	90
Year	52	87	74	161	84	74	158	501	417	918	52	79	74	153	73	152	421	368	789	

* This table does not include the 3 female deaths of unknown race, newly born, belonging to August and December, 1925, and January, 1926, respectively.

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.	1926-1927.		1925-1926.		1924-1925.		1923-1924.	
	Euro-pean.	Non-European.	Euro-pean.	Non-European.	Euro-pean.	Non-European.	Euro-pean.	Non-European.
July, Aug. and Sept.	66.55	156.03	49.02	156.61	46.55	142.76	90.00	189.17
Oct., Nov. and Dec.	57.72	162.29	74.82	169.22	73.13	159.01	77.35	210.62
Jan., Feb. and March	87.66	246.31	76.27	193.81	98.92	236.20	71.43	202.04
April, May and June	56.24	188.57	61.86	182.85	72.07	167.56	51.19	152.62

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively (N'dabeni excluded):—

	1926-27.		
	European.	Non European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,215	3,787	6,002
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	142	676	818
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	64.11	178.51	136.29
Number of Illegitimate Births	130	1,133	1,264*
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	16	242	258
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	123.08	213.59	204.11

*Including 1 birth of unknown race.

In Table D on page c the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

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:—

Disease.	Uncor- rected.	Corrected.	
		For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.
Diphtheria	333	318	273
Enteric Fever	330	294	240
Scarlet Fever	145	143	134
Ophthalmia Neonatorum*	140	140	135
Puerperal Fever	52	47	45
Erysipelas	75	71	69
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.. .. .	71	65	49
Infective Encephalitis	12	11	11
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	2	2
Trachoma	8	8	6
Leprosy	4	4	1
Typhus Fever	—	1	1
Influenza	201	199	194
Influenzal Pneumonia	109	108	104
Acute Primary Pneumonia	380	384	374
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	934	936	863
Tuberculosis (other forms)	142	150	130
	2,939	2,881	2,631

* Including cases of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia not in the newly born.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of cases of residents in N'dabeni. The cases in that Location (including two of anthrax) are set out in Table J on page cvi.

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

In Tables F, G and H on pages cii, ciii and civ the notified cases (corrected) are classified:—

Table F:—In months according to the date of the notification certificate, and by race and sex.

Table G:—In wards and by race and sex.

Table H:—In age-groups and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I on page cv and corresponding information will be found in regard to the deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the table on pages xv and xvi. Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious disease are contained in Table A at page lxxx and in the table on page xix.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages lxxiv to lxxviii.

Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, resigned his position during the year on taking up private practice, and Dr. J. F. Wicht was appointed in his stead, assuming office on 15th April, 1927.

At the City Hospital, Portswood Road, the total accommodation is 204 beds.

At the Smallpox Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to this hospital is the Union Health Department's 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, which has accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts, in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the hospital is administered by the City Health Department.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portwood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (besides other departmental cars) three van-ambulances which are constructed so as to be capable of being used 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 two removal inspectors, two motor drivers and two labourers. 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 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 during the year by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys.		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premi s.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	
1,096	75	678	1,409	1,419	7,734		128

The distance covered during the year by the van-ambulances was 27,756 miles.

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 assistants. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur applications. The work done at the Cleansing Station during the year ended 30th June 1927, 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	8	—	—	8	36	—	—	36
European girls	11	—	3	14	57	—	3	60
Non-European boys ..	18	—	2	20	112	—	2	114
Non-European girls ..	27	—	2	29	142	—	2	144
Total children	64	—	7	71	347	—	7	354
<i>Adults:</i>								
European males	23	—	—	23	158	—	—	158
European females	8	—	—	8	43	—	—	43
Non-European males ..	39	—	—	39	225	—	—	225
Non-European females ..	101	—	2	103	620	—	2	622
Total adults	171	—	2	173	1,046	—	2	1,048
<i>Total Persons:</i>								
European	50	—	3	53	294	—	3	297
Non-European	185	—	6	191	1,099	—	6	1,105
All Races	235	—	9	244	1,393	—	9	1,402

N.B.—Many of the cases of scabies were infested also with head lice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1927, numbered 1,076, including 934 of pulmonary (201 European and 733 non-European) and 142 of other forms (36 European and 106 non-European).

Of these cases 91 arrived in Capetown during the year already suffering from the disease (16 from overseas and 75 from other parts of South Africa).

Ten other cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be suffering from tuberculosis: 2 of pulmonary tuberculosis (1 imported from overseas), 7 of tubercular meningitis (1 imported) and the other of abdominal tuberculosis.

After making the consequent correction the new Capetown cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	107	67	174	348	341	689	455	408	863
Other Forms	14	14	28	59	43	102	73	57	130
Total	121	81	202	407	384	791	528	465	993

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

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	1.90	1.15	1.52	7.75	6.93	7.02	4.33	3.79	4.06
Other forms	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.31	0.87	1.04	0.69	0.53	0.61
Total	2.15	1.39	1.76	9.07	7.80	8.06	5.02	4.32	4.67

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

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	64	27	91	201	198	399	259	223	482
Other forms	9	9	18	27	23	50	34	30	64
Total	73	36	109	228	221	449	293	253	546

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

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	1.14	0.46	0.80	4.12	4.03	4.08	2.47	2.08	2.27
Other forms	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.32	0.28	0.30
Total	1.30	0.62	0.95	4.68	4.50	4.59	2.79	2.36	2.57

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

† Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis in N'dabeni Native Location (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 4 males and 3 females died of phthisis and the remaining 6 cases (4 males and 2 females) died of other forms of tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified from the Location will be found in Table J on page cvi.

The death rate amongst non-Europeans was 5.0 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers only). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 2.0 times as great as amongst females and in non-Europeans 1.0 times as great.

The age distribution of the deaths is shown in Table A* at pages lxxxiv and lxxxv, from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 79 per cent. of the European deaths and 77 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 36 of the 56 deaths of non-European were of children under 5 years of age and 6 of the 16 European deaths. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age and 50 or 12 per cent. of the number at all ages amongst non-Europeans under 5.

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	5	3	20	13	41
Abdominal	3	3	9	9	24
Bones and joints	3	5	20	12	40
Glands	1	3	5	4	13
Other organs	1	—	4	1	6
Disseminated	1	—	1	4	6
Total	14	14	59	43	130

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	2	2	18	12	34
" abdominal	3	2	4	6	15
" of bones and joints	—	2	3	1	6
" of the lymphatic system	—	—	—	—	—
" of the genito-urinary system	1	1	—	—	2
" disseminated	1	—	2	4	7

These deaths are further classified in Table A on pages lxxxiv and lxxxv.

The following tables show the length of residence in Capetown of cases notified during the year 1926-27 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively.

* In this comparison the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers, and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents at N'dabeni Native Location are included.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1926, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1927.

Age.	Race.	InCape-town, under 6 months.	InCape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
1—5 years.	E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Non-E	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	22	1	25
5—15 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	9
	Non-E	2	1	4	4	1	3	6	56	2	79
15—25 years.	E.	3	1	4	5	—	3	10	29	—	55
	Non-E	2	6	6	—	1	1	30	62	8	116
25—45 years.	E.	4	1	4	4	1	1	20	6	3	44
	Non-E	4	2	7	6	3	2	72	40	10	146
45 years and over.	E.	—	—	—	1	3	2	18	2	—	26
	Non-E	—	—	—	1	3	—	28	13	5	50
Age unknown	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	E.	7	2	9	10	4	6	49	46	3	136
	Non-E	8	10	18	11	8	6	136	195	28	420

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1ST JULY, 1927 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape-town, under 6 months.	InCape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Non-E	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	20
1—5 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
	Non-E	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	58	2	66
5—15 years.	E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	22	1	28
15—25 years.	E.	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	8	—	16
	Non-E	1	2	6	2	1	2	18	81	4	117
25—45 years.	E.	4	3	—	1	3	2	15	12	—	40
	Non-E	9	4	—	1	4	1	86	54	5	164
45 years and over.	E.	1	—	—	2	1	2	24	3	—	33
	Non-E	2	1	—	1	1	2	33	15	12	67
Totals	E.	6	3	—	4	5	4	45	30	—	97
	Non-E	16	10	7	6	8	5	138	248	24	462

This table includes 13 deaths which occurred in the N'dabeni Native Location.

In addition to the deaths recorded above, 4 European males, 1 European female, 19 non-European males and 14 non-European females, notified cases of

tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. With regard to the European males 2 were certified as dying of cancer, one of miners' phthisis and the other of valvular disease of the heart. The European female died of rheumatic fever. Of the non-European males, 4 were certified as dying of broncho-pneumonia, 3 of bronchitis, 2 of chronic nephritis, 1 of influenza, 1 of influenzal pneumonia, 1 of pleurisy, 1 of valvular disease of the heart, 1 of convulsions, 1 of malignant endocarditis, 1 of extravasation of urine, 1 of cancer, 1 of diarrhoea, and 1 of senile decay. Concerning the non-European females, 3 were certified as dying of cancer, 3 of valvular disease of the heart, 2 of lobar pneumonia, 1 of rheumatic fever, 1 of broncho-pneumonia, 1 of aneurism, 1 of pleurisy, 1 of myocarditis, and 1 of chronic nephritis.

There were 77 deaths (26 European and 51 non-European) which 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 great importance in view of the fact that sanatorium treatment at Nelspoort is available.

In Table A on page lxxxv and Table B on page xcvi deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified will be found in Table G on page ciii and the age distribution in Table H on page civ.

The annual deaths and death-rates from tuberculosis for the past 13 years, corrected for outward transfers, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 ...	89	384	1.11	5.09
1915-1916 ...	74	323	0.89	4.21
1916-1917 ...	95	430	1.10	5.55
1917-1918 ...	78	353	0.87	4.50
1918-1919 ...	75	302	0.81	3.80
1919-1920 ...	80	304	0.83	3.77
1920-1921 ...	73	334	0.73	4.10
1921-1922 ...	101	286	0.98	3.43
1922-1923 ...	79	355	0.75	4.12
1923-1924 ...	79	399	0.73	4.47
1924-1925 ...	95	422	0.85	4.51
1925-1926 ...	70	367	0.63	3.87
1926-1927 ...	97	449	0.85	4.59

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 ...	4,003
Number of new cases attending at tuberculosis clinic ...	363
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinic ...	1,594
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to City Hospital ...	172
Number of Capetown cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium ...	120
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk (16 European; 70 non-European) ...	86
Cost of bread and milk (year ended 30th June, 1927) ...	£364 8s. 5d.

Visiting has been done mainly by two Health Visitors who devote the whole of their time to this work and also attend the tuberculosis clinic, which is held weekly at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, by the Medical Superintendent. The second Health Visitor began this work at the beginning of the year under review.

NELSPOORT 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 £7,000 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 Cape Town. The institution is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province and the 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 has since the 1st August 1926 been reckoned as 10s. 6d. per patient (irrespective of race) per day.

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1927, have been as follows:—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1926.						
31st July	53	30	83	29	10	39
31st August	55	29	84	26	10	36
30th September	54	20	74	27	8	35
31st October	49	20	69	21	11	32
30th November	50	21	71	23	16	39
31st December	47	15	62	22	13	35
1927.						
31st January	47	17	64	20	13	33
28th February	44	27	71	21	18	39
31st March	49	27	76	27	18	45
30th April	52	34	86	29	21	50
31st May	54	29	83	27	16	43
30th June	53	23	76	19	11	30

In regard to Capetown cases, 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 Officer in charge of the tuberculosis clinic, 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.

Expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort from the 1st July, 1926 to 30th June, 1927, amounted to £3,804 13s. 4d. as follows:—

Treatment at Sanatorium	£3,550	6	2
Railway fares	216	8	6
Meals on train	26	5	8
Sundries	11	13	0
Total	£3,804	13	4

During the year ended 30th June, 1927, 120 patients from Capetown were admitted to the Sanatorium. Of these 11 were patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution (during the period 5th May, 1924, to 30th June, 1927), so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1927, was 109.

The following is an analysis of the 120 patients from Capetown admitted during the year:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years	—	—	1	—	1
10 to 15 „	—	4	2	3	9
15 to 25 „	17	22	9	10	58
25 to 35 „	8	8	3	6	25
35 to 45 „	5	3	3	3	14
45 to 55 „	8	1	1	—	10
55 to 65 „	3	—	—	—	3
Total	41	38	19	22	120
Paying patients	2	—	—	—	2
Part-paying patients	3	4	—	—	7
Free patients	36	34	19	22	111
Total	41	38	19	22	120
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days	7	—	—	—	7
From 30-39 days	—	—	1	1	2
„ 40-49 „	1	1	1	—	3
„ 50-59 „	—	1	1	2	4
„ 60-69 „	2	1	—	1	4
„ 70-79 „	1	2	—	—	3
„ 80-89 „	5	3	—	3	11
„ 90-99 „	9	9	2	4	24
„ 100-109 „	3	—	1	—	4
„ 110-119 „	3	8	3	2	16
„ 120-129 „	1	6	2	3	12
„ 130-139 „	—	—	2	—	2
„ 140-149 „	2	—	—	—	2
„ 150-159 „	3	2	2	3	10
„ 160-169 „	1	—	—	—	1
„ 170-309 „	3	4	1	2	10
Cases still in (to date)	—	1	3	1	5
Total	41	38	19	22	120

Results of treatment.—As was recorded in the last annual report there were 171 new cases from Capetown admitted to the Sanatorium during the period 5th May, 1924 to the 30th June, 1925, and 96 new cases during the year ended 30th June, 1926; and the condition of these patients in November, 1926 was recorded. Their condition in August, 1927 has been investigated, and in the following table the results of these investigations are set out. The judgment of the condition of the patients is based chiefly upon the reports of the tuberculosis Health Visitors:—

AFter-HISTORY OF 171 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPoORT SANATORIUM DURING
THE PERIOD 5TH MAY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

	Condition in December, 1925.					Condition in November, 1926.					Condition in August, 1927.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium	1	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	3
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1925 (1) or 30th June, 1926 (2) or 30th June, 1927 (3)	5	2	1	3	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	26	26	13	18	83	20	27	8	21	76	15	21	7	17	60
Not improved or worse	4	4	3	6	17	6	4	4	4	18	6	4	1	2	13
Died since discharge	7	4	11	8	30	15	9	17	12	53	18	15	21	14	68
Removed and lost sight of	5	11	4	3	23	5	10	3	2	20	7	10	3	6	26
Total	49	51	32	39	171	49	51	32	39	171	49	51	32	39	171

AFter-HISTORY OF 96 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPoORT SANATORIUM DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

	Condition in Nov., 1926.					Condition in Aug., 1927.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Died in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1926 (1) or 30th June, 1927 (2)	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1
Improved	16	26	8	7	57	11	17	4	5	37
Not improved or worse	3	11	1	1	16	4	8	4	2	18
Died since discharge	6	1	—	1	8	9	7	1	3	20
Removed and lost sight of	4	2	—	3	9	7	7	1	2	17
Total	33	41	10	12	96	33	41	10	12	96

The condition in August, 1927 of the 109 new cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 30th June, 1927 has been investigated with the following results:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium	2	2	4	2	10
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	2	—	4
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1927	—	1	—	—	1
Improved	18	18	6	10	52
Not improved or worse	1	6	5	8	20
Died since discharge	5	2	—	1	8
Removed and lost sight of	7	5	2	—	14
Total	34	35	19	21	109

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 emphasized 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.

330 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these cases, 68 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from enteric, either from ships in the Port (6 cases) or other parts of South Africa. 42 of the notified cases (14 of which were imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever, and 6 cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have enteric fever.

The net number of Capetown cases of enteric fever reported during the year was therefore 240. Of these 117 were Europeans and 123 non-Europeans. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.13 per 1,000 population (1.02 for European and 1.25 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 240 Capetown cases was 44 (15 European and 29 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 18.33 per cent. (12.82 per cent. European and 23.58 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 42 (15 European and 27 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.20 per 1,000 population (0.13 for European and 0.28 for non-European).

There were also 8 cases (1 imported) and 4 deaths (natives) 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 has 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
1925-1926 ..	87	100	8	17
1926-1927 ..	117	123	15	27

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

The cases occurred in 205 houses, in 183 of which there was only one case each, in 11 two cases each, in 10 three cases each and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F on page cii will show that the prevalence of the disease was least from July to November and greatest from December to June. The decline in the disease which usually occurs with the beginning of winter did not take place this year, the prevalence continuing throughout the autumn and in fact reaching its maximum in June. This was associated with unfavourable climatic conditions during the autumn and winter.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page ciii and the age distribution in Table H on page civ.

Of the 330 uncorrected cases reported, 269 were admitted to the City Hospital and 35 were treated in other hospitals.

DIPHTHERIA.

333 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these 49 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from diphtheria, either from ships in the Port (2 cases) or other parts of South Africa. Fifteen of the notified cases (3 of which were imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria and another case admitted to the City Hospital for a different disease proved to have diphtheria.

The net number of Capetown cases of diphtheria reported during the year was therefore 273. Of these 186 were European and 87 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.28 per 1,000 population (1.62 for European and 0.89 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 273 Capetown cases was 29 (13 European and 16 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 10.62 per cent. (6.99 per cent. European and 18.39 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 28 (12 European and 16 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.13 per 1,000 population (0.10 for European and 0.16 for non-European).

The corrected number of diphtheria cases and deaths in recent years has 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
1925-1926	180	46	8	11
1926-1927	186	87	12	16

The cases occurred in 248 houses, in 225 of which there was only one case each, in 21 houses two cases each and in 2 houses three cases each.

Reference to Table F on page cii shows that the seasonal variation in the disease was not well marked, the greatest monthly prevalence being in July, December, February and June.

The ward distribution of the notified cases will be found in Table G on page ciii from which it will be seen that the greatest incidence was in Ward 13 (43 cases). This excess of cases in Ward 13 was associated with an outbreak of the disease amongst the customers of a particular cowkeeper.

The age distribution will be found in Table H on page civ.

Of the 333 uncorrected cases reported, 297 were admitted to the City Hospital and one was treated in another hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 145. Of these 10 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the Port (1 case) or from other parts of South Africa. There were also 8 cases (1 imported) who were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease, and 6 other cases (none imported), 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, 134 (123 European and 11 non-European).

There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

The corrected number of scarlet fever cases and deaths in recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915	78	10	2	—
1915-1916	126	8	—	—
1916-1917	52	4	—	—
1917-1918	97	13	—	—
1918-1919	153	17	—	—
1919-1920	268	23	3	—
1920-1921	224	15	2	—
1921-1922	97	9	—	—
1922-1923	47	5	—	—
1923-1924	26	3	—	—
1924-1925	50	1	—	—
1925-1926	129	8	—	1
1926-1927	123	11	—	—

The cases occurred in 110 houses, in 94 of which there was only one case each, in 9 houses two cases each, in 6 houses three cases each, and in one house four cases.

Reference to Table F on page cii shows that usual autumnal prevalence of the disease was not evident, the prevalence being greater during the period from mid-winter to mid-summer than from mid-summer to the next mid-winter.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page ciii and the age distribution in Table H on page civ.

Of the 145 uncorrected cases reported, 114 were admitted to the City Hospital. None were isolated in other hospitals.

ERYSIPELAS.

75 cases were notified, of which 2 brought the disease from other parts of South Africa. Four of the cases (none imported) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to have the disease.

The net number of Capetown cases for the year was, therefore, 69 (45 European and 24 non-European). 40 cases were treated at the City Hospital.

There were no deaths from erysipelas during the year.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

There were 71 cases notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these 17 were cases not living in Capetown who were brought into Capetown hospitals for treatment (16 from neighbouring parts of the country and one from a ship in the Port). Ten of the 71 cases (including one imported case) were ultimately found not to be suffering from the disease. Four cases admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from another disease were afterwards found to be suffering from cerebrospinal meningitis. The net number of Capetown cases was, therefore, 49. Of these 10 were European and 39 non-European.

Of these 49 cases 37 were fatal (European 5, non-European 32), equivalent to a case mortality of 50 per cent. in European cases and 82 per cent. in non-European cases. The total Capetown deaths from the disease during the year numbered 35 (6 European and 29 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population (0.05 European and 0.30 non-European).

Since 1924 there has been an unusual increase in the prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis. This is shown by the following table giving the (corrected) number of cases notified and of deaths for the series of years during which the disease has been notifiable; from which it will be seen that during the last three years there was an increase each year.

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
1915-1916	2	—	—	—
1916-1917	2	—	1	—
1917-1918	6	2	3	2
1918-1919	3	5	—	5
1919-1920	3	6	3	3
1920-1921	4	1	3	1
1921-1922	4	1	—	—
1922-1923	4	5	4	2
1923-1924	2	3	2	3
1924-1925	6	19	5	11
1925-1926	4	21	5	19
1926-1927	10	39	6	29

Since the end of the year under report the disease has assumed still more serious proportions. There have been in the municipality (enlarged by the addition of Wynberg on the 4th September) about 150 cases during the six months July-December, 1927. Capetown has not been the only place affected by this prevalence, although the incidence has been especially severe in this municipality. Cases have been admitted to the City Hospital from the neighbouring parts of the Western Province and there has been considerable prevalence of the disease in

other parts of the Union. Throughout the world it is characteristic of this disease to flare up in local epidemics of this sort. The only condition which has been found to be a possible explanation of such outbreaks is the overcrowding of the population in living and sleeping quarters. The disease certainly will spread into households where such overcrowding does not exist but the fact remains that it is fostered by overcrowding. It has been found in camps and compounds that the most efficacious means of preventing the spread of the disease is to reduce overcrowding and to space out the men in the sleeping quarters. Unfortunately it is not possible to deal in this way with the overcrowding that exists in the wards of the City where the disease has been prevalent.

Overcrowding is generally associated with other evil conditions such as poverty, ignorance, etc., and it is not possible to distinguish the influence of overcrowding from that of the latter. The incidence of the disease does, however, conform to the theory that it is encouraged by overcrowding. For instance there is the fact that in the year under review 80 per cent. of the cases were in non-Europeans, and it is the non-Europeans who suffer most from overcrowding.

Then again the ward distribution is significant. In 1926-27 (the year under report), the wards that suffered most were 7, 6 and 8. In 1925-26 it was wards 3, 4 and 6 and in 1924-25 wards 6, 7 and 9. Now these are the wards where overcrowding and poverty are most prevalent. The ward distribution of cases in 1926-27 was as follows:—

	European.	Non-European.		European.	Non-European.
Ward 1	—	—	Ward 8.. ..	1	5
" 2	—	2	" 9.. ..	5	—
" 3	1	2	" 10.. ..	—	1
" 4	—	3	" 11.. ..	1	1
" 5	—	—	" 12.. ..	—	2
" 6	2	4	" 13.. ..	—	1
" 7	—	15	" 14.. ..	—	3

The number of persons per room (other than kitchens) in the 49 houses where cases occurred was as follows:—

	Houses.	
	European.	Non-European.
Under 1	1	—
1 and under 1.5	1	1
1.5 and under 2	3	5
2 and under 3.. ..	4	13
3 and under 4	1	11
4 and under 5	—	5
5 and over	—	3
Unknown	—	1

The age and sex distribution of the cases were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	—	1	—	2
1 and under 5	1	—	6	3
5 and under 10	2	—	3	6
10 and under 15	1	1	1	3
15 and under 25	2	—	6	4
25 and over	—	2	2	3
	6	4	18	21

The monthly incidence of the cases (by date of notification) was as follows:—

1926.			1927.		
July	..	2	January	..	6
August	..	4	February	..	1
September	..	5	March	..	3
October	..	—	April	..	2
November	..	5	May	..	2
December	..	8	June	..	11

The virulence of the infection is shown not only by the high case mortality, but also by the quickness of the fatal issue. Thus, of the 32 non-European fatal cases 19 died within a week of the onset, and also 2 of the 5 European fatal cases. The figures were as follows:—

Duration of illness.				Non-Eur.	Eur.
1 day	..	..	..	1	—
2 days	..	..	..	1	—
3 days	..	..	..	1	—
4 days	..	..	..	5	1
5 days	..	..	..	4	—
6 days	..	..	..	2	—
7 days	..	..	..	5	1
				19	2
1-2 weeks	..	..	..	5	2
2-3 weeks	..	..	..	2	—
Over 3 weeks	..	..	..	2	1
Unknown	..	..	..	4	—

Of the 49 cases, 37 were treated in the City Hospital, 3 in other hospitals and 9 at home. The cases left at home either died before notification or were too ill to be moved.

Every case was in a different house, or, in other words, there was no house in which more than one case occurred. (There was, however, a case in each of two flats in the block of flats known as Stadpoort, Newmarket Street, Capetown.) There was no evidence of the source of infection in any case, the only evidence of the spread by infection being the tendency of the cases to local grouping. This experience is the same as in previous years. It should be added, however, that in the latter half of 1927 (after the end of the year under review when the cases became much more numerous) there were several instances in which two or more cases occurred in the one house.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was 12. Of these, one was brought into the municipality already suffering from the disease, and 3 (including the one imported case) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. Two 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 the 11 cases 9 were fatal (4 of the 6 European cases and the 5 non-Europeans). The total Capetown deaths from the disease which occurred during the year numbered 9 (4 European and 5 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population (0.03 for Europeans and 0.05 for non-Europeans).

Reference to Table G on page ciii will show the ward distribution. There were cases in seven wards and the heaviest incidence was in ward 5, where there were 3 cases. Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases and no indication of the source of infection except a tendency to local grouping of cases.

The monthly distribution will be found in Table F on page cii.

Of the 11 cases 3 were treated in the City Hospital and none at other Hospitals.

The age and sex of the cases were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years	1	—	2	1	4
15-25 years	2	—	1	—	3
Over 25 years	—	3	—	1	4
Total ..	3	3	3	2	11

The following table (dealing also with acute anterior poliomyelitis) shows the (corrected) number of case notified and of deaths for the series of years during which the disease has been notifiable:—

Year.	Infective Encephalitis.				Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.			
	Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Cases Notified.		Deaths.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1915-1916					4	5	Not separately classified.	
1916-1917					3	1		
1917-1918					3	2		
1918-1919					2	2		
1919-1920					1	1	—	1
1920-1921	3	1	2	1	3	1	—	—
1921-1922	5	—	5	—	1	1	1	1
1922-1923	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	1
1923-1924	5	4	3	4	1	—	—	—
1924-1925	6	5	3	4	1	1	1	1
1925-1926	6	10	6	7	—	—	—	—
1926-1927	6	5	4	5	2	—	1	—

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of this disease, both fatal, were notified during the year under review. One was a European male aged 11, who lived in Ward 7 and was admitted to the Somerset Hospital in April 1927; and the other, a European male aged 3, who lived in Ward 12 and was admitted to the City Hospital in May, 1927.

One patient was admitted to the City Hospital from outside the municipality as a case, but proved not to be suffering from the disease.

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 1926-27 the corrected number of notified cases was as follows:—

Influenza	194
Influenzal pneumonia	104
Acute primary pneumonia	374

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 (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza and certain other causes of death, including pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of the influenzal infection (Deaths in N'dabeni Native Location excluded).

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
1925-1926* ..	13	22	191	205	26	213	70	269	63	313
1926-1927* ..	13	18	151	202	40	255	84	387	91	399

*Corrected for European inward transfers 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Other statistical details will be found in Tables A, F, G, H and I at pages lxxx, cii, ciii, civ and cv. 16 cases of influenza (10 European and 6 non-European), 56 cases of influenzal pneumonia (21 European and 35 non-European) and 12 of other forms of pneumonia (6 European and 6 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 52 cases notified as suffering from this disease in the year under review. Of these, 3 had been brought into the Municipality for treatment already suffering from the disease, and in 5 cases, including one imported case, the patients were found (in the City Hospital) not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The corrected number of Capetown cases was therefore 45, including 10 European and 35 non-European.

Of these 45 cases, 13 died (4 of the 10 European cases and 9 of the 35 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 11 (4 European and 7 non-European).

Of the 52 cases reported, 36 were admitted to the City Hospital (12 European and 24 non-European).

Attendance at confinement.—37 of the cases were confined at home and 8 in hospital. Of the 37 at home, 21 were attended by midwives only, 2 by doctors only, and 6 by doctors and midwives; and 8 were unattended in labour.

Of the 8 who were confined in hospital, 5 were at the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and 3 at St. Monica's Home. Two of them had been attended outside by doctors and midwives during part of the confinement, and one by a midwife only; and 2 were admitted for complicated labour from addresses outside of the Municipality.

Condition of child.—25 of the 45 cases supervened upon the birth of a living child, and 18 of a dead foetus; and in 2 cases there is no information on this point. Of the 18 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 5 were of a dead viable foetus and 10 of a non-viable foetus; and in 3 cases there is no information on this point.

Primiparae.—10 of the 45 cases were reported as primiparae (i.e. women in their first confinement) and 29 as multiparae; and in 6 cases there was no information on this point.

Treatment.—26 of the 45 cases were removed to the City Hospital, 2 to Wynberg Hospital, and one to Rondebosch Hospital; 7 were treated in the hospitals where they occurred, viz., 5 in the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and 2 in St. Monica's Hospital; and 9 were treated at home.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

For the purposes of notification ophthalmia neonatorum is taken to mean a purulent inflammation of the eyes of an infant beginning within 21 days after birth, whether it is due to infection with the gonococcus or not. Cases of inflammation of the eyes beginning after the 21st day of life are not regarded as ophthalmia neonatorum, but if due to gonococcal infection are notifiable as gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

There were 140 cases of these diseases notified during the year under review. Of these, 5 were cases living outside of Capetown and brought into the Somerset Hospital for treatment, the net number of Capetown cases of both diseases being 135 (22 Europeans and 133 non-Europeans).

Of these 9 were cases not in the newly born (2 European and 7 non-European), being at the time of onset aged 4 and 6 weeks, 3, 4 and 7 months, and 1, 2, 4 and 25 years respectively).

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 126, comprising 20 Europeans (10 males and 10 females) and 106 non-Europeans (55 males and 51 females).

Of these 126 cases 17 were born in institutions and 109 at home. Of the 109 home confinements 6 were recorded as having been attended by doctors, and 101 by midwives only, there being no information on the point in 2 cases.

The object of ophthalmia neonatorum being a notifiable disease is that the Medical Officer of Health may ensure so far as possible that the cases shall receive efficient treatment. The disease is recognised as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if proper treatment is not undertaken, while on the other hand the cases respond well to efficient treatment. Every case has therefore been visited by the health visitors at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many of them have been seen by Dr. Mary van Ingen. The in-patient treatment has been supplied by the Somerset Hospital and efforts have

been made to ensure that the patient should be admitted to hospital in every case where it has been advisable. In 83 cases in-patient treatment has been secured, 82 at the Somerset Hospital and one at a nursing home. In the other 43 cases the patients have been treated at home. In 16 of the latter cases out-patient treatment has been given at the hospitals or Free Dispensary, and in 7 cases it is recorded that a visiting nurse assisted in the treatment.

Efforts have been made to see all the children after the completion of treatment, and the results were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	120
Cases of blindness	0
Sight damaged	0
Died before recovery	2
Lost trace of	4

126

It is to be recorded that the Health Visitors reported 26 of the cases as "slight" and 96 as "moderate" or "grave"; while there was no information on this point in 4 cases.

(In addition to the cases recorded above there were 2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in residents at the N'dabeni Native Location. These were both in native children, each born at home under the care of a midwife. Each case was recorded as "slight" and there is no record as to the result of treatment.)

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case of this disease was reported in the person of a European male aged 54, living in ward 2. The patient was notified as a case of enteric fever and admitted to the City Hospital in March 1927, where he was found to be a case of typhus (Weil-Felix reaction positive).

The patient had lived at the Sailors' Home, Dock Road, for a fortnight prior to the onset of symptoms, and his previous movements could not be traced.

TRACHOMA.

Eight cases were notified during the year. Six of these belonged to Capetown, and two were cases admitted to the Somerset Hospital from places outside of the municipality.

The 6 Capetown cases included 3 European females, 2 coloured males and one coloured female. All were young adults except one coloured male aged 13.

Two cases were notified by ophthalmic specialists, 3 by resident doctors at the Somerset Hospital, and one by the Medical Officer of the Free Dispensary. No doubt the notification of the disease is incomplete.

The cases were reported as having begun from quite recently up to as long as fifteen years before notification.

Two cases were treated as in-patients at the Somerset Hospital and the other 4 at home.

LEPROSY.

Four cases of leprosy were notified during the year. The particulars are as follows:—

- (1) A Coloured male aged 45 admitted in July, 1926 to Capetown Infirmary from outside the Municipality (Kuils River), and later transferred to Robben Island.
- (2) A European male aged 75 who was admitted to Capetown Infirmary from an address in Ward 8 in July, 1926, and later transferred to Robben Island. Patient developed leprosy in 1904 in the Darling district and after two periods at Robben Island was discharged and came to live in Woodstock in 1912.
- (3) A Coloured male aged 30, who was admitted to the Capetown Infirmary from an address in Ward 12 in July, 1926, and later transferred to Robben Island. The patient had lived 12 months in the house from which he was notified. The symptoms had only recently begun when he was removed to hospital.
- (4) A European female aged 59, who was admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality (Somerset Strand) in March, 1927 as a case of Erythema Nodosum. She was found to have leprosy and returned to Somerset Strand.

ANTHRAX.

There were two cases of this disease notified during the year (September, 1926 and February, 1927), both in the persons of natives living in N'dabeni Location.

One patient, who died before notification, was employed by a firm of skin, hide and wool merchants. The pustule in his case was on the right forearm. The other, who was admitted to the City Hospital and recovered, was employed in a tannery. The pustule in his case was on the face.

MEASLES.

There were 47 deaths from measles in the year 1926-27, 9 European and 38 non-European.

In the following table the measles mortality figures for the whole City and its constituent Wards are shown for each year since Unification, beginning with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers):—

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	1 1
1915-1916 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
1916-1917 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 8	1 16	1 7	2 28	4 22	3 9	3 9	— 5	3 22	1 14	2 3	— 2	20 147
1917-1918 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	1 7
1918-1919 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 2
1919-1920 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 1	— —	— 2	1 2	2 1	3 3	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	9 12
1920-1921 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— 3	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 5	— —	— 2	— 8	2 3	— —	2 27
1921-1922 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1922-1923 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 2	2 2	— —	— —	1 6	2 7	— 1	— —	— —	3 21
1923-1924 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 5	2 7	1 8	2 1	2 45	— 23	4 7	4 8	— 2	2 3	1 3	1 2	— 2	20 116
1924-1925 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2
1925-1926 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur. Non-E.	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	6 —
1926-1927 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	— —	2 4	1 6	1 1	— 2	1 1	— —	1 9	— 5	— 2	9 38

Other statistical information for 1926-27 will be found in Table A on pages lxxxii and lxxxiii from which it will be seen that all the deaths were of children under 10 years old, and all but one under 5.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 26 deaths from this disease in the year 1926-27, 7 European and 19 non-European.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the whole City and its constituent wards for each year since Unification, commencing with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers).

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 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	10
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1	20
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	7
Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	9	—	19

Other statistical information for 1926-27 will be found in Table A on pages lxxxii and lxxxiii, from which it will be seen that all the deaths were of children under 5 years old, and all but two under 2.

DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths certified in 1926-27 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis, and dysentery, after correction for outward transfers amounted to 521 (72 European and 449 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 2.46 per 1,000 population (0.63 European and 4.59 non-European).

There were also 4 inward transfers in the case of Europeans (3 males and one female), which brings the number of European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers to 76, equivalent to a death rate of 0.66 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. Certain monthly meteorological data are also shown.

In addition to the above figures there were 15 deaths from these diseases (8 males and 7 females—natives) in the N'dabeni Native Location. These are included in the following table.

Months.	Race.	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 Native Location. 15	Not Allocated. 16	Totals : A. 17	Totals : B. 18	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.). 19	Earth temperature Range of 4 ft. 20	Rainfall in inches. 21	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine. 22
July, 1926 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	5 8	5 —	57.6 to 50.74	60.3	4.51	172 hrs. 52 mins.
August, 1926 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	1 1	— 2	2 2	— —	— 1	— —	3 10	4 —	57.0 to 51.44	58.2	3.06	201 hrs. 33 mins.
September, 1926 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	1 —	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	2 11	3 —	57.8 to 54.22	59.2	2.03	242 hrs. 58 mins.
October, 1926 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 3	— 2	— 1	— —	1 5	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 15	1 —	59.1 to 58.27	61.2	2.78	252 hrs. 59 mins.
November, 1926 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 1	— 1	— —	— 8	— 5	1 1	1 4	— 2	— 9	— 6	— 2	— —	— —	— —	2 42	2 —	61.0 to 62.78	64.2	0.68	321 hrs. 53 mins.
December, 1926 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 2	— 2	— —	— —	— 6	— 4	— 1	— 4	— 3	— 4	1 10	— 6	— —	— 1	— —	4 43	5 —	64.0 to 62.00	67.5	0.01	359 hrs. 35 mins.
January, 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	2 4	— 1	— 2	1 1	1 17	1 15	— 4	2 3	— 3	1 16	1 13	1 5	2 4	— —	— —	12 88	13 —	67.0 to 66.70	71.2	0.28	360 hrs. 11 mins.
February, 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 4	— 4	1 2	— —	1 8	1 11	2 2	2 4	— 3	1 10	— 18	— 4	5 5	3 —	— —	10 78	10 —	70.5 to 65.98	71.8	1.25	286 hrs. 54 mins.
March, 1927 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	2 2	— 2	— 1	— —	2 10	1 12	3 1	2 4	— —	2 5	— 15	1 5	— 6	— 4	— —	14 68	14 —	71.0 to 63.43	72.1	0.50	296 hrs. 39 mins.
April, 1927 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	2 2	— 1	— 3	— —	1 11	— 10	— —	1 5	— 1	— 2	2 2	3 3	1 1	4 —	— —	6 45	6 —	67.8 to 59.50	71.0	1.61	221 hrs. 17 mins.
May, 1927 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 2	2 1	— 2	— —	3 6	2 3	1 —	— 4	— —	— 4	— 1	5 5	5 1	— —	— —	9 34	9 —	62.9 to 50.26	67.5	3.43	206 hrs. 32 mins.
June, 1927 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— 2	— 2	— —	1 3	— 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 3	— —	1 6	— 2	— —	— —	4 22	4 —	60.7 to 52.39	62.8	1.84	205 hrs. 35 mins.
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 1	7 21	2 15	3 15	1 1	9 72	5 70	9 14	10 31	2 12	6 61	3 68	8 42	2 25	— 15	3 1	72 464	76 —	57.0 to 58.14	72.1	21.98	3,128 hrs. 58 mins.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was comparatively low in July, August, September and October, was much greater in November and December, was at its greatest in January, February and March, and continued at a high level during April, May and June. The persistence of the disease during the latter months is associated with the warm, dry weather which was experienced at the beginning of winter.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 45 or 62 per cent. were in children under 1 year of age, and 61 or 85 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 286 or 62 per cent. under one and 442 or 95 per cent. under five.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of Capetown deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1926-27 as being due to syphilis was 73, 69 of non-Europeans and 4 of Europeans. There was in addition one inward transfer of a European death (acquired syphilis).

Of the 69 deaths of non-Europeans, 51 were of children under one year of age and 54 under 5 years of age. That is to say, 54 were from congenital syphilis and only 15 from acquired syphilis. Of the 4 European deaths, 2 were congenital cases in children under one year of age (there being no European deaths between 1-5 years) and the remaining 2 acquired syphilis.

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 system, 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. They do not reflect, also, the ante-natal deaths that result from syphilitic infection.

The only death certified as due to gonorrhoea was one from gonorrhoeal ophthalmia in the case of a non-European child under one year of age.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (a) Municipal treatment centres, and (b) in-patient treatment 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, one at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, and one at Salt River Road, Woodstock. During the year there have been held 141 weekly clinics for males and 143 for females at the former, and 151 for males and 72 for females at the latter. During the year under review there have been established at the City Hospital Centre one additional weekly clinic for males and at the Salt River Road centre two clinics a week for females, and treatment has also been given at certain of the maternity and child welfare centres to women and children attending those centres.

The statistics of the work done at the treatment centres will be found at page lxviii.

In-patient treatment.—Wards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, with beds for 24 venereal disease patients, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European, were opened on the 25th September, 1925. Until that date in-patient treatment for venereal cases was provided by the Somerset Hospital, Capetown cases being admitted on the order of the Medical Officer of Health and payment at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day being made by the Corporation. At the Somerset Hospital the accommodation for women and children was unsatisfactory, and in this direction especially the new wards at the City Hospital provide for a much felt want.

During the year ended 30th June, 1927, there were no Capetown patients sent to the Somerset Hospital for in-patient treatment for venereal disease. At the City Hospital the cases of venereal disease that were admitted numbered 151 (65 European and 86 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent at page lxxiv.

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 1926-27 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 176 (94 males and 82 females), of which 114 (57 males and 57 females) were of Europeans and 62 (37 males and 25 females) were of non-Europeans. There were 3 inward transfers of European deaths (one male and 2 females).

The death rates from cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward and inward transfers for Europeans and for outward transfers for the whole population and for non-Europeans) were therefore:—

For the whole population	..	0.83 (males, 0.90; females, 0.76).
For Europeans	..	1.02 (males, 1.03; females, 1.01).
For non-Europeans	..	0.63 (males, 0.76; females, 0.51).

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by over one half than amongst non-Europeans. In both races the usual preponderance of mortality amongst females is not seen in this year's figures.

The variation in the mortality from this disease during the past ten years is shown in the table at page xvi where it will be seen that for Europeans the rate for the year under report is slightly above that of the previous decennium and for the non-Europeans it is greater than that for the previous decennium by 19 per cent.

The parts of the body affected in the deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A on pages lxxxiv to lxxxvii.

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

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

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

The official opening by the Mayor on July 30th 1926, of the new premises occupied by the Child Welfare Centre at Norfolk Road, Maitland. The work done at the centre during the past year has been encouraging. Infant consultations are held on two days a week, one for Europeans and the other non-Europeans. A Pre-Natal Clinic is held weekly, dinners are provided for nursing and expectant mothers, and cookery demonstrations to mothers were given on various occasions by Miss Rudd of the Cape Technical College. The fund donated by the Milnerton Turf Club, administered by our voluntary worker Mrs. Fred Botha, has been the means of helping many of our mothers in various crises. It has also been used for subsidising trained coloured midwives in certain unoccupied areas with a view to starting them in practice where they are much needed.

Except for the increase of numbers attending all the centres there has been no new work inaugurated at the centres during the period under review.

Plans, however, are in hand, for building new premises to accommodate our centre now operating at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock. The present building which is rented from private owners, has long been considered unsuitable for the large amount of work which is done in this area.

A piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose in St. James Street, Woodstock, and it is hoped that during the ensuing twelve months an up-to-date centre will be built. Provision is being made for a dental clinic in the new centre.

In connection with our Pre-Natal work the Council has given a subsidy amounting to £250 per annum to St. Monica's Home for the provision of beds for the pre-Natal treatment of coloured mothers suffering from diseases of pregnancy.

Several part-time Medical Officers, including those taking pre-natal clinics who are obstetrical specialists, now attend the infant consultations and clinics held at the various centres, in addition to those taken by the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health. The work generally, which is on similar lines to that of previous years, is under the supervision of the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

Perhaps the most notable development of the work lies in our increase of staff. During the period under review we have added 4 Health Visitors to the thirteen already appointed. Of these one has been allocated to the work of additional tuberculosis Visitor, one is doing the general work of a Health Visitor in Ward 14, hitherto very imperfectly worked, the remaining two being used in the subdivision of overburdened districts.

The work in Ward 14 will follow the lines in other areas; in addition to the district work of the Health Visitor it is proposed to open a small Child Welfare Centre at Retreat. Land has been leased from the Railway Authorities for the erection of a wooden building near the station at Retreat for the purpose of a centre, and this we hope will be accomplished during the ensuing year.

A notable addition to the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff is the appointment of a Social Welfare Investigator. Mrs. Eyre was the lady selected for this position. She was appointed in April 1927, and has already accomplished a considerable amount of useful work. This work consists partly in the investigation of cases needing advice and placing from the social and moral standpoint; we come in contact with a considerable number of unmarried mothers and their infants, and have long felt the need of a worker who had the time and ability to investigate in detail and help difficult cases, keeping in touch with the magistrate who administers the Children's Protection Act, and the various Homes and Charitable Agencies existing in the area.

The Duties of Health Visitors include visits to houses where births have occurred; the visiting of 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, and pneumonia and into cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with a view to obtaining prompt and adequate treatment.

Health Visitors inspect the work of practising midwives and inquire into cases of puerperal fever. They also inquire into indigent cases of confinement where fees are due to medical practitioners according to an arrangement made by the Council.

The Regulations *re* Early Notifications of Births give the Health Visitor 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.

We are still, however, sadly in need of better legal control over the midwifery service.

Health Visitors attend at the Infant Welfare Centres in different parts of the Peninsula, each Health Visitor being responsible for the work at the centre in her district.

Two visitors now devote their time exclusively to the visiting of cases of notified tuberculosis; they investigate and arrange for cases who apply for admission to Nelspoort Sanatorium, and attend the tuberculosis clinic held weekly at the City Hospital.

Cases of illness or 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.

Sanitary defects discovered during the 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.					
	1926-1927.	1925-1926.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	7,933	7,270	7,496	7,058	6,938	6,604
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred ..	278	163	145	1,637	1,296	1,056
Subsequent Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	27,498	21,863	22,855	22,365	17,178	13,109
Visits re Protected Infants	1,966	1,638	1,791	337	—	—
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	4,003	1,793	2,193	1,778	2,035	1,223
Visits re cases of Puerperal Fever	84	69	46	31	41	31
Visits re Measles	202	24	22	236	75	—
Visits re Mumps	5	41	—	3	—	1
Visits re Whooping Cough	40	13	19	70	41	2
Visits re Diarrhoea	80	69	27	8	—	—
Visits re Chicken Pox	18	10	13	9	2	1
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	397	343	200	76	64	151
Visits re Pneumonia	380	266	228	—	7	—
Visits re Trachoma	8	8	—	—	—	—
Visits re Midwives	947	1,158	602	439	429	494
Visits to Schools	63	13	3	2	7	—
Visits to Workshops where females are employed	81	27	58	73	1	7
House to House and other Visits re Influenza	262	269	406	3	4,853	1,367
Visits to Nursing Homes	27	—	2	23	—	—
Other Houses Inspected	—	—	—	—	450	—
Various Visits	554	622	476	355	403	654
House-to-House Visitation	1,622	370	154	71	—	—
Shops and Factories	—	—	—	13	—	—
Verminous Persons	15	11	23	—	—	—
Special Visits	481	186	—	—	—	—
Visits re Other Diseases	61	1	—	1	3	2
Investigation of Cases for Board of Aid ..	396	—	—	—	—	—
Total Visits	47,301	36,227	36,759	34,588	33,823	24,702
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	83	113	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 form 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 is residing with the mother when the child is born, or, in his absence, the person attending on the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to furnish forthwith either verbally or in writing to the Medical Officer of Health the following particulars:—
 - (a) Name, age and race of mother.
 - (b) Name of father.
 - (c) Date and time of birth.
 - (d) Place where the birth occurred and present address of mother.
 - (e) Permanent address of mother.
 - (f) Number of confinement (first, second, etc.).
 - (g) Whether the child was born alive and was alive at time of reporting.
 - (h) Name of medical practitioner, midwife or other person who was in attendance.
 - (i) Name and address of informant.
- (2) The foregoing particulars shall, if reported verbally, be furnished to the medical officer of health at his office or otherwise at such place as may be notified by advertisement, within 24 hours of the birth, or where a Sunday or public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.
- (3) If furnished through the post, the notification must be posted within 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 birth, 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 8,070 births were notified.

Notified by midwives and nurses	6,385
Notified by parents and others	454
Notified by doctors	38
Notified by institutions	1,193

Protected infants.—During the past year this Department has visited protected infants on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy; the number of protected infants under supervision being 487, and the number of visits paid during the period 1,966.

“ Protected Infants ” are those children, under seven 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 supervision of the Resident Magistrate. These children in the care of foster mothers are now visited by the Health Visitors, and seen at the Child Welfare 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.

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

Mondays ..	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	Coloured.
	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
Tuesdays ..	10 a.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	Coloured.
	10 a.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone	European & Coloured.
	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	European.
Wednesdays ..	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
	2 p.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland	Coloured.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
Thursdays ..	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	Coloured.
	10 a.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland	European.
Fridays ..	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	European.

Pre-natal Clinics.

Tuesdays (last Tuesday in the month).	10 a.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone ..	European & Coloured.
Wednesdays (weekly)	2 p.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland ..	European & Coloured.
Thursdays (1st & 3rd weeks).	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Capetown.	European & Coloured.
Fridays (weekly) ..	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European & Coloured.
Fridays (weekly) ..	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont ..	European & Coloured.

The number of attendances at the Infant Consultations held at the Centres are shown below:—

Centre.	1926-1927.	1925-1926.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.
Capetown	8,307	7,510	5,962	5,312
Maitland	4,285	2,575	2,136	1,787
Woodstock	8,072	6,367	5,147	4,301
Athlone	1,983	2,050	1,757	1,580
Claremont	3,996	4,520	3,284	2,744
Totals	26,643	23,022	18,286	15,724

The following table shows the number of attendances at infant consultations at each centre for each month, classified as to race:—

1926-1927.	12 Keerom St.		Woodstock		Maitland		Athlone.		Claremont		Totals.		
	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	
1926													
July ..	E.	7	103	28	260	37	143	12	36	16	142	100	684
	O.	71	400	25	186	30	102	38	175	24	160	188	1,023
August ..	E.	11	130	34	293	25	164	3	31	11	185	84	803
	O.	94	567	40	273	80	203	18	140	28	192	260	1,375
September ..	E.	15	100	39	285	12	133	2	17	8	126	76	661
	O.	126	635	29	297	39	159	19	131	26	181	239	1,409
October ..	E.	8	124	34	259	11	123	1	24	7	109	61	639
	O.	63	468	18	260	31	134	10	106	26	151	148	1,119
November ..	E.	9	166	55	365	37	246	—	25	7	153	108	955
	O.	118	746	52	451	54	223	22	156	28	219	274	1,795
December ..	E.	6	106	32	240	9	136	3	28	14	153	64	663
	O.	61	531	31	434	32	248	17	138	24	154	165	1,505
1927.													
January	E.	13	114	41	292	16	219	1	20	16	147	87	792
	O.	81	496	43	451	50	253	19	141	41	163	234	1,504
February ..	E.	21	161	28	337	15	204	2	31	7	154	73	887
	O.	71	526	36	427	37	249	33	175	34	183	211	1,560
March ..	E.	31	242	47	393	31	195	3	22	12	156	124	1,008
	O.	94	630	57	540	34	275	35	197	54	227	274	1,869
April ..	E.	11	163	22	246	17	146	—	11	8	137	58	703
	O.	69	458	35	376	24	164	20	141	28	138	176	1,277
May ..	E.	21	271	34	318	26	169	—	12	9	131	90	901
	O.	73	479	25	393	14	159	13	100	36	261	161	1,392
June ..	E.	14	189	29	345	9	105	—	13	20	174	72	826
	O.	83	502	31	351	20	133	17	113	29	194	180	1,293
Total ..	E.	167	1,869	423	3,633	245	1,983	27	270	135	1,767	997	9,522
	O.	1,004	6,438	422	4,439	445	2,302	261	1,713	378	2,229	2,510	17,121
Grand Totals ..		1,171	8,307	845	8,072	690	4,285	288	1,983	513	3,996	3,507	26,643

Mothers of various classes attend and appreciate the work of the centres, which are 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 Officer's directions, to those mothers who cannot afford to purchase from retail dealers; sometimes this is supplied free. During the period under review 731 babies have been supplied with dried milk and 7,258 lbs. have been used for the purpose. The cost of the dried milk was £690 1s. 4d.; of this £217 7s. 8d. 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 £197 3s. was the amount spent by the Society in the purchase of milk,

and £33 16s. was contributed by the mothers towards this expenditure. The numbers of pints of fresh milk distributed was 23,523.

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 infant consultations held during the period under review has been increased by one over the preceding year, and the total numbers dealt with at the consultations show an increase of 3,621.

Pre-natal Work.—A pre-natal clinic is held at each of the Child Welfare Centres; at four of the centres this clinic is held weekly and at one monthly.

At the Woodstock Centre anti-venereal treatment has been provided since its inception for pre-natal cases, and for mothers and infants normally attending the centre. Similar treatment is now provided at the Claremont and Maitland Centres.

The attendances at the pre-natal clinics are shown in the following table for the year July, 1926, to June, 1927.

Month.	PRE-NATAL CLINICS.															
	Capetown.				Woodstock.				Maitland.				Athlone.			
	First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.	
	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.
1926.																
July ..	—	9	—	11	6	20	15	38	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4
August ..	—	17	1	33	11	15	25	46	2	8	2	9	—	4	—	5
September ..	—	1	—	2	3	12	16	43	—	3	—	6	—	5	—	9
October ..	3	11	3	18	4	21	16	58	2	5	2	20	—	4	—	6
November ..	1	13	3	31	7	7	19	54	4	6	4	19	—	1	—	3
December ..	—	—	—	—	1	8	6	19	2	6	2	21	—	—	—	—
1927.																
January ..	—	3	2	13	8	15	15	50	2	12	4	27	—	3	—	5
February ..	—	6	—	13	5	12	12	40	2	9	9	21	—	2	—	2
March ..	1	9	2	18	4	14	17	51	1	8	2	29	—	7	—	9
April ..	1	8	2	18	1	6	11	30	2	5	6	21	—	2	—	4
May ..	4	7	7	13	1	16	9	48	—	5	6	20	—	—	—	9
June ..	1	1	1	3	6	10	16	43	1	6	3	13	1	4	1	5
Total ..	11	85	21	173	57	156	177	520	18	73	40	206	2	36	2	44

Dinners.—In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast-feed their infants, free dinners are provided at four of the Centres, viz., at the Public Health Department, Keerom Street, Capetown; at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock; at Norfolk Road, Maitland, and at Station Road, Claremont, for those nursing and expectant mothers who are in need of nourishing food. The following are the attendances at the dinners:—

Month.	Year 1926-1927.								Year 1925-1926.							
	Centre at 12, Keerom St. Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Rd. Woodstock.		Centre at Station Rd. Claremont.		Centre at Norfolk Rd. Maitland.		Centre at 12, Keerom St. Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Rd. Woodstock.		Centre at Station Rd. Claremont.		Centre at Norfolk Rd. Maitland.	
	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others
July ..	25	148	43	93	6	128	—	63	48	192	—	163	20	100	—	—
August ..	18	187	62	126	1	156	30	146	34	330	10	145	20	142	—	—
Sept. ..	12	213	40	133	3	120	32	82	44	369	35	166	25	229	—	—
Oct. ..	1	209	40	145	2	71	2	115	37	312	18	99	9	152	—	—
Nov. ..	6	308	37	218	2	114	—	210	15	268	18	94	20	152	—	—
Dec. ...	13	132	—	125	1	109	—	150	11	242	27	129	18	186	—	—
1927.																
Jan. ..	1	128	10	134	—	131	—	65	15	224	30	102	20	143	—	—
Feb. ...	17	219	21	156	—	128	16	73	23	213	20	109	7	139	—	—
March ..	46	253	25	160	10	115	1	122	15	336	25	120	25	185	—	—
April ..	33	142	18	131	18	91	3	68	1	182	20	84	16	116	—	—
May ..	37	248	20	175	12	142	1	94	—	97	20	93	11	82	1	53
June ..	13	229	28	187	18	111	1	112	8	109	64	143	18	76	38	145
Total	222	2,416	344	1,783	73	1,416	86	1,300	251	2,874	287	1,447	209	1,702	39	198

Sewing meetings.—Sewing meetings have been continued at the Woodstock and Claremont Centres. The attendances have not been encouraging, the total for the year being 46 (European) at the former and 121 (non-European) at the latter.

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

The cleansing station.—The Cleansing Station adjacent to the Day Nursery is under the supervision of the same matron.

DAILY ATTENDANCES OF PAYING AND FREE CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERY, ASPELING STREET, CAPETOWN PROPER FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1926, TO 30TH JUNE, 1927:—

MONTH	ATTENDANCES.			AMOUNT PAID.		
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total.			
1926				£	s.	d.
July	120	24	144	2	0	0
August	165	29	194	2	15	0
September	134	24	158	2	4	8
October	133	23	156	2	4	4
November	152	30	182	2	10	8
December	89	20	109	1	9	8
1927.						
January	88	23	111	1	9	4
February	99	...	99	1	13	0
March	167	...	107	1	15	8
April	88	...	88	1	9	4
May	117	...	117	1	19	0
June	100	...	100	1	13	4
Year	1,392	173	1,565	£23	4	0

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Dr. W. P. Cooney retired during the year from the position of Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, and his place was taken by Dr. J. F. Wicht (M.D. Dublin, D.P.H., Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma, Cardiff), who was appointed in his stead, assuming office on the 15th April, 1927.

Dr. C. Kevin O'Malley M.C., (M.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.—N.U.I.) was appointed during the year as Assistant Medical Officer, having charge of the medical work at the Native Location and of certain of the venereal disease clinics. Dr. O'Malley, who was previously working in London and is an expert venereologist, is now in charge of the work of the Department for the combating of venereal diseases. He took up his duties on arriving in Capetown on the 16th August, 1926.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. William James Moore, Sanitary Inspector, which took place on the 28th September, 1926. Mr. Moore entered the Council's service as a sanitary inspector on November 11th, 1915. He was greatly respected and beloved by his colleagues and his death was felt as a severe loss to the Department.

Mr. Ernest Baker, Sanitary Inspector, retired on pension on July 1st, 1927. He was in the service of the old Kalk Bay-Muizenberg Municipality from February 1st, 1898, to January 31st, 1905, and rejoined the service as a sanitary inspector on December 1st, 1912, after which he was employed without break of service by that Municipality, and that of Greater Capetown on Unification, until his retire-

ment on pension. It is with great regret that I have to record that Mr. Baker died on March 22nd, 1928.

During the year under review the following health visitors were added to the staff:—

Mrs. Florence Ball on August 9th, 1926.

Miss Doris Esmé Guybon Philpott on March 1st, 1927.

Miss Gertrude Donnan on March 21st, 1927.

In addition Mrs. Jane Eyre was appointed as Social Investigator on April 1st, 1927.

Mr. William Biddlecombe West, previously a learner inspector, was added to the staff of sanitary inspectors on January 27th, 1927.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

At the end of the year under review the staff was as follows:—

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Assistant to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Relief Sanitary Inspector.

Sixteen 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 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 abovementioned, with the exception of one Sanitary Inspector and certain of the learner Sanitary Inspectors, hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.

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, hawkers' premises, and tea shops, cafes, restaurants, and eating-houses.

In addition to the foregoing inspectorial staff there is a staff of ratecatchers, which, during the year under review, was increased to ten men and five youths; 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 xxv.

There are also three 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	..	..	..	..	..	1,154
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	4,204
Dealers' and General Dealers' (food)	..	..	..	..	..	6,930
Dealers' and General Dealers' (no food)	..	..	..	..	..	1,507
Fish and poultry shops	..	..	..	..	..	981
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses)	..	..	..	..	..	392
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	..	518
Milk shops (purveyors of milk)	..	..	..	..	..	900
Ice-cream purveyors and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	356
Tea-shops	..	..	..	..	..	935
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	794
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	675
Eating houses	..	..	..	..	..	217
Residential hotels and boarding houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,479
Aerated water manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	129
Other places where food is manufactured	..	..	..	..	..	210
Hawkers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	813
Butchers' carts	..	..	..	..	..	979
Milk delivery carts	..	..	..	..	..	2,167
Fish carts	..	..	..	..	..	2,462
Bakers' carts	..	..	..	..	..	690
Ice-cream carts	..	..	..	..	..	281
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	728
Side-shows	..	..	..	..	..	14
Theatres and bioscopes	..	..	..	..	..	188
Billiard saloons	..	..	..	..	..	179
Common lodging houses	..	..	..	..	..	17
Tenement houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,414
Other house inspections	..	..	..	..	..	62,827
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	1,042
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	204
Mattress makers and upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	49
Other factories and workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	1,383
Courts, lanes and alleys	..	..	..	..	..	372
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	650
Horse stables	..	..	..	..	..	9,570
Dairy stables	..	..	..	..	..	5,500
Cattle dealers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	122
Visits made in connection with infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	1,534
Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	1,708
Inspections of standing water, etc., <i>re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	..	839
Inspections of sites or premises <i>re</i> deposit of plans	..	..	..	..	..	189
Chalets	..	..	..	..	..	6,099
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	..	474
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,276

The notices served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below:—

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	2,275
Written request notices	..	..	..	..	..	75
Formal written notices	..	..	..	..	..	4,023

Total proceedings begun 6,373

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice .. 230

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	2,276
Request notices	..	..	..	..	..	78
Formal notices	..	..	..	..	..	4,370
Final notices	..	..	..	..	..	677

Total 7,401

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

Drainage and Water Supply.	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.	
1. Drains, Defective (re Rats)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
2. " Defective	42	14	10	29	7	65	36	19	48	18	10	5	15	19	337
3. " Choked	59	2	2	31	2	17	5	57	8	8	8	15	1	23	238
4. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	7
5. Inspection Chambers and Covers, Defective	12	2	1	12	1	21	3	22	4	13	6	1	6	2	96
6. " Provide	3	3	1	4	-	25	12	12	2	3	1	3	-	-	61
7. Traps—Drainage, Defective	40	-	1	2	4	22	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	85
8. " Choked	18	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	25
9. " Provide	2	3	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	17
10. Soil and Vent Pipes, Defective	9	2	1	2	2	46	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	74
11. " Provide	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12. " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13. Air Inlets to Drain, Defective	16	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23
14. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Water Closets and Privies, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	13	10	4	6	44
17. " Cleanse	2	-	6	4	1	5	3	1	1	4	14	4	5	28	78
18. " Provide	4	8	8	3	2	6	2	-	14	3	8	62	11	36	167
19. Urinals, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. " Cleanse	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
21. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22. Slop—Closets, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Water Closet Pans, Defective	8	6	1	5	-	48	3	7	8	7	3	3	4	3	106
26. " Cleanse	4	-	1	1	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	20
27. " Provide	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	14
28. Closet Seats, Provide or Repair	15	3	-	1	-	14	1	2	-	7	9	3	6	6	64
29. " Cleanse	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
30. Closet Floors, Defective	5	1	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	3	2	4	3	29
31. " Cleanse	3	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	13
32. " Provide or Pave	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	15	-	66	89
33. Closet Pails, Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	35	130	142	3	314
34. Flushing Cisterns and Pipes, Defective	110	2	5	11	8	97	9	11	11	3	13	5	6	4	295
35. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
36. Sinks or Washhand Basins, Defective ..	11	-	-	1	2	4	1	5	14	3	8	-	1	2	52
37. " Cleanse	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
38. " Provide	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	10
39. Baths, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
40. " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41. Sink or Bath Wastes, Defective	36	1	-	6	2	28	6	19	24	5	12	1	2	12	154
42. " Choked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
43. " Provide	1	3	1	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	16
44. Washing Areas, Defective	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	9	3	5	7	6	-	35
45. " Provide	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	18	8	11	-	-	44
46. Open Channels, Defective	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	15	9	1	-	38
47. " Provide	1	1	-	1	-	28	1	5	37	5	10	5	7	2	103
48. Catchpits, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
49. " Empty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
51. " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
52. Water Supply, Provide	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	-	28	5	2	1	48
53. " Inadequate	4	3	1	6	3	7	2	6	27	6	6	3	8	2	84
54. Water Tanks and Covers, Defective ..	5	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
55. " Cleanse	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
56. " Provide	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
57. " Remove	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	6
58. Water Pipes and Fittings, Defective or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. " Choked	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	24	5	24	12	6	-	96
60. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
60. Stercus Removals, Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	18	130	11	4	178
61. " Provide Extra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	5
Total Items	452	64	42	136	41	492	90	205	265	120	279	446	262	236	3,130

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.	
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	1	-	6	-	4	3	4	-	5	1	4	3	1	2	24
2. Rats, Destroy	-	1	4	2	2	7	-	-	12	1	1	7	3	9	49
3. „ Remedy Against (other than rat proofing)	12	4	15	3	10	13	4	12	20	19	24	17	38	24	215
4. Roofs, Defective	25	8	1	13	4	108	26	46	46	38	37	26	48	10	436
5. Roofs, Guttering & Downpipes, Defective ..	16	3	2	8	4	34	7	28	13	12	22	18	37	6	210
6. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	3	-	-	17
7. Balconies and Stoeps, Defective	3	-	1	4	2	2	-	7	2	2	6	1	2	1	33
8. „ „ „ Cleanse	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
9. Walls, Defective	41	9	14	17	4	163	33	47	73	23	60	28	35	6	553
10. „ Damp	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	1	1	1	3	29
11. „ Cleanse	1	1	4	1	1	31	4	19	31	3	8	2	4	4	114
12. „ Colourwash	5	9	4	4	1	50	2	26	9	5	33	-	6	7	161
13. Floors, Defective	33	9	8	13	9	157	29	29	47	43	52	50	54	19	553
14. „ Cleanse	3	3	2	1	1	9	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	28
15. „ Provide	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	3	19
16. Doors, Defective	16	3	7	7	4	46	7	21	19	7	44	25	30	-	236
17. „ Provide	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	15
18. Doorway, to be bricked up	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	5
19. Windows, Defective	10	6	7	13	1	93	23	41	34	8	73	25	35	1	370
20. „ Provide	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	10	3	1	14	38
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective	13	-	1	1	4	11	3	4	5	3	7	3	4	1	60
22. „ „ „ Provide	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	2	18	3	1	1	38
23. Rooms, Cleanse or Disinfect	3	3	5	1	4	24	3	10	1	6	8	-	3	4	75
24. „ Not to be used as living	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	1	-	1	12
25. Overcrowding, to abate	2	1	-	2	-	29	4	9	4	2	13	7	4	2	79
26. Yard, Cleanse	17	7	14	14	3	21	3	12	8	40	3	2	65	76	285
27. Yard Paving, Defective	68	4	12	17	3	133	26	39	36	27	21	3	14	7	410
28. „ Provide	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	2	4	14	2	39
29. Refuse, Remove	33	12	21	37	9	68	11	22	5	32	22	33	47	79	431
30. Shed or outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4
31. „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
32. „ „ Remove	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	5	4	1	23
33. Receptacles (Refuse), Defective	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
34. „ „ Provide	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	9	6	27
35. „ „ Improper position	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	1	-	-	1	19
36. Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	1	1	5	6	-	17	4	3	11	3	8	13	6	7	85
37. Stairs and Steps, Defective	8	2	1	6	-	10	5	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	37
38. „ „ Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
39. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Animals, Kept in dirty state	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
41. „ A Nuisance	3	-	-	-	1	5	2	3	1	-	7	3	6	1	32
42. Poultry, A nuisance	7	-	1	9	4	8	2	4	4	8	7	12	7	24	97
43. Poultry Houses, Cleanse	13	1	2	8	2	3	-	1	1	5	2	1	1	27	67
44. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	19
45. „ „ Remove	1	1	-	2	1	8	-	1	1	10	28	76	2	5	136
46. Fly nuisance, Abate	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
47. Mosquito Nuisance, Abate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	9
Total Items	370	103	140	205	80	1077	210	413	408	319	564	385	488	376	5,138

Shops, Factories and Business 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.	
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	1	4	10	-	4	10	21	5	4	5	5	12	4	12	77
2. Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	3	-	12
3. " (Remedy against) other than Rat proofing	1	2	11	1	2	7	8	3	8	11	2	8	16	1	81
4. Roofs, Defective	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
5. Roofs, Guttering and Downpipes, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
6. " " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Balconies and Stoops, Defective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
8. " " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Walls, Defective	-	2	3	-	2	3	13	2	3	5	3	2	4	2	44
10. " To Tile	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	9
11. " Cleanse	1	-	1	4	-	15	17	2	1	1	2	-	2	13	59
12. " Colourwash	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	2	1	1	9	28
13. Floors, Defective	12	3	3	1	-	3	7	3	5	4	7	3	10	-	51
14. " Cleanse	12	-	-	2	1	5	7	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	24
15. " Provide or Pave	1	1	1	1	-	13	12	4	3	2	3	1	1	-	43
16. Doors, Defective	1	1	5	-	1	6	13	2	1	2	8	1	2	-	43
17. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18. Doorways, to be bricked up	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
19. Windows, Defective	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	16
20. " Provide	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	10
22. " " Provide	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	14
23. Rooms, Cleanse	3	2	2	-	-	10	14	4	2	3	3	-	5	1	49
24. " not to be used as living	1	4	3	2	-	6	2	5	3	-	2	1	-	2	31
25. Overcrowding, to abate	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
26. Yard, Cleanse	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	5	3	20
27. Yard Paving, Defective	-	3	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
28. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
29. Refuse, Remove	4	2	3	2	3	9	14	9	2	3	2	5	9	3	70
30. Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. " " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
33. Refuse Receptacles, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
34. " " Provide	4	-	-	-	-	7	5	5	2	5	3	-	21	7	59
35. " " Improper Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	14
36. Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
37. Stairs and Steps, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
38. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
40. Fittings, Defective	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
41. " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
42. Utensils, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
43. " Cleanse	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	11
44. " Provide	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
45. Clothing, Provide	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	8
46. " Cleanse	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
47. Flies and Dirt, protect against	-	3	2	9	2	31	27	6	5	3	1	1	9	7	106
48. Food, Stored improperly	-	1	1	1	-	7	4	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	21
49. " Refrain from handling while ill or suffering with sores	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
50. Wrapping Meat in Newspaper, to refrain from doing so	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Fish Curing, Refrain from	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
52. Premises, Refrain from using	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Total Items	31	36	54	31	19	165	210	74	47	57	62	37	100	70	993

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.	
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. " Remedy against (other than rat proofing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
4. Roofs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
5. Guttering and Downpipes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Stable Premises, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
8. " " Cleanse	3	-	1	-	1	4	4	10	-	1	2	-	10	6	42
9. Walls, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	12
10. " to be made higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. " Cleanse	-	1	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	12
12. " Colourwash	-	2	1	1	-	12	2	2	1	-	1	-	4	3	29
13. Floors, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	25
14. " Cleanse	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
15. " Pave	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	9
16. Lighting, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
17. Ventilation, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
18. Manure Receptacle, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	7
19. " " Provide	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	2	23
20. " " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	8
22. Manure, Remove	50	1	8	6	3	76	11	31	3	29	26	44	50	20	358
23. Premises, not to be used as stables	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	17	8	6	10	49
24. " not to be used for human habitation	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	9
25. Glanders, etc., Cleanse and Disinfect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Yard, Cleanse	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	1	-	11	7	32
27. Yard Paving, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	10
28. " " Provide	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	7
29. Refuse, Remove	3	1	-	-	-	9	1	3	2	-	7	-	4	5	35
30. Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. " " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
33. Kraal, Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
34. " " Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
35. " " Refrain from using	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
36. Water Troughs, Defective or provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Milk Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
39. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. " " Fly Proof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
42. Milk Utensils, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
43. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
45. Aprons and Overalls, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	9
46. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Flies and Dirt, Protect against	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
48. Boiler Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Boiler, Instal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
52. Milk, Refrain from selling	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	11
53. Persons ill or suffering with sores, to refrain from taking part in business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Pig Styes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	9
55. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	19	26
56. " " Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
57. " " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Total Items	59	6	15	10	9	145	28	65	19	44	102	76	123	85	786

General	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.	
1. Rats, Remedy against	1	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	5	4	1	22
2. Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. " " " Fill in	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
4. Lanes, Cleanse	11	11	8	10	1	15	5	15	1	7	9	-	5	24	122
5. " " Pave	1	-	1	2	1	40	5	149	51	1	6	-	-	2	259
6. Wells, Protect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
7. " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. " " Fill in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	1	-	11
9. Obstructions, Remove	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	12
10. Unauthorized structures, Remove	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	8	-	-	19
11. Chimneys, Defective	1	5	-	-	-	8	4	-	1	1	11	2	4	1	38
12. " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
13. Smoke Nuisance, to abate	-	4	1	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	21
14. Offensive Smells, to abate	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11
15. Dirty Water, throwing out wrongfully	33	1	2	7	-	6	3	16	-	11	4	19	11	4	117
16. Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5
17. Burning Refuse, a nuisance	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
18. Refuse, Throwing out into public places	4	-	4	3	6	31	1	7	-	-	15	9	2	1	83
19. Dead Animals, Remove	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	5
20. Pigs, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	4	2	1	24
21. Goats, Refrain from keeping	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	1	2	3	-	-	20
22. Cows, Refrain from keeping	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	10	-	21
23. Horses or Donkeys, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	7
24. Poultry, Refrain from keeping	8	10	4	16	4	60	2	14	7	4	19	2	2	7	159
25. Licences, Refrain from trading without	-	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	2	1	3	-	9	-	30
26. Waste Water Nuisance, To abate	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	18
27. Storing Material, A nuisance	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
28. Fences and Gates, Repair	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	-	6	2	9	-	33
29. Vacant Ground, Cleanse	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	12	6	41	69
30. Noxious Matters, a Nuisance, Refrain from causing	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	37	2	1	46
31. Washing of Clothes, a nuisance	1	6	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	45
32. Slaughtering of Animals, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Items	85	45	35	58	15	180	29	220	73	49	138	116	71	101	1,215

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	1,451
Defective water fittings	950
Unauthorised structures	338
Undrained premises	196
Structural defects to premises	104
Other defects	522

HEALTH VISITORS.

At the end of the year under review, in addition to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, there were seventeen health visitors in the department and one social welfare investigator. Since the end of the year two additional health visitors have been appointed. The work done by the health visitors is set out in Section IV of this report (page xlv). There were also employed a matron of the Cleansing Station, three 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, one senior clerk, 12 clerks, 3 junior clerks, and one messenger, all males, in addition to 4 lady clerks, of whom 2 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	163	102	161
Licences issued	146*	87†	118‡
Applications cancelled	10	3	19
Licences refused	1	6	9
Applications in abeyance	9	10	17

* 3 Licences were issued in respect of which application was made prior to 1st July, 1926.

† 4 Licences were issued in respect of which application was made prior to 1st July, 1926.

‡ 2 Licences were issued in respect of which application was made prior to 1st July, 1926.

TEA SHOPS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Regulations providing for the annual licensing of these premises and controlling their equipment and management, dated 7th February, 1924, were first brought into operation during the year ended 30th June, 1925. All applications for licence have been considered by the Trades Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The inspections of premises have been made by the Food Inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1927 :—

	Restaurants	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received	87	27	155	94
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	45	13	75	47
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	42	13	75	44
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	23	7	40	30
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	—	1	4	1
6. Applications withdrawn	—	—	1	2

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 Council's consideration of the licences is not annual and their decisions remain in force so long as the businesses do not change hands. All new applications for licences to trade as hawkers in connection with which foodstuffs are to be stored are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report. 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	994	250	105	6	144
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions)	485	60	35	1	50
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions)	489	176	62	3	65
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	350	112	49	2	16
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	14	8	6	1	3
6. Applications withdrawn	6	6	2	1	26

ANTI-RODENT CAMPAIGN.

Continued attention has been given during the year under review to the question of rodents, in view of the position of plague infection in the country.

Since October, 1923, there has been a recrudescence of human plague in South Africa. In the year 1923-24 there were in the Union some 372 cases, chiefly in the Orange Free State, but including a few in the Transvaal and 34 in the Albert and Colesberg districts of the Cape Province. In the year 1924-25 there was another seasonal outbreak numbering about 112 human cases. In the year ended 30th June, 1926, there were 71 human cases, of which 26 were in the Cape Province. In the year ended 30th June, 1927, the number of human cases of plague reported in the Union was 75, of which 46 were in the Cape Province.

The cause of the human cases in the Union of South Africa is the existence of the disease in the veld rodents and other wild animals, the chief reservoir of infection being found in the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodents has been found to exist in an area of from 50 to 100,000 square miles. Fortunately the infection has not extended to rats in towns, and the human cases have been almost all in rural districts. There have been no cases of plague in Capetown or the neighbouring part of the country, and no plague infection amongst rodents there. The disquieting feature of the position is, however, that each year the area of plague infection has come nearer to Capetown. In 1923-24 it was still at a great distance. In 1924-25 there were human cases at De Aar, 500 miles from Capetown. In 1926-27 there was an outbreak in an area in the Cape Province including Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia, and extending to within 200 miles of Capetown. Here there was extensive plague infection of wild rodents, as well as human cases.

Since the end of the year under review (January, 1928) it has been discovered that in an area in the neighbourhood of Ceres the wild rodents have been heavily infected with plague, without any human cases occurring. This area reaches within about 80 miles of Capetown, and is separated by only a narrow tract of country from the Cape Flats.

Capetown is situated in a district which is heavily infested with gerbilles. The sandy Cape Flats furnish favourable country for these rodents, which extend close in to the town.

The special anti-rodent staff in Capetown includes two rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of ten men and five youths. All the sanitary inspectors also have given attention to the matter of rat-infested premises, and owners and occupiers have been required to fulfil their duties in regard to rat-destruction, rat-proofing, etc. Special attention has been paid to granaries, forage stores, foodshops and other premises which attract and nourish rats. A number of such premises have been rendered rat-proof by the construction of concrete floors and otherwise.

In view of the extensive infestation with gerbilles of the portions of the Cape Flats which are included within the Municipality, the anti-rodent staff have devoted much attention to those areas, and have obtained satisfactory results by the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine.

Smoking methods have also been used, as well as traps, terriers and various poisons.

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

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors	5,512
Visits made to premises by rat catchers	22,784
Number of notices (items) served <i>re</i> rodents	498
Number of rodents caught and destroyed:—	
Brown rats	8,716
Black rats	1,282
Gerbilles	1,537
Total rodents	11,535

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of rodents whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed. The inspections recorded are in addition to the work of the other sanitary inspectors in connection with rodents.

CAMPING.

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

During the year 1926-1927, 62 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 the 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, 1926, to 30th June, 1927.

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned.
Carcases of Beef	5,083	5,081	2	·039
Carcases of Mutton	28,363	28,356	7	·002
Carcases of Goat	9	9	—	—
Carcases of Veal	383	382	1	·262
Carcases of Pork	11,598	11,546	52	·448
Parts of Beef	337	226	111	32·938
Parts of Mutton	1,952	1,943	9	·461
Parts of Veal	87	87	—	—
Parts of Pork	35	35	—	—
Ox Heads	4,216	4,178	38	·904
Ox Hearts	7,786	7,766	20	·257
Ox Tongues	8,972	8,916	56	·624
Ox Livers	8,064	7,812	252	3·125
Ox Lungs	394	381	13	3·274
Ox Kidneys	16,305	16,203	102	·625
Ox Spleens	1,854	1,854	—	—
Ox Skirts	30	30	—	—
Ox Tails	14	12	2	14·285
*Sheeps' Plucks	24,509	24,482	27	·110
Calves' Plucks	251	250	1	·398
*Pigs' Plucks	12,470	11,970	500	4·009
Poultry	1,269	1,268	1	·079

* Plucks returned in this table as condemned were wholly condemned. Amongst those returned as passed are plucks of which a portion (liver or lung) was condemned and the remainder passed. The condemned portions (liver or lung) are included in the list set out in the next paragraph. Similarly where in a carcase a part of the carcase or viscera was condemned the carcase is returned as passed in the above table and the parts or viscera are included in the next paragraph.

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

Description.	Number.
Parts of Pork	38
Sheep Heads	1
Sheep Livers	2,042
Sheep Lungs	703
Pigs' Kidneys	130
Pigs' Livers	906
Pigs' Lungs	1,179
Calves' Heads	1
Calves' Livers	4

The undermentioned by-products were also examined at the Depôts:—

Item.	Number.	Weight.	Condemned.
Sausages	—	237 lbs.	Nil
Polonies	—	24 lbs.	Nil
Sheeps' Tongues	554	—	30
Sheeps' Trotters	176	—	Nil
Sheeps' brains	444 (sets)	—	10 (sets)
Tripe	—	148 lbs.	29 lbs.
Fat (tins)	10	400 lbs.	Nil

68 Carcases of measly beef (35,957 lbs.) and 56 carcasses of measly pork (3,680 lbs.)—slight infections—discovered on the examination of imported meat were detained and interned in cold storage at the Capetown Depôts for the prescribed time.

There were also interned in cold storage 70 carcasses of measly beef (30,167 lbs.) and 16 carcasses of measly pork (1,798 lbs.)—slight infections—discovered on examination at the Municipal Abattoir by the abattoir staff.

LIST OF MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS THE RESULT OF ORDINARY INSPECTIONS BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OR THE FOOD INSPECTORS (OTHER THAN INSPECTIONS OF IMPORTED MEAT) DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1926 TO 30TH JUNE, 1927.

Beef	605 lbs.
Mutton and lamb	2,885 "
Pork	734 "
Veal	178 "
Heads, tongues, suet, etc.	222 "
Bacon and hams	1,002 "
Tinned meat	67 "
Corned meat	119 "
Sausages	499 "
Polonies	94 "
Fresh fish	1,019 "
Tinned fish	4,042 "
Preserved fish	3,209 "
Other tinned food	76 "
Turkeys (64)	640 " *
Geese (29)	203 " *
Ducks (106)	318 " *
Fowls (1,406)	2,814 " *
Other poultry (4)	3 " *
Eggs (663)	83 " *
Liquid eggs	760 "
Butter	293 "
Cheese	2,472 "
Jam	2,700 "
Sugar	365 "
Condensed milk (26,702 tins)	26,664 "
Pickles and delicacies	1,006 "
Gelatine (16 cases)	1,792 "
Fat	77 "
Mealie meal	200 "
Sweets	60 "
Dates	30 "
Rice	164 "
Potatoes	1,085 "
Dog biscuits	100 "
Seed potatoes	125 "
Water melons (2,020)	8,080 " *
Sweet melons (128)	256 " *
Other fresh fruit and vegetables	1,498 " *
Tinned fruit and vegetables	652 "
Dried fruit	1,745 "
Other foods	228 "

*These weights are approximate.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: YEAR ENDED, 30TH JUNE, 1927.

No. of Cases.	No. of defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
11	11	Keeping dwelling house premises in a dilapidated state.	7 fined. 1 reprimanded and discharged.
2	3	Keeping dwelling house premises in a filthy state	3 withdrawn. 2 fined. 1 discharged.
1	1	Failing to cause a room to be properly ventilated	Discharged.
1	1	Keeping a dwelling house yard in an unclean state	Fined.
2	2	Failing to repair defective w.c. drains	1 fined. 1 withdrawn
1	1	Keeping a sanitary convenience in such manner as to be a nuisance.	Fined.
2	2	Failing to provide a suitable receptacle for night soil.	1 fined. 1 reprimanded and discharged
1	1	Failing to properly pave and channel private lane	Dismissed.
2	2	Keeping an accumulation of refuse on dwelling house premises.	Both fined.
1	1	Failing to provide w.c. accommodation at a business premises.	Reprimanded and discharged.
1	1	Permitting a dwelling closed by the Council as unfit for human habitation to be re-occupied as a dwelling without permission.	Discharged: premises un-roofed.
1	1	Keeping an accumulation of refuse on business premises.	Fined.
2	2	Carrying on trade of dairyman, cow-keeper and purveyor of milk without being registered by the Council.	Both reprimanded and discharged.
7	11	Failing to cause a person employed in the distribution of milk to wear a suitable clean apron or overall.	7 fined. 3 discharged. 1 dismissed.
1	2	Allowing to assist in the distribution of milk a person whose body and clothing were not in a clean condition.	Both fined.
1	2	Failing to maintain a milk delivery cart in a clean state.	1 fined. 1 discharged.
2	3	Failing to take precautions in the distribution of milk.	2 fined. 1 discharged.
1	2	Placing milk in an unclean vessel	1 fined. 1 discharged.
3	4	Exposing milk to contamination in the open air	2 fined. 2 dismissed.
4	10	Conveying milk from one can to another in the open air.	6 fined. 3 discharged. 1 withdrawn.
1	1	Using a "dipper" for conveying milk from one can to another.	Fined.
1	1	Failing to cleanse milk cans after use	Dismissed.
3	6	Failing to keep milk vessels in a clean state ..	3 fined. 3 discharged.
2	3	Failing to have owner's name and address legibly and conspicuously painted on milk delivery cart	2 fined. 1 discharged.
1	1	Keeping an accumulation of manure on dairy premises.	Fined.
2	3	Failing to cause butcher's shop to be kept in a clean condition.	All three fined.
1	1	Offering for sale beef not stamped by the Corporation.	Fined.
1	2	Keeping for sale a quantity of unsound meat ..	Both fined.
1	2	Failing to keep vessels and appliances in connection with butchery business in a clean condition.	Both fined.
1	2	Causing meat to be conveyed in a vehicle not sanctioned by the Council.	1 fined. 1 discharged.
1	2	Conveying bread in a vehicle likely to render same contaminated.	1 fined. 1 reprimanded and discharged.
1	2	Failing to protect bread from contamination ..	1 fined. 1 reprimanded and discharged.
2	4	Depositing food in a shop, room or other place so situated or constructed, or so used or kept as to be liable to render such food contaminated.	1 fined. 3 discharged.
1	1	Failing to keep in a clean state a room or shop in which food was being manufactured.	Fined.
1	3	Failing to keep a food shop in a clean condition ..	1 fined. 2 discharged.
2	2	Depositing in a bedroom foodstuffs intended for sale.	Both fined.
2	4	Allowing food intended for sale to be exposed to contamination by flies, etc.	1 fined. 3 discharged.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927 (CONTINUED).

No. of Cases.	No. of defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
1	3	Exposing for sale decomposing fruit and sausages	1 fined. 2 discharged.
6	7	Failing to keep fruit and vegetables adequately protected from contamination.	All seven fined.
1	2	Allowing a person in a filthy condition to assist in the sale of fruit.	Both fined.
1	1	Preparing peanuts for sale under unwholesome conditions.	Discharged.
3	3	Carrying on business as a barber without being registered by the Council.	All three fined.
1	1	Establishing a bone store without the permission of the Council.	Fined.
7	7	Keeping animals in such manner as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health.	4 fined. 1 discharged. 1 reprimanded and discharged. 1 dismissed.
2	2	Keeping poultry in such manner as to be a nuisance.	Both fined.
3	3	Keeping a horse stable in a dilapidated and unclean state.	All three fined.
2	3	Keeping a horse stable in an unclean state ..	All three fined.
1	1	Using an insanitary structure for keeping horses	Discharged: Stables demolished.
4	5	Keeping an accumulation of manure on horse stable premises.	All five fined.
1	2	Keeping a cow stable in an unclean condition ..	1 fined. 1 discharged.
1	1	Slaughtering pigs within the Municipal area without the Council's consent.	Dismissed.
1	2	Using foul language to an Inspector whilst the Inspector was carrying out his duties.	1 fined. 1 dismissed.
		Total amount in fines .. £127 2s. 6d.	

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:—

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.
Camps Bay	1	—
Castle Bridge	2	—
Castle Street	2	—
Claremont	2	—
De Waal Park	2	1
Dock Road	2	—
Early Morning Market	3	2
Fishmarket	—	1
Gardens	2	1
Green Point Common	1	—
Jurgen's Park	1	—
Kalk Bay	2	1
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
McGregor Street	2	—
Maitland	1	—
Mowbray	1	1
Museum	2	1
New Fishmarket	1	2
Riebeeck Square	2	1
St. Andrew's Square	2	—
Salt River	3	2
Sea Point	2	1
Searle Street	2	1
Theatre	2	—
Three Anchor Bay	—	1
Woodstock	2	—
26 chalets	42	18

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 K to O on pages cvii to cxi.

HOUSING.

To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling-houses built, the following figures are abstracted from the City Engineer's returns:—

Year.	Estimated increase in Population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	3,980	123
1916	4,110	103
1917	4,240	99
1918	4,380	69
1919	4,500	91
1920	4,680	139
1921	5,340	210
1922	4,950	308
1923	5,080	425
1924	5,220	561
1925	5,380	335
1926	5,510	444

The activities of the City Council in providing dwelling-house accommodation, which began in 1919, are indicated in the following returns of the Housing Committee showing the number and value of the dwelling-houses which have been built under the various housing schemes of the Council.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Cottages erected for occupation by Municipal employees.

From June, 1919, to July, 1924:

	£	s.	d.
138 cottages at Maitland	61,500	0	0
45 cottages at Roeland Street	31,598	0	0
36 cottages at Claremont	15,000	0	0
1 cottage at Green Point Common	690	0	0
1 cottage on Kloof Nek	877	0	0

Loans granted under Municipal (Provision of Homes) Ordinances:

From April, 1920, to December, 1924:

321 dwellings, representing	262,242	0	0
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Loans granted under the Housing Act, No. 35 of 1920:—

From January, 1921, to September, 1927:

191 houses, representing	167,405	0	0
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Under the Housing Scheme in brick:—

From October, 1924, to September, 1927:

201 dwellings, representing	130,453	0	0
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Wood-and-iron scheme, Cape Flats:—

From April, 1924, to September, 1927:

87 houses, representing	13,493	0	0
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Athlone Scheme:—

From August, 1925, to September, 1927:

151 wood-and-iron cottages	28,108	0	0
121 concrete cottages	42,822	0	0

Totals 1,293

£754,188 0 0

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

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

(Prepared by Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The Tuberculosis Bureau is still being conducted in premises which are unsuitable for the purpose, but it is hoped that better accommodation will be provided in the near future.

The Medical Officer assisted by two health visitors attends the Bureau on Thursday afternoons, when patients are interviewed irrespective of sex and race. When the new premises are obtained it is intended to hold separate clinics for Europeans and Coloured.

The work of the Bureau, though useful, is hampered by the lack of hospital accommodation, but it is hoped that this will soon be increased, as new wards are to be built at the City Hospital.

The work of the Bureau is mainly as follows:—

- (1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium.
- (2) Recommending hospital treatment for patients whose disease is in too active a condition for Sanatorium treatment. In many cases, after a period of treatment in the City Hospital the disease becomes less active and the patient is sent to Nelspoort for further treatment.
- (3) Recommending the more advanced cases for admission either to the City Hospital or to Rentzkie's Farm. It is often necessary to admit patients who are dying and perhaps destitute.
- (4) Palliative treatment to those unable or unwilling to be admitted to hospital.

In addition to this, doubtful cases are investigated, and, if necessary, admitted to hospital for observation.

The Bureau helps also in educating patients as to how they should conduct their lives on hygienic principles, so as to avoid infecting others.

The Medical Officer is always willing to examine contacts and suspects, but these do not usually take advantage of the opportunity, and the majority of patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in a more early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill; later, when their disease has progressed considerably they demand admission to Nelspoort, and have to be informed that they are not suitable for Sanatorium treatment.

To obtain the best results from Sanatorium treatment the disease should not be in too active a condition. While the disease is progressive the patient should be kept at rest in bed, and when the disease becomes quiescent Sanatorium treatment is indicated. In other words, the Sanatorium is to be regarded in the light of a convalescent home, and this is the principle on which the Bureau is conducted. Where possible patients are admitted to hospital for rest treatment and in some cases patients are advised to rest at home under the supervision of the health visitors.

The two health visitors render invaluable assistance to the Medical Officer by marshalling facts concerning patients whom they visit in their homes, and by rounding up notified patients and persuading them to apply for treatment,

During the year there were 1,594 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 983 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	1926-1927.				1925-1926.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European	218	212	60	37	169	149	44	30
Other	496	668	122	144	328	337	72	83
Persons	714	880	182	181	497	486	116	113
Total	1,594		363		983		229	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1926-27:—

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	41	38
Other	19	22
Persons	60	60
Total	120	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

(Prepared by Dr. C. Kevin O'Malley.)

There was a slight increase in the number of new cases presenting themselves at the Municipal Venereal Diseases Clinics during the year 1926-27. This increase is manifest in the returns for both sexes. On the other hand the total attendances at the clinics were somewhat less than the preceding year. The removal of the Venereal Disease Clinic from its former central position in Keerom Street to the City Hospital undoubtedly has resulted in less attendance for intermediate treatment. Many of the patients cannot afford the daily tramfare to and from the City Hospital.

The figures for syphilis reveal the following interesting points:—

- (1) Practically all the cases of syphilis in males who came for treatment were in the early stages of the disease, whereas 68 per cent. of the cases of syphilis amongst adult females were suffering from advanced syphilis.
- (2) Only one case of syphilis of the nervous system is shown on the records for the year 1926-27. Presumably such cases are seen at the general hospitals as their symptoms are usually of such a nature as would urge them to seek relief at a general hospital or dispensary.
- (3) There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases of congenital syphilis who attended the clinics during the period under review. This may be due to the beneficial result of the treatment given at the clinics to both males and females or to treatment at ante-natal centres. The decrease, however, may be due to quite extraneous circumstances.

The facilities for treating gonorrhoea in females are not quite adequate for the needs of a population as large as Capetown's. Patients are apparently unable to pay more than one weekly visit to the clinic and no arrangements exist for the intermediate treatment of such cases at Salt River. Two new clinics for female cases were opened during the year 1926-27 at Salt River, thus affording the residents of the Woodstock and Salt River areas better opportunities for early and frequent consultations.

At the end of the year under review there were held at the clinic at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, six sessions per week (one for European males, one for non-European males, one for males of both races, one for European females and two for non-European females); and at the clinic at Salt River Road, five sessions per week (one for European males, one for non-European males, one for males of both races and two for non-European females).

Of these weekly sessions five were conducted by Dr. O'Malley, three by Dr. Wicht, and three by part-time medical officers.

The female clinics are run with the assistance of nurses from the City Hospital and a part-time lady clerk. At the male clinics there are engaged a part-time technical assistant, and a male clerk from the Health Department. At the City Hospital Clinic one of the orderlies from the Venereal Disease Wards assists, and at the Salt River Clinic the resident caretaker of the premises is in attendance.

An examination of the case cards reveals the fact that numerous patients failed to attend for a complete course of treatment and this remissness is more noticeable amongst female patients. Incomplete treatment for syphilis is dangerous; the early disappearance of outward signs of the disease creates a false feeling of security. A system of "following up" such cases is desirable. Again it is feared that very few patients who have to leave Capetown, avail themselves of the facilities of receiving free treatment from district surgeons throughout the country.

There is certainly no falling off in the incidence of venereal disease in Capetown. Considerable ignorance exists concerning the nature and danger of venereal disease, especially amongst the Coloured community. Apparently no enlightening propaganda has yet reached them or, if so, it has been without effect. Personal prophylaxis against venereal disease seems to be quite unknown, yet by careful instruction on this point, and by judicious spread of knowledge the incidence of venereal disease has been notably diminished in other communities.

The venereal disease clinics in Capetown manifestly perform a very useful and salutary function, yet, in view of the number of cases attending annually, it must be conceded that the means at our disposal for the combating of venereal diseases must be considerably amplified before the problem is receiving that proper amount of attention which its urgency and importance demand.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1927, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic for males, City Hospital, Portswood Road.

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	New Cases.										Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wasserman n Reactions.	Smear Examinations.	Operations.
			Total Attending each Month.	Diseases from which Patients suffered.													
				Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and venereal diseases (both diseases) included in preceding column.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases and undiagnosed Cases.						
1926-27.																	
1926.	E.	341	20	4	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	65	63	12	—	—	—
	Non-E.	216	23	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	53	46	18	—	—	—
July ..	Total	557	43	18	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	118	109	30	—	—	—
	E.	363	23	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	75	70	11	—	—	—
	Non-E.	313	30	17	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	62	50	13	—	—	—
August ..	Total	676	53	24	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	137	120	24	—	—	—
	E.	330	18	4	—	—	—	1	13	—	1	52	45	7	—	—	—
	Non-E.	398	25	13	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	95	69	25	—	—	—
September	Total	728	43	17	—	—	—	1	24	—	2	147	114	32	—	—	—
	E.	459	15	4	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	77	69	32	—	—	—
	Non-E.	250	26	16	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	56	51	32	—	—	—
October ..	Total	709	41	20	—	—	—	1	20	—	1	133	120	64	—	—	—
	E.	378	25	5	—	—	—	—	19	—	1	91	72	12	—	—	—
	Non-E.	319	24	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	65	48	16	—	—	—
November	Total	697	49	13	—	—	—	—	33	—	3	156	120	28	—	—	—
	E.	381	21	8	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	58	38	9	—	—	—
	Non-E.	252	21	8	1	—	1	1	11	—	—	55	40	15	—	—	—
December ..	Total	633	42	16	1	—	1	2	24	—	—	113	78	24	—	—	—
1927.	E.	374	27	5	—	—	—	—	16	—	6	56	44	16	—	—	—
	Non-E.	239	28	9	—	—	—	1	18	—	1	61	43	25	—	—	—
January ..	Total	613	55	14	—	—	—	1	34	—	7	117	87	41	—	—	—
	E.	407	17	5	1	—	—	1	6	—	5	79	61	17	—	—	—
	Non-E.	323	34	8	1	—	—	1	21	—	4	90	63	22	—	—	—
February ..	Total	730	51	13	2	—	—	2	27	—	9	169	124	39	—	—	—
	E.	297	28	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	82	88	23	3	—	—
	Non-E.	272	31	10	—	—	—	1	16	—	5	104	103	22	4	—	—
March ..	Total	569	59	20	—	—	—	1	26	—	13	186	191	45	7	—	—
	E.	242	50	3	3	—	—	—	35	1	8	50	53	14	1	—	—
	Non-E.	205	46	11	—	—	—	—	25	—	10	66	65	8	—	—	—
April ..	Total	447	96	14	3	—	—	—	60	1	18	116	118	22	1	—	—
	E.	182	31	13	—	—	—	—	14	1	3	38	49	30	14	2	—
	Non-E.	135	24	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	28	25	25	2	2	—
May ..	Total	317	55	18	—	—	—	—	31	1	5	66	74	55	16	4	—
	E.	186	24	9	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	68	64	20	—	—	—
	Non-E.	212	27	18	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	82	72	23	—	—	—
June ..	Total	398	51	27	—	—	—	1	18	—	6	150	136	43	—	—	—
	E.	3,940	299	77	4	—	—	4	179	2	37	791	716	203	18	2	—
	Non-E.	3,134	339	137	2	—	1	5	172	—	27	817	675	244	6	2	—
Year ..	Total	7,074	638	214	6	—	1	9	351	2	64	1,608	1,391	447	24	4	—

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1927, at the Venereal Diseases clinic for males, Salt River.

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	New Cases.										Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	Smear Examinations.	Operations.
			Total Attending each month.	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), included in preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases and undiagnosed Cases.						
1926-27.																	
1926.	E.	603	34	12	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	95	67	26	—	—	—
	Non-E.	329	26	11	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	59	48	13	—	—	—
July ..	Total	932	60	23	—	—	—	—	35	—	2	154	115	39	—	—	—
	E.	631	34	12	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	83	66	20	—	—	—
	Non-E.	259	13	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	41	32	6	—	—	—
August ..	Total	890	47	18	—	—	—	—	28	—	1	124	98	26	—	—	—
	E.	550	16	8	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	101	94	33	—	—	—
	Non-E.	206	19	11	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	52	44	23	—	—	—
September	Total	756	35	19	1	—	—	2	15	—	—	153	138	56	—	—	—
	E.	459	15	4	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	77	69	32	—	—	—
	Non-E.	250	26	16	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	56	51	32	—	—	—
October ..	Total	709	41	20	—	—	—	1	20	—	1	133	120	64	—	—	—
	E.	475	20	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	102	99	37	—	—	—
	Non-E.	253	14	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	79	82	24	—	—	—
November	Total	728	34	17	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	181	181	61	—	—	—
	E.	542	26	4	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	101	92	28	—	—	—
	Non-E.	205	22	15	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	47	44	24	—	—	—
December	Total	747	48	19	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	148	136	52	—	—	—
1927.	E.	591	21	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	97	94	40	—	—	—
	Non-E.	263	27	4	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	62	63	13	—	—	—
January ..	Total	854	48	10	—	—	—	—	25	—	13	159	157	53	—	—	—
	E.	522	34	7	—	—	—	—	22	—	5	64	66	31	—	—	—
	Non-E.	312	35	13	1	—	—	—	16	—	5	82	75	25	—	—	—
February ..	Total	834	69	20	1	—	—	—	38	—	10	146	141	56	—	—	—
	E.	326	31	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	8	50	61	24	12	—	—
	Non-E.	255	22	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	90	85	31	9	—	—
March ..	Total	581	53	13	—	—	—	—	25	—	15	140	146	55	21	—	—
	E.	272	66	13	—	—	—	—	41	—	12	52	46	18	12	—	—
	Non-E.	183	50	11	4	—	—	—	24	—	11	75	66	18	4	—	—
April ..	Total	455	116	24	4	—	—	—	65	—	23	127	112	36	16	—	—
	E.	277	50	10	—	—	4	—	23	—	13	60	50	20	2	—	—
	Non-E.	203	52	24	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	58	52	9	2	—	—
May ..	Total	480	102	34	—	—	4	—	37	—	27	118	102	29	4	—	—
	E.	405	43	16	1	—	—	—	18	1	7	92	83	50	16	—	—
	Non-E.	210	26	13	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	55	40	35	4	—	—
June ..	Total	615	69	29	1	—	—	—	27	1	11	147	123	85	20	—	—
	E.	5,653	390	106	1	—	4	2	225	1	53	974	887	359	42	—	—
	Non-E.	2,928	332	140	6	—	—	1	135	—	51	756	682	253	19	—	—
Year. ..	Total	8,581	722	246	7	—	4	3	360	1	104	1,730	1,569	612	61	—	—

In the following Table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1927, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic for females and children, City Hospital, Portwood Road, Capetown.

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	New Cases.										Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	Snear Examinations.	Operations.	
			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 and Un-diagnosed Cases.							
1926-1927.																		
1926.	E.	100	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	28	1	3	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	370	39	-	-	-	6	-	2	31	-	167	1	4	-	-	-	
July ..	Total	470	44	-	-	-	9	-	2	33	-	195	2	7	-	-	-	
	E.	110	11	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	1	37	2	5	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	419	34	-	-	-	3	-	3	27	1	190	7	20	-	-	-	
August ..	Total	529	45	-	-	-	4	-	6	33	2	227	9	25	-	-	-	
	E.	121	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	48	3	11	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	308	30	-	-	-	1	-	2	25	2	110	17	30	-	-	-	
September	Total	429	37	-	-	-	1	-	2	32	2	158	20	41	-	-	-	
	E.	90	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	41	2	4	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	275	44	1	-	-	2	-	2	39	-	80	20	22	-	-	-	
October ..	Total	365	49	1	-	-	2	-	2	44	-	121	22	26	-	-	-	
	E.	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	6	4	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	299	45	1	-	-	1	-	6	31	6	74	3	13	-	-	-	
November..	Total	386	46	1	-	-	1	-	6	32	6	95	9	17	-	-	-	
	E.	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	21	15	2	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	213	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	-	52	12	10	-	-	-	
December ..	Total	293	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	23	-	73	27	12	-	-	-	
1927.	E.	53	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	8	-	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	217	25	4	9	-	3	-	5	3	1	39	23	8	-	-	-	
January ..	Total	270	30	4	9	-	3	-	7	5	2	44	31	8	-	-	-	
	E.	82	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	17	24	2	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	199	27	4	3	-	4	-	-	14	2	94	15	7	-	-	-	
February ..	Total	281	33	5	4	-	4	-	1	17	2	111	39	9	-	-	-	
	E.	85	7	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	13	27	3	-	-	-	
	Non-E.	271	41	4	8	1	6	-	2	-	20	99	34	10	-	-	-	
March ..	Total	356	48	6	10	1	7	-	3	-	21	112	61	13	-	-	-	
	E.	67	7	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	20	28	7	1	-	-	
	Non-E.	230	22	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	13	77	49	30	2	-	-	
April ..	Total	297	29	2	6	-	3	-	2	-	16	97	77	37	3	-	-	
	E.	73	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	18	22	7	7	-	-	
	Non-E.	196	28	1	5	-	3	-	4	-	15	65	84	30	10	-	-	
May ..	Total	269	37	1	5	-	3	-	6	-	22	83	106	37	17	-	-	
	E.	103	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	25	14	8	-	-	
	Non-E.	185	21	2	9	-	1	-	1	-	8	66	99	26	6	-	-	
June ..	Total	288	29	3	10	-	1	-	1	-	14	85	124	40	14	-	-	
	E.	1,051	74	5	5	-	5	-	12	28	19	288	163	62	16	-	-	
	Non-E.	3,182	378	18	39	1	34	-	27	191	68	1,113	364	210	18	-	-	
Year ..	Total	4,233	452	23	44	1	39	-	39	219	87	1,401	527	272	34	-	-	

In the following table are set out statistical details of work done during the year ended 30th June, 1927, at the Venereal Diseases clinic for females and children, Salt River.

Month. 1926-27.	Race.	Total Attendance, during month.	New Cases.										Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.	Smear Examinations.	Operations.
			Total Attending each month.	Diseases from which Patients Suffered.													
				Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Con- genital.	Syphilis, Con- ceptional and Quiescent.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases and undiagnosed Cases.						
1926.	E. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
July ..	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	E. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	E. Non-E.	— 49	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	10 23	23 8	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	49	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	23	8	—	—	—
October ..	E. Non-E.	— 79	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	32 30	30 11	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	32	30	11	—	—	—
November	E. Non-E.	— 112	— 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 7	— —	16 65	65 8	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	112	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	16	65	8	—	—	—
December	E. Non-E.	— 76	— 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— —	13 43	43 8	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	76	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	43	8	—	—	—
1927.	E. Non-E.	— 60	— 12	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 5	— 22	— 4	— 13	— —	— —	— —
January ..	Total	60	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	22	4	13	—	—	—
February	E. Non-E.	15 61	5 9	1 —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 4	1 2	3 19	— 7	4 13	— —	— —	— —
	Total	76	14	1	3	—	—	—	2	5	3	22	7	17	—	—	—
March ..	E. Non-E.	59 85	1 17	— 5	— 3	— —	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	— 7	16 30	12 11	5 20	— —	— —	— —
	Total	144	18	5	3	—	1	—	2	—	7	46	23	25	—	—	—
April ..	E. Non-E.	59 88	7 22	— —	1 5	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	6 15	20 39	27 27	3 15	3 7	— —	— —
	Total	147	29	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	21	59	54	18	10	—	—
May ..	E. Non-E.	72 102	2 15	— —	— 4	— —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	1 10	19 38	23 41	5 19	6 3	— —	— —
	Total	174	17	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	11	57	64	24	9	—	—
June ..	E. Non-E.	73 145	5 21	1 —	1 6	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	3 11	21 42	19 54	2 20	8 9	— —	— —
	Total	218	26	1	7	—	2	—	2	—	14	63	73	22	17	—	—
Year ..	E. Non-E.	278 857	20 110	2 7	3 20	— —	— 6	— —	3 4	1 23	11 50	79 261	81 305	19 135	17 19	— —	— —
	Total	1,135	130	9	23	—	6	—	7	24	61	340	386	154	36	—	—

SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(By Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals).

HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (J. F. Wicht, M.D. Dublin, D.P.H. Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma, Cardiff).

Dr. W. P. Cooney resigned the post of Medical Superintendent of Hospitals on 15th April, 1927, and was succeeded by Dr. J. F. Wicht.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron (Miss M. Blair).

Assistant Matron (Miss G. Griffiths).

2 Ward Sisters.

19 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 comprises the Medical Superintendent's residence and administration block, observation block, 3 wards, four 2-ward pavilions, two wood and iron chalets and four Nissen huts for isolation cases, also a laboratory where minor bacteriological work is conducted. There are also four wards (24 beds) and a clinic for venereal disease.

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 125.54 as compared with 107.7 for the previous year and 69.6 in 1924-25.

In tables 1, 2 and 4 (pages lxxvi and lxxvii) the patients in hospital during the year are classified as to race and sex, and also under the headings admissions, discharges, deaths, in hospital at end of previous year, and, in hospital at end of present year. They are further classified:—

In tables 1 and 2 as to disease (ultimate diagnosis).

In table 4 as to locality from which patients were removed to the hospital.

In table 3 (page lxxvii) the cases admitted with incorrect diagnosis are classified as to original diagnosis and ultimate diagnosis.

There were 1,341 admissions during the year (712 European and 629 non-European); 16 of these were admitted twice. The admissions for the two previous years were 1,061 in 1925-26 and 797 in 1924-25.

80 European and 164 non-European deaths occurred during the year, including 8 European and 10 non-European deaths in cases remaining over from last year. These figures show a mortality rate of 10.17 per cent. for Europeans and 24.37 for non-Europeans.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 109 admissions for this disease (97 European and 12 non-European). There were no deaths.

Measles.—Sixty-seven patients were admitted for measles (43 European and 24 non-European). There was one death (non-European).

Diphtheria.—178 European and 99 non-European cases were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 30 deaths (12 European and 18 non-European).

Enteric Fever.—During the year 108 Europeans and 138 non-Europeans were admitted for this disease. There were 33 deaths (9 European and 24 non-European).

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—Ten Europeans and 39 non-Europeans were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 3 European and 22 non-European deaths.

Tubercular Meningitis.—One European and 8 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom the European and 7 of the non-Europeans died and the remaining non-European was still in the hospital at the close of the year.

Infective Encephalitis (Encephalitis Lethargica).—There were one European and 2 non-European admissions under this heading. These 3 cases died.

Erysipelas.—24 Europeans and 16 non-Europeans were treated for erysipelas. There were no deaths.

Influenza, and Influenzal Pneumonia.—10 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans were admitted in the former class and 21 Europeans and 35 non-Europeans in the latter class. One European of the former and 6 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans of the latter class died.

Pneumonia (other forms).—6 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans were admitted during the year; 3 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans died.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The admissions for this disease were 68 Europeans and 107 non-Europeans. There were 29 European and 62 non-European deaths. Fifteen of the cases had been in hospital in previous years.

Puerperal Fever.—10 Europeans and 20 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom 4 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans died.

Other Diseases.—Other diseases treated during the year will be found fully enumerated in Table No. 2.

Three infants were born in the hospital, their mothers being patients therein (see Table No. 2).

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1926, TO JUNE 30TH, 1927, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease.	Under Treatment July 1st, 1926.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment June 30th, 1927.		Total Ad- mitted.
	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Persons
<i>Notifiable Diseases.</i>											
Scarlet Fever	11 11	— α 1	39 58	2 10	47 64	2 10	— —	— —	3 5	— 1	109
Enteric Fever	2 6	2 8	54 54	70 68	49 58	4 5	19 5	9 7	4 13	— 6	246
Diphtheria	7 11	1 2	83 95	43 56	78 93	32 44	8 4	10 8	4 9	2 6	277
Puerperal Fever	— —	— 2	— 10	— 20	— 6	— 18	— 4	— 3	— —	— 1	30
Erysipelas	— —	1 —	13 11	3 13	11 11	3 9	— —	— —	2 —	1 4	40
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	10 3	6 α 13	52 16	54 53	23 10	14 24	26 3	33 29	13 6	13 13	175
Tubercular Meningitis ..	— —	— —	— 1	5 3	— —	— —	— 1	4 3	— —	— 1	9
Tubercular Peritonitis ..	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— —	— 3	— —	— 1	— —	— —	4
Tubercular Spine	1 1	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Tubercular Hip	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1
Tubercular Knee	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Tubercular Glands	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	3
Infective Encephalitis ..	— —	— —	7 3	22 17	4 —	6 3	2 1	11 11	1 —	5 3	49
Cerebrospinal Fever	1 —	— —	7 3	5 1	8 —	5 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	16
Influenza	— —	— —	14 7	29 6	9 4	21 4	4 2	9 1	1 1	— 1	56
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	— —	1 —	5 1	4 2	— —	3 —	2 1	1 2	— —	— —	12
Other forms of Pneumonia ..	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Typhus Fever	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Anthrax	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia ..	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
<i>Dual Cases.</i>											
Diphtheria and Measles ..	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever ..	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2
Scarlet Fever and Measles ..	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2
Erysipelas and Chicken Pox ..	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Influenzal Pneumonia ..	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1
Influenza and Bronchitis ..	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
<i>Venereal Diseases.</i>	8 —	2 3	41 24	42 44	44 20	37 42	— —	5 2	5 4	2 3	151
<i>Other Diseases (see Table No. 2)</i>	1 1	— 1	47 55	14 32	38 52	13 30	8 3	1 3	2 1	— —	148
Totals	41 34	14 30	365 347	302 327	309 320	192 243	54 26	95 69	43 35	29 45	1,341

Total Day Units 45,821: 13,430 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 1,219 for Tuberculosis, other forms; 5,428 for Venereal Diseases; and 25,744 for other diseases.

α One non-European female, remaining over in the hospital from the previous year was transferred from scarlet fever to pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE 2.—OTHER ADMISSIONS (SEE OTHER DISEASES, TABLE No. 1). MOSTLY CASES ADMITTED WRONGLY DIAGNOSED AS CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Under Treatment July 1st, 1926.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment June 30th, 1927.		Total Ad- mitted.
	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Eur. M. F.	Non-E. M. F.	Persons
Diphtheria Carrier	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Measles	— —	— —	16 27	7 17	16 26	7 16	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	67
German Measles	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2
Parotitis	1 —	— —	4 1	— 1	5 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	6
Dysentery	— —	— —	1 1	— 2	1 1	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	4
Simple Meningitis	— —	— —	2 1	1 —	1 —	— —	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	4
Abortion	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Chicken Pox	— —	— —	5 4	— —	5 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9
Pertussis	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Dengue Fever	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Peri-Nephritic Abscess ..	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Septic Endocarditis	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1
Tonsillitis	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3
Nephritis	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Constipation	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1
Hepatic Cirrhosis	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1
Asthma	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Cellulitis	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Acute Anaemia	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Appendicitis	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin ..	— —	— —	1 2	1 1	1 2	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	5
Malaria	— —	— —	6 —	— —	1 —	— —	3 —	— —	2 —	— —	6
Cancer	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	2
Enteritis	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3
Septicaemia	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1
Carbuncle	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	2
Confusional Insanity	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Encephalitis	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Effects of Inoculation ..	— —	— —	— 6	— —	— 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6
Scabies	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
No Apparent Disease	— —	— —	2 3	1 —	2 3	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6
Infants born in the hospital ..	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	3
<i>Dual Cases.</i>											
Measles and Broncho-Pneu- monia	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Measles and Myelitis	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1
Broncho-Pneumonia and Purulent Pleurisy	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1
Totals	1 1	— 1	47 55	14 32	38 52	13 30	8 3	1 3	2 1	— —	148

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situate at Rentzkie's Farm in the Maitland Ward about six miles from the centre of the City and has 42 beds. 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.

The hospital has accommodation available should an epidemic of any infectious disease assume large proportions, and serves as an overflow when the City Hospital wards are unable to take in cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition the Union Government own 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable infectious diseases on board.

Twenty-one cases were admitted during the past year; 10 European males, 5 European females, 5 non-European males, and one non-European female. One European male died of enteric fever and all the other cases, including the European female remaining over in the hospital from the previous year, were discharged; there being no cases remaining in the hospital at the close of the year.

The following table gives the enumeration of the cases classified as to race and sex, and also under the headings, admissions, discharges, deaths, in hospital at end of previous year, and, in hospital at end of present year. They are further classified as to disease (ultimate diagnosis), local cases and cases from outside the Municipality (cases from Steamers in the Port of Capetown being shown separately):—

Disease.	Under Treatment July 1st, 1926.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment June 30th, 1927.				Total Ad- mitted.	
	Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.			Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
<i>Total Cases.</i>																						
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Chicken Pox	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Influenza Contacts	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Plague Contacts	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Grand Total	-	1	-	-	10	5	5	1	9	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
<i>Local Cases.</i>																						
Enteric Fever (admitted for Influenza)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Chicken Pox (admitted for suspected Small Pox) ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Dysentery (admitted for Influenza)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total Local Cases	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
<i>Cases from Outside the Municipal Boundaries.</i>																						
Chicken Pox (one of the cases admitted for suspected Small Pox)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
<i>Cases from Ships in the Port of Capetown.</i>																						
Enteric Fever (admitted for Dysentery)	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Syphilis (admitted for sus- pected Small Pox)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Influenza Contacts	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Plague Contact	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total cases from Ships ..	-	-	-	-	9	4	1	-	8	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
GRAND TOTAL	-	1	-	-	10	5	5	1	9	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	

The following 3 cases, included in the above figures, were transferred from the Rentzie's Farm Hospital to the City Hospital, Portwood Road:—

- 1 European male (local case), admitted for influenza but proved to be dysentery.
- 1 European female (local case), admitted for influenza but proved to be enteric fever.
- 1 Non-European male (from a steamer calling at the port), admitted for suspected smallpox but proved to be syphilis.

TABLES.

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.

(52 weeks ended 1st July, 1927.)

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.																																																								
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			TOTALS.			Outward Transfers (not included in foregoing columns).											
M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			Per-sons.			M.			F.		
CAUSE OF DEATH.																																																								
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..																																																								
{E. 9 O. 61																																																								
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 2																																																								
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..																																																								
{E. 3 O. 11																																																								
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..																																																								
{E. 16 O. 165																																																								
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..																																																								
{E. 29 O. 164																																																								
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Anæmia ..																																																								
{E. 2 O. 4																																																								
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
XI.—Malformations ..																																																								
{E. 3 O. 12																																																								
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..																																																								
{E. 24 O. 98																																																								
XIII.—Old Age ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 2																																																								
XIV.—External Causes ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..																																																								
{E. 1 O. 1																																																								
Totals ..																																																								
{E. 87 O. 519																																																								
Totals, all Races ..																																																								
{E. 510 O. 519																																																								

E. = European. O. = Others or non-European.
The European Capetown deaths which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers) numbered 40 (29 males and 11 females.)

SUMMARY.

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 Un-ascertained.		TOTALS.				
	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.	Per-sons.				
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	{E. 10	4	11	4	3	3	6	5	7	4	12	4	8	2	22	12	12	10	7	6	4	5	3	3	9	4	3	1	—	—	3	1	120	68	188		
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..	{O. 4	3	23	8	9	18	19	22	7	4	69	77	75	47	18	9	18	14	8	10	28	34	33	24	39	11	18	13	—	—	11	1	375	355	730		
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	{E. 7	13	4	—	—	—	6	11	12	6	2	8	3	1	6	13	5	14	7	12	3	2	5	1	8	6	2	3	—	—	3	1	75	91	166		
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{O. 1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	8	9	6	12	6	2	2	3	1	2	6	4	3	10	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	57	108	
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E. 4	8	4	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	8	9	5	6	3	3	3	2	5	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	37	80	
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	{O. 21	11	9	1	—	1	15	6	6	5	6	7	9	2	12	6	10	13	9	10	3	5	11	8	10	3	3	5	—	—	1	—	2	83	208		
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	{E. 4	1	9	1	1	1	3	2	10	1	8	6	5	1	13	7	15	7	7	10	5	3	5	6	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	94	48	142			
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	{O. 2	18	13	25	25	18	18	4	5	64	62	51	38	29	19	31	14	12	7	41	37	44	30	22	25	14	7	23	12	7	2	394	316	710			
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E. 4	13	6	4	2	1	5	2	3	3	6	8	4	1	7	8	4	12	7	6	9	—	3	1	3	7	2	1	—	—	2	—	67	67	134		
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion..	{O. 2	15	6	10	8	9	6	1	1	38	41	34	45	8	6	18	13	9	4	37	30	41	34	18	24	13	14	6	8	1	—	—	258	242	500		
XI.—Malformations ..	{E. 5	4	1	2	1	2	8	2	3	3	1	1	—	5	1	5	3	7	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	50	24	74		
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy	{O. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	40	91	
XIII.—Old Age ..	{E. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	
XIV.—External Causes	{O. 1	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	7	6	1	1	3	—	17	2	4	—	3	2	4	—	9	4	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	19	78
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases	{E. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Totals ..	{E. 61	58	55	12	12	9	52	41	58	33	41	38	36	7	97	62	65	76	50	62	36	18	38	28	51	32	18	16	—	—	15	8	685	500	1,185		
Totals, all Races	{O. 8	15	68	44	68	64	73	65	22	16	252	257	207	193	69	69	90	68	39	31	153	136	170	161	194	117	57	61	59	45	44	12	1,453	1,357	2,840		
	69	73	123	56	80	73	125	106	80	49	293	295	243	200	166	131	155	144	89	93	189	154	208	192	155	149	75	77	59	45	59	20	2,168	1,857	4,025		

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	Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																													
1 (a) Fever, Typhoid ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
1 (b) Fever, Paratyphoid..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	9	
2 Fever, Typhus ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Fever, Relapsing ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Fever, Malta ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 (a) Fever, Malaria ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
5 (b) Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
6 Smallpox ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Measles ..	{ E. O.	3 4	2 7	1 8	2 8	1 4	5 6	4 16	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 10	4 22	9 38
8 Scarlet Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough ..	{ E. O.	3 3	- 10	1 3	2 9	-	1 1	4 6	3 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 6	3 20	7 26
10 Diphtheria and Croup	{ E. O.	2 5	1 1	2 2	2 2	2 3	4 9	3 6	5 6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 9	3 7	12 16
11 (a) Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9 12	3 2	12 14
11 (b) Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2 2	1 2	4 4
12 Miliary Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Mumps ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14 Asiatic Cholera ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Cholera Nostras ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 (a) Dysentery, Amoebic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16 (b) Dysentery, Bacillary	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16 (c) Dysentery, Other causes ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 2	1 2	3 4
17 (a) Plague, Bubonic ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (b) Plague, Pneumonic..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (c) Plague, Septicaemic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (d) Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18 Yellow Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Spirochaetosis Ictero-Haemorrhagica ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Leprosy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 Erysipelas (non-puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Acute Poliomyelitis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3	2 2	5 4
24 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	-	1 2	2	-	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	1	4	3	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12 3	17 2	29 6
25 (a) Chicken Pox ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS.																
		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.				
		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.	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.	Persons.		
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																			
Fever, Typhoid ..	{E. O.	1 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 -	- -	1 1	1 5	1 4	- -	4 3	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	- -	9 22	6 9	1 3	
Fever, Paratyphoid..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Fever, Typhus ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Fever, Relapsing ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Fever, Malta ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Fever, Malaria ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Smallpox ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Measles ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	1 1	1 5	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Scarlet Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Whooping Cough ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Diphtheria and Croup	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 -	- -	- -	2 2	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 2	3 2	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{E. O.	3 1	2 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	2 2	1 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Miliary Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Mumps ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Asiatic Cholera ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cholera Nostras ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Dysentery, Amoebic	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Dysentery, Bacillary	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Dysentery, Other causes ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Plague, Bubonic ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Plague, Pneumonic..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Plague, Septicaemic	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Fellow Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Spirochaetosis Ictero-Haemorrhagica ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Erysipelas ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Erysipelas (non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Acute Poliomyelitis	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 2	1 1	- -	- -	1 4	7 4	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Chicken Pox ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

[illegible]

[illegible]

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.		Persons.	Outward transfers (not included in 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.	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.				
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																					
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	11	4	11	4
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
48	Cancer, Skin ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
49	Cancer, Other or unspecified Organs ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	12	3	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	7	3		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
50	Other Tumours (non-malignant) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
51	Rheumatic Fever ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	6	8	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
52	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	Scurvy ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
54	Pellagra ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
55	Beri-Beri ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
56	Rickets ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
57	Diabetes ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	5	3	2	-	-	7	14	21	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
58 (a)	Pernicious Anaemia	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
58 (b)	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{	E.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-			
		{	O.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
59	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
60 (a)	Exophthalmic Goitre	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
60 (b)	Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
61	Disease of the Parathyroid Gland ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
62	Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
63	Disease of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
64	Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
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65 (a)	Leucaemia ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	12	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
65 (b)	Lymphadenoma: Hodgkin's Disease	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
66	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic, excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
67	Chronic Poisoning, Mineral Substances	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
68	Chronic Poisoning, Organic Substances	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
69	Other General Diseases ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Totals for II. ..		{	E.	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	6	16	18	19	24	19	27	13	10	-	1	78	94	170			
		{	O.	2	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	2	2	6	3	6	8	11	16	16	5	9	13	6	5	2	2	1	1	51	57	108				
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																					
70	Encephalitis ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
71	Simple Meningitis ..	{	E.	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-			
		{	O.	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-			

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CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS.															
		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.					
		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.	Persons.					
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																				
Locomotor Ataxia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
(a) Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{E. O.	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	
(b) Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24		
(c) Hemiplegia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
(d) Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		
Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12		
Epilepsy ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1		
Chorea ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11		
Neuritis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Softening of the Brain ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{E. O.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6		
Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. O.	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6		
Totals for III. ..	{E. O.	4	8	4	3	1	2	4	4	3	3	1	6	7	7	7	3	5	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	1	9	2	43	37		
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																				
Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4		
Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		
Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	10	8	8	1	-	1	12	4	2	5	4	3	7	1	7	12	3	10	5	6	1	5	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	55	
Aneurism ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	102		
Arterial Sclerosis ..	{E. O.	10	3	1	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	19	
Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13		
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Diseases of the Veins ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Haemorrhage (unqualified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Totals for IV. ..	{E. O.	21	11	9	1	-	1	15	6	6	5	6	7	9	2	12	6	10	13	9	10	3	5	11	8	10	3	3	5	-	1	-	125	83		
																																	2	110	127	237

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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.				Persons.	Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).							
			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.	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.
XI. MALFORMATIONS.																																
159	Congenital Malformations ..	{ E. O.	3 12	3 6	- 1	- 1	4 13	3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 13	3 7	7 20	1	
XII. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																
160	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	{ E. O.	1 27	5 20	- -	- -	1 27	5 20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 27	5 20	6 47	-	
161 (a)	Premature Birth ..	{ E. O.	15 55	18 53	- -	- -	15 55	18 53	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 55	18 53	33 108	2	
161 (b)	Injury at Birth ..	{ E. O.	5 5	- 2	- -	- -	5 5	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 5	- 2	5 7	1	
162	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	{ E. O.	3 10	5 9	- -	- -	3 10	5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 10	5 9	8 19	1	
163	Lack of Care ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	-	
Totals for XII. ..			{ E. O.	24 98	28 84	- -	- -	24 98	28 84	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 98	28 84	52 182	3
XIII. OLD AGE.																																
164	Senility ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	3 7	7 5	7 5	7 6	6 7	17 14	16 20	33 34	1 10						
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																
165-174	Suicide ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	1 2	2 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6	3 2	17 8	3						
175	Poisoning by Food	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	3 -	7 -	-						
176	Venomous Bites & stings ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
177	Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
178	Conflagration ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
179	Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	{ E. O.	1 -	- 2	1 2	- -	2 2	2 3	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2	2 5	5 7	2							
180	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	{ E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	-							
181	Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 -	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 4	4 7	- -	-	
182	Accidental Drowning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 12	2 2	4 2	1							
183-191	Accidental Injuries	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 3	- 3	2 1	3 1	6 4	3 4	1 3	3 3	3 6	5 1	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 25	6 8	35 31	13 11							
192	Starvation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
193	Excessive Cold ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
194	Effects of Heat ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
195	Lightning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
196	Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	-							
197-200	Homicide ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	1 2	1 -	- -	2 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 11	1 3	4 14	2							
201	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	
202-203	Other Violence ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 2	-						
Totals for XIV. ..			{ E. O.	1 2	1 4	2 1	2 4	4 8	2 3	4 1	3 2	14 8	1 4	6 8	4 9	2 10	2 9	3 1	4 -	- -	- -	1 54	61 24	20 78	81 19							
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																
204	Sudden Death ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	-						
205	Cause of Death un- stated or ill- defined ..	{ E. O.	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	1 2	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	3 3	4 4	7 7	-							
Totals for XV. ..			{ E. O.	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	1 2	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	1 -	1 1	- -	- -	4 3	4 4	8 7	-						

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																				Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.																
			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 Loc.										
			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.	Persons.								
XI. MALFORMATIONS.			{ E. O. }		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
XII. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	20		
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema			{ E. O. }		-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6		
(a) Premature Birth ..			{ E. O. }		1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	15	10	4	7	12	2	3	1	4	1	5	10	13	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	18	33	
(b) Injury at Birth ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	53	108			
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy			{ E. O. }		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8			
Lack of Care ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	9	19			
Totals for XII. ..			{ E. O. }		1	2	3	4	4	1	3	4	2	1	18	14	10	8	6	3	12	9	1	4	1	11	11	15	17	10	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	24	28	52
XIII. OLD AGE.			{ E. O. }		2	-	2	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	17	15	32		
Senility ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	20	34	
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES.			{ E. O. }		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	2	16	
174 Suicide ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	
Poisoning by Food			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7		
Venomous Bites & stings ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Acute Accidental Poisonings			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Conflagration ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4			
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5			
Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Accidental Drowning ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7			
91 Accidental Injuries			{ E. O. }		1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	1	2	1	2	9	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	6	34		
Starvation ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
Excessive Cold ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Effects of Heat ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lightning ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Electricity (Lighting excepted) ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
90 Homicide ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Fractures (cause not specified) ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14			
3 Other Violence ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Totals for XIV. ..			{ E. O. }		1	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	1	6	1	3	6	8	17	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	19	78		
XV. UNDEFINED DISEASES.			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sudden Death ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cause of Death un-stated or ill-defined ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7			
Totals for XV. ..			{ E. O. }		-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7			

Table B.

RETURN of Births and Still-Births for the year 1926-1927 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Municipal Wards.
(52 Weeks ended 1st July, 1927.)

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS				STILL-BIRTHS.										
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.								
1. Sea Point	98	102	98	102	200	9	10	9	11	18	21	39	209	39	239	9	2	4	15												
2. Harbour ..	37	33	4	8	41	41	82	52	53	25	31	77	84	161	82	161	243	2	5	4	11												
3. Central (West)	24	11	2	4	26	15	41	106	143	37	34	143	177	320	41	320	361	3	18	5	26												
4. Kloof ..	58	60	7	10	65	70	135	126	120	48	17	174	137	311	135	311	446	8	1	10	7	26													
5. Park ..	74	59	1	1	75	60	135	25	26	23	7	48	33	81	135	81	216	3	1	1	3	8													
6. Central (East)	63	83	8	2	71	85	156	303	337	84	103	387	440	827	156	827	983	4	1	30	15	50													
7. Castle ..	43	49	1	3	44	52	96	273	284	84	73	357	357	714	96	714	810	3	..	37	16	56													
8. Woodstock	192	168	5	8	197	176	373	132	141	25	30	157	171	328	373	328	701	5	3	16	8	32													
9. Salt River	153	184	10	10	163	194	357	137	139	37	37	174	176	350	357	350	707	16	2	19	8	45													
10. Mowbray ..	93	92	7	7	100	99	199	51	51	25	14	76	65	141	199	141	340	4	..	4	1	9													
11. Maitland ..	65	73	7	..	72	73	145	134	139	65	49	199	188	387	145	387	532	8	..	18	19	45													
12. Rondebosch	59	57	4	4	63	61	124	194	230	65	53	259	283	542	124	542	666	1	..	28	5	34													
13. Claremont	94	99	6	4	100	103	203	224	210	46	39	270	249	519	203	519	722	..	1	13	14	28													
14. Kalk Bay ..	43	49	2	2	45	51	96	71	67	29	23	100	90	190	96	190	286	2	..	4	3	9													
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	..	..	4	6	4	6	10	3	10	14*	..	1	..	1	2									
Total ..	1,096	1,119	66	64	1,162	1,183	2,345	1,837	1,950	606	527	2,443	2,477	4,920	2,345	4,920	7,266*	68	12	203	113	396													
Excluded from above figures (1) Births in Cape- town which did not belong thereto ..	71	63	30	31	101	94	195	14	10	34	22	48	32	80	195	80	275	4	1	13	7	25													
(2) N'dabeni Location	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	67	9	7	55	74	129	..	129	129	..	..	8	2	10				

* Including one birth (female) of race unknown. This is the case previously referred to in this report. It is deemed illegitimate on account of the circumstances.

Table C.
Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates (corrected to a basis of 365 days) 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, corrected for Outward Transfers.			Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms), Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.		
	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.
1913-1914*	76,940	74,560	151,500	29.39A	45.48A	37.31A	6.49A	25.75A	18.04A	13.77	28.25	20.89	12.10	27.02	19.44	15.62A	17.23A	16.42A	107.96A	250.55A	193.50A	0.21	0.30	0.25	1.03	4.85	2.91
1914-1915 ..	79,840	75,510	155,350	29.95A	47.52A	38.49A	6.90A	26.48A	18.66A	14.23	29.73	21.80	12.73	28.39	20.35	15.07A	17.79A	16.09A	100.38A	224.36A	174.92A	0.26	0.30	0.28	1.11	5.09	3.04
1915-1916 ..	82,860	76,470	159,330	27.53A	48.23A	37.47A	7.48A	25.26A	18.49A	12.81	27.58	19.91	11.25	26.00	18.33	14.72A	20.65A	17.56A	79.14A	189.29A	147.49A	0.10	0.37	0.23	0.89	4.21	2.48
1916-1917 ..	85,990	77,450	163,440	28.17A	45.85A	36.56A	6.81A	25.06A	17.67A	16.04	34.42	24.76	13.34	32.70	22.52	12.13A	11.43A	11.80A	96.16A	226.70A	173.89A	0.16	0.41	0.28	1.10	5.55	3.21
1917-1918 ..	89,240	78,440	167,680	27.61A	46.32A	36.28A	7.02A	25.35A	17.98A	13.47	30.53	21.47	11.47	27.89	19.17	14.14A	15.79A	14.91A	79.14A	200.94A	152.13A	0.13	0.40	0.26	0.87	4.50	2.57
1918-1919 ..	92,610	79,450	172,060	23.84A	41.21A	31.87A	8.38A	24.77A	18.20A	25.10†	60.97†	45.88†	22.08†	66.09†	42.42†	1.32C	28.76C	14.91C	114.58A	297.80A	224.29A	0.19	0.42	0.30	0.81	3.80	2.19
1919-1920 ..	96,110	80,450	176,560	26.12A	51.74A	37.79A	6.44A	24.75A	17.86A	12.89	28.57	20.03	11.05	26.99	18.31	13.23A	23.17A	17.76A	81.45A	183.76A	145.27A	0.22	0.52	0.36	0.83	3.77	2.17
1920-1921 ..	99,750	81,490	181,240	24.30B	45.86B	34.00B	5.07B	24.86B	17.10B	13.68	32.56	22.18	12.03	30.64	20.41	12.27B	15.22B	13.69B	101.49B	231.74B	180.76B	0.37	0.56	0.46	0.73	4.10	2.25
1921-1922 ..	103,130	83,450	186,580	23.02B	50.69B	35.41B	5.31B	25.80B	18.50B	11.93	27.15	18.75	10.68	25.99	17.49	12.34B	24.79B	17.92B	69.50B	173.29B	136.21B	0.20	0.50	0.34	0.98	3.43	2.07
1922-1923 ..	105,330	86,200	191,530	21.36B	49.44B	34.00B	5.82B	25.25B	18.54B	11.37	28.31	18.99	10.00	26.95	17.63	11.39B	22.49B	16.37B	89.44B	196.39B	156.33B	0.21	0.31	0.26	0.75	4.12	2.27
1923-1924 ..	107,580	89,030	196,610	21.39B	49.47B	34.12B	5.11B	24.21B	17.70B	11.59	30.05	19.97	10.20	28.66	18.48	11.19B	20.81B	15.54B	72.39B	187.27B	148.36B	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.73	4.47	2.42
1924-1925 ..	109,870	91,960	201,830	21.16B	51.55B	35.02B	5.84B	24.12B	18.15B	11.62	28.31	19.23	10.09	26.86	17.74	11.07B	24.69B	17.28B	71.94B	173.93B	140.43B	0.07	0.21	0.14	0.85	4.51	2.52
1925-1926 ..	112,220	94,900	207,210	20.84B	47.46B	33.05B	4.07B	24.20B	17.55B	11.46	26.31	18.28	9.61	24.94	16.66	11.29B	22.52B	16.39B	65.18B	175.49B	138.21B	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.63	3.87	2.11
1926-1927 ..	114,610	98,110	212,720	20.52B	50.29B	34.25B	5.54B	23.03B	17.40B	12.05	29.70	20.19	10.37	27.96	18.48	10.15B	22.33B	15.77B	67.38B	186.59B	148.99B	0.13	0.28	0.20	0.85	4.59	2.57

* This period represents 290 days; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.

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

B. These figures are uncorrected.

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

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 for the 52 Weeks ended 1st July, 1927, corrected to a basis of 365 days.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1926.		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.	Total.	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 ..	13,799	2,727	16,526	290	39	14.53	14.34	—	20	—	51.28	119	23	8.65	8.46	81	16	5.88	5.88	6	8	39.00	295.13	7	3	0.51	1.10
2. Harbour	4,380	4,662	9,042	82	161	18.77	34.03	12	56	14.63	34.78	67	112	15.34	24.09	15	49	3.43	10.54	11	40	134.15	248.45	8	20	1.83	4.39
3. Central (West) ..	1,848	4,776	6,624	41	320	22.25	67.19	6	71	14.63	22.19	21	132	11.39	27.71	20	188	10.86	39.48	4	46	97.56	143.75	3	18	1.63	3.78
4. Kloof	10,045	6,047	16,092	135	311	13.48	44.89	17	65	12.59	20.90	93	138	9.28	19.92	42	173	4.20	24.67	11	41	81.48	131.83	6	24	0.60	3.46
5. Park	9,595	2,081	11,676	135	81	14.11	39.03	2	39	1.48	37.04	91	38	9.51	18.31	44	43	4.60	20.72	7	6	51.85	74.07	4	10	0.42	4.82
6. Central (East) ..	6,928	10,348	23,276	156	827	22.58	50.73	10	187	6.41	22.61	79	509	11.43	31.22	77	318	11.15	19.51	13	155	83.33	187.42	8	92	1.16	5.64
7. Castle	3,102	12,997	16,099	96	714	31.03	55.09	4	157	4.17	22.00	43	400	13.90	30.86	53	314	17.13	24.23	5	136	52.08	190.48	3	83	0.97	6.40
8. Woodstock	12,048	6,212	18,260	373	328	31.04	52.05	13	55	3.49	16.77	159	138	13.23	22.28	214	190	17.81	30.67	21	57	56.30	173.78	21	16	1.75	2.58
9. Salt River	12,274	6,885	19,159	357	350	29.17	50.07	20	74	5.60	21.14	141	158	11.52	23.01	216	192	17.65	27.06	33	57	92.44	162.86	12	20	0.98	2.91
10. Mowbray	11,263	3,345	14,608	199	141	17.72	42.27	14	39	7.04	27.66	112	79	9.97	20.98	87	71	7.75	21.29	13	25	65.33	177.39	8	13	0.71	3.90
11. Matland	5,344	6,390	11,734	145	387	27.21	60.73	7	114	4.83	29.46	54	289	10.13	43.35	91	98	17.08	15.38	13	101	89.66	269.98	6	41	1.13	6.43
12. Rondebosch	5,773	8,098	14,471	124	542	21.54	62.48	8	118	6.45	21.77	66	334	11.46	38.51	58	208	10.08	23.97	7	123	56.45	226.94	3	45	0.52	5.19
13. Claremont	9,926	12,150	22,076	203	519	20.51	42.83	10	85	4.93	16.38	83	221	8.34	18.24	120	298	12.13	24.59	12	67	59.11	129.09	5	36	0.51	2.97
14. Kaik Bay	5,404	4,068	9,472	96	190	17.81	46.83	4	52	4.17	27.37	34	118	6.31	29.09	62	72	11.50	17.74	1	49	10.42	257.89	3	18	0.56	4.44
Not allocated	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	23	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	10	—	—
A. Inward Transfers ..	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
B. City of Capetown ..	114,610	98,110	212,720	2,451	4,920	21.44	50.29	130	1,133	5.54	23.03	1,225	2,736	10.72	27.96	1,226	2,184	10.72	22.33	161	918	65.69	186.59	109	449	0.95	4.59

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.

B. Exclusive of all figures relating to N'dabeni Location, which are shown separately in Table J on page cvi. The European population for the City is inclusive of Harbour and Shipping, and residents enumerated on trains.

C. Exclusive of the 106 European births (inward transfers), as the number of same which was illegitimate is not available.

Table E.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year.	Birth Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Death Rates (Uncorrected).			Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Infant Mortality Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			All Forms of Tuberculosis: Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).		
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.
Union of S.A.	1926	26.16 ¹	..	..	2.50 ¹	..	..	9.59	..	..	..	..	..	64.82 ¹	..	..	0.53 ¹	..	..
Capetown	1925-1926	20.84	47.46	33.05	4.67	24.20	17.55	11.46	26.31	18.28	9.61	24.94	16.66	65.18	175.49	138.21	0.63	3.87	2.11
Capetown	1926-1927	20.52	50.29	34.25	5.54	23.03	17.40	12.05	29.70	20.19	10.37	27.96	18.48	67.38	186.59	148.09	0.85	4.59	2.57
Johannesburg*	1926-1927	23.21	9.98	16.90	3.89	..	..	12.25	23.56	17.68	10.46	19.61	14.85	84.33	552.33	217.13	0.43	2.12	1.24
Durban	1926-1927	17.82	31.61 ²	..	1.14	39.02 ²	..	12.37	33.28 ¹	..	9.37	23.45 ³	..	36.27	..	..	0.68	4.92 ³	..
Pretoria	1926-1927	21.37	19.30	20.63	4.51	29.28	12.77	..	..	..	6.99	16.00	10.20	48.48	315.31	137.49	..	..	..
Port Elizabeth	1926-1927	25.3	45.49	31.68	6.52	31.66	18.25	..	..	..	16.03	27.91	16.24	81.21	219.02	149.7	0.7	5.05	2.11
Bloemfontein	1926-1927	20.59	20.9	..	3.3	25.9	..	12.03	38.3	..	8.0	35.2	..	72.1	..	..	0.29 ¹	1.2 ¹	..
Pietermaritzburg	1926-1927	19.05	..	..	..	..	..	10.87	16.15 ³	..	7.61	..	..	43.47	171.87 ²	..	..	..	..
East London	1926-1927	22.0	44.0	32.9	2.3	52.2	..	8.5	43.0	25.6	8.2	..	..	59.0	420.0	295.0	0.3	3.2	1.7
Kimberley (Urban Area only).	1926-1927	22.7 ¹	59.72	24.2 ¹	..	..	..	14.1	21.0 ³	18.6	10.8	20.4 ²	..	69.8	211.9 ²	..	..	..	..
England and Wales	1926	..	..	17.8 ¹	..	..	4.26 ¹	..	..	11.7	..	..	10.1 ⁶	..	..	70.00 ¹	..	..	0.96 ¹
County of London	1926	..	..	17.1 ¹	..	..	4.43 ¹	..	..	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	64.00 ¹	..	..	1.03 ¹

¹ Crude or Uncorrected. ² Uncorrected and for Europeans only. ³ Europeans only. ⁴ Natives only. ⁵ Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution as well.

* Johannesburg's figures are provisional.

⁶ Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution only.

TABLE F.—Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected for Imported Infection and Misdiagnoses) classified as to Race, Sex and Calendar Months, according to date of Notification Certificates, for the period, July 1st, 1926 to June 30th, 1927.

[illegible]

TABLE G.—Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected for Imported Infection and Misdiagnoses) classified as to Race, Sex and Municipal Wards together with the cases of Imported Infection (corrected for Misdiagnoses) classified as to Race and Sex. Period July 1st, 1926 to June 30th, 1927. E. = Europeans. O. = Non-Europeans.

Diseases.	Ward 1. Sea Point.			Ward 2. Harbour.			Ward 3. West Central.			Ward 4. Kloof.			Ward 5. Park.			Ward 6. East Central.			Ward 7. Castle.			Ward 8. Woodstock.			Ward 9. Salt River.			Ward 10. Mowbray.																				
	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.																	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	11	3	2	1	17	9	5	35	15	64	2	1	117	25	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	7	6	3	2	18	5	4	3	2	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Enteric Fever	12	3	1	16	5	3	2	4	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Diphtheria	7	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Scarlet Fever	7	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Infective Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Leptosy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Influenza	4	1	1	5	2	3	6	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Influenza Pneumonia	5	6	3	14	4	1	6	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	2	1	7	3	1	10	5	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Paraperal Fever	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Ophthalmia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Trachoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
Totals	52	36	10	5	103	29	20	65	39	159	12	4	53	117	30	35	44	56	165	46	29	18	18	111	37	38	246	179	500	17	19	168	155	359	83	76	38	48	245	49	46	36	177	36	40	23	24	123

Diseases.	Ward 11. Maitland.			Ward 12. Rondebosch.			Ward 13. Claremont.			Ward 14. Kalk Bay.			Not Allocated.			Totals. Local Infection.			Imported Infection. Contracted out- side C.T. Muni- cipal boundaries.			Introduced from Overseas.			Total.									
	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.		E.	Total.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	7	3	21	24	55	4	2	25	24	55	8	2	25	32	67	2	1	10	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	7	3	21	24	55	4	2	25	24	55	8	2	25	32	67	2	1	10	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	12	3	1	16	5	3	2	4	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diphtheria	7	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scarlet Fever	7	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Infective Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Leptosy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Influenza Pneumonia	5	9	1	15	2	2	11	6	2	10	11	29	3	1	4	65	24	198	87	374	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Postural Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oph. Ialnia	1	8	7	16
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trachoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals	28	19	49	51	147	18	18	64	52	152	43	31	61	75	210	9	4	18	21	52
	11	489	429	899	814	2,631	50	40	74	57	221	22	5	3

TABLE H.—Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected for Imported Infection and Misdiagnosis) classified as to Race, Sex and Age-groups, July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1927.
E. = Europeans. O. = Non-Europeans.

Diseases.	0-1 Year.			1-2 Years.			2-5 Years.			5-10 Years.			10-15 Years.			15-25 Years.			25-35 Years.			35-45 Years.		
	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total	E.		Total
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ..	1	11	4	16	9	6	15	1	20	18	40	1	22	21	44	27	32	60	190	248	18	17	35	191
Tuberculosis, Other Forms ..	1	5	2	8	12	5	18	3	9	8	27	1	11	15	26	14	9	4	7	91	4	10	14	18
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria ..	4	1	7	15	3	4	20	21	18	11	65	7	23	9	67	13	17	19	21	78	4	10	14	24
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	10	15	1	25	9	32	1	53	12	19	1	8	40	4	15	19	23
Erysipelas ..	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	11	4	5	9	14
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	7	2	6	1	11	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	2	4
Infective Encephalitis ..	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Leprosy ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Influenza ..	1	1	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	16	1	3	4	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	4	4	12	33	3	2	5	10	6	2	25	2	5	3	10	4	2	1	18	42	17	9	26	54
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ophthalmia ..	10	10	58	132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Typhus Fever ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Trachoma ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Totals ..	19	19	98	219	8	6	36	71	47	44	204	63	71	63	274	29	52	48	166	564	68	69	184	476
											</													

Table 1.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE
(cases in the N'dabeni Native Location excluded).

Diseases.	Race.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
		1916. A.	1917. A.	1918. A.	1919. A.	1920. B.	1921. B.	1922. B.	1923. B.	1924. B.	1925. B.	1926. B.	1927. 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	129 8	123 11	
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	180 46	186 87	
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	87 100	117 123	
Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	40 13	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	
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	9 36	10 35	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Eur. Non-E.					— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	
Infective Encephalitis ..	Eur. Non-E.						3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	
Leprosy	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	
Typhus Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	
Small Pox	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.					78 55			18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	
Pneumonia, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.						18 40	63 97	72 111					
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.									6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	Eur. Non-E.									23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	
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	— —	— —	1 —	— —	
Yellow Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Trachoma	Eur. Non-E.											2 4	3 3	
Tuberculosis, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.	136 456	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531					
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	Eur. Non-E.									132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Eur. Non-E.									10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	

A.=corrected for imported cases.

B.=corrected for imported cases and misdiagnoses.

* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.

Table J.

N'DABENI LOCATION, MAITLAND.

SHOWING POPULATION, PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS AND RATES (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS) FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED JULY 1ST, 1927,
AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MISDIAGNOSES) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1926, TO JUNE 30TH, 1927.

Population as at the Census, May, 1926.						NATIVES.																
European.			Natives.			Births.				Still Births.	Birth Rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.	Deaths.		Death Rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Deaths under One Year Old.		Infant Mor- tality (per 1,000 births).	Deaths from Tuberculosis (All forms).		Death rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	M.				F.	M.		F.	M.		F.			
5	10	15	4,215	1,103	5,318	46	67	9	7	129	10	24.32	12.40	59	45	19.61	18	19	286.82	8	5	2.45
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE : NATIVES.																						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Tuberculosis, Other Forms.			Enteric Fever.		Diphtheria.		Acute Primary Pneumonia.		Anthrax.		Ophthalmia.		Total Cases						
Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
12	4		4	2		5	2	1	—	5	—	2	—	1	1	30	9					

Cases of Imported Infection (excluded from above figures) : Pulmonary Tuberculosis : 3 males and 1 female and Enteric Fever : 1 male.—Natives.
Deaths in N'Dabeni Location Hospital, 28 (18 residents and 10 Outward Transfers) natives.

Table K.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1926-1927.

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

Month.	Mean.	Average for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Lowest and Date for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.
1926.								
July	30.343	30.197	30.695	23rd	30.006	21st	30.709	28.924
August	30.250	30.265	30.675	5th	29.959	29th	30.984	29.753
September	30.258	30.246	30.508	27th	29.932	29th	30.691	29.694
October	30.109	30.210	30.398	7th	30.008	2nd	30.563	29.727
November	30.189	30.182	30.485	9th	29.891	23rd	30.841	29.831
December	30.002	30.136	30.339	28th	29.996	3rd	30.569	29.754
1927.								
January	30.119	30.104	30.406	7th	29.931	18th	30.500	29.757
February	30.110	30.098	30.305	13th	29.913	6th	30.945	29.775
March	30.152	30.145	30.287	15th	30.040	1st	30.608	29.002
April	30.182	30.163	30.388	16th	29.982	11th	30.466	29.098
May	30.264	30.221	30.641	3rd	29.422	6th	30.571	29.078
June	30.266	30.276	30.521	3rd	29.890	29th	30.633	29.089
Year ...	30.187	30.187	30.695	23/7/1926	29.442	6/5/1927	30.984	28.924
							26/8/1921	13/7/1917.

Table L.
TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1926-1927.

Month.	Maximum Thermometer.				Minimum Thermometer.				Lowest and Date for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.					
	Mean at 8.0 a.m.	Average for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Average for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.		Highest and Date for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Average for twenty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.		Lowest. Date.						
			Mean	Highest		Mean	Lowest.							
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F					
1926.														
July ...	50.74	51.362	61.57	62.697	79.1	16th	80.6	19th, 1912	45.44	47.575	37.0	22nd	29.0	5th, 1907
August ...	51.44	52.027	64.29	63.171	78.0	15th	90.8	24th, 1918	38.47	47.669	35.5	25th	37.6	12th, 1915
September ...	54.22	55.116	66.03	65.148	80.3	28th	91.9	18th, 1925	46.21	50.200	40.5	20th	39.8	4th, 1921
October ...	58.27	58.585	69.17	70.066	86.5	10th	95.6	31st, 1915	49.68	52.993	43.0	6th, 18th 20th	43.5	9th, 1925
November ...	62.78	62.497	74.76	73.410	95.5	20th	98.7	23rd, 1909	54.05	55.516	46.2	7th	44.0	15th, 1924
December ...	62.00	65.235	79.76	77.016	96.8	22nd	100.0	16th, 1916	56.22	58.313	47.4	13th	48.8	1st, 1912
1927.														
January ...	66.70	65.912	85.55	79.762	98.4	9th	100.6	14th, 1913	58.53	59.680	49.1	15th	42.2	7th, 1918
February ...	65.98	65.402	82.47	80.244	101.2	21st	103.8	14th, 1924	59.22	59.860	53.4	4th	48.9	11th, 1921
March...	63.43	62.728	81.83	78.260	101.0	19th	100.5	31st, 1925	56.46	56.655	52.5	10th	46.8	25th, 1916
April ...	59.50	58.572	77.99	72.904	98.4	2nd	102.9	1st, 1925	53.54	54.249	46.2	26th	42.5	29th, 1921
May ...	50.26	55.110	66.72	67.846	88.4	8th	93.8	13th, 1919	50.09	51.134	46.0	13th, 27th	40.3	19th, 1923
June ...	52.39	52.297	69.93	60.055	83.0	5th	85.7	2nd, 1912	48.25	49.098	41.6	15th	37.7	28th, 1922
Year ...	58.14	58.737	73.34	70.882	101.2	21/2/27	103.8	14/2/24	51.35	53.573	35.5	25/8/26	29.0	5/7/1907

Table M. **RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1926-1927.**

Month.	RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for twenty Years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1926.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for twenty Years 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1926.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for twenty Years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1926.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for twenty Years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1926.
					Amount in Inches.	Date.			
1926.									
July	4.51	3.65	20	14.3	0.96	20th	2.67	82.35	85.21
August	3.06	3.00	24	13.2	0.83	3rd	1.90	82.48	85.33
September	2.03	2.13	15	11.0	0.52	1st	1.45	77.86	81.15
October	2.78	1.34	15	8.8	0.72	22nd	1.10	75.00	74.94
November	0.68	1.18	9	7.7	0.23	7th	2.35	65.16	72.81
December	0.01	0.92	1	6.1	0.01	17th	1.61	63.61	68.90
1927.									
January	0.28	0.51	2	3.7	0.21	5th	0.90	65.71	70.00
February	1.25	0.41	8	3.8	0.56	5th	0.60	69.35	72.88
March	0.50	0.68	11	4.9	0.21	13th	1.08	75.80	76.25
April	1.61	1.68	13	9.2	0.37	10th	1.61	80.59	81.53
May	3.43	2.80	10	12.4	0.56	15th	2.76	86.03	83.11
June	1.84	4.18	10	14.7	0.68	28th	2.35	74.87	86.00
Year	21.98	22.48	138	109.8	0.96	20/7/1926	2.76	74.90	78.18

Table N

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1926-1927.

	Month.	Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for one foot ° F., twenty yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for two feet ° F., twenty yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for four feet ° F., twenty yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.
1926.							
July	50.0 to 57.0	49.2 to 58.1	54.0 to 58.0	54.6 to 59.8	57.6 to 60.3	57.3 to 62.5
August	51.5 to 57.1	50.9 to 59.9	53.8 to 57.1	54.5 to 59.8	57.0 to 58.2	56.8 to 59.4
September	55.0 to 59.3	50.9 to 67.2	56.0 to 58.8	55.0 to 65.5	57.8 to 59.2	57.0 to 63.0
October	58.2 to 64.0	57.2 to 75.9	58.0 to 62.2	58.0 to 72.5	59.1 to 61.2	56.8 to 66.1
November	59.3 to 67.9	61.3 to 78.0	60.5 to 66.2	61.0 to 74.9	61.0 to 64.2	60.8 to 70.3
December	66.8 to 73.2	63.0 to 79.8	65.6 to 70.5	63.5 to 77.8	64.0 to 67.5	63.8 to 81.4
1927.							
January	69.0 to 77.8	66.7 to 81.9	69.3 to 74.3	66.8 to 79.9	67.0 to 71.2	66.1 to 76.7
February	71.1 to 78.0	66.9 to 82.2	72.0 to 74.6	68.9 to 80.0	70.5 to 71.8	68.0 to 77.0
March	70.0 to 75.2	64.0 to 79.2	71.5 to 74.1	65.2 to 78.6	71.0 to 72.1	67.9 to 76.9
April	63.2 to 73.0	58.9 to 74.5	65.8 to 72.2	63.0 to 76.1	67.8 to 71.0	62.2 to 75.8
May	56.0 to 64.9	53.0 to 67.6	59.1 to 65.2	58.0 to 69.5	62.9 to 67.5	61.0 to 71.5
June	54.9 to 58.4	51.3 to 63.0	57.5 to 59.2	56.0 to 63.2	60.7 to 62.8	59.1 to 65.8
Year	...	50.0 to 78.0	49.2 to 82.2	53.8 to 74.6	54.5 to 80.0	57.0 to 72.1	56.8 to 81.4

BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1926-1927.**Table C.**

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.			Average for 20 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.		Most in one day for 20 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1926.		
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
1926.										
July ...	172	52	8	53	25th	183	35	10	5	24th, 1908
August ...	201	33	10	5	31st	202	7	10	30	26th, 1908/30th, 1916 and 29th, 1924.
September ...	242	58	11	30	15th	211	4	11	15	28th, 1908
October ...	252	59	12	15	28th	268	...	12	30	31st, 1909
November ...	321	53	13	20	6th	286	57	13	25	28th, 1906
December... ..	359	35	13	5	7th	326	49	13	45	5th, 1915
1927.										
January ...	360	11	12	52	8th	338	25	13	20	11th, 1907
February ...	286	54	12	50	1st	288	38	12	45	2nd, 1907
March ...	296	39	11	45	19th	280	9	12	...	4th, 1908
April ...	221	17	10	40	2nd	224	13	10	45	8th, 1916/3rd and 10th, 1926.
May ...	206	32	9	32	4th	198	15	10	...	1st, 1908/1st, 1909
June ...	205	35	8	45	3rd	157	16	9	30	5th, 1908
Year ...	3,128	58	13	20	6/11/1926	2,965	28	13	45	5/12/1915

