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

The Corporation

OF

The City of Capetown

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the year ended 30th June, 1937.

CAPE TIMES LIMITED, CAPE TOWN.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

To His Worship the Mayor and
Councillors of the City of Capetown.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1936-37, together with an account of the work of the City Health Department during the year.

Vital Statistics.

The mortality figures for the year are the most satisfactory that have been recorded. For the whole population (all races) the rates of general mortality, infant mortality, and mortality from respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases are lower than ever before. As compared with the mean annual figures for the preceding five-year period, the general death rate (all races) is down by 14 per cent., the infant mortality rate by 23 per cent., and the death rate from tuberculosis by 18 per cent., from bronchitis and pneumonia by 32 per cent., and from diarrhoea and enteritis by 34 per cent.

This may be regarded as the effect of several influences in conjunction, including the following :—(1) the efforts that have been made for many years for the improvement of the public health ; (2) the improved economic circumstances resulting from better trade conditions ; (3) favourable weather conditions both as regards summer (diarrhoeal) and winter (respiratory) mortality ; and (4) the fact that measles, whooping cough and influenza were simultaneously in a phase of comparative quiescence.

The statistics set out in this report show that, though the European population benefited substantially, the improvement was greatest in the non-European section of the population. This is because the preventable causes of death which were affected by the favourable influences enumerated above take their greatest toll amongst the poor.

The non-European general death rate and infant mortality rate were 2.0 and 2.3 times as great as the corresponding European rates. High as these ratios are, they are considerably less than the ratios recorded in previous years. This again is the reflection of an improvement in health conditions. 53 per cent. of non-European deaths and 16 per cent. of European deaths were of persons under 25 years of age. In previous years the percentages were considerably higher.

The birth rate for 1936-37 was lower than that of the previous year. It was, however, 5.7 per cent. greater than that of 1934-35 (all races), when the birth rate was the lowest ever recorded for the city. As compared with that year the European birth rate was 2·7 per cent. up and the non-European 8·0 per cent. up.

The non-European birth rate was 2·8 times as great as the European, and the rate of natural increase (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 3·9 times as great in non-Europeans as in Europeans.

Certain of the final returns of the census of 4th-5th May, 1936, have come to hand, and the rates for the year under report and for former years have been corrected accordingly. The opportunity has also been taken to add a further quinquennial series to the vital statistics for the fifteen wards of the City.

Certain birth and death rates are shown in this report separately for the different sections of the non-European population, *viz.*, Natives, Asiatics and other Coloured. This is the first time that this has been done in the Capetown reports. The figures are not, however, corrected for differences in age and sex constitution.

Infectious Diseases.

As already mentioned the prevalence of measles, whooping cough and influenza was comparatively low, and also the mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia and from diarrhoea and enteritis.

Diphtheria was somewhat prevalent, but the mortality from it was not high. The epidemic of scarlet fever, which began in April, 1935, continued until December, 1936, when it declined ; the cases were mostly very mild.

There were outbreaks of enteric fever in two residential institutions, but otherwise the incidence of the disease was not abnormal, and the reduction in enteric as compared with a few years ago was well maintained.

Tuberculosis.

After a succession of unfavourable years in this respect, it is satisfactory to record a definite reduction in the mortality from this disease in the year under report. For Europeans the rate of mortality for the year was the lowest ever recorded for the city, and was 35 per cent. less than the mean of the previous five years. The non-European mortality rate was 16 per cent. less than in the previous five years and was the lowest recorded for eleven years.

A report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in May, 1937, on the tuberculosis position, in which suggestions were made for increasing the in-patient accommodation and extending the administrative services for dealing with the disease. This report was received very favourably by the City Council and by the Minister of Public Health, and active measures have since been taken to bring the suggestions into effect.

Departmental Institutions.

The extension of the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, designed to increase the accommodation for infectious diseases generally and for tuberculosis, continued during the year under report and is not yet completed.

At the Council's infant consultations, and pre-natal, school, dental, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, the new cases attending during the year numbered 21,463, and the total attendances at these medical sessions 173,384 ; as compared with 21,441 and 166,431 in the previous year. Adding to these the attendances at the venereal disease clinics for " intermediate treatments," and at the welfare centres for test feeds, remedial exercises, dinners and free milk, the total attendances were 353,719 as compared with 337,630 in the previous year.

A municipal washhouse at Salt River was built during the year under report and opened in July, 1937.

Housing.

No change occurred in the housing situation during the year under report, particularly in the shortage of houses for the labouring classes. The Citizens' Housing League Utility Company built 87 houses for Europeans and no houses were built by the City Council.

The shortage of dwelling-house accommodation for the poorer classes, chiefly non-European, but including also a section of the white population, is one of the preponderating influences operating against the public health. It is largely responsible for the slum problem.

Operations under the Sluns Act were continued during the year, completing three years of such work. No new houses were built to replace the slum areas acquired by the Council, but a commencement has been made since the end of the year.

Acknowledgments.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the staff of the City Health Department and the support accorded me by the Chairman and members of your Health Committee and other members of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond.,
M.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Cantab.,
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
Professor of Public Health in the University of Capetown,
Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom Street,
Capetown.
May, 1938.

CONTENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Area : 48,648 Acres.	European.	Non-European.	All races.	European.
Total population	153,659	147,141	300,800	—
Population (excluding the native location of Langa) ..	153,640	142,470	296,110	—
	A	*A*	*A*	*B*
Birth rate	17·02	48·39	32·12	17·20
Death rate	9·68	19·49	14·40	9·87
Infant mortality rate	47·16	108·95	92·04	46·67
Tuberculosis death rate ..	0·55	4·18	2·30	0·56
Enteric incidence rate ..	0·22	0·67	0·44	—
Enteric death rate	0·01	0·09	0·05	0·01

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 the Langa 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, 1937.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Capetown is situated at the northern end of the Cape Peninsula. The Peninsula lies off the west coast of the mainland of South Africa, extending from north to south a distance of about 33 miles and attaining a maximum width of about ten miles. Its average width east and west may be estimated at five miles. The northern half of its eastern side is connected with the mainland by a wide low-lying sandy isthmus, known as the Cape Flats, which separates Table Bay to the north-west from False Bay to the south-east. The narrowest part of the isthmus measures about twelve miles from sea to sea.

The backbone of the Peninsula is a mountain range which extends from Table Mountain (3,495 ft.) at its north end to Cape Point at the south. The land slopes from the mountains to the sea or, where the isthmus joins the Peninsula, to the Cape Flats. While much of the Peninsula area lies at heights of over 1,000 ft., most of the isthmus does not reach 100 ft., and a rise of sea level would convert the Peninsula into two islands nearly equal in area.

There are three principal formations functioning in the simple geological* structure of the Peninsula: viz., (1) the Table Mountain Sandstone Series, beneath which is found (2) the granite, intruding into (3) a series of dark-coloured fine-grained sediments called the Malmesbury Slate Series.

The Malmesbury Series is found at the northern end of the Peninsula and constitutes the mountain mass known as Signal Hill and Lion's Head (except the summits) and also Devil's Peak. It forms the foundation of Green and Sea Point, Capetown proper, Woodstock and Salt River, and Mowbray. In some places the beds of clay, resulting from the weathering of this rock, extend to a depth of several yards and are used extensively for brick-making.

The Table Mountain Series constitutes the higher part of Table Mountain, and almost the whole southern two-thirds of the Peninsula, where its lowest beds descend below sea level.

The granite forms the basement of nine-tenths of the Peninsula area. It constitutes the lower slopes of Table Mountain south of Sea Point on the western side and south of Rondebosch on the eastern side.

Resting on the lower slopes of the mountains is a talus apron consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and boulders.

From the bottom of the slope below the face of Table Mountain there extends down to Table Bay a bed of alluvial deposits, on which a good deal of old Capetown is built. At the shore of the Bay there is a considerable area of land that has been reclaimed from the sea by the deposit of town refuse.

The Cape Flats are covered with a layer of sand varying in depth and containing in places a few feet beneath the surface a layer of ferruginous rock sometimes called "Cape laterite" and known locally as "ironstone gravel." The laterite consists of limonitic matrix which encloses sand, clay and rock fragments. It varies in thickness from a few inches up to say ten feet and generally rests on a few feet of sandy clay, which in turn lies upon the underlying hard rock, which may be either granite or slate.

The greater part of the Municipality is built upon the Malmesbury slate or granite, the sandy Cape Flats, and alluvial deposits. On the coast of False Bay the town from Muizenberg to Kalk Bay is built on the Table Mountain sandstone or on the talus and sand dunes covering the sandstone slopes.

* The geological particulars in this section are taken from "Chapman's Peak" Guide Book of International Geological Congress, XV Session, South Africa, 1929, by Andrew Young, D.Sc.

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 or central Capetown (Wards 2-7), 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 and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. It therefore lies between the mountain and the sea, and, unlike the centre of most cities, is not surrounded by its suburbs.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. To the west, the marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven (Ward 1 and part of Ward 4) lie along the Atlantic sea board for a distance of about six miles curving with the coast in a southerly direction. They are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head.

To the east the "Southern Suburbs" (Wards 8-10 and 12-15) extend around Devil's Peak and are stretched for about sixteen miles along the road and suburban railway line which after rounding Devil's Peak pass along the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction to the shore of False Bay. Woodstock and Salt River (Wards 8 and 9), next to Capetown proper, slope down to Table Bay, and at the other end Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay (Ward 14) lie on the False Bay coast. The string of suburbs between, known successively as Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, Retreat and Lakeside, lie on the eastern slopes of the mountain range, and, to a greater extent, on the Cape Flats below them. The Municipality extends over the Flats to a varying depth up to 4½ miles, and the parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats railway, which forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

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

CLIMATE.

Capetown is situated Lat. 33° 56′ S., Long. 18° 30′ E. Its climate is largely determined by the fact that during the summer season the prevailing winds are south-easterly and in the winter season north-westerly; and that the western shore of the Cape Peninsula is washed by a cold current from the Antarctic.

There is an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable. The rainy season is the winter, but occasional showers occur in the summer also.

The parts of the Municipality on the two seaboards are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 143 to 147.

From the point of view of public health Capetown belongs definitely to the temperate zone, and the 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.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

One-half of the Capetown population of three hundred thousand consists of whites, or "Europeans." The other half is commonly designated as "Non-Europeans." Eight-ninths of these non-Europeans are of the mixed race known as Cape Coloured, having a big admixture of white blood.

The Cape Coloured are largely the descendants of the slaves of earlier days, whose emancipation was completed in 1835. Their ancestors of the eighteenth century and earlier were mainly Europeans, Hottentots, blacks from Mozambique, Madagascar and other parts of Africa, and East Indians from the Dutch East Indies. In more recent years they have received additions from European, Bantu and other stocks.

There is one section of the Cape Coloured, Moslem in religion, known as "Malays," who are more immediately descended from the Dutch East Indians. Though they possess a larger infusion of this strain they are much mixed with the other elements present in the Cape Coloured generally.

The remaining one-ninth of the non-European population consists of Bantu natives, and Indians, mostly Moslems, from British India. They are both comparatively newcomers. There is a tendency on the part of the Indians to inter-marry with the Malays.

The social and economic conditions of the Cape Coloured are on the whole unsatisfactory. The principle of compulsory education, which is applied to European children, does not extend to them; and although certain schooling facilities are available for them, in many cases of an inferior order, there is much illiteracy, and also a lack of discipline in certain classes of adolescents. With a very few exceptions they belong to the working class. A small proportion have skilled trades and receive satisfactory wages, but the majority belong to the unskilled labouring class. These receive very low wages, usually not more than 30s. a week when in full work, and often less. The wages of the head of the household are commonly eked out by the earnings of his wife and children. The City Council pays its labourers a minimum wage of £2 a week, but this is much above the local standard of wages. In the building trade the minimum wage for labourers was raised in June, 1937, from 8¼d. to 9d. an hour.

The resulting poverty produces its inevitable result amongst the coloured people. A large section of them suffer from malnutrition and their housing conditions are very bad. Alcoholism is common and there is a high incidence of venereal disease amongst them. The effects on their health are shown by the contrast between the vital statistics of Europeans and non-Europeans.

An entirely different picture is presented by the European population as a whole, which in the main is a well-to-do community. A portion of them, however, have a working-class status, and there is a small section which has sunk to the same social and economic level as the coloured people. Nevertheless the white population presents decidedly favourable health statistics.

There are certain parts of the City where the inhabitants are mainly non-European, and other parts are exclusively occupied by Europeans and their coloured servants. Generally speaking, however, the various sections of the community are to a great extent intermingled, and there is nothing approaching segregation of the races.

The natives are partly housed in the Council's native locations, and partly live as ordinary non-European residents. The segregation prescribed by the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, is by no means completely enforced. A certain section of the natives are men from the native territories who still retain their link with the territories and commonly return there eventually. There are also a large number of detribalized natives who are permanently resident in Capetown and live here with their families. Their social and economic conditions are on the whole somewhat worse than those of the coloured people.

The Indians are comparatively small in number. Many of them are petty traders, and on the whole they are better off than the Cape Coloured. A section of them is making good progress in business and becoming well-to-do.

Distress amongst Europeans and non-Europeans is dealt with by the Board of Aid (see page 14). There is no system of compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment. Old age pensions are granted by the State to the aged poor.

At page 28 quinquennial statistics for the five years ended 30th June, 1936 are given. The general death rate in non-Europeans was 2.3 times as great as in Europeans. The infant mortality rate 2.9 times, and the tuberculosis death rate 5.9 times. The ward statistics indicate differences between various populations of the same race, and on page 27 a comparison is made between the Woodstock and Salt River wards as representing a European population mainly working-class, and the Sea Point, Park, Rondebosch and Kalk Bay wards as representing a population of higher social and economic status. The results show that for the five years in question the European general death rate in the former group of wards was 1.2 times as great as in the latter, the European infant mortality rate 1.6 times and the European tuberculosis death rate 2.5 times. The ward figures for the current year are contained in Table D on page 136. 53.0 per cent. of the non-European deaths this year were of persons under 25 years of age; the corresponding figure for Europeans was 16.2 per cent.

Housing.

Fundamentally the housing conditions in Capetown are similar to those of western European towns. The bulk of the City consists of houses built of brick or stone, served by water-carriage sewerage and a good municipal water supply. The streets and back-lanes are well constructed. It is only in certain of the outlying estates on the Cape Flats that wood-and-iron houses are found and such services are not provided. But owing to poverty and the housing shortage there are a few thousand non-Europeans living in unauthorized insanitary shacks in the outskirts of the Municipality, often hidden in the bush. The practice of selling plots of land to poor people on the hire-purchase system encourages these conditions.

But though the bulk of the population lives in houses that are decently constructed and serviced, there is gross overcrowding in a proportion of these as a result of poverty and the shortage of houses.

The number of new dwelling houses built in the Municipality (abstracted from the City Engineer's returns) as compared with the growth of population is shown in the following table :—

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	5,320	444
1927	5,070	675
1928	5,450	846
1929	5,570	1,773
1930	5,700	1,320
1931	5,640	1,564
1932	6,000	1,102
1933	6,150	1,068
1934	6,270	1,711
1935	6,430	1,937
1936	6,570	1,320
1937	6,730	1,272
TOTAL	122,760	17,495

Wynberg incorporated in Municipality in 1927.

It will be seen that there has been a striking acceleration in the building of dwelling houses since the Great War and the years immediately following, when such work had almost ceased.

Reference has frequently been made to the overcrowded and insanitary conditions under which much of the coloured population and certain of the poorest of the Europeans are living. Houses that afford reasonable accommodation for one family only are sublet to several families, and in many cases whole families are living in single rooms. In a survey (1931) of an area in central Capetown inhabited by a population of 45,855, of whom 91 per cent. were non-Europeans, more than one-half of the population were found to live in single-room lettings (see annual report for 1932) : and in an area in Woodstock and Salt River (1933), inhabited by a population of 21,952, of whom 64 per cent. were non-Europeans, the proportion living in single-room lettings was about one-third. Reference may be made to the report on coloured housing in Capetown made by Mr. C. W. Cousins, Director of Census, based on the data obtained in the 1921 census (see Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1923-24). Sub-letting and overcrowding, the direct result of the housing shortage, are the main cause of slum conditions in Capetown.

The extensive building operations reflected in the table set out above, with the exception of the non-European housing operations of the City Council, have had very little effect in relieving the shortage of non-European houses. The houses built have been in the main for the better-off classes of the community. It is because private enterprise is not meeting the housing needs of the poor that the obligation to undertake housing schemes has fallen upon the City Council.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 87 houses for Europeans were built by the Citizens' Housing League Utility Company at the Good Hope Village. No houses were built by the City Council.

Reference is made elsewhere to the work done under the Slums Act, 1934. (See page 88).

Unemployment.

Mr. R. Beattie, Divisional 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 applying to be put on the books, and vacancies filled :—

Month.	Applications.		Vacancies filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1936 :				
July	674	801	119	79
August ..	598	509	150	119
September ..	657	428	143	115
October ..	711	415	145	107
November ..	490	693	167	319
December ..	473	328	205	193
1937 :				
January ..	668	718	187	271
February ..	695	706	172	234
March	771	517	355	113
April	741	662	179	154
May	584	551	159	124
June	646	642	249	114
Totals.. ..	7,708	6,970	2,230	1,942
Totals for 1935-1936	8,859	8,443	1,809	1,094
Totals for 1934-1935	13,185	12,413	1,818	1,524
Totals for 1933-1934	16,317	13,294	2,072	1,552
Totals for 1932-1933	18,809	15,967	2,115	1,416
Totals for 1931-1932	14,160	11,939	1,638	749
Totals for 1930-1931	12,466	13,088	1,629	1,189

The reduction in the number of applications for employment reflects the satisfactory decline in unemployment that has followed improved trade conditions. There has been a continous decline in this figure since 1932-33, when it was more than double that of the year under report.

State-Aided Milk and Butter Scheme.

Butter.

During the year under review the City Council undertook through its Health Department the organization of the sale in Capetown of State-aided butter in accordance with the Government scheme which is administered through the Dairy Industry Control Board.

The Government inaugurated the scheme in 1935. It made available for sale to the poor in South Africa subsidized butter which hitherto had been exported, and its object was to give our own poor the benefit of the subsidy instead of consumers in other countries. The prices fixed by the Government for the State-aided butter were 6d., 5d. and 4d. for the first, second and third grades respectively.

At first its distribution was mainly confined to charitable institutions, but early in 1937 it was decided to extend the scheme to individual families in necessitous circumstances. The Council was approached by the Control Board and asked to establish the necessary organization for Capetown. The following are the main features of the arrangements made :—

Applicants are required to fill up and sign a card showing the name, age, race, employment and income of each member of the family. On these data, subject to investigation, butter-permit cards are issued, which enable the holders to purchase weekly the amount of State-aided butter endorsed on the card. The cards are stamped at the time of purchase as a record of each weekly sale and to serve as a receipt.

The privilege of purchasing State-aided butter is restricted to Europeans and coloured persons, and is not extended to Natives or Indians. The families eligible are those with

an income not exceeding 6s. a day (42s. a week), or, under certain circumstances, 8s. a day. For European railway labourers there is a special arrangement under which the cost of the subsidy is repaid to the Diary Industry Control Board by the Railways and Harbours Administration, and in their case the income limit is 8s. 6d. a day.

The applications are investigated by the district health inspectors, who visit the homes of the applicants and make the necessary enquiries. If they are found not to be eligible the permits are refused or withdrawn. The application cards, or the investigation record cards which take their place, are filed alphabetically.

To inaugurate the scheme a public announcement was made by the City Council in the press early in May, 1937, explaining the arrangements and intimating that application cards were to be obtained at various municipal offices and welfare centres. Addressed envelopes were supplied with the cards for return to the Medical Officer of Health. In due course the butter-permit cards were posted to the recipients whose applications were in order. New applications are still being dealt with.

The weekly ration of butter purchasable was ½ lb. per person, with a limit of 4lb. for any one family. Owing to a shortage of supplies the ration was reduced after the end of the year under report, the family maximum being fixed (for Capetown) at 3 lb. from 2nd July, 1937, and 2½ lb. from 29th October, 1937. The original ration has not since been restored.

The butter sales take place every Friday evening, and 13 depôts have been established for the purpose. A list of them will be found in the table below. Separate depôts for Europeans only are provided at Keerom Street, Capetown, the Town Halls at Woodstock, Wynberg and Maitland, and at the Brooklyn Hall. The butter, put up in 1 lb. and ½ lb. pats and enclosed in specially printed wrappers, is supplied in 50 lb. cases by the two wholesale firms who have been appointed for the purpose by the Control Board. It is delivered out of cold storage to each depôt on the Friday and any unsold remainder is collected by the firm next morning. The firms are paid by the Council at the actual retail price without profit or loss; the relative subsidy is paid by the Dairy Industry Control Board. The sales are conducted by members of the staff of the Health Department, with the assistance of the local caretakers. The first sale took place on May 14th, 1937. Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Police in controlling the large numbers of purchasers who come to the depôts.

The expenditure of the City Council on this service is repaid by the Control Board at the rate of ½d. per lb. of butter, which covers actual disbursements but does not provide payment for the extensive investigation work done by the health inspectors. No charge is made for the rental of the various halls used as depôts. The time of one clerk is exclusively devoted to the administration of the scheme, and his salary is debited to it. The success of the scheme has been in great measure due to the skilful management of the Chief Clerk of the Health Department.

Since the scheme has been in full operation 43 members of the staff, with 14 assistants, are engaged at the weekly sales, and every week takings exceeding £500 are brought in for banking. The administrative and investigating work is of course considerable.

By 30th June, 1937, 12,041 butter permits had been issued, and by 31st December, 1937, the number had increased to 13,275. Up to the latter date 10,566 applications had been investigated by the inspectors. Owing to the shortage of butter the issue of new permits was practically suspended between the end of August, 1937, and the end of January, 1938, when it was resumed.

As the scheme had only been in operation for two months at the end of the year under report particulars are here given up to the 31st December, 1937. The following tables show the weekly sales up to that date :—

		lbs.			b/f 168,783			b/f 473,468½
May	14	1,016	August	6	23,837½	October	29	20,717
	21	3,685		13	24,991	November	5	20,192½
	28	6,291		20	24,769		12	20,203½
June	4	9,098		27	25,725½		19	19,807½
	11	13,590	September	3	25,812½		26	20,047½
	18	16,965		10	25,553	December	3	19,971
	25	17,149		17	25,432		10	19,969
July	3	15,940½		24	26,038½		17	20,026½
	10	18,063	October	1	25,639		24	19,843
	17	21,100		8	25,731		31	19,660½
	24	22,314½		15	25,793			
	31	23,571		22	25,363½			673,906½
		168,783			473,468½			

The sales during the same period at the individual depôts were as follows :—

Date of first sale. 1937.		Depôt.	To 30th June, 1937.	From 1st July to 31st Dec., 1937.
May	14	Old Drill Hall, Capetown	25,602	204,659½
	14	Woodstock Town Hall	8,170	87,765
	14	Claremont Town Hall	7,561	46,106
May	21	Athlone Welfare Centre	8,437½	67,602½
	21	Wynberg Town Hall	7,906½	72,830½
	21	Lansdowne Welfare Centre	3,574	28,188½
May	28	Maitland Town Hall	2,458½	35,009
	28	Rondebosch Town Hall	1,699½	14,055½
June	4	Mowbray Town Hall	1,168½	14,621
	4	Retreat Welfare Centre	935½	16,869½
June	18	Municipal Office, Muizenberg	281	6,816½
July	10	12, Keerom Street, Capetown	—	7,901
August	6	Brooklyn Village Hall	—	3,688
			67,794	606,112½

The sales of the three grades of butter were as follows :—

	To 30th June, 1937.	From 1st July to 31st Dec., 1937.
1st grade (6d. lb.)	45,011	536,301½
2nd grade (5d. lb.)	17,338	68,424
3rd grade (4d. lb.)	5,445	1,387

At many of the weekly sales 2nd and 3rd grade butter were not available.

A careful watch has been kept in view of the possibility of abuse by the re-sale of the butter at a higher price than that charged under the scheme, and no evidence of it has been discovered.

Butter is a valuable addition to the insufficient diet which is available for many of the poorer section of the population, and the State-aided butter scheme, in making it possible for them to obtain it, must have a valuable influence on their health. It is to be hoped that it will be extended as far as possible, both in the direction of restoring the original standard of ½ lb. a week per person and in applying it as completely as possible to the undernourished section of the population. The principle might well be extended to other articles of diet of which the price is kept artificially raised,

The City Council has suggested that the benefits of the scheme should be extended to natives resident in the Municipality, but so far without success.

The purchase of State-aided butter by charitable institutions, which was in operation before the scheme was extended to individual purchasers, is directly controlled by the Manager at Pretoria, but new applications in Capetown are dealt with on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Prior to May, 1937, the following institutions had been authorized to purchase State-aided butter (list kindly supplied by the Manager) :—

Name of institution.	Weekly quantity lbs.	No. of persons or inmates.
Good Shepherd Home, Claremont	56	112
House of Bethany, Plumstead	15	26
Die Kindersendinghuis, Capetown	25	51
Nazareth House, Capetown	100	250
Service Dining Rooms, Capetown	5	60
A.C.V.V. Bewaarskool, Salt River	30	48
Place of Safety and Detention, Newlands	25	100
St. Francis Home, Athlone*	13	30
St. George's Orphanages, Rosebank and Claremont*	36	83
St. John's Hostel, Capetown	15	40
Salvation Army Social Farm, Rondebosch	20	40
,, ,, Men's Metropole, Capetown	80	160
,, ,, Girls' Home, Capetown	25	50
,, ,, Rescue Home, Capetown	16	32
,, ,, Rescue Home, Capetown	11	22
,, ,, Women's Hostel, Capetown	15	30
,, ,, Maternity Hospital, Capetown	35	70
Cottage Homes, Maitland	22	66
General Board of Aid, Capetown	1,100	3,539
	1,644	4,809

*Coloured.

Since May, 1937, the following have been added to the list :—

Dominican School for the Deaf, Capetown	10	10
Dominican School for the Deaf, Witteboom*	50	98
Heatherdale Orphanage, Athlone*	12	26
Janet Bourhill Institute, Claremont	7	14
House of Mercy, Woodstock	23	86
Lady Buxton Home, Claremont	13	27
Holy Cross Convent, Maitland	42	84
Die Nannie Huis, Capetown*	15	40
Opleidingskool vir Kristelike Kleurlinge, Capetown* ..	10	32
Suid-Afrikaanse Weeshuis, Capetown	16	37
S.A.R. & H. Children's Home, Rondebosch	17	36
	215	490

* Coloured.

Milk.

The supply of surplus milk at cheap rates to school children is undertaken on behalf of the Dairy Industry Control Board by the School Board for the Cape Division. The scheme was instituted in October, 1935. The milk is delivered to the various elementary schools and a half-pint per day supplied to each child on week-days (*i.e.*, Mondays to Fridays, inclusive) when the school is open, but not during holidays. The charge per child is 2s. a quarter, but this is remitted in cases of poverty.

The dairymen supplying the milk have been paid by the Dairy Industry Control Board at a price varying from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per gallon.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the milk thus supplied at the schools within the Capetown municipal area amounted to 349,168 gallons, and the payments collected from the same schools £1,428 5s. 3d. This amount of milk is equivalent to a ration of ½ pint on the days mentioned above for over 25,000 children.

Poor Relief.

Board of Aid.

Poor relief in the City of Capetown is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid instituted under the Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinances of 1919 and 1924. The Board consists of nine members, including the Mayor of Capetown and three members of the City Council ; together with co-opted members.

Its funds are provided by the Provincial Administration and the City Council, supplemented to a small extent by voluntary donations.

The Secretary of the Board of Aid has kindly supplied the following statistics for the calendar years 1936 and 1937 :—

	1936.			1937.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Income from voluntary sources ..	89 17 3			62 9 4		
Subsidy from Provincial Administration	14,698 0 0			15,342 0 0		
Subsidy from City Council ..	14,698 0 0			15,342 0 0		
Expenditure on relief (exclusive of administration costs).. ..	26,813 6 4			25,190 5 6		
	Keerom Street office.	Wynberg and Athlone office.	Woodstock and Maitland office.	Keerom Street office.	Wynberg and Athlone office.	Woodstock and Maitland office
Cases (families) on books at end of year	704	295	349	873	326	306
Reports by Board's visitors ..	3,675	2,306	3,734	3,125	2,766	3,069
Food orders issued (including meat orders)	18,230	11,936	15,054	26,043	18,382	26,243
Daily number of cases dealt with..	61	75	86	57	63	59

N.B.—Figures for 1936 as published in last annual report have been revised.

The Board of Aid maintains shelters for families who are homeless through lack of means for paying rent. The shelter for Europeans at the old Police Station Building at 7–11, Wale Street, Capetown, accommodates about 100 persons, practically all in families with children ; and the shelter for non-Europeans at the old Police Station, 40, Sir Lowry Road, Capetown, accommodates about 90 persons in families. There is, however, still a great need for accommodation for destitute persons, both sick and otherwise, that require dealing with on indoor lines. A limited amount of accommodation for the sick and aged is provided at the Capetown Infirmary under the Provincial Administration.

At the European shelter, 7–11, Wale Street, Capetown, the Board of Aid maintains a day nursery for European children. The full capacity of the day nursery is 50 and it is usually quite full.

Provision of Food for Mothers and Children.

Free dinners are provided at the maternal and child welfare centres for nursing and expectant mothers and children under school age who are suffering from undernourishment as the result of poverty. The dinners are given at nine centres on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. The recipients are selected on medical grounds from the attendants at the centres. The figures for the year under report are shown on page 80. The dinners given numbered 102,257 (nursing and expectant mothers 25,164 and children 77,093).

Free milk is also provided at the welfare centres for necessitous children under school age. This is supplied without cost to the Council under the scheme of the Dairy Industry Control Board by arrangement with the School Board. The milk meals are consumed at the centre. During the year under report the attendances for milk numbered 33,128 and the milk consumed amounted to 2,011 gallons.

Dried milk for bottle-fed infants is issued at the welfare centres. The mothers are charged cost price if they can afford to pay ; otherwise the dried milk is supplied at a reduced price or free. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 1,734 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 40,848 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost was £2,514 15s. 11d., and the takings from mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,032 10s. 4d. (see page 82). As a result of this provision no suckling infant in the Municipality need lack its normal diet on account of poverty.

Cheap Meals for the Poor.

The Service Dining Rooms, 89, Roeland Street, Capetown, are established to provide cheap meals for the poor. For 3d. a dinner can be bought consisting of meat, vegetables and rice, with a slice of bread and a cup of tea ; and for 1d. a bowl of soup and a slice of bread, or a cup of tea and bread with jam or butter. There is accommodation for eating these meals on the premises, separate for European and non-European. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 32,629 3d. meals and 80,393 1d. meals were sold (total 113,022—Europeans, 23,490, non-Europeans, 89,532).

The takings cover about one half of the expenditure, the remainder being provided by donations, etc.

The year under report is the second year of this voluntary effort. In the first year 71,878 meals were supplied.

Relief Works.

Owing to the continued low level of unemployment no relief works were instituted during the year under report.

Committed Children.

Government grants in respect of children committed under the Children's Act, 1937, are given at the discretion of the magistrate. These grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 for non-European. In the magisterial areas of Capetown, Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville these grants (except for children committed to institutions generally) are distributed by the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1937, the money paid out by the Society amounted to £21,830 9s. 8d. Maintenance orders for 433 children were granted, 1,098 renewed, 64 cancelled and 14 refused, the total number of "committed" children under the care of the Society during the year being 2,433 (789 European and 1,644 non-European). The 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 placed with foster-mothers.

Children whose maintenance in orphanages is paid for by the Government are referred to in the next paragraph. In references in this report to certain other institutions mention of Government payments for the maintenance of children will be found.

Orphanages.

The orphanages in and near Capetown are shown in the following table, with particulars of the inmates on 31st December, 1936, and the children committed to the orphanages during 1936 :—

	Children in Home at 31st December, 1936.								Committed during 1936 from		
						Admitted from					
	Total inmates.	Boys.	Girls.	Committed.	Non-committed.	Cape Division.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.	Total.	Cape Division.	Elsewhere.
EUROPEANS.											
Within municipal area.											
Nazareth House, Capetown ..	215	93	122	9	206	166	49	–	–	–	–
All Saints' Home, Capetown ..	174	79	95	102	72	173	1	–	21	21	–
Marsh Memorial Homes, Rondebosch	125	54	71	–	125	111	14	–	–	–	–
Good Shepherd Home, Claremont	106	–	106	52	54	64	42	–	11	2	9
Cape Jewish Orphanage, Capetown	84	40	44	–	84	50	34	–	–	–	–
Salesian Institute, Somerset Road, Capetown	70	70	–	21	49	33	37	–	8	2	6
Salesian Agricultural School, Lansdowne	58	58	–	15	43	24	34	–	3	–	3
Die Kindersendinghuis, Capetown	46	46	–	25	21	19	27	–	5	2	3
Graceville Home, Woodstock ..	42	–	42	34	8	19	23	–	3	–	3
St. John's Hostel, Capetown ..	40	40	–	5	35	38	2	–	–	–	–
South African Orphanage, Capetown	29	18	11	–	29	18	8	3	–	–	–
St. George's Orphanage, Rosebank	28	–	28	2	26	25	3	–	–	–	–
House of Bethany, Plumstead ..	27	–	27	23	4	14	13	–	2	1	1
S.A. Railways & Harbours Hostel, Rondebosch	11	–	11	–	11	5	6	–	–	–	–
Outside municipal area.											
Die Kindersendinghuis, Durbanville	31	31	–	23	8	16	15	–	6	2	4
German Orphanage, Philippi ..	16	10	6	–	16	6	10	–	–	–	–
Totals (European)	1,102	539	563	311	791	781	318	3	59	30	29
NON-EUROPEANS.											
Within municipal area.											
House of Mercy, Woodstock ..	65	–	65	33	32	51	14	–	24	14	10
St. George's Orphanage, Claremont	40	–	40	3	37	34	6	–	–	–	–
St. Francis' Home, Athlone ..	33	33	–	26	7	32	1	–	1	–	1
Heatherdale Coloured Orphanage, Athlone	26	–	26	–	26	22	4	–	–	–	–
Outside municipal area.											
Holy Cross Orphanage, Parow ..	292	138	154	130	162	286	6	–	21	20	1
Jonkersdam Volkskerk, Faure ..	43	43	–	39	4	31	12	–	5	5	–
Totals (Non-European) ..	499	214	285	231	268	456	43	–	51	39	12
Totals (All Races)	1,601	753	848	542	1,059	1,237	361	3	110	69	41

It will be seen that the provision for non-European children is less than half as much as for Europeans. There is great need for much more accommodation for non-European orphans.

The ages of the inmates on 31st December, 1936, were as follows :—

Under 3	0
3 — 4	12
4 — 5	25
5 — 6	34
6 — 7	54
7 — 8	71
8 — 9	79
9 — 10	124
10 — 11	149
11 — 12	151
12 — 13	170
13 — 14	181
14 — 15	170
15 — 16	138
16 — 17	104
17 — 18	54
18 — 19	18
19 — 20	12
20 — 21	9
21 and over	40*
	1,601

*39 in two institutions only.

Non-Support.

The Non-Support offices at the Magistrate's Court operate in connection with children whose fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payment in support. The fathers are required to make their payments to those offices instead of to the mothers personally. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, £17,822 12s. 11d. was received from the fathers by the office of the Capetown Magistrate and an amount of £85 16s. 6d. was received by the Simonstown Magistrate in respect of the part of his magisterial area that falls within the Capetown Municipality. The Wynberg Magistrate in the year ended 31st December, 1937, received approximately £4,363 8s. 6d. in respect of the whole of his area, which is not entirely within the Capetown Municipality.

Rescue and Preventive Homes.

Capetown Diocesan Home for Friendless Girls, Chapel Street, Capetown.

This institution, under English Church auspices, is for the reception of homeless and destitute young women, including expectant mothers and remand-home cases sent in by the Police. They are left in the home until permanent arrangements can be made for them. The expectant mothers remain until about three months after their confinement, for which they are sent to St. Monica's Home or the Peninsula Maternity Hospital.

During the year 1937, 12 European girls and 55 non-European were admitted. Six of the Europeans and 20 of the non-Europeans were " preventive " cases.

A resident nursery, under the name of the St. Agnes' Home for Babies, is maintained as part of the same institution, where the babies of mothers who are or have been in the home are cared for. In general the mothers are at work and contribute towards the cost of the nursery. The monthly average of babies (European and non-European) in the nursery during 1937 was 20.

The income, apart from St. Agnes' Home receipts, is from the Community Chest and donations. No charge is made for the girls admitted to the Home.

Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein, Capetown.

This is a Salvation Army maternity and rescue home for non-Europeans. The confinements are attended in the home (see page 77). In the case of unmarried mothers admission is arranged during pregnancy and the mother remains in the home with the baby for three months, during which time she is employed in the home. During the year under report 161 women were admitted, of whom 64 were free and 97 paid maternity fees. The expenses of the institution are met from fees, by a grant from the City Council and the general funds of the Salvation Army.

The Rest, Tuin Plein, Capetown.

This is a Salvation Army home for the reception of destitute European expectant mothers. For their confinement the mothers are sent to the Booth Memorial Hospital of

the Salvation Army. The mothers are admitted during pregnancy and remain with their babies for three months after confinement, being kept employed during that time. During the year under report 36 women were admitted, of whom 16 were free and 20 paid maternity fees. The expenses of the institution are met in the same way as at Vrede Oord.

Magdalena Huis, Paradise Estate, Claremont.

This institution, under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church, is for the reception of European unmarried mothers. The confinements are attended in the home. The full fees are £5 for the confinement and £2 a month during the stay in the home. The mothers are required to stay for at least six months and are kept employed. During the year under report 23 patients were admitted, of whom 9 were full-paying, 11 part-paying and 3 free. The expenses of the institution are met by fees, voluntary contributions and a grant from the City Council.

Mary Rolt Hostel, Station Road, Mowbray.

This institution, under the auspices of the English Church, is for the reception of European unmarried mothers. For their confinements the mothers are sent to the Booth Memorial Hospital. The hospital fee is usually paid by the patient, but if she is unable it is paid by the hostel. No fees are charged by the hostel. The mothers are required to remain in the home with their babies for six months. They do the domestic work of the home and are given instruction in mothercraft,

A resident nursery is maintained as part of the institution for the babies of mothers who have left the home and are at work. The mothers contribute to their maintenance.

The expenses of the home, apart from nursery receipts, are met by the Community Chest and a grant from the City Council.

Die Nannie Huis, 53, Jordaan Street, Capetown.

This is a home of reception for destitute non-European mothers and babies, including a proportion of expectant mothers, who are sent for confinement to one of the maternity hospitals. The home offers asylum to destitute cases for whom no other refuge can be found. The mothers work in a laundry on the premises. There are about 200 admissions in the year. Expenses are met by laundry receipts, fees, the Community Chest and donations.

House of Mercy and St. Joseph's Home, Leliebloem, Woodstock.

This is a resident institution for non-European girls, under the care of the All Saints Community (English Church). The Home of Mercy is for rescue purposes, the girls, who are between the ages of 11 and 18, being mostly delinquent. The St. Joseph's Home is for preventive purposes, the girls, aged 2 to 16, having been admitted from bad homes. From both, the girls attend local public schools.

The following are the figures for 1937 :—

	House of Mercy.		St. Joseph's Home.	
	Committed.	Private.	Committed.	Private.
Admitted	19	17	5	5
Discharged ..	17	14	1	7
In residence at end of year ..	36		22	
Accommodation ..	42		28	

At the House of Mercy the reasons for the 36 admissions were immorality (20) ; theft (7) ; uncontrollability (8) ; and attempted murder (1).

The income is derived from laundry work, the Community Chest, subsidy from the Provincial Administration and City Council and Government fees.

House of Bethany, Plumstead.

This resident institution, under the care of the Sisters of Bethany (English Church), receives European girls presenting similar problems. They attend school in the home. Three girls were admitted during 1937 and 5 left, leaving 18 in residence. The income is derived from fees from the Government and other sources, and from donations.

Medical Relief (Outdoor).

The City Council provides medical attention in their own homes for indigent sick persons needing such service. The work is carried out by a full-time medical officer appointed in the City Health Department. The appointment is for a period of six months and is intended for junior practitioners who have completed house appointments in the general hospitals. Arrangements for the supply of medicines, etc., are made with the Capetown Free Dispensary and the Woodstock Hospital, and with local chemists. This work is carried out in co-operation with the District Nursing Organization.

The visits made by the medical officer during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

Ward	1	..	7	Ward	9	..	179
,,	2	..	80	,,	10	..	27
,,	3	..	89	,,	11	..	83
,,	4	..	200	,,	12	..	164
,,	5	..	21	,,	13	..	105
,,	6	..	425	,,	14	..	48
,,	7	..	292	,,	15	..	67
,,	8	..	170				
				Total		..	1,957

In the previous year the number of visits was 2,652.

Under the City of Capetown Additional Poor Relief Ordinance, No. 5 of 1932, the Provincial Administration pays the Council part-refund of one-half of the cost of this service.

Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, Dispensaries and District Nursing.

Certain of the hospital facilities of the City are provided by the City Council, including the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the clinics for tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and the native hospital at Langa. Particulars in regard to these, and also the Council's maternal and child welfare centres, are embodied in this report. The Capetown Infirmary is maintained by the Provincial Administration. Otherwise the hospital services in the Cape Peninsula are administered by the Cape Hospital Board.

The Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and of the Cape Divisional Council with the urban areas included therein. It is composed of twenty-two members, of whom six are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, seven by the local authorities (including three Capetown City Council representatives) and six by the registered contributors. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources, the Provincial Government, and the local authorities concerned. In the year ended 31st December, 1936, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £157,220, of which £89,105 was contributed by the Provincial Administration, and £42,203 by local authorities, *viz.*, £22,103 by the Cape Divisional Council, £19,920 by the City Council, £135 by the Simonstown Municipality, and £45 by the Durbanville Municipality. The contribution of the City Council included £750 towards the maintenance of an ambulance service for street accidents, etc. 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 by the following tables, extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1936-37 :—

Comparative Table of Beds Available and In-Patients Treated.

Institution.	Nominal roll of beds.	Patients													Percentages		
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1935.		Admitted during 1936.		Total under treatment.		Discharged during 1936.		Died during 1936.		Remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1936.		Total.	Free.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset Hos...	308	150	145	2,795	2,425	2,945	2,570	2,611	2,232	193	204	141	134	5,515	77·64	9·76	12·60
Woodstock Hos.	64	42	28	1,101	738	1,143	766	1,034	676	64	63	45	27	1,909	52·43	16·24	31·33
Rondebosch and Mowbray Hos.	54	32	19	639	356	671	375	613	324	30	31	28	20	1,046	45·31	20·27	34·42
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	105	35	63	924	1,153	959	1,216	878	1,043	50	112	31	61	2,175	66·65	11·56	21·79
False Bay Hospital	28	16	11	357	345	373	356	344	318	14	22	15	16	729	59·67	17·70	22·63
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	40	10	19	417	900	427	919	416	876	3	17	8	26	1,346	2·08	93·01	4·91
Lady Michaelis Orthopædic Home.. ..	35	14	17	62	56	76	73	57	53	..	..	19	20	149	64·43	35·57	..
Totals	634	299	302	6,295	5,973	6,594	6,275	5,953	5,522	354	449	287	304	12,869	60·34	21·34	18·32
Eaton Convalescent Home..	66	26	30	487	645	513	675	503	641	..	1	10	33	1,188	77·27	22·73	..
McGregor Convalescent Home..	28	38	..	363	..	401	..	358	..	..	..	43	..	401	66·83	33·17	..
Princess Alice Home ..	60	30	30	36	21	66	51	35	21	..	..	31	30	117	63·25	36·75	..
Totals ..	154	94	60	886	666	980	726	896	662	..	1	84	63	1,706	73·86	26·14	..

E. signifies European. C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS, AND DAILY AVERAGE COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1935.

Institution.	Total number of daily units.				Daily average number of in-patients.		Average daily cost per in-patient.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients (attendances).					
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
							s. d.	s. d.
1. Somerset Hospital	109,370	110,731	54,028	55,148	298·82	303·37	11 1·82	10 8·30
2. Woodstock Hospital ..	25,994	25,959	19,461	17,837	71·02	71·12	9 5·37	8 1·93
3. Rondebosch & Mowbray Hos.	19,179	19,379	1,650	1,577	52·40	53·09	8 4·66	7 8·75
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	38,650	38,339	10,686	8,924	105·60	105·04	8 3·90	7 7·45
5. False Bay Hospital.. ..	9,900	10,360	2,026	2,792	27·05	28·38	8 5·82	7 10·60
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	13,171	11,888	15,123	12,344	35·99	32·57	13 8·72	11 1·65
7. Lady Michaelis Orthopædic Home	14,379	13,428	..	..	39·29	36·79	4 6·99	4 4·76
8. Eaton Convalescent Home..	21,480	21,268	..	..	58·69	58·27	3 5·71	3 3·08
9. McGregor Convalescent Home	12,081	11,412	..	..	33·01	31·26	3 5·11	3 7·09
10. Princess Alice Home of Recovery	22,501	21,807	..	..	61·47	59·74	3 8·45	3 8·76
11. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	63,809	58,348	..	..	..	..
12. C.H.B. District Nursing Organization	..	..	94,433	98,689	..	..	..	..

The work of the District Nursing Organization is of great importance in the local health scheme. On the 31st December, 1936, there were 28 district nurses and a superintendent engaged in it. Twenty of the district nurses work in the area of the Capetown Municipality.

Booth Memorial Hospital.

This institution of the Salvation Army at Upper Orange Street, Capetown, provides beds for maternity and gynaecological cases and for children. Extern midwifery is undertaken by midwives resident at Vrede Oord. The hospital is a training school for midwives (European).

Full-paying patients are charged according to the accommodation provided ; provision is made for part-paying patients ; and there is a free ward (at Vrede Oord) for non-European unmarried mothers.

The expenses are met from patients' fees, trainees' fees, and the general funds of the Salvation Army.

The particulars for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are as follows :—

European : Number of beds	40
No. of maternity cases	333
No. of other cases	135
	468
Non-European, at Vrede Oord :	
No. of (intern) maternity cases	161
No. of maternity cases on district	415
	576

St. Monica's Maternity Home.

This institution, at 182, Bree Street, Capetown, under the auspices of the Diocesan Board of Missions of the English Church, provides maternity services for non-Europeans, both intern and extern, and maintains a midwifery training school for non-Europeans.

During the year 1937, 517 cases were attended, 340 as in-patients and 177 on the district.

Twelve new pupil-midwives entered for training during 1937.

A pre-maternity ward is maintained for patients needing observation and treatment. Cases of this nature are referred from the municipal pre-natal clinics, the City Council making a grant of £250 per annum for this service.

Pre-natal clinics and an infant welfare clinic are held for the patients of the institution.

The funds are obtained chiefly from the Provincial Administration, the City Council, the Union Health Department, and the Community Chest.

Duinendal Tuberculosis Settlement.

The Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients maintains a settlement for European male cases at Duinendal farm on the Cape Flats, made available through the generosity of Captain W. D. Hare. The patients received are chiefly those who have received treatment at Nelspoort Sanatorium or the City Hospital and whose home conditions are not favourable for ultimate recovery. Occasionally patients are admitted who are awaiting admission to sanatorium. Some degree of vocational training is undertaken. Most of the cases are from the City of Capetown, and the work is carried out in close co-operation with the City Health Department (see page 58). The funds are derived mainly from the City Council, the Provincial Administration, the Cape Divisional Council and the Community Chest.

The cases dealt with have been as follows :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1937.	Year ended 31st March, 1938.
In residence at end of year	12	6
Admitted during year	15	13
Discharged during year	14	19

Sunshine Home for Children.

This voluntary institution at Lincoln Street, Bellville, is a holiday home for 24 European children in a depressed state of health, especially tuberculosis contacts. The object is to build them up and strengthen them so as to withstand the danger of developing tuberculosis. Most of the cases are from the City of Capetown, and the work is carried out in close co-operation with the City Health Department. The funds are derived mainly from the Christmas Stamp Fund, the Provincial Administration and the City Council, and from street collections.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 69 children were admitted. The average period of residence was 115 days.

Cases of a similar nature are admitted to the convalescent homes of the Cape Hospital Board, European children at the McGregor Home and non-European at the Eaton Home.

Maitland Cottage Homes.

The Invalid Children's Aid Committee of the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life maintains this home for non-European orthopaedic cases, chiefly tuberculous in nature. Three pairs of semi-detached cottages are used for this pourpose, and there is accommodation for 50 patients. Government grants under the Children's Protection Act are available for a number of the inmates and the funds are supplemented by voluntary contributions. Most of the cases belong to Capetown.

The cases dealt with during the calendar year 1937 were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year ..	56
Admitted	35
Discharged	32
Died	1
In residence at end of year	58

The Invalid Children's Aid also employs a full-time lady official, who co-ordinates the local orthopaedic work, and is assisted by voluntary workers. She works in conjunction with the orthopaedic clinic (or out-patient department) of the Somerset Hospital (since moved to Groote Schuur) and the in-patient facilities for orthopaedic cases at the Princess Alice Home, the Lady Michaelis Home and other institutions of the Cape Hospital Board, as well as the Maitland Cottage Homes and St. Joseph's Home. In 1937 this official made 1,410 home visits and attended 108 clinics.

St. Joseph's Home for Chronic Invalid Children, Philippi, Cape Division.

This institution, maintained by the Pallottine Sisters (R.C.) was established in September, 1935, in a small house, which has since been replaced by a new institution, comprising boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, schoolroom, dining room, kitchen, etc. The new building was completed in September, 1937. It is to accommodate about 50 children.

In October, 1937, the number of patients was 27, all non-Europeans, of ages ranging from 4 to 16. They are mostly cripples suffering from various forms of tuberculosis, and 16 of them are bedridden.

The home is administered in close co-operation with the Invalid Children's Aid.

The cost of upkeep is met by maintenance grants from the Government for some of the children, from the Community Chest and from other donations. The sisters receive no salary.

Chronic Sick Hospital.

At the Capetown Infirmary, which was maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons in the Cape Province and has since the end of the year been replaced by a new institution, there was accommodation for about 500 beds. On the 30th June, 1937, the number of patients in the hospital was 420 (European males, 142, non-European males, 119, European females, 57, non-European females, 102). In the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of new cases admitted from Capetown was 153 and from other parts of the Cape Province, 40.

Other Non-Municipal Health Services.

The School Medical Service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are five medical inspectors of schools and twelve nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 83 reference is made to the school clinic held at certain of the Council's maternity and child welfare centres.

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

The administration of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act is shared by the Union Health Department and the City Council (see page 92).

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SCAVENGING.

Stormwater Drainage.

A great part of the Municipality, being built on the slopes at the foot of the mountain, is well placed for drainage. This applies to Capetown proper and the suburbs. 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 much of the winter.

The town is sewered on the " separate " system, stormwater being taken by separate channels to the nearest natural outfall, whether the sea, or the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which drain the " southern suburbs " north of Kenilworth and flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Kenilworth the streams discharge into a series of vleis.

Sewerage.

Except a few outlying areas the whole of the built-up part of the Municipality is provided with water-borne sewerage.

The sewage from the area of the old municipalities of Capetown and Green and Sea Point (Wards 1-7) is discharged into the sea near Green Point Lighthouse by means of a submerged steel outfall at a depth of 55 feet below sea level approximately 2,000 feet from the shore.

The sewage from Wards 8-13 (Woodstock, Salt River, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont) is treated at the disposal works and sewage farm at Athlone, from which the effluent passes into the Black River.

From the Wynberg area (Ward 15) the sewage is treated by broad irrigation near Zeekoe Vlei.

The sewage from the Kalk Bay—Muizenberg area (Ward 14) is discharged on the sand dunes on the False Bay shore about two miles from Muizenberg.

In the Camps Bay area the sewage passes into treatment tanks from which the effluent is discharged to the sea by a short submerged outfall.

By the end of the year under report the Clifton and Glen Beach sewerage scheme, in which the sewage is pumped into the Camps Bay system, was completed.

Sewerage extensions are urgently needed in several parts of the Municipality, including Athlone, Lansdowne, Plumstead—Diep River, Kensington and Lakeside. The Medical Officer of Health submitted a report in August, 1934, indicating that the areas needing sewerage comprised 4,344 dwelling houses, shops and other occupied buildings (Ward 12, 1,790 ; Ward 13, 962 ; Ward 15, 779 ; Ward 11, 490 ; and Ward 14, 323).

Pail Closets.

The City Engineer's Department undertakes the weekly collection of stercus in the outlying unsewered areas. In parts of the Cape Flats this work is carried out with great difficulty owing to the lack of roads. The men and wagons have to plough through heavy sand and bush, and, in winter, through water, to reach isolated places for the purposes of collecting. In these circumstances the work is carried out in the day time. Elsewhere it is done at night. A charge of 7s. 6d. is made for the first installation of a pail but no charge for removals and renewals.

The stercus collected in the various districts is buried in trenches on municipal land at Vygc Kraal, the old sewerage farm at Wynberg Flats and the Raapkraal Farm, Retreat, and passed into the sewers at depositing depôts at Maitland, Kenilworth and Clifton.

The number of premises from which stercus was being removed at 30th June, 1937, is shown by the following figures :—

Clifton	25
Camps Bay	15
Woodstock and Salt River	9
Maitland and Brooklyn	267
Kensington	498
Added areas, Mowbray to Claremont	3,400
Claremont	44
Wynberg	1,070
Muizenberg and Retreat	530
	5,858

At Plumstead, Diep River, Clovelly and Kalk Bay, the O'Brien dry earth closet is in use, the service, including removals, being undertaken by a private firm as contractors to the Corporation. Householders are required to provide the closet, and the removals are paid for by the Corporation. Ordinary pail closets are not allowed in these districts. There are 287 premises provided with this service.

Slop-water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at Clifton, Plumstead, Diep River, Lakeside and Kalk Bay.

House Refuse Removals.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the Cleansing Branch of the City Engineer's Department as follows :—

In Capetown proper, every weekday, and on Sundays also in certain congested parts.

In Green and Sea Point, every weekday between the Main Road and the sea ; and above the Main Road four times a week, but hotels and boarding houses every weekday.

Woodstock and Salt River, from Capetown to Station Road, Observatory, four times a week.

The southern suburbs from Mowbray to Retreat and the Maitland ward, three times a week.

Muizenberg—Kalk Bay, four times a week, but hotels and boarding houses every weekday.

Clifton and Camps Bay, three times a week.

Added areas on the Cape Flats, twice a week.

During the year 1937, the quantity of refuse removed averaged 5,841 cubic yards per week.

The house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

On 10th June, 1937, regulations for Capetown were promulgated (in Provincial Administration Notice No. 291 of 1937) in regard to domestic refuse containers. They give

the City Council power to require the owner of any premises not furnished with sufficient or adequate containers to provide containers of the necessary number and size in accordance with a specification set out in a schedule to the regulations. The specification provides for galvanized iron containers of cylindrical shape, built of 20 BWG body with not more than one longitudinal joint of the lock-seam type ; top to be wire edged over ¼ in. galvanized iron wire ; flat bottom of 20 BWG knocked up on to body ; 2 in. bottom hoop with liner as prescribed, riveted as prescribed (or solid bottom ring) ; two handles as prescribed ; and lid as prescribed. Galvanized seamless containers are also approved. Two sizes of containers are prescribed, *viz.*, of 1·8 cub. ft. capacity and 18 ins. deep, and 3·5 cub. ft. and 24 ins.

The form of order which the Council is to serve on the owner is set out in a schedule, and contains a clause in the following terms :—" The Council is prepared to let to you the bucket(s) or container(s)..... upon the conditions and subject to the payment of the rental prescribed in the form of agreement of hire annexed to this order." The form of agreement is also set out in a schedule, and fixes the annual rental for the containers provided by the Council as 6s. 6d. per annum for a large container and 5s. for a small container, the Council to maintain them in good order except for damage occasioned by burning refuse or hot ashes or otherwise occasioned by the hirer. The regulations give the Council power to alter the terms of the form of agreement by resolution, with the exception of the prescribed rental.

The order of the Council may be directed to the occupier in cases only where the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

Failure to comply with the order within 14 days involves a penalty on conviction not exceeding £2, and in certain circumstances a continuing penalty not exceeding 5s. a day.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

For births and deaths and the corresponding rates, the year under report consists of the 52 weeks ended, 2nd July, 1937. The rates are corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days. Births and deaths are attributed to the date of registration.

Unless the contrary is stated, all statistics in this report are exclusive of the Langa native location, which has a rapidly changing native population.

The births and deaths 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 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.

POPULATION.

The returns of the census taken for the night of 4-5th May, 1936, are shown in the table on the next page.

CENSUS RETURN, 1936. MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Wards of the City, etc.	European.			Native.			Asiatic.			Other Coloured.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Ward 1	8,433	10,327	18,760	487	182	669	12	1	13	456	1,857	2,313	955	2,040	2,995	9,388	12,367	21,755
,, 2	2,164	1,874	4,038	727	133	860	79	19	98	1,477	1,640	3,117	2,283	1,792	4,075	4,447	3,666	8,113
,, 3	544	502	1,046	241	112	353	98	39	137	1,891	1,977	3,868	2,230	2,128	4,358	2,774	2,630	5,404
,, 4	4,737	5,356	10,093	452	155	607	132	51	183	2,590	3,309	5,899	3,174	3,515	6,689	7,911	8,871	16,782
,, 5	5,349	6,320	11,669	239	63	302	34	13	47	322	1,243	1,565	595	1,319	1,914	5,944	7,639	13,583
,, 6	3,695	3,625	7,320	674	283	957	287	144	431	9,133	9,598	18,731	10,094	10,025	20,119	13,789	13,650	27,439
,, 7	763	670	1,433	460	126	586	466	225	691	6,533	6,802	13,335	7,459	7,153	14,612	8,222	7,823	16,045
,, 8	5,925	6,251	12,176	224	86	310	154	58	212	4,049	4,706	8,755	4,427	4,850	9,277	10,352	11,101	21,453
,, 9	6,913	7,346	14,259	111	20	131	163	40	203	3,352	3,746	7,098	3,626	3,806	7,432	10,539	11,152	21,691
,, 10	6,572	7,215	13,787	138	47	185	72	34	106	926	1,571	2,497	1,136	1,652	2,788	7,708	8,867	16,575
,, 11	4,722	4,870	9,592	751	308	1,059	115	64	179	4,408	4,707	9,115	5,274	5,079	10,353	9,996	9,949	19,945
,, 12	5,177	5,494	10,671	816	510	1,326	278	131	409	9,116	9,715	18,831	10,210	10,356	20,566	15,387	15,850	31,237
,, 13	6,831	7,595	14,426	446	203	649	158	80	238	6,021	6,883	12,904	6,625	7,166	13,791	13,456	14,761	28,217
,, 14	2,761	3,380	6,141	346	124	470	64	37	101	2,148	2,592	4,740	2,558	2,753	5,311	5,319	6,133	11,452
,, 15	7,250	7,985	15,235	344	150	494	199	99	298	7,105	7,669	14,774	7,648	7,918	15,566	14,898	15,903	30,801
Langa	9	12	21	2,707	1,333	4,040	–	–	–	7	11	18	2,714	1,344	4,058	2,723	1,356	4,079
Added Area, Table Mountain ..	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	7	23	16	7	23	21	8	29
Shipping	574	84	658	1	–	1	100	–	100	12	–	12	113	–	113	687	84	771
Railway Passengers	230	75	305	29	6	35	–	–	–	70	9	79	99	15	114	329	90	419
Totals ..	72,654	78,982	151,636	9,193	3,841	13,034	2,411	1,035	3,446	59,632	68,042	127,674	71,236	72,918	144,154	143,890	151,900	295,790

M = Males. F = Females. P = Persons.

The estimated population at the middle of the year under report (31st December, 1936) for the Municipality exclusive of Langa location, is calculated from the figures for the 1936 census, together with the census figures for 1931 as regards Europeans and the census figures for 1926 as regards non-Europeans. It is as follows :—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	73,615	80,025	153,640
Native (not Langa)	6,617	2,573	9,190
Asiatic	2,449	1,051	3,500
Other Coloured	60,617	69,160	129,780
Non-European	69,683	82,787	142,470
All Races	143,298	152,812	296,110

The rates for the year 1935-36 in this report are based on the above figures, and the births and deaths at the native location of Langa are excluded.

The figures for previous years given in this report have also been corrected in the light of the 1936 census figures. It is of interest to note the extent of the discrepancy in the estimate of the population for the year 1934–35, which was based on the 1926 and 1931 census for Europeans and the 1921 and 1926 census for non-Europeans. This estimate (exclusive of Langa and N'dabeni) was 147,700 for Europeans and 141,560 for non-Europeans as compared with a new estimate based on the 1936 census of 147,640 for Europeans and 135,470 for non-Europeans. Thus the previous estimate was practically correct for Europeans, but over-stated by 4·49 per cent. for non-Europeans. The total was over-estimated by 2·17 per cent.

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City for 31st December, 1936, exclusive of the harbour and shipping and Langa, are as follows :—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point	19,015	3,017	22,032
2	Harbour	4,008	4,043	8,051
3	West Central	1,003	4,342	5,345
4	Kloof	10,135	6,680	16,815
5	Park	11,791	1,902	13,693
6	East Central	7,347	20,478	27,825
7	Castle	1,422	14,750	16,172
8	Woodstock	12,304	9,542	21,846
9	Salt River	14,322	7,478	21,800
10	Mowbray	13,929	2,754	16,683
11	Maitland	10,010	10,723	20,733
12	*Rondebosch	11,015	21,784	32,799
13	Claremont	14,947	13,958	28,905
14	Kalk Bay	6,150	5,409	11,559
15	Wynberg	15,528	15,761	31,289
	City	152,926	142,621	295,547

* Exclusive of Langa.

The population of Langa location for the year 1936-37, based on the average of an enumeration made at the end of each month, was as follows :—

European.	*Coloured.*	*Native.*	*All Races,*
19	—	4,671	4,690

The N'dabeni location, which had been in the course of evacuation for several years, was finally emptied and closed down on 31st December, 1935.

The estimated population of the whole Municipality, including Langa location, for 31st December, 1936, is as follows :—

European.	*Non-European.*	*All Races.*
153,659	147,141	300,800

AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality, on 30th June, 1937, amounted to 48,648 acres (76.0 sq. miles). The length of the main road passing through the Municipality from the boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about twenty-five miles.

QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW OF HEALTH STATISTICS.

In the annual report for 1930-31 ward statistics were given for the two quinquennia ended 30th June, 1926 and 30th June, 1931. The estimates of population were based on the censuses for 1921, 1926 and 1931, but, as the 1931 census did not enumerate non-Europeans, satisfactory estimates of the non-European population for the second quinquennium could not be made. The returns of the 1936 census which are now available include non-Europeans as well as Europeans and enable satisfactory estimates of both sections of the population to be made for a third quinquennium, *viz.*, that ended 30th June, 1936, and also a revised estimate of the non-European population for the quinquennium ended June 1931. The figures for the three quinquennia are set out in the table on the next page.

European.

In the following table the European ward statistics for the quinquennium ended June, 1936 are set out again in order of rates.

Annual European rates for quinquennium 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Birth rate.		Death rate.		Infant mortality rate.		Tuberculosis death rate.	
Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.
1	10·97	12	8·48	2	27·11	14	0·29
5	11·27	14	8·93	1	32·59	1	0·51
4	14·15	5	9·04	3	33·33	5	0·59
12	14·34	1	9·24	12	37·90	12	0·67
3	14·79	11	9·45	14	39·92	10	0·69
10	16·01	10	9·52	13	40·85	11	0·70
2	16·03	2	9·99	6	42·87	4	0·76
14	16·40	6	10·02	5	42·59	15	0·83
15	19·70	13	10·05	10	46·95	13	0·88
6	20·95	9	10·37	15	47·01	6	0·91
13	21·46	4	10·53	4	48·30	9	1·07
8	24·61	15	10·56	11	58·09	2	1·11
9	25·21	3	11·51	9	58·19	3	1·15
11	26·98	8	12·19	8	66·02	8	1·69
7	31·68	7	20·13	7	90·13	7	2·45

The following facts appear from an examination of these statistics as compared with those of the previous quinquennium (ended June, 1931):

Birth Rate.

For the whole municipality the birth rate fell by 15 per cent. It also fell for every ward except Ward 14, where it was almost unchanged. The percentage fall in the different wards are as follows: Wards 3 and 12, 27; Wards 1 and 8, 22; Ward 5, 20; Ward 7 and 10, 18; Wards 9 and 15, 17; Ward 6, 12; Ward 13, 11; Ward 11, 10; Ward 4 5; Ward 2, 3.

The three wards with the lowest birth rate (Wards 1, 5 and 4) are the same, and in the same order, as in the previous quinquennium.

The ward with the highest birth rate (Ward 7) is the same as in the previous quinquennium. The next three (Wards 11, 9 and 8) are the same, but in a different order.

General Death Rate.

For the whole municipality the general death rate fell by 2 per cent. In the six wards which had the lowest death rates in the previous quinquennium (Wards 14, 1, 5, 10, 4 and 13) the death rate increased, and in the other nine wards it fell; so that there is a tendency to a flattening out of the differences between the wards. The percentage increases in the six wards were as follows: Ward 4, 15; Ward 1, 7; Ward 4, 6; Ward 10, 5; Wards 5 and 13, 2. The percentage falls in the nine wards were as follows: Ward 12, 20; Ward 11, 15; Ward 3, 9; Wards 6 and 7, 6; Ward 15, 5; Wards 2 and 9, 3; Ward 8, 0.5. Except in Wards 7, 10 and 11 the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest death rate (Ward 12) moves to that place owing to its fall of 20 per cent. The next three wards (Wards 14, 5 and 1) were in the first places in the previous quinquennium, but have changed their order.

The ward with the highest death rate (Ward 7) also had the highest rate in the previous quinquennium.

ANNUAL RATES (365 DAYS) FOR THE THREE QUINQUENNIA 1921-22 TO 1925-26 (A), 1926-27 TO 1930-31 (B) AND 1931-32 TO 1935-36 (C) FOR THE SEVERAL WARDS AND FOR THE WHOLE MUNICIPALITY (EXCLUSIVE OF N'DABENI AND LANGA).

Wards.	Population.						Birth Rates per 1,000 Persons.						Death Rates per 1,000 Persons.						Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.						Death Rates from Tuberculosis (all forms) per 1,000 Persons.					
	European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1. Sea Point	12,364	15,257	17,092	2,536	2,763	2,919	14.98	13.99	10.97	15.72	12.30	8.84	7.77	8.64	9.24	6.92	5.64	4.25	34.45	32.77	32.59	105.00	164.71	116.28	0.52	0.43	0.51	1.26	1.01	0.96
2. Harbour	4,728	4,353	4,143	4,344	4,447	4,190	17.79	16.57	16.03	31.11	35.42	37.09	15.05	13.86	9.99	22.62	21.80	19.67	85.31	66.48	27.11	163.72	172.59	148.01	0.84	1.38	1.11	3.85	5.21	5.25
3. West Central	1,847	1,618	1,217	4,046	4,542	4,416	18.57	20.25	14.79	57.80	58.05	53.54	13.82	12.59	11.51	31.03	30.33	26.77	104.65	73.17	33.33	171.31	162.24	151.44	1.08	1.85	1.15	4.44	4.97	5.75
4. Kloof	9,604	9,860	9,949	6,405	6,786	6,720	15.07	14.89	14.15	46.93	47.13	49.43	8.39	9.14	10.53	22.31	21.68	23.96	57.85	53.06	48.30	154.51	140.00	122.22	0.66	0.57	0.76	3.52	3.92	4.94
5. Park	9,383	10,199	11,255	2,172	2,050	1,944	14.38	14.14	11.27	34.04	36.57	26.75	8.50	8.87	9.04	15.60	14.82	11.22	33.97	41.55	42.59	153.64	93.33	103.85	0.70	0.53	0.59	2.02	3.41	2.68
6. East Central	6,390	6,973	7,228	14,738	17,033	19,118	21.71	23.90	20.95	51.90	51.47	51.07	11.54	10.69	10.02	28.47	27.57	25.42	74.71	58.75	42.27	194.68	167.58	145.23	1.15	0.92	0.91	4.60	5.34	5.80
7. Castle	3,599	2,191	1,471	11,698	13,181	14,143	34.98	38.85	31.68	57.21	53.46	52.65	13.85	21.52	20.13	29.12	28.01	25.26	84.69	86.85	90.13	167.71	167.94	135.37	1.37	1.46	2.45	5.44	5.64	5.35
8. Woodstock	11,625	11,644	11,817	5,657	6,820	8,422	31.72	31.36	24.61	50.99	50.18	46.52	12.38	12.25	12.19	25.37	23.24	20.23	90.81	72.21	66.02	171.39	159.46	134.76	1.15	1.25	1.69	4.44	4.16	4.25
9. Salt River	12,271	13,069	14,040	6,423	6,949	7,275	28.40	30.36	25.21	53.51	49.74	48.74	10.97	10.73	10.37	28.65	23.24	23.53	95.54	74.52	58.19	198.38	156.16	130.85	0.86	0.93	1.07	3.48	3.90	4.95
10. Mowbray	9,783	11,876	13,304	3,366	3,191	2,911	21.27	19.53	16.01	45.25	44.41	39.02	10.55	9.05	9.52	19.43	19.17	18.34	51.72	47.37	46.95	154.45	131.17	126.76	0.92	0.57	0.69	3.32	3.51	3.57
11. Maitland	4,442	6,059	8,296	5,252	7,053	9,180	30.47	30.14	26.98	70.00	67.40	57.69	10.32	11.18	9.45	44.68	37.07	29.24	82.47	83.15	58.09	205.53	190.92	158.99	0.94	0.89	0.70	5.58	6.15	6.64
12. Rondebosch	5,746	7,092	9,570	8,599	11,003	16,940	22.79	19.52	14.34	52.02	55.99	49.47	11.27	10.65	8.48	30.51	32.48	24.19	66.97	54.83	37.90	303.21	206.68	163.01	0.76	0.73	0.67	3.52	4.96	4.70
13. Claremont	8,441	10,343	12,777	9,614	12,089	13,228	23.17	24.03	21.46	44.18	44.23	49.76	8.50	9.83	10.05	21.36	20.47	23.48	59.12	67.52	40.85	171.75	150.28	142.51	0.43	0.54	0.88	3.38	3.64	4.35
14. Kalk Bay	5,167	5,731	6,112	3,910	4,343	4,984	16.43	16.39	16.40	46.81	51.78	57.14	7.56	8.44	8.93	23.00	26.93	26.93	61.03	40.43	39.92	186.27	185.78	169.24	0.27	0.42	0.29	3.62	4.83	5.02
15. Wynberg		* 12,520	14,265		* 13,700	14,906		* 23.69	19.70		* 55.23	51.72		* 11.14	10.56		* 27.41	24.12		* 63.92	47.01		* 168.92	150.71		* 0.60	0.83		* 5.28	4.83
City (exclusive of Ward 15—Wynberg)	107,626	118,800	130,516	89,126	102,980	117,280	21.49	21.26	18.01	49.59	49.67	48.54	10.11	10.47	10.29	26.67	26.04	23.93	71.91	62.66	49.96	181.58	170.84	146.68	0.79	0.75	0.85	4.09	4.70	5.01
City (inclusive of Ward 15—Wynberg)		† 128,978	144,784		† 113,948	132,190		† 21·43	18·17		† 50·21	48·90		† 10·52	10·31		† 26·17	23·95		† 62·77	49·64		† 169·35	147·16		† 0·74	0.84		† 4.75	4.99

* These figures are for the four years 1927-28 to 1930-31, the Wynberg figures for 1926-27 not being available.
† The quinquennial figures are based on the whole Municipality, including Wynberg as from the year 1927-28 inclusive.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

For the whole municipality the tuberculosis death rate rose by 14 per cent. It fell in six wards by the following percentages: Ward 3, 38; Ward 14, 31; Ward 11, 21; Ward 2, 20; Ward 12, 8; Ward 6, 1; and increased in nine wards as follows: Ward 7, 68; Ward 13, 63; Ward 15, 38; Ward 8, 35; Ward 4, 33; Ward 10, 21; Ward 1, 19; Ward 9, 15; Ward 5, 11. The trend as it was between the two earlier quinquennia has been reversed in many of the wards.

The three wards with the lowest rate (Wards 14, 1 and 5) are the same, and in the same order, as in the previous quinquennium. The four wards with the lowest tuberculosis death rate are the same as those with the lowest general death rate.

The four wards with the highest tuberculosis rate (Wards 7, 8, 3 and 2) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, but in a different order. The three wards with the highest tuberculosis rate are the same as those with the highest general death rate.

Infant Mortality Rate.

For the whole municipality the infant mortality rate fell by 21 per cent. It fell in all the wards except two, viz., Wards 7 and 15, where the increase was 4 and 3 per cent. respectively. The percentage fall in the thirteen wards was as follows: Ward 2, 58; Ward 3, 54; Ward 13, 40; Ward 12, 31; Ward 11, 30; Ward 6, 28; Ward 15, 26; Ward 9, 22; Wards 4 and 8, 9; Wards 10 and 14, 1; Ward 1, 0.5. Except in two wards (Wards 11 and 13) the trend throughout is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The order of the wards differs considerably from that of the previous quinquennium (Ward 7 is the ward with the highest rate in both), and also from the order as regards the general death rate (Wards 7 and 8 are the two wards with the highest rate in both).

Non-European.

In the following table the non-European ward statistics for the quinquennium ended June, 1936, are set out again in order of rates:

Annual non-European rates for quinquennium 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Birth rate.		Death rate.		Infant mortality rate.		Tuberculosis death rate.	
Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Word.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.
1	8·84	1	4·25	5	103·85	1	0·96
5	26·75	5	11·22	1	116·28	5	2·68
2	37·09	10	18·34	4	122·22	10	3·57
10	39·02	2	19·67	10	126·76	8	4·25
8	46·52	8	20·23	9	130·85	13	4·35
9	48·74	13	23·48	8	134·76	12	4·70
4	49·43	9	23·53	7	135·37	15	4·83
12	49·47	4	23·96	13	142·51	4	4·94
13	49·76	15	24·12	6	145·23	9	4·95
6	51·07	12	24·19	2	148·01	14	5·02
15	51·72	7	25·26	15	150·71	2	5·25
7	52·65	6	25.42	3	151·44	7	5·35
3	53·54	3	26·77	11	158·99	3	5·75
14	57·14	14	26·93	12	163·01	6	5·80
11	57·69	11	29·24	14	169·24	11	6·64

The following facts appear from an examination of these statistics as compared with those of the previous quinquennium (ended June, 1931):

Birth Rate.

For the whole municipality the birth rate fell by 3 per cent. It increased in four wards by the following percentages: Ward 13, 13; Ward 14, 10; Wards 2 and 4, 5. It decreased in the other eleven wards by the following percentages: Ward 1, 28; Ward 5, 27; Ward 11, 14; Wards 10 and 12, 12; Ward 3, 8; Ward 8, 7; Ward 15, 6; Wards 7 and 9, 2; Ward 6, 1. Except in Wards 3, 5 and 12 the trend throughout is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest birth rate (Ward 1) is the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest birth rate (Ward 11).

General Death Rate.

For the whole municipality the general death rate fell by 8 per cent. It increased in three wards by the following percentages: Ward 13, 15; Ward 4, 11; Ward 9, 1. It remained unchanged in Ward 14. It decreased in the other eleven wards by the following percentages: Wards 1 and 12, 25; Ward 5, 24; Ward 11, 21; Ward 8, 13; Wards 3 and 15, 12; Wards 2 and 7, 10; Ward 6, 8; Ward 10, 4. Except in Wards 4, 9, 12, 13 and 14, the trend is in the same direction as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The three wards with the lowest death rate (Wards 1, 5 and 10) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest death rate (Ward 11).

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

For the whole municipality the tuberculosis death rate rose by 5 per cent. It fell in five wards by the following percentages: Ward 5, 21; Ward 15, 9; Wards 1, 7 and 12, 5. It increased in the other ten wards by the following percentages: Ward 9, 27; Ward 4, 26; Ward 13, 20; Ward 3, 16; Ward 6, 9; Ward 11, 8; Ward 14, 4; Wards 8 and 10, 2; Ward 2, 1. Except in Wards 5, 7, 8 and 12, the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The three wards with the lowest death rate (Wards 1, 5 and 10) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest death rate (Ward 11). These wards occupy the same positions as regards their general death rates.

Infant mortality rate.

For the whole municipality the infant mortality rate fell by 13 per cent. It also fell in every ward except Ward 5, where it rose by 11 per cent. The percentages decreases in the other wards were as follows: Ward 1, 29; Ward 12, 21; Ward 7, 19; Ward 11, 17; Ward 9, 16; Ward 8, 15; Ward 2, 14; Wards 4 and 6, 13; Ward 15, 11; Ward 14, 9; Ward 3, 7; Ward 13, 5; Ward 11, 3. Except in Wards 1, 2, 5, 7 and 12, the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest mortality rate (Ward 5) is the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the three wards with the highest rates (Wards 14, 12 and 11), but in a different order.

COMPARISON BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN RATES.

The non-European birth and death rates are in each case greater than the European. The ratios non-European/European are shown below for the quinquennia ended (1) June, 1936 and (2) June, 1931:

	(1)	(2)
Birth rate	2·7	2·3
Death rate	2·3	2·5
Infant mortality rate	2·9	2·7
Tuberculosis death rate	5·9	6·4

To contrast the European rates in wards of differing social character, a comparison may be made between the combined rates for Wards 1 (Sea Point), 5 (Park), 12 (Rondebosch) and 14 (Kalk Bay), which are largely "better-class" in character, and those for Wards 8 (Woodstock) and 9 (Salt River), which are predominantly "working class." The following ratios are the combined rates of Wards 8 and 9 divided by those for Wards 1, 5, 12 and 14, for the quinquennium ended June, 1936:

Birth rate	2·0
Death rate	1·2
Infant mortality rate	1·6
Tuberculosis death rate	2·5

BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1936-37 :—

	Births.		Natural increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans :				
uncorrected	2,933	19·14	1,223	7·98
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,608	17·02	1,125	7·34
corrected for outward and inward transfers	2,635	17·20	1,123	7·33
Natives (not Langa) :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	324	35·35	126	13·75
Asiatics :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	179	51·28	135	38·68
Other Coloured :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,372	49·23	3,845	29·71
All Non-Europeans :				
uncorrected	7,025	49·44	4,026	28·34
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,875	48·39	4,106	28·90
All Races :				
uncorrected	9,959*	33·73	5,249	17·78
corrected for outward transfers ..	9,484*	32·12	5,331	17·71

* Including one birth of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European birth rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2·8 times as great as the European (Natives, 2·1, Asiatic, 3·0, Coloured 2·9).

In Table C, on page 135, the annual birth rate and rate of natural increase for twenty-four years are set out in years and quinquennia.

As compared with the previous year the European birth rate showed a decrease of 5·9 per cent., and the non-European an increase of 5.4 per cent.

The natural increase of the non-European population (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 3·6 times as great as that of the European population ; expressed as per 1,000 population it was 3·9 times as great (Natives, 1·9, Asiatics, 5·3, Coloured, 4·0).

In Table B, on page 134, the births and still-births, in wards, are tabulated by race and legitimacy and the births by sex.

The number of male births per 100 female births (corrected for outward transfers) was 103·9 amongst Europeans and 99·4 amongst non-Europeans.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 4·7 amongst Europeans and 21·9 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C, on page 135.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 455, of which 101 were European, 354 non-European. Corrected for outward transfers the number was 412 (88 European and 324 non-European).

2,507 births (1,384 European and 1,123 non-European) and 161 still-births (51 European and 110 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the Municipality. Corrected for outward transfers the births in institutions were 2,077 live births (1,088 European and 989 non-European), and 118 still-births (38 European and 80 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 21·9 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 41·7 amongst Europeans and 14·4 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 20·6, 37·4 and 13·7.

Other statistics, based on birth notifications, will be found at pages 74, 75.

Births in the Langa location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 142.

For the purpose 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 137.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1936-37 —

	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
European :		
uncorrected	1,710	11·16
corrected for outward transfers ..	1,483	9·68
corrected for outward and inward transfers	1,512	9·87
Natives (not Langa) :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	198	21·60
Asiatics :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	44	12·61
Other Coloured :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,527	19·52
All Non-Europeans :		
uncorrected	2,999	21·11
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,769	19·49
All Races :		
uncorrected	4,710*	15·95
corrected for outward transfers ..	4,253*	14·40

* Including one death of unknown race.

The death rate for the year (all races) was the lowest ever recorded for Capetown. For Europeans the rate was 9·4 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 6·1 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The non-European death rate was the lowest ever recorded : it was 18·1 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 18·6 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The causes of death showing the greatest decline are referred to on page 37.

As a result of the large relative decline in the non-European death rate, the non-European rate was 2·0 times as great as the European, the lowest figure in that respect yet reached The figure was 2·2 for Natives, 1·3 for Asiatics and 2·0 for Coloured.

In Table C, on page 135, the annual death rate for 24 years is set out in years and quinquennia.

In the following table the deaths for each race are classified according to cause of death :—

CITY OF CAPETOWN : TOTAL DEATHS, 1936-37.

(Corrected for outward transfers in the case of non-Europeans and all races, and for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans.)

	European.	Native (not Langa).	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Non-European.	Total All Races.	Native (Langa).
Enteric fever	2	—	2	11	13	15	1
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	1	3	4	4	—
Scarlet fever	3	—	—	1	1	4	—
Whooping cough	3	4	—	19	23	26	—
Diphtheria	2	—	1	11	12	14	1
Influenza	13	3	—	14	17	30	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis lethargica	2	—	—	1	1	3	—
Cerebrospinal fever	7	—	—	9	9	16	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	73	46	5	461	512	585	19
Tuberculous meningitis	10	1	1	44	46	56	2
Other tuberculous diseases	3	3	—	34	37	40	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	10	9	1	86	96	106	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	7	3	—	14	17	24	—
Malaria	2	—	—	1	1	3	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	25	2	1	23	26	51	1
Cancer, malignant disease	201	2	1	96	99	300	2
Diabetes	45	—	2	22	24	69	—
Other general diseases	28	2	2	63	67	95	3
Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis	18	1	—	5	6	24	—
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	30	3	1	53	57	87	1
Heart disease	321	11	3	198	212	533	4
Aneurysm	6	—	—	5	5	11	—
Arterio-sclerosis	165	7	4	125	136	301	2
Other circulatory diseases	3	2	—	7	9	12	—
Bronchitis	35	15	3	154	172	207	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	57	30	7	280	317	374	9
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) without tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	20	4	1	26	31	51	2
Peptic ulcer	12	—	1	7	8	20	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	27	11	2	238	251	278	14
Appendicitis	6	2	1	3	6	12	—
Cirrhosis of liver	16	—	—	5	5	21	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	13	1	—	8	9	22	—
Other digestive diseases	22	2	—	45	47	69	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	85	6	—	84	90	175	—
Other genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal)	30	—	—	18	18	48	—
Puerperal sepsis	1	—	—	7	7	8	—
Other diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state	7	2	1	25	28	35	1
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	69	9	1	201	211	280	3
Senility	32	—	—	14	14	46	1
Suicide	18	—	—	3	3	21	—
Other violence	49	15	2	62	79	128	4
Other defined causes	26	1	—	26	27	53	—
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	5	1	—	14	15	21*	—
Total	1,512	198	44	2,527	2,769	4,282*	73

*Including the death of a newly-born child of unknown race.

In the following table the same data are given for the quinquennium 1932-33 to 1936-37, expressed as death rates, per 1000 population concerned :—

CITY OF CAPETOWN: DEATH RATES FOR QUINQUENNIUM 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

(Corrected for outward transfers in the case of non-Europeans and all races, and for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans.)

	European.	Native (not Langa & N'dabeni).	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Non-European.	Total All Races.	Native (Langa & N'dabeni).
Enteric fever	0·02	0·07	0·12	0·06	0·06	0·04	0·10
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·07	0·12	0·16	0·16	0·08	0·10
Scarlet fever	0·01	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·01	—
Whooping cough	0·04	0·44	0·06	0·41	0·40	0·21	0·24
Diphtheria	0·05	—	0·18	0·10	0·10	0·07	0·05
Influenza	0·13	0·16	—	0·16	0·15	0·14	0·14
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	0·01	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·05
Encephalitis lethargica	0·01	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Cerebrospinal fever	0·03	0·07	—	0·10	0·10	0·06	0·05
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	0·71	4·33	1·73	4·11	4·07	2·32	4·82
Tuberculous meningitis	0·07	0·19	0·18	0·38	0·36	0·21	0·48
Other tuberculous diseases	0·03	0·28	0·06	0·30	0·29	0·16	0·62
Leprosy	0·00	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Syphilis	0·07	0·60	0·24	0·75	0·72	0·38	0·48
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	0·04	0·21	0·12	0·14	0·14	0·09	—
Malaria	0·01	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·01	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	0·13	0·14	0·18	0·22	0·22	0·17	0·24
Cancer, malignant disease	1·31	0·23	0·54	0·79	0·74	1·18	0·52
Diabetes	0·29	0·02	0·54	0·11	0·12	0·21	0·05
Other general diseases	0·18	0·39	0·30	0·42	0·41	0·29	0·38
*Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis	0·35	0·23	0·18	0·30	0·30	0·32	0·05
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	0·25	0·23	0·18	0·52	0·49	0·36	0·33
Heart disease	1·81	0·67	1·79	1·63	1·57	1·70	0·86
Aneurysm	0·05	0·07	0·06	0·03	0·04	0·04	—
*Arterio-sclerosis	0·89	0·44	0·66	0·69	0·67	0·79	0·43
Other circulatory diseases	0·06	0·19	—	0·04	0·05	0·06	—
Bronchitis	0·18	1·67	1·07	1·42	1·43	0·78	1·00
Pneumonia (all forms)	0·54	3·41	1·91	2·92	2·92	1·68	2·77
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) without tuberculosis	0·01	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·01	—
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) with tuberculosis	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·00	—
Other respiratory diseases	0·13	0·30	0·60	0·31	0·32	0·22	0·33
Peptic ulcer	0·09	—	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·07	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	0·20	1·55	0·72	2·51	2·40	1·26	2·86
Appendicitis	0·06	0·12	0·12	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·05
Cirrhosis of liver	0·09	—	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·06	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	0·07	0·05	0·12	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·05
Other digestive diseases	0·22	0·37	0·18	0·38	0·38	0·30	0·14
Acute and chronic nephritis	0·53	0·58	0·60	0·65	0·65	0·59	0·43
Other genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal)	0·17	0·14	0·12	0·15	0·15	0·16	0·05
Puerperal sepsis	0·02	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·04	—
Other diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state	0·04	0·16	0·06	0·16	0·16	0·10	0·14
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	0·40	1·23	0·78	1·63	1·58	0·97	1·24
Senility	0·26	0·05	0·18	0·24	0·23	0·25	0·14
Suicide	0·11	0·07	0·06	0·02	0·02	0·07	—
Other violence	0·38	1·04	0·42	0·56	0·59	0·48	0·67
Other defined causes	0·20	0·07	0·06	0·21	0·20	0·20	0·19
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·09	0·09	0·06	—
Total	10·34	19·92	14·45	22·96	22·56	16·19	20·07

* There has been some variation in the allocation of deaths as between these two causes.

In the following table the deaths from certain causes during the year under review, and the corresponding death rates, are compared with the ten years preceding :—

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

Diseases.	Race.	Number of Deaths.												Death rates per 1,000 population.	
		1926. — 1927.	1927. — 1928.	1928. — 1929.	1929. — 1930.	1930. — 1931.	1931. — 1932.	1932. — 1933.	1933. — 1934.	1934. — 1935.	1935. — 1936.	Average for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.	Mean for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.
Enteric fever ..	Eur.	15	9	13	8	8	10	3	2	3	3	7·4	1	0·06	0·01
	Non-E.	27	23	23	16	21	22	4	7	8	5	15·6	9	0·14	0·07
Smallpox	Eur.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Non-E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chicken-pox	Eur.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Non-E.	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	0·3	–	0·00	–
Measles	Eur.	9	2	9	1	–	8	–	3	6	3	4·1	–	0·03	–
	Non-E.	38	11	6	12	17	35	–	22	5	–	14·6	3	0·13	0·02
Scarlet fever	Eur.	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	0·9	2	0·01	0·01
	Non-E.	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·3	1	0·00	0·01
Whooping cough ..	Eur.	7	19	11	6	8	8	7	–	5	8	7·9	2	0·06	0·01
	Non-E.	19	67	22	15	50	42	25	16	19	164	43·9	21	0·40	0·17
Diphtheria	Eur.	12	10	12	14	8	4	8	6	8	9	9·1	2	0·07	0·01
	Non-E.	16	10	14	11	10	11	5	10	18	14	11·9	11	0·11	0·09
Influenza	Eur.	13	17	18	30	7	25	9	8	25	29	18·1	10	0·15	0·07
	Non-E.	18	44	31	24	25	40	17	9	25	29	26·2	16	0·24	0·13
Erysipelas	Eur.	–	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	4	2	2·4	2	0·02	0·01
	Non-E.	–	5	5	3	2	2	3	–	2	2	2·4	–	0·02	–
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	Eur.	1	2	1	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	0·9	2	0·01	0·01
	Non-E.	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	3	–	0·9	–	0·01	–
Encephalitis lethargica.	Eur.	4	3	3	3	–	5	–	–	2	1	2·1	1	0·02	0·01
	Non-E.	5	2	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	4	1·9	–	0·02	–
Meningococcal meningitis.	Eur.	6	13	14	7	3	3	4	3	2	–	5·5	7	0·04	0·05
	Non-E.	29	79	57	25	14	19	14	16	13	9	27·5	8	0·25	0·06
Syphilis	Eur.	4	7	10	7	11	8	7	8	9	8	7·9	8	0·06	0·06
	Non.E.	67	77	76	89	82	120	81	84	89	88	85·3	85	0·77	0·67

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS (EXCLUDING WYNBERG)—*continued.*

Diseases.	Race.	Number of Deaths.												Death rates per 1,000 population.	
		1926. — 1927.	1927. — 1928.	1928. — 1929.	1929. — 1930.	1930. — 1931.	1931. — 1932.	1932. — 1933.	1933. — 1934.	1934. — 1935.	1935. — 1936.	Average for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.	Mean for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	Eur.	83	83	65	69	74	77	98	104	100	92	84·5	67	0·68	0·49
	Non-E.	399	383	389	433	448	516	512	532	471	499	458·2	459	4·16	3·63
Tuberculosis—other forms	Eur.	14	17	13	13	14	19	19	10	14	19	15·2	12	0·12	0·09
	Non-E.	50	70	78	98	72	20	82	82	76	76	70·4	67	0·64	0·53
Cancer, malignant disease	Eur.	114	119	130	135	162	150	157	169	165	187	148·8	179	1·19	1·30
	Non-E.	62	62	72	76	74	94	83	93	87	100	80·3	86	0·73	0·68
Rheumatic fever ..	Eur.	7	11	7	6	8	12	7	8	9	6	8·1	21	0·06	0·15
	Non-E.	18	15	17	17	12	31	17	19	27	34	20·7	53	0·19	0·42
* Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism & apoplexy	Eur.	35	37	49	31	43	79	114	67	22	11	48·8	16	0·39	0·12
	Non-E.	38	33	20	29	37	47	94	64	9	12	38·3	5	0·35	0·04
* Arterio-sclerosis ..	Eur.	54	66	67	72	53	55	47	79	150	163	80·6	153	0·65	1·11
	Non-E.	26	27	49	33	31	36	18	46	110	113	48·9	120	0·44	0·95
Heart disease ..	Eur.	146	208	218	214	227	179	192	197	259	239	207·9	287	1·67	2·08
	Non-E.	202	203	201	209	211	183	162	191	203	212	197·7	191	1·79	1·51
Bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy ..	Eur.	128	129	119	90	83	129	81	80	130	109	107·8	88	0·86	0·64
	Non-E.	760	743	549	515	500	564	490	485	737	585	592·8	453	5·38	3·58
Diarrhœa and enteritis	Eur.	68	54	53	59	61	59	39	39	38	29	49·9	27	0·40	0·20
	Non-E.	446	372	360	362	314	410	245	397	328	297	353·1	245	3·21	1·94
Nephritis and Bright's disease	Eur.	61	66	68	62	59	58	48	55	67	77	62·1	78	0·50	0·57
	Non-E.	78	72	70	98	67	79	54	67	75	100	76·0	82	0·69	0·65
Puerperal fever ..	Eur.	4	4	5	2	4	1	2	2	4	4	3·2	1	0·03	0·01
	Non-E.	7	9	6	8	8	8	6	5	9	11	7·7	6	0·07	0·05
Congenital debility and malformations, including premature birth	Eur.	46	44	46	61	54	57	36	33	44	45	46·6	46	0·37	0·33
	Non-E.	170	140	170	187	189	176	180	156	156	162	168·6	142	1·53	1·12
External causes ..	Eur.	78	66	49	65	79	76	69	56	75	67	68·0	55	0·55	0·40
	Non-E.	74	59	87	87	86	63	64	69	83	92	76·4	75	0·69	0·59

* There has been some variation in the allocation of deaths as between these two causes.

In Europeans the chief reductions in mortality accounting for the fall in the death rate for 1936-37 were from tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis, external causes (*i.e.*, violence, etc.), and infectious diseases (including influenza, diphtheria, enteric fever, whooping cough and measles). In non-Europeans the fall in the death rate was due especially to lessened mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis, tuberculosis, infectious diseases (including whooping cough, cerebrospinal fever, measles, influenza and syphilis) and congenital causes.

In Table A, pages 116 to 133, the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and ward.

In Table D, on page 136, will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

In Table E, on page 137, 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.

Deaths in the Langa native location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 142.

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 :—

Institution.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
Somerset Hospital	Male	114	130	83	104	31	26
	Female	52	76	35	56	17	20
City Hospital	Male	35	124	27	101	8	23
	Female	33	113	20	95	13	18
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	Male	24	57	21	42	3	15
	Female	25	35	21	23	4	12
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	Male	27	46	16	24	11	22
	Female	30	18	20	9	10	9
Capetown Infirmary	Male	43	34	40	30	3	4
	Female	21	22	20	20	1	2
Woodstock Hospital	Male	33	38	19	30	14	8
	Female	20	27	17	19	3	8
Mowbray and Rondebosch Hospital	Male	16	19	13	10	3	9
	Female	12	15	6	13	6	2
Volkshospitaal	Male	40	1	23	—	17	1
	Female	22	—	13	—	9	—
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	Male	6	12	5	8	1	4
	Female	7	33	7	25	—	8
Monastery Nursing Home	Male	28	—	22	—	6	—
	Female	9	—	9	—	—	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Male	12	—	7	—	5	—
	Female	11	—	7	—	4	—
Diakones Hospital	Male	10	—	8	—	2	—
	Female	9	—	8	—	1	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home	Male	8	—	4	—	4	—
	Female	8	—	6	—	2	—
Alexandra Institution	Male	8	—	8	—	—	—
	Female	8	—	7	—	1	—
Monte Rosa Nursing Home	Male	7	—	4	—	3	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Male	9	—	6	—	3	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
St. Monica's Home	Male	—	9	—	9	—	—
	Female	—	3	—	3	—	—
Capetown Gaol	Male	—	11	—	6	—	5
	Female	—	1	—	—	—	1
"Vrede Oord"	Male	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	—	10	—	9	—	1
King's House Nursing Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	8	—	7	—	1	—
Booth Memorial Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	2	—	3	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
City Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm	Male	—	7	—	2	—	5
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dunmore Nursing Home	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Lady Buxton Home	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—

Institution.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
Biblis Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Salubritas Nursing Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ladies' Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Camp Ground Nursing Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Onslow Nursing Home	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Struben Memorial Home	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Nazareth House	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Trafalgar Nursing Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kliniek Voorwaarts	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Princess Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sandgate Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Longroyd Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delherbe Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	—	—	2	—
Notley Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
"The Rest," Tuin Plein	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsh Memorial Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cambridge Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	Male	458	490	336	368	122	122
	Female	337	355	257	274	80	81
Institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa.							
General Hospitals	Male			6			
	Female			4			
Nursing Homes	Male			2			
	Female			2			
Mental Hospitals	Male			1			
	Female			1			
Sanatoriums	Male			—			
	Female			1			
Totals	Male			9			
	Female			8			
Langa Hospital	Male	—	19	—	15	—	4
	Female	—	6	—	6	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 34·8 per cent, took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 46·5 and of non-European deaths 28·2. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 405 (202 Europeans, and 203 non-Europeans) did not belong to Capetown, and when corrected for outward transfers the percentages are Europeans 40·0 per cent., non-Europeans 23·2 per cent., and all races 29·0 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 40·1, 21·0 and 27·2. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the percentage of deaths of Capetown Europeans which took place in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 40·0.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are deaths which occurred in the hospital in Langa native location.

Seasonal Variation.

In the following table, deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex.

Month.	No. of weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July	4	54	58	112	51	56	107	106	85	191
August ..	4	78	43	121	74	43	117	106	97	203
September ..	5	85	72	157	84	71	155	145	99	244
October ..	4	64	61	125	62	60	122	91	98	189
November ..	4	77	52	129	76	52	128	86	101	187
December ..	5	68	58	126	67	57	124	127	124	251
January ..	4	61	50	111	60	49	109	124	114	238
February ..	4	55	57	112	54	55	109	153	127	280
March ..	5	73	61	134	71	61	132	136	112	248
April	4	58	54	112	57	54	111	115	114	229
May	4	57	64	121	56	64	120	111	102	213
June	5	83	69	152	81	68	149	153	143	296
Year ..	52	813	699	1,512	793	690	1,483	1,453	1,316	2,769

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. 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).

Diseases.	Race.	July (4 weeks).	August (4 weeks).	September (5 weeks).	October (4 weeks).	November (4 weeks)	December (5 weeks).	January (4 weeks).	February (4 weeks).	March (5 weeks).	April (4 weeks).	May (4 weeks).	June (5 weeks).	Year (52 weeks.)
Enteric fever	Eur.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	—	2	1	13
Smallpox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Scarlet fever	Eur.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	3	2	1	4	1	23
Diphtheria	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	12
Influenza	Eur.	1	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	13
	Non-E.	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	17
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis	Eur.	1	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	10
	Non-E.	10	10	6	5	4	8	8	9	5	11	7	13	96
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	Eur.	5	7	8	3	5	5	4	6	12	2	7	9	73
	Non-E.	36	32	48	27	40	52	46	51	41	49	46	44	512
Tuberculosis, other forms	Eur.	2	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	13
	Non-E.	5	6	5	5	6	10	9	6	10	5	10	6	83
Cancer, malignant disease	Eur.	16	13	23	17	8	17	16	18	19	22	14	18	201
	Non-E.	6	2	9	12	9	14	10	11	8	4	4	10	99
Rheumatic fever ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
	Non-E.	2	2	1	3	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	4	20
Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and apoplexy	Eur.	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	3	18
	Non-E.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Arterio-sclerosis	Eur.	8	12	26	14	13	13	7	15	17	16	7	17	165
	Non-E.	9	10	15	7	10	24	3	10	11	7	12	18	136
Heart disease	Eur.	19	26	32	25	36	29	29	14	16	26	31	33	321
	Non-E.	20	16	27	12	15	17	22	13	15	14	13	28	212
Bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy	Eur.	11	9	7	7	9	10	5	5	8	6	8	14	99
	Non-E.	29	46	64	34	38	41	40	39	40	39	26	61	497
Diarrhœa and enteritis	Eur.	3	1	3	2	5	3	1	5	4	3	1	1	32
	Non-E.	9	8	9	10	9	22	29	50	40	42	29	18	275
Nephritis and Bright's disease	Eur.	8	11	9	9	8	8	3	5	8	3	7	6	85
	Non-E.	5	10	8	8	8	6	6	9	8	9	5	8	99
Puerperal fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	7
Congenital debility and malformations, including premature birth	Eur.	3	2	8	6	1	5	2	8	4	3	7	3	52
	Non-E.	15	14	16	14	13	10	12	14	8	16	8	20	160
External causes	Eur.	7	3	1	4	4	8	4	9	9	6	4	8	67
	Non-E.	9	3	2	6	8	5	7	11	6	6	8	11	82

Reference to Tables K to O, on pages 143 to 147 will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

Sex.

The deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex ; the corresponding rates are also shown :—

	Race.	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaths ..	European ..	933	777	793	690	813	699
	Native (not Langa) ..			127	71		
	Asiatic ..			33	11		
	Other Coloured			1,293	1,234		
	Non-European	1,595	1,404	1,453	1,316		
	All Races ..	2,528	2,181	2,246	2,006		
	Native (Langa)			42	31		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned	European ..	12·71	9·74	10·80	8·65	11·07	8·76
	Native (not Langa) ..			19·22	27·78		
	Asiatic ..			13·51	10·50		
	Other Coloured			21·39	17·89		
	Non-European	22·95	19·34	20·91	18·13		
	All Races ..	17·69	14·31	15·72	13·16		
	Native (Langa)			15·83	23·73		

It will be seen from the above figures that in Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) was 26·4 per cent. greater than the female ; and in non-Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 15·3 per cent. greater than the female (Asiatics, 28·7, Coloured, 19·6 ; in Natives the male death rate was 30·8 per cent. less than the female, due presumably to different age distribution in the two sexes).

Age at Death.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarized in the following table :—

	No. of deaths.			Percentage of all deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. *Europeans* :						
Under 1 year	67	56	123	8·24	8·01	8·13
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	24	19	43	2·95	2·72	2·84
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	44	35	79	5·41	5·01	5·23
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	329	268	597	40·47	38·34	39·49
„ 65 years	349	321	670	42·93	45·92	44·31
Total European deaths ..	813	699	1,512	100·00	100·00	100·00
B. *Non-Europeans* :						
Under 1 year	411	338	749	28·29	25·68	27·05
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	200	215	415	13·76	16·34	14·99
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	128	175	303	8·81	13·30	10·94
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	575	433	1,008	39·57	32·90	36·40
„ 65 years	139	155	294	9·57	11·78	10·62
Total Non-European deaths	1,453	1,316	2,769	100·00	100·00	100·00

A. Corrected for outward and inward transfers. B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 11·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 42·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans ; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 16·2 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 53·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

Infant Mortality.

In the following table are shown the deaths of infants under one year of age for the Municipality of Capetown in the year 1936-37 and the rates of infant mortality :—

	No. of deaths under one year of age.	Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
European :		
uncorrected	145	49·4
corrected for outward transfers	123	47·2
corrected for outward and inward transfers ..	123	46·7
Natives (not Langa) :		
corrected for outward transfers	49	151·2
Asiatics :		
corrected for outward transfers	7	39·1
Other Coloured :		
corrected for outward transfers	693	108·8
All Non-Europeans :		
uncorrected	784	111·6
corrected for outward transfers	749	108·9
All Races :		
uncorrected	930*	93·4
corrected for outward transfers	873*	92·0

*Including one death of unknown race.

The infant mortality for the year (all races) was the lowest ever recorded for Capetown. For Europeans the rate was 4·5 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, but 5·0 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The non-European infant mortality rate was by far the lowest ever recorded : it was 25·2 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 26·0 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium.

The non-European infant mortality rate was 2·3 times as great as the European. This is a lower figure than in any recent year, and is the result of the large relative decline in the non-European rate,

Reference to the tables below will show that the fall in the infant mortality was due especially to lessened mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and infectious diseases (including whooping cough, measles, syphilis and tuberculosis). To a great extent it was dependent on favourable seasonal conditions as regards intestinal and respiratory diseases, and the fact that measles and whooping cough were both in a phase of quiescence,

The same tables show that the year was characterized by a similar decline in the mortality of infants between one and two years of age. The rate of such mortality for Europeans showed a reduction of 17·7 per cent, as compared with that of the preceding quinquennium, and the non-European mortality a reduction of 28·8 per cent. The chief causes were decreases in deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis (in non-Europeans) whooping cough, measles, and (in non-Europeans) tuberculosis and syphilis.

The great bulk of the mortality from the " common infectious diseases," shown in the first column of the tables referred to, is caused by measles and whooping cough.

In Table C, on page 135, the annual infant mortality rate for twenty-four years is set out in years and quinquennia,

Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births.

Infants under one year of age.

Death classification number (See Table A.)	006-011.		030-040.		042.		402-406.		456.		700-751 & 753.					
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.		Tuberculous diseases.		Syphilis.		Bronchitis and pneumonia.		Diarrhœa and enteritis.		Developmental diseases.		Miscellaneous diseases (remainder)		Total mortality (all causes).	
Year.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1914-1915 ..	5·9	12·6	1·7	3·4	0·4	5·9	11·3	48·5	31·0	63·6	33·1	58·5	17·2	32·1	100·4	224·4
1915-1916 ..	0·9	0·8	1·8	1·9	0·4	7·6	9·7	43·8	29·4	57·6	24·6	51·4	12·7	26·2	79·1	189·3
1916-1917 ..	5·4	12·1	4·5	2·5	1·7	8·2	14·0	56·6	23·1	57·5	35·5	53·0	12·0	36·9	96·2	226·7
1917-1918 ..	2·4	5·0	1·2	1·9	1·6	12·1	5·7	50·4	27·7	53·2	26·0	48·0	14·7	30·6	79·1	200·9
1918-1919 ..	2·3	4·0	0·9	2·8	1·8	7·0	19·9	77·3	35·3	59·6	28·6	49·2	25·8	98·1	114·6	297·8
1919-1920 ..	2·8	3·6	0·8	2·2	0·4	7·7	13·9	52·5	25·9	47·9	21·9	41·0	15·9	29·0	81·5	183·8
1920-1921 ..	2·8	6·1	0·4	2·1	0·8	11·9	15·4	61·0	35·6	76·9	32·9	48·0	18·2	32·4	101·5	231·7
1921-1922 ..	—	1·2	1·2	0·9	1·6	9·4	10·8	53·3	22·4	44·6	22·4	40·6	10·8	26·5	69·5	173·3
1922-1923 ..	2·1	4·4	0·4	3·3	0·8	5·6	15·0	66·2	21·7	54·1	28·4	35·8	13·4	30·7	80·4	196·4
1923-1924 ..	7·0	13·9	0·4	2·9	0·4	9·7	8·6	57·7	25·0	50·7	20·1	39·9	11·1	18·0	72·4	187·3
1924-1925 ..	1·7	1·3	2·1	1·0	0·4	8·3	4·2	44·4	27·1	62·7	25·4	41·3	11·0	18·7	71·9	173·9
1925-1926 ..	1·3	2·2	0·4	4·0	1·7	10·7	9·0	46·5	23·6	58·9	18·9	40·5	10·3	20·9	65·2	175·5
1926-1927 ..	4·3	6·3	0·9	4·1	0·9	10·4	11·5	59·8	19·2	58·1	22·6	39·0	8·1	16·5	67·4	186·6
1927-1928 ..	5·0	6·4	1·4	3·6	1·1	10·7	14·4	62·5	9·3	52·1	21·2	34·2	7·9	21·3	60·3	190·6
1928-1929 ..	2·1	3·9	0·7	5·2	2·5	12·5	11·0	38·4	15·3	44·2	20·3	36·7	9·3	17·8	61·2	158·6
1929-1930 ..	1·7	1·2	0·7	5·9	1·0	14·5	8·2	39·7	14·7	42·4	22·8	40·0	11·6	16·4	60·7	160·0
1930-1931 ..	3·1	4·2	1·7	2·9	3·1	11·2	9·2	39·4	15·2	39·2	23·7	38·4	9·2	20·5	65·0	155·8
1931-1932 ..	2·1	4·4	0·7	6·0	1·4	15·7	12·9	44·2	17·8	45·9	24·1	35·2	8·0	16·5	67·1	167·7
1932-1933 ..	4·0	2·3	2·4	4·5	0·8	10·2	5·6	43·4	11·1	32·8	16·7	35·6	8·3	14·7	48·8	143·8
1933-1934 ..	—	3·6	0·8	4·5	0·8	9·3	3·9	31·4	9·4	43·8	16·0	30·2	3·9	10·4	34·8	133·3
1934-1935 ..	2·1	4·9	0·4	4·1	0·8	9·6	8·2	47·6	9·0	38·2	21·7	28·5	8·6	13·3	50·8	146·2
1935-1936 ..	1·8	11·8	1·1	3·1	0·4	8·6	5·8	40·4	6·9	38·2	21·0	28·9	8·3	14·7	45·1	145·7
1936-1937 ..	0·8	1·6	—	3·3	0·4	7·9	4·2	31·7	7·7	24·2	22·6	27·1	11·5	13·2	47·2	108·9
Quinquennium *1916-1917 to 1920-1921 ..	3·3	6·6	1·7	2·2	1·1	9·9	12·3	55·1	28·1	58·7	29·0	47·2	15·2	32·1	90·8	211·7
1921-1922 to 1925-1926 ..	2·4	4·6	0·9	2·4	1·0	8·7	9·6	53·4	23·9	54·4	23·0	39·7	11·3	22·8	71·9	181·6
1926-1927 to 1930-1931 ..	3·2	4·3	1·1	4·3	1·7	11·9	10·8	47·2	14·6	46·7	22·1	37·6	9·3	18·6	62·7	169·4
1931-1932 to 1935-1936 ..	2·0	5·5	1·1	4·4	0·8	10·6	7·4	41·3	11·0	39·9	20·0	31·6	7·5	13·9	49·6	147·2

* Year of influenza epidemic 1918-1919 excluded (4 years only).
City extended by incorporation of Wynberg 1927-1928.

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS. *
INFANTS FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OF AGE.

Death classification number (See Table A.)	006-011.		030-040.		042.		402-406.		456.		700-751 & 753.					
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.		Tuberculous diseases.		Syphilis.		Bronchitis and pneumonia.		Diarrhœa and enteritis.		Developmental diseases.		Miscellaneous diseases (remainder)		Total mortality (all causes).	
Year.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1924-1925 ..	0·4	1·9	—	6·7	—	2·2	2·2	22·8	8·4	39·5	—	0·3	2·7	7·5	13·7	80·9
1925-1926 ..	0·5	3·8	0·5	6·5	—	0·5	3·7	31·4	5·0	32·7	0·9	0·5	3·2	5·3	13·7	80·7
1926-1927 ..	3·2	8·6	0·9	7·8	—	0·5	4·1	35·9	5·5	33·2	—	0·3	2·8	7·0	16·5	93·3
1927-1928 ..	2·3	8·3	1·8	7·0	—	1·0	5·0	36·0	7·3	23·0	0·5	0·8	3·2	9·8	20·1	85·7
1928-1929 ..	4·6	4·9	0·8	6·2	—	1·1	2·7	27·9	4·2	24·6	0·4	1·1	2·7	10·2	15·3	75·9
1929-1930 ..	3·0	3·8	1·5	8·0	—	0·8	3·4	25·8	4·2	23·4	0·8	0·4	3·4	8·0	16·3	70·2
1930-1931 ..	0·7	7·2	0·7	5·6	—	2·0	1·8	21·9	3·3	19·5	—	0·4	2·5	7·8	9·1	64·5
1931-1932 ..	2·2	6·8	0·4	8·9	—	2·5	3·3	26·6	2·2	26·0	—	—	2·5	8·9	10·5	79·7
1932-1933 ..	1·5	2·5	0·8	5·1	—	1·5	4·1	19·0	2·3	12·2	0·8	0·2	4·1	6·8	13·5	47·3
1933-1934 ..	2·1	3·0	1·7	8·9	—	2·8	2·5	25·3	4·2	25·9	—	0·8	2·9	6·8	13·3	73·5
1934-1935 ..	1·6	8·2	1·2	7·5	—	1·9	4·1	30·4	1·6	19·4	0·4	0·7	3·2	6·1	12·1	74·1
1935-1936 ..	3·0	10·4	0·4	7·2	—	1·7	4·8	22·2	2·6	12·8	—	0·2	2·2	7·8	12·9	62·2
1936-1937 ...	—	2·4	1·9	5·5	0·4	1·2	2·7	17·4	2·7	14·7	0·4	0·7	2·3	6·0	10·2	48·0
Quinquennium 1926-1927 to 1930-1931 ..	2·8	6·4	1·1	6·9	—	1·1	3·3	28·9	4·8	24·3	0·3	0·6	2·9	8·6	15·2	76·7
1931-1932 to 1935-1936 ..	2·1	6·2	0·9	7·5	—	2·1	3·7	24·8	2·5	19·2	0·2	0·4	3·0	7·3	12·4	67·4

* The rate for the year is calculated on the births (less the deaths under one year) in the previous year.
City extended by incorporation of Wynberg 1927-1928.

In the following tables similar information is given for each race over the quinquennial period 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS : ANNUAL RATE FOR QUINQUENNIUM 1932-33 TO 1936-37.
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Death classification number. (See Table A.)	006-011.	030-040.	042.	402-406.	456.	700-751 & 753.		
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.	Tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	Bronchitis and pneumonia.	Diarrhœa and enteritis.	Developmental diseases.	Miscellaneous diseases (remainder).	Total mortality (all causes).
European ..	1·70	0·93	0·62	5·12	8·76	19·53	8·60	45·26
Native (not Langa and N'Dabeni)..	8·40	5·60	7·70	72·78	31·49	34·99	14·70	175·65
Asiatic ..	1·10	1·10	2·21	19·87	9·93	14·35	2·21	50·77
Other Coloured	4·82	3·90	9·35	35·40	36·35	29·96	15·98	135·76
Non-European	4·88	3·90	9·08	36·60	35·41	29·74	15·54	135·15
All Races ..	3·98	3·06	6·69	27·71	27·89	26·86	13·58	109·78
Native (Langa and N'dabeni) ..	3·34	15·05	6·69	53·51	70·24	40·13	15·05	204·01

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS*: ANNUAL RATE FOR QUINQUENNIUM 1932-33 TO 1936-37.
INFANTS FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OF AGE.

Death classification number. (See Table A.)	006-011.	030-040.	042.	402-406.	456.	700-751 & 753.		
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.	Tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	Bronchitis and pneumonia.	Diarrhœa and enteritis.	Developmental diseases.	Miscellaneous diseases (remainder).	Total mortality (all causes).
European ..	1·52	1·20	0·08	3·60	2·64	0·32	3·04	12·40
Native (not Langa and N'dabeni) ..	3·70	10·17	0·92	45·29	20·33	—	8·32	88·72
Asiatic ..	2·34	2·34	—	9·35	3·50	—	2·34	19·86
Other Coloured	5·42	6·83	1·91	22·40	16·94	0·55	6·79	61·19
Non-European	5·26	6·82	1·81	22·89	16·98	0·51	6·71	60·99
All Races ..	4·09	5·07	1·27	16·87	12·50	0·45	5·57	45·83
Native (Langa and N'dabeni) ..	10·78	25·86	6·47	36·64	38·79	2·16	10·78	131·47

* The rate for the year is calculated on the births (less the deaths under one year) in the previous year.

The causes of infant mortality for the year will be found in Table A on pages 116 to 133, classified for race, sex and place of residence. In the following table they are classified according to the age at death.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE, AGE, AND CAUSE OF DEATH, CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day. (1)	Under 2 days. (2)	Under 3 days. (3)	Under 4 days. (4)	Under 5 days. (5)	Under 6 days. (6)	Under 7 days. (7)	Total under 1 week. (1)	Under 2 weeks. (2)	Under 3 weeks. (3)	Under 4 weeks. (4)	Total under 4 weeks. (1)	Over 4 weeks and under 2 months. (2)	Under 3 months. (3)	Under 4 months. (4)	Under 5 months. (5)	Under 6 months. (6)	Under 7 months. (7)	Under 8 months. (8)	Under 9 months. (9)	Under 10 months. (10)	Under 11 months. (11)	Under 12 months. (12)	TOTAL Under one year M	TOTAL F	TOTAL Persons	EUROPEAN. Total corrected for outward and inward transfers. M	EUROPEAN F	EUROPEAN Persons
008	Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1			
009	Scarlet fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
010	Whooping cough ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	4	7			
011	Diphtheria	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	3			
022	Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
031	Tuberculosis, meningeal	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	9	9			
032	Tuberculosis, abdominal	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
030,033 to 040	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	7	6	13			
042	Syphilis	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
		Non-E.	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	2	4	14	7	5	6	6	3	2	5	3	2	—	1	28	26	54			
157	Rickets	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2			
301	Simple meningitis ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
311	Convulsions	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Non-E.	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	3	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	2	2	13	10	23			
402 to 403A	Bronchitis	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	5	6
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	6	11	4	9	6	5	9	5	6	5	12	8	44	42	86			
404 to 406	Pneumonia, all forms	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	4	1	5	4	1	5
		Non-E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	7	6	12	7	16	13	11	10	14	9	9	12	60	57	126			
456	Diarrhoea and enteritis	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	5	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	11	9	20	11	9	20
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	12	25	19	15	20	18	13	13	8	14	91	75	166			
700 to 703	Congenital malformations ..	Eur.	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	1	10	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	7	6	13
		Non-E.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	7	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	13			
750	Congenital debility ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
		Non-E.	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	11	—	3	2	16	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	10	22			
751	Premature birth ..	Eur.	17	4	3	2	3	—	1	30	1	2	—	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	35	18	17	35
		Non-E.	30	14	17	7	4	3	4	79	12	11	5	107	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	46	118			
752	Injury at birth ..	Eur.	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	6	2	8
		Non-E.	6	4	1	2	1	—	1	15	2	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	18			
753	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	Eur.	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	5	4	9
		Non-E.	6	5	6	2	2	2	1	24	6	1	—	31	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9	33			
Part 869	Suffocation (overlying)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
893	Neglect — infants ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Other causes	Eur.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	8	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	9	10	19	9	10	19
		Non-E.	4	1	3	2	—	1	1	12	1	2	1	16	6	3	1	2	6	3	3	5	2	2	3	24	28	52			
	TOTALS	Eur.	30	8	8	5	3	4	2	60	6	7	2	75	4	5	3	8	6	4	4	3	7	2	2	67	56	123	67	56	123
		Non-E.	56	30	32	17	10	6	8	159	30	25	20	234	49	44	55	51	49	52	47	45	41	38	44	411	338	749			
		All Races.	87*	38	40	22	13	10	10	220*	36	32	22	310*	53	49	58	59	55	56	51	48	48	40	46	478	394	873*	67	56	123

* Including one death of unknown race and sex.

Amongst European infants 48·8 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week of life, and 61·0 per cent, in the first month. Amongst the non-European infants the percentages were 21·2 in the first week and 31·2 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month of registration. They are also classified for race and sex :—

Month.	No. of weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July ..	4	6	3	9	6	3	9	28	25	53
August ..	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	29	24	53
September ..	5	9	8	17	9	8	17	47	21	68
October ..	4	8	4	12	8	4	12	26	27	53
November ..	4	6	4	10	6	4	10	26	24	50
December ..	5	7	3	10	7	3	10	32	27	59
January ..	4	7	1	8	7	1	8	39	28	67
February ..	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	44	30	74
March ..	5	6	5	11	6	5	11	29	31	60
April ..	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	38	35	73
May ..	4	2	9	11	2	9	11	32	23	55
June ..	5	4	7	11	4	7	11	41	43	84
Year ..	52	67	56	123	67	56	123	411	338	749

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The seasonal variation was slight both in Europeans and non-Europeans and there was no great increase at midsummer or midwinter, but in non-Europeans the mortality in the autumn half of the year (January to June) was 23 per cent. more than in the spring half (July to December).

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown :—

Quarters.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and September, 1936 ..	47·5	98·6
October, November and December, 1936 ..	46·3	96·0
January, February and March, 1937 ..	50·5	116·4
April, May and June, 1937	44·5	125·0

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality for the year under report (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively :—

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,485	5,369	7,854
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	110	551	661
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	44·3	102·6	84·2
Number of Illegitimate Births	123	1,506	1,630*
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	13	198	212*
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	105·7	131·5	130·1

* Including one of unknown race.

It will be seen that the mortality rate in illegitimate European infants was greater than in legitimate non-European infants.

In Table D, on page 136, the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

In Table E, on page 137, the infant mortality rates of certain other towns, of the Union of South Africa, and of England and Wales, are set out for purposes of comparison.

Infant deaths in the Langa native location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J, on page 142.

Maternal Mortality.

The following table shows the number of deaths of women which occurred in the year 1936-37 from causes connected with pregnancy and the puerperium, classified for causes and for race, and the corresponding mortality rates per 1,000 live births (corrected for outward transfers) :—

	Deaths.			Maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live births.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
Puerperal septicæmia ..	1	7	8	0·38	1·02	0·84
Abortion, ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy	3	6	9	1·15	0·87	0·95
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions..	1	7	8	0·38	1·02	0·84
Puerperal hæmorrhage and other accidents of labour ..	2	12	14	0·77	1·74	1·48
Other puerperal conditions ..	1	3	4	0·38	0·44	0·42
All causes, other than puerperal septicæmia	7	28	35	2·68	4·07	3·69
Total	8	35	43	3·06	5·09	4·53

In the following table the annual maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) for the Municipality are shown for a series of years :—

	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Causes.			All Causes.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
A.									
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	0·59	1·30	1·02	2·13	3·55	2·98	2·72	4·85	4·00
1919-20 to 1923-24 ..	1·76	1·20	1·40	2·84	2·16	2·41	4·60	3·36	3·81
1924-25 to 1928-29 ..	1·08	2·10	1·76	1·66	3·62	2·99	2·74	5·72	4·73
1929-30 to 1933-34 ..	0·89	1·27	1·15	2·83	2·94	2·91	3·72	4·21	4·06
1934-35	1·64	1·42	1·48	2·05	2·53	2·39	3·69	3·95	3·88
1935-36	1·44	1·62	1·57	1·44	2·06	1·88	2·88	3·68	3·45
1936-37	0·38	0·87	0·74	2·68	3·78	3·48	3·07	4·65	4·22
B.									
1927-28	1·44	1·79	1·67	1·08	3·22	2·51	2·51	5·01	4·18
1928-29	1·78	1·18	1·37	1·42	3·53	2·85	3·20	4·71	4·22
1929-30	0·68	1·52	1·24	2·73	3·04	2·94	3·41	4·56	4·18
1930-31	2·03	1·28	1·52	2·71	2·56	2·61	4·74	3·84	4·13
1931-32	0·35	1·57	1·19	4·20	2·82	3·25	4·55	4·39	4·44
1932-33	0·79	0·97	0·92	2·78	4·04	3·68	3·57	5·01	4·60
1933-34	0·78	1·05	0·98	2·73	3·16	3·04	3·51	4·21	4·02
1934-35	1·64	1·90	1·82	2·05	2·84	2·62	3·69	4·74	4·45
1935-36	1·81	1·77	1·78	2·16	2·50	2·41	3·97	4·27	4·19
1936-37	0·38	1·02	0·84	2·68	4·07	3·69	3·06	5·09	4·53

A. Municipality exclusive of Ward 15 (Wynberg). *B.* Extended Municipality.

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.	Uncorrected.	Corrected.		Cases brought into Capetown municipal area for hospital treatment, corrected for errors of diagnosis (not included in the foregoing columns)		Cases in Langa native location corrected for errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases (not included in foregoing columns).
		For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.	From areas of outside authorities.	From ships in Capetown Harbour.	
Diphtheria	411	345	342	50	—	5
Scarlet fever	489	488	486	8	1	—
Enteric fever	159	132	130	40	2	2
Puerperal fever	69	64	64	18	—	2
Erysipelas	79	74	74	3	—	—
Cerebrospinal fever	52	18	18	3	—	—
Infective encephalitis	8	4	4	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	11	9	9	2	—	—
Leprosy	2	3	3	—	—	—
Typhus fever	2	4	4	2	—	—
Malta Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia*	257	257	257	10	—	3
Trachoma	9	9	9	4	—	—
Lead poisoning	1	1	1	—	—	—
Influenzal pneumonia	75	70	70	3	1	—
Acute primary pneumonia	469	479	479	25	—	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	1,012	976	938	74	4	30
Tuberculosis, other forms	143	157	153	26	—	4
Totals	3,248	3,091	3,042	268	8	50

*Including cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and of gonorrheal ophthalmia not in newly born.

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

In Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139 and 140 the notified cases (corrected) are classified by race and sex, and :—

Table F.—In months, according to the date of notification certificate.
Table G.—In wards.
Table H.—In age groups.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I, on page 141 and corresponding information will be found in regard to deaths from these and, certain other infectious diseases in the tables on pages 35 and 36.

Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious diseases are contained in Table A on page 118, and in the table on page 39.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 109 to 114.

The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Portswood Road, Capetown, contains accommodation for 300 patients.

A daily average of 233 beds were occupied during the year under report by cases from the municipal area, viz., 109 European (including 43 of tuberculosis) and 124 non-European (including 62 of tuberculosis), and 36 beds by cases from outside the municipal area, viz., 17 European (including 5 of tuberculosis) and 19 non-European (including 9 of tuberculosis).

The extension of the hospital referred to in the last two annual reports, designed to increase the accommodation to 447 beds, was continued during the year under report.

The extension of the new nurses' home, increasing the number of bedrooms from 32 to 106, and providing dining room, kitchen, etc., lounges, lecture room, etc., was completed and the new building brought into use on 30th September, 1936.

On the same date the new two-storey isolation block, comprising 16 two-bed wards, each with its own bathroom and apartment containing w.c. and slop sink, was completed and brought into use.

On 28th September, 1936, a commencement was made of the contract for the improvement, and the duplication by the construction of an upper storey, of the pavilions known as Wards 3, 7 and 8a (enteric fever, diphtheria and European tuberculosis). Since the end of the year under report part of this work has been completed and the buildings brought into use.

On 19th January, 1937, a commencement was made of the contract for the construction of the following buildings :—

(*a*) an X-ray and clinical block for tuberculosis.
(*b*) a building comprising 12 garages ; office, bathroom and sanitary accommodation for the European removal and disinfection staff ; bathroom and sanitary accommodation for the non-European removal, disinfection and other staff ; carpenter's shop ; and 13 bedrooms for the male native staff, with day room, bathrooms, etc,
(*c*) gatekeeper's lodge.

Since the end of the year under report these buildings have been completed and brought into use,

At the Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to the latter hospital is the Union Health Department's isolation hospital and quarantine station for use in connection with the Port Health Administration and for other purposes, which provides accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the accommodation at Rentzkie's Farm is administered by the City Health Department.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation, in which are housed (beside other departmental cars) two ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease, two vans for the transport of infectious and disinfected bedding, and one van for the distribution of supplies to the hospitals and clinics.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex steam disinfectors.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is staffed by two removal officers, three motor drivers and two labourers. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious diseases and other conditions. A mechanic, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry and the hospital sewage-chlorination plant. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex steam disinfector at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital provided for the needs of that hospital but available in emergency 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 (return).		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
		Premises.		Articles.		
To City Hospital.	To other hospitals or premises.	For tuberculosis.	For other infectious diseases.	For tuberculosis.	For other infectious diseases.	
1,451	497	917	1,285	3,009	10,244	313

The distance covered during the year by the vans and ambulances was 55,937 miles.

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116, Aspeling Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfector and drying closet. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur

application. The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, 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.
Children under 16 years of age:								
European boys	127	—	—	127	275	—	—	275
European girls	140	—	18	158	326	—	33	359
Non-European boys ..	596	1	1	598	1,335	1	2	1,338
Non-European girls ..	549	—	19	568	1,215	—	38	1,253
Total children.. ..	1,412	1	38	1,451	3,151	1	73	3,225
Adults:								
European males	36	2	—	38	82	2	—	84
European females ..	61	—	—	61	139	—	—	139
Non-European males ..	106	—	—	106	213	—	—	213
Non-European females ..	262	—	—	262	530	—	—	530
Total adults	465	2	—	467	964	2	—	966
Total Persons:								
European	364	2	18	384	822	2	33	857
Non-European	1,513	1	20	1,534	3,293	1	40	3,334
All Races	1,877	3	38	1,918	4,115	3	73	4,191

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1937, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, numbered 1,091 (165 European and 926 non-European). These included 938 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system (149 European and 789 non-European) and 153 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (16 European and 137 non-European).

The original number of cases notified was 1,155, of which 1,012 (164 European and 848 non-European) were reported as pulmonary cases and 143 (17 European and 126 non-European) as other forms of tuberculosis.

45 of those notified as pulmonary cases (6 European and 39 non-European) and 9 of those notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis (3 European and 6 non-European) were found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

9 cases (non-European) admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 23 (2 European and 21 non-European) from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 23, 14 (2 European and 12 non-European) were cases of tuberculous meningitis.

38 of the notified cases (corrected) of pulmonary tuberculosis (9 European and 29 non-European) and 4 (non-European) of other forms of tuberculosis had come to Capetown already suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 85 patients (18 European and 67 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital or other hospitals from outside the Municipality and from ships in the harbour diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 24 patients (5 European and 19 non-European) diagnosed as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. After correction for errors of diagnosis the actual number of such cases was 78 of pulmonary tuberculosis (17 European and 61 non-European) and 26 of other forms of tuberculosis (5 European and 21 non-European).

The new notifications, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, are classified in the following table for race, sex and form of disease, and the corresponding incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned are given —

Race.	Sex.	Notified cases.			Incidence rates.		
		Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.
European ..	Male ..	85	9	94	1·15	0·12	1·27
	Female ..	64	7	71	0·80	0·09	0·89
	Total ..	149	16	165	0·97	0·10	1·07
Non-European	Male ..	392	66	458	5·63	0·95	6·58
	Female ..	397	71	468	5·45	0·98	6·43
	Total ..	789	137	926	5·54	0·96	6·50
All Races ..	Male ..	477	75	552	3·33	0·52	3·85
	Female ..	461	78	539	3·02	0·51	3·53
	Total ..	938	153	1,091	3·17	0·52	3·69

The deaths from tuberculosis similarly classified, and the corresponding death rates, are shown in the following table :—

Race.	Sex.	Deaths.			Death rates.		
		Respiratory system.	Other forms.	All forms.	Respiratory system.	Other forms.	All forms.
*European ..	Male ..	43	7	50	0·59	0·09	0·68
	Female ..	30	6	36	0·38	0·07	0·45
	Total ..	73	13	86	0·48	0·08	0·56
Native .. (not Langa)	Male ..	32	4	36	4·84	0·61	5·45
	Female ..	14	—	14	5·48	——	5·48
	Total ..	46	4	50	5·02	0·44	5·46
Asiatic ..	Male ..	2	1	3	0·82	0·41	1·23
	Female ..	3	—	3	2·86	——	2·86
	Total ..	5	1	6	1·43	0·29	1·72
Other Coloured	Male ..	235	36	271	3·89	0·60	4·49
	Female ..	226	42	268	3·28	0·61	3·89
	Total ..	461	78	539	3·56	0·60	4·16
Non European	Male ..	269	41	310	3·87	0·59	4·46
	Female ..	243	42	285	3·35	0·58	3·93
	Total ..	512	83	595	3·60	0·58	4·18
All Races ..	Male ..	311	48	359	2·18	0·34	2·52
	Female ..	272	48	320	1·79	0·31	2·10
	Total ..	583	96	679	1·97	0·33	2·30
Natives .. (Langa)	Male ..	12	2	14	4·52	0·76	5·28
	Female ..	7	1	8	5·36	0·76	6·12
	Total ..	19	3	22	4·80	0·76	5·56

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers. All other figures corrected for outward transfers only.

The tuberculosis death rate amongst non-Europeans was 7·6 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1·5 times as great, and in non-Europeans 1·1 times as great, as amongst females.

The age distribution of deaths is shown in Table A on page 118, from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 81 per cent. of the European deaths and 81 per cent. of the non-European deaths were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years; and for other forms of tuberculosis 58 of the 83 deaths of non-Europeans were of children under 5 years of age and 7 of the 13 European deaths. There were no deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age, and 34 (or 7 per cent. of the number of all ages) amongst non-Europeans under 5*.

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

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges	6	3	21	29	59
Abdominal†	—	—	4	5	9
Bones and joints	—	1	20	23	44
Glands	2	—	4	4	10
Genito-urinary system	—	2	1	—	3
Other organs	—	—	2	—	2
Disseminated	1	1	14	10	26
Total	9	7	66	71	153

† Includes tabes mesenterica and tuberculosis of bowels, peritoneum and abdominal or mesenteric glands.

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

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal	6	4	20	26	56
,, abdominal	—	—	4	3	7
,, of bones and joints ..	1	—	6	2	9
,, of lymphatic system ..	—	—	1	—	1
,, of genito-urinary system	—	1	—	—	1
,, of other organs	—	—	1	—	1
,, disseminated	—	1	9	11	21
Total	7	6	41	42	96

These deaths are further classified in Table A, on pages 118 to 121.

* In this paragraph the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents in the native location of Langa are not included.

The following tables show the length of residence in the City of Capetown of cases notified during the year 1936-37 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively :—

PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM 1ST JULY, 1936 TO 30TH JUNE, 1937, AND SURVIVING TO END OF YEAR (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MISDIAGNOSIS).

Age.	Race.	In Capetown, under 6 months.	In Capetown, 6 months & under 1 year.	In Capetown, 1 year & under 2 years.	In Capetown, 2 years & under 3 years.	In Capetown, 3 years & under 4 years.	In Capetown, 4 years & under 5 years.	In Capetown, over 5 years.	All life in Capetown.	No record	Total.
0—1 year.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
5—15 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
	Non-E	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	37	5	50
15—25 years.	E.	—	2	1	3	—	—	7	22	4	39
	Non-E	—	4	1	3	2	1	36	74	9	130
25—45 years.	E.	—	2	2	—	2	3	23	22	—	54
	Non-E	—	2	7	2	5	4	91	83	24	218
45 years and over.	E.	—	1	—	—	1	1	9	4	1	17
	Non-E	—	—	—	3	—	1	35	17	8	64
Age unknown	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	E.	—	5	3	3	3	4	40	50	5	113
	Non-E	—	8	8	10	7	7	165	215	46	466

PERSONS REGISTERED AS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JULY, 1937 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	In Capetown, under 6 months.	In Capetown, 6 months & under 1 year.	In Capetown, 1 year & under 2 years.	In Capetown, 2 years & under 3 years.	In Capetown, 3 years & under 4 years.	In Capetown, 4 years & under 5 years.	In Capetown, over 5 years.	All life in Capetown.	No record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	23
1—5 years.	E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
	Non-E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	60	7	69
5—15 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	3	30
15—25 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	1	14
	Non-E.	2	4	4	—	6	—	16	98	1	131
25—45 years.	E.	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	17	—	33
	Non-E.	5	3	6	3	7	5	87	102	17	235
45 years and over.	E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	7	5	28
	Non-E.	2	2	1	—	1	2	55	36	8	107
Age unknown	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	---	—	—
Totals	E.	1	1	1	—	1	1	30	43	6	84
	Non-E.	12	10	11	3	14	7	159	342	37	595

43 deaths (10 European and 33 non-European) took place without any previous notification of the disease having being received.

In Table A, on page 119, and Table D, on page 136, the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the notified cases of tuberculosis will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age distribution in Table H, on page 140.

The annual deaths and death rates from tuberculosis for the past twenty-three 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	4·61
1927-1928 ..	107	522	0·83	4·61
1928-1929 ...	85	528	0·65	4·55
1929-1930 ...	93	613	0·69	5·15
1930-1931 ...	94	598	0·68	4·80
1931-1932 ...	111	686	0·80	5·48
1932-1933 ...	127	662	0·90	5·15
1933-1934 ...	128	690	0·89	5·24
1934-1935 ...	123	629	0·84	4·66
1935-1936 ...	121	629	0·79	4·44
1936-1937 ...	84	595	0·55	4·18

It is satisfactory to note a reduction in tuberculosis mortality in the year under report. The European mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded for the Municipality, and the non-European the lowest in the last eleven years.

Treatment, Etc.

Hospitals.

The hospital beds available for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis include the following :—

At the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases 42 for Europeans and 84 for non-Europeans, in addition to other beds occasionally available. In the year under report the average daily number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis in the hospital was 43 Europeans and 62 non-Europeans (see page 102).

At Nelspoort Sanatorium a varying number. In the year under report the average (weekly) number of Capetown cases at the sanatorium was 31 Europeans and 15 non-Europeans,

At the Duinendal Settlement a varying number. In the year under report the average (monthly) number of Capetown cases there was 11.

Provision for more than a hundred surgical cases of tuberculosis is made in the hospitals of the Cape Hospital Board and the home for crippled children at Maitland. The available accommodation has been further increased by the opening of St. Joseph's Home, Philippi (see page 21).

Tuberculosis Clinics.

Two clinics are maintained by the Department, one at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown, where three medical sessions are held per week, and one at Church Street, Wynberg, with two weekly sessions. The work of the clinics is referred to at page 104.

The Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital is in charge of the clinics. He conducts three sessions a week, the other two being taken by part-time tuberculosis specialists.

Four health visitors devote the whole of their time to home visitation in connection with tuberculosis and attendance at the clinic sessions.

Staff.

The activities during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis are indicated by the following returns :—

Visits by health visitors to cases of tuberculosis			8,989
Number of new cases who attended tuberculosis clinics			973
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinics			6,952
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the City Hospital			412
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Nelspoort Sanatorium			141
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Duinendal Settlement			16
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk			165
Cost of bread and milk supplied	£675	2	3

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

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 (increased by subsequent contributions) by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £9,800 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the year under report), and £50,000 (subsequently increased) by the Union Government. The institution is at the Salt River Farm, Nelspoort, Cape Province, 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. There is accommodation for about 142 patients.

It is a Union Government institution and there is an advisory committee, which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The institution is primarily intended for the needs of the Cape Province. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day. Part-paying and free patients are received on the application of local authorities at a lower scale of charges, which as from 1st August, 1936, was increased to 9s. a day for European patients and 7s. for non-Europeans. The cost, after deducting part-payments made by patients, is met as to 50 per cent. by the Union Government and as to 25 per cent. each by the Provincial Administration and local authority concerned,

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1937, have been as follows :—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1936.						
31st July	57	37	94	22	14	36
31st August	55	40	95	24	17	41
30th September	55	44	99	31	9	40
31st October	58	45	103	29	10	39
30th November	57	46	103	26	11	37
31st December	51	41	92	20	12	32
1937.						
31st January	60	42	102	26	16	42
28th February	64	45	109	30	18	48
31st March	69	51	120	33	21	54
30th April	73	60	133	38	20	58
31st May	73	59	132	43	22	65
30th June	70	62	132	44	22	66

Application for the admission of Capetown cases is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The cases are selected by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals from those under his care at the City Hospital or the tuberculosis clinics, or referred to him for examination. Many cases have a preliminary period of treatment in the City Hospital.

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort Sanatorium from 1st July, 1936, to 30th June, 1937, amounted to £2,186 1s. 5d., as follows :—

Treatment at the Sanatorium	£1,996 7 7
Railway fares	145 18 3
Meals on trains	22 15 8
Sundries	20 19 11
Total	£2,186 1 5

This expenditure (excluding the items for meals and sundries) represents one-quarter of the total cost. The Union Government contributed one-half of the total and the Provincial Administration one-quarter.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, there were 141 admissions to the Sanatorium from Capetown. Of these admissions, 26 were of patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution, so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1937, was 115. The following is an analysis of the 141 admissions

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	2	2
15 to 25 „	6	17	12	7	42
25 to 35 „	25	16	10	7	58
35 to 45 „	6	7	10	2	25
45 to 55 „	4	3	2	—	9
55 to 65 „	5	—	—	—	5
Total	46	43	34	18	141
Part-paying patients..	2	2	—	—	4
Free patients	44	41	34	18	137
Total	46	43	34	18	141
Period of treatment at Sanatorium—					
Under 30 days	1	5	2	2	10
From 30- 39 days	—	—	2	1	3
„ 40- 49 „	2	—	—	—	2
„ 50- 59 „	1	—	—	—	1
„ 60- 69 „	1	—	2	1	4
„ 70- 79 „	—	—	1	—	1
„ 80- 89 „	3	2	—	—	5
„ 90- 99 „	3	2	7	2	14
„ 100-109 „	1	—	3	—	4
„ 110-119 „	2	3	2	1	8
„ 120-129 „	3	3	1	3	10
„ 130-139 „	3	—	1	—	4
„ 140-149 „	2	—	3	—	5
„ 150-159 „	8	5	6	3	22
„ 160-169 „	2	—	—	—	2
„ 170-179 „	1	1	—	—	2
„ 180-189 „	6	4	4	3	17
„ 190-199 „	1	—	—	—	1
„ 200-209 „	—	—	—	—	—
„ 210-219 „	4	8	—	1	13
„ 220-229 „	—	1	—	—	1
„ 230-239 „	—	1	—	—	1
„ 240-249 „	1	5	—	—	6
262 „	1	—	—	—	1
279 „	—	1	—	—	1
289 „	—	1	—	—	1
304 „	—	1	—	—	1
366 „	—	—	—	1	1
Total	46	43	34	18	141

After history of cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
New Cases Admitted 5th May, 1924 to 30th June, 1928.	(1) Condition as first recorded in these columns.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	8	12	11	5	36	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	6	3	2	1	12	8	3	2	2	15
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission (1) before or (2) after 30th June, 1937 ..	6	4	1	2	13	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	77	84	36	44	241	10	10	6	6	32
Not improved or worse	9	24	9	16	58	2	—	—	1	3
Died since discharge ..	20	7	12	9	48	64	59	54	45	222
Removed and lost sight of	21	21	7	8	57	63	83	16	31	193
Total ..	147	155	78	85	465	147	155	78	85	465
New Cases Admitted July, 1928 to June, 1929.	(1) Condition in November, 1929.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	2	5	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1929 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Improved	33	16	14	13	76	2	2	1	2	7
Not improved or worse	2	6	3	3	14	1	—	—	—	1
Died since discharge ..	3	3	1	—	7	20	11	11	6	48
Removed and lost sight of	9	4	—	—	13	26	20	6	9	61
Total ..	49	34	18	17	118	49	34	18	17	118
New Cases Admitted July, 1929 to June, 1930.	(1) Condition in November, 1930.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1930 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	26	23	21	11	81	5	—	8	2	15
Not improved or worse	2	3	4	2	11	—	2	—	—	2
Died since discharge ..	4	—	1	—	5	9	11	13	6	39
Removed and lost sight of	3	—	—	—	3	21	14	5	6	46
Total ..	36	28	27	14	105	36	28	27	14	105
New Cases Admitted July, 1930 to June, 1931.	(1) Condition in November, 1931.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1931 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	28	11	6	13	58	6	3	2	3	14
Not improved or worse	4	4	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—
Died since discharge ..	1	—	—	—	1	9	8	5	4	26
Removed and lost sight of	4	4	1	1	10	22	8	2	9	41
Total ..	37	19	9	16	81	37	19	9	16	81
New Cases Admitted July, 1931 to June, 1932.	(1) Condition in November, 1932.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1932 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	20	22	25	20	87	2	4	7	5	18
Not improved or worse	3	4	5	4	16	1	1	1	—	3
Died since discharge ..		—	2	1	3	9	10	14	10	44
Removed and lost sight of	1	1	—	—	2	12	12	10	10	43
Total ..	37	27	34	25	110	24	27	34	25	110

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
New Cases Admitted July, 1932 to June, 1933.	(1) Condition in November, 1933.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1933 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Improved	33	21	15	28	97	13	5	6	9	33
Not improved or worse	6	5	6	3	20	2	3	1	2	8
Died since discharge ..	—	1	4	1	6	10	8	16	10	44
Removed and lost sight of	5	4	3	2	14	19	15	5	13	52
Total ..	44	32	30	35	141	44	32	30	35	141
New Cases Admitted July, 1933 to June, 1934.	(1) Condition in November, 1934.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1934 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Improved	16	18	13	14	61	6	10	8	9	33
Not improved or worse	8	4	4	6	22	2	3	3	1	9
Died since discharge ..	2	—	4	—	6	12	1	8	6	27
Removed and lost sight of	4	4	4	—	12	11	9	6	4	30
Total ..	31	28	26	21	106	31	28	26	21	106
New Cases Admitted July, 1934 to June, 1935.	(1) Condition in November, 1935.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	4	4	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1935 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	22	14	15	23	74	15	12	9	10	46
Not improved or worse	3	3	2	4	12	2	5	2	3	12
Died since discharge ..	1	2	2	6	11	7	4	6	14	31
Removed and lost sight of	6	2	3	3	14	12	4	5	10	31
Total ..	36	25	24	37	122	36	25	24	37	122
New Cases Admitted July, 1935, to June, 1936.	(1) Condition in November, 1936.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1936 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2)	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Improved	19	10	25	7	61	13	9	16	6	44
Not improved or worse	6	4	11	7	28	5	4	14	3	26
Died since discharge ..	—	2	3	—	5	3	3	8	4	18
Removed and lost sight of	4	—	7	3	14	8	—	9	4	21
Total ..	30	17	48	17	112	30	17	48	17	112
New Cases Admitted July, 1936 to June, 1937.	Condition in November, 1937.									
Still in the Sanatorium	3	3	—	—	6					
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	1	—	2					
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1937	—	—	—	—	—					
Improved	27	23	21	6	77					
Not improved or worse	4	5	5	6	20					
Died since discharge ..	—	—	3	2	5					
Removed and lost sight of	3	2	—	—	5					
Total ..	37	34	30	14	115					

Duinendal Tuberculosis Settlement.

The Cape town cases (European males) treated at Duinendal (see page 21) during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	11
Admitted during year	21
Discharged during year	23
In residence at end of year	9

Care Committee For Tuberculosis Patients.

The voluntary Care Committee works in close co-operation with the City Health Department. Office accommodation is provided in the department, and the salary of the almoner employed by the Committee is paid by the City Council. Other funds are provided by the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund, the Christmas Stamp Fund and the Community Chest.

The work done is indicated by the following statistics :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1937.		Year ended 31st March, 1938.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
Families helped by payment of rent	23	63	48	92
,, ,, maintenance grants	3	4	6	3
,, ,, payment of foster mother	1	5	1	11
,, ,, provision of clothing and blankets ..	287		215	
No. of articles of clothing distributed	1,592		1,315	
,, blankets distributed	109		86	
,, eggs distributed	1,548		1,680	
Almoner :—				
Visits paid	1,543		1,274	
Interviews given	1,783		1,431	
New cases handled	67	184	43	163
Life insurance premium paid for one case in both years.				

N.B.—Figures for year ended 31st March, 1937 revised.

Of the above disbursements in 1937-38 the Community Chest paid the rents for 79 families, the maintenance grants for 3 and the payment of foster mother for one ; the Silver Jubilee Fund paid the rents for 61 families ; and the Chirstmas Stamp Fund paid the maintenance grants for 6 families and the payment of foster mothers for 11.

The Duinendal Tuberculosis Settlement (see above) is also maintained by the Care Committee.

Proposed Extensions of Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme.

A report was presented by the Medical Officer of Health in May, 1937, on the tuberculosis position in Capetown, in which the following opinions were expressed :—

(1) That the in-patient accommodation for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis ought to be increased to 750, and that a site for a new sanatorium-hospital should be acquired large anough for this purpose and for all future requirements, including homes for " pre-tuberculous " children and a " settlement " for ex-sanatorium cases.

(2) That such a scheme should be developed in gradual fashion ; and to use it to advantage the clinic facilities and the administrative and home-visiting staffs should be expanded, and the financial provision for the after-care of patients and the care and supervision of contacts and suspects greatly increased.

(3) That to carry out such a programme it would be necessary to replace the present clinic building in Newmarket Street with a new central clinic and administrative offices ; and to appoint a tuberculosis officer devoting his whole time to the direction of the scheme.

The report embodied a recommendation that the Secretary for Public Health should be asked to meet representatives of the City Council, the Cape Divisional Council and the Tuberculosis Care Committee, to discuss these proposals.

The Council on 27th May, 1937, accepted the report, and the meeting with the Secretary for Public Health took place on 24th June, when it was decided that the Medical Officer of Health should submit concrete proposals to the Council with a view to their being laid before the Union Health Department.

A further report was accordingly submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in August, 1937, recommending the building of a new sanatorium-hospital of 200 beds on land to be selected and acquired, the construction of new administrative offices and clinic, the appointment of a full-time tuberculosis officer, an increase of the staff of tuberculosis health visitors from 4 to 8, and an increase in the annual votes for assistance to patients, etc. The proposals have since been accepted by the Government, land bought and plans approved for the new clinic and offices, enquiries instituted in regard to a site for the proposed hospital and the tuberculosis officer selected.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 130 (34 European and 96 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0·44 per 1,000 population (0·22 European and 0·67 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 159, of which 2 were imported cases. 28 of the 157 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of enteric fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 51 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever. After correction for errors of diagnosis the number of such cases was 42, 2 of which admitted for other diseases were afterwards found to be cases of enteric fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 130 Capetown cases was 21 (3 European and 18 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 16·2 per cent. (8·8 per cent. European and 18·8 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from enteric fever registered during the year numbered 15 (2 European and 13 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population (0·01 European and 0·09 non-European).

From this disease there were also 2 cases (native, one fatal) at the Langa location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out the number of enteric cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years :—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	250	3·13	218	2·89	21	0·26	23	0·30
1915-16	163	1·96	133	1·73	8	0·01	28	0·37
1916-17	163	1·90	149	1·92	14	0·16	32	0·41
1917-18	138	1·55	124	1·58	12	0·13	31	0·40
1918-19	204	2·20	191	2·40	18	0·19	33	0·42
1919-20	251	2·60	202	2·50	21	0·22	42	0·52
1920-21	345	3·46	308	3·78	37	0·37	46	0·56
1921-22	204	1·98	207	2·48	21	0·20	42	0·50
1922-23	180	1·71	141	1·64	22	0·21	27	0·31
1923-24	121	1·12	93	1·04	12	0·11	20	0·23
1924-25	79	0·72	94	1·02	8	0·07	20	0·21
1925-26	87	0·78	100	1·05	8	0·07	17	0·18
1926-27	117	1·02	123	1·26	15	0·13	27	0·28
1927-28	109	0·84	135	1·19	10	0·08	25	0·22
1928-29	100	0·76	100	0·86	13	0·10	25	0·22
1929-30	87	0·65	94	0·79	8	0·06	17	0·14
1930-31	97	0·71	103	0·84	8	0·06	24	0·19
1931-32	71	0·51	98	0·78	13	0·09	24	0·19
1932-33	30	0·21	30	0·23	3	0·02	5	0·04
1933-34	52	0·36	47	0·36	2	0·01	7	0·05
1934-35	33	0·22	49	0·36	6	0·04	9	0·07
1935-36	30	0·20	43	0·31	3	0·02	6	0·04
1936-37	34	0·22	96	0·67	2	0·01	13	0·09

Nearly all the enteric fever cases are caused by B. typhosus, paratyphoid infection being rare. Two of the cases admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality proved to be paratyphoid B. infection.

Reference to Table F, on page 138, will show the seasonal incidence of the disease. 111 of the 130 cases were notified in the six months December, 1936 to May, 1937. The monthly number of cases notified was greatest in December, 1936, and January and February, 1937.

48 of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 36 in a Union Government institution (Valkenberg Mental Hospital) in Ward 10, 11 at the House of Mercy in Ward 8, and one at All Saints Home in Ward 4. The other cases occurred in 71 houses, in 63 of which there was one case each, in 5 two cases each, and in 3 three cases each.

The outbreak in Valkenberg Mental Hospital (36 cases) was not investigated by the City Health Department, but by the Union Government authorities. All the cases were non-Europeans (one native and the rest coloured); 26 male and 10 female. All the patients except two were removed for isolation to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, which was reopened for the purpose. 24 cases were removed on 11th December, 1936, 2 on 29th December, 3 on 2nd January, 1937, and the others on 5th January, 9th January (2), 12th February and 20th February. The last case was reported on 26th April, 1937 and may be regarded as not belonging to the outbreak. The outbreak was attributed to infection from a case of enteric fever admitted as acute mania and only later diagnosed as enteric.

The House of Mercy consists of two separate sides, viz., the House of Mercy proper, of about 36 girls, and St. Joseph's Home, of about 22 girls (see page 18), which however are supplied by one common kitchen. The girls are coloured. The outbreak of enteric (11 cases) was confined to St. Joseph's Home. All the cases fell ill within a few days of each other. The earliest date of onset was 15th January and all the cases were removed to the City Hospital by 27th January. The source of infection was not established. All the St. Joseph's Home girls had attended a picnic at the public picnic site at Groote Schuur on 2nd January near the Zoo, where municipal water is available from a tap. One of the patients, who was said to have first become ill on 26th January, was passing pure blood by the rectum on 27th January and may possibly have been in a late stage of the disease at that time. All the cases recovered.

These two institutional outbreaks swelled the number of cases of enteric fever reported in the year, the increase being entirely in the coloured section. Otherwise the incidence rate for the year would have been about normal.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 140.

Of the 159 uncorrected cases, 108 were treated in the City Hospital, 36 in Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, and 6 in other hospitals.

Two enteric carriers were sent into the City Hospital during the year, and in one case (an infant) sent there as a case of enteric the diagnosis was altered to "enteric carrier."

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 342 (223 European and 119 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1·15 per 1,000 population (1·45 European and 0·84 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 411, of which 5 were imported cases. 64 of the 406 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 61 cases diagnosed as suffering from diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour. After correction for errors of diagnosis the number of such cases was 50.

The number of deaths amongst the 342 Capetown cases was 15 (4 European and 11 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 4·4 per cent. (1·8 European and 9·2 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 14 (2 European and 12 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population (0·01 European and 0·08 non-European).

Of this disease there were also 5 cases (one fatal) in natives at the Langa location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out the number of diphtheria cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years :—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	155	1·94	62	0·82	16	0·20	22	0·29
1915-16	189	2·27	51	0·67	17	0·20	19	0·25
1916-17	164	1·91	41	0·53	10	0·12	13	0·17
1917-18	107	1·20	32	0·41	7	0·08	11	0·14
1918-19	113	1·22	25	0·31	3	0·03	10	0·13
1919-20	125	1·30	36	0·45	8	0·08	12	0·15
1920-21	75	0·75	25	0·29	5	0·05	3	0·04
1921-22	89	0·86	18	0·22	8	0·08	6	0·07
1922-23	121	1·15	24	0·28	11	0·10	5	0·06
1923-24	163	1·51	49	0·55	9	0·08	11	0·12
1924-25	209	1·90	41	0·45	17	0·15	8	0·09
1925-26	180	1·60	46	0·48	8	0·07	11	0·12
1926-27	186	1·62	87	0·89	12	0·10	16	0·16
1927-28	162	1·25	62	0·54	10	0·08	12	0·11
1928-29	162	1·23	70	0·60	13	0·10	15	0·13
1929-30	166	1·23	54	0·45	14	0·10	11	0·09
1930-31	189	1.38	93	0·76	9	0·06	11	0·09
1931-32	120	0.86	67	0·53	7	0·05	11	0·09
1932-33	142	1·00	73	0·57	8	0.06	6	0·05
1933-34	192	1·33	106	0·80	6	0·04	11	0·08
1934-35	238	1·61	136	1·00	9	0·06	19	0·14
1935-36	189	1·25	122	0·88	10	0·07	17	0·12
1936-37	223	1·45	119	0·84	2	0·01	12	0·08

It will be observed for the year under report that although the incidence rate of diphtheria, based on the number of cases notified, is high, the death rate from the disease is comparatively low. In Europeans it is the lowest ever recorded for the Municipality.

12 of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 1 in a Union Government institution (Ward 11), 3 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (1 maid, 2 nurses), 3 in the Somerset Hospital in Ward 2, 2 in an institution in Ward 15 and 1 each in three institutions in Wards 2, 5 and 10. The other cases occurred in 303 houses, in 282 of which there was one case each, in 17 two cases each, in 3 three cases each and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F, on page 138, will show the seasonal incidence of the disease. 47 per cent. of the cases were notified in the four winter months, July and August, 1936, and May and June, 1937.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 140.

Of the 411 uncorrected cases 363 were admitted to the City Hospital.

Diphtheria Carriers.

Two patients were admitted to the City Hospital as carriers, in one of whom the carrier condition was confirmed in hospital. In three cases admitted as diphtheria the diagnosis was revised in the City Hospital to "diphtheria carrier." Five diphtheria carriers were also admitted to the City Hospital from addresses outside the municipal area.

Milk-borne Outbreak.

A small outbreak of diphtheria involving 10 cases in the Kalk Bay district of Ward 14 and the Fish Hoek district of the Cape Division, was attributed to milk infection. The cases were as follows (secondary cases in italics) :—

Name.	Race, sex and age.	District.	Date of onset, 1936.
TA	.. C.F. 6 ..	.. K.B. ..	.. June 28*
SA	.. *C.F.* 4 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 29*

* Notified in 1935-36.

Name.	Race, sex and age.	District.	Date of onset. 1936.
JS	.. E.F. 36 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 29
WM	.. E.F. 40 ..	.. ,, ..	.. July 2
TI	.. E.F. 15 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 3
EI	.. *E.F.* 49 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 12
SM	.. E.M. 12 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 3
EM	.. *E.F.* 10 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 6
MF	.. E.F. 17 ..	.. F.H. ..	.. ,, 11†
JF	.. *E.M.* 14 ..	.. ,, ..	.. ,, 15

† This patient was suffering from infected tonsils from June 20.

The six households in which the cases occurred all received their milk from a cowkeeper in the Fish Hoek district, who was supplying 28 regular customers in Kalk Bay, 2 in St. James and 25 in Fish Hoek. No cases occurred in St. James.

On 10th and 11th July the cowkeeper's premises were inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Officer. The staff consisted of two native men, who gave negative results on medical examination and swabbing of nose and throat. The herd consisted of 10 cows, four of which showed excoriations on the teats. Two swabs were taken from the excoriations of one cow, and one from each of the other three. The two swabs from two cows were negative on culture. The following is the report from the Government Pathologist on the other three swabs (from two cows): "Organisms were obtained on culture which were indistinguishable morphologically and by staining reactions from Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. On intradermal inoculation of a guinea pig these organisms gave reactions indistinguishable from those usual with highly virulent Klebs-Loeffler bacilli." The bacilli were not isolated, the intradermal test being performed with the mixed culture.

The four cows with affected teats were isolated from the rest of the herd as from 11th July. The two "positive" cows were shortly afterwards sent away to farms where no milk was sold, and the other two were returned to the herd after the excoriations had healed.

There had been no other cases of diphtheria in Kalk Bay since April, 1936.

Reference to previous milk-borne outbreaks of diphtheria will be found in the Annual Report for 1923-24 (page 27), 1924-25 (page 34), and 1927-28 (page 36).

Diphtheria Immunization.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, diphtheria immunization was carried out by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department as in previous years, in child welfare centres, schools and institutions.

Though the principal aims in propaganda have been to persuade parents to have their children immunized during the early years and particularly as soon after the first birthday as possible, it will be seen that a large proportion of children immunized have been of school age. This is due to the frequency with which school principals have applied to have their pupils immunized. In the case of schools, however, the children have been drawn as far as possible from those who are under ten years of age; that is, from those who are most susceptible to diphtheria. Since it has been found that in Capetown the majority of children of this age are susceptible to diphtheria, it has been possible to omit the Schick test prior to inoculation in such children, and proceed direct to immunization.

The materials used during the year have been Burroughs Wellcome toxoid-antitoxin mixture, toxoid-antitoxin floccules (three injections) and alum precipitated toxoid (one or two injections), the Parke Davis toxoid alum precipitated (one or two injections), and the South African Institute of Medical Research anatoxin-Ramon (three injections).

During the earlier months of the year under review, the one-shot method was employed for a large number of children with the alum preparations. Experience here as elsewhere, however, showed that where the immunity level was low, complete immunity was not always produced by the one-shot method, and that some persons Schick-negative soon after immunization tended to revert to a Schick-positive state later.

The procedure in using the alum preparations therefore was altered to two injections, a small dose being followed after three weeks by a large dose, except in cases where a second attendance for immunization was problematical, when the larger single-shot dose was given as before.

The use of the alum preparations given by means of one or two injections accounts for the disparity between the number of first injections as against second and third injections in the table set out below, showing the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937.

Persons Schick-tested before immunization :—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
303	1,189	16	1,508

First-series protective inoculations :—

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
3,395	1,027	83	3,395

Persons Schick-tested after first series of inoculations :—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
181	924	7	1,112

Second-series protective inoculations :—

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
126	83	28	126

Persons Schick-tested after second series of inoculations :—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
3	17	—	20

Persons immunized :—

Age.	*European.*	*Non-European.*
0 — 1	63	89
1 — 2	148	245
2 — 3	88	214
3 — 4	93	189
4 — 5	96	163
5 — 6	89	147
6 — 7	211	178
7 — 8	245	175
8 — 9	213	148
9 — 10	168	150
10 — 11	144	110
11 — 12	57	21
12 — 13	28	11
13 — 14	6	4
14 — 15	2	1
15 — 16	1	—
16 and over	7	—
Age not recorded	16	1
	1,675	1,846

At schools	1,518
At institutions	215
At child welfare centres	1,788
	3,521

Injections given :—

TAP	4,081
APT	230
TAM	369
TAF	16
RA	46
	4,742

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 486 (458 European and 28 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1·64 per 1,000 population (2·98 European and 0·20 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 489, of which 2 were imported cases. 3 of the 487 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from scarlet fever. 2 patients admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be cases of scarlet fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 9 cases diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour.

There were 5 deaths (4 European and 1 non-European) amongst the 486 Capetown cases and 4 deaths (3 European and 1 non-European) from this disease registered during the year.

There were no cases at the Langa native location.

In the following table are set out the number of scarlatinal cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years: —

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914–15	78	0·98	10	0·13	2	0·03	—	—
1915–16	128	1·54	8	0·10	—	—	—	—
1916–17	52	0·60	4	0·05	—	—	—	—
1917–18	97	1·09	13	0·17	—	—	—	—
1918–19	153	1·65	18	0·23	—	—	—	—
1919–20	274	2·84	23	0·29	3	0·03	—	—
1920–21	224	2·25	15	0·18	2	0·02	—	—
1921–22	97	0·94	9	0·11	—	—	—	—
1922–23	47	0·45	5	0·06	—	—	—	—
1923–24	26	0·24	3	0·03	—	—	—	—
1924–25	50	0·46	1	0·01	—	—	—	—
1925–26	129	1·15	8	0·08	—	—	1	0·01
1926–27	123	1·07	11	0·11	—	—	—	—
1927–28	228	1·76	6	0·05	3	0·02	—	—
1928–29	154	1·17	10	0·08	—	—	1	0·01
1929–30	260	1·93	20	0·16	2	0·01	1	0·01
1930–31	425	3·11	40	0·32	1	0·01	—	—
1931–32	121	0·87	18	0·14	—	—	—	—
1932–33	121	0·85	19	0·14	—	—	—	—
1933–34	103	0·71	9	0·07	—	—	—	—
1934–35	229	1·55	14	0·10	1	0·01	—	—
1935–36	596	3·95	34	0·24	3	0·02	1	0·01
1936–37	458	2·98	28	0·20	3	0·02	1	0·01

The high figures for the year under report reflect the fact that the prevalence of the disease, which began in April, 1935, continued until December, 1936, when it declined. Thus, in the six months July to December, 1936, there were 378 cases reported and in the six months January to June 1937 108 cases (see Table F on page 138).

In the year under report 23 of the cases occurred in institutions : viz., 2 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (nurses), 1 at a Seamen's Institute in Ward 2, 14 at an orphanage in Ward 4, 1 at an orphanage in Ward 5, 2 in an institution in Ward 9, 2 at a students' hostel in Ward 12, and 1 in an institution in Ward 14. The other cases occurred in 367 houses, in 300 of which there was one case each, and 51 two cases each, in 9 three cases each, in 5 four cases each, in 1 five cases and in 1 nine cases.

The outbreak of 14 cases of scarlet fever referred to above was at the All Saints Home, Kloof Nek Road, Capetown, which is an orphanage accommodating about 174 European children of both sexes. The first 13 cases were all in girls. Three of these became ill in the first three days of September, 3 from 9th to 12th September, and 7 from 18th to 26th September. The last one was a boy, who became ill on the 7th October.

The ward distribution and the age and sex distribution are shown in Tables G and H, on pages 139 and 140.

Of the 489 uncorrected cases, 210 were admitted to the City Hospital. The restricted accommodation available made it impossible to admit as large a proportion of cases as usual.

The cases were mostly very mild, and there were a number which were not discovered before the peeling stage. In some cases the isolation practised at home was unsatisfactory.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 74 (43 European and 31 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 79, of which 5 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from erysipelas.

There were also 3 cases diagnosed as suffering from erysipelas admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

There were 4 deaths (2 European and 2 non-European) from erysipelas during the year.

Five of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 4 in Union Government institutions (2 in Ward 11 and one each in Wards 6 and 15), and one in an institution in Ward 2. The remaining 69 cases all occurred in separate houses, there being no secondary household cases.

Of the 79 uncorrected cases, 40 were admitted to the City Hospital and 4 were treated in other hospitals.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 18 (7 European and 11 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 52. 35 of the 52 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever. 1 patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of cerebrospinal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 13 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality diagnosed as suffering from cerebrospinal fever, 10 of which were afterwards found not to be suffering from this disease.

Of the 18 Capetown cases where the diagnosis of cerebrospinal fever remained, 16 were fatal. 7 of the cases were not removed to hospital, of which 5 died on or before the date of notification. It is possible that in some of these the diagnosis was not correct. Of the 11 cases that were treated in the City Hospital 9 were fatal.

Of the 3 admitted to the City Hospital from outside the municipal area one died and 2 recovered.

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 16 (7 European and 9 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population (0·05 European and 0·06 non-European).

In the following table the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified and deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16	2	—	—	—
1916-17	2	—	1	—
1917-18	6	2	3	2
1918-19	3	5	—	5
1919-20	3	6	3	5
1920-21	4	1	3	1
1921-22	4	1	—	—
1922-23	4	5	4	2
1923-24	2	3	2	3
1924-25	6	19	5	11
1925-26	4	21	5	19
1926-27 . ..	10	39	6	29
1927-28	39	183	18	92
1928-29	30	101	16	59
1929-30	14	48	8	27
1930-31	4	18	3	15
1931-32	7	35	3	21
1932-33	8	22	5	15
1933-34	3	17	3	17
1934-35	5	20	3	15
1935-36	1	9	1	10
1936-37	7	11	7	9

The cases all occurred in different houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, age and sex distribution of the cases is shown in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 52 uncorrected cases, 45 were admitted to the City Hospital.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 4 (1 European and 3 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 8. 4 of the 8 were found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from infective encephalitis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above one case admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality under the diagnosis of infective encephalitis was afterwards found not to be suffering from this disease.

There were two deaths amongst the Capetown cases (1 European and 1 non-European).

The deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 3 (2 European and 1 non-European). In one of these 3 deaths the deceased person had suffered from the disease for six years before death (European male, 67 years). This case is not included in the notifications for the year.

In the following table the number of cases of infective encephalitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1920-21	3	1	2	1
1921-22	5	—	5	—
1922-23	3	1	2	1
1923-24	5	4	3	4
1924-25	6	5	3	4
1925-26	6	10	6	7
1926-27	6	5	4	5
1927-28	8	3	3	3
1928-29	7	5	5	3
1929-30	4	3	3	—
1930-31	1	4	—	3
1931-32	7	2	5	2
1932-33	4	4	—	1
1933-34	2	—	—	—
1934-35	8	3	2	1
1935-36	4	3	2	4
1936-37	1	3	2	1

The cases in 1936-37 all occurred in different houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 8 uncorrected cases, 5 were treated at the City Hospital, 1 in another hospital and 2 at home.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 9 (7 European and 2 non-European). In one of these, a non-European male, aged 14 years, this diagnosis was recorded as polio-encephalitis.

The original number of notifications was 11. 2 of the 11 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from acute poliomyelitis.

The number of deaths amongst the 9 Capetown cases was 2 (Europeans). The total Capetown deaths registered from this disease during the year numbered 2 (European). One of these (European male) died of polio-encephalitis.

In the following table the number of cases notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915–16	4	5	Not separately classified.	
1916–17	3	1	1	2
1917–18	3	2	1	1
1918–19	2	2	2	—
1919–20	1	1	—	1
1920–21	3	1	—	—
1921–22	1	1	1	1
1922–23	—	1	—	1
1923–24	1	—	—	—
1924–25	1	1	1	1
1925–26	—	—	—	—
1926–27	2	—	1	—
1927–28	8	4	2	1
1928–29	4	1	1	—
1929–30	11	6	3	1
1930–31	5	5	—	2
1931–32	—	—	—	—
1932–33	4	4	1	2
1933–34	8	3	—	—
1934–35	11	14	1	3
1935 36	1	3	—	—
1936–37	7	2	2	—

The cases in the year under report all occurred in separate houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 11 uncorrected cases 7 were treated at the City Hospital and 1 in another hospital.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

In the year 1936-37, the corrected number of notified cases of pneumonia was as follows :—

Influenzal pneumonia 70
Acute primary pneumonia 479

A more reliable index to these 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, bronchitis and pneumonia, together with the corresponding death rates per 1,000 population.

Year.	Influenza.				Bronchitis.				Pneumonia.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1918–1919 ..	864	9·33	2,893	36·41	47	0·51	216	2·72	239	2·58	229	2·88
1919–1920 ..	2	0·02	5	0·06	39	0·40	203	2·52	71	0·74	385	4·77
1920–1921 ..	1	0·01	18	0·22	42	0·42	237	2·91	89	0·89	418	5·13
1921–1922 ..	5	0·05	10	0·12	43	0·42	197	2·36	112	1·09	379	4·54
1922–1923 ..	6	0·06	5	0·06	39	0·37	222	2·58	91	0·86	407	4·72
1923–1924 ..	3	0·03	3	0·03	32	0·30	185	2·07	92	0·85	445	4·98
1924–1925 ..	25	0·22	30	0·32	29	0·26	148	1·59	58	0·52	323	3·46
1925–1926 ..	13	0·12	22	0·23	26	0·23	213	2·25	70	0·63	269	2·84
1926–1927 ..	13	0·11	18	0·18	40	0·35	255	2·62	84	0·74	387	3·96
1927–1928 ..	20	0·16	52	0·46	39	0·30	305	2·69	96	0·75	509	4·49
1928–1929 ..	23	0·18	33	0·28	40	0·31	217	1·87	93	0·71	390	3·56
1929–1930 ..	32	0·24	29	0·24	36	0·27	221	1·86	65	0·49	338	2·84
1930–1931 ..	9	0·06	26	0·21	46	0·33	201	1·61	58	0·42	345	2·77
1931–1932 ..	30	0·22	43	0·34	35	0·25	218	1·74	100	0·72	403	3·22
1932–1933 ..	12	0·08	18	0·14	20	0·14	157	1·22	71	0·50	385	3·00
1933–1934 ..	8	0·06	9	0·07	30	0·21	170	1·29	61	0·42	346	2·63
1934–1935 ..	30	0·20	27	0·20	29	0·20	278	2·06	114	0·77	482	3·57
1935–1936 ..	36	0·24	32	0·23	19	0·12	193	1·37	92	0·60	453	3·21
1936–1937 ..	13	0·08	17	0·12	35	0·23	132	0·93	57	0·37	317	2·23

Corrected for European inward transfers from 1924–25 inclusive.

In the year under report the death rate from pneumonia was the lowest ever recorded, both for Europeans and non-Europeans. The same is true of pneumonia and bronchitis counted together.

Other statistical details will be found in the Tables A, F, G, H and I, on pages 118, 138, 139, 140, and 141.

From the municipal area, 11 cases of influenzal pneumonia (7 European and 4 non-European) and 12 cases of acute primary pneumonia (5 European and 7 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year. One case of influenzal pneumonia (European) was also admitted from a ship in Capetown Harbour.

At the Langa native location there were four cases of acute primary pneumonia notified and 9 deaths from pneumonia registered (broncho-pneumonia, 7, lobar pneumonia, 2).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 64 (13 European and 51 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 69. 6 of these 69 cases were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from puerperal fever. 1 patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of puerperal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 20 cases admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality under the diagnosis of puerperal fever. 2 of these were afterwards found not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 64 Capetown cases was 9 (1 of the 13 European cases and 8 of the 51 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 8 (1 European and 7 non-European).

The mortality from this cause for a series of years, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births, is shown on page 46.

Attendance at confinement.—55 of the cases were confined at home and 9 in hospitals. Of the 55 at home 21 were attended in labour by midwives only, 7 by doctors only, and 11 by doctors and midwives ; 16 were unattended.

Condition of child.—35 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child and 29 of a dead foetus. Of the 29 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 8 were of a dead viable foetus and 21 of a non-viable foetus.

Primiparae.—23 of the cases were reported as primiparae (i.e., women in their first confinement) and 41 as multiparae.

Treatment.—46 of the cases (corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases) were treated in the City Hospital, 3 in the Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital, 1 in the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and 1 at the Vrede Oord ; the remaining 13 were treated at home.

There were also 2 cases of this disease (natives) in the Langa location.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

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

The number of cases of these diseases reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnosis, was 257 (42 European and 215 non-European).

In addition there were 10 cases of the disease notified as having been admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of these 257, 27 were cases not in the newly born (8 European and 19 non-European), being at the time of onset aged 22, 23, 24 days, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 5, 7, 9 months, 1, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 5, 5, 9, 10½, 26, 30 and 31 years respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 230, comprising 34 European (16 males and 18 females) and 196 non-European (94 males and 102 females).

Of these 230 cases, 52 were born in institutions and 177 at home (there was no information on this point in one case). Of the 177 home confinements 6 were recorded as having been attended by doctors and 167 by midwives only : 4 were unattended.

The reason why ophthalmia neonatorum is 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 recognized as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if 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 visitor at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many have been seen by the lady medical officer. 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 46 cases in-patient treatment has been secured, 45

in the Somerset Hospital, and 1 at the Rondebosch Hospital. In the other 184 cases, 4 patients received out-patient treatment at the Somerset Hospital, and 180 were treated at home. Of the 180 cases treated at home, 153 were attended to by nurses from the District Nursing Organization of the Cape Hospital Board.

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

Eyes completely recovered	223
Cases of blindness	—
Sight damaged	1
Died before recovery	2
Lost trace of	4
	230

It is to be recorded that the health visitors reported 103 of the cases as " slight," and 126 as " moderate " or " grave " ; there was no information on this point in 1 case.

In addition to the above figures there were at the Langa location 3 native female cases of ophthalmia (aged at the time of onset, 3, 14 and 20 days respectively).

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case of typhus fever of the epidemic type occurred at the Langa location in a native male, aged 60, who was admitted to the Langa Hospital on 26th May, 1937, and died on 2nd June. He had arrived in Langa from Willowvale, Transkei, already ill with the disease, a few days before admission. Weil-Felix reaction : 29th May, 1 in 20, 100 and 500 + + +, 1 in 1,000 + +. Extensive deverminization of contacts and of dormitories and bedding was carried out and there were no more cases.

There were four cases reported during the year as Capetown cases. They were all regarded as being of the endemic and not of the louse-borne type, and the final diagnosis of endemic typhus was made in the City Hospital. They all recovered. The particulars are as follows :—

European female, aged 38, Ward 5. Onset of symptoms, 15th August, 1936, complained of pains in head and epigastrium. Admitted to City Hospital as doubtful endemic typhus on 26th August. Pyrexia, anxious facies, erythematous rash on body, body covered with flea-bites. No history of tick bite. Weil-Felix reaction : 24th August, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + + ; 2nd September, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +, 1 in 500 +.

European male, aged 61, Ward 13. Had been ill for considerable time with gastric symptoms. Fever noticed on 8th November, 1936, headaches, myalgic pains, constipation. Admitted to City Hospital on 16th November under diagnosis of enteric fever. Pyrexia, mottled rash all over body, facies drowsy, some mental confusion, tender all over abdomen, liver palpable and tender. No history of tick-bite. Weil-Felix reaction negative, 17th, 23rd and 27th November, and 1st December.

European female, aged 48, Ward 4. Onset of symptoms, 13th November, 1936. Insect-bite on waist about 4th November, followed a few days later by rigors and pain in back. Admitted to City Hospital as doubtful endemic typhus on 18th November. Pyrexia, mottled rash all over body and limbs. Weil-Felix reaction : 19th November, negative ; 27th November, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +, 1 in 500 +.

European male, aged 54, Ward 1. Onset of symptoms, 8th February, 1937. Headache, constipation. Admitted to City Hospital under diagnosis of enteric fever. Pyrexia, papular rash on body, thighs and arms. Weil-Felix reaction : 13th February, 1 in 20 + + ; 22nd February, 1 in 20, 100 and 500 + + +, 1 in 1,000 + +.

There was one other case (coloured male, 30) admitted to the City Hospital from Durbanville on 19th March, 1937, under diagnosis of enteric fever. The diagnosis was changed to endemic typhus on positive Weil-Felix reaction and absence of evidence of enteric. There was no typhus rash. Weil-Felix reaction : 20th March, 1 in 20 + + ; 25th March, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + + ; 31st March, 1 in 20 + + ; 5th April, 1 in 20 and 100 + +.

The Weil-Felix tests referred to above were performed in the Government Health Laboratory, Capetown (Dr. W. F. Rhodes) with Proteus X 19.

TRACHOMA.

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year in the persons of Capetown residents, in addition to 4 cases who were admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality. The following particulars refer to the 9 Capetown cases.

A European patient (female, 60), living in Ward 12, developed the disease 35 years before, when living at Prince Albert, Cape Province. She was notified as an out-patient at Wynberg Hospital.

Another European patient (female, 30), living in Ward 13, was notified as an out-patient at the Wynberg Hospital. Her home address was not found.

Two coloured patients (male, 36 and female, 59), both living in Ward 6, and notified as out-patients at the Capetown Free Dispensary, developed the disease respectively six years and 4 months before, when living in Capetown.

Two coloured patients (male, 17 and female, 41), both living in Ward 7, developed the disease respectively two months and 8 months before, when living in Capetown. They were notified as out-patients at the Somerset Hospital and the Capetown Free Dispensary respectively.

Three coloured patients (male, 22, female, 10 and female, 10), living in Wards 8, 10 and 13 and all notified as in-patients at the Somerset Hospital, developed the disease when living near Springbok, C.P., at Mamre, C.P., and near Robertson, C.P., respectively, the second over six months before and the third several years before (no history obtained about the first).

All the patients lived at different addresses.

LEPROSY.

The three cases notified during the year were as follows :—

Native male, aged 35, came from the Butterworth district, Transkei, in February, 1936; stayed at Langa location until May, when he went to Wetton; reported at the Wynberg venereal disease clinic on 10th August, 1936, and next day was admitted to the City Hospital as a case of syphilis. It was there found that the disease was leprosy. B. leprae found in smear from nodule ; nasal smear negative. Patient transferred to Capetown Infirmary on 3rd September.

Native male, aged 24, Ward 11. A casual labourer or vagrant. Said to have come from Ingobo, Transkei. Admitted to Somerset Hospital on 16th October, 1936, with ascites and other symptoms of cardiac failure, and was found to be a case of nodular leprosy ; nasal smears showed B. leprae. Transferred to Capetown Infirmary, 19th October.

Coloured male, aged 58, Ward 11. A casual labourer. Had been ill for a long time and attending the Woodstock Hospital as out-patient. Nodules and paralysis ; B. leprae from nasal smears. Admitted to Capetown Infirmary, 26th February, 1937.

Another case of leprosy was found during the year but not reported to the City Health Department, in the person of a European (female) nurse in whom the disease was diagnosed when she was medically examined in November, 1936, for appointment to one of the Capetown hospitals. The case was of the tuberculoid form of leprosy. Nasal smears negative. The first lesion had been noticed two years earlier when the patient was a nurse at Valkenberg Hospital. She came from Oudtshoorn. Transferred to Pretoria Leper Institution.

MALTA FEVER.

One case of Malta Fever was reported in the person of a coloured female, aged 44 (Ward 12), who was admitted to the City Hospital under diagnosis of enteric fever on 26th February, 1937, giving a history of pains in back and head, weakness of legs and frequency and dysuria for 3½ weeks. Pyrexia. Agglutination reaction to B. melitensis : 14th April, 1 in 20 and 100 +, 1 in 200 and 1,000 + + ; 23rd April similar. 16th April, negative blood culture for B. melitensis ; 20th April, negative culture for B. melitensis from urine and faeces.

LEAD POISONING.

One case of this condition was reported (by a private medical practitioner) in the person of a European male, aged 24, living in Ward 13. He had been employed for about a year as night foreman at a motor garage, when symptoms (wrist drop) first appeared. Lead was found in the urine. His duties involved attendance on motor accumulator batteries on the electrical charging bench (not including the taking to pieces of the batteries) and the spray-painting of cars. No other history suggesting contact with lead. At the house where he lived the water service pipes are of iron, and the connection to the main is of lead. No lead was found in two samples of the water.

MEASLES.

There were 4 deaths from measles in the year 1936-37, all non-Europeans, the disease being in a phase of quiescence.

In the following table the number of deaths from measles, together with the corresponding rates, are shown for a series of years :—

Year.	Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914 — 1915.. ..	1	1	0·01	0·01
1915 — 1916.. ..	2	—	0·02	—
1916 — 1917.. ..	20	147	0·23	1·90
1917 — 1918.. ..	1	7	0·01	0·09
1918 — 1919.. ..	3	2	0·03	0·03
1919 — 1920.. ..	9	12	0·09	0·15
1920 — 1921.. ..	2	27	0·02	0·33
1921 — 1922.. ..	—	—	—	—
1922 — 1923.. ..	3	21	0·03	0·24
1923 — 1924.. ..	20	116	0·19	1·30
1924 — 1925.. ..	1	2	0·01	0·02
1925 — 1926.. ..	—	6	—	0·06
1926 — 1927.. ..	9	38	0·08	0·39
1927 — 1928.. ..	3	12	0·02	0·11
1928 — 1929.. ..	9	9	0·07	0·08
1929 — 1930.. ..	3	17	0·02	0·14
1930 — 1931.. ..	—	17	—	0·14
1931 — 1932.. ..	8	39	0·06	0·31
1932 — 1933.. ..	—	—	—	—
1933 — 1934.. ..	3	23	0·02	0·17
1934 — 1935.. ..	6	80	0·04	0·59
1935 — 1936.. ..	3	—	0·02	—
1936 — 1937.. ..	—	4	—	0·03

The figures are corrected for outward transfers, and from 1924-25 inclusive, for European inward transfers.

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages 118 and 119, and in the Tables on pages 33, 35, and 39. The great bulk of the infantile mortality from the "common infectious diseases," shown in the first column of the tables on pages 42 and 43, is caused by measles and whooping cough. All the measles deaths in the year under report were of children under 7 years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 26 deaths from this disease for the year 1936-37, 3 European and 23 non-European.

In the following table the number of deaths from whooping cough, together with the corresponding rates, are shown for a series of years :—

Year.	Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914 — 1915.. ..	16	72	0·20	0·95
1915 — 1916.. ..	2	2	0·02	0·03
1916 — 1917.. ..	12	20	0·14	0·26
1917 — 1918.. ..	10	40	0·11	0·51
1918 — 1919.. ..	7	22	0·08	0·28
1919 — 1920.. ..	10	29	0·10	0·36
1920 — 1921.. ..	16	41	0·16	0·50
1921 — 1922.. ..	—	5	—	0·06
1922 — 1923.. ..	8	25	0·08	0·29
1923 — 1924.. ..	21	69	0·19	0·77
1924 — 1925.. ..	4	10	0·04	0·11
1925 — 1926.. ..	5	20	0·04	0·21
1926 — 1927.. ..	7	26	0·06	0·27
1927 — 1928.. ..	21	74	0·16	0·66
1928 — 1929.. ..	11	32	0·08	0·28
1929 — 1930.. ..	6	15	0·04	0·13
1930 — 1931.. ..	9	58	0·06	0·47
1931 — 1932.. ..	8	44	0·06	0·35
1932 — 1933.. ..	10	32	0·07	0·25
1933 — 1934.. ..	1	19	0·01	0·14
1934 — 1935.. ..	5	19	0·03	0·14
1935 — 1936.. ..	10	178	0·07	1·26
1936 — 1937.. ..	3	23	0·02	0·16

The figures are corrected for outward transfers, and from 1924-25 inclusive for European inward transfers.

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages 118 and 119 and in the tables on pages 33 and 39. The great bulk of the infantile mortality from the "common infectious diseases," shown in the first column in the tables on pages 42 and 43, is caused by measles and whooping cough. Of the 26 deaths from whooping cough in the year under report 24 were of children under five years of age.

DIARRHOEA.

The deaths certified in the year 1936-37 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis amounted to 316 (37 European and 279 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 1·07 per 1,000 population (0·24 European and 1·96 non-European).

The deaths were classified as follows :—

Code Number.		Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.
456	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	27	251	278
457	Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over)	5	24	29
014	Cholera nostras	—	—	—
015	Dysentery, amœbic	1	3	4
016	Dysentery, bacillary	3	—	3
017	Dysentery, other	1	1	2
	Total	37	279	316

In the tables on pages 42 and 43 the rates of mortality (per 1,000 births) from diarrhoeal diseases are shown over a period of years, for infants under one year and for infants between one and two years. They show clearly the great decline that has taken place in the mortality from infantile diarrhoea. The effect of this on the death rate from diarrhoeal diseases at all ages (per 1,000 population) is shown in the table on page 36.

In addition to the 316 deaths recorded above there were during 1936-37 14 deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in the Langa 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	Wynberg. 15	Langa native location.	Not allocated.	Totals : A.	Totals : B.	Temperature of air in the shade (mean at 8 a.m.)	Earth temperature, range at 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total hours of bright sunshine.	
																								hrs.	mins
July, 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	54·23	60·9 to 62·1	1·81	210	30
	Non-E.	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	2	—	13						
Aug., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	55·36	61·0 to 62·0	2·61	194	25
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	9						
Sept., 1936 (5 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	5	57·66	62·2 to 65·0	2·15	219	10
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	10						
Oct., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	58·87	65·0 to 68·3	0·63	277	50
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	11						
Nov., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	5	65·49	68·2 to 71·2	0·08	312	20
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	10						
Dec., 1936 (5 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	65·07	71·2 to 74·8	0·54	322	35
	Non-E.	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	5	—	—	22						
Jan., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	68·43	75·0 to 78·0	0·63	343	10
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	11	2	4	3	4	—	33						
Feb., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	5	66·50	77·4 to 78·0	0·17	296	10
	Non-E.	—	3	2	2	—	2	5	2	4	—	8	7	6	4	6	1	—	52						
Mar., 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	62·33	75·2 to 78·2	2·04	287	25
	Non-E.	—	3	2	—	—	7	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	1	6	3	1	43						
April, 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	58·85	70·4 to 75·0	1·70	223	0
	Non-E.	—	3	1	1	—	7	1	1	2	1	2	8	5	6	4	1	—	43						
May, 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	54·40	55·3 to 70·3	2·33	168	40
	Non-E.	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	1	3	—	1	6	3	1	1	—	—	29						
June, 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	54·22	62·0 to 65·1	4·07	156	30
	Non-E.	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	—	—	18						
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur.	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	6	3	2	5	1	5	1	5	—	—	37	37	60·12	60·9 to 78·2	18·76	3,011	45
	Non-E.	—	11	9	11	—	36	23	10	15	5	27	45	32	23	31	14	1	293						

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was least in August to November and highest in February, March and April. In non-Europeans it was nearly three times as great in the autumn half of the year (January to June) as in the spring half (July to December); but in Europeans the mortality was greater in the spring than in the autumn.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 21, or 57 per cent., were in children under one year of age, and 29, or 78 per cent., in children under five years of age. The corresponding figures for the non-European deaths, including deaths in the native location, were 177, or 60 per cent., under one and 277, or 95 per cent., under five.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1936-37 as being due to syphilis was 105 (96 non-European and 9 European); and from general paralysis 19 and tabes dorsalis 5 (17 non-European and 7 European). The sum of these figures is equivalent to a death rate per 1,000 population of 0·80 for non-Europeans and 0·10 for Europeans. These rates do not represent the total mortality caused by syphilis.

Of the 96 non-European deaths certified as being caused by syphilis, 54 were children under one year of age and 61 under five years of age. Of the 9 European deaths, 2 were of children under 2 years of age and the remainder adults. Of the adult deaths 29 were of males and 13 of females. Of the deaths from general paralysis and tabes one was in the age group 15-25 years and the rest older; 7 were females and 17 males.

The deaths in previous years are shown in the table on page 35.

There were no deaths certified as due to gonorrhœa during the year under report.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (*a*) municipal treatment centres, (*b*) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital and (*c*) home visitation of defaulting patients. Part of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres.—There are three treatment centres for venereal diseases, viz., at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, Capetown, at Spencer Road, Salt River, and at Church Street, Wynberg.

During the year under review there have been held 203 sessions for males and 251 for females at the City Hospital, 225 for males and 252 for females at Salt River, and 98 for males and 124 for females at Wynberg. Anti-syphilitic treatment of mothers and children is also given at the pre-natal clinics at the maternal and child welfare centres.

Particulars of the work done at the treatment centres and pre-natal clinics will be found on page 104.

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 conveniences controlled by the Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

In-patient Treatment.—There are wards at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, with beds for 24 cases of venereal disease, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the cases of venereal disease that were admitted from Capetown numbered 235 (86 European and 149 non-European), and from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour 44 (22 European and 22 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent on page 109.

Propaganda.—Good work is being done by the Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease. This body receives annual subsidies from the Union Government (£100) and the City Council (£50). The Society works in close co-operation with the City Health Department. This is ensured by the fact that the Hon. Secretary is Dr. C. K. O'Malley, the Medical Officer in charge of Venereal Disease Clinics.

CANCER.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 296 (136 males and 160 females), of which 197 (96 males and 101 females) were of Europeans and 99 (40 males and 59 females) were of non-Europeans.

The death rates for 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) was therefore :—

For the whole population	1·00	(males 0·95;	females 1·05)
For Europeans	1·31	(males 1·35;	females 1·28)
For non-Europeans	0·70	(males 0·58;	females 0·81)

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 87 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in cancer mortality during the past ten years is shown in the table on page 36.

The parts of the body affected in deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A, on pages 120 to 123.

SECTION IV.—MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

With the development of this branch of the City Health Department, the need for providing more effective supervision of the child between infancy and school age has become increasingly apparent. A special health visitor was appointed in May, 1937, as a means of keeping in touch with children between the age of 2 and 7 years, and one session a week was arranged especially for children of this age, beginning on 7th June, 1937. These weekly clinics are being held at four different welfare centres in rotation. The health visitor calls at the homes of children eligible for the clinic, whose names are obtained from the records kept in the Department. She advises the mother and delivers an invitation card giving a specified time for attendance. The medical officer at the centre decides at what interval re-attendance is desirable in each case.

At the special clinic more time can be devoted to the examination of each child and to parent instruction. The toddler is apt to be troublesome if he has to wait his turn with the babies at the ordinary infant clinic, and this is obviated by the holding of separate sessions.

This development of child welfare has made a promising beginning, and by its extension it is to be hoped that some improvement in the standard of health of school entrants may be brought about.

The establishment of day nurseries and nursery schools will further bridge the gap in health supervision between babyhood and school-going age. Such institutions are specially needed for the large number of children whose mothers are employed in factories or as domestic workers; and for other underprivileged children who spend their days in crowded dwellings, lacking a playground and that physical outlet so necessary for proper development of mind and body.

The Children's Act No. 31 of 1937, which came into force in May, 1937, superseded the Children's Protection Act of 1913. The new act raises the age of protected infants from 7 to 10 years, and the health visitors are therefore required to visit these children up to that age, their reports being submitted to the Commissioner of Child Welfare every three months. For the City of Capetown during the year ended 30th June, 1937, 186 new protected infants were registered in the Capetown magisterial area, 100 in the Wynberg magisterial area, and 3 in the Simonstown magisterial area. 2,862 visits were made to protected infants during this period. The act also gives increased powers to the medical officers of the local authority in respect of neglected children and those in need of medical treatment. By virtue of the powers so conferred it has been possible to deal with many cases of sick and neglected children for whom parents would otherwise have persisted in failure to secure medical attention.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of mothers attending pre-natal clinics. Owing to the increased attendances at the pre-natal clinics at Aspeling Street, it was arranged for a second doctor to attend at one of the pre-natal clinics. This increases the number of medical pre-natal sessions at this centre to three each week, all of which are full to capacity.

At the end of June, 1937, about 23 sessions a week were being undertaken at the welfare centres by the three full-time medical officers of the department and 27 by part-time medical officers. Part-time dental surgeons attended at four dental sessions a week. One of the full-time medical officers conducted two sessions a week in the venereal disease clinics, in addition to the eight centres weekly attended by her in the child welfare branch, thus linking up the two branches of this department.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births (made by the Minister of Public Health in 1920) require the notification of births in the Municipality within 24 hours.

During the year 1936-37 the number of births (and still-births) notified was 10,953, as follows:—

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases)	6,691
Notified by doctors	5
Notified by institutions (extern or intern)	3,863
Notified by parents and others	394

In the table on the next page, the births (and still-births) notified as having taken place in the Municipality during the year are classified by wards according to the manner in which the mothers were attended.

The following is a summary of the table:—

In private houses:

Attended.	Births.	Percentage.
By private doctors	798	7·7
By private midwives	6,237	60·1
By public midwives or midwife students	1,124	10·9
	8,159	78·7
In institutions:		
Public institutions	1,584	15·3
Private nursing homes	627	6·0
	2,211	21·3

Births and Still-Births Notified, Classified as to Attendance at Confinement and as to Home Address of Mother, for the Year 1936—1937 (1st July, 1936 to 30th June, 1937).

CLASSIFICATION.	WARDS OF THE CITY.																	Excluded from foregoing columns	
	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	15 Wynberg	Not allocated.	Total of Wards	Langa Location.	Non-Residents.
Private doctors	31	8	13	34	19	63	38	50	90	36	60	69	103	46	137	1	798	1	15
Private midwives (including any non-medical persons attending a confinement)																			
Certificated	18	46	46	65	23	324	236	235	260	106	210	502	330	81	209	—	2,691	—	13
Uncertificated	2	34	83	157	10	240	203	263	234	25	414	463	496	312	605	5	3,546	6	19
Midwives (or midwife students) from																			
St. Monica's Home	—	47	68	65	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	185	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	1	16	22	33	7	182	161	91	48	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	565	1	16
Jane Waterston Memorial Training School for Midwives	—	—	1	2	—	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	32	—	—
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	—	2	11	15	2	202	104	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	342	—	—
Confined in institutions:																			
Booth Memorial Hospital	29	7	2	27	44	20	—	9	17	25	12	11	24	4	23	1	255	—	70
St. Monica's Home	4	7	7	44	2	21	26	9	13	9	17	35	36	26	26	—	282	4	26
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	27	26	17	54	24	123	78	95	78	33	102	76	70	30	78	1	912	15	168
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	6	2	7	14	3	29	13	8	4	1	5	8	9	3	12	—	124	5	11
Magdalena Huis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	18
Other public institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	1
Private nursing homes	148	10	1	56	74	28	3	7	23	48	10	70	70	27	52	—	627	1	134
TOTALS	266	205	278	566	208	1,255	870	772	770	283	835	1,236	1,143	531	1,144	8	10,370	34	491

Births actually occurring in the Langa native location are excluded from the above table. They numbered 120.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIFERY.

In South Africa, except in " prescribed areas," women who are not certificated and registered with the Medical Council are not precluded from practising as midwives. In all Municipalities, however, (and in the area of the Cape Divisional Council) the practice of midwifery is controlled by Union Government Regulations under the Public Health Acts, which came into force in June, 1931, and have since been amended.

Under these regulations a list is kept by the City Council of persons, other than medical practitioners, practising midwifery in the municipal area. No person may practise midwifery whose name is not on the list. The Council may refuse to place on the list or may remove from the list the name of any person whose practising it considers would be prejudicial to the public health. Such action is subject to confirmation by the South African Medical Council in the case of certificated registered midwives, and by the Minister of Public Health in the case of other midwives.

Midwives desiring to practise in the Municipality are required to apply to the Medical Officer of Health and must submit a certificate of freedom from infectious disease. They must conform to certain standards as regards personal cleanliness, clothing, midwifery bags, and the conduct of cases, and must keep a prescribed register of cases, which must be submitted for inspection periodically.

One of the health visitors is appointed as supervisor of midwives. Under the control of the lady medical officer she undertakes the guidance and instruction of untrained midwives. She watches them in their actual work in certain cases and gives periodical demonstrations and lecturettes on the occasions of the routine inspection.

The visits during the year to midwives in their own homes numbered 1,185. In connection with the administration of the Children's Act in lying-in homes the supervisor made 41 inspections.

During the year 20 midwifery inspections were held at the welfare centres, at which the midwives made 283 attendances.

The transactions on the list of midwives in the year under report is indicated by the following table :—

Midwives.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	
On list 30th June, 1936-37	108	38	18	65	229
Added to list during 1936-37	14	3	—	—	17
Removed from list during 1936-37 by resolution of Council	—	—	1	4	5
Removed from list during 1936-37, having ceased to practise in the Municipality	17	2	1	3	23
On list 30th June, 1937	105	39	16	58	218

No applications to be added to the list were refused by resolution.

It will be seen that on 30th June, 1937, there were on the list 144 certificated midwives (105 European and 39 non-European), and 74 uncertificated (16 European and 58 non-European). During the year, of a total of 10,370 births, 3,546 or 34 per cent. were attended by uncertificated persons. The proportion is declining year by year.

In five instances during the year the names of midwives were removed from the list by the Council on account of their unsuitability.

Three non-European women were prosecuted for practising as midwives when their names were not on the list of midwives kept by the City Council, under the Government midwifery regulations. In two of these cases there was an additional charge of making internal examinations. These were all found guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine with the alternative of imprisonment. In the case of two of the three, sentences were suspended on condition of good behaviour. (In two of the cases the hearing took place after the close of the year under review.)

In 101 cases midwives were referred for special interview with a medical officer in connection with their work.

In 53 cases midwives were reprimanded by letter.

Regular midwifery inspections and demonstrations have been held during the year at the district welfare centres and the midwives have attended well and responded to the instruction. The sound projector used at lectures and inspections for midwives have proved of great teaching value. Some of these films were also shown to expectant mothers and health visitors.

The services of a midwife were paid for from a charitable fund in 11 cases. One certificated midwife was helped until she established herself in an outlying area. Fares and board for expectant mothers were also paid out of this fund.

Midwives are required to call in medical aid in the event of any abnormality or emergency, and in cases of poverty the Department undertakes to pay the medical man in accordance with a fixed scale of fees. During the year such payments were made in 87 cases, at a total cost of £77 0s. 0d.

The midwifery needs for the poorer section of the community in the central areas of Capetown are to a great extent met by institutions such as the Peninsula Maternity Hospital, St. Monica's Home, and the Salvation Army midwifery institutions (Booth Memorial Hospital and Vrede Oord), which supply both in-patient service and midwifery attendance in the home. In the outlying areas, however, these extern midwifery services are not available ; and, owing to the poverty of the mothers and difficulty in transport, midwives in some areas find it hard to make a living and many confinements take place without any midwifery assistance. Health visitors have occasionally had to act as midwives in emergency in such cases, to the neglect of their other work.

In adjacent areas of the Cape Divisional Council, the Cape Hospital Board has instituted trained subsidized midwives, who are able to attend women at a reduced fee or free in indigent cases. In the municipal area there are no such facilities and the need for municipal midwives is apparent especially in the Retreat-Diep River area and in the outlying areas of Athlone (Belgravia and Rylands Estate).

A special fund given by a private charity has, in the last two years, paid for the services of midwives for women who have attended pre-natal clinics, but this is limited to a very small number.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff of health visitors whose time is given up to work in connection with maternal and child welfare (June, 1937) numbers 26, besides the chief health visitor, the health visitor for school clinics, one for diphtheria prophylaxis, and one who acts as supervisor of midwives. In addition there is one social welfare investigator. The work of the health visitors is primarily educational and preventive in nature. Some of their duties are stated below :—

1. Visits to houses where births have occurred. In the cases attended by a trained midwife the visit is postponed until after the tenth day, when the attendance of the midwife has ordinarily ceased, but in the cases attended by uncertificated persons the visit is made as soon as possible after birth. Advice is given as to the proper care and feeding of the infant and the mother is invited to bring her baby to the nearest centre as soon as she is able.

2. Visits are also made in connection with protected infants, i.e., those children under ten years of age who, not being in the care of their own parents or near relatives, are under the supervision of the Commissioner for Child Welfare (Children's Act No. 31 of 1937). The health visitors report on these children every three months, and their reports are forwarded to the magistrate.

3. Visits are made to expectant mothers, wherever possible, to advise and assist them in making arrangements for their confinements, and to supplement the work of the pre-natal clinics.

4. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, etc., are visited and advice given where necessary as to nursing and precautions to be taken.

5. Each health visitor also assists at certain of the sessions of the welfare centre for her area. At each centre one health visitor is appointed to act as superintendent. At two centres the superintendent is unable to undertake any home visiting, but at the remainder she does district work also.

The following table shows the number of visits made during 1936-37 and previous years by the health visitors and the social welfare investigator (including the visits made by the tuberculosis health visitors and the V.D. nurse visitors) :—

Classification of Visits.	Number of Visits.									
	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Visits to houses where births have occurred..	10,272	10,416	9,360	9,822	9,649	10,029	10,510	9,637	9,504	8,657
Subsequent visits to houses where births have occurred ..	35,642	32,774	32,399	34,741	35,558	31,951	34,334	31,405	29,473	27,706
Visits to houses where deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	815	859	729	736	457	466	226	166	327	293
Visits to expectant mothers	2,862	2,595	2,480	2,200	2,278	1,713	1,381	762	980	195
Visits *re* Protected Infants	2,899	3,097	3,091	3,253	3,123	3,166	3,229	2,699	2,479	2,102
Special follow-up visits	4,434	4,207	3,890							
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	8,989	8,142	6,547	6,087	6,624	6,265	6,450	5,234	8,026	5,741
Visits *re* cases of puerperal fever ..	75	107	109	239	74	69	96	82	93	84
Visits *re* measles ..	8	16	324	97	8	56	125	38	75	72
Visits *re* whooping cough	39	250	51	18	76	34	99	14	4	28
Visits *re* diarrhoea ..	20	21	56	310	11	37	23	8	27	37
Visits *re* chicken-pox ..	16	18	10	26	18	26	24	25	29	51
Visits *re* ophthalmia neonatorum ..	698	650	919	765	845	927	1,058	615	510	476
Visits *re* pneumonia ..	495	670	754	344	309	461	365	366	445	477
Visits *re* trachoma ..	6	8	15	2	12	13	11	40	22	16
Visits *re* influenza ..	2	22	22	8	22	264	268	631	555	488
Visits *re* other diseases	27	6	42							
Visits *re* diphtheria immunization	1,823	1,240	1,220	2,686	1,756	1,666				
Visits *re* midwives ..	1,185	1,754	2,171	1,976	1,118	1,434	1,118	748	1,186	1,333
Visits to schools ..	330	284	288	146	161	138	64	46	106	58
Visits to school children	791	1,273	1,248	815	1,098	567				
Visits to shops and factories	180	75	57	73	147	165	188	125	—	140
Visits to nursing homes	41	33	27	40	31	29	48	11	33	24
Visits *re* verminous persons	2	11	6	30	3	10	12	39	63	19
Visits *re* dental treatment	153	165	141	218	258	273	191	87	75	
House-to-house visitations..	1,831	970	642							
Visits *re* venereal disease	312									
Other visits	954	514	635	5,067	5,731	4,216	4,232	2,499	1,762	3,241
Investigation of cases for the Board of Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
Visits by Social Welfare Investigator	3,075	3,581	3,056	2,195	4,309	3,373	4,541	3,782	2,517	1,924
Total visits	77,976	73,758	70,289	71,894	73,676	67,348	68,593	59,059	58,291	53,432
Complaints referred to Chief Health Inspector	22	27	60	121	9	27	28	28	29	81

Besides the health visitors, there are employed in this branch of the department, three clerks, of whom one is trained in social work, a storekeeper with assistant, an attendant and assistant cleaner at the cleansing station and twelve domestics at welfare centres.

Social Welfare Investigator.

Many cases come to the notice of medical officers and health visitors which require advice and guidance from the social and moral standpoint, especially in connection with the unmarried mother. Such cases are referred to the social welfare investigator, who is specially appointed for this work.

A record of work done during the year 1936-37 by the social welfare investigator is given below :—

New cases investigated		734
Visits to institutions	718	
Visits to cases	1,463	
Visits to Government Offices	136	
Other visits	758	
Total visits		3,075
Office consultations		1,223

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Ten Maternal and Child Welfare Centres are maintained, viz. :—

City Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.
Aspeling Street, Capetown.
St. James Street, Woodstock.
Norfolk Road, Maitland.
Good Hope Village Hall, Brooklyn
Lawrence Road, Athlone.
Station Road, Claremont.
Lansdowne Hall, Lansdowne.
Town Hall, Wynberg.
Retreat Road, Retreat.

In addition to the above a weekly infant consultation for natives is held at the Langa location hospital.

At these centres 55 medical sessions per week were being held at the end of the year under report, as follows :—

	Infant Consultations.		
Keerom Street ..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Aspeling Street ..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1).
	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Fridays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
Woodstock	Mondays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Maitland	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans (1) (2).
Brooklyn	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans (3).
Langa	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Natives (1).
Athlone	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1).
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Claremont	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Lansdowne	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1).
	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Wynberg	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Retreat	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1) (3).
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Toddlers' Clinic.		
	Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans (9).
	Pre-natal Clinics.		
Aspeling Street ..	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans (4).
	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans & Non-Europeans.
Woodstock	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
	Fridays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Maitland	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans & Non-Europeans (1) (2).
Athlone	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Claremont	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Wynberg	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Retreat	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1) (3).
	Dental Clinics.		
Woodstock	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
	School Clinics.		
Woodstock	Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans(4).
	Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
	Fridays ..	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans(5).
Maitland	Mondays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans(7).
Athlone	Mondays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans(7).
Claremont	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Retreat	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans(8).

(1) Open weekly, but medical officer attends only twice monthly.
(2) There is only one session at Maitland on Thursday afternoons, open both as an infant consultation and pre-natal clinic. It is for residents in the Divisional Council area.
(3) There is only one session at Retreat on Thursday mornings, open both as an infant consultation and pre-natal clinic.
(4) Ophthalmic session.
(5) Dental-clinic session.
(6) This is a double session, 2 medical officers being in attendance.
(7) Sessions are held at Maitland and Athlone on alternate Mondays.
(8) Europeans and Non-Europeans attend on alternate weeks.
(9) Toddlers' clinic, Monday, 2 p.m., in rotation at Woodstock, Keerom Street, Maitland and Wynberg once monthly at each.

The next table shows the attendances (classified for race) made at the infant consultations (including pre-school children), pre-natal clinics, school clinics and dinners, held at eleven centres during the year 1936-37 :

Centre.	Race.	Infant Consultations.			Pre-natal Clinics.		School Clinics.		Dinners for Children under school age, and Nursing and Expectant Mothers.	
		First Attendances.		Total Attendances.	Attendances.		Attendances.		Attendances.	
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.		First.	Total.	First.	Total.	Adults.	Children.
12, Keerom St., Cape Town.	Eur.	216	98	4,224					204	570
	Non-Eur.	524	138	7,262					2,408	6,613
	Total.	740	236	11,486					2,612	7,183
Aspeling Street, Cape Town.	Eur.	13	9	654	19	63			1	878
	Non-Eur.	943	381	19,651	888	3,232			2,560	15,450
	Total.	956	390	20,305	907	3,295			2,561	16,328
Woodstock ..	Eur.	343	174	8,437	229	1,185	843	1,619	1,332	2,782
	Non-Eur.	453	239	9,245	322	1,233	878	1,399	2,096	4,914
	Total.	796	413	17,682	551	2,418	1,721	3,018	3,428	7,696
Maitland ..	Eur.	128	64	2,960	53	182	270	554	1,007	1,374
	Non-Eur.	430	217	7,558	302	1,214	393	1,029	3,382	6,411
	Total.	558	281	10,518	355	1,396	663	1,583	4,389	7,785
Brooklyn ..	Eur.	60	31	1,767						
	Non-Eur.	—	—	—						
	Total.	60	31	1,767						
Athlone ..	Eur.	21	13	489	8	24	16	16	8	22
	Non-Eur.	527	304	8,000	415	1,898	515	787	3,289	11,545
	Total.	548	317	8,489	423	1,922	531	803	3,297	11,567
Lansdowne ..	Eur.	48	38	2,001					421	1,108
	Non-Eur.	119	43	3,437					3,565	13,306
	Total	167	81	5,438					3,986	14,414
Claremont ..	Eur.	92	56	2,069	43	157	425	1,067	154	375
	Non-Eur.	278	141	5,991	293	892	838	2,187	625	1,589
	Total	370	197	8,060	336	1,049	1,263	3,254	779	1,964
Wynberg ..	Eur.	111	49	2,537	36	191			7	27
	Non-Eur.	379	129	5,075	294	1,125			2,204	4,987
	Total	490	178	7,612	330	1,316			2,211	5,014
Retreat ..	Eur.	41	19	1,644	31	112	89	531	29	51
	Non-Eur.	336	180	6,283	312	1,262	222	1,257	1,872	5,091
	Total	377	199	7,927	343	1,374	311	1,788	1,901	5,142
Langa	Eur.	—	—	—						
	Non-Eur.	169	19	1,512						
	Total	169	19	1,512						
Total	Eur.	1,073	551	26,782	419	1,914	1,643	3,787	3,163	7,187
	Non-Eur.	4,158	1,791	74,014	2,826	10,856	2,846	6,659	22,001	69,906
	Total	5,231	2,342	100,796	3,245	12,770	4,489	10,446	25,164	77,093

Infant Consultations.

At the time of their visits the health visitors invite the mothers to bring their infants to the welfare centres for advice as to feeding and care and for medical supervision, and periodical attendance is encouraged for children up to school age.

The infant consultations are primarily for preventive and educational purposes. They are not intended for the treatment of disease, but minor ailments are dealt with and cases of illness are referred either to the family doctor or, in cases of poverty, to the hospitals and dispensaries.

A medical officer is in attendance at each session and certain of the health visitors of the district are present.

Voluntary workers have given their services willingly at all the centres, and without their help the cost of running the sessions would be considerably greater than it is. Their work is much appreciated. Among their number have been members of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance detachments.

At the end of the year under review 37 infant consultations were being held weekly. They are enumerated in the table on page 79. During the year 7,573 children were registered as new cases, and the total attendances of children at the infant consultations numbered 100,796. Details are shown in the table on page 80. (These figures do not include the work of the infant consultations for Europeans held by the South African Mothercraft Training Centre at Claremont, Sea Point, Camps Bay and Mowbray, where the first attendances of infants during the year numbered 580 and the total attendances of infants and toddlers, 6,896 ; see page 84).

Of the 7,573 children registered as new cases, 5,231 (1,073 European and 4,158 non-European) were under one year of age at the time of their first attendance, and 2,342 (551 European and 1,791 non-European) were over one year of age at that time.

Of the new cases registered, 383 were of children resident outside the Capetown area, viz., under one year of age, Europeans 56, non-Europeans 191 ; over one year of age, Europeans 26, non-Europeans 110. The new cases resident within the City (excluding attendance at the Langa centre) were as follows :—

	Eur.	Non-Eur.
Under one year of age	1,017	3,798
Over one year of age	525	1,662

For the municipal area (not including the native location) the first attendances of infants under one year of age amounted to 51 per cent. of the registered births (39 per cent. in the case of Europeans and 55 per cent. in the case of non-Europeans). The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 54, 40 and 59.

The above figures do not include the infants who made first attendances at the infant consultations of the South African Mothercraft Training Centre (see above). The addition of these considerably increases the percentage of European infants who attended infant consultations.

During the year under review 1,989 attendances (681 Europeans and 1,308 non-Europeans) of nursing mothers and their infants were made for instructional test feeds at the centres (not counted in the above figures). These special investigations form an important feature of the work of the centres. They are undertaken apart from the medical sessions, when there are no distractions for nurse or mother. The test feeds were made at the different centres as follows :—

	Eur.	Non-Eur.
Keerom Street	137	130
Aspeling Street	12	355
Woodstock	196	184
Maitland	93	86
Brooklyn	27	1
Athlone	15	181
Lansdowne	47	47
Claremont	57	126
Wynberg	58	115
Retreat	39	79
Langa	—	4
	681	1,308

Infant consultations are also held at the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and St. Monica's Home for the babies born in the maternity practice of these institutions.

The number of attendances at the infant consultations is shown in the following table over a period of five years :—

Centre.	1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933
Keerom Street	11,486	11,754	10,923	9,468	9,429
Aspeling Street	20,305	20,464	21,057	22,982	18,352
Woodstock	17,682	19,866	17,988	18,941	21,462
Maitland	10,518	9,999	10,988	11,527	11,045
Brooklyn	1,767	2,244			
Athlone	8,489	7,393	7,772	8,166	10,269
Lansdowne	5,438	5,716	5,110	4,984	4,468
Claremont	8,060	8,659	9,536	11,197	9,019
Wynberg	7,612	8,743	8,726	8,826	9,178
Retreat	7,927	7,261	7,276	8,017	7,868
Langa	1,512	1,258	1,223	642	
Totals ..	100,796	103,357	100,599	104,750	101,063

Dried milk for children who cannot be fed by their mothers is supplied at the centres under the direction of the medical officers and cost prices are charged, but in cases of poverty it is supplied at part-cost or free. Fresh milk is also supplied for older children when ordered by the medical officers. Such medicines as may be ordered are supplied on similar terms.

In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 1,734 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 40,848 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost of the dried milk was £2,451 4s. 8d. The amount paid by mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,032 10s. 4d.

At page 83, reference is made to the provision of meals and of free milk for children under school age.

Pre-natal Clinics.

At the end of the year under review, ten pre-natal clinics per week were held at seven of the centres, in addition to two sessions that were both infant-consultation and pre-natal clinics. They are enumerated in the table on page 80.

Expectant mothers are invited to attend the pre-natal clinics, where they are examined in order to ensure if possible a normal delivery for mother and baby. Enquiries are made as to their arrangements for the confinement, and assistance and advice given where necessary.

In necessitous cases dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the centres (see page 80).

Anti-venereal treatment is provided at the pre-natal clinics, especially for the prevention of congenital syphilis (see page 106).

Where in-patient treatment is required for diseases associated with pregnancy it is available for non-European women at St. Monica's Home, to which medical officers may refer cases, the Corporation paying an annual subsidy to the Home for this service.

During the year 3,245 expectant mothers were registered as new cases at the pre-natal clinics, and the total attendances numbered 12,770. Details are shown in the table on page 106.

Of the new cases registered, 142 were of expectant mothers resident outside the Cape-town municipal area; viz., 20 European and 122 non-European. The new cases resident within the City numbered 3,103 (European 399, non-European 2,704). That is to say, the number of new cases attending the municipal pre-natal clinics amounted to 33 per cent. of the number of registered live births (15 per cent. for European and 39 per cent. for non-European). It is to be noted that pre-natal clinics are also held by the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and St. Monica's Home for their maternity cases.

The majority of midwives working within the municipal area are co-operating to an increasing extent with the pre-natal clinics.

The number of attendances at the pre-natal clinics is shown in the following table over a period of five years.

Centre.	1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933
Aspeling Street	3,295	2,883	4,134	3,959	2,440
Woodstock	2,418	2,339	2,206	1,815	2,383
Maitland	1,396	1,171	1,259	1,320	1,213
Athlone	1,922	1,723	1,442	1,721	1,513
Claremont	1,049	1,051	990	1,068	877
Wynberg	1,316	1,004	845	958	959
Retreat	1,374	1,141	1,402	1,105	1,226
Totals ..	12,770	11,312	12,278	11,946	10,611

Dental Clinic.

A dental clinic is held at the Woodstock centre for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, who are referred for treatment by the medical officers from all the municipal welfare centres.

Three sessions are held weekly, one for Europeans and two for non-Europeans, taken by part-time dentists, and an anaesthetist assists when required.

No charge is made for extractions and fillings, but free dentures are not ordinarily supplied. A voluntary fund is, however, maintained for the supply of dentures at a low cost to women attending the clinic who would otherwise be unable to obtain them. These dentures are fitted by the Council's dentists who conduct the clinic and the amounts paid by the women cover the cost of material and of the services of the dental mechanics.

Below is a table of the work done at the dental clinic during the year 1936-37 :—

		European.			Non-European.			Total.		
		Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
ATTENDANCES.	First	149	365	514	536	751	1,287	685	1,116	1,801
	Other	163	98	261	410	81	491	573	179	752
	Total	312	463	775	946	832	1,778	1,258	1,295	2,553
Extractions (1)	Attendances ..	200	436	636	776	818	1,594	976	1,254	2,230
	Teeth	1,091	2,621	3,712	6,628	5,294	11,922	7,719	7,915	15,634
Fillings (2)	Attendances ..	5	11	16	–	2	2	5	13	18
	Teeth	7	21	28	–	2	2	7	23	30
Scalings	Attendances ..	3	–	3	3	–	3	6	–	6
Dressings	Attendances ..	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Teeth	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Attendances for examination		19	14	33	13	12	25	32	26	58
Persons refused treatment		–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Attendances for dentures		85	–	85	154	–	154	239	–	239
Persons supplied with dentures (included above)	Full sets ..	16	–	16	25	–	25	41	–	41
	Half sets (upper or lower) ..	4	–	4	5	–	5	9	–	9

(1) All extractions except at 9 attendances (2 European adults, 2 teeth : 3 European children, 3 teeth : 2 non-European adults, 3 teeth : 2 non-European children, 2 teeth) were under general anaesthetic.

Provision of Dinners and Milk Meals.

Dinners are served daily except Saturdays and Sundays at all the centres to indigent children and nursing and expectant mothers for whom they are ordered by the medical officers. Malnutrition amongst young children is very prevalent and these dinners are of great value in ensuring one good meal a day. The recipients of a course of dinners have shown a marked improvement in their physical condition and general health.

In the year under review the number of dinners given amounted to 102,257. Details are given in the table on page 80.

In the calendar year 1937 the cost amounted to 3.0d. per dinner. This figure includes the cost of food, extra staff engaged on account of the dinners, and fuel at four centres. It does not include current for the electric stoves at five of the centres, nor the wages of the ordinary members of the staff who may assist in connection with the dinners. The services of the mothers themselves are utilised as much as possible.

In accordance with arrangements made with the School Board, who are responsible for the distribution of free milk to school children under the scheme of the Dairy Industry Control Board, free milk is distributed to poor children under school age at the infant welfare centres. The distribution is made every week-day, and the children consume the milk at the centres. During the year under review, the attendances of children for milk numbered 33,128 and the milk consumed amounted to 2,011 gallons.

Massage and Exercise Clinics.

Weekly classes for breathing and remedial exercises are held at the Woodstock and Aspeling Street centres. At Woodstock the sessions were discontinued during a great part of the year ; 15 (for both races) were held and the new cases numbered 15 and the attendances 80. At Aspeling Street 44 sessions (for non-Europeans) were held and the new cases numbered 21 and the total attendances 273. These figures are not included in the statistics given earlier in this report.

School Clinics.

By arrangement with the Provincial Administration school clinics are held during school terms at the City Council's welfare centres. General school-clinic sessions with a

medical officer in attendance are (June, 1937) held weekly at Woodstock, Claremont and Retreat, and in alternate weeks at Maitland and Athlone. A weekly ophthalmic clinic and a weekly dental clinic for school children are held at Woodstock. One health visitor is specially appointed to supervise the work of the school clinic.

Children needing dental treatment were referred to certain private dentists who undertook the work at reduced fees. In cases of indigency the fees were paid by the Department.

Spectacles are supplied by a local firm of opticians at cheap prices to children for whom they have been ordered at the ophthalmic clinic. The charge is reduced or remitted in cases of indigency.

Children found to require other specialist attention are referred to the out-patient department of the hospitals.

Admission to convalescent homes has been obtained for many children suffering from under-nourishment and debility. A large number of children attending the clinics are found to be suffering from the effects of underfeeding.

The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, is shown in the table on page 80, and is further analysed in the following figures :—

	General school clinic.			Ophthalmic clinic.		
	European.	Non-European.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
Number of new cases :—						
Capetown residents ..	1,299	2,272	3,571	168	288	456
Non-Capetown residents	146	235	381	30	31	61
Total attendances	3,479	6,190	9,669	318	469	787
Number of clinics held ..			178			37
Children fitted with spectacles :—						
Full-paying				75	78	153
Part-paying				21	39	60
Free				46	49	95

The cost of the clinics, including the salary of one health visitor, is repaid to the City Council by the Provincial Administration. No charge is made for the use of the premises.

South African Mothercraft Training Centre.

The Mothercraft Training Centre, Bowwood Road, Claremont, holds advisory sessions for European infants at the centre (Bowwood Road, Claremont), at the Town Hall, Sea Point, at the Library, Camps Bay, at Mossop Hall, Roseberry Road, Mowbray, and at Pinelands outside the Municipality. At these sessions the mothers are interviewed by a trained mothercraft nurse and advised as to the feeding, etc., of the infant. This voluntary work is a useful addition to that of the Council's centres, because it reaches a different class of European mother and serves certain areas where there is no Council centre. The following statement of work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, has been kindly supplied by the Matron :—

Voluntary Centre.	No. of Sessions in the year.	No. of new cases (infants).	Total attendances (infants).	Total attendances (toddlers)
Bowwood Road, Claremont	150	428	3,677	660
Sea Point	50	105	1,568	308
Camps Bay	25	21	305	102
Mowbray	12	26	166	110

Expectant mothers are also given individual advisory interviews by a mothercraft nurse at the Mothercraft Training Centre. Forty-one expectant mothers received instruction during the year.

The Mothercraft Training Centre has wards for European infants suffering from dietetic disorders who need in-patient treatment, and also for nursing mothers needing in-patient treatment as such. During the year 1936-37, out of the 193 infants admitted 141 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 17·1 days. Out of the 95 nursing mothers admitted 65 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 8·2 days. Of the total of 288 patients, including non-Capetown residents, 190 paid full fees, 62 paid reduced fees and 36 were non-paying cases.

The centre is a training school for mothercraft (Athlone) and nursery (Good Hope) nurses. During the year, 28 registered nurses or midwives took the former certificate and 8 young women, not trained nurses, the latter.

Day Nurseries.

The following crèches, or day nurseries, are maintained in Capetown :—

(1) By the Capetown Board of Aid at the European shelter, 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown (see page 14). This day nursery is for European children. It was opened on 4th February, 1935. Its full capacity is 50 and it is usually quite full.

(2) By the A.C.V.V. at the Social Centre and European Working Girls' Home, 41, Salt River Road, Salt River. This day nursery is for European children. It has been running since May, 1933. Its capacity is 20 and it is usually quite full.

(3) By the Vroue Sending Bond at the Training School for Coloured Social Workers, 109, Harrington Street, Capetown. This day nursery is for non-European children. It has been running since September, 1932. Its capacity is 20 and it is usually quite full.

Nursery Schools.

A nursery school for 40 non-European children is maintained by the Marion Institute, 124, Chapel Street, Capetown. The average attendance is 36. The children are provided with meals. One qualified teacher and one unqualified (both non-Europeans) are employed. The expenditure of the institute as a whole is met by the Community Chest, a grant from the City Council, donations and children's payments for meals.

At the Board of Aid day nursery (see above) there is a nursery-school class for the children (European) of appropriate age, under a Montessori-certificated teacher (part-time) with voluntary assistance. Meals are provided.

There are also private nursery schools for pre-school children on an unsubsidized economic basis, pre-school classes at certain private schools, and at least one public school with a nursery-school class.

The City Council has under consideration the establishment of one nursery school for European children and one for non-Europeans, as part of the City Health Department.

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Medical staff.—Dr. R. E. Meaker, assistant medical officer in the Department, resigned from the service as from 31st May, 1937.

Dr. B. Horwitz was appointed as assistant medical officer for poor relief as on 1st August, 1936, and was succeeded on 1st February, 1937, by Dr. D. Friedlander.

The positions of senior and junior house physicians at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were held respectively by Dr. D. Friedlander and Dr. Molly Spilhaus from 1st August, 1936, to 31st January, 1937, and by Dr. Helen A. Brown and Dr. Rachel Rabkin from 1st February to 31st July, 1937.

Health inspectors.—Mr. E. J. Smith, meat inspector, retired on pension on 25th May, 1937. Mr. Smith had completed 20½ years of service. He was first a sanitary inspector in the Health Department, then a meat inspector at the Municipal Abattoirs, and finally, for the greater part of his term of service, attached to the Health Department as meat inspector. Mr. J. S. Ballard, meat inspector at the Municipal Abattoirs, was attached to the Health Department in succession to him on 26th May.

Health visitors.—Miss M. M. Davis, chief health visitor, retired on pension on 13th August, 1936. Miss Davis had completed 21 years' of service as health visitor, including two years and eight months as chief health visitor. Miss Gertrude Donnan, health visitor in the Department, was promoted to the position of chief health visitor in succession to her on 14th August.

Miss G. M. Horsburgh and Miss C. Keenan, health visitors, left the service on 31st December, 1936 and 18th January, 1937 respectively. Mrs. L. P. Wagner, Miss E. H. Walker and Miss P. Bateman entered the service as health visitors on 18th January, 30th March and 15th May, 1937, respectively.

HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

On 30th June, 1937, the staff of health inspectors included the chief health inspector, the assistant to the chief health inspector, 5 divisional health inspectors, 18 district health inspectors, 2 health inspectors for dairies, 2 rodent inspectors and 9 assistant health inspectors.

There is a staff of ratcatchers, which at the end of the year under report consisted of 12 men and 4 assistants ; 2 labourers who assist the health inspectors in drain testing ; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences, who are referred to on page 101.

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.

Besides the staff set out above there are 2 removal officers, 2 chauffeurs, and 1 labourer for the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital and the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and 1 mechanic and 1 labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page 48. The staff at the municipal washhouses is shown on page 101.

There are also 7 chauffeurs for the six departmental cars and the departmental delivery van, and 1 spare chauffeur who is employed at the disinfecting station when not required as a driver.

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

Inspections made :

Public markets	2,637
Butchers' shops	13,527
Dealers and general dealers' shops (food)	17,529
Dealers and general dealers' shops (no food)	3,341
Fish and poultry shops	2,751
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses)	579
Bakehouses	1,013
Milk shops (purveyors of milk)	5,762
Ice cream purveyors and manufacturers	1,612
Tea shops	2,146
Cafés	2,215
Restaurants	2,158
Eating houses	1,452
Residential hotels and boarding houses	1,111
Aerated water manufacturers	214
Other places where food is manufactured	562
Hawkers' premises	2,610
Hawkers' carts	454
Butchers' carts and carriers	765
Milk-delivery vehicles and carriers	2,844
Fish vehicles	196
Bakers' vehicles	122
Ice cream vehicles	95
Tents	99
Sideshows	70
Theatres and bioscopes	527
Billiard saloons	100
Common lodging houses	177
Tenement houses	10,582
Other house inspections	48,420
Hairdressers	1,932
Laundries	450
Mattress-makers and upholsterers	323
Other factories and workplaces	3,173
Courts, lanes and alleys	4,370
Open land	1,777
Piggeries	62
Horse stables	8,603
Dairy stables	3,989
Cattle dealers' premises	158
Visits made in connection with infectious disease	3,213
Hackney carriages	20
Standing water, catchpits, etc. *re* mosquitoes	375

Inspections made—contd.

Sites or premises *re* plans of proposed buildings	151
Public sanitary conveniences	5,195
Refuse tips	535
Washhouses	290
Re State-aided butter	1,362
Other visits	3,648
	163,496

Particulars in connection with visits recorded in the above inspections :—

Visits to premises where action was taken in connection with rodent infestation	151
Visits at which premises were disinfected	6
Drain tests carried out	392
Visits where enquiries were made *re* outworkers	199

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

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	2,888
Written request notices	137
Formal written notices	6,117
Total proceedings begun	9,142
Written notices following verbal notices	805

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	2,888
Request notices	137
Formal notices	7,075
Final notices	1,890
Total	11,990

The number of items included in the 9,141 notices were as follows :—

Ward 1. Sea Point	765
Ward 2. Harbour	745
Ward 3. West Central	329
Ward 4. Kloof	1,145
Ward 5. Park	551
Ward 6. East Central	2,227
Ward 7. Castle	1,976
Ward 8. Woodstock	1,636
Ward 9. Salt River	1,161
Ward 10. Mowbray	1,283
Ward 11. Maitland	1,136
Ward 12. Rondebosch	1,205
Ward 13. Claremont	1,476
Ward 14. Kalk Bay	510
Ward 15. Wynberg	1,516
	17,661

Other defects were dealt with by the inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer and other departments of the Corporation as follows :—

Stopped drains	1,084
Defective water fittings	335
Unauthorised structures	122
Undrained premises	15
Structural defects to premises	35
Other defects	117

SLUMS ACT.

In the last two annual reports particulars are given in regard to the 333 premises which were reported by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 1 (2) of the Slums Act No. 53 of 1934 during the two years ended 30th June, 1935.

During the present year (ended 30th June, 1937), the Medical Officer of Health reported 157 premises under Section 1 (2), and particulars are set out below :—

A = Order to remove nuisance, Section 5 (1) (*a*).
B = Order to demolish, Section 5 (1) (*b*).
C = Sanction to acquire granted by Minister of Public Health, Section 5 (1) (*c*), and Section 17.
D = Rescission of slum declaration, Section 15.

Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1936. August 15 ..	474/480 Albert Road, Woodstock ..	1936. Sept. 29 ..	20	89	1936. B. Oct. 20 — 1936. D.Dec. 23 (following demolition).
1936. August 17 ..	1a, Selby Road, Mowbray	1936. Sept. 29 ..	1	4	B. December 8.
.. ..	56, ...	.. ..	4	11	..
.. ..	58, ...	.. ..	1	4	..
.. ..	60, ...	.. ..	1	10	..
.. ..	62, ...	.. ..	2	9	..
.. ..	1, ...	.. ..	1	4	..
.. ..	3, ...	.. ..	1	8	..
.. ..	5, ...	.. ..	1	11	..
.. ..	7, ...	.. ..	2	12	..
.. ..	9, ...	.. ..	1	6	..
.. ..	11, ...	.. ..	1	2	..
.. ..	13, ...	.. ..	1	3	..
.. ..	15, ...	.. ..	1	9	..
August 29 ..	2, Van Blerk's Cottages, Kalk Bay ..	—	—	—	Dec., 1937 : Application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
.. ..	3, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	4, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	5, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	6, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	7, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	8, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	9, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	10, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	Menigo's Cottages, Hare Road, Kalk Bay ..	Sept. 29 ..	1	5	.. ..
.. ..	Fernandez Cottages, Clairvaux Road, Kalk Bay	.. ..	2	12	.. ..
.. ..	6, Fisherman's Union Cottages, Kalk Bay	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	7, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	8, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	9, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	10	Sept. 29 ..	1	5	.. ..
.. ..	1, ...	.. ..	1	3	.. ..
.. ..	15, Wolfsohn's Cottages, Harbour Road, Kalk Bay	.. ..	4	21	.. ..
.. ..	16, ...	.. ..	4	18	.. ..
Total premises	declared slums in Kalk Bay Area : 6 ..		13	64	
September 9 ..	6/8, Victoria Road, Woodstock	—	—	—	Proceedings lapsed after evacuation of premises.
.. ..	10/12, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
.. ..	14, ...	—	—	—	.. ..
September 16	3, Stone Street, Capetown	Oct. 29 ..	3	15	C. October 16, 1937.
.. ..	5, ...	.. ..	4	12	..
.. ..	7/9, ...	.. ..	12	38	..
.. ..	11, ...	.. ..	8	24	..
.. ..	13, ...	—	—	—	..
.. ..	15, ...	Oct. 29 ..	2	14	..
.. ..	17, ...	Nov. 26 ..	3	18	..
.. ..	19, ...	Oct. 29 ..	3	15	..
.. ..	21, ...	.. ..	3	9	..
.. ..	23, ...	.. ..	2	8	..
.. ..	25, ...	.. ..	3	13	..
.. ..	27, ...	.. ..	3	14	..
.. ..	29, ...	.. ..	5	17	..
.. ..	31, ...	.. ..	4	11	..
.. ..	33, ...	.. ..	4	16	..
.. ..	35, ...	.. ..	4	16	..
.. ..	37a, ...	.. ..	2	11	..
.. ..	37c, ...	—	—	—	..
.. ..	39/41, ...	Oct. 29 ..	2	6	..
.. ..	8, Albert Street, Capetown	.. ..	2	8	..
.. ..	82, William Street, Capetown	.. ..	2	11	..
.. ..	80, ...	.. ..	3	8	..
.. ..	Back of 80/82	.. ..	4	15	..
.. ..	78, ...	.. ..	4	20	..
.. ..	Back of 78, ...	.. ..	3	6	..
.. ..	76, ...	.. ..	2	7	..
.. ..	74, ...	.. ..	2	8	..
.. ..	72, ...	.. ..	3	12	..
.. ..	1, William Terrace, Capetown	.. ..	2	4	..
.. ..	70, William Street, Capetown	.. ..	1	9	..

Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1936.		1936.			
September 16	2, William Terrace, Capetown	Oct. 29	1	5	C. October 16, 1937.
,, ,,	4, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	7	,,
,, ,,	Back of 68, William Street, Capetown	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	,, 66 ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	64, ,, ,,	Oct. 29	4	15	,,
,, ,,	Back of 64, ,, ,,	,, ,,	5	17	,,
,, ,,	62, ,, ,,	,, ,,	6	19	,,
,, ,,	60, ,, ,,	,, ,,	10	34	,,
,, ,,	44, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	12	,,
,, ,,	7, McGregor Street, Capetown	,, ,,	3	14	,,
,, ,,	9, ,, ,,	,, ,,	3	12	,,
Total premises	declared slums in Stone Street Area "A" 37:		129	500	
December 2	43, Stone Street, Capetown	Feb. 25	2	12	C. October 18, 1937.
,, ,,	45, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	9	,,
,, ,,	47 and rear, 49, ,,	,, ,,	5	33	,,
,, ,,	51/53, ,, ,,	,, ,,	10	36	,,
,, ,,	55, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	2	,,
,, ,,	104, William Street, Capetown	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	102, ,, ,,	Feb. 25	2	7	,,
,, ,,	Rear of 100, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	4	,,
,, ,,	98, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	15	,,
,, ,,	96, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	94, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	92, ,, ,,	Feb. 25	3	16	,,
,, ,,	Rear of 45, Stone Street, Capetown	,, ,,	2	9	,,
,, ,,	1, Albert Street, Capetown	,, ,,	4	19	,,
,, ,,	3, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	6	,,
,, ,,	5, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	7	,,
,, ,,	7, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	7	,,
Total premises	declared slums in Stone Street Area "B" 14:		38	182	
1937.					
January 22	49, William Street, Capetown	Feb. 25	3	10	C. November 26, 1937.
,, ,,	51, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	19	,,
,, ,,	53, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	8	,,
,, ,,	67, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	28	,,
,, ,,	69, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	71, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	Rear of 69/71, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	73, ,, ,,	Feb. 25	5	15	,,
,, ,,	Rear of 73, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	79, ,, ,,	Feb. 25	3	13	,,
,, ,,	81, ,, ,,	,, ,,	5	28	,,
,, ,,	83/85/85a, ,, ,,	,, ,,	5	24	,,
,, ,,	89, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	4	,,
,, ,,	91, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	95, ,, ,,	Feb. 25	2	9	,,
,, ,,	97, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	13	,,
,, ,,	99, ,, ,,	,, ,,	6	25	,,
,, ,,	101 and 8, Clifton Street, Capetown	,, ,,	4	21	,,
,, ,,	6/6a/6b, Clifton Street and 6 and 8, Smart Lane, Capetown	,, ,,	14	54	,,
,, ,,	4, Clifton Street, Capetown	,, ,,	2	10	,,
,, ,,	2, ,, and 282, Caledon Street, Capetown	—	—	—	,,
February 25	2, Smart Lane, Capetown	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	278, Caledon Street, Capetown	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	276a, ,, ,,	May 27	2	9	,,
,, ,,	276b, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	276, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	274, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	266/270 ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	264, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	Rear of 262, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	260, ,, ,,	Apr. 29	6	30	,,
,, ,,	258, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	17	,,
,, ,,	256, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	11	,,
,, ,,	254, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	252, ,, ,,	Apr. 29	3	10	,,
,, ,,	250, ,, ,,	,, ,,	10	33	,,
,, ,,	248, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	244, ,, ,,	Apr. 29	2	7	,,
,, ,,	242, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,,
,, ,,	238/240, ,, ,,	Apr. 29	3	13	,,
,, ,,	234, ,, ,,	,, ,,	3	13	,,
,, ,,	232, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	14	,,
,, ,,	230, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	14	,,
,, ,,	214/218, ,, ,,	,, ,,	5	25	,,
,, ,,	210, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	14	,,
,, ,,	206/208, ,, ,,	May 27	5	21	,,
,, ,,	202/204, ,, ,,	,, ,,	7	19	,,
,, ,,	83/85, Tennant Street, Capetown	Apr. 29	5	15	,,
,, ,,	87, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	21	,,
Total premises	declared slums in William Street Area : 32		130	567	
May 25	1, Horsburg Lane, Capetown	June 29	5	15	Dec., 1937 : application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
,, ,,	3, ,, ,,	,, ,,	4	10	,, ,,
,, ,,	7, ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	6	,, ,,
,, ,,	9, ,, ,,	—	—	—	,, ,,

Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1937.		1937.			
May 25 ..	4, Horsburg Lane, Capetown	June 29 ..	2	11	Dec. 1937: Application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
,, ..	Rear of 4, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	2	13	,, ,,
,, ..	6, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	4	13	,, ,,
,, ..	8, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	4	15	,, ,,
,, ..	10, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	5	19	,, ,,
,, ..	10a, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	1	7	,, ,,
,, ..	14, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	3	11	,, ,,
,, ..	140, Hanover Street, Capetown	—	—	—	,, ,,
,, ..	249, Caledon Street, Capetown	June 29 ..	3	11	,, ,,
,, ..	237/243, ,, ,, and 16/18, Horsburg Lane, Capetown	,, ..	5	23	,, ,,
Total premises	declared slums in Horsburg Lane Area: 12		40	154	

No appeals were made to the Minister of Public Health against the Council's slum declarations.

The majority of the premises shown in the foregoing table were situated in areas which the Council decided to deal with under Chapter III of the Act with a view to acquisition, demolition and rebuilding. These areas are enumerated in the following table, which shows the premises comprised therein and the number of lettings and occupants in the premises.

Name of Area.	No. of premises declared slums.	No. of premises comprising dwellings.	No. of lettings (dwellings)	No. of occupants.	Total No. of premises.
Kalk Bay Area	6	38	56	319	38
Stone Street Area "A" ..	37	60	188	683	64
Stone Street Area "B" ..	14	21	41	253	22
William Street Area ..	32	70	230	1,022	78
Horsburg Lane Area ..	12	26	68	290	31

The year 1936-37 completed the third year of operations under the Slums Act. No new houses had been built to replace the slum areas acquired by the Council, though a good deal of demolition of premises in these areas had taken place, including all the Jerry Street area and Kings Buildings in the Wells Square area, as well as individual premises in Castle Street, Roeland Street, Assurance Lane (Capetown), Albert Road (Woodstock), Selby Road (Mowbray), and elsewhere; and the closure of dilapidated properties in the Gabriel—Knutsford Road areas and elsewhere. Considerably more than a thousand persons had been dishoused by the end of the year under report by the operations of the Act.

CLOSURE OF STABLE PREMISES.

The Municipal Regulations empower the Council to prohibit the use for the keeping of animals of any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, etc., which in its opinion is "unfit, undesirable or objectionable by reason of its locality, construction or manner of use." The Council may also restrict the number or kind of animals to be kept at any such premises. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the Council prohibited the further use of 9 stable premises (horses, mules or donkeys) for the keeping of animals.

Previously, since 1929 the Council had prohibited the use of 66 stable premises.

These figures do not include dairy stables that have been closed by order of the Council.

ANTI-RODENT OPERATIONS.

The plague position in the country during the year under review has continued to call for measures against rodents.

The present endemicity of human plague in much of the rural areas of South Africa has continued for many years. In 1923-24 there were 372 cases in the Union, and in succeeding years, in order, 112, 71, 75, 39, 65, 145, 71, 22, 31, 39, 290 and 253. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1937, the human cases in the Union numbered 52 (9 European and 43 non-European), of which 31 were in the Orange Free State, 20 in the Cape Province and 1 in the Transvaal. The human deaths numbered 37. In the Cape Province the cases were in the districts of Beaufort West, Hay, Middelburg, Uitenhage and Willowmore.

The cause of the human cases in this country is the existence of the disease in veld rodents and other wild animals, especially the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodents has been found to exist over a vast area in the Union. Capetown and the neighbouring

part of the country are not involved. In 1927-28 the infection spread amongst rodents in the north-western Cape districts over an area involving part of the Ceres basin, about seventy miles from Capetown and the Van Rhynsdorp district near the Olifants River towards its mouth was involved in 1932.

In June, 1936, the City Council's rodent staff consisted of 2 rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of 12 men and 4 assistants. Besides certain work for combating mosquito prevalence the activities of this staff are divided between the suppression of the rats in the town and of the veld rodents in a belt of country within the Municipality extending from Table Bay near Salt River Mouth to False Bay between Sand Vlei and Zeekoe Vlei. Against the veld rodents (gerbilles) reliance has been placed chiefly on the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine, which has given satisfactory results. Cyanogas is also used.

In town attention has been given chiefly to the rat-proofing of premises such as forage stores, food shops and other places which attract, harbour and nourish rats, and the destruction of rats in infested premises. In the granting of trading licences for grocers' shops and the like rat-proofing has been insisted on. Many wooden floors in such premises have been replaced by concrete. Rat-proofing has been required in accordance with the Union Government Regulations in connection with the erection of new shops and stores or alterations, additions, etc.

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

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors :		
Re rodents	5,360	
Re mosquitoes	4,967	
		10,327
Inspections *re* rodents by other inspectors ..		151
Inspections *re* mosquitoes by other inspectors		375
Visits made to lands and premises by rat-catchers :		
Re rodents	37,246	
Re mosquitoes	10,926	
		48,172
Number of notices served by Rodent Inspectors :		
Verbal notices	190	
Written notices	274	
		464
Number of rodents caught and destroyed :		
Brown rats	3,642	
Black rats..	4,030	
Gerbilles	619	
		8,291

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of animals whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed.

The above figures do not include certain inspections made and notices served by the district health inspectors in connection with rodents.

There has been a progressive change, shown in the following table, in the number of brown rats (Rattus norvegicus) and black rats (Rattus rattus) caught by the rodent staff since its institution over twelve years ago. In 11 years the annual number of brown rats caught has decreased to less than one-half, but the black rats caught have increased to more than three-fold. (During these years there has not been much change in the strength of the rat-catching staff.) The opinion of the rodent inspectors is that the brown rats in the Municipality have substantially declined, but that the black rats have increased.

RODENTS CAUGHT AND DESTROYED.

Year ended 30th June.	Brown rats.	Black rats.	Gerbilles.	Total.
1926 ..	8,409	1,206	3,430	13,045
1927 ..	8,716	1,282	1,537	11,535
1928 ..	7,651	1,352	816	9,819
1929 ..	6,803	1,388	414	8,605
1930 ..	5,297	1,631	510	7,438
1931 ..	3,982	1,918	770	6,670
1932 ..	4,103	2,017	634	6,754
1933 ..	3,939	2,556	929	7,424
1934 ..	3,839	2,690	1,321	7,850
1935 ..	3,257	3,597	543	7,397
1936 ..	3,757	3,240	610	7,607
1937 ..	3,642	4,030	619	8,291

MOSQUITOES.

One of the rodent inspectors specializes also in anti-mosquito work. He investigates local prevalences of mosquitoes discovered through complaints or otherwise, and controls permanent anti-mosquito measures in the Black River Valley. Two of the rat-catching staff under his supervision devote the whole of their time to oil-spraying of waters where mosquitoes are bred. The number of inspections, etc., is shown under the previous heading.

The chief prevalence of mosquitoes is in those parts of the southern suburbs which are within a mile or two of the sewage disposal works at Athlone.

The nuisance is worst during the early part of the rainy season before the weather has become cold. The mosquitoes are almost exclusively Culex pipiens. Anopheles and Aëdes are not found.

Other particulars on this subject were given in the annual report for 1934-35.

Mosquito prevalence is liable to occur in any part of the Municipality through breeding taking place in local collections of water. It is by no means confined to the summer.

Trapped street catchpits are apt to cause trouble, and their treatment with larvicide is undertaken by the City Engineer's Department.

CAMPING.

Camping on private sites within the municipal area has been kept under observation by the health inspectors. During the year 1936-37 four applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received, of which three were approved and one refused. In addition two applications were received for the use of caravans for camping purposes, both of which were refused.

FOOD, DRUGS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT.

In terms of Government Notice No. 1572 of 1932, the Minister of Public Health added the Municipality of the City of Capetown to the list of local authorities empowered under Government Notice No. 666 of 1930, to administer the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act in respect of (*a*) perishable articles mentioned or defined in the Regulations under the Act and (*b*) flour, meal, bread and any other article of food not packed or sold in a sealed package. The number of samples to be examined for the Municipality in the Government Chemical Laboratory free of charge was fixed at 607 by Government Notice No. 295 of 1937 as from 26th May, 1937.

Sampling duty is undertaken by the five divisional health inspectors.

The following is a record of the samples taken during the year under review :—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD, DRUGS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT.

1ST JULY, 1936—30TH JUNE, 1937.

Nature of sample.	No. of samples.	Not genuine.					Genuine.
		No action taken.	Letter sent.	Warning notice sent.	Summons applied for.	Total.	
Milk	457	3	30	11	27	71	386
Ice-cream ..	28	—	—	—	6	6	22
Minced meat ..	19	—	—	1	5	6	13
Polony	15	—	—	2	7	9	6
Sausage	26	—	—	—	4	4	22
Dripping ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mixed coffee ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oats	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Flour	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rice	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	555	3	30	14	49	96	459

Of the 49 summonses in respect of samples taken during the year ended 30th June, 1937, 4 were not heard until after the end of that year. Six cases in respect of samples taken in the previous period were heard in the year under report. 51 cases were therefore heard during the year, and are included in the list of prosecutions at page 100.

The results of analysis of the samples of milk taken were as follows :—

Percentage of milk fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of milk-solids-not-fat.	No. of Samples.
·5—·9	2	6·0—6·4	1
1·5—1·9	3	6·5—6·9	2
2·0—2·4	5	7·0—7·4	5
2·5—2·9	13	7·5—7·9	8
3·0—3·4	153	8·0—8·4	43
3·5—3·9	164	8·5—8·9	239
4·0—4·4	75	9·0—9·4	151
4·5—4·9	22	9·5—9·9	8
5·0—5·4	7		
5·5—5·9	4		
6·0—6·4	2		
6·5—6·9	—		
7·0—7·4	5		
9·0	1		
10·5	1		

SALE OF MILK AND ICE CREAM.

The Capetown Dairy Regulations were last amended on 30th April, 1936.

The old regulations prohibited any person from carrying on the business of dairyman, purveyor of milk or cowkeeper within the Municipality unless (1) he was licensed by the Council as a purveyor of milk, and (2) any premises within the municipal area used by him as a dairy, milkshop or cowshed were licensed. The licences were annual and the Council had the power to refuse any application for a licence if the conditions were unsatisfactory. No licence was required under the old regulations by cowkeepers whose premises were outside the municipal area and who supplied milk to retail dairymen in Capetown, but under the amendments now in force the principle of annual licensing by the City Council is extended to them also ; and any retailer selling milk from cowshed premises outside the municipal area is required to hold an annual permit to do so issued by the Council. Milk delivery vehicles must be approved annually and certificated.

The regulations also prohibit any person carrying on the business of manufacture or vendor of ice cream on any premises or conveyance unless such premises or conveyance are licensed. The licences are annual and applications may be refused if conditions are unsatisfactory.

The number of dairy premises* in the Municipality at 30th June, 1937, was as follows :-

	In the municipal area.		Outside the municipal area.
	30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1937.	30th June, 1937.
Cowsheds	66	60	114
Milkshops	129	128	—

In September, 1928, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report on cowkeepers' premises within the municipal area to a Special Committee appointed to consider the position. The number of such premises was 146. The Committee visited many of them and drew up a list of 56 which it decided should be closed immediately or within a limited time. By 30th June, 1937, 55 of these 56 premises had been closed or vacated, as well as 51 others in the original list of 146.

There are (30th June, 1937) 20 cowkeepers' premises in the municipal area that have been brought into use since September, 1928.

* Including certain premises in use but not licensed at the date stated.

The following table shows the position in the different wards of the Municipality.

Ward.	Cowkeepers' premises.			
	In September, 1928.	Since closed or vacated.	Since brought into use.	On 30th June, 1937.
1	4	4	—	—
2	4	4	—	—
3	1	1	—	—
4	7	5	—	2
5	1	1	—	—
6	3	3	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	5	5	—	—
9	5	5	—	—
10	7	4	—	3
11	35	22	5	18
12	24	18	2	8
13	18	9	8	17
14	7	4	1	4
15	25	21	4	8
Municipality ..	146	106	20	60

Except the two premises in Ward 4, which are both beyond Camps Bay, all the cowstables (30th June, 1937) are in the Southern Suburbs and the Maitland Ward. There are none in central Capetown, Sea Point, or Woodstock and Salt River.

Two inspectors provided with transport devote all their time to the inspection of cowsheds, including those outside the Municipality from which milk is sent into Capetown. Milkshops and ice-cream premises are under the inspection of the general health inspectors. During the year under report, the inspections made were as follows :—

Dairy stables	3,989
Milkshops	5,762
Milk delivery vehicles	2,844
Ice-cream premises	1,612
Ice-cream vehicles	95

Applications for annual licences have been dealt with as follows during the year under review :-

	Received prior to year under report.					Received during year under report.				
	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.		Manufacturers and vendors of ice cream.	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.		Manufacturers and vendors of ice cream.
	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.		In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	
Applications for licences received						63	179	159	—	511
Licences issued	11	21	18	—	—	35	114	112	—	485
Applications cancelled ..	1	15	7	—	—	7	23	18	—	24
Licences refused	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	2
Applications in abeyance ..	—	—	—	—	—	20	42	22	—	—

Of the 485 persons licensed to make or sell ice cream only 23 were licensed for its manufacture. The remainder were licensed only for selling ice cream not made on the premises. The 23 licensed for the manufacture of ice cream include 3 who have a large wholesale trade.

Milk samples taken by the City Health Department are examined in the Union Health Laboratory, Capetown (500 samples per annum for total bacteria and coliform bacilli and 100 for tubercle bacilli by inoculation).

As far as possible samples for bacteria and coliform bacilli are taken from each purveyor of milk about once in nine months, and in the following table the results of the examination of such routine samples are set out. When unsatisfactory reports are received repeat samples are commonly taken from the same source. In order to give a better reflection of the general position the results of such repeat samples are omitted from the table :—

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TOTAL BACTERIA AND COLIFORM BACILLI : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Milk samples taken at	Number of bacteria per c.c.						No. coliform bacilli in :					Coliform bacilli present in 0·0001.
	Not more than					More than						
	30,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.	0·001 c.c.	0·0001 c.c.	
Cowshed premises	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed in Municipality)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed outside Municipality) ..	37	51	33	20	17	5	14	33	61	24	17	14
On milk round of cow keeper supplying retail customers (cowshed in Municipality)	12	17	10	8	3	2	6	7	10	14	8	7
On milk round of cowkeeper supplying retail customers (cowshed outside Municipality)	9	8	4	4	3	3	3	4	6	4	7	7
In retailer's shop or depôt..	26	30	19	20	3	13	10	8	16	31	28	18
On milk round of retailer..	9	10	9	16	10	10	1	1	17	13	12	20
Totals	94	120	75	69	39	33	34	57	110	90	72	67

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Samples taken from mixed milk of herd :			
Capetown cowkeepers	—	1	1
Outside cowkeepers	—	—	—
Samples taken on round :			
Capetown cowkeepers*	1	16	17
Outside cowkeepers	2	7	9
Samples taken in course of delivery to retailers' depôts :			
Capetown cowkeepers	1	3	4
Outside cowkeepers	1	54	55
Total	5	81	86

* Including 5 taken at cowkeepers' premises.

In addition to the above routine samples, 12 samples from individual cows were taken to follow up the routine samples reported as positive, and two samples from suspected individual cows in a herd from which no routine sample had been taken. All these samples were negative.

TEA SHOPS, CAFÉS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Municipal regulations provide for the annual licensing of these premises and the controlling of their equipment and management. Applications for licences are considered by the Trades Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Restaurants.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.	Eating-Houses.
1. Applications received	174	382	97	61
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	102	284	67	19
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	72	98	29	39
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	54	71	19	21
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	—	—	—	3
6. Applications withdrawn	—	—	—	—

REGISTERED TRADES.

Mattress-makers, Laundries, Barbers and Hairdressers.

The municipal regulations prohibit any person from carrying on the trade or business of mattress-maker or upholsterer, and from carrying on any laundry "by way of trade or for purposes of gain," unless such person is registered annually by the Council. The Council has the right to refuse applications for registration of laundries, but not of mattress-makers and upholsterers. The regulations also prohibit any person from carrying on the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser unless such person is registered by the Council, which has the right to grant or refuse applications for registration. Annual renewal of registration is not required, but the Council is empowered to cancel the registration at any time.

The certificates of registration are issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Mattress-makers and Upholsterers.	Laundries.	Barbers and Hairdressers.
Applications received..	24	20	57
Registration certificates issued ..	16	16	48
Registration refused	—	2	1
Applications withdrawn	6	1	8
Applications in abeyance	2	1	—

As at 30th June, 1937, the number of registered barbers' or hairdressers' premises was 257.

TRADE LICENCES.

The Licenses Consolidation Ordinance No. 19 of 1930, as amended, provides that a certificate must be obtained from the Council before a licence is issued to trade as a general dealer, fresh produce dealer, baker, butcher, restaurant (etc.) keeper, hawker, pedlar, motor garage, or mineral water manufacturer or dealer, and further that no application for such certificate 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 grounds of public health. All applications for certificates are referred by the Trades Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report, and the consequent inspections involve a considerable amount of work on the part of the health inspectors. The licences, which are designed for revenue purposes, must be renewed annually, but the Council's certificate is only required when they are issued for the first time or transferred. Under the Council's regulations, however, hawkers and pedlars must be licensed annually.

The following is an analysis of applications for certificates dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	General dealers.	Fresh produce dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.	Pedlars.	Motor garages.	Mineral water dealers.	Mineral water manufacturers.
1. Applications received	1,153	203	94	9	1,257	31	69	47	2
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions) ..	639	86	35	2	630	30	44	25	—
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	478	113	56	7	466	1	25	22	2
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	410	95	42	6	398*	1	22	20	2
5. Refusal of licences recommended	18	—	2	—	99	—	—	—	—
6. Applications withdrawn ..	18	4	1	—	62	—	—	—	—

* When referring to hawkers, item No. 4 to read "number under items 3 and 5 later reported suitable."

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal Abattoirs is under the control of the Veterinary Officer, and is reported on in the Mayor's Minute. 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 attached to the City Health Department.

The following is a return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for sale within the municipal area during the period 1st July, 1936, to 30th June, 1937 :—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef	473	473	—	—	—
Parts of Beef (from above carcases)				*8*	
Carcases of Mutton ..	6,213	6,213	—	—	—
Parts of Mutton (from above carcases)				*5*	
Carcases of Goat	17	9	—	8	47·06
Carcases of Veal	112	112	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork	13,834	13,834	70	69	0·50
Pigs' Kidneys (from above carcases)				*316*	
Parts of Pork				*72*	
Parts of Beef	472	472	—	—	—
Parts of Mutton	4,156	4,156	—	—	—
Parts of Veal	141	141	—	—	—
Parts of Pork	70	70	—	—	—
Ox Heads	854	854	—	—	—
Ox Hearts	790	789	—	1	0·13
Ox Tongues	2,021	2,021	—	—	—
Ox Livers	1,246	1,242	—	4	0·32
Ox Lungs	296	293	—	3	1·01
Ox Kidneys	3,060	3,060	—	—	—
Ox Spleens	64	64	—	—	—
Ox Skirts	800	800	—	—	—
Ox Tails	1,862	1,862	—	—	—
Ox Tripes	336	336	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Heads ..	120	120	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Tongues ..	788	788	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Kidneys ..	961	961	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Tripes ..	17	17	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Plucks ..	4,421	4,173	234*	14	0·32
Sheep and Goats' Livers				*214*	
Sheep and Goats' Lungs				*110*	
Pigs' Plucks	15,638	13,743	1,346*	549	3·51
Pigs' Livers				*1,425*	
Pigs' Lungs				*1,719*	
Calves' Plucks	62	62	—	—	—

* These items are included below in the columns concerned (livers and lungs).

The following return shows the imported meat condemned at the depôts appointed by the Council, classified under the various diseases for which it was condemned, during the period 1st July, 1936 to 30th June, 1937 :—

Description.	Number.	Abscess.	Bruised.	Caseous Lymphadenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Cysts (hydatid).	Decomposition.	Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Flukes.	Hepatitis.	Immaturity.	Inflammation.	Measles.	Moribund.	Necrosis.	Nephritis.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Putrefaction.	Pyaemia.	Swine fever.	Tapeworm.	Tuberculosis.
Carcases of :																									
Pork	69	4					1	1					2	32	2				1				1		24
Goat	8						8						1	1	1				1						1
Parts of :																									
Beef	8		8				1																		
Pork	72	2	13				4																		54
Mutton	5	1	1																						1
Oxen :																									
Hearts	1	1							1																
Livers	4	1							1	1	2														
Lungs	3	1				3				1	1														
Sheep and Goats' :																									
Plucks	14					12				187			1	1											
Livers	214					1				1			110	114											
Lungs	110					1								178											
Pigs' :																									
Kidneys	316					282										32									
Plucks	549	1			19	148	42			1	1	15	172	1	1	2	1			7	59	2			
Livers	1,425			30	181	1,163				2	2		110			5									
Lungs	1,719					30							1,019							492					8

In addition to the above, 2 carcases of beef (1,014 lbs.) discovered in places outside of the municipal area to be slightly infected with cysticercus were interned in cold storage.

Imported meat.

The following meat rejected for export at Walvis Bay and Gouda, C.P., was brought into Capetown :—

Fore quarters of beef	32,123 lbs.
Hind quarters of beef	

Some of this meat is sold to shipping, and is no inspected by the Department ; but the major portion of it, especially the viscera, is used for local consumption, and is included in the foregoing tables of meat inspected.

Food inspection by health inspectors.

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption as the result of ordinary inspections by the health inspectors or the meat inspector, other than inspections of imported meat, during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Weight (lbs.).
Meat :	
Beef	80
Pork	3
Veal	40
Sheep's plucks	10
Sheep's heads	45
Minced meat	4
Poultry and game :	
Turkeys	420
Geese	69
Ducks	292½
Fowls	7,829
Pigeons	5½
Fish :	
Fish	9,150
Preserved fish	53
Fruit and vegetables :	
Apples	1,125
Avocado pears	180
Bananas	150
Cape gooseberries	60
Cherries	410
Dates	48½
Egg fruit	1,825
Grapes	570
Grape fruit	3,732
Grenadillas	420
Lemons	1,925
Mangoes	300
Melons	1,320
Mixed fruit	110
Naartjies	2,397
Oranges	9,010
Pawpaws	640
Peaches	4,908
Pears	11,294
Plums	404
Beans (green)	620
Cabbages	20
Cucumbers	1,023
Marrows	238
Onions	6,020
Potatoes	26,400
Squashes	612
Tomatoes	3,972
Other provisions :	
Bacon	516¾
Polony	27¼
Tinned ham	2,092½
Tinned fish	1,004
Tinned veal	122
Cheese	785¾

Other provisions :	*Weight (lbs).*
Milk (cow's)	1,750
Condensed milk	2½
Eggs	117
Ostrich eggs	36
Lard	13½
Butter	276½
Rice	250
Jam	180
Sweets	40
Cocoanut	825
Orange squash	5
Preserved fruit	201¼
Tinned fruit	17
Pickles and delicacies	388½
Other tinned foods	25½
Plum pudding	7

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The following table gives particulars of cases heard by the magistrates in the year ended 30th June, 1937, at the instance of the City Health Department. In most of the cases there were two or more separate counts : the counts are not enumerated in the table. In some cases more than one person was summonsed for the same offence ; if any one accused was fined or reprimanded the case is recorded in the table accordingly, notwithstanding that the other accused may have been discharged :—

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.						No of persons summonsed.	Total fines.
	Total.	Fined.	Suspended sentence.	Repri-manded.	Summons withdrawn.	Dis-charged.		
Dwelling-house premises in insanitary condition (excluding the keeping of animals)	13[1]	9	—	2	—	2	13	£39 10 0
Business premises in insanitary condition	3	2	—	1	—	—	7	6 0 0
Keeping animals or poultry on premises so as to cause nuisance	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	5 0 0
Keeping animals in contravention of the Council's prohibition	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3 0 0
Insanitary conditions at food premises :								
Butchers' shop premises	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	15 0 0
Restaurants, cafés, etc.	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	8 0 0
Bakehouses	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2 10 0
Other food premises	18	16	—	—	—	2	21	43 0 0
Insanitary conditions or other offences in the transport or delivery of foodstuffs :								
Meat	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 10 0
Milk	47	47	—	—	—	—	62	73 0 0
Selling, delivering or depositing meat not slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoir or not inspected and stamped	2[2]	2	—	—	—	—	4	4 0 0
Trading as milkseller without licence (not cowkeeper)	3	1	—	1	—	1	4	3 0 0
Trading as cowkeeper without licence	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Trading as ice-cream vendor without licence	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	10 0
Using bakehouse premises without giving written notice to Council	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Selling foodstuffs in contravention of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act :								
Milk	27	23	—	1	—	3	32	69 10 0
Ice cream	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	9 0 0
Sausage, minced meat, etc.	18	17	—	—	—	1	45	39 10 0
Dwelling-house premises used as a wash-house without being registered as such by the Council	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	11 10 0
Other nuisances or insanitary conditions	6	4	—	2	—	—	6	5 5 0
Practising midwifery in contravention of Regulations under Public Health Act	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Obstructing Health Inspector in performance of his duty	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1 10 0
Publishing advertisement *re* medicine for venereal disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 10 0
Total	178	158	1	9	—	10	240	£341 5 0

(1) Amongst these cases is one including a count for keeping animals on premises so as to cause nuisance.

(2) Amongst these cases is one including a count for conveying meat in a vehicle not sanctioned by the council for such use.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1937, together with the number of attendants employed :—

Chalet.	Attendants. Male.	Female.
Bakoven	1	1
Camps Bay	2	—
Castle Bridge	2	—
Castle Street	2	—
Claremont	2	—
Claremont Park	1	1
De Waal Park	2	1
Dock Road	2	—
Early Morning Market	2	1
Gardens	2	1
Green Point Common	1	—
Greenmarket Square	2	2
Hanover Street	2	1
Jurgens Park	2	—
Kalk Bay	2	1
Keurboom Park (opened 10th March, 1937)	1	—
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
McGregor Street	2	—
Maitland	2	—
Mowbray	2	1
Muizenberg Beach	2	2
Museum, Capetown	2	1
Wholesale Fish Market	1	2
Riebeek Square	2	1
Rochester Estate, Salt River	2	1
St. Andrew's Square	2	—
St. James Beach	1	1
Salt River Market	2	1
Sea Point	2	2
Sea Point Swimming Pool (Coloured)	—	1
Searle Street	2	1
Three Anchor Bay	—	1
Trafalgar Park	1	1
Woodstock	2	2
34 chalets	55	29

In addition to the above there are three relieving attendants, one male and two female.

MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

There are seven municipal washhouses, at each of which there is a caretaker in charge. There is also an assistant at three of them and at Hanover Street two assistants. With the exception of Hanover Street they are supplied with cold water only, and the drying and bleaching are done in the open air. Those at Hanover Street, Hout Street and Wynberg are equipped with electric irons, but not the others. At the Hanover Street washhouse the washing troughs are supplied with steam and "hydro-extractors," drying chambers, ironing machines and electric irons are provided.

At the Hout Street washhouse there is also an installation of slipper baths.

The charges made at the washhouses are as follows :—At Platteklip, Mowbray and Claremont, at 3d. per day ; at Kalk Bay, 6d. per day ; at Hout Street and Wynberg, 4d. per day for washing and 1d. per hour for ironing (including use of electric iron) ; at Hanover Street, 3d. for two hours and 3d. for each additional hour up to a maximum of 1s. 6d. per day (including ironing facilities).

The charges for the use of the baths at Hout Street are as follows :—Hot water baths, adults 3d., children 2d. ; cold water baths 1d.

The attendances and takings at the washhouses (including ironing rooms) during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

	Attendances.	Money taken. £ s. d.
Hanover Street	17,142	599 2 7
Platteklip	7,786	97 7 1
Mowbray	6,221	77 15 3
Claremont	8,953	111 18 3
Kalk Bay	2,497	62 9 6
Hout Street	12,089	220 0 1
Wynberg	9,009	176 13 8
	63,697	£1,345 6 5

The attendances and takings at the Hout Street slipper baths during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

	Hot baths.		Cold baths.		Total.	
	Attendances.	Money taken.	Attendances.	Money taken.	Attendances.	Money taken.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adults ..	9,195	114 18 9	247	1 0 7	9,442	115 19 4
Children ..	400	3 6 8	54	4 6	454	3 11 2
Total ..	9,595	£118 5 5	301	£1 5 1	9,896	£119 10 6

A new public washhouse at Spencer Road, Salt River, was built during the year under report, and was officially opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor E. G. Nyman, M.P.C.) on 22nd July, 1937.

PAUPER BURIALS.

The Public Health Act places upon the City Council the responsibility for the removal and burial of the body of any destitute person, or any dead body which is unclaimed or of which no responsible person undertakes the burial. The cost falls upon the City Council, although it may be legally recovered from any responsible person who is able to pay. Practically all such burials undertaken by the Council are of the bodies of persons whose relations are unable to pay, and very little is recovered. Each year a contract is given out to an undertaker to carry out this work for the Council. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of such burials was 374.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. A Stevenson's screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, barometer, and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft., and 1 ft.) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. The results of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 143 to 147.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the chief clerk, 1 senior clerk, 19 clerks, 2 junior clerks and 1 messenger, in addition to 6 lady clerks, of whom 3 were employed in the child welfare branch, 1 in the V.D. branch and 1 at the City Hospital. One of the lady clerks in the child welfare branch is trained in social work.

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

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

There are two tuberculosis clinics, situated at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown, and Church Street, Wynberg. Three weekly sessions are held at the former and two at the latter.

The former building is an adaptation of a pair of semi-detached cottages, and comprises consulting room, dressing cubicles, combined dispensary and registration room and caretaker's quarters.

The latter building is designed and built on modern lines. It has a spacious waiting hall, which gives access to two consulting rooms with dressing cubicles, a clinical room, and a large combined dispensary and registration room, constructed so as to give privacy in registration and history taking.

The clinic-sessions are conducted by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (3 sessions) assisted by two part-time medical officers (one session each). There are four tuberculosis health visitors who assist at the sessions and carry out the home visitation of patients.

The work of the clinics is mainly as follows :—

(1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium, to which institution 141 patients were admitted from Capetown during the year.
(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 to the City Hospital. It is often necessary to admit cases who are dying and perhaps destitute. The total Capetown cases of the disease admitted to the City Hospital during the year numbered 412.
(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 clinics help 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 the patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in an early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill ; later, when the 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 clinics are 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 four 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.

Patients in needy circumstances are referred to charitable bodies, such as the Board of Aid, the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and the Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients.

The Board of Aid makes allowances of money and groceries to those patients whose cases are approved by its investigators. The Society for the Protection of Child Life finds foster mothers for children who are the contacts of tuberculous parents, and helps to obtain Government grants for the children of poor families. The Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients is not merely an after-care committee, i.e. it does not confine its activities to aiding patients who have returned from the sanatorium. Help is given to the dependents of tuberculous patients who are in institutions as well as to the patients themselves when they are at home. Financial assistance, clothing, blankets, etc., are given to patients who are recommended by the tuberculosis officer and whose cases are investigated by the Committee's almoner.

The Care Committee have a small farm at Duinendal on the Cape Flats, where about 24 patients with quiescent disease can be accommodated. Use is made of this institution by the tuberculosis officer, who recommends patients for admission either before or after treatment at Nelspoort or the City Hospital. The accommodation is limited to European males. There is no resident medical officer, but the matron is a trained nurse.

Other bodies, such as the A.C.V.V. (D.R. Church), the St. Vincent de Paul Society (R.C. Church), the Fairhaven Work Party, the British Empire Service League and Toc H, also render valuable assistance to the tuberculosis officer, in a more restricted sphere of action.

European children who are tuberculosis contacts are sent to the Sunshine Home at Bellville, an institution conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. There is no institution on these lines for non-European children.

Out-patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment are given refills at the City Hospital. Other special cases are also seen by the Medical Superintendent at the hospital.

During the year there were 6,952 attendances at the clinics as compared with 7,518 in the previous year. The following are the details :—

Race.	1936—1937.				1935—1936.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Newmarket Street Clinic :								
European ..	737	845	101	101	843	929	135	101
Other ..	1,598	1,457	249	268	1,905	1,715	270	305
Persons ..	2,335	2,302	350	369	2,748	2,644	405	406
Total ..	4,637		719		5,392		811	
Wynberg Clinic :								
European ..	292	347	27	31	257	281	23	31
Other ..	755	921	81	115	668	920	98	114
Persons ..	1,047	1,268	108	146	925	1,201	121	145
Total ..	2,315		254		2,126		266	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(Prepared by Dr. C. K. O'Malley, M.C.)

At the three municipal treatment centres 26 medical sessions a week are held as follows :—

	European.		Non-European.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
City Hospital centre	3	2	2	3
Salt River centre	3	2	2	4
Wynberg centre	1	1	1	2

The centres are open daily for irrigations (" intermediate treatment ") and certain cases of venereal disease are dealt with at the pre-natal clinics held at the maternal and child welfare centres.

The following table indicates the number of new cases of venereal disease reporting at the municipal treatment centres during the year under review, classified according to race, sex and disease :—

		Cases.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1. *Race* ..	Europeans	948	6·2
	Non-Europeans	2,434	16·5
		3,382	11·2
2. *Sex* ..	Males	1,966	
	Females	1,416	
		3,382	11·2
3. *Disease* ..	Syphilis	1,512	5·0
	Gonorrhoea	1,020	3·4
	Other diseases	850	2·8
		3,382	11·2

These figures show that the incidence rate for non-Europeans (16·5) is much higher than for Europeans (6·2). Even so, the European rate in Capetown is considerably higher than most European cities.

Staff.

During the year under review Dr. R. E. Meaker, who was appointed the previous year as Assistant Venereal Disease Officer, resigned to take up an administrative position elsewhere in the Union. Dr. Meaker's severance with the Department was very much regretted by everyone as he had proved himself to be a conscientious and painstaking worker as well as a pleasant colleague.

An important change in the duties of the female nursing staff was effected, which is bound to have far-reaching effects. Previously the female nursing staff formed part of the City Hospital personnel, and, in addition to attending at the female sessions they carried out the usual ward duties at the City Hospital. In June, 1937, these ladies were given a new status, that of nurse-visitors ; their connection with the City Hospital was severed and the whole of their time devoted to work in connection with the clinics. These nurse-visitors of the Venereal Disease Branch are 4 in number; they live out and are expected to report for duty at 9 a.m., either personally, or by telephone should their duties necessitate their presence at one of the centres. In addition to performing technical duties in connection with the female medical sessions, they attend at various times to give intermediate treatment to females and they visit defaulting patients in their homes.

Three male orderlies (full-time) work partly in the venereal disease ward of the hospital and partly at the clinics. The non-medical staff (full-time) of the clinics also includes two orderlies and one clerk (and part-time clerical assistance).

Female intermediate treatment.

This additional service has proved successful. As the following table shows, the volume of work is almost double that of the preceding year, when the scheme was first adopted :—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
European	505	1,079	1,584
Non-European	131	611	742
	636	1,690	2,326

Follow-up of defaulters.

By the introduction of a system of visiting of defaulting patients in their homes, an important extension of work of the venereal disease branch was effected. The work is undertaken by the female " nurse-visitor " staff. In other countries a special lady almoner undertakes this work, but there is an advantage in the Capetown system in that the visiting is done by members of the staff who actually know the defaulters through previous contact in the clinics.

So far, home visiting has been confined to female patients. Male defaulters are dealt with by sending a warning letter urging them to re-attend for treatment. There is a great drawback to this system—false addresses are frequently given so that many letters remain ineffective.

The accompanying table illustrates the amount of work that has been done in regard to defaulting patients :—

Females ..	No. of patients visited	817
	No. of patients who returned	383
Males ..	No. of letters sent	656
	No. of patients who returned	155

Incidence.

The incidence rate of venereal disease for the year 1936-37, judged by the number of new cases at the treatment centres, shows a slight increase, the rate being 13·2 per 1,000 population as compared with 12·1 in the year 1935-36. It is difficult to explain this increase more particularly in view of the fact that much propaganda work by the Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease was undertaken throughout the year and that the follow-up system for patients was intensified.

Propaganda.

The Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease carried out an active campaign of propaganda by free demonstrations of films accompanied by medical lectures ; many such meetings were held during the year for Europeans and non-Europeans and, on the whole, were well attended. It is difficult to assess the value of such propaganda work.

Clinic.	Race.	Adults / Children.	Sex.	Total attendances.	New cases.										Intermediate treatment.	Intravenous injections.	Intramuscular injections.	Wassermann reaction.	Smear examinations.	Operations.	Routine blood tests of pregnant women.	
					Total.	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.	Undiagnosed.							Positive	Negative.
City Hospital clinic	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	3,056	248	34	7	1	1	6	124	17	58	7	5,234	568	639	489	408	11		
			Female ..	1,720	62	19	8	1	–	4	17	–	15	–	89	607	508	243	428	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	76	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	14	7	–		
			Female ..	368	24	–	–	–	–	1	15	–	–	–	42	12	14	73	170	–		
	Non-Eur	Adults ..	Male ..	3,345	488	123	26	6	3	13	328	27	60	15	4,835	1,015	980	547	433	12		
			Female ..	2,664	274	76	120	2	8	5	22	4	37	5	23	1,014	757	310	415	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	258	43	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	9	1	–	22	112	70	2	–		
			Female ..	847	98	4	–	–	38	–	33	–	21	2	41	64	174	179	268	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	12,344	1,243	256	161	10	93	29	441	48	204	30	10,264	3,302	3,209	1,925	2,131	23		
Salt River clinic	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	7,324	407	49	14	1	–	7	235	18	85	5	19,634	1,135	1,461	703	667	–		
			Female ..	1,606	54	6	17	–	1	1	14	–	17	–	203	550	498	335	446	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	143	9	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	78	34	–	–		
			Female ..	1,038	32	–	–	–	6	–	16	–	10	–	878	32	142	141	567	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	3,374	350	91	31	6	5	14	138	21	46	12	5,629	891	875	479	388	–		
			Female ..	4,452	308	61	159	–	5	18	16	1	59	7	85	1,966	1,353	515	644	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	983	93	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	28	1	–	8	574	213	1	–		
			Female ..	1,836	174	4	–	–	92	1	26	–	50	2	477	52	850	262	400	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	20,756	1,427	211	221	7	179	41	445	40	297	27	26,906	4,634	5,831	2,682	3,113	–		
Wynberg clinic	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	898	59	6	6	2	–	–	30	7	8	–	1,790	168	258	49	42	–		
			Female ..	690	33	2	9	–	1	–	11	–	7	3	213	248	241	114	114	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	42	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	27	2	–	–		
			Female ..	180	12	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	3	–	159	4	24	9	98	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	2,276	200	67	24	9	3	10	59	11	27	–	3,160	728	518	314	178	–		
			Female ..	1,738	235	34	104	1	7	5	14	–	53	22	23	908	676	376	193	–		
		Children ..	Male ..	320	61	–	3	–	33	–	–	–	17	8	–	9	185	78	1	–		
			Female ..	623	110	1	2	–	55	–	14	–	28	10	93	49	312	128	69	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	6,767	712	110	148	12	104	15	134	18	143	43	5,438	2,115	2,241	1,070	695	–		
Aspeling Street (pre-natal clinic).	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	686	119	–	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	562	80	963	–	–	127	745
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	686	119	–	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	562	80	963	–	–	127	745
Woodstock (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	120	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	32	257	–	–	12	224
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	244	65	–	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	16	334	–	–	65	238
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	364	77	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	323	48	591	–	–	77	462
Maitland (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	47	1	–	6	41
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	310	48	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	10	317	–	–	49	260
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	316	53	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	10	364	1	–	55	301

Athlone (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	523	98	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	431	–	506	–	–	95	393
		Children ..	Male ..	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–		
			Female ..	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	528	103	–	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	431	–	524	–	–	96	393
Claremont (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	33	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	39	–	–	2	32
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	142	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	215	–	–	33	239
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	175	35	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	–	354	–	–	35	271
Wynberg (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	24	–	–	5	8
		Children	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	249	64	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	–	319	–	–	63	224
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	257	68	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	258	–	343	–	–	68	232
Retreat (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	37	–	–	–	33
		Children	Male ..	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	292	60	2	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209	13	419	1	–	45	286
		Children ..	Male ..	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–		
			Female ..	5	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	306	64	2	58	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	18	466	1	–	45	319
*Peninsula Maternity Hospital (pre-natal clinic).	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	10	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	428	–	–	20	422
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	97	55	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	86	1,276	–	–	171	1,105
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	107	60	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	95	1,704	–	–	191	1,527
*St. Monica's Home (pre-natal clinic)	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Female ..	31	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	381	–	–	37	279
		Children ..	Male ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Female ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		Total ..	.. ..	31	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	381	–	–	37	279
TOTALS	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	11,278	714	89	27	4	–	13	389	42	151	12	26,658	1,871	2,358	1,241	1,117	11			
			Female ..	4,208	178	27	63	1	3	5	42	–	39	3	505	1,559	1,288	1,525	989	–	46	760	
		Children ..	Male ..	264	18	–	–	–	12	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	132	51	7	–			
			Female ..	1,586	68	–	–	–	16	1	37	–	15	–	1,079	48	180	223	835	–			
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	8,995	1,038	281	81	21	11	37	425	59	133	27	13,624	2,634	2,373	1,340	999	12			
			Female ..	11,428	1,369	173	933	3	20	28	52	5	149	34	131	6,066	3,018	6,031	1,253	–	685	3,769	
		Children ..	Male ..	1,564	199	–	4	–	131	–	–	–	54	10	—	39	871	369	4	–			
			Female ..	3,314	387	9	5	–	187	1	73	–	99	14	611	165	1,339	587	737	–			
	GRAND TOTAL		.. ..	42,637	3,971	579	1,113	29	380	85	1,020	106	644	100	42,608	12,383	11,559	11,367	5,941	23	731	4,529	

*This is a voluntary Clinic supplied with Government drugs through the Corporation.

The following table shows the number of new cases of venereal disease registered in a few large cities as compared with their respective populations :—

City.	Year.	Total new cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Capetown	1935-36	3,598	293,180	12·1
Johannesburg and Rietfontein Hospital	1935-36	3,922	472,316	8·2
Glasgow	1936	5,141	1,132,977	4·5
Hull	1936	1,211	321,500	3·7
Birmingham	1936	3,319	1,038,000	3·1
Coventry	1936	576	192,360	2·9

The following table shows for a series of years the new cases registered at all the Municipal Treatment Centres and the rate per 1,000 population :—

Year ended 30th June.	Total New Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1921	1,909	181,240	10·5
1922	1,458	186,050	7·8
1923	1,265	191,020	6·6
1924	1,331	196,150	6·8
1925	1,507	201,440	7·5
1926	1,759	209,956	8·4
1927	1,942	218,053	8·9
1928	2,268	248,758	9·1
1929	2,987	256,995	11·6
1930	3,316	262,192	12·6
1931	3,423	267,337	12·8
1932	3,408	273,118	12·5
1933	3,617	279,469	13·0
1934	4,126	286,708	14·4
1935	3,746	293,249	12·8
1936	3,598	293,180	12·1
1937	3,971	300,800	13·2

The table on pages 106 and 107 gives detailed information of the work of the clinics, which is summarized as follows :—

Type of disease.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
Primary and secondary syphilis	116	463	579
Tertiary syphilis ..	90	1,023	1,113
Syphilis of the C.N.S.	5	24	29
Congenital syphilis ..	31	349	380
Gonorrhoea	470	550	1,020
Other venereal diseases	42	64	106
Non-venereal diseases..	209	435	644
Undiagnosed	15	85	100
Totals ..	978	2,993	3,971

No. of consultations	42,637
No. of intermediate treatments	42,608
No. of intravenous injections	12,383
No. of intramuscular injections	11,559
No. of specimens for Wassermann reaction (V.D. clinics)	5,677
No. of specimens for Wassermann (pre-natal clinics) ..	5,690
No. of smear examinations for gonococci	5,941
No. of operations	23
No. of sessions held during the year	1,153

SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS.

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

The hospitals for infectious diseases controlled by the City Council are two in number, the City Hospital, Portswood Road, and Rentzkie's Farm Isolation Hospital.

STAFF (30TH JUNE, 1937).

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

Two House Physicians (appointed for a period of six months).

City Hospital.

Matron (Miss A. M. Leslie).
Assistant Matron (Miss L. Lloyd).
Home Sister.
Night Sister.
6 Ward Sisters.
Staff Nurses.
Student Nurses.
Probationers.
Dispenser.
3 Orderlies for venereal disease wards and male clinics.
2 Porters.
1 Assistant Porter.
Relieving porter-orderly.
Domestic and labouring staff.

Isolation Hospital.

Caretaker.
Labouring staff.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital is situated near the North Gates of the Docks and is bounded on the south-western side by the Green Point Sports Ground, from which it is separated by an iron fence. The New Somerset Hospital, forming the north-eastern boundary, is separated from the hospital by a road. The north-western boundary is a piece of ground laid out in tennis courts by a sports club, while Portswood Road forms the south-eastern boundary. Except for the portion between the hospital and the Green Point Sports Ground the site is surrounded by a wall. The total area of the hospital ground is 7¾ acres. Before the commencement of the extensions begun in 1936, and referred to on page 47, the hospital buildings comprised the Medical Superintendent's residence, house physicians' cottage, the administrative block and nurses' home, six infectious diseases blocks, two temporary wards, dispensary and drug store, venereal disease wards and clinic, laundry, disinfecting station, garages, stores, ambulance drivers' cottages, and natives' quarters.

The first buildings were erected in 1899 and were occupied by the military authorities during the Boer War until 1902, when the hospital was opened for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

For many years the hospital consisted only of the Medical Superintendent's residence, a portion of the administrative block and two wards (isolation and scarlet fever). Additions were made in the following order: enteric ward, tuberculosis chalets, diphtheria ward, tuberculosis ward, venereal disease block, and the administrative block was enlarged to accommodate the increased nursing staff.

A house physician's bungalow with two bedrooms and a small dining room was built in 1930 and in August of that year a second house physician was added to the staff.

A new double-storied block to accommodate nearly 100 non-European tuberculosis patients was completed and brought into use early in 1931, and a wood-and-iron ward was altered to provide four double-bedded isolation rooms. To provide adequate housing for the increased staff an additional nurses' home consisting of 32 bedrooms, together with recreation rooms, was built.

It is our practice to allow visits to patients twice weekly (on Wednesdays and Sundays). Children under 16 years are not allowed and visitors to the infectious blocks remain outside the wards and converse with the patients through the windows. In cases of dangerous illness near relatives are allowed to enter the ward, and special precautions are taken to avoid infection.

A course for a certificate in Infectious Diseases Nursing for nurses who hold the certificate of general training was instituted in 1929, and lectures are given at weekly intervals by the Medical Superintendent. In addition to this a scheme is in operation by which nurses who are undergoing their general training are taken on for periods of three months, during which time they receive instruction in the principles of fever nursing.

Radiographic work has been carried out at the Somerset Hospital by arrangement with the Cape Hospital Board authorities. Routine bacteriological and pathological work is undertaken by the Government laboratory. By arrangement with Professor Ryrie, of the University of Capetown, autopsies and special pathological investigation are conducted by the University staff. Professor Ryrie and Dr. Vadas, his assistant, render valuable aid to the hospital in this branch of medical science. Bio-chemical investigations are carried out by Dr. Linder, who also undertakes the treatment of patients found to be suffering from diabetes.

The hospital provides facilities for the study of infectious disease, and is attended by medical students and also by graduates in medicine who are taking the Diploma in Public Health. The Medical Superintendent is University Lecturer in Infectious Diseases, and Dr. O'Malley holds the lectureship in Venereal Diseases.

The hospital possesses a small operating theatre and major operations are performed by the consulting surgeon, Mr. T. Lindsay Sandes, M.D., F.R.C.S. Throat operations are performed by Dr. J. D. Wicht and Dr. R. Wolff. During the year under report the operating theatre was used on 25 occasions, as follows :—

Thoracoplasty *	6*
Phrenic nerve (crushing and injection of alcohol)	1
Internal pneumolysis	2
Empyema	1
Appendix	2
Perforated typhoid	3
Brain abscess	1
Mastoid	3
Tonsillectomy	6
	25

* 1st and 2nd operations on each of three patients.

The operation of tracheotomy was performed on 23 occasions.

There were 1,893 admissions to hospital during the year (916 Europeans and 977 non-Europeans). 19 cases were admitted twice during the year, and 52 other cases admitted in previous years were again admitted in the year under review.

The average number of patients in hospital per diem for a series of years is as follows:—

1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
62·9	69·6	107·7	125·5	151·7	156·2	159·1	204·3	238·2

1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37.
245·3	256·7	263·4	280·2	268·4

Details in regard to cases treated are shown in tables 1, 2 and 3.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1936, TO JUNE 30TH, 1937, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment July 1st, 1936.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under treatment June 30th, 1937.				Total admitted persons	Day Units.				
	E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O			E		O		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.	
1. Sea Point ..	6	3	–	–	24	22	2	5	25	20	2	4	2	1	–	1	3	4	–	–	53	1,858	647	199	114	2,818
2. Harbour ..	4	4	2	3	26	39	29	16	23	40	19	15	5	1	8	1	2	2	4	3	110	1,455	1,036	1,853	1,157	5,501
3. West Central ..	–	–	1	3	3	2	16	19	3	1	10	17	–	–	5	4	–	1	2	1	40	193	216	860	873	2,142
4. Kloof	2	2	2	6	23	35	21	22	19	32	13	22	4	2	6	4	2	3	4	8	107	1,029	1,365	1,244	1,853	5,491
5. Park	2	4	–	–	54	38	6	10	30	37	4	6	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	–	88	1,564	1,999	288	431	4,282
6. East Central ..	2	3	12	5	19	24	62	71	18	22	49	50	2	–	17	18	1	5	8	8	176	671	1,292	4,058	3,135	9,156
7. West Central ..	1	1	11	3	3	1	45	49	1	2	35	28	1	–	13	14	2	–	8	10	98	461	57	2,840	2,685	6,043
8. Woodstock ..	8	9	4	7	28	42	20	40	27	45	15	35	2	1	6	6	7	5	3	6	139	2,652	2,577	1,005	2,196	8,430
9. Salt River ..	4	13	5	2	41	48	10	23	36	51	12	21	2	3	2	3	7	7	1	1	122	2,105	3,532	666	923	7,226
10. Mowbray ..	8	8	3	–	30	31	7	8	32	35	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	76	1,480	1,721	371	266	3,838
11. Maitland ..	4	1	8	1	33	31	27	22	25	26	20	14	8	2	9	5	4	4	6	4	113	1,848	1,606	2,396	1,321	7,171
12. Rondebosch ..	3	3	10	9	10	19	37	54	8	16	30	41	1	2	10	11	4	4	7	11	120	659	776	2,213	1,980	5,628
13. Claremont ..	4	3	5	1	33	32	23	27	31	26	20	19	–	4	6	6	6	5	2	3	115	1,844	1,060	1,036	1,230	5,170
14. Kalk Bay ..	1	2	1	6	12	8	20	18	10	8	10	19	1	1	8	1	2	1	3	4	58	366	467	1,032	1,066	2,931
15. Wynberg ..	4	–	1	6	31	42	37	42	31	31	29	31	–	1	5	13	4	10	4	4	152	1,438	1,743	1,529	2,119	6,829
Langa Location	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	6	–	–	11	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	2	22	–	–	574	645	1,219
Not Allocated ..	2	–	1	–	2	–	17	1	3	–	9	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	20	84	–	904	20	1,008
From Ships ..	2	–	–	–	24	5	9	–	25	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	38	487	144	160	–	791
From outside the Municipality ..	15	2	14	10	50	71	56	78	49	47	40	58	7	12	23	20	9	14	7	10	255	2,898	2,589	3,031	3,797	12,285
Totals ..	72	58	80	63	426	490	460	517	396	444	337	389	42	32	132	115	60	72	71	76	1,893	23,092	22,797	26,259	25,811	97,959

E—Europeans. O—Others, or non-Europeans.

TABLE 2—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1st, 1936, TO JUNE 30TH, 1937, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX AND DISEASE.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1936.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under treatment, June 30th, 1937.				Total cases admitted.	Day Units.				
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.			E.		O.		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.	
Enteric fever	1	–	3	2	20	23	35	43	20	18	28	30	1	3	7	6	–	2	3	9	121	725	761	1,321	1,641	4,448
Scarlet fever	13	14	–	–	91	106	3	10	98	117	2	8	–	1	–	–	6	2	1	2	210	3,671	4,388	87	403	8,549
Diphtheria	19	11	11	10	91	124	49	77	92	101	51	67	1	4	4	10	17	30	5	10	341	4,707	5,428	2,860	4,165	17,160
Erysipelas	–	–	1	–	8	17	4	10	8	16	4	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	39	144	170	87	211	612
Puerperal fever	–	1	–	2	–	18	–	45	–	16	–	40	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	3	63	–	276	–	949	1,225
Cerebrospinal fever	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	5	–	–	–	3	3	2	3	2	–	–	1	–	14	19	9	114	223	365
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	124	1	52	–	177
Infective encephalitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	17
Typhus fever	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	43	28	25	–	96
Malta fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	65	65
Leprosy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	24
Influenza	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	10	–	–	23
Influenzal pneumonia	–	–	–	–	7	1	4	–	6	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	157	41	79	–	277
Acute primary pneumonia	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	12	129	–	120	22	271
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	5	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	13	31	–	519	307	857
Pulmonary tuberculosis	39	21	49	35	56	54	173	143	36	44	97	74	24	7	83	70	26	24	42	34	426	9,495	7,660	15,683	12,565	45,403
Tubercular meningitis	–	–	–	–	2	1	12	12	–	–	1	2	2	1	11	9	–	–	–	1	27	12	6	76	65	159
Tubercular bones and joints	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	503	–	503
Tubercular glands	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	128	131
Abdominal tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18	18
Generalized tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	9
Miliary tuberculosis	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	21	6	27
Tuberculosis of eye	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	49	–	49
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	1	–	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	75	45	16	136
Whooping cough	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	–	–	22
Chicken-pox	–	1	–	–	3	2	7	–	2	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	30	29	102	–	161
Mumps	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	131	–	–	131
Enteritis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	–	25	39
Dual Cases (excluded from above):																										
Enteric fever and diphtheria	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	53	–	–	–	53
Scarlet fever and diphtheria carrier	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	38	–	–	38
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	71	156	–	–	227
Diphtheria and measles	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	58	–	–	–	58
Diphtheria and tubercular meningitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	21
Diphtheria and tubercular glands	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		147	–	–	–	147
Diphtheria and miliary tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	26
Diphtheria and chicken-pox	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	53	–	–	53
Diphtheria carrier and syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	164	164
Pulmonary tuberculosis and paraplegia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	205	–	205
Pulmonary tuberculosis and diabetes	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	18	62	–	–	80
Pulmonary tuberculosis and volvulus of small intestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	27	–	27
Pulmonary tuberculosis and syphilis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	19	354	373
Pulmonary tuberculosis and gonorrhoea	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	96	–	–	–	96
Miliary tuberculosis and whooping cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	41	–	41
Whooping cough and chicken-pox	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Syphilis and bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	43	43
Gonorrhoea and measles	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	73	–	–	73
Gonorrhoea and mumps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	68	68
Venereal Diseases:																										
Syphilis	2	–	3	6	13	14	38	72	15	14	37	72	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	6	137	224	232	957	1,401	2,814
Gonorrhoea	–	4	1	4	28	32	22	20	27	30	19	19	–	–	–	1	6	4	5		102	785	1,688	751	1,012	4,236
Syphilis and gonorrhoea	–	–	1	–	2	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	110	191	112	66	479
Soft chancre	–	–	1	–	13	–	4	3	13	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	291	–	64	47	402
Carriers:																										
Diphtheria carriers	5	–	–	–	8	3	2	–	10	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	13	496	33	48	–	577
Other Diseases:																										
Abortion	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	18	–	–	18
Abscess, dental	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	8
Abscess, liver	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3
Abscess, peritonsillar	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	–	–	–	25
Aneurysm	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	7
Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	37	–	37
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	97	–	–	97
Born in hospital	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	12	1	17
Bronchiectasis	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	330	–	330
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	22	7	144	184	357
Broncho-pneumonia	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	75	2	17	94
Carcinoma, bronchi	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	6
Carcinoma, intrathoracic	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	28	–	28
Carcinoma, lung	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	118	–	–	–	118
Carcinoma, stomach	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	50	–	50
Cellulitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	7
Cholecystitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	11
Conjunctivitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	13
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	–	–	25
Empyema	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	7
Endocarditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Erythema nodosum	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	16	27	–	–	43
Erythema, staphylococcal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	29	29
Erythema	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	11
Febricula	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	13	18
Fibrosis of lung	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	2	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	8	667	132	807
Foreign body, inhalation of	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2
Haemorrhage, cerebral	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	17	–	30
Head injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	12
Heart disease	–	–	1	2	1	1	3	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	171	1	11	194	377
Impetigo	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	16
Inoculation	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	4
Jaundice	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
Laryngismus stridulus	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	4
Laryngitis	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	77	46	–	–	123
Lymphadenoma	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	60	–	–	70	130
Mastoiditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Meningismus of unknown aetiology	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	22	17	38	–	77
Meningitis, benign lymphocytic	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	17
Meningitis, pneumococcal	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	4
Meningitis, purulent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Meningitis, streptococcal	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	4
Meningitis of unknown aetiology	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	10	–	61	–	71
Meningoencephalitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	9
Nephritis, acute	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	50	19	69
Nephritis, chronic	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	37	38
Otitis media	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	5	11	17
Parametritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	13
Pneumonoconiosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	36	–	36
Polyneuritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	187	187
Psychosis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	3
Pyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	23	23	35
Pyorrhoea	–	–	–	–	5	2	10	3	5	2	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	20	54	37	186	105	382
Pyrexia of unknown origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	8
Quinsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	30	–	30
Rheumatic fever	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	9	13	31	64
Rhinitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Septicaemia	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	1	12
Sepsis, face	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	8
Septic finger	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	12
Serum sickness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
Toxaemia of pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	10
Thrombosis of cavernous sinus	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	11	11
Thrombosis, venous	–	–	1	–	5	–	7	2	3	–	6	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	14	116	–	150	41	307
Tetanus	–	1	–	1	16	22	5	11	16	20	4	11	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	54	454	601	177	467	1,699
Tonsillitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	6	12
Uraemia	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	17
Vesical calculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	209	79	76	83	447
Non-Venereal cases in V.D. ward	–	–	–	–	10	5	4	7	9	5	4	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	14	7	4	92	117
No apparent disease	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	3	3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	67	–	–	67
Dual Cases (excluded from above):																										
Carcinoma, cervix, and diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	3
Endocarditis, infective, and carcinoma, stomach	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	12
Ulcers, foot, and pyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–
Totals	72	58	80	63	426	490	469	517	396	444	337	389	42	32	132	115	60	72	71	76	1,893	23,092	22,797	26,259	26,811	97,959

E—Europeans. O—Others or non-Europeans.

TABLE 3.—CASES ADMITTED WITH INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

| Disease. | Showing ultimate diagnosis. | | |

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm, in the Maitland Ward, about six miles from the centre of the City, and has 42 beds. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and there is no permanent resident staff except the caretaker, with labourers.

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 any cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition, the Union Government own buildings containing 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable epidemic diseases on board.

Owing to pressure on the accommodation at the City Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm Hospital was used during the year under report for the reception of diphtheria cases and carriers from the S.A.T.S. *General Botha*, anchored off Simonstown, and for cases of typhoid fever from the Union Government mental hospital at Valkenberg, as well as for a few other typhoid cases and carriers.

The cases treated are classified in the tables on page 114.

LANGA NATIVE HOSPITAL.

At Langa location the native residents are provided with free medical attention by means of a modern hospital of 24 beds and out-patient department, and are also visited in their own homes by a nurse or medical officer if required.

The matron resides at the hospital with a European sister and has on her staff three native nurses (general or midwifery trained) and three native male orderlies.

One of the native nurses, qualified in midwifery, operates a midwifery service for the attendance of the location women in their own homes. The confinement fee is 11s.

Dr. T. Jones was appointed part-time medical officer as from 1st February, 1937. Previously the medical work was done by house physicians from the City Hospital under the medical superintendent, who is still in general control of Langa Hospital.

The activities of the hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are shown by the following figures :—

	Langa.
Daily average number of in-patients	12·71
In-patients admitted	263
Number of new out-patients	1,121
Number of attendances by out-patients	15,807
Number of visits to patients at their homes by :	
Doctor	489
Nurse	1,207
Midwifery service (from February, 1936) :	
No. of confinements attended (extern) ..	66
Visits made by midwife	745

TABLE 1.—CASES TREATED IN THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1936, TO JUNE 30TH, 1937.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1936.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under treatment, June 30th, 1937.				Total cases admitted	Day units.				
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.			E.		O.		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.	
Diphtheria†	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51	—	—	—	51
Typhoid fever*	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	15	—	—	27	13	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	1,468	397	1,865
Carriers :																										
Diphtheria†	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	246	—	—	—	246
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	8
Totals	—	—	—	—	7	—	36	15	7	—	29	13	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	58	297	—	1,476	397	2,170

* 34 of these (25 males, 9 females) were from Valkenberg Mental Hospital.
† All 7 were from the S.A.T.S. General Botha, Simonstown.

TABLE 2.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment, July 1st, 1936.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under treatment, June 30th, 1937.				Total admitted persons.	Day units.				
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.			E.		O.		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.	
6. East Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	35
7. Castle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	22
8. Woodstock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	76	76
10. Mowbray	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	—	18	7	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	1,209	299	1,508
11. Maitland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	8
12. Rondebosch	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	141	—	141
15. Wynberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	42	—	42
Langa location	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	12
From outside the Municipality	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	297	—	29	—	326
Totals	—	—	—	—	7	—	36	15	7	—	29	13	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	58	297	—	1,476	397	2,170

TABLES.

TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND WARDS.

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 2nd July, 1937.)

SUMMARY.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	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.			Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (Excluded from foregoing columns).	
		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.
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	E.	4	5	6	3	3	3	13	11	2	3	2	2	10	10	13	14	12	8	14	2	16	8	7	5	1	2	1	1	91	66	157	24	12
	O.	46	50	26	31	26	25	98	106	8	15	9	10	56	84	79	72	82	35	50	28	32	17	11	3	1	1	–	1	426	372	798	45	32
II.—Malignant and Other Tumours	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	4	3	6	9	12	18	31	33	34	24	13	18	3	–	105	107	212	25	14
	O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	2	5	9	19	15	9	11	15	1	4	1	2	40	62	102	5	7
III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	6	9	16	4	9	1	2	29	44	73	4	3
	O.	1	4	–	1	4	–	5	5	3	4	1	5	1	2	5	5	7	4	6	8	9	7	5	5	2	2	–	–	44	47	91	1	–
IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	4	9	3	1
	O.	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	2
V.—Chronic Poisonings	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	E.	2	3	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	6	4	6	6	2	6	–	–	26	29	55	5	10
	O.	15	11	4	8	1	1	20	20	2	1	1	1	5	–	3	–	5	6	4	4	5	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	46	34	80	17	2
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	1	6	6	7	5	26	15	57	46	100	72	62	45	14	27	277	218	495	35	14
	O.	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	3	5	11	6	16	12	32	28	42	47	47	49	15	17	7	12	177	185	362	13	9
VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	E.	5	7	2	5	4	2	11	14	–	4	–	1	1	–	2	1	5	1	4	2	13	3	14	8	7	9	3	10	60	53	113	5	
	O.	117	103	53	49	23	30	193	182	3	4	2	–	6	7	10	4	15	7	18	9	20	9	10	11	4	4	–	3	281	240	521	14	37
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System	E.	12	9	5	2	1	1	18	12	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	4	6	6	9	3	8	6	7	5	–	7	–	–	51	45	96	17	
	O.	96	79	44	42	2	10	142	131	1	2	–	–	2	1	4	6	6	2	5	7	6	3	5	1	–	1	–	1	171	155	326	13	9
X.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	E.	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	5	6	6	15	11	23	10	17	8	2	3	68	47	115	9	
	O.	2	2	1	5	3	1	6	8	2	–	1	–	1	7	4	8	8	10	4	9	14	6	7	7	4	1	–	1	51	57	108	5	8
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	5
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	13	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	23
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	E.	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1
	O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	12
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–
	O.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–
XIV.—Congenital Malformations	E.	7	6	–	1	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	2
	O.	6	7	2	1	2	1	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	–
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy	E.	31	23	–	–	–	–	31	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	23	54	3	25
	O.	121	70	–	1	–	–	121	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	71	192	4	
XVI.—Old Age	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	12	9	23	32	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	7	1	2	4	10	14	–	–
XVII.—Deaths from Violence	E.	3	2	2	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	–	–	9	3	5	5	5	2	9	1	6	4	5	1	3	1	–	–	48	19	67	6	4
	O.	1	2	3	2	2	3	6	7	1	2	2	–	13	4	15	4	8	1	11	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	63	19	82	24	7
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	2
	O.	3	3	2	1	–	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	1	–
Totals	E.	67	56	16	11	8	8	91	75	7	8	6	4	31	23	38	45	47	45	88	54	156	124	206	152	115	114	28	55	813	699	1,512	140	87
	O.	411	338	136	142	64	73	611	553	23	33	18	18	87	124	133	124	149	92	142	115	151	102	102	96	28	37	9	22	1,453	1,316	2,769	142	88
Totals, all Races		478	394	152	153	72	81	702	628	30	41	24	22	118	147	171	169	196	137	230	169	307	226	308	248	143	151	37	77	2,266	2,015	4,282*	282	175

E.—European. O.—Others, or non-European.

* Including the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex.

The European Capetown deaths which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers) numbered 29 (20 males and 9 females).

SUMMARY.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	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		Wynberg 15		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		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.	Persons.
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	E.	5	2	8	2	1	1	10	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	9	6	6	8	6	4	10	10	3	5	8	9	2	1	7	7	5	–	88	65	153
	O.	–	1	12	10	14	18	18	14	4	6	83	56	45	44	19	15	27	20	7	10	34	30	47	41	35	35	29	16	41	55	11	1	426	372	798
II.—Malignant and Other Tumours	E.	16	13	2	–	1	–	8	7	9	6	4	3	1	1	3	7	8	7	6	9	3	3	9	15	12	9	1	5	9	10	9	11	101	106	207
	O.	–	–	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	–	5	6	7	10	2	2	2	5	1	–	3	4	3	6	3	9	1	2	3	10	2	2	40	62	102
III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	E.	6	6	1	1	1	–	2	4	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	–	1	3	4	–	2	29	41	70
	O.	–	–	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	–	5	7	8	7	3	3	2	3	1	1	–	–	7	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	–	–	44	47	91
IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	4	9
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9
V.—Chronic Poisonings	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	E.	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	25	28	53
	O.	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	6	7	8	4	2	3	–	2	–	–	5	4	7	2	2	–	4	2	7	5	2	3	46	34	80
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	E.	35	43	8	1	–	–	20	15	23	12	15	1	22	2	17	21	23	21	19	16	8	12	23	14	19	18	15	6	20	17	22	18	269	217	486
	O.	1	–	4	5	10	8	7	12	1	3	23	25	22	21	13	11	8	6	4	6	6	10	16	18	21	22	9	5	12	25	20	8	177	185	362
VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	E.	4	3	1	1	–	–	2	5	7	–	3	1	1	1	8	5	3	6	6	6	1	2	4	2	5	6	2	4	4	8	7	3	58	53	111
	O.	1	1	6	10	16	8	14	14	1	–	40	34	32	28	17	16	16	8	8	2	26	29	44	32	25	26	9	6	21	25	5	1	281	240	521
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System	E.	6	4	1	1	–	–	4	1	3	3	2	–	2	1	7	6	2	4	7	4	3	3	1	4	3	4	–	3	9	5	1	2	51	45	96
	O.	–	–	3	9	5	5	8	4	–	–	27	19	17	15	6	7	11	6	5	3	13	15	25	26	19	17	11	16	20	13	1	–	171	155	326
X.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.	E.	14	5	1	–	–	–	10	3	7	2	3	2	–	–	3	6	–	3	5	6	2	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	5	4	7	5	68	46	114
	O.	–	–	1	–	2	3	1	2	–	1	8	8	4	4	2	7	3	4	2	–	4	3	9	8	3	8	2	3	6	5	4	1	51	57	108
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
	O.	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	35	35
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	4	7
XIV.—Congenital Malformations	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	7	15
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	10	9	19
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy	E.	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	–	2	2	2	5	1	3	4	2	1	2	4	1	–	31	23	54
	O.	–	–	2	1	6	5	11	4	1	–	17	8	17	9	13	1	8	5	2	–	7	8	10	10	10	8	8	4	9	8	–	–	121	71	192
XVI.—Old Age	E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	2	4	1	5	9	23	32
	O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	2	4	1	–	4	10	14
XVII.—Deaths from Violence	E.	5	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	5	2	–	12	–	5	3	48	19	67
	O.	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	2	2	1	12	1	2	3	6	–	2	–	–	–	6	1	3	5	4	1	2	2	5	2	10	–	63	19	82
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases	E.	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	2	8	7	15
Totals	E.	97	88	26	8	6	1	61	43	62	35	38	14	8	7	57	62	57	64	59	59	38	40	53	49	65	71	28	27	77	69	61	53	793	690	1,483
	O.	3	3	34	39	60	57	70	64	11	11	230	181	166	149	86	69	79	64	30	23	106	109	174	164	131	137	82	65	134	163	57	18	1,453	1,316	2,769
Totals, all Races		100	91	60	47	66	58	131	107	73	46	268	195	174	156	143	131	136	128	89	82	144	149	227	213	196	208	110	92	211	232	118	71	2,246	2,006	4,253*

*Including the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex.

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Deaths in Cape Town of Non-Residents (excluded from 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.	Persons.	M.	F.
		I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																														
001	1	Typhoid Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
			O.	–	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	12	–	–	1	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6 12	13	10	1
002	2	Paratyphoid Fevers ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
003	3	Typhus Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
004	4	Relapsing Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
005	5	Undulant Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
006	6	Smallpox .. , ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
007	6	Amaas and Alastrim	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
008	7	Measles	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	1	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	4	–
009	8	Scarlet Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	3	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
010	9	Whooping Cough ..	E.	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	12	–	–
			O.	12	4	5	4	3	3	11	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	12	–	–
011	10	Diphtheria	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	1	3
			O.	12	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	1	4
012	11a	Influenza (with Pulmonary Complications specified)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5	1	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	9	4	13	2	–
013	11b	Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified) ..	E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	1	–	1	–	–	4	3	7	1	1
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	12	4	–	–
014	12	Cholera	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
015	13a	Dysentery, amoebic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
016	13b	Dysentery, bacillary ..	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
017	13c	Dysentery, other ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
018	14a	Plague, bubonic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
019	14b	Plague, pneumonic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
020	14c	Plague, septicaemic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
021	14d	Plague, not otherwise defined	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
022	15	Erysipelas (*Non-puerperal*)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	12	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
023	16	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
024	17	Encephalitis Lethargica	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	–
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
025	18	Meningococcal Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	E.	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–
			O.	12	1	1	–	1	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–
026	19	Glanders	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
027	20	Anthrax	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
028	21	Rabies	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
029	22	Tetanus	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–
030	23	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis — *Vide* Code No. 414) ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	7	9	13	7	4	10	2	7	12	2	2	–	–	–	43	30	73	7	1
			O.	6	4	2	8	7	7	15	19	2	5	3	8	51	75	60	64	63	33	37	23	24	13	5	3	–	–	–	269	243	512	19	11
031	24	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	E.	–	–	3	1	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	12	1
			O.	–	9	4	6	9	7	13	22	2	2	3	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	26	46	12	1
032	25	Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	1	–	–	12	1	1	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–
033	26	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–
034	27	Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1

sth Classification.	International Code No.	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		Wynberg 15								Persons.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																																				
	1	Typhoid Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	12
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	7	6	13
	2	Paratyphoid Fevers ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3	Typhus Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4	Relapsing Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5	Undulant Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6	Smallpox	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6	Amaas and Alastrim	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7	Measles	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	4
	8	Scarlet Fever.. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	9	Whooping Cough ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	4	2	2	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	11	12	23
	10	Diphtheria	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	8	12
	11a	Influenza (with Pulmonary Complications specified)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	5
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	9	4	13
	11b	Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified) ..	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	7
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
	12	Cholera	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13a	Dysentery, amœbic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	13b	Dysentery, bacillary ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13c	Dysentery, other ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	14a	Plague, bubonic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	14b	Plague, pneumonic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	14c	Plague, septicæmic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	14d	Plague, not otherwise defined	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15	Erysipelas (*Non-puerperal*)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	16	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	17	Encephalitis Lethargica	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1
	18	Meningococcal Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	3	9
	19	Glanders	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20	Anthrax	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	21	Rabies..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	22	Tetanus	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
			O.	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
	23	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis — *Vide* Code No. 414) ..	E.	3	–	6	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	5	6	5	4	2	2	7	5	1	2	3	4	–	1	2	2	–	–	42	29	71
			O.	–	1	6	5	11	12	14	9	3	2	59	43	26	29	8	12	14	14	5	9	23	19	29	28	25	20	20	9	22	31	4	–	269	243	512
	24	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	E.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	4	10
			O.	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	5	7	3	5	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	2	–	1	2	4	–	–	20	26	46
	25	Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	4	3	7
	26	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
	27	Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2		3

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.			Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from 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				Persons.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.		M.	F.
		I. (cont.)																																
035	28	Tuberculosis of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
036	29	Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
037	30	Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
038	31	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
039	32a	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	E.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
			O.	1	2	5	4	1	1	7	7	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	–
040	32b	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
041	33	Leprosy	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
042	34 a b c	Syphilis	E.	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	2	–
			O.	28	26	4	3	–	–	32	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	11	2	4	3	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	57	39	96	8	5
043	35	Gonorrhœa	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
044	35	Other Venereal Diseases	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
045	36 a b c	Purulent Infection—Septicæmia (*Non-puerperal*)	E.	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	9	6	15	5	1
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	–	–
046	37	Yellow Fever.. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
047	38	Malaria	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
048	39	Other Diseases due to Protozoa	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
049	39	Trypanosomiasis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	40	Ankylostomiasis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
051	41 a b	Hydatid Cysts ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
052	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Cestodes	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
053	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Trematodes	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
054	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Nematodes	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
055	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Coccidia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
056	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Bilharziasis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
057	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Parasites, Other and Undefined	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
058	43	Mycoses	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
059	44	German Measles ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	44	Chicken-pox	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
061	44	Mumps	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
062	44	Blackwater Fever ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
063	44	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for I. ..	E.	4	5	6	3	3	3	13	11	2	3	2	2	10	10	13	14	12	8	14	2	16	8	7	5	1	2	1	1	91	66	157	24	12
			O.	46	50	26	31	26	25	98	106	8	15	9	10	56	84	79	72	82	35	50	28	32	17	11	3	1	1	–	1	426	372	798	45	32
		II. MALIGNANT AND OTHER TUMOURS.																																	
100	45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	10	2	12	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
101	46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	8	4	14	11	20	9	6	8	1	–	54	34	88	7	5
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	5	3	9	6	7	6	1	3	1	–	25	22	47	2	3

Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1 M.	Sea Point 1 F.	Harbour 2 M.	Harbour 2 F.	West Central 3 M.	West Central 3 F.	Kloof 4 M.	Kloof 4 F.	Park 5 M.	Park 5 F.	East Central 6 M.	East Central 6 F.	Castle 7 M.	Castle 7 F.	Woodstock 8 M.	Woodstock 8 F.	Salt River 9 M.	Salt River 9 F.	Mowbray 10 M.	Mowbray 10 F.	Maitland 11 M.	Maitland 11 F.	Rondebosch 12 M.	Rondebosch 12 F.	Claremont 13 M.	Claremont 13 F.	Kalk Bay 14 M.	Kalk Bay 14 F.	Wynberg 15 M.	Wynberg 15 F.	Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained. M.	Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained. F.	TOTALS. Persons.
	I. (*cont.*)																																		
28	Tuberculosis of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32a	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	9	9	18
32b	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
33	Leprosy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 a b c	Syphilis	E.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	9
		O.	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	6	4	8	3	4	2	7	2	-	-	4	3	7	5	4	6	3	3	5	6	6	-	57	39	96
35	Gonorrhoea	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
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35	Other Venereal Diseases	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 a b c	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (*Non-puerperal*)	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	9	6	15
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	4	14
37	Yellow Fever.. ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Malaria	E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
39	Other Diseases due to Protozoa	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Trypanosomiasis ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Ankylostomiasis ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 a b	Hydatid Cysts ..	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Cestodes	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Trematodes	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Nematodes	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Coccidia	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Bilharziasis	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Parasites, Other and Undefined	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
43	Mycoses	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	German Measles ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Chicken-pox	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Mumps	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Blackwater Fever ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals for I. ..	E.	5	2	8	2	1	1	10	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	9	6	6	8	6	4	10	10	3	5	8	9	2	1	7	7	5	-	88	65	153
		O.	-	1	12	10	14	18	18	14	4	6	83	56	45	44	19	15	27	20	7	10	34	30	47	41	35	35	29	16	41	55	11	1	426	372	798
	II. MALIGNANT AND OTHER TUMOURS.																																		
45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	E.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	10	2	12
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	E.	9	5	2	-	-	-	3	3	7	1	3	1	-	-	1	3	7	-	1	2	1	1	5	4	6	1	-	3	4	7	3	2	52	33	85
		O.	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	5	2	4	2	1	-	1	3	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	4	1	-	2	4	1	1	25	22	47

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Age-groups: 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 M.	0 to 1 F.	1 to 2 M.	1 to 2 F.	2 to 5 M.	2 to 5 F.	Total under 5 M.	Total under 5 F.	5 to 10 M.	5 to 10 F.	10 to 15 M.	10 to 15 F.	15 to 25 M.	15 to 25 F.	25 to 35 M.	25 to 35 F.	35 to 45 M.	35 to 45 F.	45 to 55 M.	45 to 55 F.	55 to 65 M.	55 to 65 F.	65 to 75 M.	65 to 75 F.	75 to 85 M.	75 to 85 F.	85 and upwards M.	85 and upwards F.	TOTALS. M.	TOTALS. F.	Persons.	Deaths in Cape Town of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns) M.	Deaths in Cape Town of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns) F.
102	47	II. (*cont.*) Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	12	6	18	8	2
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	-
103	48	Cancer of the Uterus	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	10	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	21	21	-	-
104	49	Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
105	53	Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
106	50	Cancer of the Breast	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	1	7	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	28	29	-	3
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	8	-	1
107	51	Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	5	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-
108	52	Cancer of the Skin ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	3	6	1	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
109	53	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	3	9	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
120	54a	Non-malignant Tumours: Female Genital Organs ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	54b	Non-malignant Tumours: Other Sites	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	1
			O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1
122	55 a b	Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals for II. ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	6	9	12	18	31	33	34	24	13	18	3	-	105	107	212	25	14
			O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	5	9	19	15	9	11	15	1	4	1	2	40	62	102	5	7
		III. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases.																																		
149	56	Rheumatic Fever ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-
			O.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	-
150	92	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	1	4	2	2	-	-	19	18	37	-	-
151	57	Chronic Rheumatism	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
152	58	Gout	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	59	Diabetes	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	4	7	15	3	7	1	2	15	30	45	3	2
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	13	11	24	1	-
154	60	Scurvy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155	61	Beri-Beri	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	62	Pellagra	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	63	Rickets	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	64	Osteomalacia	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	65	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	66a	Simple Goitre ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	66b	Exophthalmic Goitre	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	66c	Myxoedema, Cretinism	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	66d	Tetany	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	66e	Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	67	Diseases of the Thymus Gland	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	68	Diseases of the Adrenals (*Addison's Disease*)	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
167	69	Other General Diseases	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals for III. ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	1	4	-	1	4	-	5	5	3	4	1	5	3	1	2	5	3	5	7	4	6	8	3	7	5	5	2	2	-	-	29	44	73	4	3
																																44	47	91	1	-

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	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		Wynberg 15						Persons
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		II. (cont.).																																		
102	47	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	E.	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	12	6	18
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	1	7
103	48	Cancer of the Uterus	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	17	17	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	21	21
104	49	Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	7
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
105	53	Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
106	50	Cancer of the Breast	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	7	1	3	–	2	–	–	3	1	28	29
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	8
107	51	Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs	E.	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	13	–	13
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	9
108	52	Cancer of the Skin ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	3	6
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
109	53	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	3	8
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	
120	54a	Non-malignant Tumours: Female Genital Organs ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
121	54b	Non-malignant Tumours: Other Sites	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	5	10
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
122	55 a b	Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for II. ..	E.	16	13	2	–	1	–	8	7	9	6	4	3	1	1	3	7	8	7	6	9	3	3	9	15	12	9	1	5	9	10	9	11	101	106	207
			O.	–	–	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	–	5	6	7	10	2	2	2	5	1	–	3	4	3	6	3	9	1	2	3	10	2	2	40	62	102
		III. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases.																																			
149	56	Rheumatic Fever ..	E.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	3	8
			O.	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	12	20
150	92	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	7	14
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	4	5	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	–	–	19	18	37
151	57	Chronic Rheumatism	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
152	58	Gout	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
153	59	Diabetes	E.	3	5	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	3	2	1	1	–	2	3	–	1	2	4	–	1	15	28	43
			O.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	11	24
154	60	Scurvy..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
155	61	Beri-Beri	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
156	62	Pellagra	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
157	63	Rickets	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
158	64	Osteomalacia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
159	65	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland.. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
160	66a	Simple Goitre ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
161	66b	Exophthalmic Goitre	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
162	66c	Myxœdema, Cretinism	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
163	66d	Tetany	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
164	66e	Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
165	67	Diseases of the Thymus Gland.. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	4
166	68	Diseases of the Adrenals (*Addison's Disease*)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
167	69	Other General Diseases	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for III. ..	E.	6	6	1	1	1	1	–	2	4	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	–	1	3	4	–	2	29	41	70
			O.	–	–	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	–	5	7	8	7	3	3	2	3	1	1	–	–	7	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	–	–	44	47	91

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Deaths in age-years of Non-Residentsexcluded from 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.	Persons.	M.	F.
		IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																														
200	70a	Purpura	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
201	70b	Haemophilia	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
			O.	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	
202	71a	Pernicious Anaemia ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
203	71b	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	
204	72a	Leucaemia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2		
205	72b	Lymphadenoma—Hodgkin's Disease	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2		
206	73	Diseases of the Spleen (not due to Malaria)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
207	74	Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Totals for IV. ..	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	4	9	3	
			O.	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	
		V. CHRONIC POISONINGS.																																	
250	75	Alcoholism (excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
251	76	Chronic Poisoning by other Organic Substances	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
252a	77a	Chronic Lead Poisoning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
252b	77b	Chronic Poisoning by other Mineral Substances	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Totals for V. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
		VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																	
300a	78a	Cerebral Abscess ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
300b	78b	Other forms of Encephalitis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2		
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
301	79	Simple Meningitis ..	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	
			O.	–	1	3	5	–	–	3	6	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	15	1	
302	80	Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3		
303	81	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
304	82a	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7		
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3		
305	82b	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	3	8	11	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	
306	82c	Hemiplegia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
307	82d	Other Paralyses of Unstated Origin ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
308	83	General Paralysis of the Insane	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	11	
309	84 a b	Other Forms of Insanity	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
310	85	Epilepsy	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6		
311	86	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	E.	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	
			O.	13	10	1	3	1	–	15	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	–	
312	87a	Chorea	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
313	87 bcde	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	4	6	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4		
314	88	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
315	89 a b	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	
		Totals for VI. ..	E.	2	3	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	6	4	6	6	2	6	–	–	26	29	55	5	1
			O.	15	11	4	8	1	1	20	20	2	1	1	1	5	–	3	–	5	6	4	4	5	1	1	1	–	–	–	46	34	80	17	
		VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																	
350	90	Pericarditis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	
			O.	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	

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		Wynberg 15						
		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.	Persons.
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																																		
a Purpura	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b Haemophilia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3
a Pernicious Anaemia ..	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
a Leucaemia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
b Lymphadenoma—Hodgkin's Disease	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Diseases of the Spleen (not due to Malaria)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals for IV. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	4	9
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9
V. CHRONIC POISONINGS. Alcoholism (excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Chronic Poisoning by other Organic Substances	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
a Chronic Lead Poisoning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b Chronic Poisoning by other Mineral Substances	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals for V. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																		
a Cerebral Abscess ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b Other forms of Encephalitis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Meningitis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	9	15
Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	2	6
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2a Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy)	E.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
2b Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	8	11
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3
2c Hemiplegia	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2d Other Paralyses of Unstated Origin ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Paralysis of the Insane	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	5	14
Other Forms of Insanity	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	6
Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
	O.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	1	1	–	3	1	4	3	–	–	15	13	28
a Chorea	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	6
	O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	4
Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
	O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Totals for VI. ..	E.	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	25	28	53
	O.	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	6	7	8	4	2	3	–	2	–	–	3	4	7	2	2	–	4	2	7	5	2	3	46	34	80
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																		
Pericarditis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
	O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Deaths in Chatham of Non-Residents (excluded from 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		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.
		VII. (*cont.*).																														
351	91	Acute Endocarditis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	1
352	92	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	3	2	6	6	6	4	3	7	2	1	22	25	47	5	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	4	5	7	5	4	4	3	7	3	5	1	1	–	1	24	31	55	4	1
353	93a	Acute Myocarditis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
354	93b	Fatty Heart	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
355	93b	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	2	12	13	24	19	16	13	6	11	71	62	133	9	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	4	6	11	15	13	17	9	6	2	4	44	50	94	1	3
356	94	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	3	18	8	27	10	14	6	–	4	68	32	100	11	3
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	9	5	5	4	3	3	–	1	1	–	21	13	34	1	–
357	95 a b	Other Diseases of the Heart	E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	2	2	6	8	3	3	–	–	12	16	28	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	3	11	1	1
358	96	Aneurysm	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	–
359	97	Arterio-sclerosis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	4	17	15	35	29	25	16	6	11	90	75	165	6	5
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	11	11	17	18	26	22	5	8	3	7	66	70	136	3	1
360	98a	Cancrum Oris ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
361	98 a b	Other Gangrene ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	1	–
362	99	Other Diseases of the Arteries	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
363	100	Disease of the Veins ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
364	101	Disease of the Lymphatic System ..	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
365	102	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
366	103	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for VII. ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	1	6	6	7	5	26	15	57	46	100	72	62	45	14	27	277	218	495	35	14
			O.	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	3	5	11	6	16	12	32	28	42	47	47	49	15	17	7	12	177	185	362	13	9
		VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																		
400	104	Disease of Nasal Fossae and Annexa ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
401	105	Disease of the Larynx	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–
402	106a	Bronchitis, acute ..	E.	1	5	1	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	5	9	14	–	–
			O.	41	40	10	10	4	4	55	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	58	62	120	–	1
403a	106b	Bronchitis, chronic ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	6	4	10	1	–
			O.	3	2	–	2	3	–	6	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	7	1	4	4	3	6	2	1	–	1	26	18	44	–	–
403b	106c	Bronchitis, undefined	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	8	11	–	–
			O.	3	3	2	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–
404	107	Broncho-pneumonia ..	E.	3	1	1	4	2	2	6	7	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	2	1	3	14	16	30	1	3
			O.	64	56	37	32	12	23	113	111	3	4	–	–	3	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	130	125	255	11	3
405	108	Pneumonia, lobar ..	E.	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	16	7	23	–	–
			O.	4	–	4	4	2	–	10	4	–	–	1	–	1	5	5	–	–	4	2	1	6	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	35	18	53	2	2
406	109	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined . ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	4	–	–
			O.	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	1	–
407	110	Empyaema	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
			O.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
408	110	Other Pleurisy ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	
409	111	Pulmonary Congestion	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	–	–	2	5	7	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
410	112	Asthma	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	5	10	–	–
411	113	Pulmonary Emphysema	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–
412	114 a b	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
413	114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis): without Tuberculosis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
414	114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis): with Tuberculosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for VIII...	E.	5	7	2	5	4	2	11	14	–	4	–	1	1	–	2	1	5	1	4	2	13	3	14	8	7	9	3	10	60	53	113	5	3
			O.	117	103	53	49	23	30	193	182	3	4	2	–	6	7	10	4	15	7	18	9	20	9	10	11	4	4	–	3	281	240	521	14	7

International Code No.	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		Wynberg 15					
			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.	Persons
	VII. (cont.).																																
91	Acute Endocarditis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
		O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	7	8
92	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	E.	1	6	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	3	4	3	1	–	–	3	1	3	2	–	1	4	2	–	–	21	25	46
		O.	–	–	1	2	–	2	3	4	–	–	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	4	–	1	–	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	–	1	24	31	55
93a	Acute Myocarditis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
93b	Fatty Heart	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
93b	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	E.	8	13	1	–	–	–	6	4	5	5	4	–	1	1	5	10	6	6	5	5	4	4	2	1	6	3	2	–	5	2	8	8	68	62	130
		O.	–	–	–	2	4	5	1	3	–	–	6	8	6	5	2	4	3	1	–	2	1	2	2	5	5	5	2	–	1	5	11	3	44	50	94
94	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris	E.	11	10	2	–	–	–	4	1	8	2	4	1	1	–	4	–	2	–	3	4	–	–	8	3	6	2	3	1	5	5	4	2	65	31	96
		O.	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	21	13	34
95 a b	Other Diseases of the Heart	E.	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	1	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	12	16	28
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	3	11
96	Aneurysm	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
		O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
97	Arterio-sclerosis ..	E.	12	11	5	1	–	–	5	5	3	3	5	–	–	–	6	4	9	8	5	6	4	4	10	7	4	8	6	4	5	6	10	8	89	75	164
		O.	1	–	1	1	3	1	–	3	1	2	8	5	7	14	7	5	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	5	8	10	4	3	5	11	6	2	66	70	136
98a	Cancrum Oris ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
98 a b	Other Gangrene ..	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
99	Other Diseases of the Arteries	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
100	Disease of the Veins	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
101	Disease of the Lymphatic System ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
102	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
103	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals for VII. ..	E.	35	43	8	1	–	–	20	15	23	12	15	1	2	2	17	21	23	21	19	16	8	12	23	14	19	18	15	6	20	17	22	18	269	217	486
		O.	1	–	4	5	10	8	7	12	1	3	23	25	22	21	13	11	8	6	4	6	6	10	16	18	21	22	9	5	12	25	20	8	177	185	362
	VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																		
104	Disease of Nasal Fossæ and Annexa ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
105	Disease of the Larynx	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3
106a	Bronchitis, acute .	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	9	14
		O.	–	–	1	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	7	8	4	9	4	2	–	4	3	–	7	10	18	15	4	7	–	–	3	3	1	–	58	62	120
106b	Bronchitis, chronic ..	E.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	6	4	10
		O.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	6	3	2	3	1	–	1	–	3	2	4	3	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	26	18	44
106c	Bronchitis, undefined	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	8	11
		O.	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
107	Broncho-pneumonia ..	E.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	3	3	1	13	16	29
		O.	–	1	2	6	4	6	10	9	–	–	16	20	13	11	8	9	9	3	3	1	14	12	13	11	18	15	7	5	11	16	2	–	130	125	255
108	Pneumonia, lobar ..	E.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	4	1	3	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	16	7	23
		O.	1	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	7	3	5	2	1	1	3	–	–	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	–	1	35	18	53
109	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined ..	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	8	1	9
110	Empyaema	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
110	Other Pleurisy ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	3
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
111	Pulmonary Congestion	E.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	7
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
112	Asthma	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	4
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
113	Pulmonary Emphysema	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
		O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
114 b	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis): without Tuberculosis ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis): with Tuberculosis	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals for VIII...	E.	4	3	1	1	–	–	2	5	7	–	3	1	1	1	8	5	3	6	6	6	1	2	4	2	5	6	2	4	4	8	7	3	58	53	111
		O.	1	1	6	10	16	8	14	14	1	–	40	34	32	28	17	16	16	8	8	2	26	29	44	32	25	26	9	6	21	25	5	1	287	240	527

Age-groups: Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers in the Case of Europeans but Corrected for Outward Transfers only in the Case of Non-Europeans.

Death Classification: Code No.	International Code No.	Cause of Death.	Race.	0 to 1 M.	0 to 1 F.	1 to 2 M.	1 to 2 F.	2 to 5 M.	2 to 5 F.	Total under 5 M.	Total under 5 F.	5 to 10 M.	5 to 10 F.	10 to 15 M.	10 to 15 F.	15 to 25 M.	15 to 25 F.	25 to 35 M.	25 to 35 F.	35 to 45 M.	35 to 45 F.	45 to 55 M.	45 to 55 F.	55 to 65 M.	55 to 65 F.	65 to 75 M.	65 to 75 F.	75 to 85 M.	75 to 85 F.	85 and upwards M.	85 and upwards F.	Totals M.	Totals F.	Persons.	Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns) M.	Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns) F.
		IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.																																		
450	115	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
451	115	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
452	116	Diseases of the Oesophagus	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
453	117a	Ulcer of the Stomach	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–
454	117b	Ulcer of the Duodenum	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–
455	118	Other Diseases of the Stomach (*excluding Cancer*)	E.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
456	119	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: Under 2 years	E.	11	9	5	2	–	–	16	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	11	27	6	4
			O.	91	75	43	42	–	–	134	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	117	251	6	5
457	120	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: 2 years and over	E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	2	10	2	10	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	5	19	24	2	–
458	121	Appendicitis	E.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–
459	122a	Hernia..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	3	5	2	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–
460	122b	Intestinal Obstruction	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	5	1	–
			O.	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	1
461	123	Other Diseases of the Intestines	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–
462	124a	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Alcoholic	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
463	124b	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Not returned as Alcoholic	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	11	4	15	–	1
			O.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–
464	125	Acute Yellow Atrophy	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
465	125	Other Diseases of the Liver	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1
466	126	Biliary Calculi ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	4	1	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
467	127	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	6	8	1	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
468	128	Diseases of the Pancreas	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
469	129	Peritonitis without stated cause ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
		Totals for IX. ..	E.	12	9	5	2	1	1	18	12	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	4	6	6	9	3	8	6	7	5	–	7	–	–	51	45	96	17	9
			O.	96	79	44	42	2	10	142	131	1	2	–	–	2	1	4	6	6	2	5	7	6	3	5	1	–	1	–	1	171	155	326	13	7
		X. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa																																		
500	130	Nephritis: Acute ..	E.	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	2
			O.	2	2	1	4	2	1	5	7	2	–	1	–	1	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	3	2
501	131	Nephritis: Chronic..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	4	10	11	11	6	5	7	1	3	31	34	65	3	4
			O.	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	6	3	6	12	5	5	7	3	–	–	1	31	31	62	–	2
502	132	Nephritis: Not otherwise defined ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	4	–	1
503	133 a b	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	4	1	4	1	–	–	10	4	14		1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–
504	134 a b c	Calculi of the Urinary Passages	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
505	135 a b	Diseases of the Bladder	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
503	136 a b	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
507	137	Diseases of the Prostate	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	8	4	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–
508	138	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
509	139a	Diseases of the Ovary	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
510	139a	Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and Pelvic Abscess ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
511	139b	Diseases of the Uterus	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
512	139c	Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Code No.	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		Wynberg 15						Persons.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.																																		
5	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
6	Diseases of the Oesophagus	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7a	Ulcer of the Stomach	E.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	5	4	9
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
7b	Ulcer of the Duodenum	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
8	Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer)	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
9	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: Under 2 years	E.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	16	11	27
		O.	-	-	2	5	5	3	6	3	-	-	20	15	10	10	5	5	11	3	2	1	11	15	20	18	12	12	7	15	18	12	1	-	134	117	251
9	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: 2 years and over	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
		O.	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	24
11	Appendicitis	E.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6
		O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	6
12a	Hernia..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
12b	Intestinal Obstruction	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	6	12
13	Other Diseases of the Intestines	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14a	Cirrhosis of the Liver, Alcoholic	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14b	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Not returned as Alcoholic	E.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	4	15
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
15	Acute Yellow Atrophy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	Other Diseases of the Liver	E.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
18	Biliary Calculi ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
17	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	6	8
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
19	Diseases of the Pancreas	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Peritonitis without stated cause ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Totals for IX. ..	E.	6	4	1	1	-	-	4	1	3	3	2	-	2	1	7	6	2	4	7	4	3	3	1	4	3	4	-	3	9	5	1	2	51	45	96
		O.	-	-	3	9	5	5	8	4	-	-	27	19	17	15	6	7	11	6	5	3	13	15	25	26	19	17	11	16	20	13	1	-	171	155	326
	X. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito - Urinary System and Annexa																																		
20	Nephritis: Acute ..	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	8
		O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	12	12	24
21	Nephritis: Chronic..	E.	5	4	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	5	4	31	33	64
		O.	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	4	2	-	1	5	3	2	2	-	2	1	5	4	3	6	1	2	1	3	3	1	31	31	62
22	Nephritis: Not otherwise defined ..	E.	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
23 b	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	4	14
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	6
24 c	Calculi of the Urinary Passages	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
25 b	Diseases of the Bladder	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26 b	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
27	Diseases of the Prostate	E.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	8
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
28	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29a	Diseases of the Ovary	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
29b	Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and Pelvic Abscess ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30b	Diseases of the Uterus	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
30c	Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Death Classification. Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers in the case of Europeans but Corrected for Outward Transfers only in the case of Non-Europeans.																								TOTALS.			Deaths in Chapetown of Non-Residents (excluded from 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		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.	
		X. (*cont.*).																														
513	139d	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals for X. ..	E.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	1	5	6	6	15	11	23	10	17	8	2	3	68	47	115
			O.	2	2	1	5	3	1	6	8	12	-	1	-	1	7	4	8	8	10	4	9	14	6	7	7	4	1	-	1	51	57	108
		XI. Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State.																														
550	140	Post-Abortive Sepsis..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
551	141	Abortion—not returned as septic	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
552	142	Ectopic Gestation ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
553	143	Other Accidents of Pregnancy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
554	144 a b	Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
555	145 a b	Puerperal Sepsis ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
556	146	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
557	147	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
558	148 ab	Puerperal Phlegmasia—Alba Dolens and Sudden Death ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
559	149	Other Accidents of Childbirth	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
560	150	Other or Unspecified Conditions of the Puerperal State ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
561	150	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals for XI. ..	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	13	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
		XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.																														
600	151	Carbuncle	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
601	152	Cellulitis—																														
		Acute Abscess	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
			O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1
602	153	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Totals for XII. ..	E.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1
			O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1
		XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.																														
650	154	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
651	155	Other Diseases of the Bones	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
			O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
652	156a	Disease of the Joints	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
653	156b	Disease of the Other Organs of Locomotion	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
			O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals for XIII...	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
			O.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1
		XIV. Congenital Malformations.																														
700	157a	Congenital Hydrocephalus	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			O.	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-
701	157b	Spina Bifida and Meningocele	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
			O.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
702	157c	Congenital Malformation of Heart ..	E.	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1
			O.	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-
703	157 d e	Other Congenital Malformations	E.	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-
			O.	3	2	1	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-
		Totals for XIV...	E.	7	6	-	1	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	-
			O.	6	7	2	1	2	1	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-
		XV. Diseases of Early Infancy.																														
750	158	Congenital Debility ..	E.	12	10	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	1	1
			O.	12	10	-	1	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	23	1	1
751	159	Premature Birth ..	E.	18	17	-	-	-	-	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	35	1	1
			O.	72	46	-	-	-	-	72	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	46	118	2	1
752	160	Injury at Birth ..	E.	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-
			O.	13	5	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	18	1	-

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

International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1 M.	Sea Point 1 F.	Harbour 2 M.	Harbour 2 F.	West Central 3 M.	West Central 3 F.	Kloof 4 M.	Kloof 4 F.	Park 5 M.	Park 5 F.	East Central 6 M.	East Central 6 F.	Castle 7 M.	Castle 7 F.	Woodstock 8 M.	Woodstock 8 F.	Salt River 9 M.	Salt River 9 F.	Mowbray 10 M.	Mowbray 10 F.	Maitland 11 M.	Maitland 11 F.	Rondebosch 12 M.	Rondebosch 12 F.	Claremont 13 M.	Claremont 13 F.	Kalk Bay 14 M.	Kalk Bay 14 F.	Wynberg 15 M.	Wynberg 15 F.	Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained. M.	Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained. F.	TOTALS. M.	TOTALS. F.	TOTALS. Persons.
	X. (cont.).																																				
139d	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals for X.	E.	14	5	1	-	-	-	10	3	7	2	3	2	-	-	3	6	-	3	5	6	2	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	5	4	7	5	68	46	114
		O.	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	1	8	8	4	4	2	7	3	4	2	-	4	3	9	8	3	8	2	3	6	5	4	1	51	57	108
	XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PUERPERAL STATE.																																				
140	Post-Abortive Sepsis	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
141	Abortion—not returned as septic	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
142	Ectopic Gestation	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
143	Other Accidents of Pregnancy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
144 a b	Puerperal Haemorrhage	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7
145 a b	Puerperal Sepsis	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	7
146	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7
147	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
148 ab	Puerperal Phlegmasia—Alba Dolens and Sudden Death	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	Other Accidents of Childbirth	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
150	Other or Unspecified Conditions of the Puerperal State	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals for XI.	E.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
		O.	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	35	35
	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELULLAR TISSUE.																																				
151	Carbuncle	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
152	Cellulitis—Acute Abscess	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
153	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals for XII.	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
	XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
154	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
155	Other Diseases of the Bones	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5
156a	Disease of the Joints	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156b	Disease of the Other Organs of Locomotion	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals for XIII.	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	7
	XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.																																				
157a	Congenital Hydrocephalus	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5
157b	Spina Bifida and Meningocele	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
157c	Congenital Malformation of Heart	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
157 de	Other Congenital Malformations	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	7
	Totals for XIV.	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	7	15
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	10	9	19
	XV. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																				
158	Congenital Debility	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		O.	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	11	23
159	Premature Birth	E.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	4	-	-	18	17	35
		O.	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	2	1	-	11	6	10	6	4	-	4	1	1	-	6	5	7	8	8	5	7	4	5	7	-	-	72	46	118
160	Injury at Birth	E.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	8
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	5	18

Death Classification Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from 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		Persons.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
753	161	XV. (cont.). Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	E.	5	4	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–
			O.	24	9	–	–	–	–	24	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	9	33	–	–
		Totals for XV ..	E.	31	23	–	–	–	–	31	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	23	54	3	
			O.	121	70	–	1	–	–	121	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	71	192	4	5
		XVI. OLD AGE.																																
800	162	Old Age	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	12	9	23	32	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	10	14	–	–
		XVII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																																
850–858	163–171	Suicide	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	5	–	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	18		
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	
859–862	172–175	Homicide	E.	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7		
			O.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	4	5
871–875, 882, 883, 895	184–186, 194	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	1	9	1	1
			O.	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	1	–
863	176	Attack by Venomous Animals	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
864	177	Food Poisoning ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
865	178	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	
866	179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas)..	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
867	180	Conflagration	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
868	181	Accidental Burns ..	E.	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3		
			O.	–	–	3	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	1	1
869	182	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		
870	183	Accidental Drowning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	
876–881	188	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	1	2	1	2	–	–	2	3	1	2	1	–	–	17	7	24	5	1
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	2	7	1	6	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	5	35	14	1
886	187	Cataclysm	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
887	188	Injury by Animals ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
888	189	Hunger and Thirst ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
889	190	Excessive Cold ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
890	191	Excessive Heat ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
891	192	Lightning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
892	193	Electricity (Lightning Excepted)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
893	194	Neglect—Infants ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
894	194	Killed in Riot ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
896	195	Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (Open Verdict)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
897	196	Wounds of War ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
898	197	Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
899	198	Judicial Execution ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Totals for XVII...	E.	3	2	2	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	–	–	9	3	5	5	5	2	9	1	6	4	5	1	3	1	–	–	48	19	67	6	4
			O.	1	2	3	2	2	3	6	1	1	2	2	–	13	4	15	4	8	1	11	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	63	19	82	24	7
		XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																		
950	199	Sudden Deaths ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
			O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
951	200	Cause of Death Unstated or Ill-defined*	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–
			O.	3	3	2	1	–	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	1	1
		Totals for XVIII..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–
			O.	3	3	2	1	–	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	1	1

* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex—see footnote to summary.

International Code No.	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		Wynberg. 15						Persons.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	XV. (cont.).																																		
161	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	4	9
		O.	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	4	1	3	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	24	9	33
	Totals for XV. ..	E.	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	–	2	2	2	5	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	–	31	23	54
		O.	–	–	2	1	6	5	11	4	1	–	17	8	17	9	13	1	8	5	2	–	7	8	10	10	10	8	8	4	9	8	–	–	121	71	192
	XVI. Old Age.																																		
162	Old Age	E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	1	5	9	23	32
		O.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	2	4	1	–	4	10	14
	XVII. Deaths from Violence.																																		
163–171	Suicide	E.	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	13	5	18
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
172–175	Homicide	E.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	5	7
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	13	1	14
184–186, 194	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	E.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	1	9
		O.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–		1	–	1	–	–	1	–	7	5	12
176	Attack by Venomous Animals	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
177	Food Poisoning ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
178	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas)..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
180	Conflagration	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
181	Accidental Burns ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	3
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	8	5	13
182	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	E.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
183	Accidental Drowning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
186	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	E.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	17	7	24
		O.	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	1	1	–	4	–	1	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	30	5	35
187	Cataclysm	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
188	Injury by Animals ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
189	Hunger and Thirst ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
190	Excessive Cold ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
191	Excessive Heat ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
192	Lightning	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
193	Electricity (Lightning Excepted)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
194	Neglect—Infants ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
194	Killed in Riot ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
195	Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (Open Verdict)	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
196	Wounds of War ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
197	Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
198	Judicial Execution ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals for XVII...	E.	5	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	5	2	–	12	–	5	3	48	19	67
		O.	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	2	2	1	12	1	2	3	6	–	2	–	–	–	6	1	3	1	5	4	1	2	5	2	10	–	53	19	82
	XVIII. Ill-defined Diseases.																																			
199	Sudden Deaths ..	E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
200	Cause of Death Unstated or Ill-defined*	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
		O.	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	2	8	7	15
	Totals for XVIII .	E.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
		O.	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	2	8	7	15

* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex—see footnote to summary.

Table B. **Births and Still-Births for the year 1936-1937 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Wards.**

Wards.	European.							Other than European.							Totals			Still-Births.				Total Still-Births
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.			Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.						European.		Other than European.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
1. Sea Point	115	111	—	1	115	112	227	8	8	4	11	12	19	31	227	31	258	6	1	—	1	8
2. Harbour ..	15	24	2	1	17	25	42	39	55	22	32	61	87	148	42	148	190	1	—	4	1	6
3. West Central	4	8	2	—	6	8	14	90	86	25	28	115	114	229	14	229	243	1	—	12	8	21
4. Kloof ..	72	54	2	4	74	58	132	147	147	39	47	186	194	380	132	380	512	4	1	9	7	21
5. Park ..	57	78	7	5	64	83	147	12	7	7	5	19	12	31	147	31	178	4	1	—	1	6
6. East Central	66	64	4	3	70	67	137	427	419	99	93	526	512	1,038	137	1,038	1,175	4	—	30	9	43
7. Castle ..	12	8	1	3	13	11	24	309	329	67	65	376	390	766	24	766	790	—	—	15	7	22
8. Woodstock	114	103	4	5	118	108	226	188	210	54	36	242	246	488	226	488	714	4	—	14	2	20
9. Salt River	166	153	5	12	171	165	336	169	146	39	40	208	186	394	336	394	730	11	—	12	3	26
10. Mowbray ..	94	90	8	5	102	95	197	33	36	16	15	49	51	100	197	100	297	5	1	7	1	14
11. Maitland ..	125	111	2	8	127	119	246	173	185	71	62	244	247	491	246	491	737	11	—	13	11	35
12. Rondebosch	86	84	3	2	89	86	175	366	365	97	96	463	461	924	175	924	1,099	5	—	39	9	53
13. Claremont	154	148	4	4	158	152	310	289	306	73	69	362	375	737	310	737	1,047	15	—	35	5	55
14. Kalk Bay ..	45	40	1	1	46	41	87	118	104	50	58	168	162	330	87	330	417	2	—	19	10	31
15. Wynberg ..	147	135	5	3	152	138	290	306	295	89	95	395	390	785	290	785	1,075	11	—	26	14	51
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	1	1	6	10	7	11	18	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	18	3	22*	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,273	1,212	56	67	1,329	1,279	2,608	2,674	2,695	753	753	3,427	3,448	6,875	2,608	6,875	9,484*	84	4	235	89	412
Excluded from above figures																						
(1) Births in Cape-town which did not belong thereto ..	137	154	18	16	155	170	325	40	43	33	34	73	77	150	325	150	475	13	—	22	8	43
(2) Langa Location	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	38	41	13	13	51	54	105	1	105	106	—	—	9	2	11

* Including one of unknown race.

Table C. Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates since 1913.

Periods, 1st July to 30th June.		Estimated Populations.			Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers			Natural Increase Rates.			Infant Mortality Rates.			European Rates corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers.				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.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Natural Increase Rates.	Infant Mortality Rates.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.
MUNICIPALITY EXCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																													
(1) 296 Days ..	1913-1914 ..	76,940	74,560	151,500	29·39	45·48	37·31	6·49	25·75	18·04	12·10	27·02	19·44	15·62	17·23	16·42	107·96	250·55	193·50					0·21	0·30	0·25	1·03	4·85	2·91
Year ..	1914-1915 ..	79,840	75,510	155,350	29·05	47·52	38·49	6·90	26·48	18·66	12·73	28·39	20·35	15·67	17·79	16·69	100·38	224·36	174·92					0·26	0·30	0·28	1·11	5·09	3·04
" ..	1915-1916 ..	82,860	76,470	159,330	27·53	48·23	37·47	7·48	25·26	18·49	11·25	26·00	18·33	14·72	20·65	17·56	79·14	189·29	147·49					0·10	0·37	0·23	0·89	4·21	2·48
" ..	1916-1917 ..	85,990	77,450	163,440	28·17	45·85	36·56	6·81	25·06	17·67	13·34	32·70	22·52	12·13	11·43	11·80	96·16	226·70	173·89					0·16	0·41	0·28	1·10	5·55	3·21
" ..	1917-1918 ..	89,240	78,440	167,680	27·61	46·32	36·38	7·02	25·35	17·98	11·47	27·89	19·17	14·14	15·79	14·91	79·14	200·94	152·13					0·13	0·40	0·26	0·87	4·50	2·57
" ..	1918-1919 ..	92,610	79,450	172,060	23·84	41·21	31·87	8·38	24·77	18·20	22·08	66·09	42·42	*7·35*	*28·76*	*16·07*	114·58	297·80	224·29					0·19	0·42	0·30	0·81	3·80	2·19
" ..	1919-1920 ..	96,110	80,450	176,560	26·12	51·74	37·79	6·44	24·75	17·86	11·05	26·99	18·31	13·22	23·17	17·76	81·45	183·76	145·27					0·22	0·52	0·36	0·83	3·77	2·17
" ..	1920-1921 ..	99,750	81,490	181,240	24·30	45·86	34·00	5·07	24·86	17·10	12·03	30·64	20·41	12·27	15·22	13·59	101·49	231·74	180·76					0·37	0·56	0·46	0·73	4·10	2·25
" ..	1921-1922 ..	103,130	83,450	186,580	23·02	50·69	35·41	5·31	25·86	18·50	10·68	25·90	17·49	12·34	24·79	17·92	69·50	173·29	136·24					0·20	0·50	0·34	0·98	3·43	2·07
" ..	1922-1923 ..	105,330	86,200	191,530	21·36	49·44	34·00	5·82	25·25	18·54	10·00	26·95	17·63	11·36	22·49	16·37	80·44	196·39	156·33					0·21	0·31	0·26	0·75	4·12	2·27
" ..	1923-1924 ..	107,580	89,030	196,610	21·39	49·47	34·12	5·11	24·21	17·70	10·20	28·66	18·58	11·19	20·81	15·54	72·39	187·27	148·36					0·11	0·22	0·16	0·73	4·47	2·42
" ..	1924-1925 ..	109,870	91,960	201,830	21·16	51·55	35·02	5·84	24·12	18·15	10·09	26·86	17·74	11·07	24·69	17·28	71·94	173·93	140·43					0·07	0·21	0·14	0·85	4·51	2·52
" ..	1925-1926 ..	112,220	94,990	207,210	20·84	47·46	33·05	4·67	24·20	17·55	9·61	24·94	16·66	11·23	22·52	16·39	65·18	175·49	138·21					0·07	0·18	0·12	0·63	3·87	2·11
" ..	1926-1927 ..	114,420	97,700	212,120	20·55	50·50	34·35	5·54	23·03	17·40	10·39	28·08	18·54	10·16	22·42	15·81	67·38	186·59	148·09					0·13	0·28	0·20	0·85	4·61	2·58
" ..	1927-1928 ..	116,570	100,270	216,840	21·48	49·47	34·42	5·38	23·18	17·26	10·58	28·04	18·66	10·90	21·43	15·76	55·62	161·98	126·70					0·08	0·23	0·15	0·86	4·53	2·56
" ..	1928-1929 ..	118,760	102,910	221,670	21·29	50·51	34·86	6·38	23·05	17·61	10·67	25·48	17·55	10·62	25·03	17·31	61·86	159·14	127·29					0·11	0·22	0·16	0·67	4·55	2·47
" ..	1929-1930 ..	120,990	105,620	226,610	21·80	48·90	34·44	5·13	23·67	17·40	10·59	25·04	17·33	11·21	23·86	17·11	58·94	161·91	127·22					0·07	0·15	0·11	0·68	5·04	2·71
" ..	1930-1931 ..	123,260	108,400	231,660	21·12	49·82	34·55	5·71	23·39	17·64	10·14	23·79	16·52	10·98	26·03	18·03	63·49	155·40	125·51					0·06	0·19	0·12	0·70	4·72	2·58
" ..	1931-1932 ..	125,610	111,260	236,870	20·42	50·41	34·51	5·12	23·26	17·57	10·82	26·21	18·05	9·60	24·20	16·46	68·41	168·07	136·79					0·08	0·20	0·14	0·77	5·46	2·97
" ..	1932-1933 ..	128,010	114,190	242,200	17·59	47·83	31·85	4·68	22·43	17·25	9·99	21·91	15·61	7·60	25·92	16·24	46·77	142·46	114·65					0·02	0·04	0·03	0·92	5·22	2·94
" ..	1933-1934 ..	130,470	117,200	247,670	17·58	50·09	32·97	5·38	23·33	18·28	9·18	22·91	15·68	8·40	27·18	17·29	35·42	134·07	106·58					0·02	0·06	0·04	0·88	5·25	2·95
" ..	1934-1935 ..	132,970	120,290	253,260	16·50	46·33	30·67	4·84	21·95	17·12	10·84	24·82	17·48	5·66	21·51	13·19	50·73	147·36	120·06					0·02	0·07	0·04	0·86	4·56	2·62
" ..	1935-1936 ..	135,520	123,460	258,980	17·95	47·90	32·23	5·42	22·04	17·20	10·53	23·69	16·81	7·42	24·21	15·42	46·52	142·24	114·35					0·02	0·04	0·03	0·81	4·58	2·61
" ..	1936-1937 ..	138,120	126,710	264,830	16·83	48·19	31·84	4·96	21·71	17·09	10·77	21·91	16·10	6·06	26·28	15·74	53·06	122·99	103·82					0·01	0·07	0·04	0·57	4·16	2·29
MUNICIPALITY INCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																													
Year ..	1927-1928 ..	128,740	113,590	242,330	21·71	49·32	34·65	5·38	23·18	17·26	10·53	28·50	18·96	11·18	20·82	15·69	60·28	190·62	147·36	22·95	10·75	12·20	57·37	0·08	0·22	0·14	0·83	4·61	2·69
" ..	1928-1929 ..	131,290	116,490	247,780	21·48	51·18	35·45	6·01	22·65	17·31	10·69	25·51	17·66	10·79	25·67	17·79	61·17	158·59	127·30	22·37	10·93	11·44	60·43	0·10	0·22	0·15	0·65	4·55	2·48
" ..	1929-1930 ..	133,890	119,460	253,350	21·07	49·73	35·06	4·98	23·63	17·45	10·73	25·11	17·51	11·24	24·62	17·55	60·69	160·03	127·23	22·45	10·99	11·46	60·39	0·06	0·14	0·10	0·70	5·15	2·79
" ..	1930-1931 ..	136,550	122,500	259,050	21·27	50·16	34·93	5·59	23·01	17·42	10·20	24·08	16·73	11·07	26·08	18·17	65·04	155·80	126·67	21·64	10·42	11·22	64·91	0·06	0·19	0·12	0·68	4·80	2·63
" ..	1931-1932 ..	139,070	125,620	264,690	20·62	50·92	35·09	4·86	23·04	17·42	10·76	26·33	18·15	9·86	24·59	16·85	67·13	167·74	136·59	20·84	11·00	9·84	66·78	0·09	0·19	0·14	0·80	5·48	3·02
" ..	1932-1933 ..	141,870	128,820	270,690	17·83	48·12	32·25	4·40	22·44	17·21	9·98	21·94	15·67	7·85	26·18	16·58	48·77	143·48	116·14	18·03	10·33	7·70	49·39	0·02	0·04	0·03	0·90	5·15	2·92
" ..	1933-1934 ..	144,730	132,110	276,840	17·74	50·46	33·36	5·31	23·39	18·36	9·21	22·85	15·73	8·53	27·61	17·63	34·75	133·27	106·07	17·97	9·44	8·53	34·71	0·01	0·05	0·03	0·89	5·24	2·96
" ..	1934-1935 ..	147,640	135,470	283,110	16·59	46·84	31·06	4·75	21·90	17·13	10·85	24·80	17·52	5·74	22·04	13·54	50·78	146·18	119·61	16·77	11·13	5·64	50·63	0·04	0·07	0·05	0·84	4·66	2·66
" ..	1935-1936 ..	150,610	138,930	289,540	18·09	48·03	32·45	5·42	21·98	17·18	10·68	23·74	16·95	7·41	24·29	15·50	45·14	145·68	116·53	18·37	10·88	7·49	44·80	0·02	0·04	0·03	0·79	4·45	2·55
" ..	1936-1937 ..	153,640	142,470	296,110	17·02	48·39	32·12	4·72	21·91	17·19	9·68	19·49	14·40	7·34	28·90	17·72	47·16	108·95	92·04	17·20	9·87	7·33	46·67	0·01	0·09	0·05	0·55	4·18	2·30
QUINQUENNIAL FIGURES INCLUDING WYNBERG WARD AS FROM 1927-28 INCLUSIVE.																													
(2) 2 Years and 296 days	1913-1914 to 1915-1916	—	—	—	28·97	47·23	37·85	6·99	25·83	18·41	12·04	27·15	19·39	15·34	18·67	16·96	95·07	218·61	170·18					0·19	0·32	0·25	1·04	4·69	2·82
(3) Quinquennium	1916-1917 to 1920-1921	—	—	—	26·71	47·54	36·33	6·52	25·12	17·77	11·95	29·54	20·07	12·74	16·04	14·26	90·84	211·71	164·02					0·23	0·47	0·34	0·88	4·47	2·53
"	1921-1922 to 1925-1926	—	—	—	21·49	49·59	34·23	5·35	24·76	18·12	10·11	26·67	17·62	11·38	22·92	16·61	71·91	181·58	144·15					0·13	0·28	0·20	0·79	4·09	2·28
"	1926-1927 to 1930-1931	—	—	—	21·43	50·21	34·03	5·50	23·10	17·37	10·52	26·17	17·86	10·91	24·04	17·07	62·77	169·35	134·67					0·08	0·21	0·14	0·74	4·75	2·62
"	1931-1932 to 1935-1936	—	—	—	18·17	48·90	32·84	4·96	22·55	17·47	10·31	23·95	16·82	7·86	24·95	16·02	49·64	147·16	119·01					0·04	0·08	0·06	0·84	4·99	2·82

(1) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1914.
(2) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1916.
(3) The year of the influenza epidemic (1918–19) is excluded, the figures shown being the mean of the other four years of the quinquennium.
The birth rates, illegitimacy rates, natural increase rates and infant mortality rates are uncorrected for the year 1919-20 and previous years, and are corrected for outward tranfers in subsequent years.
The figures in italics (1918–19) represent rates of natural decrease.
The populations for 1926-27 and subsequent years are corrected according to the censuses of 1931 and 1936 for Europeans and 1926 and 1936 for Non-Europeans.

Table D. Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, corrected for Non-residents.

Wards.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1936.			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 ..	19,015	3,017	22,032	227	31	11·97	10·30	1	15	0·44	48·39	185	6	9·76	1·99	42	25	2·21	8·31	3	1	13·22	32·26	4	1	0·21	0·33
2. Harbour	4,008	4,043	8,051	42	148	10·51	36·71	3	54	7·14	36·49	34	73	8·51	18·11	8	75	2·00	18·60	4	21	95·24	141·89	8	15	2·00	3·72
3. West Central ..	1,003	4,342	5,345	14	229	14·00	52·89	2	53	14·29	23·14	7	117	7·00	27·02	7	112	7·00	25·87	1	33	71·43	144·10	1	27	1·00	6·24
4. Kloof	10,135	6,680	16,815	132	380	13·06	57·04	6	86	4·55	22·63	104	134	10·29	20·11	28	246	2·77	36·93	4	40	30·30	105·26	5	26	0·49	3·90
5. Park	11,791	1,902	13,693	147	31	12·50	16·34	12	12	8·16	38·71	97	22	8·25	11·60	50	9	4·25	4·74	8	2	54·42	64·52	—	7	—	3·69
6. East Central ..	7,347	20,478	27,825	137	1,038	18·70	50·83	7	192	5·11	18·50	52	411	7·10	20·13	85	627	11·60	30·70	4	103	29·20	99·23	3	118	0·41	5·78
7. Castle	1,422	14,750	16,172	24	766	16·92	52·07	4	132	16·67	17·23	15	315	10·58	21·41	9	451	6·35	30·66	1	84	41·67	109·66	2	68	1·41	4·62
8. Woodstock ..	12,304	9,542	21,846	226	488	18·42	51·28	9	90	3·98	18·44	119	155	9·70	16·29	7	333	0·57	34·99	15	42	66·37	86·07	13	24	1·06	2·52
9. Salt River ..	14,322	7,478	21,800	336	394	23·52	52·83	17	79	5·06	20·05	121	143	8·47	19·18	215	251	15·05	33·66	17	34	50·60	86·29	11	30	0·77	4·02
10. Mowbray ..	13,929	2,754	16,683	197	100	14·18	36·41	13	31	6·60	31·00	118	53	8·49	19·30	79	47	5·69	17·11	7	9	35·53	90·00	6	15	0·43	5·46
11. Maitland ..	10,010	10,723	20,733	246	491	24·64	45·92	10	133	4·07	27·09	78	215	7·81	20·11	168	276	16·83	25·81	12	76	48·78	154·79	13	46	1·30	4·30
12. Rondebosch ..	11,015	21,784	32,799	175	924	15·93	42·53	5	193	2·86	20·89	102	338	9·29	15·56	73	586	6·65	26·97	9	99	51·43	107·14	3	62	0·27	2·85
13. Claremont ..	14,947	13,958	28,905	310	737	20·80	52·95	8	142	2·58	19·27	136	268	9·12	19·25	174	469	11·67	33·69	11	76	35·48	103·12	7	50	0·47	3·59
14. Kalk Bay ..	6,150	5,409	11,559	87	330	14·19	61·18	2	108	2·30	32·73	55	147	8·97	27·25	32	183	5·22	33·93	5	46	57·47	139·39	2	33	0·33	6·12
15. Wynberg ..	15,528	15,761	31,289	290	785	18·73	49·94	8	184	2·76	23·44	146	297	9·43	18·90	144	488	9·30	31·05	17	78	58·62	99·36	5	69	0·32	4·39
Not allocated ..				18	3			16	2			114	75			−96	−72			5	5			1	4		
A. Inward Transfers..				27								29				−2								2			
B. City of Capetown ..	152,926	142,621	295,547	2,635	6,875	17·20	48·39	123	1,506	4·72C	21·91	1,512	2,769	9·87	19·49	1,023	4,106	6·68	28·90	123	749	47·16	108·95	86	595	0·56	4·19

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 the native location of Langa (which is shown separately in Table J on page 142) but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and shipping and residents enumerated on trains.
C. Exclusive of the 27 European births (inward transfers), in regard to which information as to the legitimacy is not available.

Table E.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres for the Year 1936-37.

Centre.	Birth Rate.					Death Rate.					Infant Mortality Rate.					All Forms of Tuberculosis: Death Rate.				
	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE
Union of South Africa (1) ..	24.21[3]	..	..	..	..	9.57[3]	..	..	..	..	59.06[3]	..	..	..	..	0.34[3]	..	..	..	..
Johannesburg	25.36	..	48.58	38.96	..	10.24	16.11	20.15	23.24	..	66.13	..	150.30	182.55	..	0.22	1.26	1.45	2.76	..
Capetown ..	17.02	32.81[5]	51.28	49.23	48.39	9.68	20.73[5]	12.61	19.52	19.49	47.16	163.17[5]	39.11	108.76	108.95	0.55	5.28[5]	1.72	4.16	4.18
Durban ..	16.25	..	..	..	..	8.79	..	..	..	..	46.46	..	81.09	106.62	..	0.38	2.38	1.39	0.27	..
Pretoria ..	23.94	6.30	53.21	31.79	11.48	8.02	9.64	20.71	16.07	10.90	52.66	450.24	107.38	112.36	269.49	0.18	0.69	2.86	1.43	0.90
Port Elizabeth	24.64	..	..	..	53.23	9.82	..	..	..	37.32	68.18	..	..	..	227.12	1.14	..	..	..	7.27
Springs ..	30.18	5.06	68.65	37.75	4.98	6.03	13.22	19.40	15.09	12.99	52.38	574.39	152.17	150.00	495.77	0.14	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.87
Benoni ..	27.19	20.64[2]	44.42	51.98	9.13	8.63	23.91[2]	11.36	20.34	12.72	54.67	538.00[2]	116.00	174.00	438.00	0.14	2.39[2]	1.03	0.00	1.08
Germiston ..	30.18	..	..	..	8.01	8.34	..	..	..	15.33	68.48	..	..	..	517.77	0.35	..	..	..	0.63
Brakpan ..	32.15[3]	..	..	..	4.12[3]	5.25[3]	..	..	..	11.90[3]	43.40[3]	..	..	..	830.00[3]	0.01[3]	..	..	..	0.04[3]
Krugersdorp ..	34.20	..	..	..	3.92	9.58	..	..	..	11.98	47.98	..	..	..	794.59	0.37	..	..	..	1.01
Boksburg ..	28.69	..	..	..	14.46[4]	10.53	..	..	..	15.82[4]	85.95	..	..	..	460.39[4]	0.18	..	..	..	0.64[4]
Bloemfontein ..	19.42	..	..	..	27.57	7.52	..	..	..	31.04	65.96	..	..	..	423.56	0.32	..	..	..	3.16
East London ..	17.20	..	..	..	27.80	7.90	..	..	..	37.30	50.20	..	..	..	542.70	0.18	..	..	..	6.04
Roodepoort ..	28.95[3]	..	..	..	6.41[3]	7.21[3]	..	..	..	10.97[3]	57.06	..	..	..	247.71	0.09	..	..	..	0.88
Pietermaritzburg.. ..	17.69	16.28	30.11	45.33	24.26	8.56[3]	14.22[3]	14.24[3]	18.85[3]	14.68[3]	37.63	303.03	100.77	69.30	184.92	0.24	1.81	2.33	3.14	2.13
Kimberley ..	20.80	29.50	..	39.10	..	9.36	25.70	..	21.84	..	48.20	346.70	..	179.80	..	0.20	3.70	..	1.80	..
England and Wales (1) ..	14.8[3]	..	..	..	..	12.1[3] 9.2[6]	..	..	..	..	59.0	..	..	..	..	0.69[3]	..	..	..	..
County of London (1) ..	13.6[3]	..	..	..	..	12.3[3]	..	..	..	..	66.0	..	..	..	..	0.78[3]	..	..	..	..

The rates for the municipalities shown are corrected for outward transfers.

E = European. N = Native. A = Asiatic. C = Mixed and Other Coloured. NE = All Non-European.

[1] Calendar year 1936.
[2] Inclusive of mines.
[3] Crude or uncorrected.
[4] Excusive of mine and prison.
[5] Including Langa location.
[6] Standardized to standard million of England and Wales for 1901.

TABLE F.—Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Month of Notification.

E.—Europeans. O.—Non-Europeans.

Period 1936–1937.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.					Tuberculosis, Other Forms.					Enteric Fever.					Diphtheria.					Scarlet Fever.					Erysipelas.					Cerebrospinal Fever.					Infective Encephalitis.					Leprosy.					Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				
	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1936.																																																
July ..	5	–	28	19	52	2	–	3	5	10	–	–	1	2	3	14	15	9	9	47	22	33	1	–	56	2	1	3	4	10	1	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
August ..	7	–	42	38	87	2	–	6	4	12	1	3	1	–	5	11	14	5	9	39	47	39	4	3	93	7	2	2	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
September	8	5	35	38	86	1	–	5	9	15	1	–	1	–	2	5	7	4	5	21	36	49	–	1	86	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
October ..	9	11	38	34	92	2	2	3	5	12	1	–	–	–	1	8	9	5	4	26	33	35	1	3	72	1	3	–	–	4	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
November ..	6	9	34	41	90	–	1	6	10	17	–	1	1	2	4	8	9	5	5	27	21	19	–	1	41	2	1	2	2	7	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
December ..	13	3	26	29	71	–	1	13	6	20	1	–	26	7	34	7	8	2	8	25	16	12	–	2	30	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1937.																																															
January ..	5	3	36	37	81	–	–	7	2	9	3	3	1	17	24	4	4	1	6	15	8	9	–	5	22	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
February ..	9	2	35	29	75	–	–	4	8	12	2	6	10	5	23	14	9	3	4	30	11	12	–	1	24	1	4	1	3	9	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
March ..	6	7	33	38	84	–	1	5	6	12	2	2	2	4	10	5	8	5	3	21	6	15	1	–	29	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
April ..	2	6	28	41	77	–	1	4	5	10	1	6	4	2	13	3	6	2	4	15	5	11	–	3	19	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
May ..	6	8	30	27	71	1	1	6	6	14	1	–	5	1	7	17	17	7	3	44	4	8	–	–	12	2	1	1	1	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
June ..	9	10	27	26	72	1	–	4	5	10	–	–	–	4	4	3	18	2	9	32	6	3	1	1	11	2	3	–	3	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Year ..	85	64	392	397	938	9	7	66	71	153	13	21	52	44	130	99	124	50	69	342	215	243	8	20	486	21	22	12	19	74	3	4	6	5	18	1	–	1	2	4	–	–	3	–	3	6	1	1	1	9

Period 1936–1937.	Influenzal Pneumonia.					Acute Primary Pneumonia.					Puerperal Fever.				Ophthalmia.					Trachoma.					Typhus Fever.					Malta Fever.					Lead Poisoning.					Totals.				
	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	E.		O.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		F.		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.	
1936.																																												
July ..	1	–	4	1	6	8	3	21	11	43	2		4		6	–	2	8	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	57	79	63	254
August ..	3	2	9	1	15	7	3	29	19	58	1		6		7	2	1	9	10	22	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	66	111	94	358
September	2	1	3	1	7	7	2	20	13	42	4		2		6	–	4	10	7	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	75	79	77	293
October ..	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	25	13	43	–		3		3	1	–	10	11	22	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	65	85	75	287
November ..	1	1	5	–	7	6	7	11	6	30	1		6		7	1	5	12	10	28	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	56	78	85	266
December ..	4	1	1	–	6	4	1	12	13	30	1		4		5	4	2	11	9	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	30	93	79	253
1937.																																												
January ..	3	1	–	1	5	2	3	17	6	28	1		7		8	1	1	10	9	21	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	37	72	93	230
February ..	–	2	3	–	5	7	2	13	10	32	–		3		3	6	1	5	10	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	39	75	75	241
March ..	–	1	1	–	2	7	2	24	12	45	1		4		5	–	2	6	6	14	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	39	81	74	220
April ..	–	–	3	–	3	3	1	19	14	37	–		4		4	2	2	14	11	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	33	74	86	210
May ..	1	1	–	–	2	7	1	10	12	30	1		4		5	1	2	5	11	19	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	40	64	66	211
June ..	2	–	3	2	7	11	4	26	20	61	1		4		5	1	1	7	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	36	41	71	81	229
Year ..	18	11	34	7	70	72	31	227	149	479	13		51		64	19	23	107	108	257	–	2	3	4	9	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	564	568	962	948	3,042

TABLE G.—Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Wards, etc. E.—Europeans. O.—Non-Europeans.

Wards of the City, etc.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.					Tuberculosis, Other Forms.					Enteric Fever.					Diphtheria.				
	E.		O.			E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Sea Point	4	4	4	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	10	8	–	–	18
2. Harbour	4	–	14	11	29	1	2	3	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	3	2	23
3. West Central	–	2	19	18	39	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	3
4. Kloof	8	3	24	17	52	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	–	1	4	7	5	2	3	17
5. Park	–	2	3	3	8	2	–	–	2	4	2	–	–	–	2	5	13	2	1	21
6. East Central	6	5	77	84	172	–	–	12	14	26	1	–	5	6	12	6	12	9	7	34
7. Castle	1	–	41	47	89	–	1	6	11	18	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	7	10	17
8. Woodstock	12	6	20	20	58	1	–	4	1	6	1	3	2	11	17	6	4	2	7	19
9. Salt River	12	10	19	23	64	3	–	4	1	8	1	4	–	1	6	12	12	1	–	25
10. Mowbray	10	8	14	10	42	1	2	1	1	5	–	–	26	10	36	8	5	1	–	14
11. Maitland	10	9	33	35	87	–	1	6	7	14	1	–	2	1	4	11	13	4	8	36
12. Rondebosch	3	3	44	43	93	–	–	7	3	10	2	1	8	6	17	3	6	6	14	29
13. Claremont	4	6	27	31	68	–	1	6	6	13	2	1	2	–	5	5	7	2	4	18
14. Kalk Bay	2	1	18	13	34	1	–	3	6	10	–	1	1	–	2	6	7	3	4	20
15. Wynberg	8	5	28	39	80	–	–	9	10	19	–	3	3	5	11	13	20	7	8	48
Not Allocated	1	–	7	–	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Local Cases	85	64	392	397	938	9	7	66	71	153	13	21	52	44	130	99	124	50	69	342
Imported Cases:																				
Contracted outside Municipal area	6	3	15	14	38	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	3
Introduced from Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area):																				
From outside Municipal area	9	8	27	30	74	3	2	11	10	26	9	9	13	9	40	11	25	2	12	50
From ships in the Docks	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Imported Cases	15	11	46	44	116	3	2	12	13	30	11	10	14	9	44	12	27	2	12	53

Wards of the City, etc.	Scarlet Fever.					Erysipelas.					Cerebrospinal Fever.					Infective Encephalitis					Leprosy.					Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				
	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.
	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. Sea Point	9	12	–	–	21	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Harbour	–	3	–	1	4	5	–	–	2	7	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. West Central	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kloof	8	31	–	–	39	2	2	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
5. Park	28	25	–	–	53	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. East Central	14	16	1	1	32	3	–	3	5	11	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Castle	–	5	1	–	6	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Woodstock	14	21	1	4	40	–	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
9. Salt River	29	30	3	7	69	2	1	1	2	6	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
10. Mowbray	24	31	–	–	55	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
11. Maitland	5	6	–	–	11	2	1	–	1	4	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Rondebosch	11	7	–	1	19	–	2	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Claremont	29	27	–	3	59	1	6	1	1	9	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
14. Kalk Bay	16	14	–	–	30	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Wynberg	26	15	2	2	45	3	4	1	–	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Not Allocated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Totals, Local Cases	215	243	8	20	486	21	22	12	19	74	3	4	6	5	18	1	–	1	2	4	–	–	3	–	3	6	1	1	1	9
Imported Cases:																														
Contracted outside Municipal area	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Introduced from Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area):																														
From outside Municipal area	4	3	–	1	8	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
From ships in the Docks	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Imported Cases	5	4	–	1	11	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2

Wards of the City, etc.	Influenzal Pneumonia.					Acute Primary Pneumonia.					Puerperal Fever.			Ophthalmia.					Trachoma.					Typhus Fever.				
	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.	O.	To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		To-tal.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Sea Point	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
2. Harbour	2	1	2	–	5	2	1	6	6	15	–	1	1	1	1	4	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. West Central	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	12	4	17	–	1	1	1	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kloof	4	–	4	1	9	5	4	13	7	29	1	–	1	–	1	14	9	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
5. Park	1	1	–	–	2	3	1	5	1	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
6. East Central	1	1	10	–	12	4	2	47	38	91	1	8	9	1	–	25	20	46	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
7. Castle	–	1	2	–	3	3	2	30	25	60	–	7	7	–	–	11	11	22	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
8. Woodstock	2	1	–	–	3	5	1	13	6	25	4	3	7	3	7	4	9	23	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
9. Salt River	1	2	4	–	7	4	1	7	2	14	1	2	3	4	5	4	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Mowbray	2	–	1	2	5	3	–	1	3	7	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
11. Maitland	1	1	–	–	2	1	5	16	10	32	1	–	1	3	2	6	7	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Rondebosch	–	–	1	1	2	8	3	23	15	49	1	8	9	–	–	14	17	31	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
13. Claremont	2	–	1	1	4	7	3	15	9	34	–	5	5	–	1	8	9	18	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1
14. Kalk Bay	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	7	9	21	–	6	6	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Wynberg	3	2	2	1	8	8	6	29	13	56	2	9	11	3	2	8	9	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Allocated	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Local Cases	18	11	34	7	70	72	31	227	149	479	13	51	64	19	23	107	108	257	–	2	3	4	9	2	2	–	–	4
Imported Cases:																												
Contracted outside Municipal area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Introduced from Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area):																												
From outside Municipal area	1	1	1	–	3	3	1	13	8	25	6	12	18	1	2	5	2	10	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	2	–	2
From ships in the Docks	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Imported Cases	2	1	1	–	4	3	1	13	8	25	6	12	18	1	2	5	2	10	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	2	–	2

Wards of the City, etc.	Malta Fever.					Lead Poisoning.			Totals.				Totals.
	E.		O.		To-tal.	E.		O.		E.		O.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Sea Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	33	6	4	77
2. Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	20	31	29	102
3. West Central	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	43	37	86
4. Kloof	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	50	60	40	186
5. Park	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	46	10	11	110
6. East Central	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	38	192	184	450
7. Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	102	117	233
8. Woodstock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	51	49	63	207
9. Salt River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	67	43	40	219
10. Mowbray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	49	44	28	172
11. Maitland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	39	70	70	219
12. Rondebosch	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	27	25	110	111	273
13. Claremont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	56	53	63	71	243
14. Kalk Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	27	38	44	138
15. Wynberg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	59	91	98	312
Not Allocated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	1	15
Totals, Local Cases	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	564	568	962	948	3,042
Imported Cases:														
Contracted outside Municipal area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	17	17	49
Introduced from Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area):														
From outside Municipal area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	59	80	86	268
From ships in the Docks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	8
Totals, Imported Cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	66	101	103	325

TABLE H.—Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Age-groups.

E.—Europeans. O.—Non-Europeans.

Age-Groups.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.					Tuberculosis, Other Forms.					Enteric Fever.					Diphtheria.					Scarlet Fever.					Erysipelas.					Cerebrospinal Fever.					Infective Encephalitis.					Leprosy.					Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				
	E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
0- 1 year	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	2	10	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	8	2	–	–	1	3	1	1	3	2	7	1	2	2	1	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	4
1- 2 years	–	–	8	12	20	3	2	15	14	34	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	4	6	18	7	1	1	3	12	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
2- 5 years	–	–	9	8	17	2	1	15	29	38	–	4	2	2	8	36	24	19	25	104	44	35	–	4	83	1	1	1	1	4	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
5-10 years	–	–	11	16	27	–	–	9	10	19	2	3	8	11	24	35	38	13	22	108	91	121	6	7	225	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
10-15 years	1	3	8	16	28	–	1	6	6	13	–	1	5	7	13	11	20	4	8	43	48	54	1	2	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
15-25 years	19	25	77	123	244	2	1	5	6	14	2	6	16	13	37	8	15	3	2	28	20	18	–	3	41	3	1	2	3	9	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
25-35 years	28	21	105	106	260	–	–	7	4	11	8	2	10	8	28	3	13	1	4	21	3	8	–	–	11	2	4	1	4	11	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35-45 years	10	10	82	61	163	–	–	4	1	5	–	3	7	2	12	3	5	1	–	9	–	5	–	–	5	3	2	3	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
45-55 years	12	2	56	23	93	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	1	–	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55-65 years	12	2	22	19	55	2	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	6	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65-75 years	3	1	7	5	16	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
75-85 years ...	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
85 years and over ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age unknown ..	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals ..	85	64	392	397	938	9	7	66	71	153	13	21	52	44	130	99	124	50	69	342	215	243	8	20	486	21	22	12	19	74	3	4	6	5	18	1	1	2	4	–	–	3	–	3	6	1	1	1	9

Age-Groups.	Influenzal Pneumonia.					Acute Primary Pneumonia.					Puerperal Fever.			Ophthalmia.					Trachoma.					Typhus Fever.				Malta Fever.				Lead Poisoning.				Totals.				
	E.		O.			E.		O.			E.	O.		E.		O.			E.		O.			E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	F.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
0- 1 year	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	28	14	50	–	–	–	17	20	102	104	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	28	147	143	346
1- 2 years	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	31	29	63	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	9	63	66	157
2- 5 years	1	1	–	–	2	10	3	28	32	73	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	71	76	93	336
5-10 years	2	–	–	1	3	9	5	15	19	48	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	168	63	89	461
10-15 years	1	1	–	–	2	4	3	6	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	83	31	45	224
15-25 years	4	1	4	1	10	8	2	17	15	42	6	27	33	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	75	128	194	465
25-35 years	4	2	9	–	15	6	1	36	13	56	7	17	24	–	1	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	55	60	172	156	443
35-45 years	2	2	10	–	14	7	2	32	8	49	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	25	30	141	85	281
45-55 years	2	1	7	1	11	6	5	19	7	37	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	21	86	35	167
55-65 years	1	–	1	2	4	10	2	6	4	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	13	30	28	100
65-75 years	1	2	2	1	6	5	3	7	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	17	11	47
75-85 years	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	7
85 years and over ..	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4
Age unknown ..	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4
Totals ..	18	11	34	7	70	72	31	227	149	479	13	51	64	19	23	107	108	257	–	2	3	4	9	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	564	568	962	948	3,042

Table I.

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

Diseases.	Race.	1918—1919.	1919—1920.	1920—1921.	1921—1922.	1922—1923.	1923—1924.	1924—1925.	1925—1926.	1926—1927.	1927—1928	1928—1929	1929—1930	1930—1931.	1931—1932	1932—1933.	1933—1934.	1934—1935.	1935—1936.	1936—1937
Scarlatina or Scarlet fever	Eur.	153	274	224	97	47	26	50	129	123	228	154	260	425	121	121	103	229	596	458
	Non-E.	18	23	15	9	5	3	1	8	11	6	10	20	40	18	19	9	14	34	28
Diphtheria or membranous croup.	Eur.	113	125	75	89	121	163	209	180	186	162	162	166	189	120	142	192	238	189	223
	Non-E.	25	36	24	18	24	49	41	46	87	62	70	54	93	67	73	106	136	122	119
Enteric or typhoid fever	Eur.	204	251	345	204	180	121	79	87	117	109	100	87	97	71	30	52	33	30	34
	Non-E.	191	202	308	207	141	93	94	100	123	135	100	94	103	98	30	47	49	43	96
Erysipelas ..	Eur.	22	34	27	25	31	16	20	15	45	35	43	33	41	40	28	37	44	51	43
	Non-E.	7	10	5	6	6	10	12	14	24	34	26	32	30	28	41	30	50	42	31
Puerperal fever ..	Eur.	9	10	10	7	11	8	9	9	10	20	29	16	19	16	22	26	24	22	13
	Non-E.	8	20	18	17	15	15	24	36	35	38	54	53	43	52	49	48	67	74	51
Ophthalmia ..	Eur.		—	7	11	9	15	18	27	22	27	25	50	50	53	47	30	38	39	42
	Non-E.		1	28	29	22	28	59	101	113	135	122	208	227	199	218	190	259	227	215
Cerebrospinal fever ..	Eur.	5	4	3	5	4	3	6	4	10	39	30	14	4	7	8	3	5	1	7
	Non-E	5	5	—	1	3	2	19	21	39	183	101	48	18	25	22	17	20	9	11
Acute Poliomyelitis	Eur.	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	8	4	11	5	—	4	8	11	1	7
	Non-E.	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	6	5	—	4	3	14	3	2
Infective Encephalitis	Eur.			3	5	2	5	6	6	6	8	7	4	1	9	2	2	8	4	1
	Non-E.			2	1	1	4	5	10	5	3	5	3	4	2	4	—	3	3	3
Leprosy ..	Eur.	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	3	2	3	6	4	—	2	1	1	4	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	3
Typhus fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	2	4	2	4	—	2	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	Eur.		78			18	22	189	67	61	132	166	238	69	†101					
	Non-E.		55			2	24	284	161	133	327	349	348	171	†140					
Pneumonia, all forms*	Eur.			18	63	72														
	Non-E.			40	97	111														
Influenzal pneumonia	Eur.						6	28	25	41	45	62	54	24	41	19	13	45	56	29
	Non-E.						13	52	61	63	121	78	80	38	91	31	31	82	64	41
Acute primary pneumonia	Eur.						23	76	83	89	84	91	58	84	98	77	59	138	148	103
	Non-E.						68	203	186	285	396	386	302	289	334	253	294	566	465	376
Cholera ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Glanders ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta fever ..	Eur.	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yellow fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma ..	Eur.								2	3	2	3	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	2
	Non-E.								4	3	12	12	23	4	4	6	1	14	5	7
Lead poisoning	Eur.												3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Non-E.												5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, all forms*	Eur.	104	103	114	138	132														
	Non-E.	502	526	495	447	531														
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	Eur.						132	194	146	174	175	202	188	183	209	210	185	161	164	149
	Non-E.						568	572	533	689	794	823	911	911	1,049	1,015	1,062	931	867	789
Other forms of tuberculosis	Eur.						10	16	28	28	28	27	35	19	30	21	21	20	21	16
	Non-E.						75	71	116	102	143	148	181	134	168	165	203	163	151	137

From 1918/1919 corrected for imported cases.
From 1919/1920 to 1926/1927 corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis.
From 1927/1928 to 1934/1935 corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis: (including Wynberg Ward).
* Not separately classified until 1923–1924.
† 1st July—18th December, 1931.

Table J.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE NATIVE LOCATION OF LANGA.

Average Population for the 12 months July, 1936, to June, 1937.							Natives.																
European.			Natives.				Births.								Deaths.			Deaths under one year of age.			Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms).		
Adults.		Total.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Grand Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Still-Births.	Birth-rate (per 1,000 persons).	Illegitimate Births. Percentage of Total Births.			Death rate (per 1,000 persons).			Infant mortality (per 1,000 Births).			Death Rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).
M.	F.		M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
8	11	19	2,575	729	1,367	4,671	4,690	38	41	13	13	105*	11	22·54	24·8	42	31	15·67	10	11	200·0	14	8	4·72

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Natives.													
Tuberculosis, respiratory system.		Tuberculosis, other forms.		Enteric fever.		Diphtheria.		Acute Primary pneumonia.		Puerperal fever.	Ophthalmia.		Total cases.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20	10	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	—	2	—	3	31	19

In addition to the above, four cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system were notified in the persons of 2 native males and 2 natives females who contracted the disease outside the municipal area, being already ill on arrival in Langa Location.

Deaths in Langa Location Hospital, 25 (Natives). Of these 25 deaths, 19 were of males and 6 were of females.

* Not including 1 European birth (female legitimate).

Table K.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1936-1937.

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

Month.	Mean.	Average for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date	Highest and Date for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.		Lowest and Date for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	
1936.										
July	30·312	30·238	30·548	14th	30·012	28th	30·709	20th, 1921	28·924	13th, 1917
August	30·268	30·277	30·565	1st	29·918	22nd	30·984	26th, 1921	29·753	29th, 1920
September	30·292	30·250	30·563	13th	29·862	3rd	30·691	8th, 1924	29·694	13th, 1907
October	30·247	30·188	30·430	2nd	29·994	27th	30·563	5th, 1912	29·727	6th, 1920
November..	30·179	30·187	30·386	8th	30·032	16th	30·841	24th, 1913	29·831	14th, 1925
December	30·107	30·101	30·249	8th	29·859	10th	30·569	13th, 1921	29·754	24th, 1926
1937.										
January	30·099	30·113	30·261	21st	29·955	19th	30·500	30th, 1917	29·757	17th, 1911
February	30·112	30·114	30·220	12th	29·982	23rd	30·945	9th, 1923	29·775	4th, 1921
March	30·188	30·162	30·250	5th	29·830	29th	30·608	11th, 1921	29·002	15th, 1921
April	30·182	30·275	30·404	11th	29·976	19th	30·508	20th, 1908	29·098	3rd, 1916
May	30·237	30·232	30·464	18th	29·934	10th	30·641	3rd, 1927	29·078	19th, 1916
June	30·257	30·283	30·532	27th	29·938	25th	30·663	22nd, 1915	29·089	11th, 1906
Year	30·206	30·201	30·565	1/8/1936	29·830	29/3/1937	30·984	26/8/1921	28·924	13/7/1917

Table L.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1936-1937.

Month.	Mean at 8 a.m.	Average for 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Maximum Thermometer.				Highest and Date for 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.		Minimum Thermometer.				Lowest and Date for 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	
			Mean	Average for 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Highest	Date.			Mean	Average for 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Lowest.	Date		
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F		°F		°F	°F	°F		°F	
1936														
July	54·23	49·839	65·45	62·676	79·9	2nd	85·3	30th, 1927	48·54	47·400	41·8	13th	29·0	5th, 1907
August.. ..	55·36	52·525	66·32	63·485	81·9	26th	90·8	24th, 1918	49·00	47·190	42·2	24th	35·5	25th, 1926
September ..	57·66	55·259	68·60	65·868	84·0	1st	91·9	18th, 1925	51·71	49·432	43·5	14th	39·8	4th, 1921
October ..	58·87	57·093	70·32	70·261	85·0	10th	95·6	31st, 1915	51·66	52·838	43·9	2nd	43·0	6th, 8th and 20th, 1926 and 1st, 1928
November ..	65·49	62·793	75·67	74·181	83·9	21st	100·3	25th, 1927	51·52	55·633	51·0	8th	44·0	15th, 1924
December ..	65·07	65·489	77·80	77·341	99·5	1st	100·1	25th, 1935	54·50	61·437	46·0	8th	45·1	30th, 1931
1937														
January ..	68·43	66·286	82·21	80·277	93·0	4th	102·3	27th, 1929	59·95	59·330	52·9	30th	42·2	7th, 1918
February ..	66·50	65·530	81·66	80·401	99·2	17th	103·8	14th, 1924	58·71	59·535	53·1	13th	45·6	28th, 1928
March	62·33	63·301	77·11	78·726	86·0	2nd	101·0	19th, 1927	56·28	56·837	51·2	29th	46·8	25th, 1916 and 30th, 1928
April	58·85	58·850	72·70	73·595	91·3	16th	102·9	1st, 1925	53·55	54·181	48·4	27th	40·8	28th, 1928
May	54·40	55·157	66·10	68·431	88·0	3rd	95·5	3rd, 1932	50·11	54·417	44·0	14th and 16th	40·3	19th, 1923
June	54·22	52·480	62·43	62·216	71·2	13th	85·7	22nd, 1912	49·30	48·816	44·1	17th	36·2	4th, 1928
Year	60·12	58·717	72·20	71·455	99·5	1/12/36	103·8	14/2/1924	52·90	53·920	41·8	13/7/1936	29·0	5/7/1907

Table M.

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1936-1937.

Month.	RAINFALL.								HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for 30 years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1936.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for 30 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1936.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for 30 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1936.		Mean Saturation 100.	Average for 30 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1936.
					Amount in Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.		
1936.										
July	1·81	3·38	10	14·07	0·36	25th	2·67	26th, 1920	79·77	83·76
August	2·68	2·96	9	13·80	0·98	22nd	1·90	8th, 1909	80·39	84·01
September	2·15	2·12	11	11·33	0·50	3rd	1·45	17th, 1911	72·13	80·22
October	0·63	1·27	10	8·53	0·12	27th	1·55	6th, 1931	74·26	74·17
November	0·08	1·09	3	7·07	0·05	11th	2·35	13th, 1923	61·37	70·90
December	0·54	0·83	5	5·57	0·20	6th	1·61	18th, 1920	68·00	68·02
1937.										
January	0.63	0·63	3	3.80	0·39	19th	1·50	2nd, 1936	61·61	68·63
February	0·17	0·52	3	4·30	0·12	8th	0·96	11th, 1932	74·96	72·41
March	2·04	0·64	6	5·60	1·02	27th	1·08	27th, 1910	80·45	73·37
April	1·70	1·58	9	8·90	0·44	19th	1·61	5th, 1912	83·43	81·18
May	2·33	2·68	14	11·97	0·71	10th	2·76	19th, 1911	88·71	82·94
June	4·07	3·54	20	13·53	0·74	22nd	2·35	14th, 1909	80·23	84·72
Year ...	18·83	21·24	103	108·47	1·02	27/3/1937	2·76	19/5/1911	76·11	77·03

Table N.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1936-1937.

Month.	Range at one foot. °F.	Range at one foot, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.	Range at two feet. °F.	Range at two feet, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.	Range at four feet. °F.	Range at four feet, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.
1936.						
July	53·0 to 58·3	49·2 to 64·0	56·9 to 59·9	54·0 to 61·3	60·9 to 62·1	53·0 to 62·9
August	56·2 to 62·0	50·9 to 61·8	58·8 to 62·0	53·8 to 61·7	61·0 to 62·0	55·0 to 62·0
September	59·5 to 65·2	50·9 to 67·2	62·0 to 65·8	55·0 to 65·7	62·2 to 65·0	57·0 to 65·5
October	63·8 to 69·3	57·1 to 75·9	65·3 to 69·9	58·0 to 72·5	65·0 to 68·3	56·8 to 73·8
November	67·2 to 73·5	59·3 to 83·0	69·7 to 73·8	60·5 to 79·7	68·2 to 71·2	60·8 to 76·2
December	67·2 to 78·9	63·0 to 83·8	71·9 to 77·9	60·5 to 80·5	71·2 to 74·8	63·8 to 81·4
1937.						
January	76·1 to 84·0	66·7 to 81·9	78·3 to 82·0	66·8 to 81·2	75·0 to 78·0	66·1 to 82·5
February	76·1 to 81·2	66·9 to 86·9	78·1 to 80·5	68·9 to 82·9	77·4 to 78·0	68·0 to 81·4
March	69·3 to 81·0	63·7 to 79·2	73·1 to 80·7	65·2 to 79·6	75·2 to 78·2	67·9 to 80·2
April	63·9 to 72·0	58·9 to 76·6	67·2 to 73·1	63·0 to 76·3	70·4 to 75·0	62·2 to 76·1
May	57·1 to 66·8	53·0 to 74·4	61·0 to 68·0	58·0 to 74·6	65·3 to 70·3	61·0 to 74·0
June	54·9 to 59·5	51·2 to 64·1	58·4 to 61·5	56·0 to 66·0	62·0 to 65·1	59·1 to 67·4
Year	53·0 to 84·0	49·2 to 86·9	56·9 to 82·0	53·8 to 82·9	60·9 to 78·2	53·0 to 82·5

Table O. BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1936-1937.

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.			Average for 30 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.		Most in one day and date for 30 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.		
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
1936.										
July	210	20	8	45	2nd, 16th, 19th, and 31st.	183	51	10	05	24th, 1908
August	194	25	9	50	25th	203	19	10	35	29th, 1932
September ..	219	10	11	00	28th	214	00	11	30	15th, 1926
October	277	50	12	05	24th	271	42	13	00	13th, 1931
November.. ..	312	20	13	00	29th and 30th	292	27	13	25	28th, 1906
December ..	322	35	13	10	18th and 29th	327	48	13	45	5th, 1915
1937.										
January	343	10	13	10	3rd	343	11	13	20	11th, 1907
February	296	10	12	25	12th	291	25	13	05	6th, 1932
March	287	25	11	30	5th	277	50	12	00	4th, 1908, and 1st, 1931
April	223	00	10	05	11th and 13th	223	55	10	45	8th, 1916, 3rd and 10th 1926, and 24th, 1930
May	168	40	9	20	8th	199	57	10	00	1st, 1908, and 1st, 1909
June	156	30	8	45	19th	164	25	9	30	5th, 1908
Year ..	3,011	35	13	10	18 & 29/12/36 & 3/1/37	2,993	50	13	45	5th, 1915