

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

Contributors

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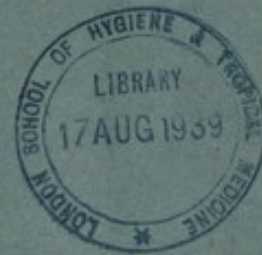
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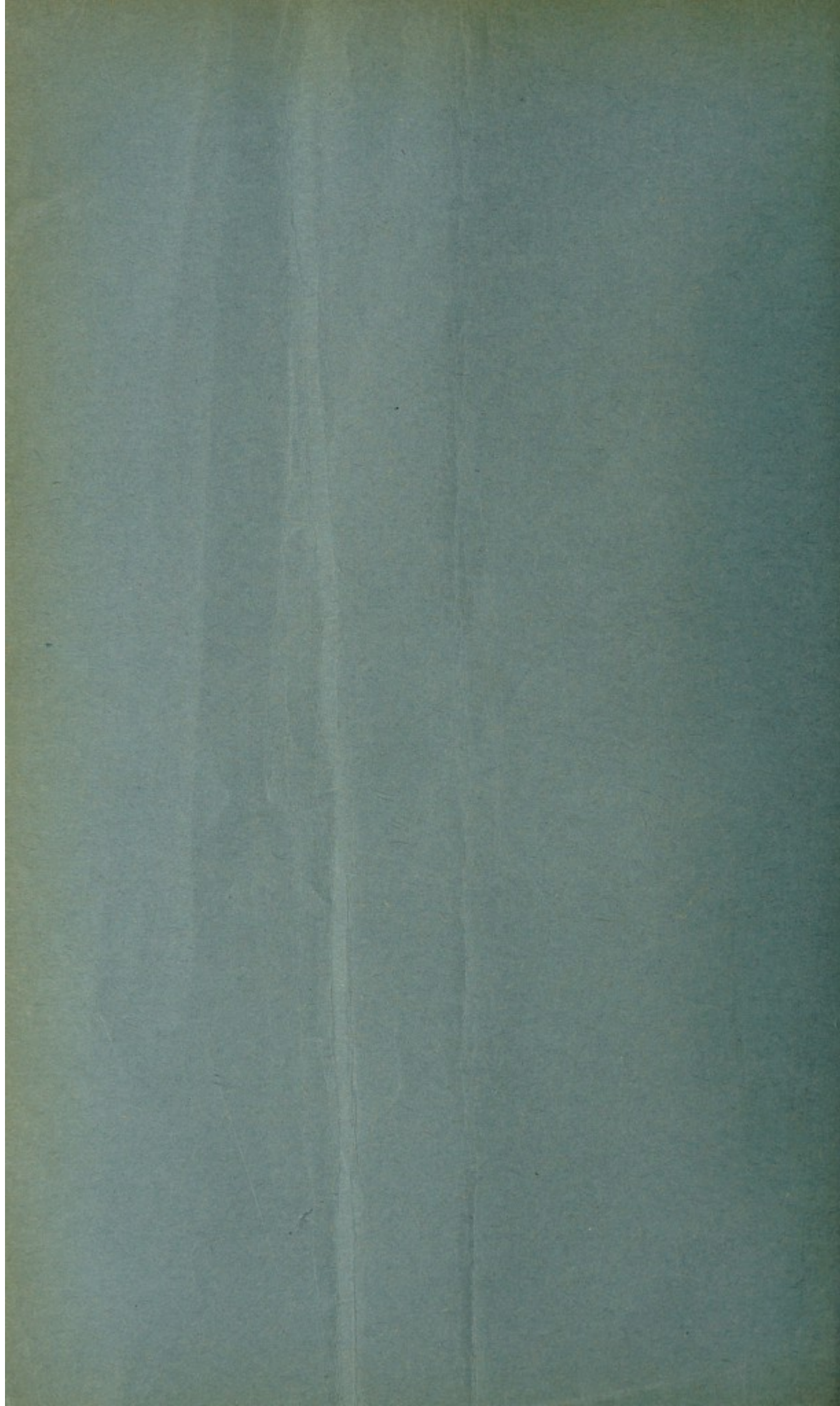
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The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,

For the year ended 30th June, 1938



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1937-38, together with an account of the work of the City Health Department during the year. Certain particulars are also given of health work carried out by other bodies.

Vital Statistics.

The previous year was remarkable for presenting much the lowest mortality rates that had ever been recorded for the City. Conditions in the year under report were not so favourable, and the comparisons that have to be made are therefore less satisfactory. As compared with the preceding five years the general death rate showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in Europeans and 4.0 per cent. in non-Europeans. The infant mortality rate, however, was less than that of the previous five years by 9.4 per cent. in Europeans and 4.9 per cent. in non-Europeans.

The non-European death rate was 2.3 times as great as the European, and the infant mortality rate 3.1 times. Greater contrasts are presented by certain diseases. From tuberculosis the death rate in non-Europeans was 5.8 times as great as in Europeans. In infants under one year of age the mortality rates from measles, respiratory diseases and diarrhoeal diseases were respectively 2.3, 4.8 and 6.2 times as great in the one race as the other, and in infants between one and two years of age the corresponding ratios were 5.9, 6.0 and 23.6.

58 per cent. of non-European deaths occurred in persons under 25 years of age, as compared with 17 per cent. in Europeans.

These great contrasts are mainly due to the depressed social and economic conditions of the non-Europeans, which operate through undernourishment, bad housing and overcrowding, and low cultural standards. Poverty is to-day the principal cause of ill-health in our population, and though little progress towards its remedy is yet evident in this country, which is quoted as one of the most prosperous in the world, it is satisfactory to note that there are evidences of an awakening of public opinion in this matter.

The Indians in Capetown present more favourable health statistics than the Cape Coloured; indeed, occupying an intermediate position between the Europeans and Cape Coloured in this respect, they approximate more closely to the Europeans than to the Cape Coloured. They are mostly food traders and are relatively prosperous.

The European birth rate was the highest recorded for the last six years, and the non-European was rather lower than usual. Still, the rate of natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) was 2.9 times as great in non-Europeans as in Europeans. The natural growth of the non-Europeans in Capetown has greatly exceeded that of the Europeans for many years, and it is only by reason of continual recruitment from other parts of the country and from overseas that the white population retains its position in excess of the non-Europeans.

Infectious Diseases.

Measles was in a phase of prevalence during 1937-38 and caused the death of 71 children, of whom only 6 were Europeans. The mortality is largely due to the social and economic causes that have just been referred to.

The largest prevalence of diphtheria since unification of the City began during the year and is still continuing. Of the 52 deaths in the year (50 being of children under 10 years of age) 18 were of Europeans. All parts of the Municipality were affected and the outbreak covered the neighbouring parts of the Western Province. The risk of this disease can be greatly minimised by prophylactic inoculation, and it is to be regretted that parents do not avail themselves to a greater extent of the facilities for this that are provided. The prevalence of the disease has led to a greater number of applications for inoculations, and 6,767 children were injected by the City Health Department during the year. But the immunised proportion of the population is not yet great enough to limit the prevalence of diphtheria.

The incidence of enteric fever was low except during the summer months, when a number of cases were contracted as the result of picnics and other visits to places in the country, bathing in polluted streams or drinking unsafe waters. Greater care should be taken by the public to avoid unnecessary exposure to infection of this nature.

Influenza and respiratory diseases were of a normal degree of prevalence. The incidence of diarrhoeal diseases was very low in Europeans, but at the usual level in non-Europeans. Whooping cough was in a phase of comparative quiescence.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of tuberculosis continues to be a matter for grave concern. The improvement which was indicated in the previous year was not maintained, and the mortality rate from the disease was greater than the mean rate for the previous five-year period by 7 per cent. in Europeans and 1 per cent. in non-Europeans. Progress has been made with the scheme for improving the facilities for treatment. The accommodation for European cases of tuberculosis at the City Hospital was doubled during the year; and since the end of the year additional temporary accommodation has been provided at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital for non-European patients, and land has been acquired for a new sanatorium-hospital. Plans for new central offices and clinic have been prepared and a site purchased. A full-time tuberculosis officer has joined the departmental staff and the number of tuberculosis health visitors has been increased.

The chief cause of the prevalence of this disease is poverty, with the resulting overcrowding and undernourishment. As already stated, the death rate for tuberculosis in non-Europeans was this year nearly six times as great as in Europeans.

Departmental Institutions.

The extensions of the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases continued during the year 1937-38 and are referred to in the report.

At the Council's infant consultations, and pre-natal, school, dental, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, the new cases attending during the year numbered 21,863, and the total attendances at these medical sessions 181,513. 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 339,801.

Housing.

No improvement in the housing situation took place, there having been no new houses built by the City Council since 1935. However, during the year under report the scheme for new flats on the site of slums demolished at Canterbury Square and Bloemhof was started, and since the end of the year sections of it have been completed and occupied. Preparations were also in hand for the projected new housing estates for non-Europeans in the neighbourhood of Klipfontein Road, Athlone; and since the end of the year building work has been begun there and preparatory work undertaken with other schemes. The energetic prosecution of housing schemes is one of the most important elements in the public health programme.

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, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

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Professor of Public Health in the University of Capetown,
Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom Street,
Capetown.
March, 1939.

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MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

	European.	Non-European.	All races.	European.
Area : 48,648 Acres.				
Total population	156,759	151,670	308,429	—
Population (excluding the native location of Langa) ..	156,740	146,100	302,840	—
	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate	18·71	47·56	32·63	18·99
Death rate	10·33	23·47	16·66	10·59
Infant mortality rate	41·03	128·86	102·79	40·43
Tuberculosis death rate	0·82	4·76	2·72	0·87
Enteric incidence rate	0·37	0·28	0·33	—
Enteric death rate	0·03	0·05	0·04	0·03

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, 1938.

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 they 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 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 out-lying 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 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 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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. $33^{\circ} 56' S.$, Long. $18^{\circ} 30' E.$ 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 seaboard are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 140 to 144.

From the point of view of public health Capetown belongs definitely to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

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 is 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. 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, 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 as a whole presents decidedly favourable health statistics.

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 many 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. Most of them are 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.

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 complete segregation of the races. In the housing operations under the Housing Act the estates for Europeans are separate from those for non-Europeans. This tends to promote residential separation. The growth of the native location has the same effect.

Distress amongst Europeans and non-Europeans is dealt with by the Board of Aid (see page 13). There is no system of compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment. Old age pensions are granted by the State to the aged poor.

The social and other conditions of the different races are reflected in the vital statistics. From the figures for the five years ended 30th June, 1937, (published in the last annual report) it is found that, taking each rate in Europeans as unity, the rates in the non-Europeans were as follows: Birth rate, 2.8; general death rate, 2.2; infant mortality rate, 3.0; tuberculosis death rate, 5.8.

The corresponding figures for the different non-European races are shown in the following table:

	European.	Indian.	Native (excluding Langa and N'dabeni).	Cape Coloured.	All non- Europeans (excluding Langa and N'dabeni).	Native (Langa and N'dabeni).
Birth rate ..	1.0	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.6
General death rate ..	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6
Infant mortality rate ..	1.0	1.1	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.5
Tuberculosis death rate ..	1.0	2.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8

These figures are not corrected for differences in age and sex distribution. The Native and Indian populations are peculiar in this respect, both having more than twice as many males as females. In the European and Cape Coloured populations the females are in the usual slight excess.

A striking feature of the table is the favourable mortality rates of Indians as compared with the other non-Europeans. This is especially seen in the infant mortality rate, which is unaffected by age and sex constitution and is all the more remarkable in view of the high Indian birth rate. The Indians are mostly shopkeepers, and trade chiefly in foodstuffs. They are prosperous and thrifty, and very few of them are employees of people of the other races.

In the last Annual Report quinquennial statistics for the different wards were given for the period ended 30th June, 1936, and a comparison made between the European rates for 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 one of higher economic and social status. The European general death rate in the former 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.

In the year under report 57.9 per cent. of the non-European deaths were of persons under 25 years of age; the corresponding figure for Europeans was 16.7 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.

But though the bulk of the population lives in houses that are decently constructed and serviced, there is gross overcrowding in many 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
1938	6,870	1,033
TOTAL	129,630	18,528

Wynberg incorporated in Municipality in 1927.

It will be seen that during and after the Great War the building of dwelling houses almost ceased for a time.

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 building reflected in the table set out above, with the exception of the non-European housing operations of the City Council, has 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.

No houses were built (*i.e.* completed) by the City Council during the year under report: indeed no building work had been undertaken by the Council since the completion of the third section of the Bokmakirie Township in 1935, either in the course of redevelopment of slum areas acquired under the Slums Act or as new housing estates. It is, however, satisfactory to note that during 1937-38 at Canterbury Square and Bloemhof (two adjacent slum areas in Ward 6) rehousing schemes for non-Europeans comprising 324 flats were put in hand and certain of the blocks have been completed and occupied since the end of the year. The houses containing dwellings that were demolished in these areas numbered 49, and were occupied in 216 "lettings."

Since the end of the year 1937-38, also, the building of the new housing estate for non-Europeans at Dreyer's Farm, Klipfontein Road, Athlone (Ward 12) has been begun, and preparations made for other large housing estates on land owned by the Council in the same neighbourhood.

During the year (1937-38) 62 houses for Europeans were built by the Citizen's Housing League Utility Company at the Good Hope Village.

No houses were reported under the Slums Act in 1937-38. During the previous three years 490 premises had been reported as slums, and the City Council, with the consent of the Minister of Health, decided to expropriate slum areas comprising 601 dwelling-houses and occupied by a population of 7,005. No progress having been made with the provision of new dwellings, the reporting of houses under the Slums Act was temporarily discontinued after May, 1937.

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.
1937 :				
July	724	611	134	142
August .. .	577	444	136	123
September ..	641	437	212	114
October .. .	507	478	152	148
November .. .	491	637	150	226
December .. .	386	409	165	173
1938 :				
January .. .	824	746	256	272
February .. .	773	1,358	213	321
March .. .	894	1,141	183	291
April .. .	790	972	142	217
May .. .	744	1,252	160	267
June .. .	829	957	129	223
TOTALS .. .	8,180	9,442	2,032	2,517
TOTALS FOR 1936-1937	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 number of applications for employment reflects the decline in unemployment that has followed improved trade conditions. The continuous decline in this figure which had taken place since 1932-33 was interrupted in 1937-38, when some increase occurred.

STATE-AIDED MILK AND BUTTER SCHEME.

Butter.

The City Health Department has continued to administer the sale in Capetown of State-aided butter in accordance with the Government scheme under the Dairy Industry Control Board.

The prices of the State-aided butter are 6d., 5d. and 4d. a lb. for the first, second and third grades respectively. The privilege of purchasing it is restricted to Europeans and Cape Coloured, 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 special circumstances, 8s. a day. For European railway labourers there is a special arrangement under which the cost of the subsidy is repaid to the Dairy Industry Control Board by the Railways and Harbours Administration, and in their case the income limit is 8s. 6d. a day.

New applicants are required to fill up and sign a card showing the name and income of each member of the family. On these data, subject to investigation, butter-permit cards are issued enabling the holders to purchase weekly the amount of State-aided butter endorsed on the card. The applications are investigated by the district health inspectors. A careful watch has been kept in view of the possibility of the re-sale of the butter at a higher price, and no evidence of it has been discovered.

Originally the weekly ration of butter purchasable was $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per person, with a limit of 4 lb. for any one family. This ration was reduced by the Government, and the family maximum was fixed (for Capetown) at 3 lb. from 3rd July, 1937, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. from 29th October, 1937.

The butter sales take place every Friday evening at 13 depôts established by the City Health Department. The wholesale firms supplying the butter are paid by the Council at the actual retail price without profit or loss, the relative subsidy being paid by the Dairy Industry Control Board. The cost to the City Council of the service is repaid by the Control Board at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of butter sold.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of butter permits had increased from 12,041 to 14,816, and 13,590 visits were made by the inspectors in the course of their investigation of applications. The weekly sales (52 weeks) were as follows:—

1937.	lbs.	1937	lbs.	1938.	lbs.
July	9 18,063	b.f. 430,643 $\frac{1}{2}$		b.f. 782,302	
	16 21,100	November 12 20,203 $\frac{1}{2}$		March 11 22,305	
	23 22,314 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 19,807 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 22,186	
	30 23,571	26 20,047 $\frac{1}{2}$		25 22,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	
August	6 23,837 $\frac{1}{2}$	December 3 19,971		April 1 22,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	13 24,991	10 19,969		8 22,625 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	20 24,769	17 20,026 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 22,465	
	27 25,725 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 19,843		22 22,532	
September	3 25,812 $\frac{1}{2}$	1938. 31 19,660 $\frac{1}{2}$		29 22,932 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	10 25,553	January 7 19,764 $\frac{1}{2}$		May 6 22,854 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	17 25,432	14 20,928		13 23,027	
	24 26,038 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 21,006 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 23,517	
October	1 25,639	28 21,433		27 23,448	
	8 25,731	February 4 21,726 $\frac{1}{2}$		June 3 23,113	
	15 25,793	11 21,646		10 23,072	
	22 25,363 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 21,943		17 22,993	
	29 20,717	25 21,860 $\frac{1}{2}$		24 23,117 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November	5 20,192 $\frac{1}{2}$	March 4 21,822		July 1 23,888	
	430,643 $\frac{1}{2}$	782,302		1,171,240	

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

Depôt.	Amount sold.
Old Drill Hall, Capetown	394,135 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Woodstock Town Hall	177,625 $\frac{1}{2}$
Claremont Town Hall	84,958
Athlone Welfare Centre	126,342
*Wynberg Town Hall	141,270
Lansdowne Welfare Centre	54,365 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Maitland Town Hall	67,514
Rondebosch Town Hall	26,102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mowbray Town Hall	27,733
Retreat Welfare Centre	32,899
Municipal Office, Muizenberg	13,773 $\frac{1}{2}$
†12, Keerom Street, Capetown (opened 9th July, 1937)	16,334
†Brooklyn Village Hall (opened 6th August, 1937)	8,187 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1,171,240

* Separate accommodation for Europeans and non-Europeans.

† For Europeans only.

The proportion of the three grades of butter sold is determined by the supplies available. The sales were as follows:—

1st grade (6d. lb.)	..	..	..	..	..	802,757½
2nd grade (5d. lb.)	..	..	..	..	..	341,334½
3rd grade (4d. lb.)	..	..	..	..	..	27,148
						<hr/> 1,171,240

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

A number of charitable institutions in Capetown are allowed to purchase State-aided butter. In the last Annual Report a list of those authorized to do so up to the end of May, 1938, was set out, numbering 30 institutions, authorized to purchase in all 1,859 lbs. a week. None have since been added.

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 milk is delivered to the various primary 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. The charge per child is 2s. per quarter, but this may be reduced or 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. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per gallon.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the milk thus supplied at the schools within the Capetown municipal area amounted to 92,176 gallons for European schools and 203,127 for Coloured schools. During the period when there was a milk shortage at the Cape (1st February to 30th June, 1938), 20,987 lbs. of cheese were supplied to Coloured schools.

The payments collected during the year ended 30th June, 1938, were £712 9s. 10d. from European schools, and £800 3s. 5d. from Coloured schools; 7,376 Europeans and 23,616 Coloured children received their half-pint of milk or 1 oz. of cheese daily.

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 1937 and 1938:—

	1937.			1938.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income from voluntary sources ..	62	9	4	54	11	0
Subsidy from Provincial Administration ..	15,342	0	0	13,042	0	0
Subsidy from City Council ..	15,342	0	0	13,042	0	0
Expenditure on relief (exclusive of administration costs) ..	25,190	5	6	19,819	0	0
	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 ..	873	326	306	697	342	366
Reports by Board's visitors ..	3,125	2,766	3,069	2,675	2,942	3,380
Food orders issued (including meat orders) ..	26,043	18,382	26,243	21,756	15,162	15,630
Average number of cases dealt with daily ..	57	63	59	57	65	73

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, accommodated 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, accommodated about 90 persons in families. Both have been transferred to other premises since the end of the year under report. There is still a great need for accommodation for destitute persons that require dealing with on indoor lines.

At the European shelter, 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown, the Board of Aid maintained a day nursery for European children, accommodating 50. This has been transferred to other premises since the end of the year under report.

Provision of Food for Mothers and Children.

Free dinners are provided at the City Council's 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 71. The dinners given numbered 87,669 (nursing and expectant mothers 22,945 and children 64,724).

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 28,006 and the milk consumed amounted to 1,678 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, 1938, 1,635 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 41,196 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost was £2,416 19s. 3d., and the takings from mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,242 5s. (see page 73). 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 Europeans and non-Europeans. In the year ended 30th June, 1938, 41,022 3d. meals and 87,949 1d. meals were sold (total 128,971—Europeans 27,108, non-Europeans 101,863).

The takings cover the cost of provisions, but not the rest of the expenses, which are met by donations, etc.

Relief Works.

Relief works were resumed by the City Council as from 1st March, 1938, and up to 31st December, 1938, employment was given to an average number of 275 men. The total expenditure of the Council under this heading during 1938 was £23,068 11s. 1d., of which £20,425 2s. 7d. was paid in wages. The Government repaid to the Council £9,073 18s. 3d. in the form of subsidy.

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 10s. per month for European children and £1 5s. 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, 1938, the money paid out by the Society amounted to £27,532 5s. 5d. Maintenance orders for 536 children were granted, 1,124 renewed, 180 cancelled and 9 refused, the total number of "committed" children under the care of the Society during the year being 2,895 (855 European and 2,040 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.

In the last Annual Report particulars were given of orphanages in and near Capetown as at 31st December, 1936. The list comprised 16 homes for European children, with 1,102 inmates (781 from the Cape Division and 321 from elsewhere), and 6 for non-Europeans, with 499 inmates (456 from the Cape Division and 43 from elsewhere). Of the 1,601 inmates, 542 were "committed children" (311 European and 231 non-European). The children "committed" to these homes in 1936 numbered 59 European (30 from the Cape Division and 29 from elsewhere), and 51 non-Europeans (39 from the Cape Division and 12 from elsewhere).

There is a great lack of orphanage accommodation for non-Europeans.

Non-Support.

The Non-Support offices at the Magistrate's Court administer money paid by fathers who are ordered by the Court to make regular payment in support of their children. The fathers are required to make their payments to those offices instead of to the mothers personally. During the year ended 30th June, 1938, £20,219 0s. 7d. was received from the fathers by the office of the Capetown Magistrate, and an amount of £99 11s. 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, 1938, received approximately £5,010 3s. 8d. 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 1938, 9 European girls and 60 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 1938 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 68). 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 164 women were admitted, of whom 110 were free and 54 paid maternity fees. The expenses of the institution are met from fees, 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. They 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 49 women were admitted, of whom 29 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. Some stay longer for the sake of their babies, and the further prolonged stay is then free of charge. During the year under report 28 patients were admitted, of whom 8 were full-paying 16 part-paying and 4 free. The expenses of the institution are met by fees, voluntary contributions and a grant from the City Council.

Mary Rolt Hospital, Station Road, Moubray.

This institution is for the reception of European unmarried mothers. For their confinement 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. During the year ended 31st May, 1938, 11 girls were admitted and 10 discharged, leaving 7 girls in the hostel at the end of the year, in addition to 11 babies.

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 average number of babies in the nursery was 4. 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 were 241 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 House 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 1938 :—

	House of Mercy.		St. Joseph's Home.	
	Committed.	Private.	Committed.	Private.
Admitted	21	4	2	4
Discharged	20	5	—	5
In residence at end of year	36		28	
Accommodation ..	42		28	

At the House of Mercy the reasons for the 25 admissions were immorality (8); theft (4); uncontrollability (8); destitution (3); and habitual truancy (2).

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. One girl was admitted during 1938 and 4 left, leaving 24 in residence. The incomes 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, 1938, were as follows :—

Ward 1	5	Ward 9	177
" 2	54	" 10	25
" 3	69	" 11	93
" 4	136	" 12	268
" 5	32	" 13	76
" 6	371	" 14	73
" 7	204	" 15	90
" 8	179		
		Total	1,852

In the previous year the number of visits was 1,957.

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 hospital for the chronic sick is maintained by the Provincial Administration at the Conradie Home, Pinelands. 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, 1937, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £176,187, of which £100,297 was contributed by the Provincial Administration, and £49,342 by local authorities, viz., £25,871 by the Cape Divisional Council, £23,266 by the City Council, £152 by the Simons-town Municipality, and £53 by the Durbanville Municipality. The contribution of the City Council included £750 towards the maintenance of an ambulance service for street accidents, etc.

The year under report was signalized by the transfer of the Somerset Hospital, in Ward 2 of the Capetown Municipality, to the new Groote Schuur Hospital at Observatory, in Ward 10. The Somerset Hospital provided 308 beds. The new hospital, which serves as the principal general hospital in the City and district and the University teaching hospital, is built to provide 797 beds in the main block and 77 beds in a paying block, in addition to special and out-patient accommodation. The transfer from the Somerset Hospital was made on the 3rd February, 1938, when 628 beds became available in the main block. The other beds in this block will not be available until the nurses' quarters have been extended. The paying block was not opened until July, 1938, after the end of the year under review, when 32 beds were made available.

The Somerset Hospital has since remained empty, pending its conversion to use as a non-European hospital and training school for coloured nurses.

The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Cape Hospital 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 1937-38:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED (CALENDAR YEAR 1937).

Institution.	Nominal roll of beds.	PATIENTS															
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1936.		Admitted during 1937.		Total under treatment.		Discharged during 1937.		Died during 1937.		Remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1937.		Total.	Percentages.		
															Free.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset Hos...	308	141	134	2,924	2,752	3,065	2,886	2,756	2,514	168	214	141	158	5,951	77·61	9·97	12·42
Woodstock Hos.	64	45	27	1,143	831	1,188	858	1,098	729	53	97	37	32	2,046	55·28	14·07	30·65
Rondebosch and Mowbray Hos.	54	28	20	631	452	659	472	597	417	37	35	25	20	1,131	46·06	20·16	33·78
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	105	31	61	939	1,156	970	1,217	873	1,047	52	97	45	73	2,187	64·88	11·39	23·73
False Bay Hospital ..	28	15	16	350	344	365	360	340	330	12	14	13	16	725	55·86	18·90	25·24
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	40	8	26	420	898	428	924	415	879	3	21	10	24	1,352	0·96	93·56	5·48
Lady Michaelis Orthopaedic Home..	35	19	20	70	66	89	86	78	64	..	1	11	21	175	32·00	46·86	21·14
Totals	634	287	304	6,477	6,499	6,764	6,803	6,157	5,980	325	479	282	344	13,567	60·17	20·95	18·88
Eaton Convalescent Home..	66	10	33	425	676	435	709	416	680	..	..	19	29	1,144	80·96	18·80	0·26
McGregor Convalescent Home..	28	43	..	301	..	344	..	309	..	..	..	35	..	344	66·86	33·14	..
Princess Alice Home ..	60	31	30	25	27	56	57	20	24	..	..	36	33	113	76·11	23·89	..
Totals ..	154	84	63	751	703	835	766	745	704	..	..	90	62	1,601	77·58	22·23	0·19

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS AND DAILY AVERAGE COST OF PATIENTS (CALENDAR YEAR).

Institution.	Total number of daily units.				Daily average number of in-patients.		Average daily cost per in-patient.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients (attendances).					
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
							s. d.	s. d.
1. Somerset Hospital	110,824	109,370	55,660	54,028	303.63	298.82	11 4.03	11 1.82
2. Woodstock Hospital	25,692	25,994	17,664	19,461	70.39	71.02	10 2.30	9 5.37
3. Rondebosch & Mowbray Hos.	19,300	19,179	2,035	1,650	52.88	52.40	8 10.20	8 4.66
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	39,597	38,650	10,431	10,686	108.48	105.60	9 0.80	8 3.90
5. False Bay Hospital	10,146	9,900	2,876	2,026	27.80	27.05	8 6.47	8 5.82
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	13,460	13,171	15,488	15,123	36.88	35.99	13 9.72	13 8.72
7. Lady Michaelis Orthopaedic Home	14,200	14,379	..	..	38.90	39.29	4 11.91	4 6.99
8. Eaton Convalescent Home ..	21,251	21,480	..	..	58.22	58.69	3 11.35	3 5.71
9. McGregor Convalescent Home	11,088	12,081	..	..	30.38	33.01	3 7.81	3 5.11
10. Princess Alice Home of Recovery	23,485	22,501	..	..	64.34	61.47	3 10.87	3 8.45
11. Cape Town Free Dispensary ..	..	..	59,906	63,809	..	..	..	..
12. C.H.B. District Nursing Organization .. ..	..	..	101,089	94,433	..	..	..	..

The work of the District Nursing Organization is of great importance in the local health scheme. On the 31st December, 1937, there were 26 district nurses and a superintendent engaged in it. Nineteen of the district nurses work in the area of the Capetown Municipality.

A subsidized midwifery service was started by the Board on 1st September, 1937, with the object of providing qualified maternity services in the sparsely inhabited areas comprised in the Cape Hospital districts. By means of a subsidy of £5 each per month, coloured midwives are encouraged and enabled to set up in practice in such areas; they are permitted to retain such fees as they are able to collect, and the intention is, as individual midwives become established on a self-supporting basis, to withdraw the subsidy from them and transfer it to others. The subsidized midwives are controlled by a supervisor, who checks their work and gives them advice and assistance; in return for the subsidy the midwives are required to render a certain measure of free service. This service is mainly outside the municipal area.

Conradie Home, Pinelands (Chronic Sick Hospital).

The chronic sick hospital for Capetown and the western part of the Cape Province is maintained by the Provincial Administration. For many years it was situated at the old Somerset Hospital in Ward 2 of the Capetown Municipality, under the name of the Capetown Infirmary. A new hospital, the Conradie Home, has been built by the Administration near Pinelands, outside the Capetown municipal area, and the institution was transferred to it on 23rd March, 1938.

The old hospital comprised 500 beds, and made provision for a certain number of aged poor as well as for the indigent chronic sick of all races. The Conradie Home comprises 718 beds, and is reserved for the indigent chronic sick. The able-bodied aged are not admitted.

At the 30th June, 1938, the patients in the Conradie Home numbered 425 (Europeans: males 123, females 64; non-Europeans: males 119, females 119). In the year ended 30th June, 1938, the new cases admitted to the old or new institution from Capetown numbered 168, and from other parts of the Cape Province 56.

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, 1938, are as follows:—

European: Number of beds	40	
No. of maternity cases		359
No. of other cases		183
		<hr/> 542
Non-European, at Vrede Oord:		
No. of (intern) maternity cases		140
No. of maternity cases on district		320
		<hr/> 460

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 1938, 514 cases were attended, 356 as in-patients and 158 on the district.

Thirteen new pupil-midwives entered for training during 1938.

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 49). 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, 1938.	Year ended 31st March, 1939.
In residence at end of year	6	9
Admitted during year	13	24
Discharged during year	19	21

Sunshine Home for Children.

This voluntary institution, at Lincoln Street, Bellville, is a holiday home for 26 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 and private subscriptions.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, 70 children were admitted. The average period of residence was 90 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. (See page 49.)

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 purpose, 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 year ended 30th June, 1938, were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	..	52
Admitted .. .. .	..	22
Discharged .. .. .	..	10
Died .. .. .	..	6
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 1938 this official made 1,312 home visits and attended 68 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.

The cases dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1938, were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Admitted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Discharged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
In residence at end of year	..	..	..	..	..	..	45

They were mostly cripples suffering from various forms of tuberculosis.

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.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The School Medical Service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are five medical inspectors of schools and twenty nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 75 reference is made to the school clinics 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 81).

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, including Clifton and Glen Beach, the sewage passes into treatment tanks from which the effluent is discharged to the sea by a short submerged outfall.

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). Since the end of the year under report a commencement has been made with sewerage schemes for Athlone and Plumstead—Diep River; and preparations for Muizenberg North (*i.e.* Lakeside).

PAIL CLOSETS.

The City Engineer's Department undertakes the weekly collection of sterco 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 sterco collected in the various districts is buried in trenches on municipal land at Vyge Kraal, the old sewerage farm at Wynberg Flats and the Raapkraal Farm, Retreat, and passed into the sewers at depositing depôts at Maitland and Kenilworth.

The number of premises from which sterco was being removed at 30th June, 1938, is shown by the following figures:—

Woodstock and Salt River	5
Maitland and Brooklyn	272
Kensington	568
Added areas, Mowbray to Claremont	3,500
Claremont	48
Wynberg	1,115
Muizenberg and Retreat	486
	<hr/> 5,994

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 297 premises provided with this service.

Slop-water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at 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 and on payment at certain other premises.

In Green and Sea Point, every weekday between the Main Road and the sea; and on Sundays at certain business premises on payment; 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, but certain business premises every weekday.

The southern suburbs from Mowbray to Retreat and the Maitland ward, three times a week, and certain business premises every weekday.

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

Clifton and Camps Bay, three times a week.

Added areas on the Cape Flats, twice a week.

During the year 1938, the quantity of refuse removed averaged 6,284 cubic yards per week.

The house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

For births and deaths and the corresponding rates, the year under report consists of the 52 weeks ended 1st July, 1938. 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 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 estimated population of the Municipality exclusive of Langa location at the middle of the year under report (31st December, 1937) 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	75,101	81,639	156,740
Native (not Langa) .. .	6,843	2,647	9,490
Asiatic	2,500	1,070	3,570
Other Coloured .. .	62,140	70,900	133,040
Non-European .. .	71,483	74,617	146,100
All Races .. .	146,584	156,256	302,840

The rates for the year 1937-38 in this report are based on the above figures, and the births and deaths at the native location of Langa are excluded.

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City for 31st December, 1937, exclusive of the harbour and shipping and Langa, are as follows :—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point .. .	19,404	3,050	22,454
2	Harbour .. .	3,965	3,995	7,960
3	West Central .. .	942	4,317	5,259
4	Kloof .. .	10,198	6,667	16,865
5	Park .. .	11,976	1,885	13,861
6	East Central .. .	7,387	20,956	28,343
7	Castle .. .	1,407	14,959	16,366
8	Woodstock .. .	12,471	9,953	22,424
9	Salt River .. .	14,412	7,547	21,959
10	Mowbray .. .	14,145	2,704	16,849
11	Maitland .. .	10,671	11,304	21,975
12	*Rondebosch .. .	11,553	23,748	35,301
13	Claremont .. .	15,765	14,211	29,976
14	Kalk Bay .. .	6,162	5,560	11,722
15	Wynberg .. .	15,977	16,059	32,036
	City .. .	156,435	146,915	303,350

* Exclusive of Langa.

The population of Langa location for the year 1937-38, based on the average of an enumeration made at the end of each month, was as follows :—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>All Races.</i>
19	—	5,570	5,589

The estimated population of the whole Municipality, including Langa location, for 31st December, 1937, is as follows :—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Non-European.</i>	<i>All Races.</i>
156,759	151,670	308,429

AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality, on 30th June, 1938, 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.

BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1937-38 :—

	Births.		Natural increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans :				
uncorrected	3,262	20.87	1,419	9.08
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,925	18.71	1,311	8.39
corrected for outward and inward transfers	2,968	18.99	1,313	8.40
Natives (not Langa) :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	351	37.09	104	10.99
Asiatics :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	193	54.21	137	38.48
Other Coloured :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,386	48.13	3,270	24.65
All Non-Europeans :				
uncorrected	7,092	48.68	3,427	23.52
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,930	47.56	3,511	24.10
All Races :				
uncorrected	10,354	34.28	4,846	16.05
corrected for outward transfers ..	9,855	32.63	4,822	15.97

It will be seen that the non-European birth rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.5 times as great as the European (Natives 2.0, Asiatics 2.9, Coloured 2.6).

In Table C, on page 132, the annual birth rate and rate of natural increase for twenty-five years are set out in years and quinquennia.

As compared with the previous year the European birth rate showed an increase of 9.9 per cent., and the non-European a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

The natural increase of the non-European population (*i.e.* the excess of births over deaths) was 2.7 times as great as that of the European population; expressed as per 1,000 population it was 2.9 times as great (Natives 1.3, Asiatics 4.6 and Coloured 2.9). The ratio in the previous year was 3.9 as compared with 2.9 in the year under report.

In Table B, on page 131, 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 106.3 amongst Europeans and 97.6 amongst non-Europeans.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 5.5 amongst Europeans and 21.1 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C, on page 132.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 468, including 98 European and 369 non-European (and one of unknown race). Corrected for outward transfers the number was 434 (86 European and 347 non-European).

2,727 births (1,582 European and 1,145 non-European) and 167 still-births (55 European and 112 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the Municipality. Corrected for outward transfers the births in institutions were 2,270 live births (1,270 European and 1,000 non-European), and 136 still-births (43 European and 93 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 23.0 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 43.4 amongst Europeans and 14.4 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 21.9, 41.7 and 14.4.

Statistics based on birth notifications will be found at pages 65-66.

Births in the Langa location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 139.

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 134.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1937-38 :—

	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
European :		
uncorrected	1,843	11.79
corrected for outward transfers ..	1,614	10.33
corrected for outward and inward transfers	1,655	10.59
Natives (not Langa) :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	247	26.10
Asiatics :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	56	15.73
Other Coloured :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	3,116	23.49
All Non-Europeans :		
uncorrected	3,665	25.15
corrected for outward transfers ..	3,419	23.47
All Races :		
uncorrected	5,508	18.24
corrected for outward transfers ..	5,033	16.66

The European death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 6.7 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and 2.4 per cent. than that of the previous quinquennium. The non-European rate was 20.4 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and 4.0 per cent. than that of the previous quinquennium.

The death rate in the previous year was exceptionally low, and this was attributed, amongst other factors, to favourable weather conditions both in winter and summer, and the fact that measles, whooping cough, and catarrhal affections were in a state of quiescence. In the year under report the increase in mortality was in part due to the absence of these favourable conditions. As will be seen by reference to the table on page 25, the increase in the non-European mortality was largely accounted for by the greater number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases, and measles. In the European mortality, the greater number of deaths from tuberculosis, cancer and respiratory diseases accounted for a good deal of the increase, and to this was added the higher mortality from diphtheria, which also was seen amongst the non-Europeans.

In Table C, on page 132, the annual death rate for 25 years is set out in years and quinquennia.

The non-European death rate in the year under report was 2.3 times as great as the European. The figure was 2.5 for Natives, 1.5 for Asiatics, and 2.3 for Coloured.

In the tables on pages 25 and 31 the deaths are classified according to certain leading causes of death.

CITY OF CAPETOWN: TOTAL DEATHS, 1937-38.

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

Death Classification Code No.	Diseases.	Euro-pean.	Native (not Langa).	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Non-European.	Total all Races.	Native (Langa).
001-002 ..	Enteric fever	4	—	—	8	8	12	1
003	Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
006-007 ..	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
008	Measles	6	1	—	64	65	71	4
009	Scarlet fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
010	Whooping cough	—	5	—	15	20	20	—
011	Diphtheria	18	—	—	34	34	52	—
012-013 ..	Influenza	24	2	1	21	24	48	—
015-017 ..	Dysentery (all forms) ..	3	1	—	—	1	4	1
018-020 ..	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
022 and 045	Purulent infection—septicaemia, and erysipelas, (non-puerperal) ..	19	1	1	11	13	32	1
023	Acute anterior poliomyelitis ..	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
024	Encephalitis lethargica ..	2	—	—	1	1	3	—
025	Meningococcal meningitis ..	2	1	—	4	5	7	—
029	Tetanus	1	—	—	5	5	6	—
030	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	114	55	6	529	590	704	17
031	Tuberculous meningitis ..	16	2	—	56	58	74	1
032-040 ..	Other tuberculous diseases ..	6	5	—	41	46	52	1
041	Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
042	Syphilis	8	7	1	88	96	104	2
302 and 308 Sec. VI)) ..	General paralysis of the insane: tabes dorsalis ..	8	1	1	21	23	31	—
047	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rest of Sec. I	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	—	2	—	2	3	—
100-109 ..	Cancer, malignant disease ..	236	3	1	100	104	340	2
149	Rheumatic fever	13	3	1	32	36	49	1
153	Diabetes	56	—	—	26	26	82	—
Rest of Sec. III	Other general diseases ..	10	2	—	8	10	20	—
304A.B.-305 ..	Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis ..	22	—	1	16	17	39	—
Rest of Sec. VI	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	32	3	2	62	67	99	—
150 and 350-357	Heart disease	320	13	12	228	253	573	7
358	Aneurysm	5	1	—	7	8	13	—
359 A.B.C. ..	Arterio-sclerosis	187	3	6	163	172	359	2
Rest of Sec. VII	Other circulatory diseases ..	14	—	—	9	9	23	—
402-403B ..	Bronchitis	34	16	7	229	252	286	3
404-406 ..	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	80	41	3	421	465	545	25
413	Miners' phthisis (silicosis) without tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
414	Miners' phthisis (silicosis) with tuberculosis ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Rest of Sec. VIII	Other respiratory diseases ..	20	6	—	31	37	57	—
453-454 ..	Peptic ulcer	16	1	—	8	9	25	—
456	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs.) ..	16	24	1	299	324	340	14
457	Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 yrs.) ..	8	1	—	39	40	48	3
458	Appendicitis	10	—	—	6	6	16	—
462-463 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	3	—	1	6	7	10	—
464-467 ..	Other diseases of liver, etc. ..	10	1	—	9	10	20	—
Rest of Sec. IX	Other digestive diseases ..	20	3	—	14	17	37	—
500-502 ..	Acute and chronic nephritis ..	67	4	3	66	73	140	2
Rest of Sec. X	Other genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal) ..	36	1	—	18	19	55	—
555	Puerperal sepsis	2	1	1	8	10	12	—
Rest of Sec. XI	Other diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state ..	6	1	—	28	29	35	1
700-753 ..	Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	57	18	4	204	226	283	9
800	Senility	21	2	—	26	28	49	—
850-858 ..	Suicide	15	—	1	6	7	22	—
859-899 ..	Other violence	48	16	—	78	94	142	4
120-122, Secs. IV, V, XII and XIII ..	Other defined causes ..	39	—	—	25	25	64	—
950-951 ..	Causes ill-defined or unknown	10	2	—	46	48	58	—
	Total	1,655	247	56	3,116	3,419	5,074	101

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CITY OF CAPE TOWN: DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FOR YEAR 1937-38 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISEASE.	Race.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
		1927. 1928.	1928. 1929.	1929. 1930.	1930. 1931.	1931. 1932.	1932. 1933.	1933. 1934.	1934. 1935.	1935. 1936.	1936. 1937.	Mean for 10 years. 1937. 1938.
Enteric fever	Eur. Non-E.	0.08 0.22	0.10 0.22	0.06 0.14	0.06 0.19	0.09 0.19	0.02 0.04	0.01 0.05	0.04 0.07	0.02 0.04	0.01 0.09	0.05 0.12
Measles	Eur. Non-E.	0.02 0.11	0.07 0.08	0.02 0.14	— 0.14	0.06 0.31	— —	0.02 0.17	0.04 0.59	0.02 —	0.03 —	0.04 0.45
Scarlet fever	Eur. Non-E.	0.02 —	— 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01 —	— —	— —	— —	0.01 —	0.02 0.01	0.02 0.01	0.01 0.00
Whooping cough	Eur. Non-E.	0.16 0.65	0.08 0.28	0.04 0.13	0.06 0.47	0.06 0.35	0.07 0.25	0.01 0.14	0.03 0.14	0.07 1.26	0.02 0.16	0.06 0.39
Diphtheria	Eur. Non-E.	0.08 0.11	0.10 0.13	0.10 0.09	0.06 0.09	0.05 0.09	0.06 0.05	0.04 0.08	0.06 0.14	0.07 0.12	0.01 0.08	0.06 0.10
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.	0.16 0.46	0.18 0.28	0.24 0.24	0.06 0.21	0.22 0.34	0.08 0.14	0.06 0.07	0.20 0.20	0.24 0.23	0.08 0.12	0.15 0.22
Purulent infection—septicæmia, and erysipelas, (non-puerperal)	Eur. Non-E.	0.10 0.13	0.17 0.16	0.19 0.16	0.10 0.10	0.10 0.08	0.06 0.08	0.05 0.06	0.07 0.08	0.17 0.11	0.11 0.11	0.11 0.09
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	Eur. Non-E.	0.02 0.01	0.01 —	0.02 0.01	— 0.02	— —	0.01 0.02	— —	0.01 0.02	— —	0.01 —	0.01 0.01
Encephalitis lethargica	Eur. Non-E.	0.02 0.03	0.04 0.03	0.02 —	— 0.02	0.04 —	— 0.01	— —	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.03	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01
Meningococcal meningitis	Eur. Non-E.	0.14 0.81	0.12 0.51	0.06 0.23	0.02 0.12	0.02 0.16	0.04 0.12	0.02 0.13	0.02 0.11	0.01 0.07	0.05 0.06	0.05 0.22
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	Eur. Non-E.	0.75 3.89	0.57 3.74	0.59 4.20	0.61 4.09	0.68 4.61	0.83 4.43	0.84 4.53	0.76 3.99	0.67 3.85	0.48 3.60	0.68 4.09
Tuberculosis, other forms	Eur. Non-E.	0.16 0.72	0.11 0.80	0.11 0.95	0.10 0.71	0.15 0.87	0.13 0.72	0.08 0.71	0.10 0.67	0.13 0.61	0.08 0.58	0.12 0.73
Syphilis	Eur. Non-E.	0.05 0.74	0.08 0.77	0.05 0.85	0.09 0.72	0.07 1.05	0.07 0.74	0.06 0.73	0.08 0.76	0.07 0.72	0.07 0.68	0.07 0.66
General paralysis of the insane: tabes dorsalis	Eur. Non-E.	0.03 0.06	0.09 0.07	0.01 0.08	0.06 0.19	0.01 0.02	0.04 0.09	0.05 0.17	0.03 0.16	0.05 0.17	0.05 0.12	0.04 0.12
Cancer, malignant disease	Eur. Non-E.	1.02 0.70	1.12 0.71	1.21 0.76	1.31 0.69	1.22 0.84	1.24 0.72	1.31 0.80	1.26 0.72	1.40 0.79	1.31 0.70	1.25 0.74

CITY OF CAPE TOWN: DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FOR YEAR 1937-38 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.—Continued.

DISEASE.	Race.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Rheumatic fever	Eur. Non-E.	0.09 0.17	0.05 0.15	0.05 0.16	0.06 0.10	0.12 0.25	0.08 0.14	0.07 0.15	0.06 0.21	0.05 0.25	0.05 0.14	0.07 0.17	0.08 0.25
Diabetes	Eur. Non-E.	0.16 0.08	0.18 0.03	0.28 0.08	0.22 0.10	0.22 0.05	0.26 0.09	0.21 0.07	0.32 0.13	0.37 0.11	0.29 0.17	0.25 0.09	0.36 0.18
*Cerebral hemorrhage embolism and thrombosis	Eur. Non-E.	0.36 0.34	0.40 0.22	0.25 0.25	0.34 0.31	0.59 0.41	0.90 0.76	0.51 0.55	0.18 0.09	0.09 0.08	0.12 0.04	1.10 0.82	0.14 0.12
*Arterio-sclerosis	Eur. Non-E.	0.58 0.26	0.60 0.48	0.66 0.32	0.43 0.30	0.49 0.31	0.36 0.16	0.60 0.39	1.11 0.91	1.25 0.89	1.08 0.96	1.20 1.18	1.20 1.18
Heart disease	Eur. Non-E.	1.79 2.00	1.86 1.90	1.83 1.93	1.83 1.98	1.43 1.68	1.55 1.43	1.56 1.64	2.12 1.84	1.97 2.02	2.19 1.75	1.82 1.82	2.05 1.74
Bronchitis and pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.	1.05 7.19	1.02 5.23	0.76 4.69	0.75 4.39	0.97 4.96	0.64 4.22	0.63 3.92	0.97 5.63	0.73 4.57	0.60 3.44	0.81 4.78	0.73 4.92
Diarrhoea and enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	0.48 3.82	0.47 3.52	0.53 3.42	0.48 2.94	0.49 3.72	0.32 2.28	0.30 3.50	0.29 2.87	0.24 2.49	0.21 1.94	0.38 3.02	0.15 2.50
Acute and chronic nephritis	Eur. Non-E.	0.55 0.72	0.63 0.65	0.52 0.92	0.45 0.62	0.46 0.71	0.39 0.51	0.50 0.58	0.65 0.73	0.55 0.77	0.55 0.63	0.53 0.68	0.43 0.50
Puerperal sepsis	Eur. Non-E.	0.03 0.09	0.04 0.06	0.01 0.08	0.04 0.06	0.01 0.08	0.01 0.05	0.01 0.05	0.03 0.09	0.03 0.08	0.01 0.05	0.02 0.07	0.01 0.07
Other diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state	Eur. Non-E.	0.02 0.16	0.03 0.18	0.06 0.15	0.06 0.13	0.09 0.14	0.05 0.19	0.06 0.16	0.03 0.13	0.04 0.12	0.05 0.20	0.05 0.16	0.04 0.20
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	Eur. Non-E.	0.52 1.79	0.50 2.00	0.58 2.11	0.58 2.05	0.53 1.92	0.35 1.84	0.32 1.60	0.46 1.46	0.44 1.54	0.45 1.49	0.47 1.77	0.36 1.55
Senility	Eur. Non-E.	0.23 0.23	0.29 0.28	0.31 0.13	0.17 0.17	0.51 0.45	0.45 0.44	0.31 0.27	0.18 0.23	0.17 0.13	0.21 0.10	0.28 0.24	0.13 0.19
Violence	Eur. Non-E.	0.60 0.62	0.44 0.78	0.53 0.78	0.62 0.75	0.61 0.60	0.52 0.54	0.44 0.56	0.58 0.64	0.47 0.74	0.44 0.58	0.52 0.66	0.40 0.69
Other diseases	Eur. Non-E.	1.47 2.39	1.60 2.25	1.85 2.10	1.84 2.40	1.72 2.13	1.80 1.88	1.36 1.77	1.42 2.19	1.55 1.93	1.31 1.66	1.59 2.06	1.50 1.92
TOTAL	Eur. Non-E.	10.75 28.50	10.93 23.51	10.99 25.11	10.42 24.08	11.00 26.33	10.33 21.94	9.44 22.85	11.13 24.80	10.88 23.74	9.87 19.49	10.57 24.13	10.59 23.47

European corrected for inward and outwards transfers, non-European for outward only.
 *There has been some variation in the allocation of deaths as between these two causes.

In Table A, pages 108 to 125, the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and ward.

In Table D, on page 133, will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

In Table E, on page 134, 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 A 4 on page 130 and Table J on page 139.

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).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
City Hospital	Male	44	134	34	109	10	25
	Female	30	119	22	98	8	21
Groote Schuur Hospital .. .	Male	80	107	65	76	15	31
	Female	54	69	40	50	14	19
Somerset Hospital .. .	Male	81	74	60	54	21	20
	Female	29	41	19	32	10	9
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital .. .	Male	32	54	27	36	5	18
	Female	18	42	14	30	4	12
Valkenberg Mental Hospital .. .	Male	28	61	20	37	8	24
	Female	24	27	13	16	11	11
Woodstock Hospital .. .	Male	32	42	27	31	5	11
	Female	17	36	14	30	3	6
Capetown Infirmary .. .	Male	33	36	32	29	1	7
	Female	10	20	9	18	1	2
Peninsula Maternity Hospital .. .	Male	4	16	3	14	1	2
	Female	8	38	8	32	—	6
Mowbray and Rondebosch Hospital .. .	Male	21	6	13	5	8	1
	Female	12	11	8	11	4	—
Volkshospitaal .. .	Male	37	—	22	—	15	—
	Female	13	—	9	—	4	—
Monastery Nursing Home .. .	Male	18	—	15	—	3	—
	Female	22	—	19	—	3	—
Hof Street Nursing Home .. .	Male	16	—	10	—	6	—
	Female	14	—	10	—	4	—
Diakones Hospital .. .	Male	11	—	8	—	3	—
	Female	11	—	9	—	2	—
City Isolation Hospital, Rentzkies Farm	Male	11	—	11	—	—	—
	Female	9	—	8	—	1	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home .. .	Male	13	—	9	—	4	—
	Female	6	—	5	—	1	—
King's House Nursing Home .. .	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	11	—	11	—	—	—
St. Monica's Home .. .	Male	—	8	—	7	—	1
	Female	—	6	—	5	—	1
Booth Memorial Home .. .	Male	5	—	4	—	1	—
	Female	9	—	6	—	3	—
Monte Rosa Nursing Home .. .	Male	8	—	5	—	3	—
	Female	4	—	3	—	1	—
Lady Buxton Home .. .	Male	5	—	1	—	4	—
	Female	6	—	2	—	4	—
Clarendon Nursing Home .. .	Male	6	—	5	—	1	—
	Female	4	—	3	—	1	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home .. .	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	7	—	7	—	—	—
Alexandra Institution .. .	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	7	—	7	—	—	—
Kenilworth Nursing Home .. .	Male	4	—	1	—	3	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
Dunmore Nursing Home .. .	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Nazareth House .. .	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Capetown Gaol .. .	Male	—	7	—	3	—	4
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—

Institution.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.
Mowbray Nursing Home	Male	4	—	2	—	2	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Biblis Nursing Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
"Vrede Oord"	Male	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	—	3	—	3	—	—
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Princess Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Salubritas Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Notley Nursing Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafalgar Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Delherbe Nursing Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Camp Ground Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Kliniek Voorwaarts	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ladies' Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good Shepherd Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lady Michaelis Home	Male	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	—	—	1
Onslow Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalena Huis	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph's Sanatorium	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inverurie Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
All Saints Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Longroyd Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maitland Cottage Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Heatherdene Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	Male	523	548	402	404	121	144
	Female	364	414	281	326	83	88
Institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa :							
General Hospitals	Male			9			
	Female			4			
Nursing Homes	Male			3			
	Female			3			
Mental Hospitals	Male			3			
	Female			—			
Sanatoriums	Male			2			
	Female			3			
TOTALS	Male			17			
	Female			10			
Langa Hospital	Male	—	24	—	23	—	1
	Female	—	17	—	17	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 33·6 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 48·1 and of non-European deaths 26·2. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 436 (204 Europeans, and 232 non-Europeans) did not belong to Capetown, and when corrected for outward transfers the percentages are Europeans 42·3 per cent., non-Europeans 21·4 per cent., and all races 28·1 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 40·0, 23·2 and 29·0. 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 42·9.

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	76	56	132	76	56	132	137	96	233
August .. .	5	94	92	186	92	91	183	174	145	319
September ..	4	89	70	159	86	70	156	164	178	342
October .. .	4	68	64	132	66	62	128	121	113	234
November .. .	5	67	67	134	65	66	131	154	151	305
December .. .	4	69	44	113	68	43	111	129	107	236
January .. .	4	76	55	131	75	55	130	173	154	327
February .. .	4	63	49	112	62	47	109	141	118	259
March .. .	5	67	65	132	65	64	129	169	160	329
April .. .	4	61	53	114	58	51	109	124	99	223
May .. .	5	102	73	175	99	71	170	158	144	302
June .. .	4	82	53	135	76	50	126	153	157	310
Year .. .	52	914	741	1,655	887	726	1,614	1,797	1,622	3,419

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 (5 weeks).	September (4 weeks).	October (4 weeks).	November (5 weeks).	December (4 weeks).	January (4 weeks).	February (4 weeks).	March (5 weeks).	April (4 weeks).	May (5 weeks).	June (4 weeks).	Year (52 weeks).
Enteric fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
	Non-E.	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	8
Measles	Eur.	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Non-E.	—	1	—	1	1	12	20	4	7	8	7	4	65
Scarlet fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	2	2	3	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	20
Diphtheria	Eur.	4	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	4	—	2	1	18
	Non-E.	2	5	1	2	5	2	3	5	1	1	—	7	34
Influenza	Eur.	—	7	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	24
	Non-E.	1	4	11	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	24
Purulent infection—septicaemia, and erysipelas, (non-puerperal)	Eur.	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	19
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	4	—	—	2	13
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	Eur.	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal meningitis	Eur.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	Eur.	11	10	8	7	6	5	9	8	14	12	11	13	114
	Non-E.	40	54	53	32	54	36	67	43	52	43	67	49	590
Tuberculosis, other forms	Eur.	2	1	1	1	2	—	2	3	1	3	4	2	22
	Non-E.	5	10	6	5	9	6	8	8	17	8	9	13	104
Syphilis	Eur.	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	8
	Non-E.	10	8	9	10	5	9	9	9	11	6	7	3	96
General paralysis of the insane: tabes dorsalis	Eur.	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	8
	Non-E.	4	3	3	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	4	23
Cancer, malignant disease	Eur.	17	16	25	18	16	20	20	20	24	12	24	24	236
	Non-E.	8	12	17	6	7	5	6	12	13	5	4	9	104
Rheumatic fever ..	Eur.	3	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	13
	Non-E.	6	3	2	3	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	36
Diabetes	Eur.	3	10	2	4	5	6	1	4	10	4	4	3	56
	Non-E.	—	2	3	1	3	2	1	—	5	3	2	4	26
Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis.	Eur.	—	4	—	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	—	2	22
	Non-E.	2	—	3	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	17
Arterio-sclerosis	Eur.	16	21	19	13	18	16	14	14	10	10	20	16	187
	Non-E.	9	22	22	13	10	15	9	15	18	6	16	17	172
Heart disease	Eur.	27	52	26	25	26	17	29	26	13	22	32	25	320
	Non-E.	29	34	28	19	25	12	22	11	11	20	18	24	253
Bronchitis and pneumonia	Eur.	6	24	22	5	7	5	6	5	4	7	15	8	114
	Non-E.	53	77	107	58	61	35	47	38	55	38	68	80	717
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	Eur.	—	2	—	4	—	1	5	5	2	—	4	1	24
	Non-E.	8	12	4	10	27	42	66	56	67	22	29	21	364
Acute and chronic nephritis	Eur.	9	6	6	6	3	3	5	2	4	8	9	6	67
	Non-E.	6	3	8	8	6	8	10	2	3	4	5	10	73
Puerperal sepsis	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	10
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state.	Eur.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
	Non-E.	3	2	3	4	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	29
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	Eur.	5	6	7	3	4	2	4	3	8	4	9	2	57
	Non-E.	20	31	19	23	19	11	16	6	22	21	19	19	226
Senility	Eur.	—	2	3	2	3	2	2	—	2	2	3	—	21
	Non-E.	—	5	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	4	28
Violence	Eur.	5	4	4	2	5	6	3	4	10	8	9	3	63
	Non-E.	6	6	9	7	13	9	3	9	11	7	12	9	101

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 ..	1,023	820	888	726	914	741
	Native (not Langa) ..			155	92		
	Asiatic ..			45	11		
	Other Coloured			1,597	1,519		
	Non-European	1,948	1,717	1,797	1,622		
	All Races ..	2,971	2,537	2,685	2,348		
	Native (Langa)			57	44		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned	European ..	13.66	10.07	11.86	8.92	12.20	9.10
	Native (not Langa) ..			22.71	34.85		
	Asiatic ..			18.05	10.31		
	Other Coloured			25.77	21.48		
	Non-European	27.34	23.07	25.22	21.79		
	All Races ..	20.33	16.28	18.37	15.07		
	Native (Langa)			22.10	34.63		

It will be seen from the above figures that in Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) was 34.1 per cent. greater than the female; and in non-Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 15.7 per cent. greater than the female (Asiatics, 75.1, Coloured 20.0; in Natives the male death rate was 34.8 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	65	55	120	7.11	7.42	7.25
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	28	22	50	3.06	2.97	3.02
" 5 " 25 " ..	57	49	106	6.24	6.61	6.41
" 25 " 65 " ..	395	295	690	43.22	39.81	41.69
" 65 years	369	320	689	40.37	43.19	41.63
Total European deaths ..	914	741	1,655	100.00	100.00	100.00
B. Non-Europeans:						
Under 1 year	485	408	893	26.99	25.15	26.11
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	358	339	697	19.92	20.90	20.39
" 5 " 25 " ..	184	204	388	10.24	12.58	11.35
" 25 " 65 " ..	606	470	1,076	33.72	28.98	31.47
" 65 years	164	201	365	9.13	12.39	10.68
Total Non-European deaths	1,797	1,622	3,419	100.00	100.00	100.00

A. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 10·3 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 46·5 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 16·7 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans as compared with 57·9 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 1937-38 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	146	44·8
corrected for outward transfers	120	41·0
corrected for outward and inward transfers	120	40·4
Natives (not Langa) :		
corrected for outward transfers	71	202·3
Asiatics :		
corrected for outward transfers	9	46·6
Other Coloured :		
corrected for outward transfers	813	127·3
All Non-Europeans :		
uncorrected	927	130·7
corrected for outward transfers	893	128·9
All Races :		
uncorrected	1,073	103·6
corrected for outward transfers	1,013	102·8

The non-European infant mortality rate was 3·1 times as great as the European. The figure was 4·9 for Natives, 1·1 for Asiatics and 3·1 for Coloured.

The European infant mortality rate was 12·1 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 9·4 per cent. than that of the previous quinquennium. The non-European rate was 18·3 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, but 4·9 per cent. less than that of the previous quinquennium; and except for the previous year was the lowest on record for the City.

The rise of the non-European infant mortality rate over that of the previous year was largely due to the circumstances referred to on page 9 as affecting the general death rate, and, as will be seen from the table on the next page was mainly caused by an increase in the deaths from respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases.

The second table shows an increase in the mortality of infants between one and two years of age. The European rate was 14·7 per cent. greater than that of last year, but 5·6 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium; and the non-European rate was 43·1 per cent. greater than that of last year, and also 12·6 per cent. greater than that of the preceding quinquennium. In non-Europeans the excess over last year was largely due to respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases and measles: In Europeans there was a fall in diarrhoeal mortality balanced by a rise in that from respiratory diseases.

In Table C on page 132 the annual infant mortality for twenty-five 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.		Diarrhea 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	89.4	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	28.0	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
1937-1938 ..	1.4	3.5	0.7	3.3	0.7	7.8	8.5	40.8	4.8	30.0	18.5	30.7	6.5	12.7	41.0	128.9
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.		Diarrhea 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	89.7
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	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
1937-1938 ..	1.6	6.7	1.2	7.7	—	0.7	4.4	26.6	0.8	18.9	—	0.7	3.6	7.5	11.7	68.7
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.

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 year.										Total under 4 weeks.	Over 4 weeks and under 12 months.	Under one year										EUROPEAN. Total corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
			Under 1 day.	Under 2 days.	Under 3 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Total under 1 week.	Under 2 weeks.	Under 3 weeks.			Under 4 weeks.	Under 12 months.	M	P	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	
008	Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
009	Scarlet fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
010	Whooping cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
011	Diphtheria ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
022	Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
031	Tuberculosis, meningial	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
032	Tuberculosis, abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
039, 033 to 040	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
042	Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
157	Rickets ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
301	Simple meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
311	Convulsions ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
402 to 403A	Bronchitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
404 to 406	Pneumonia, all forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
456	Diarrhoea and enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
700 to 703	Congenital malformations ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
760	Congenital debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	5	2	1	2	—	—	12	3	2	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
751	Premature birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	18	9	3	1	—	—	1	32	4	3	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
752	Injury at birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	28	16	14	7	4	1	1	81	19	12	6	118	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
753	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part 869	Suffocation (overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
893	Neglect — Infants ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	Eur. Non-E.	25	10	5	2	1	—	1	44	9	6	3	62	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		All Races.	86	46	31	20	15	6	5	209	45	38	26	318	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
																550	463	1,013	65	55	120	65	55	120	65	55

Amongst European infants 36·7 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week of life, and 51·7 per cent., in the first month. Amongst the non-European infants the percentages were 18·5 in the first week and 28·7 in the first month.

The variation in the annual mortality rate of infants under 4 weeks old is shown in the following table in 5 quinquennial periods.

Five years ended 30th June.	Annual mortality rate under 4 weeks per 1,000 births.	
	European.	Non-European.
1918	39·0	65·9
1923	29·9	54·2
1928	24·0	48·9
1933	24·8	48·4
1938	23·2	34·7

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	35	21	56
August ..	5	9	9	18	9	9	18	48	40	88
September ..	4	4	10	14	4	10	14	47	36	83
October ..	4	4	1	5	4	1	5	27	38	65
November ..	5	4	4	8	4	4	8	49	36	85
December ..	4	2	5	7	2	5	7	39	24	63
January ..	4	6	2	8	6	2	8	45	46	91
February ..	4	6	2	8	6	2	8	31	37	68
March ..	5	9	3	12	9	3	12	51	44	95
April ..	4	4	5	9	4	5	9	35	23	58
May ..	5	9	8	17	9	8	17	40	33	73
June ..	4	2	3	5	2	3	5	38	30	68
Year ..	52	65	55	120	65	55	120	485	408	893

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In both races the deaths were about equal in the autumn (January to June) and spring (July to December) halves of the year. In Europeans the deaths in the winter half (July to September and April to June) were 50 per cent. more numerous than in the summer half (October to March), but in non-Europeans they were 9·0 per cent. less in the winter half than in the summer half.

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, 1937 ..	54·7	126·6
October, November and December, 1937 ..	27·2	119·5
January, February and March, 1938 ..	37·7	147·8
April, May and June, 1938 ..	44·3	121·7

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	2,765	5,467	8,232
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	107	640	747
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	38·7	117·1	90·7
Number of Illegitimate Births	160	1,463	1,623
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	13	253	266
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	81·3	172·9	163·9

In Table D, on page 133, the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

In Table E, on page 134, 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 A4 on Page 130 and Table J, on page 139.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of women which occurred in the year 1937-38 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 ..	2	10	12	0·68	1·44	1·22
Abortion, ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy	2	7	9	0·68	1·01	0·91
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.. ..	2	7	9	0·68	1·01	0·91
Puerperal hæmorrhage and other accidents of labour ..	2	15	17	0·68	2·16	1·73
Other puerperal conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes, other than puerperal septicæmia	6	29	35	2·05	4·18	3·55
Total	8	39	47	2·74	5·63	4·77

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
1937-38	0·68	1·30	1·12	1·71	3·90	3·25	2·39	5·19	4·36
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	3·67	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
1937-38	0·68	1·44	1·22	2·05	4·18	3·55	2·74	5·63	4·77

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	733	601	597	92	—	5
Scarlet fever	130	126	126	5	—	—
Enteric fever	139	106	99	50	1	1
Puerperal fever	69	70	70	9	—	1
Erysipelas	69	62	61	5	—	1
Cerebrospinal fever	52	18	18	5	—	1
Infective encephalitis	8	8	8	1	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	8	7	6	—	—	—
Leprosy	3	3	3	—	1	1
Typhus fever	2	1	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia*	237	237	237	7	—	11
Trachoma	2	2	2	8	—	1
Influenzal pneumonia	115	111	111	—	—	—
Acute primary pneumonia	553	562	562	30	—	10
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	1,254	1,230	1,190	82	1	30
Tuberculosis, other forms	203	224	217	35	—	4
Totals	3,578	3,368	3,307	330	3	67

*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, rabies, Malta fever, human trypanosomiasis, yellow fever and lead poisoning.

In Tables F, G and H, on pages 135, 136 and 137, 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 138, and corresponding information will be found in regard to deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the tables on pages 26 and 27.

Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious diseases are contained in Table A, on page 110, and in the table on page 31.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 99 to 106.

The building operations at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were continued during 1937-38. In the previous year the nurses' home extension and the new isolation block of sixteen two-bed wards were completed and brought into use. Further extensions were completed as follows :—

The improvement, and the duplication by the construction of an upper storey, of the three pavilions known as Wards 3, 7, and 8a (old enteric, diphtheria and European tuberculosis); Ward 3 on 22nd November, 1937, Ward 7 on 22nd June, 1938, and Ward 8a on 3rd August, 1938. Each of the three blocks is extended to accommodate 66 patients, 33 on each floor.

X-ray and clinic block for tuberculosis : 1st March, 1938. This comprises an X-ray room equipped with "Sanitas" generator (150 MA at 100 KVP) and Schall table, dark room, radiologist's office, clinic room, waiting room, dressing cubicles and sanitary accommodation.

Block comprising 12 garages, carpenter's shop, and office, bathrooms and sanitary accommodation for the disinfection and ambulance staff; and, on the first floor, quarters for the male native hospital staff, including 13 two- and three-bed sleeping rooms, day room, bathrooms, etc. : 11th September, 1937.

Gatekeeper's lodge : 16th October, 1937.

The items of the present extension scheme still remaining to be carried out are the improvement and enlargement of the old scarlet fever pavilion (Ward 4), and the venereal disease wards (Ward 6).

From 2nd December, 1937, to 22nd June, 1938, during building operations at the City Hospital, the European tuberculosis patients were accommodated in the Government buildings at Rentzkie's Farm Isolation Hospital.

By courtesy of the Cape Hospital Board the Shipley block at the Somerset Hospital was used as a temporary annexe to the City Hospital from 30th May to 11th December, 1938. The maximum number of patients accommodated in the Shipley block was 45 (week ended 13th August, 1938).

During the year under report a daily average of 294 beds were occupied in the City Hospital, including the Shipley block and the wards at Rentzkie's Farm occupied by tuberculosis patients. They were made up of 140 European (including 50 of tuberculosis) and 154 non-European (including 83 of tuberculosis). They include the following daily average of beds occupied by cases from outside the municipal area : 24 European (including 7 of tuberculosis) and 20 non-European (including 10 of tuberculosis).

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 disinfecter 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.
To City Hospital.	To other hospitals or premises.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For tuber- culosis.	For other infectious diseases.	For tuber- culosis.	For other infectious diseases.	
1,530	356	915	1,299	2,109	10,160	74

The distance covered during the year by the vans and ambulances was 61,915 miles.

CLEANSING STATION.

The old station at 116, Aspeling Street, Capetown, for the cleansing of verminous persons was closed on 26th December, 1937, for demolition and rebuilding. It has been replaced by a new building comprising a main room, with office, disinfector room, and two suites each comprising undressing room, bathroom with two baths, and dressing room. The disinfector apparatus is an electric oven with thermometer and thermostat, in which the patient's clothing is deverminized by hot air.

The new premises were opened on 19th September, 1938 and the station was closed for the last half of the year under report. The work done during the year (ended 30th June, 1938) is indicated in the following table:

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age:</i>								
European boys	87	—	—	87	188	—	—	188
European girls	71	—	2	73	150	—	2	152
Non-European boys ..	501	—	2	503	974	—	4	978
Non-European girls ..	486	—	3	489	934	—	5	939
Total children	1,145	—	7	1,152	2,246	—	11	2,257
<i>Adults:</i>								
European males	11	1	—	12	18	1	—	19
European females	34	—	—	34	54	—	—	54
Non-European males ..	117	1	—	118	220	1	—	221
Non-European females ..	237	—	—	237	430	—	—	430
Total adults	399	2	—	401	722	2	—	723
<i>Total Persons:</i>								
European	203	1	2	206	410	1	2	413
Non-European	1,341	1	5	1,347	2,558	1	9	2,568
All Races	1,544	2	7	1,553	2,968	2	11	2,981

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, 1938, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, numbered 1,407 (215 European and 1,192 non-European). These included 1,190 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system (186 European and 1,004 non-European) and 217 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (29 European and 188 non-European).

The original number of cases notified was 1,457, of which 1,254 (198 European and 1,056 non-European) were reported as pulmonary cases and 203 (25 European and 178 non-European) as other forms of tuberculosis.

32 of those notified as pulmonary cases (5 European and 27 non-European) and 4 of those notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis (non-European) were found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

8 cases (non-European) admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 25 (5 European and 20 non-European) from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 25, 12 (4 European and 8 non-European) were cases of tuberculous meningitis.

40 of the notified cases (corrected) of pulmonary tuberculosis (7 European and 33 non-European) and 7 (1 European and 6 non-European) of other forms of tuberculosis had come to Capetown already suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 90 patients (29 European and 61 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital or other hospitals from outside the Municipality (including one from a ship in the port) diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 31 patients (2 European and 29 non-European) diagnosed as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. After correction for errors of diagnosis the actual number of such cases was 83 of pulmonary tuberculosis (26 European and 57 non-European) and 35 of other forms of tuberculosis (3 European and 32 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.	Notified cases.				Incidence rates.		
	Sex.	Pulmon-ary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmon-ary.	Other forms.	All forms.
European ..	Male ..	95	11	106	1.26	0.15	1.41
	Female ..	91	18	109	1.11	0.22	1.34
	Total ..	186	29	215	1.19	0.19	1.37
Non-European	Male ..	531	96	627	7.43	1.34	8.77
	Female ..	473	92	565	6.34	1.23	7.57
	Total ..	1,004	188	1,192	6.87	1.29	8.16
All Races ..	Male ..	626	107	733	4.27	0.73	5.00
	Female ..	564	110	674	3.61	0.70	4.31
	Total ..	1,190	217	1,407	3.93	0.72	4.65

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

Race.	Deaths.				Death rates.		
	Sex.	Respira-tory system.	Other forms.	All forms.	Respira-tory system.	Other forms.	All forms.
*European ..	Male ..	61	10	71	0.81	0.13	0.94
	Female ..	53	12	65	0.65	0.15	0.80
	Total ..	114	22	136	0.73	0.14	0.87
Native .. (not Langa)	Male ..	37	4	41	5.42	0.59	6.01
	Female ..	18	3	21	6.82	1.14	7.96
	Total ..	55	7	62	5.81	0.74	6.55
Asiatic ..	Male ..	5	2	7	2.01	0.80	2.81
	Female ..	1	—	1	0.94	—	0.94
	Total ..	6	2	8	1.69	0.56	2.25
Other Coloured	Male ..	253	40	293	4.08	0.65	4.73
	Female ..	276	55	331	3.90	0.78	4.68
	Total ..	529	95	624	3.98	0.72	4.70
Non-European	Male ..	295	46	341	4.14	0.65	4.79
	Female ..	295	58	353	3.96	0.78	4.74
	Total ..	590	104	694	4.05	0.71	4.76
All Races ..	Male ..	356	56	412	2.44	0.38	2.82
	Female ..	348	70	418	2.23	0.45	2.68
	Total ..	704	126	830	2.33	0.42	2.75
Natives .. (Langa)	Male ..	9	2	11	3.49	0.78	4.27
	Female ..	8	—	8	6.30	—	6.30
	Total ..	17	2	19	4.42	0.52	4.94

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

The tuberculosis death rate amongst non-Europeans was 5·8 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). The figure was 8·0 for Natives (not Langa), 2·7 for Asiatics and 5·7 for Coloured.

In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1·2 times as great, and in non-Europeans 1·0 times as great, as amongst females. There are interesting contrasts in the sex mortality in the different non-European races.

The age distribution of deaths is shown in Table A on page 110. It will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system all the European deaths and 86 per cent. of the non-European deaths were in persons over 15 years of age. There were 50 deaths from this form of tuberculosis in non-Europeans under 5 years of age (or 8 per cent. of the number at all ages). For other forms of tuberculosis, out of 104 deaths of non-Europeans 76 (or 73 per cent.) were in children under 5 years of age, and 93 (or 89 per cent.) under 10 years; and out of 22 deaths of Europeans 8 (or 36 per cent.) were in children under 5 years of age, and 10 (or 45 per cent.) under 10 years*.

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	5	8	35	28	76
Abdominal†	1	2	3	8	14
Bones and joints	3	2	32	27	64
Glands	1	5	7	12	25
Genito-urinary system	—	1	1	—	2
Other organs	—	—	1	1	2
Disseminated	1	—	17	16	34
Total	11	18	96	92	217

† 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	10	30	28	74
.. abdominal	1	1	1	7	10
.. of bones and joints	1	1	2	1	5
.. of lymphatic system	—	—	—	1	1
.. of genito-urinary system	1	—	—	—	1
.. of other organs	—	—	1	1	2
.. disseminated	1	—	12	20	33
Total	10	12	46	58	126

These deaths are further classified in Table A, on pages 110 to 113.

* 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 table shows the length of residence in the City of Capetown of persons registered in the year under report as having died of tuberculosis :—

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All life in Cape- town.	No record	Total.
0—1 year.	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Non-E	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	23
1—5 years.	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
	Non-E	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	88	9	103
5—15 years.	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5
	Non-E	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	40	7	53
15—25 years.	Eur.	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	14	1	25
	Non-E	4	4	3	2	2	4	29	98	6	152
25—45 years.	Eur.	2	1	1	—	—	1	28	18	—	51
	Non-E	5	2	5	6	1	5	98	104	27	253
45 years and over.	Eur.	1	2	—	—	1	—	26	4	5	39
	Non-E	1	1	1	1	—	4	59	29	14	110
Age unknown	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	Eur.	5	4	2	—	1	1	63	45	7	128
	Non-E	14	11	11	10	3	15	186	379	65	694

61 deaths (20 European and 41 non-European) took place without any previous notification of the disease having been received.

In Table A, on page 111, and Table D, on page 133, 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 136, and the age distribution in Table H, on page 137.

The annual deaths and death rates from tuberculosis for the past twenty-four 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.
1914-15	89	384	1.11	5.09
1915-16	74	323	0.89	4.21
1916-17	95	430	1.10	5.55
1917-18	78	353	0.87	4.50
1918-19	75	302	0.81	3.80
1919-20	80	304	0.83	3.77
1920-21	73	334	0.73	4.10
1921-22	101	286	0.98	3.43
1922-23	79	355	0.75	4.12
1923-24	79	399	0.73	4.47
1924-25	95	422	0.85	4.51
1925-26	70	367	0.63	3.87
1926-27	97	449	0.85	4.61
1927-28	107	522	0.83	4.61
1928-29	85	528	0.65	4.55
1929-30	93	613	0.69	5.15
1930-31	94	598	0.68	4.80
1931-32	111	686	0.80	5.48
1932-33	127	662	0.90	5.15
1933-34	128	690	0.89	5.24
1934-35	123	629	0.84	4.66
1935-36	121	629	0.79	4.44
1936-37	84	595	0.55	4.18
1937-38	128	694	0.82	4.76

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 at the end of the year under report 66 for Europeans and 84 for non-Europeans, in addition to other beds occasionally available. During the year the average daily number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis in the hospital was 43 Europeans and 73 non-Europeans (see page 39).

At Nelspoort Sanatorium a varying number. In the year under report the average (weekly) number of Capetown cases at the sanatorium was 38 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 9.

Provision for more than 150 surgical cases of tuberculosis is made in the hospitals of the Cape Hospital Board, the Home for Crippled Children at Maitland, and St. Joseph's Home, Philippi.

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 94.

During the year under report the Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital conducted three sessions a week, the other two being taken by part-time tuberculosis specialists.

The number of health visitors devoting the whole of their time to home visitation in connection with tuberculosis and attendance at the clinic sessions was increased during the year from 4 to 5.

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	8,683
Number of new cases who attended tuberculosis clinics	1,303
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinics	8,042
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the City Hospital	359
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Nelspoort Sanatorium	129
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Duinendal Settlement	14
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk	127
Cost of bread and milk supplied	£670 13s. 9d.

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 substantially) 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 170 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 January, 1938, was increased to 10s. a day for European patients and 7s. 6d. 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, 1938, have been as follows :—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1937.						
31st July	98	34	132	46	21	67
31st August	97	36	133	45	20	65
30th September	93	33	126	37	14	51
31st October	94	33	127	34	14	48
30th November	101	35	136	41	14	55
31st December	100	32	132	41	14	55
1938.						
31st January	93	34	127	37	14	51
28th February	96	30	126	33	12	45
31st March	99	33	132	36	12	48
30th April	97	33	130	36	14	50
31st May	94	34	128	38	16	54
30th June	99	28	127	36	11	47

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort Sanatorium from 1st July, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, amounted to £2,781 15s. 11d., as follows :—

Treatment at the Sanatorium	£2,584	4	10
Railway fares	157	4	0
Meals on trains	20	10	8
Sundries	19	16	5
Total	£2,781	15	11

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, 1938, there were 129 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, 1938, was 103. The following is an analysis of the 129 admissions

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
10 to 15 years	1	1	1	—	3
15 to 25 "	16	18	16	1	51
25 to 35 "	14	20	8	3	45
35 to 45 "	3	1	9	—	13
45 to 55 "	6	1	6	1	14
55 to 65 "	—	—	3	—	3
Total	40	41	43	5	129
Part-paying patients.. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Free patients	39	41	43	5	128
Total	40	41	43	5	129
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days	—	1	5	—	6
From 30-39 days	—	—	1	—	1
" 40-49 "	—	2	—	1	3
" 50-59 "	1	1	1	—	3
" 60-69 "	—	—	1	—	1
" 70-79 "	1	1	3	—	5
" 80-89 "	—	—	1	—	1
" 90-99 "	3	3	11	—	17
" 100-109 "	3	1	2	—	6
" 110-119 "	1	—	3	—	4
" 120-129 "	5	3	7	1	16
" 130-139 "	—	1	—	—	1
" 140-149 "	3	3	1	—	7
" 150-159 "	5	2	4	2	13
" 160-169 "	2	—	—	—	2
" 170-179 "	2	2	—	—	4
" 180-189 "	3	7	3	—	13
" 190-199 "	1	—	—	—	1
" 200-209 "	1	—	—	—	1
" 210-219 "	6	5	—	—	11
" 220-229 "	—	1	—	—	1
" 230-239 "	—	—	—	—	—
" 240-249 "	2	2	—	—	4
" 265 "	—	1	—	—	1
" 274 "	—	1	—	—	1
" 304 "	—	1	—	—	1
" 374 "	—	1	—	—	1
Still in	1	2	—	1	4
Total	40	41	43	5	129

AFTER HISTORY OF CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPORT SANATORIUM.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>New Cases Admitted 5th May, 1924 to 30th June, 1929.</i>	(1) Condition as first recorded in these columns.		(2) Condition in November, 1938.							
Still in the Sanatorium	10	17	11	6	44	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	6	3	2	1	12	8	4	2	2	16
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission (1) before or (2) after 30th June, 1938 ..	6	4	1	2	13	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	110	100	50	57	317	10	7	5	8	30
Not improved or worse	11	30	12	19	72	2	1	—	1	4
Died since discharge ..	23	10	13	9	55	86	70	67	51	274
Removed and lost sight of	30	25	7	8	70	90	107	22	40	259
Total ..	196	189	96	102	583	196	189	96	102	583
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1929 to June, 1930.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1930.		(2) Condition in November, 1938.							
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, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	26	23	21	11	81	5	—	6	2	13
Not improved or worse	2	3	4	2	11	—	—	2	—	2
Died since discharge ..	4	—	1	—	5	10	13	14	6	43
Removed and lost sight of	3	—	—	—	3	20	14	4	6	44
Total ..	36	28	27	14	105	36	28	27	14	105
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1930 to June, 1931.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1931.		(2) Condition in November, 1938.							
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1931 (1) or 30th June, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	28	11	6	13	58	3	3	2	3	11
Not improved or worse	4	4	2	2	12	1	—	—	—	1
Died since discharge ..	1	—	—	—	1	9	8	5	4	26
Removed and lost sight of	4	4	1	1	10	24	8	2	9	43
Total ..	37	19	9	16	81	37	19	9	16	81
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1931 to June, 1932.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1932.		(2) Condition in November, 1938.							
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1932 (1) or 30th June, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	20	22	25	20	87	2	4	5	3	14
Not improved or worse	3	4	5	4	16	—	—	2	2	4
Died since discharge ..	—	—	2	1	3	10	11	14	10	45
Removed and lost sight of	1	1	—	—	2	12	12	10	10	44
Total ..	37	27	34	25	110	24	27	34	25	110
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1932 to June, 1933.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1932.		(2) Condition in November, 1938.							
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, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Improved	33	21	15	28	97	9	1	6	8	24
Not improved or worse	6	5	6	3	20	4	1	—	2	7
Died since discharge ..	—	1	4	1	6	12	12	17	10	51
Removed and lost sight of	5	4	3	2	14	19	17	4	15	55
Total ..	44	32	30	35	141	44	32	30	35	141

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1933 to June, 1934.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1934.					(2) Condition in November, 1938.				
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, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Improved	16	18	13	14	61	5	12	4	6	27
Not improved or worse	8	4	4	6	22	—	2	5	2	9
Died since discharge ..	2	—	4	—	6	15	3	10	8	36
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
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1934 to June, 1935.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1935.					(2) Condition in November, 1938.				
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, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	22	14	15	23	74	13	12	6	8	39
Not improved or worse	3	3	2	4	12	1	2	2	3	8
Died since discharge ..	1	2	2	6	11	7	6	6	14	33
Removed and lost sight of	6	2	3	3	14	15	5	8	12	40
Total ..	36	25	24	37	122	36	25	24	37	122
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1935 to June, 1936.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1936.					(2) Condition in November, 1938.				
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, 1938 (2)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	19	10	25	7	61	11	8	14	3	36
Not improved or worse	6	4	11	7	28	1	4	4	4	13
Died since discharge ..	—	2	3	—	5	6	4	19	5	34
Removed and lost sight of	4	—	7	3	14	12	1	10	5	28
Total ..	30	17	48	17	112	30	17	48	17	112
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1936, to June, 1937.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1937.					(2) Condition in November, 1938.				
Still in the Sanatorium	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1937 (1) or 30th June, 1938 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	7
Improved	27	23	21	6	77	15	11	13	5	44
Not improved or worse	4	5	5	6	20	5	4	3	2	14
Died since discharge ..	—	—	3	2	5	5	5	10	6	26
Removed and lost sight of	3	2	—	—	5	11	9	2	—	22
Total ..	37	34	30	14	115	37	34	30	14	115
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1937 to June, 1938.</i>	Condition in November, 1938.									
Still in the Sanatorium	5	4	—	—	9					
Died in the Sanatorium	1	2	1	1	5					
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1938	—	—	—	—	—					
Improved	19	13	26	1	59					
Not improved or worse	3	2	10	1	16					
Died since discharge ..	2	1	1	—	4					
Removed and lost sight of	2	6	2	—	10					
Total ..	32	28	40	3	103					

DUINENDAL TUBERCULOSIS SETTLEMENT.

The Capetown cases (European males) treated at Duinendal (see page 19) during the year ended 30th June, 1938, were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	..	..	9
Admitted during year	..	..	14
Discharged during year	..	..	14
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, 1938.		Year ended 31st March, 1939.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
Families helped by payment of rent	48	92	26	121
" " maintenance grants	6	3	2	2
" " payment of foster mother	1	11	6	10
" " provision of clothing and blankets	215		—	
" " rent and maintenance grants	—		11	19
No. of articles of clothing distributed	1,315		1,532	
" blankets distributed	86		44	
" eggs distributed	1,680		2,406	
Almoner :—	.		.	
Visits paid	1,274		1,216	
Interviews given	1,431		1,574	
New cases handled	43	163	47	166

Life insurance premium paid for one case in both years.

Of the above disbursements in 1938-39 the Community Chest paid the rent for 96 families, maintenance grants for 3, rent and maintenance for 10 and the payment of foster mothers for 5; the Silver Jubilee Fund paid the rent for 51 families, maintenance for one case and rent and maintenance for 20; and the Christmas Stamp Fund paid for 11 foster mothers.

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

"SUNSHINE" AND CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Reference is made on page 19 to the Sunshine Home for Children, where European children in a depressed state of health, especially tuberculosis contacts, are received with the object of building them up so as to withstand the danger of developing tuberculosis. During the year 1937-38, 70 children were admitted, the average length of stay being 90 days.

Use is also made of the Eaton and McGregor Convalescent Homes of the Cape Hospital Board. During the year 1937-38, 88 non-European patients were sent into the Eaton Home from the tuberculosis clinics, of which 43 were described as tuberculosis contacts. At the McGregor Home 4 European patients (all tuberculosis contacts) were admitted from the tuberculosis clinics. The average length of stay of all patients at the Eaton Home was 20.4 days and at the McGregor Home 30.0 days (the average length of stay of the 92 patients mentioned in this paragraph is not available).

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Particulars of the proposed extensions were given in the last Annual Report.

A site for the new central clinic and offices was acquired by the Council on 20th January, 1938, for the sum of £2,100. It measures 138 by 112 Cape ft. and abuts on Chapel Street, Balfour Street and Francis Street, Capetown. The plans of the new buildings have been approved by the Government.

Since the end of the year under report land near Durbanville has been acquired by the Council for a new sanatorium-hospital.

A full-time tuberculosis officer (Dr. W. L. Hoole) was appointed on 30th June, 1938, and arrived in Capetown after the end of the year under report to take up his duties.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnosis, number 99 (58 European and 41 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.33 per 1,000 population (0.37 European and 0.28 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 139, of which 8 were imported cases (i.e. arrived from outside the Municipality already suffering from the disease). 38 of the 131 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. 6 patients admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be cases of enteric fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 64 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever. After correction for diagnosis the number of such cases was 51, including one from a ship in the port.

The number of deaths amongst the 99 Capetown cases was 11 (4 European and 7 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 11.1 per cent. (6.9 per cent. European and 17.1 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from enteric fever registered during the year numbered 12 (4 European and 8 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population (0.03 European and 0.05 non-European).

From this disease there was also one case (Native, fatal) at the Langa location. This is 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
1937-38	58	0.37	41	0.28	4	0.03	8	0.05

All the enteric cases treated in the City Hospital in 1937-38 were *B. typhosus* infections, and no *B. paratyphosus* infections were reported from Capetown by the Government Pathological Laboratory, where the bacteriological examinations are made. One case of paratyphoid fever was reported during the year, in a patient who lived in Johannesburg and arrived at a Capetown address (Ward 14) already suffering from the disease.

It will be seen from Table F, on page 135, that enteric fever was most prevalent in the four months December, 1937, to March, 1938, when 71 cases were reported, as compared with 28 in the rest of the year. Three-quarters of the cases in Europeans were reported in the three months December to February. In December and January the excess was contributed to by (1) a milk-borne outbreak to which 9 cases were recognized as belonging, and (2) infection from bathing in the Berg River, to which it appeared that 7 cases could be attributed. Particulars about these groups of cases are given below.

There were indications that in a number of cases during the summer months the infection was contracted in the course of picnics and other visits to the country. Besides the cases attributed to bathing in the Berg River—a source of infection that was investigated and recognized by the Union Health Department—there were cases in which a history was obtained of visits to other parts of the country, and the dates suggested that infection was contracted in the course of the visits. Capetown residents should not ignore the fact that in many parts of the country there is a definite danger from the drinking of unboiled water from casual sources and from bathing in polluted streams.

The ward distribution of the notified cases will be found in Table G, on page 136, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 137.

Of the 139 (uncorrected) cases 115 were treated in the City Hospital and 8 in other hospitals.

One carrier (C.F. 36) was transferred from the Woodstock Hospital to the City Hospital. She was a resident of Bellville and had been operated on for typhoid infection of the gall bladder.

Milk-borne outbreak.

An outbreak of enteric fever involving 9 cases (in 8 households) was attributed to milk infection. The cases were as follows:—

Name.	Race, sex and age.	District.	Ward.	Date of onset.*	Date of notification.	Milk-seller.
				1937.	1937.	
JM	E.F. 25	Woodstock	9	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	A
FS	E.M. 6	Rondebosch	12	" 1	" 17	A
ZT	E.F. 6	Observatory	10	(about), 1	" 20	A
WT	E.M. 7	Observatory	10	" 13	" 20	A
RW	E.M. 57	Kenilworth	15	" ?	" 21	B
GH	E.M. 24	Mowbray	10	" 13	" 21	A
ES	C.F. 27	Rondebosch	12	" 12	" 23	A
RA	E.M. 33	Wynberg	15	" 17	" 24	B
SJ	C.F. 12	Belgravia Estate	12	" 16	" 25	A

* As recorded by inspector from statements of friends (probably later than the actual fact in some cases).

Cases ZT and WT were in the same family.

The outbreak was attributed to the milk from a cowkeeper A, whose cows were producing about 125 gallons of milk per day. Besides supplying his own retail customers, he was selling 65 gallons a day to a retail milk-seller B, and 10 gallons each to two other retail milk-sellers, C and D. He had supplemented his supply from the 11th December by about 30 gallons a day from another cowkeeper. There were no cases amongst the latter cowkeepers' own customers, and the dates indicate that his milk was not the source of infection.

There were 7 cases (in 6 households) amongst A's retail customers, and 2 cases (in 2 households) amongst B's. There were none reported amongst the customers of C and D.

The milk supply from the herd and premises of cowkeeper A was stopped for ten days on 25th December, the last delivery being made on this day. During the ten days arrangements were made for his customers to be supplied with milk from other dairies.

There were 18 persons (mostly natives) employed in and about the cowstable. Blood samples and specimens of faeces and urine were examined from all of these, in some cases two and three times. Five of the natives gave positive Widal reactions and were admitted to the City Hospital for further examination. In no cases were typhoid bacilli found in the faeces or urine. Three natives who had been employed at the cowstable until 30th November could not be traced.

Besides the municipal water supply there were two shallow wells on the farm. It appeared that the wells were used as drinking water for the cattle and not for the washing of milk utensils, etc. The water from both wells gave presumptive evidence of *B. coli* in 0.1 c.c.

The bacteriological examinations were undertaken at the Government Pathological Laboratory, Capetown.

There were no subsequent cases of enteric fever amongst the customers of cowkeeper A until two cases occurred (onset February 27th, 1938) in the same boarding-house as the case JM, and one case at Gleemoor in Ward 12 (onset March 11th, 1938). These were not regarded as milk-borne infections.

This is the only instance, at any rate during the past fifteen years, where there have been reasonable grounds for attributing an outbreak of enteric fever in Capetown to milk infection.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER ATTRIBUTED TO SWIMMING IN THE BERG RIVER.

Name.	Race, sex and age.	District.	Ward.	Swam in Berg River.	Date of onset.*	Date of notification.
JT	E.M. 24	Rondebosch	12	1937. Dec. 5	1937. Dec. 13	1937. Dec. 19
AB	E.M. 9	Diep River	15	Dec. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 24
JL	E.M. 22	Capetown	2	Dec. 26 1938.	Jan. 9	Jan. 18
MH	E.F. 28	Claremont	13	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Jan. 28
MV	E.F. 31	Claremont	13	Jan. 9	Jan. 20	Jan. 29
SW	E.F. 24	Sea Point	1	1937. Dec. 25	Jan. 25	Jan. 31
DB	E.M. 21	Green Point	1	1938. Jan. 16	Jan. 29	Feb. 4

* As recorded by inspector from statements of friends (probably later than the actual fact in some cases).

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnosis, numbered 597 (344 European and 253 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.98 per 1,000 population (2.20 European and 1.73 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 733, of which 7 were imported cases (i.e. arrived from outside the Municipality already suffering from the disease). 131 of the 726 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria. Two patients admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be cases of diphtheria.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 121 cases diagnosed as suffering from diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality. After correction for diagnosis the number of such cases was 92.

The number of deaths amongst the 597 Capetown cases was 59 (16 European and 43 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 9.9 per cent. (4.7 European and 17.0 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 52 (18 European and 34 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.17 per 1,000 population (0.12 European and 0.23 non-European).

Of this disease there were also 5 cases (non-fatal) in natives at the Langa location, including one nasal case. 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
1937-38	344	2.20	253	1.73	18	0.12	34	0.23

The recorded incidence rate was higher than in any previous year since the unification of the City in 1913, the increase being most notable in non-Europeans. The death rate was also up, but not higher than in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

The increased incidence began at the end of 1937. In the six months January-June, 1938, more than twice as many cases were notified as in the earlier half-year. The high prevalence of the disease continued in the following year (1938-39).

The prevalence affected all parts of the Municipality.

The seasonal incidence and ward distribution will be found in Tables F and G on pages 135 and 136; the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 137.

Eight of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 1 at the Capetown Infirmary in Ward 2 (a nurse), 3 at the Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital in Ward 15, 2 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (nurses), and 1 at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Ward 10 (a nurse), and 1 at the Place of Safety in Ward 12. The other cases occurred in 531 houses, in 481 of which there was one case each, in 42 two cases each, and in 8 three cases each.

Of the 733 uncorrected cases 681 were admitted to the City Hospital and 4 to other hospitals.

Diphtheria Carriers.

Five patients were admitted to the City Hospital as diphtheria carriers (not counted in the figures above), and in twenty cases which were admitted as diphtheria the diagnosis was changed to "diphtheria carrier." There were 41 cases admitted (and confirmed) as nasal diphtheria, one as diphtheria of the finger, and one as diphtheria of the vulva: these, though counted as cases, were in the nature of carriers. From outside the municipal area one patient was admitted as a diphtheria carrier, and the diagnosis was changed to "diphtheria carrier" in two cases admitted as diphtheria and one as scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, diphtheria immunization was carried out by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department as in previous years, in child welfare centres, schools and institutions. The unusual prevalence of diphtheria acted as useful propaganda, and there was an increase in the number of persons immunized (6,765 as compared with 3,521 in the previous year).

Though the principal aim in propaganda has 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 schools the children have been drawn as far as possible from those who are under 10 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 (three injections), toxoid-antitoxin floccules (three injections) and alum precipitated toxoid (two injections), the Parke Davis toxoid alum precipitated (two injections), and the South African Institute of Medical Research anatoxin-Ramon (three injections).

The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1938, is shown by the following figures:—

Number of sessions:—

At schools	..	..	..	..	52
At institutions	..	..	..	..	15
At clinics	..	..	..	..	66
					<hr/> 133 <hr/>

Persons Schick-tested before immunization:—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
453	674	14	1,141

First-series protective inoculations:—

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
6,682	4,552	182	6,682

Persons Schick-tested after first series of inoculations:—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
93	269	2	364

Second-series protective inoculations:—

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
85	68	14	85

Persons immunized :—

Age.	European.	Non-European.
0 — 1	62 ..	70
1 — 2	275 ..	335
2 — 3	250 ..	280
3 — 4	212 ..	247
4 — 5	187 ..	234
5 — 6	178 ..	207
6 — 7	407 ..	258
7 — 8	413 ..	380
8 — 9	410 ..	403
9 — 10	361 ..	416
10 — 11	346 ..	390
11 — 12	138 ..	18
12 — 13	104 ..	19
13 — 14	32 ..	12
14 — 15	28 ..	6
15 — 16	6 ..	2
16 and over	36 ..	4
Age not recorded ..	18 ..	23
	<hr/> 3,463	<hr/> 3,304
At schools .. ..	..	3,378
At institutions .. ..	..	264
At child welfare centres .. ..	..	3,125
		<hr/> 6,767

Injections given :—

TAP	8,507
APT	2,163
TAM	15
TAF	104
RA	794
	<hr/> 11,583

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 126 (113 European and 13 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.42 per 1,000 population (0.72 European and 0.09 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 130. 6 of the 130 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 5 cases diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality. After correction for diagnosis the number of such cases was 6.

There were 2 deaths (1 European and 1 non-European) amongst the 126 Capetown cases and one death (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 rate 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
1937-38	113	0.72	13	0.09	1	0.01	—	—

In the year under report six of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 2 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (nurses), 2 in a Union Government Institution in Ward 11 (Alexandra Institution) and 2 in the Lady Michaelis Home in Ward 15. The other cases occurred in 108 houses, in 97 of which there was one case each, in 10 two cases each, and in 1 three cases each.

The seasonal incidence, ward distribution and age and sex distribution are shown in Tables F, G and H on pages 135, 136 and 137.

Of the 130 uncorrected cases, 68 were admitted to the City Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported case and misdiagnosis, numbered 61 (33 European and 28 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 69, of which one was an imported case (*i.e.* arrived from outside the Municipality already suffering from the disease). 7 of the 68 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from erysipelas.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 6 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality diagnosed as suffering from erysipelas. After correction for errors of diagnosis the number of such cases was 5.

There were 4 deaths (all Europeans) from erysipelas during the year.

Five of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., one in a Union Government Institution (Alexandra Institution) in Ward 11, 1 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases (a nurse) in Ward 2, 1 in the Woodstock Hospital in Ward 8, 1 in the Groote Schuur Hospital in Ward 10, and 1 in a rescue home in Ward 5. The remaining 56 cases all occurred in separate houses, there being no secondary household cases.

Of the 69 uncorrected cases 23 were admitted to the City Hospital and 9 were treated in other hospitals.

Of this disease there was also one case (fatal) in a native at the Langa location. This is excluded from the above figures.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 18 (3 European and 15 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 52. 34 of the 52 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 15 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality diagnosed as suffering from cerebrospinal fever. After correction for diagnosis the number of such cases was 5.

Of the 18 Capetown cases where the diagnosis of cerebrospinal fever remained 9 were admitted to the City Hospital, of which 3 died. Amongst the 9 cases which remained at home there were 5 deaths, 2 of which occurred before the cases were notified, 2 on the day of notification and 1 four days after notification.

Of the 5 admitted to the City Hospital from outside the municipal area 4 died.

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 7 (2 European and 5 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population (0.01 European and 0.03 non-European).

Of this disease there was also one case (non-fatal) in a native at the Langa location. This is excluded from the above figures.

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
1937-38	3	15	2	5

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 135, 136 and 137.

Of the 52 uncorrected cases, 43 were admitted to the City Hospital.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 8 (4 European and 4 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 8. One of the 8 was found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from infective encephalitis. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of infective encephalitis.

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

There were 5 deaths amongst the Capetown cases (3 European and 2 non-European).

The deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 3 (2 European and 1 non-European).

Of this disease there was one case (non-fatal) in a native at the Langa location. This is excluded from the above figures.

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
1937-38	4	4	2	1

The cases in 1937-38, 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 135, 136 and 137.

Of the 8 uncorrected cases, 3 were treated at the City Hospital, 3 in other hospitals and 2 at home.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 6 (4 European and 2 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 8, of which 1 was an imported case (*i.e.* arrived from outside the Municipality already suffering from the disease). 2 of the 7 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from acute poliomyelitis. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of poliomyelitis.

The number of deaths amongst the 6 Capetown cases was 3 (European). The total Capetown deaths registered from this disease during the year numbered 4 (European).

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		
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	—
1937-38	4	2	4	—

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 135, 136 and 137.

Of the 8 uncorrected cases 4 were treated at the City Hospital.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

In the year 1937-38, the corrected number of notified cases of pneumonia was as follows:—

Influenzal pneumonia	..	..	..	111
Acute primary pneumonia	..	..	..	562

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.
1918-19	864	9.33	2,893	36.41	47	0.51	216	2.72	239	2.58	229	2.88
1919-20	2	0.02	5	0.06	39	0.40	203	2.52	71	0.74	385	4.77
1920-21	1	0.01	18	0.22	42	0.42	237	2.91	89	0.89	418	5.13
1921-22	5	0.05	10	0.12	43	0.42	197	2.36	112	1.09	379	4.54
1922-23	6	0.06	5	0.06	39	0.37	222	2.58	91	0.86	407	4.72
1923-24	3	0.03	3	0.03	32	0.30	185	2.07	92	0.85	445	4.98
1924-25	25	0.22	30	0.32	29	0.26	148	1.59	58	0.52	323	3.46
1925-26	13	0.12	22	0.23	26	0.23	213	2.25	70	0.63	269	2.84
1926-27	13	0.11	18	0.18	40	0.35	255	2.62	84	0.74	387	3.96
1927-28	20	0.16	52	0.46	39	0.30	305	2.69	96	0.75	509	4.49
1928-29	23	0.18	33	0.28	40	0.31	217	1.87	93	0.71	390	3.56
1929-30	32	0.24	29	0.24	36	0.27	221	1.86	65	0.49	338	2.84
1930-31	9	0.06	26	0.21	46	0.33	201	1.61	58	0.42	345	2.77
1931-32	30	0.22	43	0.34	35	0.25	218	1.74	100	0.72	403	3.22
1932-33	12	0.08	18	0.14	20	0.14	157	1.22	71	0.50	385	3.00
1933-34	8	0.06	9	0.07	30	0.21	170	1.29	61	0.42	346	2.63
1934-35	30	0.20	27	0.20	29	0.20	278	2.06	114	0.77	482	3.57
1935-36	36	0.24	32	0.23	19	0.12	193	1.37	92	0.60	453	3.21
1936-37	13	0.08	17	0.12	35	0.23	132	0.93	57	0.37	317	2.23
1937-38	24	0.15	24	0.16	34	0.22	252	1.73	80	0.51	465	3.19

Corrected for European inward transfers from 1924-25 inclusive.

Other statistical details will be found in the Tables A, F, G, H and I, on pages 110, 118, 135, 136, 137 and 138.

From the municipal area, 6 cases of influenzal pneumonia (1 European and 5 non-European) and 11 cases of acute primary pneumonia (1 European and 10 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

At the Langa native location there were 10 cases of acute primary pneumonia notified and 24 deaths from pneumonia registered (broncho-pneumonia 20, lobar pneumonia 4).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 70 (19 European and 51 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 69. One of these 69 cases was afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from puerperal fever. 2 patients admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be cases of puerperal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 8 cases admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality under the diagnosis of puerperal fever, and one under another (wrong) diagnosis.

The number of deaths amongst the 70 Capetown cases was 11 (2 of the 19 European cases and 9 of the 51 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 12 (2 European and 10 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 37.

Attendance at confinement.—58 of the cases were confined at home and 12 in hospitals. Of the 58 at home 24 were attended in labour by midwives only, 6 by doctors only, and 6 by doctors and midwives; 22 were unattended (all being abortions).

Condition of child.—34 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child and 33 of a dead foetus (in 3 cases no information). Of the 33 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 7 were of a dead viable foetus and 26 of a non-viable foetus.

Primiparae.—18 of the cases were reported as primiparae (i.e. women in their first confinement) and 49 multiparae (in 3 cases no information).

Treatment.—41 of the cases (corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases) were treated in the City Hospital, 2 in the Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital, and 1 each in the Peninsula Maternity Hospital, Somerset Hospital, Woodstock Hospital, Groote Schuur Hospital, and Valkenberg Mental Hospital; the remaining 22 were treated at home.

There was also 1 case of this disease (native) 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 21 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 1937-38, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, was 237 (24 European and 213 non-European).

In addition there were 7 cases of the disease notified as having been admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of these 237, 31 were cases not in the newly born (4 European and 27 non-European) being at the time of onset aged 22, 24 and 26 days, 1, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ months, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 8, 9, 13, 18, 32 and 39 years respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 206, comprising 20 European (10 males and 10 females) and 186 non-European (82 males and 104 females).

Of these 206 cases, 27 were born in institutions and 179 at home. Of the 179 home confinements 9 were recorded as having been attended by doctors and 159 by midwives only: 11 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 (later by Groote Schuur 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 35 cases in-patient treatment has been secured, 16 in the Somerset Hospital, 17 in the Groote Schuur Hospital, and 1 each in the Booth Memorial Home and Woodstock Hospital. In the other 171 cases, 2 patients received in-patient treatment at the Somerset Hospital, 1 each at the Groote Schuur Hospital and Free Dispensary, and 167 were treated at home. Of the 167 cases treated at home, 138 were attended to by nurses from the District Nursing Organization of the Cape Hospital Board.

It is to be recorded that the health visitors reported 77 of the cases as "slight," and 127 as "moderate" or "grave" (no information in 2 cases).

In addition to the above figures there were at the Langa location 4 native male and 7 native female cases of ophthalmia (aged at the time of onset, 6, 7, 8, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 days respectively).

Efforts were made to see all children after the completion of the treatment, and the results including the Langa cases (all complete recoveries), were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	..	..	..	206
Cases of blindness	..	..	..	—
Sight damaged	..	..	..	—
Died before recovery	..	..	..	3
Lost trace of	..	..	..	8
				217

TYPHUS FEVER.

Two cases were notified as typhus fever during the year 1937-38. In one the diagnosis was not confirmed in the City Hospital. In the other, which was regarded as of the endemic and not the louse-borne type, the patient lived at Simondium, Cape Province, and was already ill when he came to visit relations at a Capetown address. There were therefore no Capetown cases. The particulars of the case from Simondium were as follows:

Onset 22nd November, 1937: came to Capetown that day. 24th November, rash and vomiting. 2nd December, admitted to City Hospital; pyrexia; diffuse papulo-erythematous rash on face, trunk and limbs; tongue dry and furred; eyes bloodshot; spleen enlarged; mental condition clear; Weil-Felix test reported negative on 3rd, 6th and 12th December; discharged 10th December. Diagnosis of *Rickettsia* infection made on clinical grounds. No history or sign of insect bite. Patient worked in a store at Simondium and had occasion to visit farms in the neighbourhood three times a week.

TRACHOMA.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year in the persons of Capetown residents and one case in the person of a resident at Langa location. There were also 8 notified in-patients at the Somerset and Groote Schuur Hospitals, who were admitted for trachoma from other parts of the Cape Province. The following particulars refer to the Capetown cases:—

A European patient (female, 60) living in Ward 6: stated that the eye trouble began twenty-two days before the date of notification; notified by a private practitioner.

An Indian patient (male, 52): developed the disease 20 years ago, 16 years after arriving from India; notified by a private practitioner.

A Native patient (female, 30) was notified as an out-patient at the Somerset Hospital. Her address was given as Langa location, but could not be traced.

LEPROSY.

Three cases of leprosy were notified during the year in the persons of Capetown residents, and one in the person of a resident at Langa location. One case also was removed to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital from a ship arriving in the port. The particulars were as follows:—

Coloured male, aged 22, Valkenberg Mental Hospital, Ward 10. He had been a patient in the mental hospital since May, 1935. Transferred to Pretoria leper institution in February, 1938.

European male, aged 57, Ward 15. Acute rheumatic pains off and on for 7 years (? leprotic neuritis). Ulnar paralysis and thickening of nerve, nodules on face, body covered with macules, strongly positive nasal swab. A brother died of leprosy about five years ago. Admitted to Capetown Infirmary on 18th February, 1938.

Native male, aged 38, Ward 6. Came from Butterworth district (Ngamakwe), where there had been four cases of leprosy in his family. Lived in Capetown 9 years, spending intervals at Ngamakwe. Ill for a few years. Positive nasal smears. Admitted to Conradie Home on 11th April, 1938.

Native male, aged 17, Langa location. Came from Umtata district, where his father's sister died of leprosy a year ago. Early case (two months' history). Leprous plaques on face, no bacilli yet found. Admitted to Conradie Home on 11th February, 1938.

Lascar male, aged 40, member of crew of S.S. Umgeni, arriving at Capetown on 25th June, 1938, from England. Removed on same day to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital under diagnosis of smallpox. Diagnosis revised to leprotic fever (pyrexia: both legs and arms and back covered with flat plaques, slightly raised, tender, with some pigmentation, some of them showing slight vesication over small areas and somewhat resembling erythema nodosum; thickening of posterior auricular nerve; smears from plaques strongly positive but no bacilli in nasal smear). Transferred to City Hospital on 7th July, 1938, and to Conradie Home on 8th August. Afterwards repatriated.

ANTHRAX.

One Capetown patient was reported as suffering from this disease, but was found in the City Hospital to be a case of cellulitis of the knee and not anthrax.

A case of anthrax (E.M. 30) was admitted to the City Hospital from a dairy farm in the Cape Division (near Durbanville). The patient contracted the disease from a bovine case.

MEASLES.

There were 71 deaths from measles in the year 1937-38 (6 European and 65 non-European).

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 — 15	1	1	0.01	0.01
1915 — 16	2	—	0.02	—
1916 — 17	20	147	0.23	1.90
1917 — 18	1	7	0.01	0.09
1918 — 19	3	2	0.03	0.03
1919 — 20	9	12	0.09	0.15
1920 — 21	2	27	0.02	0.33
1921 — 22	—	—	—	—
1922 — 23	3	21	0.03	0.24
1923 — 24	20	116	0.19	1.30
1924 — 25	1	2	0.01	0.02
1925 — 26	—	6	—	0.06
1926 — 27	9	38	0.08	0.39
1927 — 28	3	12	0.02	0.11
1928 — 29	9	9	0.07	0.08
1929 — 30	3	17	0.02	0.14
1930 — 31	—	17	—	0.14
1931 — 32	8	39	0.06	0.31
1932 — 33	—	—	—	—
1933 — 34	3	23	0.02	0.17
1934 — 35	6	80	0.04	0.59
1935 — 36	3	—	0.02	—
1936 — 37	—	4	—	0.03
1937 — 38	6	65	0.04	0.45

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

It will be seen that there was an outbreak of measles in 1937-38 following a period of quiescence. It was well under way by December, 1937, and the greatest mortality took place in that month and January, 1938 (see table on page 31). The outbreak subsided shortly after the end of the year under report. The incidence was distributed throughout the municipal area.

Of the 71 deaths, all were in children under ten years of age, 66 under five, 50 under two and 19 under one.

As usual the incidence was greatest in non-Europeans. The measles deaths under one year of age expressed as a rate per 1,000 births were 1.0 in European and 2.3 in non-European. The measles deaths between one and two years of age similarly expressed as a rate on the number of births (less deaths under one year of age) in the previous year were 0.8 in European and 4.7 in non-European.

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages 110 and 111, and in the tables on pages 25 and 26.

71 cases of measles were treated in the City Hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 20 deaths from this disease for the year 1937-38 (all 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 — 15	16	72	0.20	0.95
1915 — 16	2	2	0.02	0.03
1916 — 17	12	20	0.14	0.26
1917 — 18	10	40	0.11	0.51
1918 — 19	7	22	0.08	0.28
1919 — 20	10	29	0.10	0.36
1920 — 21	16	41	0.16	0.50
1921 — 22	—	5	—	0.06
1922 — 23	8	25	0.08	0.29
1923 — 24	21	69	0.19	0.77
1924 — 25	4	10	0.04	0.11
1925 — 26	5	20	0.04	0.21
1926 — 27	7	26	0.06	0.27
1927 — 28	21	74	0.16	0.66
1928 — 29	11	32	0.08	0.28
1929 — 30	6	15	0.04	0.13
1930 — 31	9	58	0.06	0.47
1931 — 32	8	44	0.06	0.35
1932 — 33	10	32	0.07	0.25
1933 — 34	1	19	0.01	0.14
1934 — 35	5	19	0.03	0.14
1935 — 36	10	178	0.07	1.26
1936 — 37	3	23	0.02	0.16
1937 — 38	—	20	—	0.14

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 110 and 111 and in the tables on pages 25 and 31. Of the 20 deaths from whooping cough in 1937-38 all were of children under ten years of age, 19 under five, 9 under two, and 4 under one.

DIARRHOEA.

The deaths certified in the year 1937-38 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis (including a few from dysentery) amounted to 391 (26 European and 365 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 1.30 per 1,000 population (0.17 European and 2.51 non-European).

The deaths were classified as follows :—

Code Number.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.
456 Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	16	324	340
457 Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over)	7	40	47
014 Cholera nostras	—	—	—
015 Dysentery, amoebic	—	1	1
016 Dysentery, bacillary	3	—	3
017 Dysentery, other	—	—	—
Total	26	365	391

In the tables on page 34 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 27.

In addition to the 391 deaths recorded above there were 18 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.
July, 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	3 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 —	52·11 59·5 to 62·0	62·0	3·91	hrs. 162 mins. 15
Aug., 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 —	54·58 59·3 to 60·8	60·8	1·46	206 10
Sept., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	4 —	56·01 60·8 to 64·9	64·9	1·05	233 10
Oct., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	1 3	1 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 10	59·85 64·9 to 68·7	68·7	1·27	273 —
Nov., 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— —	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	2 3	— 4	— 3	— 1	— 8	— 1	— —	— —	2 28	63·71 68·9 to 72·0	72·0	0·74	267 40
Dec., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 7	— 4	— 1	— 2	— —	— 3	— 11	— 6	— 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 45	72·2 to 76·0	76·0	0·01	339 5
Jan., 1938 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 1	— 5	— —	— 6	— 4	— 2	— —	— 1	— 6	— 13	— 12	— 5	— 9	— —	— —	— —	6 70	75·9 to 77·4	77·4	0·74	329 —
Feb., 1938 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 2	— 1	— 1	— —	— 6	— 4	— 4	— 3	— —	— 4	— 12	— 8	— 5	— 6	— —	— —	— —	5 56	77·0 to 77·6	77·6	0·16	257 25
Mar., 1938 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	— 10	— 6	— 3	— 1	— 1	— 12	— 8	— 13	— 6	— 4	— —	— —	— —	2 70	75·0 to 77·0	77·0	1·39	276 10
April, 1938 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 5	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 5	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 27	70·4 to 75·0	75·0	3·19	182 25
May, 1938 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— 4	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 3	— 1	— 7	— —	— —	4 32	65·0 to 70·1	70·1	2·29	166 45
June, 1938 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 4	— 1	— 3	— 2	— —	— —	— 4	— 1	— 2	— —	— 3	— —	— —	1 21	61·5 to 64·9	64·9	2·10	207 15
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	3 —	— 10	— 6	— 12	— 1	— 47	— 30	— 21	— 14	— 4	— 39	— 62	— 54	— 23	— 42	— —	— —	— —	26 383	59·3 to 60·20	60·20	18·31	2,900 20

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was least in July to October and highest in January, February and March. It was nearly 2·5 times as great in the autumn half of the year (January to June) as in the spring half (July to December).

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 14, or 54 per cent., were in children under one year of age, and 20, or 77 per cent., in children under five years of age. The corresponding figures for the non-European deaths, including deaths in the native location, were 216, or 56 per cent., under one and 371, or 97 per cent., under five.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1937-38 as being due to syphilis was 104 (96 non-European and 8 European); and from general paralysis 28 and tabes dorsalis 3 (23 non-European and 8 European). The sum of these figures is equivalent to a death rate per 1,000 population of 0·82 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 of children under one year of age and 65 under five years of age. Of the 8 European deaths, 2 were of children under one year of age and the remainder adults. Of the adult deaths, 29 were of males and 8 of females. All the deaths from general paralysis and tabes were in the age groups above 25 years; 27 were of males and 4 of females.

The death rates in previous years are shown in the table on page 26.

There was one death (European male adult) certified as due to gonorrhoea during the years 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 200 sessions for males and 251 for females at the City Hospital, 250 for males and 300 for females at Salt River, and 98 for males and 152 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 94.

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, 1938, the cases of venereal disease that were admitted from Capetown numbered 180 (70 European and 110 non-European), and from outside the Municipality 47 (36 European and 11 non-European), including 25 (24 European and 1 non-European) from ships in the port.

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent on page 99.

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 333 (164 males and 169 females), of which 229 (118 males and 111 females) were of Europeans and 104 (46 males and 58 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	1.10 (males 1.12 ; females 1.08)
For Europeans	1.51 (males 1.64 ; females 1.39)
For non-Europeans	0.71 (males 0.65 ; females 0.78)

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 113 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in cancer mortality rates during the past ten years is shown in the table on page 26.

The parts of the body affected in deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A, on pages 112 to 115.

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

Though there has been no increase in the actual numbers attending welfare centres, the year has been one of development in certain special branches of maternal and child welfare. Clinics for toddlers, which were started in May, 1937, have taken their place in the scheme of child welfare, and have been the means of keeping in touch with many pre-school children who would otherwise have been without medical supervision in this important transition stage. Special attention is given at these sessions to instruction on diet, rest and other important aspects of a child's daily life, and mothers appreciate the chance of obtaining advice in problems of behaviour, which are so often encountered in young children.

There has been a large increase in the number of children registered as protected infants, of whom 376 new registrations were made during the year (as against 286 in the preceding year); and a total of 3,252 visits was made to foster homes by the health visitors.

In a great number of cases, both parents go out to daily work, returning home late in the evening, leaving young children without any responsible person in charge and with no arrangements for proper feeding during their absence. As a consequence, many cases of neglect of, or of serious accident to, young children have come to the knowledge of the department; and there is a great need for the provision of day nurseries and nursery schools for the care of such children during the day.

Post-natal Clinics.—Great importance is attached to the examination of every mother after confinement, in order that any defect or disorder may, if possible, be remedied and the mother's health established. At many of the centres it has been possible to arrange for a routine examination of mothers after confinement at a session of the ante-natal clinic.

Since the close of the year, a separate post-natal clinic has been opened at Maitland, with the co-operation of the Association for Maternal and Family Welfare. At this clinic every mother is invited to attend after confinement for medical examination and advice, unless she is under the care of a private doctor.

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 1937-38 the number of births (and still-births) notified was 11,236, as follows:—

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases)	6,824
Notified by doctors	13
Notified by institutions (extern or intern)	4,039
Notified by parents and others	360

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	796	7.5	
By private midwives	6,354	59.4	
By public midwives or midwife students ..	1,103	10.3	
	8,253	77.2	
Institutions :			
Public institutions	1,672	15.6	
Private nursing homes	765	7.2	
	2,437	22.8	

BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED, CLASSIFIED AS TO ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT AND AS TO HOME ADDRESS OF MOTHER, FOR THE YEAR 1937-1938 (1st JULY, 1937 TO 30th JUNE, 1938).

CLASSIFICATION.	WARDS OF THE CITY.																Excluded from foregoing columns	
																	Langa	Non-Residents.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Not allo- cated.	Total	
	Sea Point	Har- bour	West Cen- tral	Kloof	Park	East Cen- tral	Castle	Wood- stock	Salt River	Mow- bray	Mait- land	Ron- de- bosch	Clare- mont	Kalk Bay	Wyn- berg			
Private doctors...	30	11	4	39	11	50	50	69	83	45	71	72	95	33	132	1	796	10
Private midwives (including any non- medical persons attending a con- finement)	11	47	66	123	30	335	239	242	269	127	264	544	388	95	287	—	3,067	21
Certificated	5	23	62	96	3	199	167	228	238	30	396	504	492	278	560	6	3,287	10
Uncertificated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Midwives (or midwife students) from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	—	32	47	71	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	158	—
St. Monica's Home	—	13	26	25	11	207	168	110	48	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	616	—
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	2	1	4	20	3	192	103	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	327	—
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confined in institutions:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	33	4	—	32	39	23	2	7	14	33	7	18	27	4	20	5	268	88
St. Monica's Home	6	4	17	46	5	35	36	17	16	9	20	27	29	25	23	—	315	26
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	24	17	18	58	25	164	82	80	79	37	97	80	88	27	79	20	975	148
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	3	1	2	16	2	23	14	9	5	2	6	10	5	—	10	—	108	23
Magdalena Huis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	16
Other public institutions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
Private nursing homes	205	6	2	76	81	34	—	22	16	48	9	77	81	34	74	—	765	149
TOTALS	321	159	248	602	212	1,263	861	785	769	335	871	1,333	210	498	1,190	33	10,690	493

Births actually occurring in the Langa native location are excluded from the above table. They numbered 133.

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 lectures on the occasions of the routine inspection.

The visits made by the supervisor during the year to midwives in their own homes numbered 1,050. In connection with the administration of the Children's Act in lying-in homes the supervisor made 41 inspections. Fourteen midwifery inspections were held at the welfare centres, at which the midwives made 180 attendances.

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

Midwives.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	
On list 30th June, 1937. . . .	105	39	16	58	218
Added to list during 1937-38	21	4	—	1	26
Removed from list during 1937-38 by resolution of Council	—	—	1	4	5
Removed from list during 1937-38, having ceased to practise in the Municipality	15	—	1	8	24
On list 30th June, 1938	111	43	14	47	215

Three applications to be added to the list were refused by resolution.

It will be seen that on 30th June, 1938, there were on the list 154 certificated midwives (111 European and 43 non-European), and 61 uncertificated (14 European and 47 non-European).

In 5 instances during the year the names of midwives were removed from the list by the Council on account of their unsuitability.

Three women (one European and two non-European) 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. They were all found guilty and fined. One of the three sentences was suspended on condition of good behaviour.

In 23 cases midwives were referred for special interview with a medical officer in connection with their work.

In 21 cases midwives were reprimanded by letter.

The services of a midwife were paid for from a charitable fund in 15 cases. In seven cases foster mothers were paid from the same fund to look after young infants while their mothers were in hospital. One European midwife was helped until she established herself in an outlying area.

Films shown at lectures were found to be of great instructional value and interest to the midwives. Several new films were ordered from overseas. The films were shown on request to the nurses at St. Monica's Home and the trainees and expectant mothers at the Mothercraft Training Centre.

Medical practitioners taking the Diploma of Public Health and nurses taking their public health course attended midwifery inspections and film lectures.

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 51 cases at a total cost of £36 3s. 6d.

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. There is a shortage of maternity hospital accommodation, especially in the Southern Suburbs, where difficulties also occur owing to the great distance of the present hospitals.

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).

HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff of health visitors whose time is given up to work in connection with maternal and child welfare (June, 1938) numbers 25, 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 1937-38 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.									
	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
Visits to houses where births have occurred ..	9,580	10,272	10,416	9,360	9,822	9,649	10,029	10,510	9,637	9,504
Subsequent visits to houses where births have occurred ..	34,862	35,642	32,774	32,399	34,741	35,558	31,951	34,334	31,405	29,473
Visits to houses where deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	1,213	815	859	729	736	457	466	226	166	327
Visits to expectant mothers ..	2,547	2,862	2,595	2,480	2,200	2,278	1,713	1,381	762	980
Visits re Protected Infants ..	3,252	2,899	3,097	3,091	3,253	3,123	3,166	3,229	2,699	2,479
Special follow-up visits	3,833	4,434	4,207	3,890						
Visits to cases of tuberculosis ..	8,683	8,989	8,142	6,547	6,087	6,624	6,265	6,450	5,234	8,026
Visits re cases of puerperal fever ..	70	75	107	109	239	74	69	96	82	93
Visits re measles ..	227	8	16	324	97	8	56	125	38	75
Visits re whooping cough	26	39	250	51	18	76	34	99	14	4
Visits re diarrhoea ..	14	20	21	56	310	11	37	23	8	27
Visits re chicken-pox ..	3	16	18	10	26	18	26	24	25	29
Visits re ophthalmia neonatorum ..	726	698	650	919	765	845	927	1,058	615	510
Visits re pneumonia ..	526	495	670	754	344	309	461	365	366	445
Visits re trachoma ..	19	6	8	15	2	12	13	11	40	22
Visits re influenza ..	47	2	22	22	8	22	264	268	631	555
Visits re other diseases	29	27	6	42						
Visits re diphtheria immunization ..	2,272	1,823	1,240	1,220	2,686	1,756	1,666			
Visits re midwives ..	1,270	1,185	1,754	2,171	1,976	1,118	1,434	1,118	748	1,186
Visits to schools ..	403	330	284	288	146	161	138	64	46	106
Visits to school children	1,048	791	1,273	1,248	815	1,098	567			
Visits to shops and factories ..	142	180	75	57	73	147	165	188	125	
Visits to nursing homes	41	41	33	27	40	31	29	48	11	33
Visits re verminous persons ..	1	2	11	6	30	3	10	12	39	63
Visits re dental treatment ..	110	153	165	141	218	258	273	191	87	75
House-to-house visitations ..	2,637	1,831	970	642						
Visits re venereal disease	3,996	312								
Other visits ..	644	954	514	635	5,067	5,731	4,216	4,232	2,499	1,762
Visits by Social Welfare Investigator ..	3,528	3,075	3,581	3,056	2,195	4,309	3,373	4,541	3,782	2,517
Total visits	81,749	77,976	73,758	70,289	71,894	73,676	67,348	68,593	59,059	58,291
Complaints referred to Chief Health Inspector	30	22	27	60	12	9	27	28	28	29

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 1937-38 by the social welfare investigator is given below :—

New cases investigated	845
Visits to institutions	761
Visits to cases	1,759
Visits to Government Offices	189
Other visits	819
Total visits	3,528
Office consultations	1,317

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 54 sessions per week (at 52 of which doctors or dentists attended) 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	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
		Mondays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
		Tuesdays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	9 a.m. Europeans (1).
		Thursdays	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
Woodstock	..	Fridays	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
		Mondays	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
		Mondays	2 p.m. Europeans.
		Tuesdays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
Maitland	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m. Europeans.
		Thursdays	2 p.m. Europeans.
		Tuesdays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	9 a.m. Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	9 a.m. Europeans.
Brooklyn	..	Thursdays	2 p.m. Europeans (1).
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) (2).
		Thursdays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
Toddlers' Clinic.			
		Mondays	2 p.m. Europeans (2).
Pre-natal Clinics.			
Aspeling Street	..	Thursdays	2 p.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans (2).
		Fridays	2 p.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Woodstock	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m. Europeans.
		Fridays	2 p.m. Non-Europeans.
Maitland	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans.
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) (2).
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 (2).
		Fridays	9 a.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans.
		Fridays	9 a.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans (4).
Maitland	..	Mondays	9 a.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans (2).
Athlone	..	Mondays	9 a.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans (2).
Claremont	..	Thursdays	9 a.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Retreat	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m. Europeans and Non-Europeans (2).

(1) Open weekly, but medical officer attends only twice monthly.

(2) There is only one session at Retreat on Thursday mornings, open both as an infant consultation and pre-natal clinic.

(3) Ophthalmic session.

(4) Dental-clinic session.

(5) This is a double session, 2 medical officers being in attendance.

(6) Sessions are held at Maitland and Athlone on alternate Mondays.

(7) Europeans and Non-Europeans attend on alternate weeks.

(8) Toddlers' clinic, Monday, 2 p.m., in rotation at Woodstock (twice monthly) and 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 1937-38 :

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., Capetown.	Eur.	263	117	5,329					50	36
	Non-Eur.	487	130	7,501					2,367	6,625
	Total.	750	247	12,830					2,417	6,661
Aspeling Street, Capetown.	Eur.	24	2	965	21	51			—	—
	Non-Eur.	925	301	16,658	860	3,390			3,550	14,372
	Total.	949	303	17,623	881	3,441			3,550	14,372
Woodstock ..	Eur.	380	201	7,931	259	1,284	1,121	1,940	668	1,450
	Non-Eur.	462	219	8,353	319	1,227	931	1,407	1,443	3,478
	Total.	842	420	16,284	578	2,511	2,052	3,347	2,111	4,928
Maitland ..	Eur.	160	62	2,889	45	195	274	674	446	901
	Non-Eur.	415	145	7,743	254	1,028	342	1,035	3,435	8,488
	Total.	575	207	10,632	299	1,223	616	1,709	3,881	9,389
Brooklyn ..	Eur.	59	37	2,157						
	Non-Eur.	—	—	—						
	Total.	59	37	2,157						
Athlone ..	Eur.	17	7	486	7	33	6	8	—	—
	Non-Eur.	488	248	7,606	388	1,707	596	1,505	3,505	8,178
	Total.	505	255	8,092	395	1,740	602	1,513	3,505	8,178
Lansdowne ..	Eur.	51	37	1,940					176	454
	Non-Eur.	156	81	4,212					3,101	10,879
	Total.	207	118	6,152					3,277	11,333
Claremont ..	Eur.	117	60	2,232	47	151	297	762	6	5
	Non-Eur.	355	197	7,164	316	970	722	1,981	891	1,723
	Total.	472	257	9,396	363	1,121	1,019	2,743	897	1,728
Wynberg ..	Eur.	108	95	2,398	60	176	39	130	93	307
	Non-Eur.	395	178	6,215	265	953	6	9	1,663	3,181
	Total.	503	273	8,613	325	1,129	45	139	1,756	3,488
Retreat ..	Eur.	42	30	1,518	20	69	61	688	3	7
	Non-Eur.	347	159	5,783	296	1,260	227	1,367	1,548	4,640
	Total.	389	189	7,301	316	1,329	288	2,055	1,551	4,647
Langa ..	Eur.	—	—	—						
	Non-Eur.	122	19	1,402						
	Total.	122	19	1,402						
Total ..	Eur.	1,221	648	27,845	459	1,959	1,798	4,202	1,442	3,160
	Non-Eur.	4,152	1,677	72,637	2,698	10,535	2,824	7,304	21,503	61,564
	Total.	5,373	2,325	100,482	3,157	12,494	4,622	11,506	22,945	64,724

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

In visiting 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 36 infant consultations were being held weekly. They are enumerated in the table on page 70. During the year 7,698 children were registered as new cases, and the total attendances of children at the infant consultations numbered 100,482. Details are shown in the table on page 71. (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 667 and the total attendances of infants and toddlers, 8,125 (see page 76).

Of the 7,698 children registered as new cases, 5,373 (1,221 European and 4,152 non-European) were under one year of age at the time of their first attendance, and 2,325 (648 European and 1,677 non-European) were over one year of age at that time.

Of the new cases registered, 263 were of children resident outside the Capetown area, viz., under one year of age, Europeans 70, non-Europeans 116; over one year of age, Europeans 18, non-Europeans 59. The new cases resident within the City (excluding attendance at the Langa centre) were as follows:—

	Eur.	Non-Eur.
Under one year of age	1,151	3,914
Over one year of age	630	1,599

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 56 per cent. in the case of non-Europeans). The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 51, 39 and 55.

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.

Toddlers' sessions.—With a view to the special needs of pre-school children, one health visitor is appointed to keep in touch with children between 2 and 6 years of age, and one session a week is devoted entirely to toddlers who are brought specially by appointment. The first session was held on 7th June, 1937. At these special sessions more time can be devoted to the examination of the children and to the parents' instruction. The sessions have been held monthly in rotation at Keerom Street, Woodstock, Maitland and Wynberg. After August, 1937, the Keerom Street sessions were discontinued and those at Woodstock were held twice a month. The attendances during the year under review were as follows:—

	First attendances at toddlers' clinic.	Total attendances.
Keerom Street	32	51
Woodstock	128	259
Maitland	62	130
Wynberg	65	178
	287	618

Test feeds.—During the year under review 2,138 attendances (772 Europeans and 1,366 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	127	121
Aspeling Street	16	337
Woodstock	214	202
Maitland	108	116
Brooklyn	24	—
Athlone	18	220
Lansdowne	42	43
Claremont	92	161
Wynberg	73	100
Retreat	58	66
	772	1,366

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.	1937-1938	1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934
Keerom Street	12,830	11,486	11,754	10,923	9,468
Aspeling Street	17,623	20,305	20,464	21,057	22,982
Woodstock	16,284	17,682	19,866	17,988	18,941
Maitland	10,632	10,518	9,999	10,988	11,527
Brooklyn	2,157	1,767	2,244		
Athlone	8,092	8,489	7,393	7,772	8,166
Lansdowne	6,152	5,438	5,716	5,110	4,984
Claremont	9,396	8,060	8,659	9,536	11,197
Wynberg	8,613	7,612	8,743	8,726	8,826
Retreat	7,301	7,927	7,261	7,276	8,017
Langa	1,402	1,512	1,258	1,223	642
Totals ..	100,482	100,796	103,357	100,599	104,750

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, 1938, 1,835 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 41,196 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost of the dried milk was £2,416 19s. 3d. The amount paid by mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,242 5s.

At page 75, 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 one session that was both an infant-consultation and a pre-natal clinic. They are enumerated in the table on page 70.

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 the necessitous cases dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the centres (see page 71).

Anti-venereal treatment is provided at the pre-natal clinics, especially for the prevention of congenital syphilis (see page 96).

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 3,157 expectant mothers were registered as new cases at the pre-natal clinics, and the total attendances numbered 12,494. Details are shown in the table on page 96.

Of the new cases registered, 91 were of expectant mothers resident outside the Cape-town municipal area; viz., 15 European and 76 non-European. The new cases resident within the City numbered 3,066 (European 444, non-European 2,622). That is to say, the number of new cases attending the municipal pre-natal clinics amounted to 31 per cent. of the number of registered live births (15 per cent. for European and 38 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.	1937-1938	1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934
Aspeling Street	3,441	3,295	2,883	4,134	3,959
Woodstock	2,511	2,418	2,339	2,206	1,815
Maitland	1,223	1,396	1,171	1,259	1,320
Athlone	1,740	1,922	1,723	1,442	1,721
Claremont	1,121	1,049	1,051	990	1,068
Wynberg	1,129	1,316	1,004	845	958
Retreat	1,329	1,374	1,141	1,402	1,105
Totals ..	12,494	12,770	11,312	12,278	11,946

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 1937-38 :—

		European.			Non-European.			Total.		
		Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
ATTENDANCES.	First	104	409	513	535	653	1,188	639	1,062	1,701
	Other	158	93	251	400	72	472	558	165	723
	Total	262	502	764	935	725	1,660	1,197	1,227	2,424
Extractions ⁽¹⁾	Attendances ..	165	466	631	764	715	1,479	929	1,181	2,110
	Teeth	951	2,767	3,718	6,002	4,802	10,804	6,953	7,569	14,522
Fillings	Attendances ..	3	20	23	—	3	3	3	23	26
	Teeth	6	34	40	—	6	6	6	40	46
Sealings	Attendances ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressings	Attendances ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Teeth	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Attendances for examination		13	14	27	15	7	22	28	21	49
Persons refused treatment		—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3
Attendances for dentures		81	—	81	153	—	153	234	—	234
Persons supplied with dentures (included above)	Full sets ..	11	—	11	18	—	18	29	—	29
	Half sets .. (upper or lower)	2	—	2	6	—	6	8	—	8

(¹) All extractions except at 1 attendance (non-European Child, 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 87,669. Details are given in the table on page 71.

In the calendar year 1938 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 two centres. It does not include current for the electric stoves at the other 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 28,006 and the milk consumed amounted to 1,678 gallons.

MASSAGE AND EXERCISE CLINICS.

Weekly classes for breathing and remedial exercises are held at the Woodstock and Aspelng Street centres. At Woodstock the sessions were resumed after temporary discontinuance; 22 (for both races) were held and the new cases numbered 41 and the attendances 216. At Aspelng Street 52 sessions (for non-Europeans) were held and the new cases numbered 32 and the total attendances 515. 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, 1938) 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, 1938, is shown in the table on page 71, and is further analysed in the following figures:—

	Ophthalmic Clinic.			General School Clinic.			Dental Clinic.		
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.
Number of new cases:									
Capetown residents..	208	260	468	1,402	2,371	3,773	560	427	987
Non-Capetown residents ..	34	27	61	154	166	320	27	20	47
Total attendances ..	386	402	788	3,816	6,902	10,718	851	625	1,476
Number of clinics held..			39			191			47
Children fitted with spectacles:									
Full-paying ..	115	53	168						
Part-paying ..	13	20	33						
Free ..	40	50	90						
				Teeth extracted					5,271
				Dentures supplied					1

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, 1938, 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	486	4,596	636
Sea Point	52	119	1,852	284
Camps Bay	24	30	407	113
Mowbray	12	32	151	86

Expectant mothers are also given individual advisory interviews by a mothercraft nurse at the Mothercraft Training Centre. Thirty-five 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 1937-38, out of the 195 infants admitted 151 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 21·4 days. Out of the 93 nursing mothers admitted 79 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 9·8 days. Of the total of 288 patients, including non-Capetown residents, 194 paid full fees, 55 paid reduced fees and 39 were non-paying cases.

The centre is a training school for mothercraft (Athlone) and nursery (Good Hope) nurses. During the year, 27 registered nurses or midwives took the former certificate and 9 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 13). 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. Since the end of the year it has been removed to other premises.
- (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.
- (4) By the Janet Bourhill Institute, Claremont. This is an institute for the promotion of the health and social welfare of the poor non-European residents in the locality. It is not yet built, but a start has been made with a club for girls, and also a day nursery in a cottage adjoining the institute site, at the corner of Hereford Street and Albert Road, near Second Avenue, Claremont. The day nursery was opened on 4th April, 1938. It makes provision for 20 non-European children whose mothers go out to work. The funds are obtained entirely from voluntary sources.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

A nursery school for 40 non-European children is maintained by the Marion Institute, 124, Chapel Street, Capetown. 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. J. Friedlander was appointed as assistant medical officer for poor relief on 1st August, 1937, and was succeeded on 1st February, 1938, by Dr. S. Mason. The positions of senior and junior house physicians at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were held by Dr. Rachel Rabkin and Dr. A. Palley from 1st August, 1937, to 31st January, 1938, and Dr. Ada Barnett and Dr. Muriel J. Gruss from 1st February, 1938, to 31st July, 1938.

Health Visitors.—Mrs. C. Hegarty retired on pension on 16th April, 1938, after completing over 22 years' service. Miss P. Bateman and Miss M. Thornton resigned from the service on the 31st August and 13th December, 1937, respectively.

Miss E. M. Mortleman, Miss K. Blyth, Miss M. A. Stewart and Miss A. C. Duckitt entered the service on 12th July, 5th October, 5th October, 1937, and 19th April, 1938, respectively.

HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

On 30th June, 1938, 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 8 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 90.

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 39. The staff at the municipal washhouses is shown on page 91.

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	2,658
Butchers' shops	11,776
Dealers' and general dealers' shops (food)	15,233
Dealers' and general dealers' shops (no food)	3,078
Fish and poultry shops	2,462
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses)	414
Bakehouses	973
Milk shops (purveyors of milk)	4,739
Ice-cream purveyors and manufacturers	1,458
Tea shops	1,520
Cafés	1,638
Restaurants	1,846
Eating houses	1,327

Inspections made—contd.

Residential hotels and boarding houses	1,483
Aerated water manufacturers	164
Other places where food is manufactured	619
Hawkers' premises	2,603
Hawkers' carts	732
Butchers' carts and carriers	730
Milk-delivery vehicles and carriers	2,346
Fish vehicles	223
Bakers' vehicles	69
Ice cream vehicles	69
Ice plants and freezing chambers	349
Tents	551
Sideshows	105
Theatres and bioscopes	578
Billiard saloons	150
Common lodging houses	45
Tenement houses	7,948
Other house inspections	40,310
Hairdressers	1,396
Laundries	439
Mattress-makers and upholsterers	334
Other factories and workplaces	3,454
Courts, lanes and alleys	4,319
Open land	1,679
Piggeries	59
Horse stables	5,525
Dairy stables	3,728
Cattle dealers' premises	204
Visits made in connection with infectious disease ..	2,315
Visits made in connection with venereal disease ..	189
Hackney carriages	13
Standing water, catchpits, etc. <i>re</i> mosquitoes ..	800
Sites or premises <i>re</i> plans of proposed buildings ..	221
Public sanitary conveniences	4,418
Refuse tips	535
Washhouses	248
<i>Re</i> State-aided butter	13,590
Other visits	3,144
	<hr/>
	155,206

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

Visits to premises where action was taken in connection with rodent infestation	176
Visits at which premises were disinfected	5
Drain tests carried out	355
Visits where enquiries were made <i>re</i> outworkers ..	122

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

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	2,196
Written request notices	92
Formal written notices	4,687
	<hr/>
Total proceedings begun	6,975

Written notices following verbal notices	625
--	-----

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	2,196
Request notices	95
Formal notices	5,454
Final notices	1,629
Total	9,374

The number of items included in the 6,975 notices were as follows :—

Ward 1. Sea Point	688
Ward 2. Harbour	778
Ward 3. West Central	195
Ward 4. Kloof	674
Ward 5. Park	659
Ward 6. East Central	1,773
Ward 7. Castle	994
Ward 8. Woodstock	1,276
Ward 9. Salt River	974
Ward 10. Mowbray	1,199
Ward 11. Maitland	1,329
Ward 12. Rondebosch	552
Ward 13. Claremont	778
Ward 14. Kalk Bay	384
Ward 15. Wynberg	760

13,013

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	1,037
Defective water fittings	314
Unauthorised structures	52
Undrained premises	4
Structural defects to premises	25
Other defects	161

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, 1938, the Council prohibited the further use of 7 stable premises (horses, mules or donkeys) for the keeping of animals.

Previously, since 1929 the Council had prohibited the use of 75 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, especially in view of the outbreak in Port Elizabeth.

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, 253 and 52. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1938, the human cases in the Union numbered 70 (1 European and 69 non-European), of which 15 were in the Orange Free State and 55 in the Cape Province. The human deaths numbered 58. In the Cape Province the cases were in the districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Kingwilliamstown, St. Marks, Glen Grey, Wodehouse, Lady Grey, Aliwal North, Albert and Kuruman.

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.

The outbreak in Port Elizabeth, however, has been shown to have been caused by an epizootic in domestic rats. The human cases there occurred between 23rd March and 14th July, 1938.

In June, 1938, 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 :					
<i>Re</i> rodents	..	..	..	..	5,725
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	4,514
					10,239
Inspections <i>re</i> rodents by other inspectors	..				176
Inspections <i>re</i> mosquitoes by other inspectors					800
Visits made to lands and premises by ratcatchers :					
<i>Re</i> rodents	..	..	..	..	41,894
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	9,283
					51,177
Number of notices served by Rodent Inspectors :					
Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	143
Written notices	..	..	..	..	303
					446
Number of rodents caught and destroyed :					
Brown rats	..	..	..	..	3,793
Black rats..	..	..	..	..	6,063
Gerbilles	..	..	..	..	585
					10,441

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 12 years the annual number of brown rats caught has decreased to less than one-half, but the black rats caught have increased to five-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
1938 ..	3,793	6,063	585	10,441

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 *Aedes* 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 1937-38 eight applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received, all of which were approved.

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, 1937—30TH JUNE, 1938.

Nature of sample.	No. of samples.	Not genuine.					Genuine.
		No action taken.	Letter sent.	Warning notice sent.	Summons applied for.	Total.	
Milk	390	—	15	7	24	46	344
Sour milk ..	9	—	1	—	—	1	8
Butter milk ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Skim milk ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cream	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cheese	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butter	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ice-cream ..	32	—	—	1	10	11	21
Sugar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Minced meat ..	15	—	—	1	6	7	8
Sausage	31	—	—	—	8	8	23
Vienna sausage ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Polony	8	—	—	1	1	2	6
Dripping ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mixed coffee ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Chicory	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cocoa	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tea	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oats	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Flour	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boer meal ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rice	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vinegar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Apples	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	516	—	17	10	49	76	440

Of the 49 summonses in respect of samples taken during the year ended 30th June, 1938, 4 were not heard until after the end of that year. Four cases in respect of samples taken in the previous period were heard in the year under report. 49 cases were therefore heard during the year, and are included in the list of prosecutions at page 90.

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. *
1.5—1.9	2	5.5—5.9	1
2.0—2.4	1	6.0—6.4	1
2.5—2.9	13	6.5—6.9	2
3.0—3.4	125	7.0—7.4	6
3.5—3.9	153	7.5—7.9	8
4.0—4.4	69	8.0—8.4	28
4.5—4.9	17	8.5—8.9	215
5.0—5.4	2	9.0—9.4	119
5.5—5.9	2	9.5—9.9	9
6.0—6.4	1		
6.5—6.9	1		
9.5	1		
11.5	1		
12.5	1		
13.9	1		

* One sample not included.

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 licensed* for the sale of milk in the Municipality at 30th June, 1938, was as follows :—

	In the municipal area.		Outside the municipal area.	
	30th June, 1937.	30th June, 1938.	30th June, 1937.	30th June, 1938.
Cowsheds	60	49	114	157
Milkshops	128	122	—	—

* Including certain premises in use but not licensed at the date stated.

In September, 1938, when a special report on the subject was considered, there were 146 licensed cowkeepers' premises in the municipal area. 116 of these have been closed, and there are 18 others that have since been brought into use. Except for one near Camps Bay all the cowsheds 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,728
Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,739
Milk delivery vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,346
Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,458
Ice-cream vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

The licensing year for dairies ends on 31st December, and in the following table figures for dairies are given for the calendar year 1938. To preserve continuity with previous Annual Reports figures are also shown for the six months ended 31st December, 1937. (The licensing year for ice-cream vendors, etc., ends on 30th June.)

	Period 1st July, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.			Calendar year 1938.			Applications for year ended 30th June, 1938. Manufacturers and vendors of ice-cream.
	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.	
	In the municipal area.	Outside the municipal area.	In the municipal area.	In the municipal area.	Outside the municipal area.	In the municipal area.	
Applications for licences received ..	3	8	15	52	170	146	549
Licences issued ..	16	5	5	43	159	118	518
Applications cancelled	3	1	4	1	6	17	30
Licences not granted	4	2	6	8	5	11	1

Of the 518 persons licensed to make or sell ice-cream only 28 were licensed for its manufacture. The remainder were licensed only for selling ice-cream not made on the premises. The 28 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, 1938.**

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 1,000,000.	1 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	0.001 c.c.	0.0001 c.c.	
	30,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	1,000,000							
Cowshed premises	13	4	2	2	—	—	6	2	3	7	2	1
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed in Municipality)	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed outside Municipality) ..	40	44	34	34	17	8	11	14	46	33	43	30
On milk round of cow keeper supplying retail customers (cowshed in Municipality)	20	22	11	10	6	2	5	5	17	14	14	16
On milk round of cowkeeper supplying retail customers (cowshed outside Municipality)	11	16	5	8	3	3	7	2	7	13	9	8
In retailer's shop or dépôt ..	55	47	34	31	19	22	16	15	27	47	48	55
On milk round of retailer ..	6	1	5	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	7
Totals	146	134	91	90	47	37	47	39	104	117	120	118

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Samples taken from mixed milk of herd :			
Capetown cowkeepers	—	3	3
Outside cowkeepers	—	4	4
Samples taken on round :			
Capetown cowkeepers*	—	10	10
Outside cowkeepers*	1	6	7
Samples taken in course of delivery to retailers' depôts :			
Capetown cowkeepers	—	4	4
Outside cowkeepers	—	35	35
Total	1	62	63

* Including 2 taken at cowkeepers' milk room.

In addition to the above routine samples, 9 samples from individual cows were taken to follow up the routine samples reported as positive. Of these, 4 were found to be positive and 5 negative. Six samples were also taken at the request of the veterinary officer, all of which were found to be 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, 1938 :—

	Restaurants.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.	Eating-Houses.
1. Applications received	145	288	57	38
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	93	204	36	15
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	49	75	21	19
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	39	59	15	16
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	2	6	—	4
6. Applications withdrawn	1	3	—	—

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 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. 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 licensing year for mattress-makers and upholsterers and for laundries ends on 31st December, and in the following table figures for mattress-makers and upholsterers and for laundries are given for the calendar year 1938. To preserve continuity with previous Annual Reports figures are also shown for the six months ended 31st December, 1937.

	Period 1st July, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.		Calendar year 1938.		Year ended 30th June, 1938.
	Mattress- makers and Up- holsterers.	Laundries.	Mattress- makers and Up- holsterers.	Laundries.	Barbers and Hair- dressers.
Applications received	3	5	28	17	68
Registration certificates issued .. .	1	2	11	14	56
Registration refused	—	2	1	1	1
Applications withdrawn	2	1	16	2	11

As at 30th June, 1938, the number of registered barbers' or hairdressers' premises was 307.

TRADE LICENCES.

The Licences 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, 1938 :—

	General dealers.	Fresh produce dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.	Pedlars.	Motor garages.	Mineral water dealers.	Mineral water man- ufacturers.
1. Applications received	1,120	122	90	5	1,136	29	60	30	2
2. Granting of licences recom- mended (without conditions) .. .	608	53	21	2	534	27	43	16	1
3. Granting of licences recom- mended (subject to conditions)	479	64	67	2	453	2	15	13	1
4. Number under item 3 later re- ported as having complied with conditions	412	45	51	1	362*	1	10	8	1
5. Refusal of licences recommended	20	2	1	—	92	—	2	1	—
6. Applications withdrawn .. .	13	3	1	1	57	—	—	—	—

* 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 *dépôts* 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, 1937, to 30th June, 1938 :—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef	153	152	—	1	0·65
Carcases of Mutton	11,507	11,504	—	3	0·03
Carcases of Goat	85	77	—	8	9·41
Carcases of Veal	29	29	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork	15,601	15,309	227	65	0·42
<i>Pigs' Kidneys</i> (from above carcasses)				65	—
Parts of Beef	331	331	—	—	—
Parts of Mutton	5,152	5,152	—	—	—
Parts of Pork	51	51	—	—	—
Parts of Veal	151	151	—	—	—
Ox Heads	83	82	—	1	1·20
Ox Hearts	79	78	—	1	1·27
Ox Tongues	79	78	—	1	1·27
Ox Livers	100	92	—	8	8·00
Ox Lungs	200	190	—	10	5·00
Ox Kidneys	170	168	—	2	1·18
Ox Spleens	64	63	—	1	1·56
Ox Skirts	64	63	—	1	1·56
Ox Tails	64	63	—	1	1·56
Ox Tripes	51	51	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Heads ..	884	884	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Tongues ..	35	35	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Kidneys ..	1,994	1,994	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Tripes ..	3,102	3,102	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Plucks ..	9,155	9,076	58	21	0·23
<i>Sheep and Goats' Livers</i>				28	—
<i>Sheep and Goats' Lungs</i> (prs.)				30	—
Pigs' Plucks	16,468	14,442	1,691*	335	2·04
<i>Pigs' Livers</i>				729	—
<i>Pigs' Lungs</i> (prs.)				878	—
Calves' Plucks	39	39	—	—	—

* 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, 1937 to 30th June, 1938 :—

Description.	Total.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Bruised.	Cirrhosis.	Cysts (hydatid).	Decomposition.	Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Flukes.	Gangrene.	Inflammation.	Mesles.	Morbund.	Necrosis.	Nephritis.	Pericarditis.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Pyæmia.	Sarcocysts.	Septicæmia.	Swine Erysipelas.	Tapeworm.	Tuberculous.	Tumour.
Carcasses of :																											
Beef ..	1																										
Mutton ..	3																										
Goat ..	8																										
Pork ..	292	2		15								3	43	4					2			1					1
Oxen :																											
Heads ..	1																										
Hearts ..	1																										
Tongues ..	1																										
Livers ..	8					4				2																	
Lungs ..	10					8																					
Kidneys ..	2																										
Spleens ..	1																										
Skirts ..	1																										
Tails ..	1																										
Sheep and Goats :																											
Picks ..	21				11	10																					
Livers ..	28					13																					
Lungs ..	60									7		18															
Pigs :																											
Kidneys ..	65	2				55																					
Picks ..	335	4			68	115						52	19														
Livers ..	729	2			101	615				1																	
Lungs ..	1,756					10						74															
																				1,664							

The following carcasses with slight infections with cysticercus were discovered and interned in cold storage for the prescribed time :—

Removed from	Measly Beef.		Measly Pork.	
	Carcases.	Weight (lbs.).	Carcases.	Weight (lbs.).
Municipal abattoir	585	311,354	34	3,929
Capetown depôts ..	—	—	32	2,847
Total ..	585	311,354	66	6,776

Imported meat.

The following meat rejected for export at Gouda, C.P., was brought into Capetown :—

Carcases of mutton 726,840 lbs.

Some of this meat is sold to shipping, and is not 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, 1938 :—

<i>Meat :</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.).</i>
Beef	309
Pork	7
Mutton	29
Goat	19
Ham	461
Pig's Head	4
Biltong	500
<i>Poultry and game :</i>	
Turkeys	375
Geese	131
Ducks	121
Fowls	4,530
Pigeons	4
<i>Fish :</i>	
Fish	877
Preserved fish	1,079
<i>Fruit and vegetables :</i>	
Apples	14,720
Apricots	40
Avocado pears	3,020
Cape gooseberries	90
Cherries	12
Egg fruit	1,650
Grapes	1,658
Grape fruit	13,655
Grenadillas	1,040
Lemons	2,695
Limes	150

Fruit and vegetables—Contd.

Litchies	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Mangoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Melons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,116
Naartjies	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,997
Pawpaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,965
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,607
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,048
Pineapples	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Plums	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,783
Asparagus tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beans (broad)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040
Beans (green)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,765
Cabbages	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,350
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	715
Cucumbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Dall	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Lettuce	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Marrows	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Mealies	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	490
Peas (green)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,515
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Potatoes (sweet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,810
Pumpkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
Spinach	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Squashes	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,140

Other provisions :

Tinned ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,431
Tinned fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	345
Milk (cows)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,960
Ostrich eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Egg powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Lemon squash	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Preserved fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Tinned fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Pickles and delicacies	..	..	..	..	..	..	648
Other tinned foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	431
Jars gelatine	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Jars tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Jars brawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The following table gives particulars of cases heard by the magistrates in the year ended 30th June, 1938, 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.	Reprimanded.	Summons withdrawn.	Discharged.		
Dwelling-house premises in insanitary condition (excluding the keeping of animals)	10	7	—	2	—	1	10	£39 0 0
Keeping animals in contravention of the Council's prohibition	4	3	1	—	—	—	4	8 10 0
Insanitary conditions at food premises:								
Butchers' shop premises	3 ⁽¹⁾	3	—	—	—	—	4	16 0 0
Other food premises	5	4	—	—	—	1	6	14 0 0
Insanitary conditions or other offences in the transport or delivery of foodstuffs:								
Meat	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1 0 0
Milk	36 ⁽²⁾	34	—	1	1	—	42	80 0 0
Other foodstuffs	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1 0 0
Selling, delivering or depositing meat not slaughtered at the Municipal abattoirs or not inspected and stamped	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5 0 0
Trading as cowkeeper without licence	1 ⁽²⁾	1	—	—	—	—	1	5 0 0
Trading as milk seller without licence (not cowkeeper)	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2 0 0
Trading as ice-cream vendor without licence	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	4 0 0
Selling foodstuffs in contravention of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act:								
Milk	24	22	—	—	—	2	33	48 10 0
Ice-cream	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	27 10 0
Sausage, minced meat, etc.	15	11	—	—	—	4	15	26 10 0
Dwelling-house premises used as a wash-house without being registered as such by the Council	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5 0 0
Other nuisances or insanitary conditions	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	4 10 0
Expectorating on the floor of public place	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	2 2 0
Practising midwifery in contravention of Regulations under Public Health Act	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	6 0 0
Neglect of children (Children's Act)	3	1 ⁽⁴⁾	2	—	—	—	4	
Obstructing Health Inspector in performance of his duty	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0
Total	130	116	2	3	1	8	149	£296 12 0

⁽¹⁾ Amongst these cases is one including a count for having meat intended for sale not inspected and stamped.

⁽²⁾ Amongst these cases are two including counts for trading as milk seller without licence.

⁽³⁾ Including a count for keeping an accumulation of offensive manure.

⁽⁴⁾ In this case the (two) accused were both sentenced to 14 days hard labour.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1938, 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

Public Sanitary Conveniences—condt.

Chalet.	Attendances.	
	Male.	Female.
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	1	—
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
McGregor Street	2	—
Maitland	2	—
Mowbray	2	1
Muizenberg Beach	2	2
Museum, Capetown	2	1
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	2	1
Woodstock	2	2
33 chalets	55	27

In addition to the above there are three relieving attendants, one male and two female.

MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

With the opening of the new washhouse at Spencer Road, Salt River, on 22nd July, 1937, there are now eight 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. Except those at Mowbray and Claremont they are equipped with electric irons. The facilities for ironing at Platteklip were added and brought into use on the 1st September, 1937. 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 for washing are as follows:—At Platteklip, Mowbray and Claremont, 3d. per day; at Hout Street, Wynberg and Salt River, 4d. per day; at Kalk Bay, 6d. per day. The charge for ironing (including use of electric iron) is 1d. per hour. At Hanover Street the charges are 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, 1938, were as follows :—

						Attendances.	Money taken.		
							£	s.	d.
Hanover Street	..	..	..	..	..	17,936	611	0	9
Platteklip	..	..	..	..	..	9,779	134	13	2
Mowbray	..	..	..	..	..	5,843	73	0	9
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	8,432	105	8	0
Kalk Bay	..	..	..	..	..	2,622	65	11	0
Hout Street	..	..	..	..	..	11,876	209	6	7
Wynberg	..	..	..	..	..	9,264	191	7	6
Salt River	..	..	..	..	..	3,553	57	8	4
						69,305	£1,447	16	1

The attendances and takings at the Hout Street slipper baths during the year ended 30th June, 1938, were as follows :—

		Hot baths.		Cold baths.		Total.	
		Atten- dances.	Money taken.	Atten- dances.	Money taken.	Atten- dances.	Money taken.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adults	..	10,406	130 1 6	121	10 1	10,527	130 11 7
Children	..	336	2 16 0	24	2 0	360	2 18 0
Total	..	10,742	£132 17 6	145	12 1	10,887	£133 9 7

FREE 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, 1938, the number of such burials was 385.

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, Portwood Road. The results of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 140 to 144.

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.

During the year under report the clinic-sessions continued to be conducted by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (3 sessions) assisted by two part-time medical officers (one session each). The tuberculosis health visitors were increased in number from four to five in July, 1937. They 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 129 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 359.
- (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 five 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. Special cases are also seen by the Medical Superintendent at the hospital.

During the year there were 8,042 attendances at the clinics as compared with 6,952 in the previous year. The following are the details :—

Race.	1937—1938.				1936—1937.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Newmarket Street Clinic :								
European ..	927	976	134	132	737	845	101	101
Other ..	2,218	1,499	385	345	1,598	1,457	249	268
Persons ..	3,145	2,475	519	477	2,335	2,302	350	369
Total ..	5,620		996		4,637		719	
Wynberg Clinic :								
European ..	308	354	25	32	292	347	27	31
Other ..	859	901	118	132	755	921	81	115
Persons ..	1,167	1,255	143	164	1,047	1,268	108	146
Total ..	2,422		307		2,315		254	

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").

Certain cases of venereal disease are dealt with at the pre-natal clinics held at the maternal and child welfare centres.

The non-medical staff of the clinics includes 4 nurse visitors, 2 male orderlies and one clerk; in addition to 3 male orderlies who work partly in the venereal disease ward of the hospital and partly at the clinics, and part-time clerical assistance.

During the year 1937-38, 3,382 new cases reported at the three municipal treatment centres—a figure identical with that of the preceding year. If we include cases seen at the ante-natal and child welfare clinics a total of 4,007 for new cases is obtained.

The figure for the three municipal treatment centres, 3,382, is analysed below according to race, sex and disease.

						Cases.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1. Race ..	European ..	..	..	..	..	873	5.6
	Non-European ..	..	..	..	..	2,509	17.2
						3,382	11.2

		Cases.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
2. Sex	Males..	1,995	13.6
	Females	1,387	8.9
		<u>3,382</u>	<u>11.2</u>
3. Disease	Syphilis	1,601	5.3
	Gonorrhoea	1,016	3.4
	Other venereal diseases	107	0.3
	Non-venereal diseases	603	2.0
	Cases undiagnosed	55	0.2
		<u>3,382</u>	<u>11.2</u>

Syphilis continues to show a preponderance over Gonorrhoea; the proportion indicated above is no true criterion of the relative incidence of the two diseases. As a matter of fact Gonorrhoea is the commoner disease but less importance is attached to its symptoms amongst certain classes.

This year saw the introduction of a new era in the treatment of Gonorrhoea. Chemotherapy of Gonorrhoea was placed on a sound basis by the introduction of members of the sulphonamide group. The initial results justify the hope of adding Gonorrhoea to the list of easily curable diseases.

In June, 1937, the writer undertook a tour of several European countries in order to regain contact with foreign colleagues and acquaint himself with their methods. Amongst the cities visited were Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Liverpool. It was interesting to contrast the various organisations with the scheme operating in Capetown. And it was gratifying to note that the venereal disease service in Capetown did not suffer overmuch in the comparison. Many of the important venereal disease clinics in Europe are an essential service of some general hospital. This arrangement is both practical and advantageous as the whole diagnostic and therapeutic resources of a well organised clinical unit are at the disposal of venereal disease patients. The writer considers that it would be advantageous to graft a venereal disease clinic on to the new hospital at Groote Schuur.

As a further result of this European tour closer attention is now being paid to the tracing of sources of infection. It is not enough even to cure every new case that comes to the clinics. The source of contagion must be sought.

During the absence of Dr. C. K. O'Malley the Venereal Disease Branch was under the direction of Dr. A. Stewart.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
<i>Female intermediate treatment.</i>			
European	505	244	749
Non-European	77	602	679
	<u>582</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>1,428</u>

Follow-up of defaulters.

(a) By home visiting to female patients	..	..	..	3,075
No. of patients who returned	..	..	..	1,452
(b) By letter to male patients	..	..	..	962
No. of patients who returned	..	..	..	254

Clinic.	Race.	Adults.		Sex.	Total attendances.	New cases.										Operations.	Routine blood tests of pregnant women.				
		Children.	Diseases from which patients suffered.																		
			Syphilis, primary and secondary.			Syphilis, tertiary.	Syphilis of the central nervous system.	Syphilis, congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhea—Patients with both preceding columns.	Gonorrhea only.	Other venereal diseases.	Non-venereal diseases.	Undiagnosed.	Intermediate treatment.	Intravenous injections.			Intramuscular injections.	Wassermann reaction.	Semen examinations.	
City Hospital clinic	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	233	230	13	2	—	—	5	130	6	47	5	4,775	618	815	467	416	11	
		Children ..	Female ..	63	23	9	1	4	1	—	—	22	—	1	—	109	615	630	211	622	
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	20	158	38	4	6	—	12	11	36	58	3	25	8	45	72	225	1	
		Children ..	Female ..	521	67	76	1	18	1	17	24	1	1	34	5	5,144	1,267	1,335	738	477	
		Total ..	Female ..	211	1	—	23	1	—	—	33	9	1	84	48	546	154	493	—	—	
Salt River clinic	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	1,479	284	136	6	64	38	439	43	163	14	10,141	4,123	4,046	2,054	3,062	16		
		Children ..	Female ..	360	55	16	1	1	6	203	18	70	5	17,626	1,256	1,765	610	624	—		
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	143	14	10	1	2	5	15	1	13	4	272	505	489	321	505	—		
		Children ..	Female ..	83	—	1	1	6	—	10	7	1	—	148	46	84	35	8	—		
		Total ..	Female ..	3,783	395	38	3	6	6	—	157	23	66	8	6,430	1,061	1,016	468	431	—	
Wynberg clinic	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	5,304	367	188	2	10	32	21	—	29	12	53	2,697	1,551	1,551	529	748	—	
		Children ..	Female ..	1,043	93	4	—	58	—	4	44	—	43	3	487	56	1,118	248	559	—	
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	2,179	178	10	—	78	—	4	44	—	43	3	487	56	1,118	248	559	—	
		Children ..	Female ..	21,950	1,489	253	6	158	53	450	42	277	34	25,016	5,540	6,869	2,566	3,216	—		
		Total ..	Female ..	905	50	8	1	—	—	—	20	5	11	—	1,252	133	294	43	32	—	
Aspelling Street clinic.	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	1,207	28	9	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	16	—	20	8	—	—	—	
		Children ..	Female ..	46	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	43	8	182	—	
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	223	12	12	1	1	5	5	57	17	37	7	3,089	801	611	289	132	—	
		Children ..	Female ..	2,821	238	37	1	5	4	20	41	41	25	1	20	1,529	875	428	299	—	
		Total ..	Female ..	781	84	3	1	56	—	18	—	33	—	31	135	627	499	97	57	—	
Woodstock (pre-natal clinic)	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	10,136	744	96	187	15	127	9	127	22	163	7	4,587	3,057	3,285	1,080	932	—	
		Children ..	Female ..	15	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	—	2	5
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	746	107	107	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542	185	838	—	115	716
		Children ..	Female ..	107	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ..	Female ..	761	112	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	189	846	—	117	721
Maitland (pre-natal clinic)	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	126	19	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	9	281	—	19	236	
		Children ..	Female ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	309	49	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	42	360	—	47	260
		Children ..	Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ..	Female ..	435	68	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	51	611	—	66	498
Maitland (pre-natal clinic)	Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	27	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	24	—	19	25	
		Children ..	Female ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Male ..	262	38	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	4	233	—	51	214	
		Children ..	Female ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ..	Female ..	289	45	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	4	257	—	51	239

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

[illegible]

This is a voluntary Clinic supplied with Government drugs through the Corporation.

Relative incidence of disease in various cities.

City.	Year.	Total new cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Capetown	1936-37	3,971	300,800	13.2
Johannesburg and Rietfontein Hospital	1936-37	4,626	492,040	8.15
Glasgow	1937	4,922	1,119,863	4.4
Hull	1937	1,263	319,400	4.0
Birmingham	1937	3,571	1,043,000	3.4
Coventry	1937	596	206,500	2.9

Capetown incidence for the last ten years.

Year ended 30th June.	Total New Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 population.
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
1938	4,007	308,429	13.0

Summary.

Type of disease.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Total.	No. of consultations	49,974
Primary and secondary syphilis	131	521	652	No. of intermediate treatments	39,744
Tertiary syphilis	118	1,080	1,198	No. of intravenous injections	15,307
Syphilis of the C.N.S.	4	23	27	No. of intramuscular injections	15,854
Congenital syphilis	26	323	349	No. of specimens for Wassermann reaction (V.D. clinics)	5,700
Gonorrhoea	424	592	1,016	No. of specimens for Wassermann (pre-natal clinics) ..	5,733
Other venereal diseases	30	77	107	No. of smear examinations for gonococci	7,211
Non-venereal diseases ..	178	425	603	No. of operations	16
Undiagnosed	14	41	55	No. of sessions held during the year	1,251
Totals	925	3,082	4,007		

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, 1938).

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.

Radiographer.

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 7½ 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.

During the year under review changes were made regarding radiographic work which had hitherto been carried out at the New Somerset Hospital.

When the Somerset Hospital was closed and the X-ray department was transferred to the newly opened Groote Schuur Hospital the agreement with the Cape Hospital Board was maintained and patients from the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Clinic were dealt with at the new institution. In March, 1938, an X-ray block was opened at the City Hospital and with the appointment of a full-time radiographer the arrangement with the Cape Hospital Board was terminated. City Hospital and Tuberculosis Clinic patients are now X-rayed at the City Hospital. The new block consists of X-ray room, with dark room and film store, clinical room, office, waiting-room, dressing cubicles and lavatories.

In addition to routine X-ray work an out-patient department where pneumothorax refills are given is conducted in the building and the proximity of X-ray and clinical rooms facilitates fluoroscopic examination of the patient before and after each refill.

The equipment consists of a Sanitas unit with a Schall table. Skiagrams are taken at a fixed distance of 5 feet, usually in the erect posture. The same unit is used for fluoroscopy, in which case the tube is centred a few inches from the patient. As there is sufficient work for two units, and as it is convenient to screen patients either in the clinical room or in the office, it is proposed to have a separate screening unit for fluoroscopy. The hospital possesses a small Phillips portable unit which is used when patients are bed-ridden, but this unit has only a limited value and is not used in pneumothorax work.

Routine skiagraphic examination of all members of the nursing staff is now carried out and frequent use is made of radiography in the diagnosis of obscure cases of pyrexia.

The radiographic and other work done at the X-ray clinic block during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1938, is set out below:—

Total attendances:

Out-patients	709
In-patients	329
	— 1,038

Examinations and treatments:

Skiagrams	294
Screenings	1,038
Consultations	121
Refills	446
Aspirations	28
Mantoux tests	21
Blood sedimentations	7
Solganol injections	8
Mirror tests	7
	— 1,970

New cases (not previously attended the hospital or tuberculosis clinics)	17
--	----

The operating theatre was used on 39 occasions as follows :—

Internal pneumolysis	8*
Tonsillectomy	12
Mastoidectomy	2
Phrenic nerve injection	1
Laparotomy	2
Rectal abscess	1
Rectal fistula	3
Cyst of neck	1
Appendicectomy	1
Perforated typhoid ulcer	5
Circumcision	1
Abcess	1
Excision of knee	1
—	39

*One operation on each of 7 patients and two operations on one patient

The operation of internal pneumolysis was performed by Mr. N. Petersen, F.R.C.S.

These figures do not include the operations of tracheotomy and intubation of the larynx which are carried out in a special room attached to the diphtheria ward.

Sixty-three patients were subjected to tracheotomy and of these twenty-six died. Nineteen patients underwent intubation of the larynx and in eight cases it was necessary to perform tracheotomy after the intubation tube had been removed or coughed up. These cases of secondary tracheotomy are not included in the series of sixty-three tracheotomies recorded above. Seven deaths occurred amongst the nineteen patients who were intubated and three of these deaths were in patients who had been subjected to secondary tracheotomy. These operations were performed by the medical superintendent of hospitals or by the senior house physician. In a few cases one of the Ear, Nose and Throat specialists was called in owing to the absence of the medical superintendent.

It was found that the operation of tracheotomy gave more satisfactory results than intubation. Milder cases of laryngeal diphtheria were usually selected for intubation but numerous difficulties were encountered in these cases as the tube is easily coughed up with consequent asphyxial symptoms. In some cases it was found that the patient was unable to breathe naturally when the tube was removed, and in one case this was due to stenosis of the larynx caused probably by pressure of the tube on the vocal cords.

It is the considered opinion of the medical superintendent of hospitals that, in the type of laryngeal diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital, tracheotomy is superior to intubation. The rather high death rate in laryngeal diphtheria is due to the fact that many of the cases were of an advanced nature with membrane extending into the trachea and bronchi. In a previous report (1933-34) reference was made to this fact and it appears that a severe form of tracheobronchial diphtheria continues to prevail in Capetown. It is possible in some cases that the gravity of the patients' condition may be due to neglect of the disease in its early stage.

There were 2,040 admissions to hospital during the year (1,032 Europeans and 1,008 non-Europeans). 13 cases were admitted twice during the year, and 30 other cases admitted twice during the year, and 30 other cases admitted in previous years were again admitted in the year under review.

The average daily number of patients in the hospital 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	1937-38.	
		245.3	256.7	263.4	280.2	268.4	267.4	

Details in regard to cases treated are shown in tables 1, 2 and 3.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD
JULY 1ST, 1937, TO JUNE 30TH, 1938, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS
OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment July 1st, 1937.						Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under treatment June 30th, 1938.						Total ad- mitted persons	Day Units.							
																						Total.					
	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O									
	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.	M.		F.	M.		F.				
1 Sea Point	3	4	-	-	31	27	7	6	26	25	6	6	2	4	1	-	6	2	-	-	71	1,242	1,129	272	210	2,853	
2 Harbour	2	1	5	3	19	43	20	15	18	39	12	9	-	-	11	6	3	5	2	3	97	908	1,202	1,104	969	4,183	
3 West Central	-	2	2	1	6	8	26	19	5	10	14	12	1	-	-	7	6	-	-	7	59	205	462	1,416	940	3,023	
4 Kloof	2	3	4	8	25	33	26	30	24	31	16	23	1	1	10	9	2	4	4	6	114	651	1,166	1,713	2,387	5,917	
5 Park	4	4	1	-	25	32	4	9	20	29	3	7	3	2	1	1	-	6	5	1	2	70	956	1,383	206	324	2,869
6 East Central	1	5	8	8	38	28	62	89	28	26	37	64	3	2	22	22	8	5	11	11	217	1,478	1,096	3,770	3,678	10,022	
7 Castle	2	-	8	10	2	-	35	38	2	-	25	35	-	-	-	9	9	2	-	9	4	75	324	-	2,985	2,347	5,656
8 Woodstock	7	5	3	6	34	38	26	36	26	32	12	31	4	4	11	2	11	7	6	9	134	1,587	1,887	1,198	2,173	6,845	
9 Salt River	7	7	1	1	38	50	19	16	35	47	14	9	3	4	4	7	7	6	2	1	123	1,442	2,253	1,090	836	5,621	
10 Mowbray	2	3	2	1	14	32	7	4	13	29	6	4	1	2	1	-	2	4	2	1	57	459	1,205	386	293	2,343	
11 Maitland	4	4	6	4	34	42	27	41	34	41	20	31	2	-	8	10	2	5	5	4	144	1,364	1,790	1,065	2,328	6,547	
12 Rondebosch	4	4	7	11	21	18	52	57	18	17	43	55	5	2	7	8	2	3	9	5	148	751	646	2,820	2,934	7,151	
13 Claremont	6	5	2	3	36	42	20	31	29	33	13	25	2	-	3	6	11	14	6	3	129	1,605	1,694	1,654	1,695	6,648	
14 Kalk Bay	2	1	3	4	13	16	14	19	13	15	15	15	1	1	2	6	1	1	-	2	62	680	783	885	1,002	3,350	
15 Wynberg	4	10	4	4	37	39	32	38	32	36	24	28	4	-	4	6	5	13	8	8	146	1,180	2,088	2,339	2,055	7,662	
Langa location	-	-	2	2	-	-	15	7	-	-	12	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	22	-	-	625	390	1,015	
Not allocated	-	-	3	-	3	-	13	3	3	-	8	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	19	62	-	799	51	912	
From ships	1	-	3	-	36	3	4	-	34	1	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	43	710	143	182	-	1,035	
From outside the Municipality	9	14	7	10	71	98	72	69	63	92	41	45	10	8	27	20	7	12	11	14	310	2,974	3,932	2,989	4,052	13,947	
	60	72	71	76	483	549	481	527	423	503	328	408	42	30	138	119	78	88	86	76	2,040	18,578	22,850	27,498	28,664	97,599	

E—Europeana.

O—Others, or non-Europeans.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1937, TO JUNE 30TH, 1938, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX AND DISEASE.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1937.						Admitted.						Discharged.						Died.						Under treatment, June 30th, 1938.						Total cases admitted.						Day Units.						Total.																																																									
	E.			M.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			E.			M.			F.			M.			F.			O.																																																												
	M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.																																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Epidemic fever ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Scarlet fever ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Diphtheria ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Erysipelas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Cerebrospinal fever ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Infective encephalitis ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Typhus fever ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Typhoid ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Influenza ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Acute primary pneumonia ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Pneumonia ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Tubercular meningitis ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Tubercular bones and joints ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Arterio-arteriosclerosis ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	9	

[illegible]

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.

From 2nd December, 1937, to 23rd June, 1938, the hospital was used to accommodate European tuberculosis patients while the wards at the City Hospital were being rebuilt. There were no cases of smallpox, but a Lascar who was supposed to be suffering from that disease was found on admission to have leprosy and was transferred to the City Hospital before being shipped back to India.

The cases treated are classified in the tables on page 106.

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.

The appointment of part-time medical officer is held by Dr. T. Jones, and the hospital is under the general control of the medical superintendent of hospitals.

The activities of the hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1938, are shown by the following figures :—

Daily average number of in-patients	15.83
In-patients admitted	370
Number of new out-patients	2,465
Number of attendances by out-patients	21,539
Number of visits to patients at their homes by :	
Doctor	1,004
Nurse	1,790
Midwifery service :	
No of confinements attended (extern)	104
Visits made by midwife	1,865

CASES TREATED IN THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1937, TO JUNE 30TH, 1938.

TABLE 1.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1937.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Under treatment, June 30th, 1938.			Total cases admitted	Day units.					
	E.			E.			E.			E.			E.				E.					
	O.			O.			O.			O.			O.				O.					
	M.			M.			M.			M.			M.				M.					
	F.			F.			F.			F.			F.				F.					
Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—	58*	44*	—	46†	35†	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	102*	5,562	3,989	—	—	—	9,551
Leptotic fever	—	—	—	—	—	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1†	—	—	5	—	—	5
Totals	—	—	—	58	44	1	46	35	—	12	9	—	—	—	1	103	5,562	3,989	5	—	—	9,556

* 42 of these cases were transferred from City Hospital (Eur. males 24, Eur. females 18) and 60 were admitted direct (Eur. males 34, Eur. females 26).

† 53 of these cases were transferred to the City Hospital (Eur. males 31, Eur. females 22) and 28 were discharged to their homes (Eur. males 15, Eur. females 13).

‡ Direct admission—subsequently transferred to City Hospital on 7th July, 1938.

TABLE 2.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment, July 1st, 1937.						Admitted.						Discharged.						Died.						Under treatment, June 30th, 1938.						Total admitted persons.	Day units.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.				E.			O.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.		M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.	M.	F.	O.		M.	F.	O.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1. Sea Point	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLES.

TABLE A1. 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 1st July, 1938.)

SUMMARY.

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

COLLECTED FOR OUTWARD PASSPORTS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-RESIDENTS.

TABLE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Total under 5										TOTALS.										Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (Excluded from foregoing columns).			
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	{E. 6 O. 51}	6 57	7 51	4 58	9 155	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160	17 160
II.—Malignant and Other Tumours	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	{E. 1 O. 1}	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
V.—Chronic Poisonings	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	{E. 2 O. 17}	2 15	4 15	3 5	1 5	2 18	3 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	{E. 16 O. 159}	11 138	7 81	5 46	2 60	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System	{E. 12 O. 120}	3 92	2 68	1 14	1 19	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15
X.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	{E. 1 O. 1}	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—Congenital Malformations	{E. 3 O. 11}	3 11	2 6	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy	{E. 23 O. 120}	31 85	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI.—Old Age	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII.—Deaths from Violence	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases	{E. — O. —}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	{E. 65 O. 485}	55 408	19 222	10 126	9 140	12 843	77 747	10 747	7 40	12 49	31 51	24 24	12 12	35 35	30 30	50 50	46 46	96 96	77 77	108 108	143 143	137 137	136 136	135 135	
Totals, all Races	{E. 550 O. 485}	463 408	241 222	209 126	145 140	152 843	920 747	824 747	50 40	56 49	43 51	36 24	148 12	185 35	161 30	226 50	155 46	219 96	185 108	248 143	207 137	248 136	248 135	248 135	

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E. — European. O. — Others, or non-European.

The European Population Deaths which occurred outside the Municipality transferred numbered 31 for males and 18 for females.

SUMMARY.

WARDS : COLLECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

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.	Per- sons.	
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	11	13	1	3	10	11	8	1	1	15	16	14	14	7	10	3	10	4	5	9	7	5	2	20	7	1	6	114	107	221		
II.—Malignant and Other Tumours	17	24	2	1	12	9	11	10	5	6	4	6	6	15	10	5	3	11	10	11	13	6	7	10	13	7	4	126	114	240		
III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	2	21	2	1	4	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	3	6	5	1	2	5	7	3	8	1	1	2	3	2	1	34	62	96		
IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
V.—Chronic Poisonings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	1	2	10	9	2	33	25	58		
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	28	27	14	2	24	15	23	18	14	9	7	2	16	13	20	15	18	17	7	8	18	12	28	32	8	8	33	20	16	21	278	
VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	4	3	1	6	4	3	5	5	2	2	8	8	15	8	3	6	8	3	1	7	5	2	11	6	2	2	80	55	135		
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System	7	7	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	2	8	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	52	29	81		
X.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	10	5	1	1	5	1	8	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	1	4	5	2	7	3	2	7	4	4	2	52	40	92		
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XIV.—Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XVI.—Old Age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XVII.—Deaths from Violence	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Totals	93	111	26	5	67	47	69	59	43	20	13	3	60	58	76	63	65	59	37	40	49	42	86	34	22	104	63	888	726	1,614		
Totals, all Races	100	115	66	38	80	68	159	139	81	66	325	250	188	171	161	100	176	155	88	75	201	163	284	278	257	254	110	107	209	244	65	2,685

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		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).												
Code No.	International Code No.	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	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.											
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			M. F.												
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																																	
001	1	Typhoid Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	5	12										
002	2	Paratyphoid Fevers ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
003	3	Typhus Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
004	4	Relapsing Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
005	5	Undulant Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
006	6	Smallpox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
007	6	Amass and Alastrim	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
008	7	Measles ..	{E. O.	3 6	10 17	1 12	8 8	4 31	1 30	2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 33	2 32	6 65	-	-											
009	8	Scarlet Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-										
010	9	Whooping Cough ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-										
011	10	Diphtheria ..	{E. O.	1 2	2 3	1 4	4 7	6 8	4 12	4 14	2 4	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	12 16	6 18	18 34	12 3	12 4											
012	11a	Influenza (with Pulmonary Complications specified)	{E. O.	1 -	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 2	-	-	1 1	1 -	2 1	1 2	2 4	2 3	1 1	2 -	6 12	6 18	12 2	3 3	-										
013	11b	Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	-	-	2 1	3 1	1 1	4 5	8 6	12 6	1 1	-										
014	12	Cholera ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
015	13a	Dysentery, amoebic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-										
016	13b	Dysentery, bacillary ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-										
017	13c	Dysentery, other ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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. O.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	1	-	-										
023	16	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-										
024	17	Encephalitis Lethargica	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-										
025	18	Meningococcal Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	{E. O.	-	1	1	-	1 2	1 1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-										
026	19	Glanders ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
027	20	Anthrax ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
028	21	Rabies ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
029	22	Tetanus ..	{E. O.	-	1	1	-	1 2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-										
030	23	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis - Vide Code No. 414) ..	{E. O.	5	4	7	8	13 13	25 25	6	11	7	9	10 59	13 91	19 72	17 78	6 62	6 42	8 38	4 27	11 21	7 10	5 5	6 3	2 -	-	-	61 295	53 295	114 590	2 19	6 14
031	24	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	{E. O.	-	2 3	2 12	-	3 5	2 26	5 15	1 2	1 11	2 1	2 1	1 -	-	1 1	-	6 30	10 28	16 58	1 5	1 3										
032	25	Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-										
033	26	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-										
034	27	Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-										

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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.	M. F.															
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																																	
Typhoid Fever ..	{ E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Typhus Fever ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Relapsing Fever ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Undulant Fever ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Smallpox ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Amias and Alastrim	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Measles ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Scarlet Fever ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Whooping Cough ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Diphtheria ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Influenza (with Pulmonary Complications specified)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Cholera ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Dysentery, amoebic ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Dysentery, bacillary ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Dysentery, other ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Plague, bubonic ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Plague, pneumonic ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Plague, septicaemic ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Plague, not otherwise defined	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Erysipelas (Non-puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Encephalitis Lethargica	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Meningococcal Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Glanders ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Anthrax ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Rabies ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Tetanus ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -													
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis - Vide Code No. 414) ..	{ E. O.	4 1	4 12	1 9	1 19	1 12	1 11	2 22	6 4	6 57	3 49	1 31	- 33	7 17	8 15	9 13	7 22	5 2	5 8	3 27	6 25	2 36	1 38	4 15	4 24	2 17	15 21	8 24	4 12	2 4	56 295	50 295	106 590
Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	{ E. O.	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Death Classification.		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 Outward Transfers.												
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5		5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards																
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Persons.													
035	28	I. (cont.) 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. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -
038	31	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	{E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -
039	32a	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	{E. O.	- 3	- 4	- 3	- 6	- 2	6 8	- 16	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9	- 18	- 27	
040	32b	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	{E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	1 2	- 2	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	2 2	- -	
041	33	Leprosy	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
042	34	Syphilis	{E. O.	- 29	25 25	1 1	3 3	3 4	33 22	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 7	2 2	5 5	1 5	2 2	3 3	1 1	3 3	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 58	4 38	8 96	
043	35	Gonorrhoea	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	
044	35	Other Venereal Diseases	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
045	36	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (Non-puerperal)	{E. O.	- 1	1 2	- 2	- -	- -	1 3	1 3	- 1	- -	2 2	3 3	1 1	1 1	- -	1 2	2 2	1 1	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8	5 5	10 18	
046	37	Yellow Fever	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
047	38	Malaria	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
048	39	Other Diseases due to Protozoa	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
049	39	Trypanosomiasis	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
050	40	Ankylostomiasis	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
051	41	Hydatid Cysts	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
052	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Cestodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
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-Bilharziosis	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
057	42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Parasites, Other and Undefined	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	
058	43	Mycoses	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -
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 Infections or Parasitic Diseases	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for I. . .				{E. O.	6 51	6 57	7 51	2 47	4 58	9 51	17 160	17 155	7 19	4 33	2 11	4 11	17 62	21 96	21 83	23 79	9 72	12 45	15 50	7 30	16 31	10 13	10 8	10 5	4 1	2 4	1 1	119 497	111 471	23 96
II. MALIGNANT AND OTHER TUMOURS.																																		
100	45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1	- 1	4 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 7	2 2	1 1
101	46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	7 2	4 2	8 3	5 10	19 5	15 3	23 11	14 8	8 1	- -	- -	- -	1 22	66 49	49 24	11 11

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.	Persons.				
I. (cont.)																																					
28	Tuberculosis of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
29	Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
30	Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
31	Tuberculosis of Other Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
32a	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
32b	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
33	Leprosy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
34	Syphilis ..	{E. O.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
35	Gonorrhoea ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
36	Other Venereal Diseases ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
36	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (Non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
37	Yellow Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
38	Malaria ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
39	Other Diseases due to Protozoa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
39	Trypanosomiasis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
40	Ankylostomiasis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
41	Hydatid Cysts ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Cestodes	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
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-Bilharziosis	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Parasites, Other and Undefined ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
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. O.	11 3	13 -	1 16	3 12	1 30	2 24	3 22	3 32	10 5	11 -	8 83	1 78	1 53	1 55	15 30	16 21	14 23	14 33	7 2	10 5	3 50	10 37	4 69	5 62	9 26	7 35	5 22	2 27	20 50	7 44	1 13	6 114	107 497	221 968
II. MALIGNANT AND OTHER TUMOURS.																																					
45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	{E. O.	11 -	10 -	1 2	-	1 1	-	5 2	4 1	3 -	3 -	3 -	2 3	2 2	5 5	3 1	-	3 -	2 -	7 -	7 -	3 -	3 -	6 5	4 5	7 -	7 3	4 -	1 1	6 2	8 2	2 -	2 -	62 22	84 24	110 46

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		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 persons transferred from foreign colonies (excluding foreigners).														
Code No.	International Code No.	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		Persons.			
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.		
102	47	II. (cont.) Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
103	48	Cancer of the Uterus ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
104	49	Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
105	53	Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
106	50	Cancer of the Breast ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
107	51	Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
108	52	Cancer of the Skin ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
109	53	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
120	54a	Non-malignant Tumours: Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
121	54b	Non-malignant Tumours: Other Sites ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
122	55 a b	Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
		Totals for II. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
		III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																																	
149	56	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
150	92	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
151	57	Chronic Rheumatism ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
152	58	Gout ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
153	59	Diabetes ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
154	60	Scurvy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
155	61	Beri-Beri ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
156	62	Pellagra ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
157	63	Rickets ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
158	64	Osteomalacia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
159	65	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
160	66a	Simple Goitre ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
161	66b	Exophthalmic Goitre ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
162	66c	Myxœdema, Cretinism ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
163	66d	Tetany ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
164	66e	Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
165	67	Diseases of the Thy-mus Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
166	68	Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
167	69	Other General Diseases ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
		Totals for III. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS		
		Sea Point 1	Harbour 2	West Central 3	Kloof 4	Park 5	East Central 6	Castle 7	Woodstock 8	Salt River 9	Mowbray 10	Maitland 11	Rondebosch 12	Claremont 13	Kalk Bay 14	Wynberg 15	M. F.		M. F.	Persons	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
II. (cont.).	{E. -	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	17	2	19
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	{O. -	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	4	10
Cancer of the Uterus ..	{E. -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	4	2	-	2	3	-	21	21	
	{O. -	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	-	1	3	1	18	18	
Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs ..	{E. -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	9	9	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	{E. -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	6	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Cancer of the Breast ..	{E. -	4	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	18	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	6	
Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs ..	{E. -	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	18	18		
	{O. -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	4		
Cancer of the Skin ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	6
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2		
Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	{E. -	1	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	6	1	7	
Non-malignant Tumours: Female Genital Organs ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-malignant Tumours: Other Sites ..	{E. -	1	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	8	3	11	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	
Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals for II. ..	{E. -	17	24	2	12	9	11	10	5	7	6	4	6	15	10	5	3	126	114	240	
	{O. -	-	3	1	3	3	-	7	7	6	7	4	2	4	2	4	2	49	61	110	
III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																					
Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	6	7	13	
	{O. -	-	-	-	4	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	18	18	36	
Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	{E. -	4	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	8	9	17	
	{O. -	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	3	2	-	1	2	2	1	2	2	13	14	27	
Chronic Rheumatism ..	{E. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2		
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Gout ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes ..	{E. -	2	14	-	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	18	38	56	
	{O. -	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	6	20	26	
Scurvy ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Beri-Beri ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pellagra ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rickets ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Osteomalacia ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1		
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland ..	{E. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Simple Goitre ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exophthalmic Goitre ..	{E. -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Myxoedema, Cretinism ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tetany ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease) ..	{E. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other General Diseases ..	{E. -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	{O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals for III. ..	{E. -	2	21	2	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	4	1	2	2	3	1	34	62	96	
	{O. -	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	9	4	7	3	2	5	7	3	2	41	58	99	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		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 (apart from) Non-Residents (excluded from foreign columns).													
Code No.	International Code No.			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.			
200	70a	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS. Purpura	{E. O.	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	
201	70b	Haemophilia	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
202	71a	Pernicious Anaemia ..	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	3 -	2 -	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	2 -	8 -	1 -	
203	71b	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	3 -	1 -	-	
204	72a	Leucaemia	{E. O.	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 -	2 -	1 -		
205	72b	Lymphadenoma—Hodgkin's Disease	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	2 -	5 -	1 -		
206	73	Diseases of the Spleen (not due to Malaria)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-		
207	74	Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-		
		Totals for IV. ..	{E. O.	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	3 -	4 -	4 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	11 -	8 -	19 -	4 -	1 -	
250	75	V. CHRONIC POISONINGS. Alcoholism (excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	-	
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. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	-	
800a	78a	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS. Cerebral Abscess ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 -	3 -	-	-
800b	78b	Other forms of Encephalitis ..	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	
801	79	Simple Meningitis ..	{E. O.	3 -	-	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	6 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 -	2 -	4 -	1 -	1 -	
802	80	Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	2 -	-	-	
803	81	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	2 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	3 -	5 -	-	-	
804a	82a	Cerebral Haemorrhage	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 -	4 -	-	-	
804b	82a	Apoplexy (Lesion Unstated)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 -	1 -	-	-	
805	82b	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	2 -	1 -	-	2 -	1 -	2 -	5 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	1 -	-	-	-	10 -	7 -	17 -	-	-	
806	82c	Hemiplegia	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	
807	82d	Other Paralyzes of Unstated Origin ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	
808	83	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 -	7 -	1 -	6 -	-	3 -	1 -	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 -	3 -	22 -	10 -	1 -	
809	84 a b	Other Forms of Insanity ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
810	85	Epilepsy	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	5 -	2 -	3 -	-
811	86	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	2 -	2 -	-	-	-	-	2 -	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 -	16 -	31 -	-	1 -	
812	87a	Chorea	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 -	3 -	-	-	
813	87 b c d e	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	5 -	1 -	-	
814	88	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
815	89 a b	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	19 -	1 -	3 -	-	-	
		Totals for VI. ..	{E. O.	2 -	2 -	-	-	1 -	-	3 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	4 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	4 -	9 -	6 -	5 -	5 -	1 -	-	-	33 -	29 -	62 -	7 -	3 -	
850	90	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	2 -	2 -	1 -	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	19 -	2 -	4 -	-	-	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS : CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Un- ascertained.		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.				
	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																																			
70a	Purpura ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
70b	Haemophilia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
71a	Pernicious Anaemia ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	7		
71b	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3		
72a	Leucæmia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2			
72b	Lymphadenoma—Hodgkin's Disease	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5			
73	Diseases of the Spleen (not due to Malaria)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
74	Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
	Totals for IV. ..	{ E. O.	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	11	7	18	
	V. CHRONIC POISONINGS.																																			
75	Alcoholism (excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2			
76	Chronic Poisoning by other Organic Substances ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
77a	Chronic Lead Poisoning	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
77b	Chronic Poisoning by other Mineral Substances ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Totals for V. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																			
78a	Cerebral Abscess ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3			
78b	Other forms of Encephalitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3			
79	Simple Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	11	3	14			
80	Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2			
81	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5			
82a	Cerebral Haemorrhage	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	3			
82b	Apoplexy (Lesion Unstated)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
82c	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	10	7	17		
82d	Hemiplegia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6		
82d	Other Paralysees of Unstated Origin ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
83	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	5	1	6			
84	Other Forms of Insanity ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	22		
85	Epilepsy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
86	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4			
87a	Chorea ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
87b	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6			
88	Diseases of the Eye and Annæa ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
89	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2			
	Totals for VI. ..	{ E. O.	2	3	-	-	1	4	1	4	1	8	1	5	1	4	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	2	4	4	-	4	1	1	2	33	25	58
	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																			
90	Pericarditis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4		

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		Persons													
International Code No.	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		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.			
91	VII. (cont.). Acute Endocarditis ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	8	9	7
92	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	{E. O.	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	2	4	1	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	1	28	22	50
93a	Acute Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
93b	Fatty Heart ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5		
93b	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	{E. O.	4	4	3	-	1	2	2	2	2	6	4	3	4	6	4	3	5	4	5	7	1	2	4	1	7	11	2	-	4	2	7	8	61	55	116
94	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	9	5	6	1	-	7	2	2	4	6	1	-	-	4	2	4	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	11	2	-	1	58	23	81
95 a b	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	17	13	30	
96	Aneurysm ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	
97/1	Arterio-sclerosis with Cerebral Haemorrhage	{E. O.	2	4	2	-	-	3	4	5	3	2	3	-	-	1	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	5	4	7	5	1	2	4	6	3	4	43	45	88	
97/2	Arterio-sclerosis with other Cerebral Vascular Lesion	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	8	9	17	
97/3	Arterio-sclerosis without record of Cerebral Vascular Lesion	{E. O.	6	7	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	3	3	1	4	-	2	2	4	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	1	2	6	45	37	82
98a	Cancer of the Oris ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
98 a b	Other Gangrene ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	
99	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100	Disease of the Veins ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
101	Disease of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
102	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	3	9	
103	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Totals for VII. ..	{E. O.	28	27	14	2	4	2	24	15	23	18	14	9	7	2	16	13	20	15	18	17	7	8	18	12	28	32	8	8	32	20	16	21	278	221	499
	VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		2	2	4	2	8	5	7	11	1	1	26	35	27	22	13	14	12	7	6	-	15	8	14	30	29	30	14	10	19	22	13	6	210	205	415
104	Disease of Nasal Fosse and Annexa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
105	Disease of the Larynx ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
106a	Bronchitis, acute ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	6	-	2	24	15	7	7	7	8	8	1	1	6	4	27	16	12	6	1	-	2	6	6	-	108	83	191	
106b	Bronchitis, chronic ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	2	3	1	-	-	2	3	-	6	5	11
106c	Bronchitis, undefined ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	3	9
107	Broncho-pneumonia ..	{E. O.	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	32	26	13	20	6	17	14	11	2	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	3	4	1	23	24	47
108	Pneumonia, lobar ..	{E. O.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	13	2	8	3	2	5	2	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	-	2	5	1	1	17	6	23	
109	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	58	23	81
110	Empyema ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4		
110	Other Pleurisy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6		
111	Pulmonary Congestion	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	11	
112	Asthma ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	
113	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	
114 b	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	
114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
114a	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) with Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
	Totals for VIII. ..	{E. O.	5	4	3	-	1	-	6	4	3	5	5	2	2	-	8	8	15	8	3	6	8	3	1	-	7	5	-	2	11	6	2	2	80	55	135
			-	-	3	5	15	10	28	22	1	3	78	50	35	40	18	29	32	21	5	1	36	27	52	48	41	31	10	13	41	43	6	2	400	354	754

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		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.		Persons.	Deaths in spectrum of non-communicable diseases (excluding external causes).																
Code No.	International Code No.	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.					
				M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.				M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
450	115	IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Diseases of the Buccal Cavity ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
451	115	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
452	116	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
453	117a	Ulcer of the Stomach ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	4	1	
454	117b	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-		
455	118	Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer) ..	{ E. O. }	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	
456	119	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: Under 2 years ..	{ E. O. }	12 117	3 91	2 67	2 49	-	-	14 184	2 140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 184	2 140	16 324	6 6	5 6
457	120	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: 2 years and over ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	1 13	1 17	1 13	1 17	1 1	3 1	-	-	-	-	1 2	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	2 1	-	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	15 23	4 10	8 2	2 1	1 1
458	121	Appendicitis ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	2 1	4 1	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	2 1	-	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 1	10 5	-	2 1	1 1	
459	122a	Hernia ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	3 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	1 3	5 5	2 1	1 1	1 1
460	122b	Intestinal Obstruction ..	{ E. O. }	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3	5 8	4 7	12 12	12 12	
461	123	Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	2 1	-	1 1	1 1
462	124a	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Alcoholic ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	
463	124b	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Not returned as Alcoholic ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	2 1	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	2 1	3 6	6 1	1 1	1 1	
464	125	Acute Yellow Atrophy ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3	-	1 1	-	
465	125	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 2	-	-	
466	126	Biliary Calculi ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	-	2 1	-
467	127	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	2 1	-	2 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3	6 4	7 1	1 1	1 1	
468	128	Diseases of the Pancreas ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	2 1	-	-	
469	129	Peritonitis without stated cause ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 2	-	-	-	
		Totals for IX. ..	{ E. O. }	12 129	3 92	2 68	2 49	1 14	1 19	15 202	4 160	-	-	-	3 1	-	1 1	6 5	4 2	4 5	2 6	7 2	5 4	10 5	4 1	7 3	4 6	2 1	4 1	-	-	2 227	54 186	29 413	83 17	15 10	
		X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA																																			
500	130	Nephritis: Acute ..	{ E. O. }	2 1	2 2	-	-	1 1	-	2 5	1 1	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	1 6	3 3	2 2	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 10	5 25	-	1 1	-	
501	131	Nephritis: Chronic ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	1 3	3 3	2 5	8 4	4 4	2 10	9 4	3 1	1 1	1 1	3 20	27 19	23 39	50 1	-	-	-	-	-	3 1	
502	132	Nephritis: Not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	1 2	2 1	-	1 2	4 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 7	4 2	12 9	-	1 1	
503	133 a b	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	{ E. O. }	2 1	1 1	-	-	-	1 3	2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	5 2	6 1	2 1	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	14 6	4 6	18 12	1 1	-	-	-	-	-		
504	134 a b c	Calculi of the Urinary Passages ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
505	135 a b	Diseases of the Bladder ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	1 3	-	-		
506	136 a b	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
507	137	Diseases of the Prostate ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	5 2	-	5 2	-	-	-	-	-	13 3	-	13 3	1 4	-	
508	138	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
509	130a	Diseases of the Ovary ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
510	130a	Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and Pelvic Abscess ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
511	130b	Diseases of the Uterus ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
512	130c	Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) ..	{ E. O. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																		Not Allocated Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTAL.	
International Code No.		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						
			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.		
115	IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Diseases of the Buccal Cavity ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
115	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
116	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
117a	Ulcer of the Stomach ..	{ E. 1 O. 1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	10		
117b	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{ E. 2 O. 1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	5		
118	Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer) ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2		
119	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: Under 2 years ..	{ E. 2 O. -	2	2	7	2	3	4	6	1	31	12	16	12	5	13	1	8	3	14	2		
120	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: 2 years and over ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	15	25		
121	Appendicitis ..	{ E. 1 O. 1	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	9	10		
122a	Hernia ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1		
122b	Intestinal Obstruction ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	3		
123	Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
124a	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Alcoholic ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
124b	Cirrhosis of the Liver: Not returned as Alcoholic ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
125	Acute Yellow Atrophy ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
125	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
126	Biliary Calculi ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
127	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts ..	{ E. - O. -	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	6		
128	Diseases of the Pancreas ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
129	Peritonitis without stated cause ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	Totals for IX. ..	{ E. 7 O. 1	7	7	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	4	1	2	3	52	29		
			1	2	3	4	6	8	1	37	17	23	16	7	18	11	7	4	4	227	186		
	X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA																						
130	Nephritis: Acute ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	2	2	4	1		
131	Nephritis: Chronic ..	{ E. 7 O. -	7	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	3	27	22		
132	Nephritis: Not otherwise defined ..	{ E. 1 O. -	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	20	19		
133 a b	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	19	4		
134 a b c	Calculi of the Urinary Passages ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	6		
135 a b	Diseases of the Bladder ..	{ E. 1 O. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1		
136 a b	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
137	Diseases of the Prostate ..	{ E. 1 O. -	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	12	12		
138	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
139a	Diseases of the Ovary ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
139b	Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and Pelvic Abscess ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
139b	Diseases of the Uterus ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
139c	Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		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.		Persons.	Deaths in Asylums of Non-Residents (excluding from foregoing columns).												
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M. F.	M. F.																	
																				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
513	139d	X. (cont.). Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs. Totals for X. XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PUERPERAL STATE. Post-Abortive Sepsis. Abortion—not returned as septic Ectopic Gestation Other Accidents of Pregnancy Puerperal Haemorrhage Puerperal Sepsis Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy Puerperal Phlegmasia—Alba Dolens and Sudden Death Other Accidents of Childbirth Other or Unspecified Conditions of the Puerperal State Puerperal Diseases of the Breast Totals for XI. XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE. Carbuncle Cellulitis—Acute Abscess Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa Totals for XII. XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION. Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis Other Diseases of the Bones Diseases of the Joints Diseases of the Other Organs of Locomotion Totals for XIII. XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS. Congenital Hydrocephalus Spina Bifida and Meningocele Congenital Malformation of Heart Other Congenital Malformations Totals for XIV. XV. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY. Congenital Debility Premature Birth Injury at Birth	{E. O. {E.<																																	

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							
					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.					
13	139d		X. (cont.). Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
			Totals for X. ..	{E. O.	10 -	5 -	1 3	1 1	1 -	5 3	1 1	8 1	4 4	2 3	1 5	3 3	1 1	3 5	4 3	5 3	3 5	3 -	2 -	4 3	1 1	4 7	5 8	2 7	3 5	6 3	2 2	7 7	1 4	6 4	3 2	67 52	33 40	100 92		
50	140		XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PUERPERAL STATE. Post-Abortive Sepsis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	
51	141		Abortion—not returned as septic ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	1 3	
52	142		Ectopic Gestation ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	
53	143		Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
54	144	ab	Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 8	2 8
55	145	ab	Puerperal Sepsis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 10	2 10
56	146		Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 7	2 7
57	147		Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
58	148	ab	Puerperal Phlegmasia—Alba Dolens and Sudden Death ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
59	149		Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 7	
60	150		Other or Unspecified Conditions of the Puerperal State ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
61	150		Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
			Totals for XI. ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	1 3	- -	1 -	- -	10 -	- -	4 -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	- -	4 -	- -	5 -	- -	3 -	- -	1 3	- -	- -	- -	8 39	8 39		
			XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE. Carbuncle ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
90	151		Cellulitis—Acute Abscess ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-<																	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification		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 Custody of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns)													
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M. F.	M. F.																	
																				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Persons.
753	161	XV. (cont.). Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	{E. O.	6 21	3 9	- -	6 22	3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 22	3 9	9 31	1 2													
		Totals for XV ..	{E. O.	23 120	31 85	- 1	23 121	31 85	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 121	31 85	54 206	5 4													
		XVI. OLD AGE.																																		
800	162	Old Age ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	6 3	8 5	3 4	3 9	12 18	21 28	1 2													
		XVII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																																		
850-858	163-171	Suicide ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	1 2	4 1	3 1	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	12 4	3 3	15 7	3 -													
859-862	172-175	Homicide ..	{E. O.	- 1	1 1	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	2 3	2 2	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 8	1 1	3 9	- 2													
871-883, 895	184-194	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	1 2	1 4	3 2	1 3	2 -	1 1	1 1	2 -	1 20	5 -	17 20	1 6														
863	176	Attack by Venomous Animals ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -														
864	177	Food Poisoning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1														
865	178	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -														
866	179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1	1 -														
867	180	Conflagration ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 1	- -														
868	181	Accidental Burns ..	{E. O.	1 -	1 -	- -	1 1	3 1	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	6 5	11 1	1 3														
869	182	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 -	- -														
870	183	Accidental Drowning ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 1	1 -	1 -	2 1	1 1	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 6	3 2	1 8														
876-881	186-194	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	3 1	3 1	2 1	- -	6 7	3 7	1 10	1 2	1 1	3 2	4 -	1 1	18 32	2 7	20 39	7 8														
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.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -														
890	191	Excessive Heat ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -														
891	192	Lightning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -														
892	193	Electricity (Lightning Excepted) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -														
893	194	Neglect—Infants ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -														
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. O.	2 2	1 3	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 7	3 9	1 3	3 3	9 24	1 2	9 15	5 3	6 17	1 9	6 1	6 2	1 2	45 79														
		XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																		
950	199	Sudden Deaths ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -													
951	200	Cause of Death Unstated or Ill-defined ..	{E. O.	1 9	- 8	1 5	1 2	1 16	1 16	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 2	1 1	1 1	2 3	2 3	1 1	2 3	8 21														
		Totals for XVIII...	{E. O.	1 9	- 8	1 5	1 2	1 16	1 16	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 2	1 1	1 1	2 3	2 3	1 1	2 3	9 21	10 48														

Death Classification.		CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS : CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.															Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS.																
Code No.	International Code No.			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.	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.
753	161	XV. (cont.). Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 22	3 9	9 31				
		Totals for XV. ..	{E. O.	1 1	2 1	1 4	- 3	- 3	- 4	1 8	3 7	- 1	1 -	4 18	2 7	- 13	- 6	1 5	3 5	4 8	3 5	1 3	1 1	3 13	4 7	2 14	1 13	1 14	7 11	1 6	2 10	4 9	1 1	- 121	23 85	31 206
		XVI. OLD AGE.																																		
800	162	Old Age ..	{E. O.	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	3 -	- -	2 -	3 -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	- -	2 -	2 4	2 4	8 10	12 18	20 28
		XVII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																																		
850-858	163-171	Suicide ..	{E. O.	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	1 -	- -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	12 4	3 3	15 7	
859-862	172-175	Homicide ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 8	1 1	3 9		
871-882, 883, 895	184-194	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	{E. O.	2 -	1 -	1 -	- -	3 -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	1 -	3 -	- -	2 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	4 -	- -	12 20	5 8	17 20	
863	176	Attack by Venomous Animals ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
864	177	Food Poisoning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
865	178	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
866	179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1	
867	180	Conflagration ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 6	1 5	2 11	
868	181	Accidental Burns ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 6	2 5	3 11	
869	182	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	2 2		
870	183	Accidental Drowning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	6 2	3 2	3 8	
876-881	186	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	{E. O.	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	3 -	3 -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 2	1 4	18 32	2 7	20 39	
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.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
890	191	Excessive Heat ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
891	192	Lightning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
892	193	Electricity (Lightning Excepted) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
893	194	Neglect—Infants ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
894	194	Killed in Riot ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-			

TABLE A2. DEATHS OF ASIATICS CLASSIFIED AS IN TABLE A1. (Included in Table A1).

Section.	Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS (YEARS).																TOTALS.		Persons
			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M. F.				
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
I	012	Influenza (with pulmonary complications specified) ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
I	030	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis— <i>Vide</i> Code No. 414) ..	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	1	
I	031	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
I	042	Syphilis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
I	045	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (<i>Non-puerperal</i>) ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
II	101	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
III	149	Rheumatic Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
III	150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
VI	303	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
VI	305	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
VI	308	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
VI	311	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
VII	352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	
VII	355	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	
VII	356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries—Angina Pectoris ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	4	
VII	357	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
VII	359A	Arterio-sclerosis with Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	
VII	359C	Arterio-sclerosis without Cerebral Vascular Lesion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	
VIII	402	Bronchitis, acute ..	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
VIII	403A	Bronchitis, chronic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
VIII	403B	Bronchitis, undefined ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	
VIII	404	Broncho-pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII	406	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IX	456	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: under 2 years ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
IX	463	Cirrhosis of the Liver: not returned as Alcoholic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
X	501	Nephritis, chronic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	
XI	555	Puerperal Sepsis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XIV	702	Congenital Malformation of Heart ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XIV	703	Other Congenital Malformations ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XV	750	Congenital Debility ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
XV	751	Premature Birth ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XVII	850-858	Suicide ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Totals ..			6	3	2	2	1	3	9	8	1	-	-	1	4	2	9	13	1	6	

TABLE A2. DEATHS OF ASIATICS CLASSIFIED AS IN TABLE A1. (Included in Table A1.)

Section.	Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	WARDS.															Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS.		
			Sea Point.	Harbour	West Central	Kloof	Park	East Central	Castle	Woodstock	Salt River	Mowbray	Maitland	Rondebosch	Claremont	Kalk Bay	Wynberg		M.	F.	Persons
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
I	012	Influenza (with Pulmonary complications specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
I	030	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis — <i>Vide</i> Code No. 414)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	031	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
I	042	Syphilis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
I	045	Purulent Infection—Septicæmia (<i>Non-puerperal</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
II	101	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III	149	Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III	150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
VI	303	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
VI	305	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
VI	308	General Paralysis of the Insane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
VI	311	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
VII	352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
VII	353	Other Diseases of the Myocardium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
VII	356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
VII	357	Other Diseases of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
VII	359A	Arterio-Sclerosis with Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VII	359C	Arterio-Sclerosis without Cerebral Vascular Lesion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	4
VIII	402	Bronchitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VIII	403A	Bronchitis, chronic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VIII	403B	Bronchitis, undefined	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VIII	404	Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VIII	406	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IX	456	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IX	463	Cirrhosis of the Liver: not returned as Alcoholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X	501	Nephritis, chronic	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
XI	555	Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XIV	702	Congenital Malformation of the Heart.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XIV	703	Other Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
XV	750	Congenital Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
XV	751	Premature Birth	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XVII	850-858	Suicide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals			2	2	3	4	1	6	4	8	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	1	45	11	56

TABLE A3. DEATHS OF NATIVES (NOT RESIDENT IN LANGA) CLASSIFIED AS IN TABLE A1 (INCLUDED IN TABLE A1)

Section.	Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS (YEARS).																TOTALS.													
			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M.	F.														
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.																
I	008	Measles ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1												
I	010	Whooping Cough ..	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5												
I	012	Influenza (with Pulmonary complications specified) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-												
I	015	Dysentery, amoebic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2												
I	025	Meningococcal Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1												
I	030	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (excluding silicosis with tuberculosis - Vide Code No. 414) ..	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	4	-	5	4	8	1	11	6	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	18	55		
I	031	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
I	032	Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
I	040	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3		
I	042	Syphilis ..	2	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	7											
I	045	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (Non-puerperal) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
II	100	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
II	102	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
II	103	Cancer of the Uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
III	149	Rheumatic Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
III	150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
III	163	Tetany ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
III	165	Diseases of the Thymus Gland ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	303	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	308	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	310	Epilepsy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	315	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VII	352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII	353	Acute Myocarditis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
VII	354	Fatty Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VII	355	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	
VII	356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries - Angina Pectoris ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
VII	357	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VII	358	Aneurysm ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VII	359a	Arterio-sclerosis with Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VIII	402	Bronchitis, acute ..	6	4	1	-	1	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
VIII	403a	Bronchitis, chronic ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
VIII	404	Broncho-pneumonia ..	8	6	4	1	1	-	12	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	
VIII	405	Pneumonia, lobar ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	13	
VIII	407	Empyema ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VIII	408	Other Pleurisy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
VIII	409	Pulmonary Congestion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VIII	410	Asthma ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
IX	450	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX	454	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IX	456	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: under 2 years ..	5	11	5	3	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	24	
IX	457	Diarrhoea and Enteritis: 2 years and over ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX	459	Hernia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IX	460	Intestinal Obstruction ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IX	465	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	500	Nephritis: acute ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
X	501	Nephritis: chronic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
X	503	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI	555	Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XI	556	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XIV	750	Congenital Debility ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XIV	751	Premature Birth ..	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XIV	752	Injury at Birth ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11
XIV	753	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
XVI	800	Old Age ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
XVII	859-862	Homicide ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
XVII	871-882	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII	883-895	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII	876-881	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII	951	Cause of Death Unstated or Ill-defined ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total ..	30	41	14	15	9	6	53	62	-	6	-	11	5	19	3	31	8	25	3	10	4	2	-	3	1	1	-	155	92	247

TABLE A3. DEATHS OF NATIVES (NOT RESIDENT IN LANGA) CLASSIFIED AS IN TABLE A1 (INCLUDED IN TABLE A1.)

Sec- on.	Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	WARDS.															Not Allo- cated. Resi- dential Ad- dresses Un- ascertained.	TOTALS.			
			Sea Point 1	Har- bour 2	West Central 3	Kloof 4	Park 5	East Central 6	Castle 7	Wood- stock 8	Salt River 9	Mow- bray 10	Mait- land 11	Ronde- bosch 12	Clare- mont 13	Kalk Bay 14	Wyn- berg 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.					
I	008	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
I	010	Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	
I	012	Influenza (with Pul- monary complications specified)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
I	015	Dysentery, amoebic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
I	025	Meningococcal Cerebro- spinal Meningitis ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I	030	Tuberculosis of Respi- ratory System (ex- cluding silicosis with tuberculosis - Vide Code No. 414) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
I	031	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	-	6	2	4	1	-	1	-	7	2	2	1	2	-	1	3	1	3	55	
I	032	Tuberculosis of Intes- tines & Peritoneum ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
I	040	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	
I	042	Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	
I	045	Purulent Infection— Septicaemia (Non- puerperal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	2	7	
II	100	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
II	102	Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
II	103	Cancer of the Uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
III	149	Rheumatic Fever ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	
III	150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
III	163	Tetany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
III	165	Diseases of the Thyroid Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
VI	303	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	308	General Paralysis of the Insane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
VI	310	Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VI	315	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
VII	352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
VII	353	Acute Myocarditis ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
VII	354	Fatty Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VII	355	Other Diseases of the Myocardium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VII	356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries - Angina Pectoris	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	4	
VII	357	Other Diseases of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	
VII	358	Aneurysm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VII	359A	Arterio-Sclerosis with Cerebral Haemor- rhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VIII	402	Bronchitis, acute ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	
VIII	403A	Bronchitis, chronic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	
VIII	404	Broncho-pneumonia ..	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	12	16	28	
VIII	405	Pneumonia, lobar ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	13	
VIII	407	Empyema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
VIII	408	Other Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
VIII	409	Pulmonary Congestion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
VIII	410	Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
IX	450	Disease of the Buccal Cavity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
IX	454	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
IX	456	Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis: under 2 years ..	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	10	14	24	
IX	457	Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis: 2 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IX	459	Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IX	460	Intestinal Obstruction ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IX	465	Other Diseases of the Liver	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
X	500	Nephritis: acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
X	501	Nephritis: chronic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	
X	503	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
XI	555	Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
XI	556	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XIV	750	Congenital Debility ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
XIV	751	Premature Birth	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	10	11	
XIV	752	Injury at Birth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
XIV	753	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	
XV	800	Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
CVII	859	Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
CVII	862	Accidental Injury other than men- tioned below	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	
CVII	875- 882- 883- 885- 895	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII	951	Cause of Death Un- stated or Ill-defined ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	
Totals			1	1	13	4	9	7	6	7	1	-	25	11	9	10	7	2	2	3	-	-

TABLE A4. DEATHS OF NATIVES RESIDENT IN LANGA CLASSIFIED AS IN TABLE A
(EXCLUDED FROM TABLE A1.)

Section.	Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS (YEARS).																TOTALS.												
			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and Upwards	M.	F.	Persons												
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Persons											
I	001	Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1										
I	008	Measles ..	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2										
I	017	Dysentery, other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1										
I	022	Erysipelas (non-puer- peral) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1										
I	030	Tuberculosis of Respi- ratory System (ex- cluding silicosis with tuberculosis — Vide Code No. 414) ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	3	2	-	2	2	2	1	-	9	8	17								
I	031	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
I	039	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
I	042	Syphilis ..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2									
II	101	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
II	102	Cancer of the Respi- ratory Organs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
III	149	Rheumatic Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1									
VII	350	Pericarditis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
VII	352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
VII	355	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	3									
VII	356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
VII	357	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
VII	359c	Arterio-Sclerosis with- out record of Cere- bral Vascular Lesion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2									
VIII	402	Bronchitis, acute ..	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3									
VIII	404	Broncho-pneumonia ..	3	7	4	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24									
VIII	405	Pneumonia, lobar ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	8									
VIII	406	Pneumonia not other- wise defined ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
IX	456	Diarrhoea and Ente- ritis: under 2 years ..	4	4	2	4	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	14									
IX	457	Diarrhoea and Ente- ritis: 2 years and over ..	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3									
X	500	Nephritis, acute ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
XI	552	Ectopic Gestation ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
XV	750	Congenital Debility ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
XV	751	Premature Birth ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12									
XV	752	Injury at Birth ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12									
XV	753	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4									
XVII	866	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1									
XVII	871- 875, 882, 883, 895	Accidental Injury ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3									
		Totals ..	17	14	11	10	2	4	30	28	-	2	2	-	3	3	5	1	6	5	7	1	4	1	-	-	3	-	57	44	10

Table C. Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistics Rates since 1913.

Periods. 1st July to 30th June.	Estimated Populations.		Birth Rates.		Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.		Deaths 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.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Birth Rates.	Death Rates.	Natural Increase Rates.	Infant Mortality Rates.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	
Municipality excluding Wynberg Ward.																								
(1) 206 Days Year	1913-1914	76,040	151,500	227,540	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	2-01
	1914-1915	78,040	155,350	233,390	47-52	38-49	6-90	26-48	18-06	12-73	28-39	20-35	15-67	17-79	16-09	100-38	224-36	174-02	0-26	0-30	0-28	1-11	5-09	3-04
	1915-1916	82,860	159,330	242,190	48-23	37-47	7-48	25-48	18-49	11-25	28-00	18-33	14-72	17-06	17-06	73-14	239-23	147-40	0-10	0-37	0-30	0-89	4-21	3-40
	1916-1917	85,900	163,440	249,340	45-85	36-56	6-81	25-06	17-07	13-34	27-80	22-52	12-13	11-43	11-80	96-16	226-70	173-80	0-16	0-41	0-28	1-10	5-55	3-21
	1917-1918	89,240	167,680	256,920	46-32	36-38	7-02	25-35	17-08	11-47	27-59	19-17	14-14	13-79	14-91	79-14	209-34	152-13	0-13	0-40	0-26	0-87	4-50	2-57
	1918-1919	92,610	172,000	264,610	41-21	31-87	6-38	24-77	18-39	12-08	26-09	22-42	13-25	13-17	17-56	114-58	297-80	224-29	0-19	0-42	0-30	0-81	3-69	2-19
	1919-1920	96,110	176,560	272,670	41-74	37-79	6-44	24-76	17-86	11-03	25-39	18-31	13-22	15-02	17-56	131-45	183-76	145-27	0-22	0-52	0-36	0-83	3-77	2-07
	1920-1921	99,750	181,240	280,990	45-86	34-00	5-07	24-86	17-10	12-03	25-34	17-41	12-34	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-37	0-56	0-46	0-73	3-43	2-07
	1921-1922	103,130	186,580	289,710	45-86	34-00	5-31	25-86	17-10	12-03	25-34	17-41	12-34	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-20	0-50	0-34	0-75	3-49	2-07
	1922-1923	107,380	191,530	300,910	49-44	34-00	5-82	25-23	17-14	10-09	25-66	17-43	11-36	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-11	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1923-1924	107,380	191,530	300,910	49-44	34-00	5-82	25-23	17-14	10-09	25-66	17-43	11-36	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1924-1925	107,380	191,530	300,910	49-44	34-00	5-82	25-23	17-14	10-09	25-66	17-43	11-36	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1925-1926	112,230	197,210	309,440	47-46	33-05	4-67	24-12	18-15	10-09	26-86	17-74	11-23	15-02	17-56	131-45	183-76	145-27	0-20	0-50	0-34	0-75	3-49	2-07
	1926-1927	114,420	202,120	316,540	47-46	33-05	4-67	24-12	18-15	10-09	26-86	17-74	11-23	15-02	17-56	131-45	183-76	145-27	0-20	0-50	0-34	0-75	3-49	2-07
	1927-1928	116,570	207,030	323,600	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1928-1929	118,760	211,940	330,700	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1929-1930	120,950	216,850	337,800	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1930-1931	123,140	221,760	344,900	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1931-1932	125,330	226,670	351,990	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1932-1933	127,520	231,580	359,100	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1933-1934	130,710	236,490	367,200	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1934-1935	133,900	241,400	375,300	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1935-1936	137,090	246,310	383,400	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1936-1937	140,280	251,220	391,500	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
	1937-1938	143,470	256,130	399,600	48-49	34-42	5-34	23-03	17-40	10-39	28-03	18-04	10-06	14-79	17-02	69-50	173-39	136-24	0-07	0-51	0-34	0-72	4-19	2-07
Municipality including Wynberg Ward.																								
Year	1927-1928	128,740	242,330	371,070	49-32	34-05	5-38	23-18	17-26	10-53	28-50	18-06	11-18	20-82	15-69	60-28	190-62	147-36	0-08	0-22	0-14	0-83	4-61	2-03
	1928-1929	131,930	247,240	379,170	51-18	35-43	5-08	22-43	17-31	10-60	28-51	17-46	10-79	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-10	0-22	0-15	0-65	4-56	2-48
	1929-1930	135,120	252,150	387,270	50-13	35-08	4-98	22-03	17-45	10-73	28-51	17-51	11-24	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-06	0-14	0-10	0-70	5-15	2-79
	1930-1931	138,310	257,060	395,370	50-02	34-00	4-88	21-65	17-59	10-80	28-51	17-59	11-31	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-06	0-10	0-12	0-68	4-80	2-63
	1931-1932	141,500	261,970	403,470	49-02	33-06	4-78	21-27	17-73	10-87	28-51	17-73	11-44	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-09	0-19	0-14	0-80	5-48	2-92
	1932-1933	144,690	266,880	411,570	48-16	32-56	4-68	20-89	17-87	10-94	28-51	17-87	11-56	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-04	0-03	0-80	5-15	2-92
	1933-1934	147,880	271,790	419,670	47-24	32-31	4-58	20-51	18-01	11-01	28-51	18-01	11-68	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-01	0-05	0-03	0-80	5-24	2-96
	1934-1935	151,070	276,700	427,770	50-46	33-56	4-48	20-13	18-15	11-08	28-51	18-15	11-75	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-04	0-07	0-05	0-84	4-66	2-66
	1935-1936	154,260	281,610	435,870	48-84	32-45	4-38	20-13	18-29	11-15	28-51	18-29	11-82	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-04	0-03	0-84	4-66	2-66
	1936-1937	157,450	286,520	443,970	48-03	32-45	4-28	20-13	18-43	11-22	28-51	18-43	11-90	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-04	0-07	0-05	0-84	4-66	2-66
	1937-1938	160,640	291,430	452,070	48-03	32-45	4-28	20-13	18-43	11-22	28-51	18-43	11-90	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-04	0-07	0-05	0-84	4-66	2-66
	1938-1939	163,830	296,340	460,170	48-39	32-45	4-18	20-13	18-57	11-29	28-51	18-57	12-07	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-01	0-04	0-03	0-81	4-58	2-61
	1939-1940	167,020	301,250	468,270	47-90	32-33	4-08	20-13	18-71	11-36	28-51	18-71	12-16	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-07	0-04	0-86	4-50	2-62
	1940-1941	170,210	306,160	476,370	47-90	32-33	4-08	20-13	18-71	11-36	28-51	18-71	12-16	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-07	0-04	0-86	4-50	2-62
	1941-1942	173,400	311,070	484,470	47-90	32-33	4-08	20-13	18-71	11-36	28-51	18-71	12-16	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-07	0-04	0-86	4-50	2-62
	1942-1943	176,590	315,980	492,570	47-90	32-33	4-08	20-13	18-71	11-36	28-51	18-71	12-16	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-07	0-04	0-86	4-50	2-62
	1943-1944	179,780	320,890	500,670	47-90	32-33	4-08	20-13	18-71	11-36	28-51	18-71	12-16	20-07	17-79	61-17	188-50	157-30	0-02	0-07	0-04	0-86	4-50	2-62
	1944																							

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, 1937.		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 ..	19,494	3,050	22,544	280	31	14.47	10.19	1	18	0.36	58.06	204	11	10.54	3.62	76	20	3.63	6.57	5	3	17.86	96.77	10	1	0.52	0.33
2. Harbour ..	3,965	3,995	7,960	39	102	9.86	25.60	—	24	—	23.53	31	73	7.84	18.32	8	29	2.02	7.28	1	21	25.04	205.88	1	23	0.25	5.77
3. West Central ..	942	4,317	5,259	10	213	10.64	49.48	1	58	10.00	27.23	18	130	19.16	30.20	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	117.37	2	35	2.13	8.13
4. Kloof ..	10,198	6,667	16,865	177	384	17.40	57.76	13	98	7.34	25.52	114	184	11.21	27.67	63	290	6.19	30.09	6	45	33.00	117.19	3	41	0.29	6.17
5. Park ..	11,076	1,885	12,961	159	42	13.31	22.34	10	10	6.29	23.81	128	19	10.72	10.11	31	23	2.59	12.23	3	3	18.87	71.43	15	4	1.26	2.13
6. East Central ..	7,387	20,056	27,443	146	1,043	19.82	49.91	5	199	3.42	19.08	63	512	8.55	24.50	83	531	11.27	25.41	8	127	54.79	121.76	5	130	0.68	6.22
7. Castle ..	1,407	14,929	16,336	28	745	19.06	49.95	3	150	10.71	29.13	16	343	11.40	22.99	12	402	8.56	26.06	2	76	71.43	102.01	1	82	0.71	5.50
8. Woodstock ..	12,471	9,553	22,024	285	452	22.92	45.54	26	83	9.12	18.36	127	194	10.21	19.55	158	258	12.71	25.99	15	42	52.63	92.02	18	37	1.45	3.72
9. Salt River ..	14,412	7,547	21,959	325	407	22.61	54.08	23	74	7.08	13.18	139	192	9.67	25.51	186	215	12.94	28.57	18	61	55.38	149.88	18	41	1.25	5.45
10. Mowbray ..	14,145	2,704	16,849	210	111	14.89	41.16	19	28	9.05	25.23	124	39	8.79	14.46	86	72	6.10	26.70	3	10	14.29	90.09	11	7	0.78	2.60
11. Maitland ..	10,671	11,394	22,065	270	533	25.37	47.28	11	139	4.07	26.08	77	287	7.24	25.46	193	246	18.13	21.82	12	73	44.44	136.96	10	56	0.94	4.97
12. Rondebosch ..	11,553	23,748	35,301	170	968	14.76	40.92	4	191	2.35	19.73	91	471	7.00	19.93	79	497	6.86	29.99	5	136	29.41	140.50	5	88	0.43	3.76
13. Claremont ..	15,765	14,211	29,976	386	772	24.55	54.47	8	128	2.07	16.58	168	343	10.69	24.29	218	429	13.86	30.27	18	105	46.63	136.01	9	41	0.57	2.89
14. Kalk Bay ..	6,162	5,660	11,822	95	337	15.46	60.78	5	95	5.26	28.19	56	161	9.11	29.04	39	176	6.35	31.74	4	40	42.11	118.69	4	38	0.65	6.85
15. Wynberg ..	15,977	10,059	26,036	329	786	20.05	49.08	16	166	4.86	21.12	167	376	10.48	23.48	162	410	10.17	25.60	17	122	51.67	155.22	14	54	0.88	3.37
Not allocated ..				16	4			15	2			91	84							3	4			2	16		
A. Inward Transfers ..				43								41												8			
B. City of Capetown ..	156,435	146,915	303,350	2,068	6,030	18.09	47.56	160	1,463	5.470	21.11	1,055	3,419	10.59	23.47	1,313	3,511	8.40	24.09	120	893	40.4	128.9	136	694	0.87	4.76

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 Lange (which is shown separately in Table J on page 130) but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and shipping and residents remaining on trains.

C. Exclusive of the 43 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 1937-38.

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
Union of South Africa (1936-37)	24.90 ²	..	..	..	..	10.08 ²	..	..	..	..	56.57 ²	..	..	..	..	0.36 ²
Johannesburg	24.26	..	..	..	..	10.23	15.70	21.04	21.98	..	57.47	..	133.65	212.77	..	0.20
Capetown	18.71	32.73 ²	54.21	48.13	47.56	10.33	26.06 ²	15.73	23.49	23.47	41.03	233.41 ²	46.63	127.31	128.86	0.82
Durban	18.79	..	45.69	42.57	..	8.86	16.59	15.18	19.14	..	33.82	..	81.74	137.6	..	0.40
Pretoria	24.20	7.15	52.96	28.42	11.95	8.73	11.64	18.47	16.84	12.5	63.57	457.14	105.26	209.88	303.35	0.11
Port Elizabeth	23.88	53.60	58.91	48.04	43.12	9.67	57.34	23.56	23.71	31.34	64.87	362.42	88.61	176.96	218.13	0.68
Springs	31.15	17.55 ²	39.68	33.77	5.15	8.12	32.20 ²	14.74	15.01	11.89	66.18	626.44	114.29	166.67	561.10	0.18
Benoni	24.49	17.64 ²	46.1	41.9	7.53	7.60	29.53 ²	25.49	19.35	12.16	65.34	668.00 ²	213.00	128.00	527.00	0.04
Germiston	35.48	..	51.11	12.99	..	12.48 ²	..	19.34 ²	19.18 ²	..	59.34	..	108.11	350.65	..	0.29
Brakpan	33.00	..	..	2.94	..	4.65	..	..	12.38	..	53.30	..	..	666.67	..	0.05
Krugersdorp	36.33	..	..	..	4.85	10.0	..	..	..	13.47	70.53	..	..	..	865.97	0.20
Boksburg	30.15	..	..	..	15.19 ²	8.66	..	..	..	27.41 ²	61.91	..	..	..	688.86 ²	0.11
Bloemfontein	19.43	..	..	..	26.97	6.88	..	..	..	27.58	33.47	..	..	..	315.80	0.24
East London	17.2	..	..	..	27.8	7.9	..	..	..	37.3	50.2	..	..	..	542.7	0.18
Rodepoort	29.92	20.38 ²	63.64	47.5	5.43	8.98	25.23 ²	22.73	30.0	10.40	57.89	344.59 ²	142.86	263.16	315.00	0.55
Pietermaritzburg	16.4	16.64	29.99	34.91	..	9.44 ²	15.48 ²	13.74 ²	18.16 ²	..	53.98	..	130.25	93.33	..	0.47
Kimberley	23.8	28.5	..	44.8	..	12.77	27.74	..	23.70	..	47.7	359.6	..	162.0	..	0.33
England and Wales (1)	14.9 ²	..	..	..	..	12.4 ²	..	..	..	..	57.61	..	..	..	..	0.70 ²
County of London (1)	13.4 ²	..	..	..	..	12.5 ²	..	..	..	..	60.0	..	..	..	..	0.79 ²

The rates for the municipalities shown are corrected for outward transfers.

E = European. A = Asiatic. NE = All Non-European.

1 Calendar year 1937. 2 Crude or uncorrected.

3 Exclusive of mine and prison. 4 Including Langa location.

5 Standardized to standard million of England and Wales for 1901.

Table 1.

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

Diseases.	Race.	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.	1937 1938.
Scarlatina or Scarlet fever	Eur. Non-E.	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8	123 11	228 6	154 10	260 20	425 40	121 18	121 19	103 9	229 14	596 34	458 28	1
Diphtheria or Membranous croup.	Eur. Non-E.	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46	186 87	162 62	162 70	166 54	189 93	120 67	142 73	192 106	238 136	189 122	223 119	3
Enteric or Typhoid fever	Eur. Non-E.	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100	117 123	109 135	100 100	87 94	97 103	71 98	30 30	52 47	33 49	30 43	34 96	
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	35 34	43 26	33 32	41 30	40 28	28 41	37 30	44 50	51 42	43 31	
Puerperal fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 36	10 35	20 38	29 54	16 53	19 43	16 52	22 49	26 48	24 67	22 74	13 51	
Ophthalmia ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	27 135	25 122	50 208	50 227	53 199	47 218	30 190	38 259	39 227	42 215	2
Cerebrospinal fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	39 183	30 101	14 48	4 18	7 25	8 22	3 17	5 20	1 9	7 11	
Acute poliomyelitis	Eur. Non-E.	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	8 4	4 1	11 6	5 5	— —	4 4	8 3	11 14	1 3	7 2	
Infective encephalitis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	8 3	7 5	4 3	1 4	9 2	2 4	2 —	8 3	4 3	1 3	
Leprosy ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	— 1	— 4	1 3	1 1	1 4	— 2	— 2	1 1	— 1	— 3	
Typhus fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1	4 —	2 —	4 1	— —	2 —	4 —	
Smallpox ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Influenza ..	Eur. Non-E.	78 55	— —	— —	18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	132 327	166 349	238 348	69 171	†101 †140	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Pneumonia, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.	— —	18 40	63 97	72 111	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Influenzal pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	45 121	62 78	54 80	24 38	41 91	19 31	13 31	45 82	56 64	29 41	
Acute primary pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	84 396	91 386	58 302	84 289	98 334	77 253	59 294	138 566	148 465	103 376	
Cholera ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Plague ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Anthrax ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	
Glanders ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Rabies ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Malta fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	3 1	1 1	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	
Yellow fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Trachoma ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 4	3 3	2 12	3 12	3 23	— 4	3 4	1 6	1 1	2 14	1 5	2 7	
Lead poisoning	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 5	3 1	— —	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 —	1 —	
Tuberculosis, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Tuberculosis, respiratory system	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	175 794	202 823	188 911	183 911	209 1,049	210 1,015	185 1,062	161 931	164 867	149 789	
Other forms of tuberculosis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	28 143	27 148	35 181	19 134	30 168	21 165	21 203	20 163	21 151	16 137	

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, 1937, to June, 1938.										NATIVES.																												
European.			Natives.				Births.			Still-Births.		Birth-rate (per 1,000 persons).		Illegitimate Births (Percentage of Total Births).		Deaths.		Death rate (per 1,000 persons).		Deaths under one year of age.		Infant mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms).		Death Rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).												
Adults.		Total.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Birth-rate (per 1,000 persons).		Total Births.		M.	F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.												
8	11	19	3,321	791	1,458	5,570	5,589	35	31	7	13	86	12	15.48	23.26	57	44	18.18		17	14	360.47		11	8	3.42												
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.																																						
Natives.																																						
Tuberculosis, respiratory system.			Tuberculosis, other forms.			Enteric fever.			Diphtheria.			Erysipelas.			Cerebrospinal fever.			Infective encephalitis.			Leprosy.			Acute primary pneumonia.			Puerperal fever.			Ophthalmia.			Trachoma.			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.				
16	14		2	—		1	—		3	2		—	1	1		—	1		—	—	1		—	6	4		1	—		4	7		—	1		35	30	

In addition to the above, two cases of tuberculosis of other forms were notified in the persons of 2 native males who contracted the disease outside the municipal area, being already ill on arrival in Langa Location. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of tuberculous meningitis.

Deaths in Langa Location Hospital, 41 (Natives). Of these 41 deaths, 24 were of males and 17 were of females.

Table M. **RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1937-1938.**

Month.	RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for 31 years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1937.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for 31 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1937.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for 31 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1937.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for 31 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1937.
					Amount in Inches.	Date.	Inches.		
1937.									
July	3.91	3.36	12	13.93	0.80	24th	2.67	83.16	83.63
August	1.46	2.63	8	13.65	0.58	8th	1.90	76.16	83.89
September	1.05	2.12	10	11.32	0.28	11th	1.45	78.30	79.96
October	1.27	1.25	9	8.58	0.32	3rd	1.55	71.32	71.78
November	0.74	1.05	8	6.94	0.24	3rd	2.35	73.13	68.31
December	0.01	0.82	1	5.55	0.01	29th	1.61	58.97	68.01
1938.									
January	0.74	0.63	4	3.45	0.47	12th	1.50	66.03	68.40
February	0.16	0.52	2	4.26	0.12	20th	0.96	68.89	72.49
March	1.39	0.72	2	5.61	0.94	18th	1.08	82.77	73.60
April	3.19	1.55	11	8.90	1.62	15th	1.61	83.53	81.25
May	2.29	2.35	11	12.03	0.75	15th	2.76	80.29	83.12
June	2.10	3.55	9	13.43	1.07	18th	2.35	77.57	84.84
Year	18.31	20.55	87	107.65	1.62	15/4/1938	2.76	75.01	76.61

Table N.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1937-1938.

Month.	Range at one foot. °F.	Range at one foot, 31 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1937 °F.	Range at two feet. °F.	Range at two feet, 31 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1937 °F.	Range at four feet. °F.	Range at four feet, 31 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1937 °F.
1937.						
July	52.9 to 57.9	49.2 to 64.0	56.0 to 58.0	54.0 to 61.3
August	55.0 to 62.0	50.9 to 62.0	56.9 to 61.0	53.8 to 62.0
September	58.3 to 66.2	50.9 to 67.2	60.5 to 66.0	55.0 to 65.8
October	62.6 to 71.3	57.1 to 75.9	65.4 to 70.5	58.0 to 72.5
November	70.0 to 77.0	59.3 to 83.0	70.5 to 75.0	60.5 to 79.7
December	73.6 to 80.1	63.0 to 83.8	74.4 to 79.3	60.5 to 80.5
1938.						
January	70.8 to 82.5	66.7 to 84.0	75.2 to 80.6	66.8 to 82.0
February	75.5 to 79.0	66.9 to 86.9	77.8 to 77.6	68.9 to 82.9
March	70.0 to 78.0	63.7 to 81.0	74.1 to 78.1	65.2 to 80.7
April	63.1 to 72.0	58.9 to 76.6	66.9 to 73.7	63.0 to 76.3
May	56.1 to 65.0	53.0 to 74.4	60.2 to 66.4	58.0 to 74.6
June	53.0 to 60.3	51.2 to 64.1	57.0 to 61.8	56.0 to 66.0
Year	52.9 to 82.5	49.2 to 86.9	56.0 to 80.6	53.8 to 82.9
						</

Table C. BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1937-1938.

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.			Average for 31 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1937.		Most in one day and date for 31 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1937.		
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
1937.										
July ..	162	15	9	05	29th,	184	42	10	05	24th, 1908
August ..	206	10	9	55	17th	203	02	10	35	29th, 1932
September ..	233	10	10	50	19th, 20th and 30th	214	10	11	30	15th, 1926
October ..	273	00	12	15	27th	271	54	13	00	13th, 1931
November ..	267	40	12	50	27th	293	05	13	25	28th, 1906
December ..	339	05	13	00	8th and 21st	327	38	13	45	5th, 1915
1938.										
January ..	329	00	12	55	16th	343	11	13	20	11th, 1907
February ..	257	25	11	35	1st	291	35	13	05	6th, 1932
March ..	276	10	11	25	6th and 9th	278	08	12	00	4th, 1908, and 1st, 1931
April ..	182	25	10	30	1st and 2nd	223	33	10	45	8th, 1916, 3rd and 10th 1926, and 24th, 1930
May ..	166	45	9	40	3rd	198	57	10	00	1st, 1908, and 1st, 1909
June ..	207	15	8	45	6th and 14th	164	10	9	30	5th, 1908
Year ..	2,900	20	13	00	8 & 21/12/1937	2,994	05	13	45	5th, 1915