

Medical Officer's annual report [to] Durban Corporation.

Contributors

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Sub-Station and Transformers for Year ending July 31st, 1915

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SUB STATIONS 3 PHASE

July 31st, 1914		July 31st, 1915				
No.	Particulars of Substation	K.V.	Watts	Location	K.V.	Watts
1	Brick	100	30	Dalrymple Street (Temporary)	100	
4	MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.					
5	Combined with other buildings	100	40	Brigade Co. Street	100	
7		1000			1000	

SUB-STATIONS SINGLE Municipal Buildings,

10	Brick	1470	50	20	Exquisite Durban. 1st August, 1915.	
13	Wood and iron	150	40			
14	Combined	800				
20		2000				

To His Worship THE MAYOR

AND TOWN COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF DURBAN.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my Thirteenth Annual Report relating to the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Durban, for the year ended 31st July, 1915.

P. MURISON, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

17	Pin (50 K.V.)	500	200		Exquisite Durban. 1100	22
19		4000	110	2200		20

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Sub-Stations and Transformers for Year ending July 31st, 1914.

SUB STATIONS 3 PHASE.

July 31st, 1914.					July 31st, 1915.		
No.	Particulars of Buildings.	K. W. Installed.	K. W. Additions	K. W. Deductions	Locality.	K. W. Total.	No.
1	Brick ..	100	50	...	Dalton Road (temporary)	150	1
3	Wood and Iron	400	50	100	Greenwood Park	350	3
3	Combined with other Buildings	500	400	...	Briquette Co., Brand Road	900	5
7		1000				1400	9

SUB-STATIONS SINGLE PHASE.

10	Brick ...	1470	80	20	Leopold St., Gardens, Cato & Pine Streets	1530	10
3	Wood and Iron	140	40	...	Gillespie Street	180	3
16	Combined	695	...	22½	Lords Ground	672½	16
29		2305				2382½	29

BOXES.

9	Double 2/20 E.C.C.	360	40	80	Umbilo, Goble and Marriott Roads	320	8
7	Single 1/20 E.C.C.	140	...	...		140	7
16		500				460	15

PITS.

17	Pits (50 K.W.)	850	250	...	Claribel, Gordon, Goble, Marriott & McDonald Roads	1100	22
69		4655	910	222½		5342½	75

Sub-Stations and Transformers for Year ending July 31st, 1914

SUB-STATION 3 CLASS

July 31st, 1914

No.	Location of Substation	Transformer A. S. K.	Transformer B. S. K.	Transformer C. S. K.	Total E. W. K.
1	Brick	100	50		150
2	Wood and Iron	100	50		150
3	Combined with other buildings	100	100		200
4		100			100

SUB-STATION 2 CLASS

10	Brick	170	80	20	270
2	Wood and Iron	140	40		180
10	Combined	600	254		854
20		2305			2305

BOXES

9	Double 250 K.O.L.	300	40	80	420
7	Single 150 K.O.L.	140			140
10		200			200

PITS

17	Pit (60 E. W.)	600	100		700
20		400	800		1200

POPULATION.

The following table shows the estimated population for 1914-15, and previous Census of the Borough for comparison are shown.

	1910 Borough Census	1911 Government Census	1913 Borough Census	1915 Estimate
Europeans ...	30,030	31,896	33,428	34,540
Coloured ...	2,039	} 19,535	2,420	2,860
Indians ...	16,131		18,010	18,800
Natives ...	16,489		17,756	20,302
	64,689	69,187	74,160	77,000

For Public Health purposes the "Coloured" population is included with the European, and the Birth-rates, Death-rates, etc., shown in this Report as European are calculated on the combined figures.

2.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL REGISTERED EUROPEAN BIRTHS
AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

No. of Births	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Birth Rate	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7

BIRTHS.

1.—TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF ALL BIRTHS
FOR RACE AND SEX, 1914-15.

MONTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics
1914									
August ...	41	7	33	37	2	44	78	9	77
September ...	47	5	27	35	4	30	82	9	57
October ...	45	4	26	46	3	49	91	7	75
November ...	44	4	40	34	4	34	78	8	74
December ...	46	3	30	32	2	20	78	5	50
1915									
January ...	54	8	34	42	3	27	96	11	61
February ...	38	4	36	48	7	24	86	11	60
March ...	48	3	41	36	8	31	84	11	72
April ...	42	7	20	48	5	21	90	12	41
May ...	46	0	23	39	0	28	85	0	51
June ...	52	4	24	45	3	37	97	7	61
July ...	46	2	37	34	3	29	80	5	66
Totals ...	549	51	371	476	44	374	1,025	95	745

POPULATION

The following table shows the estimated population for 1914-15, and previous Census of the District for comparison and shows

1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
27,000	24,000	21,000	18,000	15,000
18,000	16,000	14,000	12,000	10,000
20,000	18,000	16,000	14,000	12,000
25,000	22,000	19,000	16,000	13,000
24,240	21,428	18,571	15,714	12,857

For Public Health purposes the Census population is included with the European and the Indian population, which is shown in this report as European are calculated on the combined basis

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1—TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF ALL BIRTHS FOR EACH AND SEX, 1914

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	45	44	89
February	48	41	89
March	41	41	82
April	41	41	82
May	40	40	80
June	40	40	80
July	40	40	80
August	40	40	80
September	40	40	80
October	40	40	80
November	40	40	80
December	40	40	80
Totals	519	519	1,038

2.—TABLE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING AMONGST NON-RESIDENTS
IN MONTHS.

1912-1913	106
1913-1914	111
1914-1915	108

1914					1915								Total.												
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.														
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
7	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	10	5	4	5	2	2	4	10	2	7	5	4	7	2	56	52

European Birth Rate (gross)	27.4	per 1,000.
European Birth Rate (corrected) for non-residents	24.5	per 1,000.
Asiatic Birth Rate	39.6	per 1,000.
Native Birth Rate	4.6	per 1,000.
Birth Rate England and Wales, 1914	23.6	per 1,000.

3.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL REGISTERED EUROPEAN BIRTHS
AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1915
No of Births	919	907	952	1030	1015	1030	1025	917
Birth Rate	31.4	28.5	27.7	28.3	28.3	28.1	24	24.5

(Corrected)

4.—TABLE SHOWING LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS,
EXCLUDING IMPORTED BIRTHS, 1914-15.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	472	404	876
Illegitimate	21	20	41
	493	424	917

5.—MARRIAGES CONTRACTED IN DURBAN BOROUGH, 1914-15.

During the past Municipal Year 412 European marriages were contracted in Durban. The following table shows the distribution as to domicile of contracting parties:—

Of whom one party domiciled in Durban.		Of whom both parties domiciled in Durban.		Of whom neither party domiciled in Durban.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	49	300	300	49	49

Gross Marriage Rate for Durban	11.0	per 1,000.
Corrected Marriage Rate for Borough	9.7	per 1,000.

TABLE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING AMONGST NON-RESIDENTS
IN MONTHS

Year	1914												Total	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1914-1915	108	111	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
1913-1914	108	111	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
1912-1913	108	111	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL REGISTERED EUROPEAN BIRTHS
AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

Year	No. of Births	Birth Rate
1914	217	21.4
1913	207	20.5
1912	202	20.2
1911	197	19.7
1910	192	19.2
1909	187	18.7
1908	182	18.2

TABLE SHOWING LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
EXCLUDING REPORTED BIRTHS 1914-15

Category	1914	1915	Total
Legitimate	117	101	218
Illegitimate	11	10	21
Total	128	111	239

MARRIAGES CONTRACTED IN BURMAN BOROUGH 1914

During the past Municipal Year 412 European marriages were contracted in Burden. The following table shows the distribution as to domicile of contracting parties:

Domicile of one party	Domicile of both parties		Domicile of other party	
	M	F	M	F
Contracted in Burden	14	10	300	300
Contracted in other parts of Burden			30	30
Total	14	10	330	330

European Marriage Rate for Burden 11.0 per 1,000
Contracted Marriage Rate for Burden 0.7 per 1,000

TABLE SHOWING RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

1.—TABLE SHOWING RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
European	184	144	328
Native	91	36	127
Asiatic	99	78	177
Totals	374	258	632

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS (EUROPEANS).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	51	31	82
1—5 years	14	22	36
5—10 „	5	5	10
10—15 „	1	2	3
15—20 „	2	3	5
20—25 „	2	8	10
25—35 „	12	10	22
35—45 „	21	7	28
45—55 „	19	17	36
55—65 „	22	20	42
65—75 „	24	12	36
75—85 „	9	4	13
85 and over	2	3	5
Totals	184	144	328

3.—TABLE SHOWING CHIEF STATISTICS OF DEATHS OF ALL RACES IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Race.	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
European ...	301	362	311	314	328
Native ...	109	110	129	123	127
Asiatic ...	305	296	235	189	177
Totals ...	715	768	675	626	632
Rate per 1,000					
European ...	8.7	9.9	8.7	8.6	8.8
Native ...	6.1	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.2
Asiatic ...	17.9	16.9	13.0	10.3	9.4

4.—TABLE FOR COMPARISON SHOWING RECORDED DEATH RATES PER 1,000 IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1914.

England and Wales	13.6 per 1,000 of pop.
96 Great Towns, including London	14.9 „
145 Smaller Towns	12.9 „
England and Wales, less the 241 Towns	12.2 „
London	14.4 „

TABLE SHOWING RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Race	Male	Female	Total
European	181	144	325
Native	21	26	47
Asiatic	20	18	38
Total	222	188	410

2—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS (EUROPEANS)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	21	21	42
1—5 years	14	22	36
5—10	5	5	10
10—15	1	2	3
15—20	2	2	4
20—25	2	2	4
25—30	10	10	20
30—35	21	17	38
35—40	19	17	36
40—45	21	17	38
45—50	25	20	45
50—55	21	17	38
55—60	2	4	6
60 and over	2	2	4
Total	184	144	328

3—TABLE SHOWING CHIEF STATISTICS OF DEATHS OF ALL RACES IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Race	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
European	301	305	311	314	328
Native	109	110	120	123	127
Asiatic	80	200	202	180	177
Total	490	615	633	617	632
Rate per 1,000	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.8
European	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.8
Native	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Asiatic	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9

4—TABLE FOR COMPARISON SHOWING REGISTERED DEATH RATES PER 1,000 IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1915

England and Wales	12.5
16 Great Towns including London	14.3
145 smaller Towns	12.0
England and Wales less the 16 Great Towns	12.3
London	14.4

5.—TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
AMONGST RESIDENTS (EUROPEANS), 1914-15.

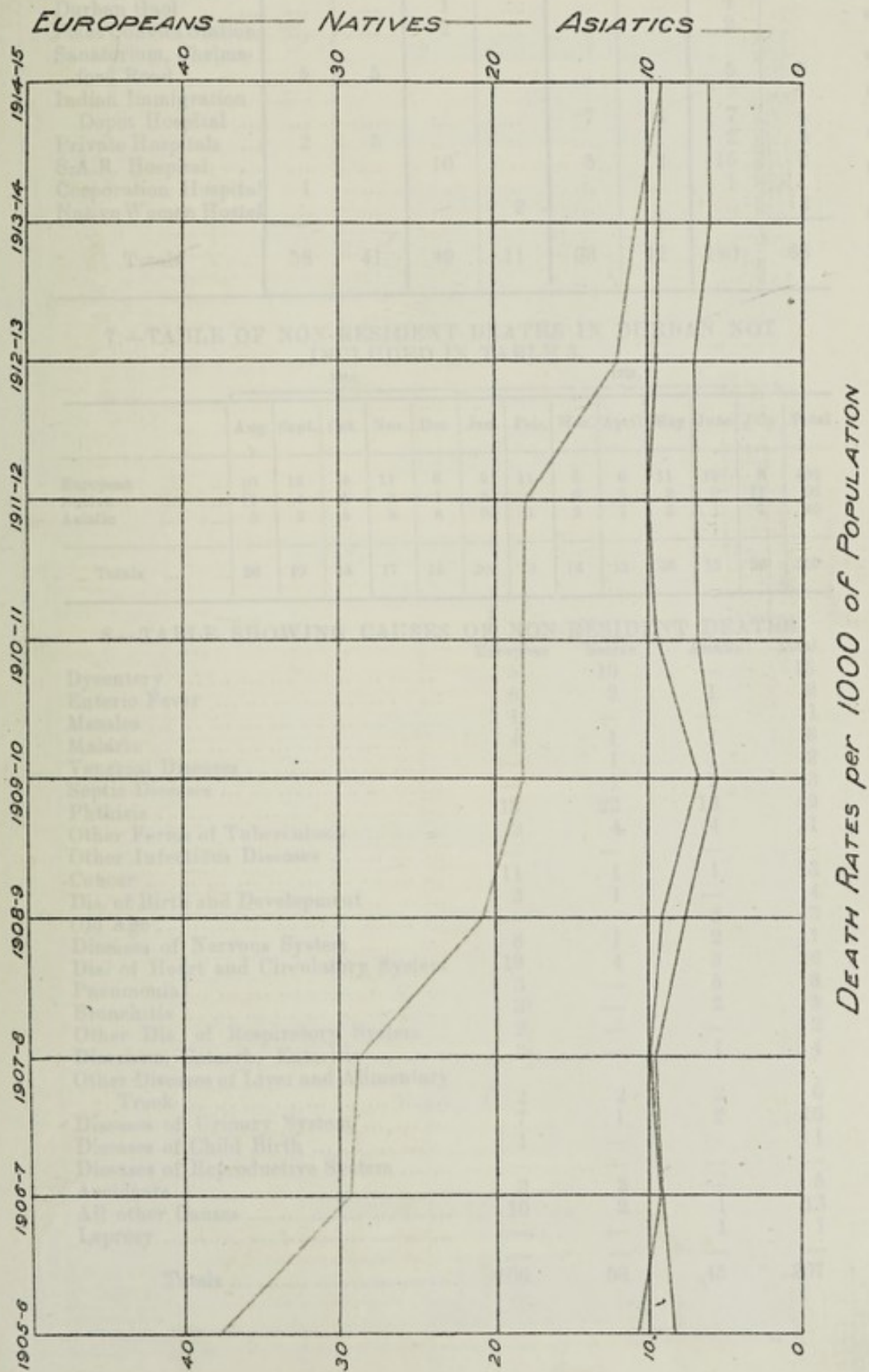
MONTHS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1914.			
August	20	21	41
September	12	22	34
October	31	12	43
November	11	8	19
December	20	12	32
1915.			
January	10	10	20
February	7	10	17
March	17	17	34
April	15	7	22
May	13	8	21
June	11	3	14
July	17	14	31
Totals	184	144	328

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
 AMONGST RESIDENTS (CHURCHILL, 1914-15)

Month	Males	Females	Total
1914			
August	30	21	41
September	12	12	24
October	21	12	33
November	11	8	19
December	20	12	32
1915			
January	10	10	20
February	7	10	17
March	17	17	34
April	15	7	22
May	13	8	21
June	11	8	19
July	17	14	31
Totals	184	144	328

CHART 1.

Chart showing Death Rate of the different Races during the past ten years:

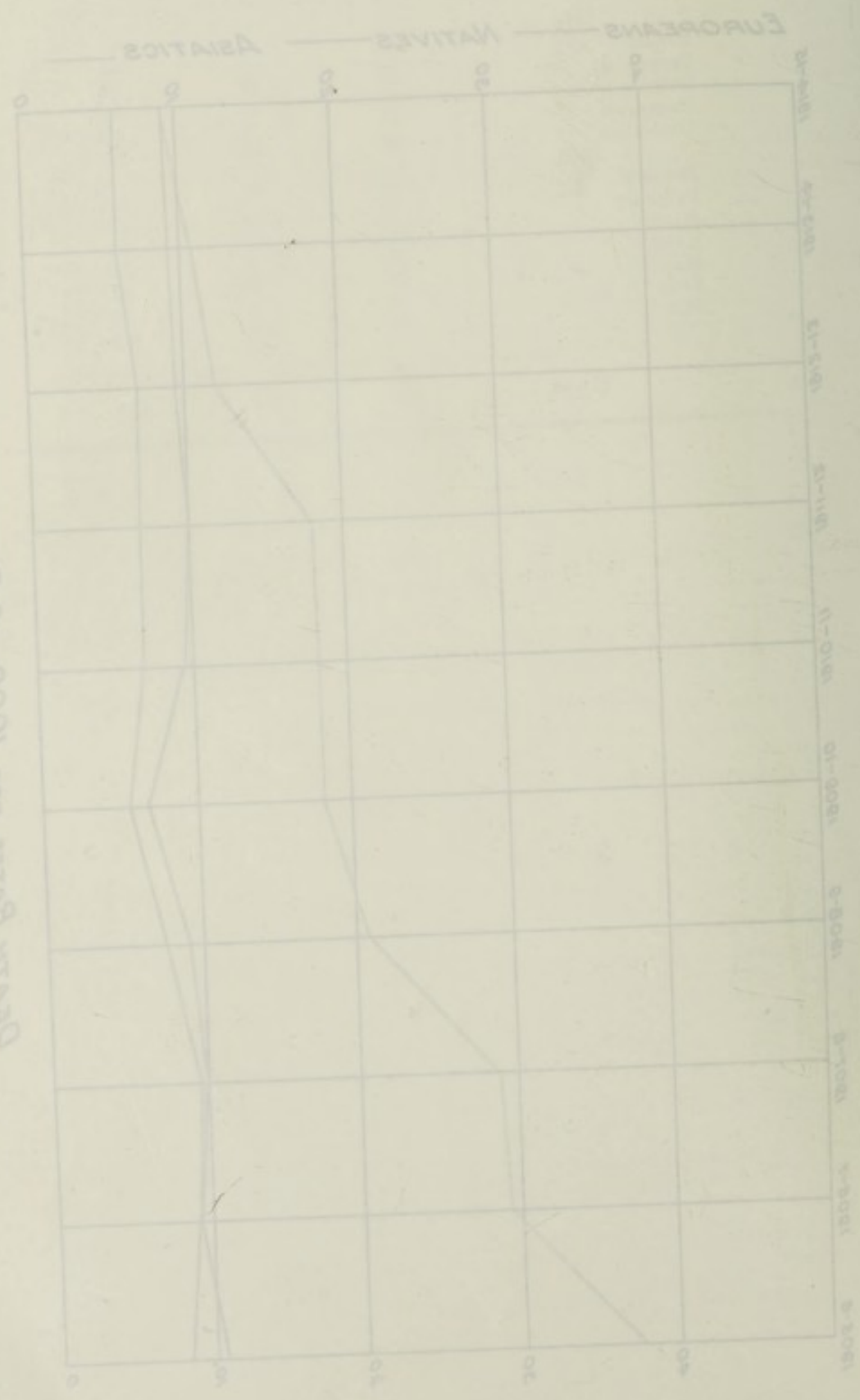


DEATH RATES per 1000 of POPULATION

CHART I

Chart showing death rate of the different races during the last ten years

DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION



6.—TABLE OF DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OR NURSING HOMES, Etc.

	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		ASIATIC.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Addington Hospital	50	31	36	9	21	6	107	46
Durban Gaol	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Point Convict Station	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Sanatorium, Chelmsford Road	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5
Indian Immigration Depot Hospital	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4
Private Hospitals	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
S.A.R. Hospital	...	...	10	...	5	2	15	2
Corporation Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native Women Hostel	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Totals	58	41	49	11	33	12	140	64

7.—TABLE OF NON-RESIDENT DEATHS IN DURBAN NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE 3.

	1914.						1915.						Total
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	
European	10	12	4	11	6	9	11	6	6	11	12	8	106
Native	11	4	5	3	1	5	3	6	5	2	0	11	56
Asiatic	5	3	5	3	8	6	1	2	1	3	1	7	45
Totals	26	19	14	17	15	20	15	14	12	16	13	26	207

8.—TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF NON-RESIDENT DEATHS.

	European	Native	Asiatic	Total
Dysentery	5	10	—	15
Enteric Fever	5	2	1	8
Measles	1	—	—	1
Malaria	4	1	1	6
Venereal Diseases	—	1	1	2
Septic Diseases	—	1	2	3
Phthisis	13	23	13	49
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	4	4	11
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—
Cancer	11	1	1	13
Dis. of Birth and Development	3	1	—	4
Old Age	—	—	3	3
Diseases of Nervous System	8	1	2	11
Dis. of Heart and Circulatory System	19	4	3	26
Pneumonia	3	—	5	8
Bronchitis	3	—	2	5
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	2	—	—	2
Diarrhoea, Catarrh, Enteritis	3	—	1	4
Other Diseases of Liver and Alimentary Track	2	2	2	6
Diseases of Urinary System	7	1	2	10
Diseases of Child Birth	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Reproductive System	—	—	—	—
Accidents	3	2	—	5
All other Causes	10	2	1	13
Leprosy	—	—	1	1
Totals	106	56	45	207

6—TABLE OF DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OR NURSING HOMES, ETC.

Institution	European		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abdulla Hospital	20	31	20	9	21	8	107	40
Durban Jail	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Point Convent Station	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Sanatorium, Graham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowland	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Indian Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durban Hospital	...	...	7	...	4	...	7	...
Private Hospitals	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
S.A.R. Hospital	...	...	10	...	2	...	10	...
Corporation Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native Women Hospital	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total	58	41	40	11	28	12	140	54

7—TABLE OF NON-RESIDENT DEATHS IN DURBAN NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE 2.

Race	Year											
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
European	10	12	4	11	8	8	11	8	8	8	12	8
Native	11	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
Asiatic	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	20
Total	23	18	8	14	11	11	10	10	10	10	14	39

8—TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF NON-RESIDENT DEATHS.

Cause	European	Native	Asiatic	Total
Tuberculosis	10	2	1	13
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	4
Malaria	1	1	1	3
General Diseases	1	1	1	3
Septic Diseases	1	1	1	3
Infants	13	20	13	46
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	4	4	11
Other Infectious Diseases	1	1	1	3
Cancer	11	1	1	13
Dis. of Birth and Development	2	1	1	4
Old Age	2	2	2	6
Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	1	3
Dis. of Heart and Circulatory System	10	4	3	17
Pneumonia	2	2	2	6
Brucellosis	2	2	2	6
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	2	2	2	6
Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc.	2	2	2	6
Other Diseases of Liver and Biliary	1	1	1	3
Typhoid	2	2	2	6
Diseases of Urinary System	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Child Birth	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Reproductive System	1	1	1	3
Accidents	2	2	2	6
All other Causes	10	2	1	13
Leprosy	1	1	1	3
Total	100	50	40	190

CHART 2.

Table of Columns showing the European Monthly Deaths for past five years:—

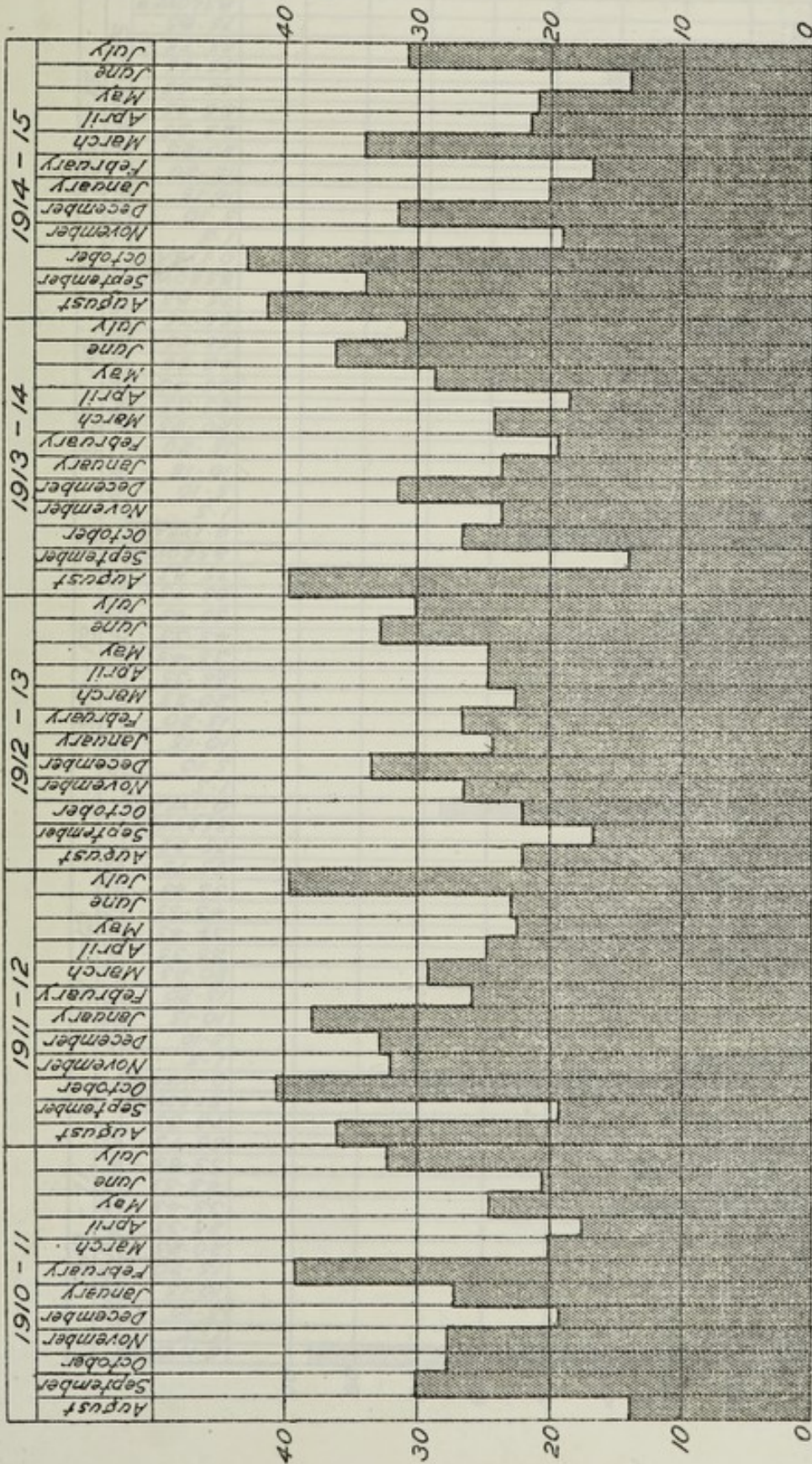


CHART 2

Table of Columns showing the European Monthly Deaths for past five years.

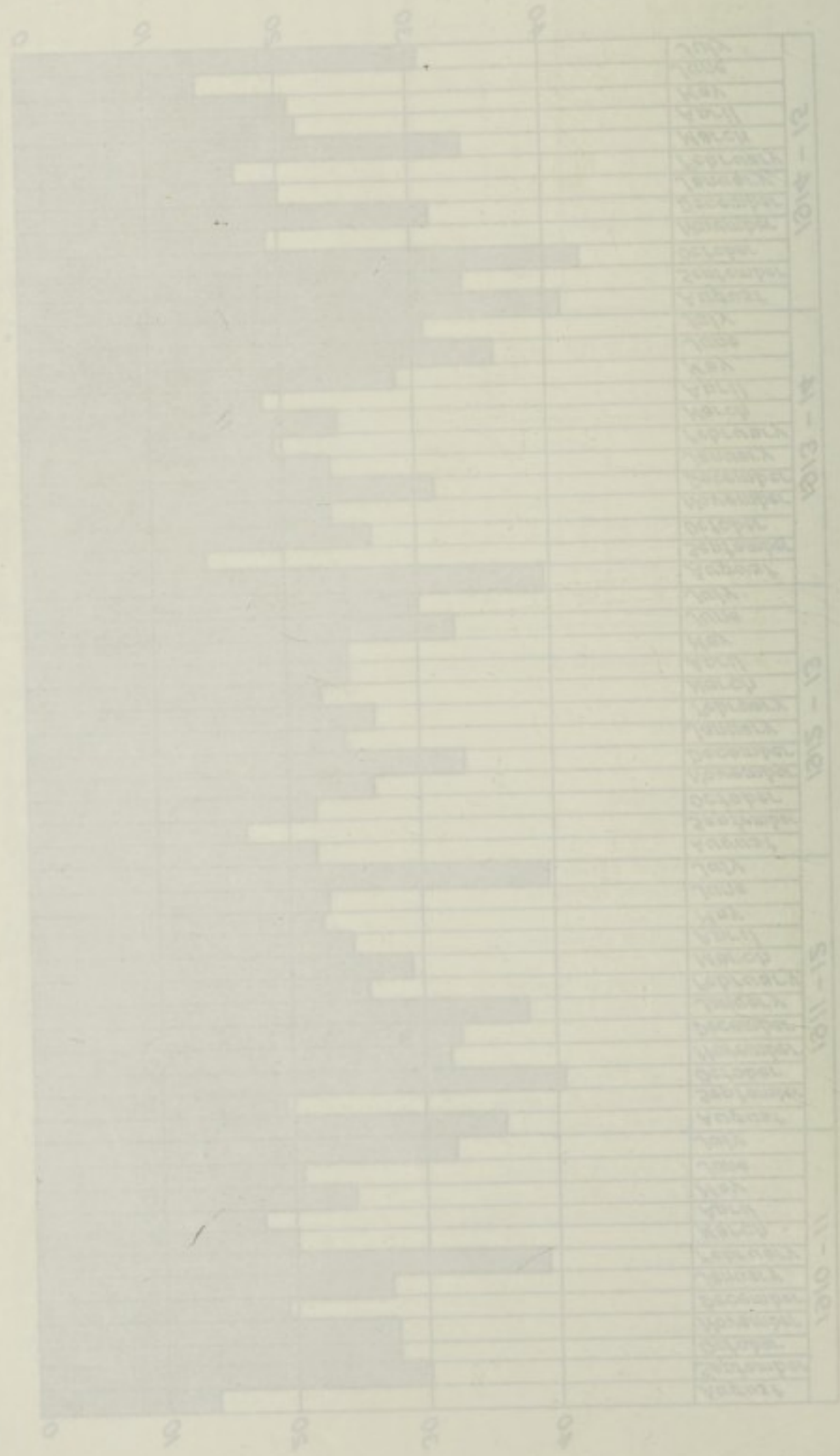


CHART 3.

Table of Columns showing the European Total Deaths occurring at various ages during the past five years:—

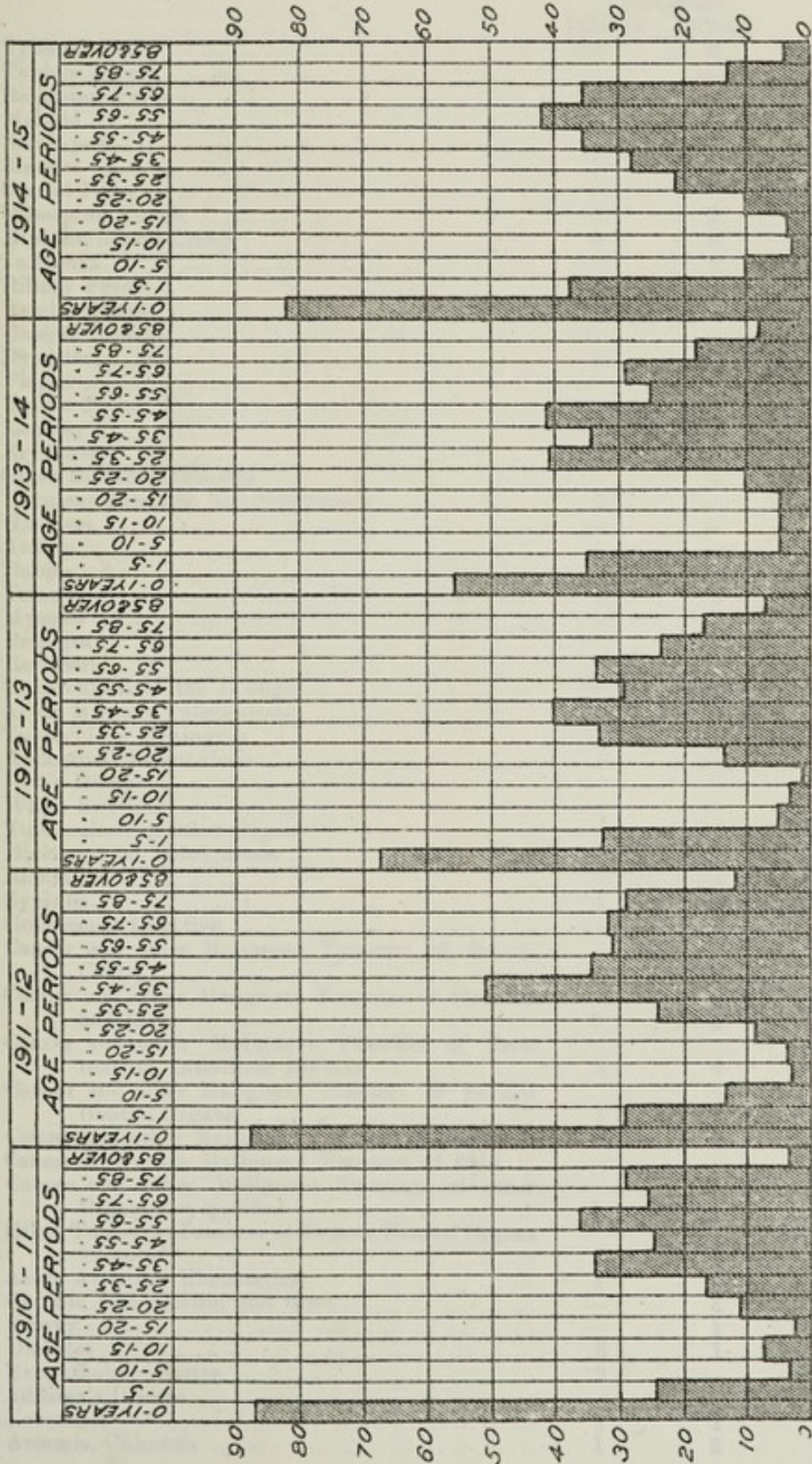
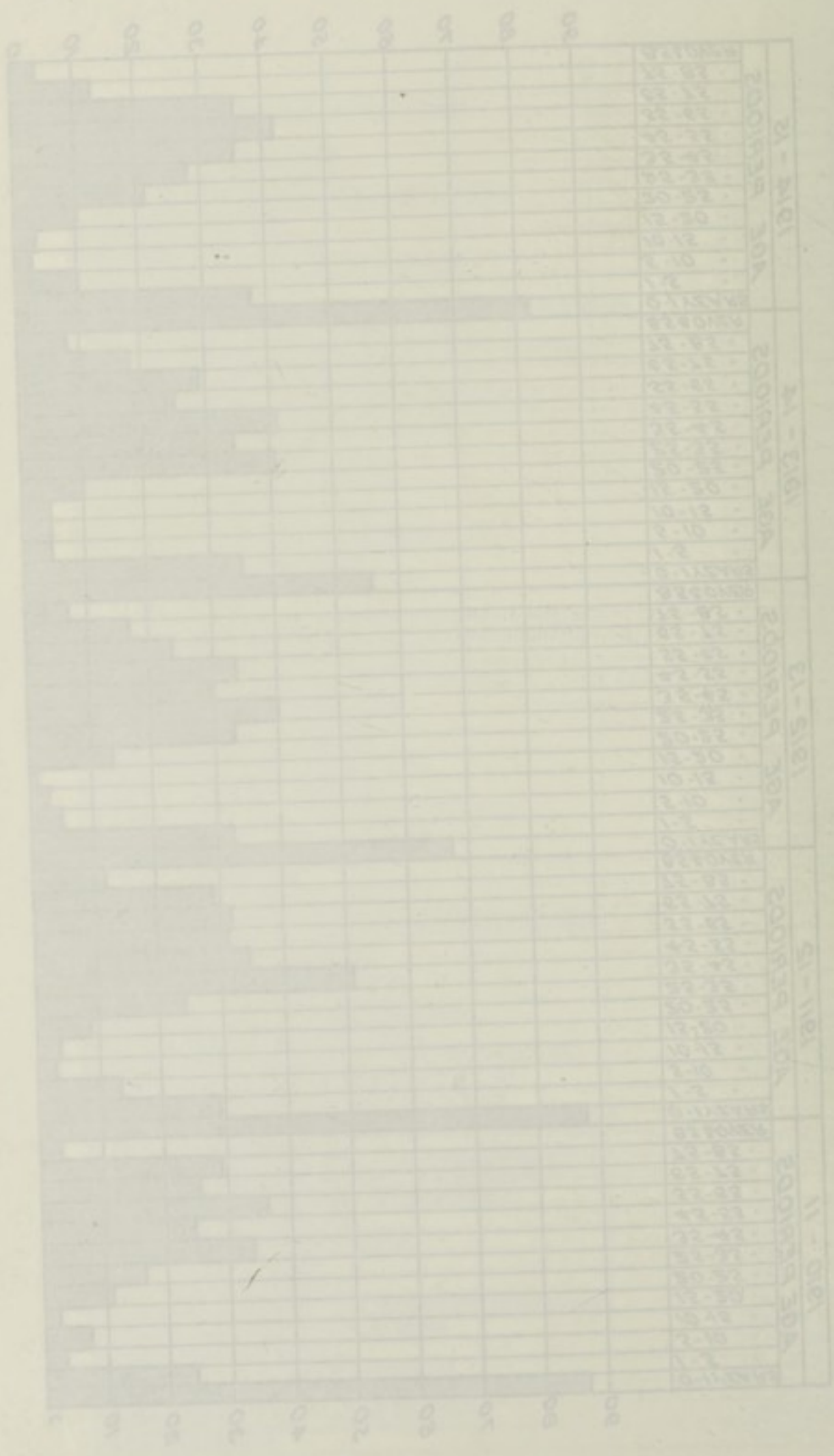


CHART X

Table of Columns showing the Harmonic Total Beats occurring at various ages during the past five years.



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Deaths classified according to the International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death:—

	Europeans.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.
1. Typhoid Fever	16	4
2. Typhus Fever	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—
4. Malaria	—	2
5. Small-pox	—	—
6. Measles	2	—
7. Scarlet Fever	—	—
8. Whooping Cough	3	3
9. Diphtheria and Croup	6	6
10. Influenza	—	1
11. Biliary Fever	—	—
12. Asiatic Cholera	—	—
13. Cholera Nostras	—	—
14. Dysentery	2	6
15. Plague	—	—
16. Yellow Fever	—	—
17. Leprosy	—	—
18. Erysipelas	—	—
19. Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—
20. Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	2	—
21. Glanders	—	—
22. Anthrax	—	—
23. Rabies	—	—
24. Tetanus	1	1
25. Mycoses	—	—
26. Pellagra	—	—
27. Beri-beri	—	—
28. Tuberculosis of the Lungs	20	13
29. Acute Military Tuberculosis	1	2
30. Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1
31. Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	—
32. Pott's Disease	—	—
33. White Swelling	—	—
34. Tuberculosis of other Organs	—	—
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—
36. Rickets	—	—
37. Syphilis	3	2
38. Gonococcus Infection	—	—
39. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Buccal Cavity	6	3
40. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Stomach and Liver	5	4
41. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Peri- toneum, Intestines, Rectum	3	7
42. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Female Genital Organs	4	5
43. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Breast ...	4	2
44. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Skin ...	—	—
45. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs not specified	1	4
46. Other Tumours (Tumours of Female Genital Organs excepted)	1	1
47. Acute Articular Rheumatism	1	2
48. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	—	1
50. Scurvy	—	1
50. Diabetes	6	1
51. Exophthalmic Goitre	3	—
52. Addison's Disease	—	—
53. Leucæmia	1	1
54. Anæmia, Chlorosis	1	2

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Deaths classified according to the International Classification of Causes of Diseases and Death

Disease	Percentage	
	1913-14	1914-15
1 Typhoid Fever	10	4
2 Typhus Fever	—	—
3 Relapsing Fever	—	—
4 Malaria	—	2
5 Small-pox	—	—
6 Measles	—	—
7 Scarlet Fever	2	—
8 Whooping Cough	—	—
9 Diphtheria and Group	3	3
10 Tetanus	7	3
11 Bilious Fever	—	1
12 Acute Epidemic	—	—
13 Chronic Epidemic	—	—
14 Dysentery	—	—
15 Plague	2	3
16 Yellow Fever	—	—
17 Leprosy	—	—
18 Syphilis	—	—
19 Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—
20 Tuberculous Infection and Tuberculosis	2	—
21 Glanders	—	—
22 Anthrax	—	—
23 Rabies	—	—
24 Tetanus	—	1
25 Measles	1	—
26 Polio	—	—
27 Botulism	—	—
28 Tuberculosis of the Lungs	—	13
29 Acute Biliary Tuberculosis	20	—
30 Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—
31 Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	1
32 Pott's Disease	—	—
33 White Swelling	—	—
34 Tuberculosis of other Organs	—	—
35 Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—
36 Lichens	—	—
37 Syphilis	—	—
38 Gonorrhoeal Infection	2	—
39 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Buccal Cavity	—	—
40 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Stomach and Liver	3	—
41 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Pancreas and Intestines	4	—
42 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Female Genital Organs	7	—
43 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Female Genital Organs	1	—
44 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of Bladder	1	—
45 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs not specified	4	—
46 Other Tumours (Cancers in Female Genital Organs excepted)	—	—
47 Acute Arterial Hypertension	1	—
48 Chronic Hypertension and other	—	—
49 Scurvy	—	—
50 Diabetes	—	—
51 Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—
52 Addison's Disease	—	—
53 Leucemia	—	—
54 Anemia Chlorotica	1	—

Europeans.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
55. Other General Diseases	3	7
56. Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	2	—
57. Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—
58. Other Chronic Occupation Poisonings	—	—
59. Other Chronic Poisonings	—	—
60. Encephalitis	1	1
61. Simple Meningitis	8	6
61a. (Including Cerebrospinal Fever)	—	—
62. Locomotor Ataxia	2	1
63. Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	2	1
64. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	10	10
65. Softening of Brain	—	1
66. Paralysis without specified cause	1	3
67. General Paralysis of Insane	—	—
68. Other Forms Mental Alienation	—	—
69. Epilepsy	—	—
70. Convulsions (Non-Puerperal)	—	—
71. Convulsions of Infants	1	4
72. Chorea	—	—
73. Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—
74. Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	2
75. Diseases of Eyes and their Annexa	—	—
76. Diseases of the Ears	—	1
77. Pericarditis	—	—
78. Acute Endocarditis	1	2
79. Organic Diseases of Heart	19	19
80. Angina Pectoris	—	1
81. Diseases of Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm	5	3
82. Embolism and Thrombosis	—	1
83. Diseases of Veins (Varices, Haemorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	—	—
84. Diseases of Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.)	—	—
85. Haemorrhage: Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—
86. Diseases of Nasal Fossæ	—	—
87. Diseases of Larynx	1	1
88. Diseases of Thyroid Body	—	1
89. Acute Bronchitis	2	3
90. Chronic Bronchitis	3	3
91. Broncho-Pneumonia	7	6
92. Pneumonia	6	12
93. Pleurisy	2	—
94. Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	—	—
95. Gangrene of the Lung	—	—
96. Asthma	—	—
97. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—
98. Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	—	2
99. Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	—	—
100. Diseases of Pharynx	—	—
101. Diseases of Oesophagus	—	—
102. Ulcer of the Stomach	3	—
103. Other Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	5	1
104. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	29	43
105. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)	9	12
106. Ankylostomiasis	—	—
107. Intestinal Parasites	—	—
108. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	4
109. Hernias, Intestinal Obstructions	2	2
110. Diseases of the Intestines	—	2
111. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—
112. Hydatid Tumour of Liver	—	—
113. Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1
114. Biliary Calculi	2	1

	Europeans.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.
115. Other Diseases of Liver	1	—
116. Diseases of Spleen	—	—
117. Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	—	2
118. Other Diseases of Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	—	—
118a. Abscess of Liver	2	3
119. Acute Nephritis	—	1
120. Bright's Disease	14	11
121. Chyluria	—	—
122. Other Diseases of Kidneys and Annexa	1	1
123. Calculi of Urinary Passages	—	2
124. Diseases of Bladder	1	—
125. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess	—	1
126. Diseases of Prostate	1	—
127. Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	—	—
128. Uterine Hæmorrhage (Non-Puerperal)	—	—
129. Uterine Tumour (Non-Cancerous)	2	—
130. Other Diseases of Uterus	—	—
131. Cysts and other Tumours of Ovary	1	—
132. Salpingitis and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	2	—
133. Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—
134. Accidents of Pregnancy	1	—
135. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—
136. Other Accidents of Labour	1	—
137. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	1
138. Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	2	1
139. Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	—	—
140. Following Child-Birth (not otherwise defined)	—	—
141. Puerperal Diseases of Breast	—	—
142. Gangrene	1	—
143. Furuncle	—	1
144. Acute Abscess	—	1
145. Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	1	1
146. Diseases of Bones (Tuberculosis excepted)	—	1
147. Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	—	—
148. Amputations	—	—
149. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—
150. Congenital Malformations (Still-Births not included)	1	3
151. Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	20	22
152. Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	1	2
153. Lack of Care	—	—
154. Senility	11	14
155. Suicide by Poison	2	1
156. Suicide by Asphyxia	—	—
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	1
158. Suicide by Drowning	—	—
159. Suicide by Firearms	4	2
160. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	1
161. Suicide by Jumping from High Places	—	—
162. Suicide by Crushing	—	—
163. Other Suicides	—	1
164. Poisoning by Food	—	—
165. Other Acute Poisonings	2	4
166. Conflagration	—	1
167. Burns (Conflagration excepted)	4	—
168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	2	—
169. Accidental Drowning	1	2
170. Traumatism by Firearms	—	1

European		
1913-14	1914-15	
1	1	Other Diseases of Liver
—	—	Diseases of Spleen
2	—	Simple Testicular (Non-Purulent)
—	—	Other Diseases of Digestive System (Gastric and Intestinal excepted)
3	2	Diseases of Liver
1	—	Acute Zoster
11	14	Bright's Disease
—	—	Cystitis
1	1	Other Diseases of Kidneys and Uterus
2	—	Cheest of Urinary Passages
—	—	Diseases of Bladder
1	—	Diseases of the Uterus, Urinary Bladder
1	—	Diseases of Prostate
—	—	Non-Veneral Diseases of Male Genital Organs
—	—	Fluoric Hematuria (Non-Purulent)
—	—	Urinary Tubercle (Non-Purulent)
—	—	Other Diseases of Uterus
—	—	Gonorrhea and other Diseases of Uterus
—	—	Salpingitis and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs
—	—	2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

Europeans.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
171. Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—
172. Traumatism by Fall	1	—
173. Traumatism in Mines or Quarries	—	—
174. Traumatism by Machines	—	1
175. Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railways, Landslides, etc.)	3	5
176. Injuries by Animals	—	—
177. Starvation	—	—
178. Excessive Cold	—	—
179. Effects of Heat	—	—
180. Lightning	—	1
181. Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—
182. Homicide by Firearms	—	—
183. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—
184. Homicide by other means	—	—
185. Fractures (cause not specified)	1	—
186. Other External Violence	—	—
187. Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—
188. Sudden Death	1	—
189. Cause of Death not specified or ill-defined	5	7
Totals	314	328
6 Scarlet Fever	—	—
7 Typhoid	—	—
8 Whooping Cough	—	—
9 Typhus	—	—
10 Malaria	—	—
11 Venereal Diseases	—	—
12 Postnatal Tetanus	—	—
13 Septic Disorders	—	—
14 Cholera	—	—
15 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
16 Other Infectious Diseases	—	—
17 Influenza	—	—
18 Cancer	—	—
19 Diseases of Birth and Development	—	—
20 Old Age	—	—
21 Diseases of Nervous System	—	—
22 Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	—	—
23 Pneumonia	—	—
24 Bronchitis	—	—
25 Other Diseases Respiratory System	—	—
26 Disorders, Glands, Endocrine	—	—
27 Other Diseases of Liver and Alimentary Tract	—	—
28 Diseases of Urinary System	—	—
29 Diseases of Child Birth	—	—
30 Diseases of Reproductive System	—	—
31 Accidents	—	—
32 Homicide	—	—
33 Suicide	—	—
34 Executions	—	—
35 All other Causes	—	—
36 Leprosy	—	—

EUROPEAN DEATHS—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
MONTHS AND CERTAIN DISEASES

Diseases.	MONTH												Total 1914-15.	Total 1913-14	
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.			
1. Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Dysentery	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	2
4. Enteric Fever	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	16	6
5. Diphtheria	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	6	6
6. Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8. Whooping Cough	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3
9. Tetanus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
10. Malaria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
11. Venereal Diseases	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3
12. Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13. Septic Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
14. Phthisis	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	13	20	20
15. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
16. Other Infectious Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18. Cancer	4	1	1	0	3	4	0	7	1	0	2	2	25	24	24
19. Diseases of Birth and Development	6	0	5	0	1	1	0	7	1	3	1	2	27	22	22
20. Old Age	3	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	14	11	11
21. Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	6	1	2	3	27	25	25
22. Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	1	1	5	0	4	4	4	3	2	0	0	2	26	25	25
23. Pneumonia	3	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	18	13	13
24. Bronchitis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	6	5	5
25. Other Diseases Respiratory System	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	3
26. Diarrhœa, Catarrh, Enteritis	10	11	11	4	7	2	4	3	1	0	1	1	55	43	43
27. Other Diseases of Liver and Alimentary Track	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	16	14	14
28. Diseases of Urinary System	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	16	17	17
29. Diseases of Child-Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
30. Diseases of Reproductive System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
31. Accidents	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	0	3	15	14	14
32. Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Suicide	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	6	6
34. Execution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. All other Causes	3	2	4	3	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	5	28	26	26
36. Leprosy...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	41	34	43	19	32	20	17	33	22	22	14	31	328	314	314

ASIATIC DEATHS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MONTHS
AND CERTAIN DISEASES.

1.—NATIVE DEATHS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
MONTHS AND CERTAIN DISEASES.

Diseases.	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Total 1914-15	Total 1913-14
	1. Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Dysentery	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	9	7
4. Enteric Fever	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	9
5. Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Whooping Cough	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
9. Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
10. Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Venereal Disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
12. Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Septic Diseases	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
14. Phthisis	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	9	2
15. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	4
16. Other Infectious Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18. Cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
19. Diseases of Birth and Development	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	6
20. Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Diseases of Nervous System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	9
22. Dis. of Heart & Circulatory System	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	10
23. Pneumonia	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	5	19	17
24. Bronchitis	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4
25. Other Dis. of Respiratory System	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
26. Diarrhœa, Catarrh, Enteritis	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	15	7
27. Other Dis. of Liver and Alimentary Track	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	7
28. Diseases of Urinary System	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	6	5
29. Diseases of Child Birth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
30. Diseases of Reproductive System... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Accident	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	2	14	13
32. Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
33. Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Execution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. All Other Causes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	10
36. Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	11	12	12	11	8	9	13	6	9	10	19	127	121

ASIATIC DEATHS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MONTHS
AND CERTAIN DISEASES.

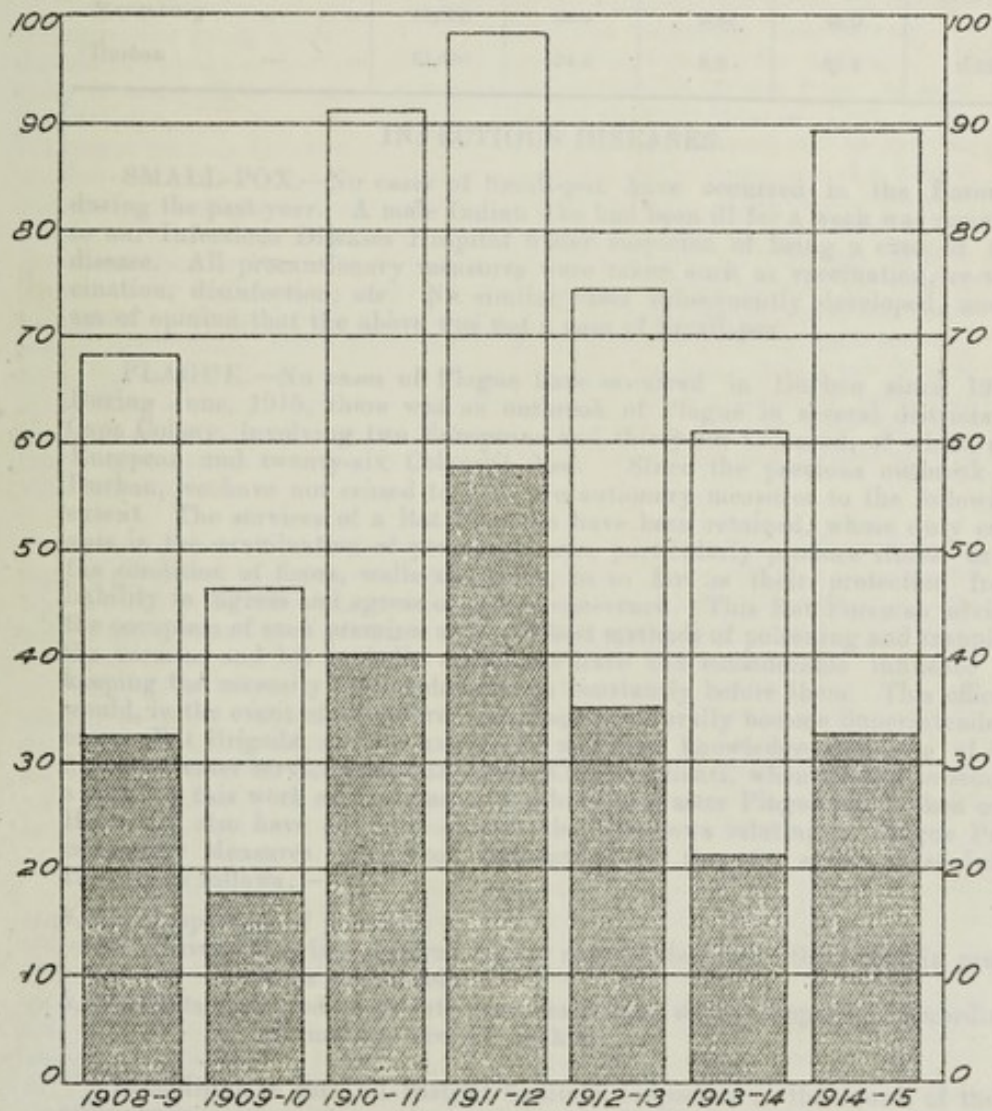
Diseases.	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Total, 1914-15.	Total, 1913-14.
1. Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Dysentery ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
4. Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5. Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
6. Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Whooping Cough...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Tetanus ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10. Malaria ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11. Venereal Disease ...	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
12. Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
13. Septic Diseases ...	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
14. Phthisis ...	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	15	19
15. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	8
16. Other Infectious Diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Influenza ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18. Cancer ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	3
19. Diseases of Birth and Develop- ment ...	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	3	0	14	9
20. Old Age ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4
21. Diseases of Nervous System ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	10	11
22. Dis. of Heart and Circulatory System ...	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	11	12
23. Pneumonia ...	4	2	2	2	5	1	4	1	1	1	0	2	25	28
24. Bronchitis ...	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	3	0	1	13	16
25. Other Dis. of Respiratory System ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
26. Diarrhœa, Catarrh, Enteritis...	1	3	4	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	1	0	22	22
27. Other Diseases of Liver and Alimentary Track ...	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	9	8
28. Diseases of Urinary System ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	2
29. Diseases of Child-Birth ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
30. Dis. of Reproductive System ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Accidents ...	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	9	16
32. Homicide ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
33. Suicide ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
34. Execution ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. All other Causes ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	17
36. Leprosy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	21	7	14	12	16	10	16	27	12	18	13	11	177	190

TABLE 4.—SHOWING INFANTILE DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

YEARS.	WARDS.							TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1910-11	12	13	9	16	11	9	16	86
1911-12	13	8	14	12	10	11	19	87
1912-13	6	5	8	16	10	10	13	68
1913-14	5	8	8	11	7	9	8	56
1914-15	13	7	10	17	12	11	12	82

INFANTILE MORTALITY.
CHART.

The following columns and table exhibit the Infantile Mortality Figure for the past seven years:—



The shaded portions of the columns represent the proportion of infantile deaths due to diseases of the Alimentary Track.

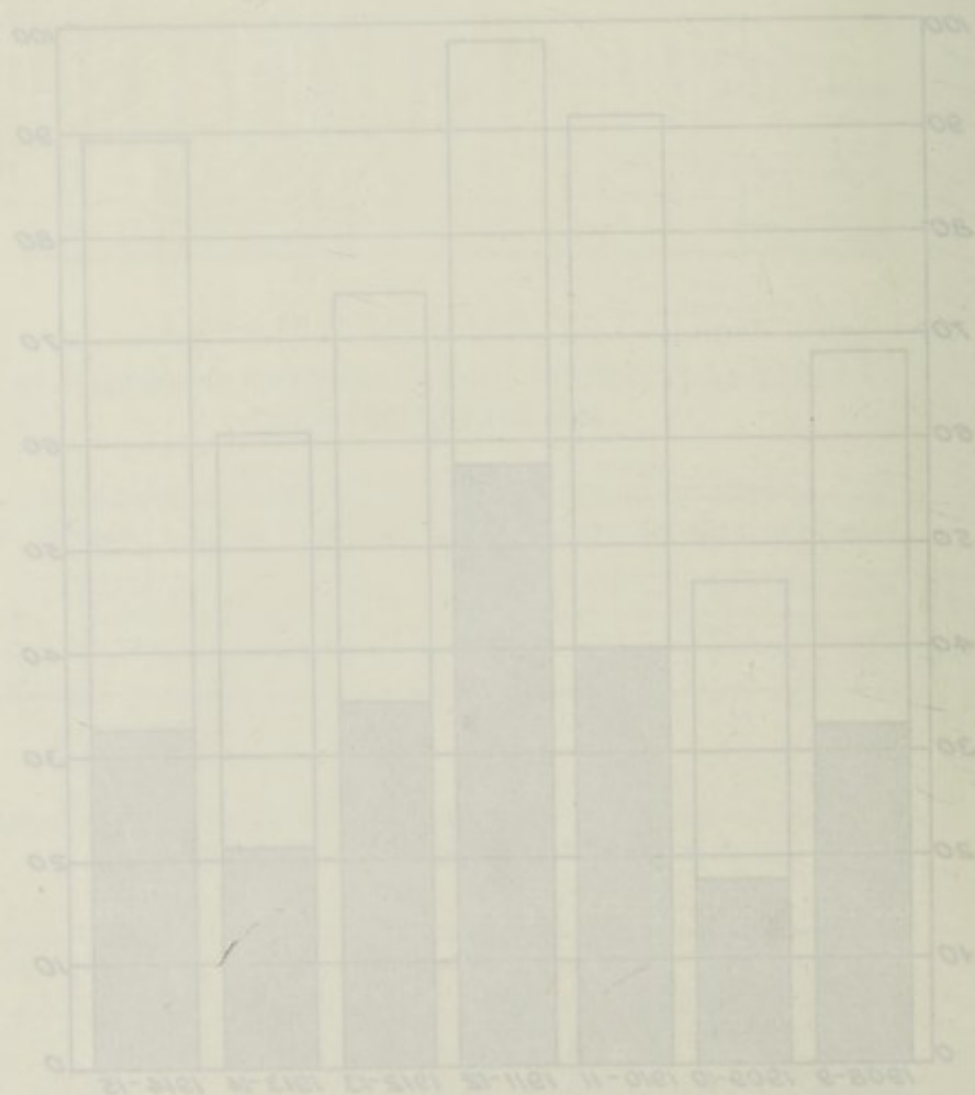
TABLE 4—SHOWING INFANTILE DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Total	Wards							Years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
84	10	9	11	10	9	10	12	1910-11
87	10	11	10	12	14	8	10	1911-12
88	10	10	10	10	8	7	8	1912-13
86	8	9	7	11	8	8	8	1913-14
82	12	11	12	15	10	7	13	1914-15

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CHART

The following columns and rows exhibit the Infantile Mortality Rates for the past seven years:—



The shaded portions of the columns represent the proportion of infantile deaths due to disease of the Alimentary Tract.

	YEAR.						
	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
No. of Infant Deaths ...	62	41	86	87	68	56	82
Infantile Mortality Figure	67.3	45.4	90.3	98.5	74.8	60.9	89.4

The following table shows the comparative rates (Europeans) from the principal towns of South Africa:—

	Population	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Phthisis Death Rate.
Johannesburg ... ..	...	...	10.84	111.38	...
Pretoria	29,440	29.5	8.1	94.0	...
Bloemfontein	13,500	30.06	8.29	97.0	0.15
Capetown, City	85,156	28.05	11.93	100.46	1.04
East London ... ..	...	32.94	11.8	98.4	...
Maritzburg	15,000	33.4	9.93	46.0	...
Durban	37,400	24.5	8.8	89.4	0.35

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SMALL-POX.—No cases of Small-pox have occurred in the Borough during the past year. A male Indian who had been ill for a week was removed to our Infectious Diseases Hospital under suspicion of being a case of this disease. All precautionary measures were taken such as vaccination, re-vaccination, disinfection, etc. No similar cases subsequently developed, and I am of opinion that the above was not a case of Small-pox.

PLAGUE.—No cases of Plague have occurred in Durban since 1912. During June, 1915, there was an outbreak of Plague in several districts of Cape Colony, involving two Europeans and thirty-six Coloured, of whom one European and twenty-six Coloured died. Since the previous outbreak in Durban, we have not ceased to take precautionary measures to the following extent. The services of a Rat Foreman have been retained, whose duty consists in the examination of premises—more particularly produce stores—as to the condition of floors, walls and roofs, in so far as their protection from liability to ingress and egress of rats is concerned. This Rat Foreman advises the occupiers of such premises as to the best methods of poisoning and trapping the vermin, and his periodic visitations have had considerable influence in keeping the necessity for rat destruction constantly before them. This official would, in the event of an outbreak of Plague, naturally become Superintendent of any Rat Brigade, and his experience and local knowledge would be of infinitely greater service than our previous arrangements, when we had to secure a man for this work and commence teaching him after Plague has broken out. He would also have power to enforce the Bye-Laws relating to Plague Precautionary Measures. His work summarised for the year ending 31st July, 1915, is as follows:—

- 8,115 Inspection of premises.
- 457 Private premises repaired, at his request, to render them vermin proof as far as practicable.
- 5,559 Rats destroyed on private premises visited, stores, shops, etc., according to information received by him.

In addition to this, all District Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their ordinary inspections of premises, see that the Public Health Bye-laws relating to Plague are observed as part of their duties. They have been instructed to

Year	1902-1903					1903-1904				
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912
No. of latest deaths	52	41	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Infectious Mortality %ages	67.2	53.4	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8

The following table shows the comparative rates (Karpovans) from the principal towns of South Africa:

Town	Population	Rate	Year	Infectious Mortality %ages	Ratio
Durban	21,500	72.1	1903	74.8	0.96
Maryburg	15,000	60.1	1903	74.8	0.81
Kent London	—	—	1903	74.8	—
Cape Town	62,100	20.0	1903	74.8	0.29
Bloemfontein	11,500	30.0	1903	74.8	0.40
Port Elizabeth	20,400	20.5	1903	74.8	0.27
Johnannesburg	—	—	1903	74.8	—

INFECTION'S DISSEMINATION

SMALL-POX—No cases of small-pox have occurred in the township during the past year. A male Indian who had been ill for a week was removed to our Infectious Diseases Hospital under suspicion of being a case of this disease. All precautionary measures were taken such as vaccination, ventilation, disinfection, etc. No similar case subsequently developed, and I am of opinion that the above was not a case of small-pox.

PLAGUE—No cases of plague have occurred in Durban since 1912. During June, 1910, there was an outbreak of plague in several districts of Cape Colony, involving two Karpovans and their six children, of whom one Karpovan and twenty-six children died. When the previous outbreak in Durban we have not traced the present outbreak to the following extent. The writer of a list of persons who were retained, whose duty consisted in the examination of patients—some post-mortem, others alive—as to the condition of their walls and roofs in so far as their construction furnished to ingress and egress of rats is given. The list of persons retained, the occupants of such premises as to the best methods of poisoning and trapping the vermin, and the possible visitations have had considerable influence in keeping the mortality low and distribution constantly below them. This official would in the event of an outbreak of plague, naturally become superstitious of any that might be of the nature of the plague, and his experience and good knowledge would be of the highest value. It is regrettable that our previous attempts, when we had to secure a man for this work and someone besides him after plague has broken out, would also have been to secure the best man for the job. The writer of the following report, the work summarized for the year ending 31st July, 1910 is as follows:—

- 8,115 population of township.
- 107 persons present reported at his request, to which, their names found as far as possible.
- 8,558 had destroyed on private premises, vermin, traps, etc., according to information received by him.

In addition to that all Durban sanitary inspectors in the course of their ordinary inspections of premises, see that the Public Health Officer's orders in plague are observed as part of their duties. They have been instructed to

take special note of any premises in the Borough which do not appear to be rat-proof. A reference to our Bye-laws will show that the occupiers of premises, where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared or stored, must make such premises rat-proof, and that point is now always investigated prior to granting license.

Destruction of Rats.—After a somewhat lengthy personal experience, I have arrived at the conclusion that poison is the best practicable means to diminish rats in any area. I cannot unfortunately say that such a method will exterminate them, but, contrasted with their capture by traps and such appliances, poison is infinitely superior for their diminution. The Corporation maintains a stock of "Extermino" Rat Poison sufficient to deal with the initial stages of any outbreak of Plague that may occur in the Borough.

The Bye-laws relating to new buildings include one providing that every person erecting a warehouse, store, manufactory or shop, or altering or adapting any building for such purpose, shall construct the same, as far as possible, inaccessible to rats and mice, and also that any new building of wood and iron shall be rendered inaccessible to such vermin.

During the last outbreak of Plague, considerable difficulty, delay and expense were experienced in dealing with wood and iron buildings, and the Corporation has now included the whole of the Point in the "brick area," so that no more wood and iron buildings can be erected in that district.

During the previous year I reported on the necessity that exists for definite arrangements being made as to the duties and liabilities, respectively, of Government and Corporation, should Plague be conveyed to the Borough. On every occasion when Plague has broken out in Durban, it was found as mentioned before, to have been imported through the shipping at Port Natal. Whenever such an invasion has taken place, negotiations were started between the Government and the Town Council, resulting in the formation of a Plague Committee composed of representatives from each body. This Committee controlled all executive matters connected with Plague and the prevention of the spread of the disease. The executive officers attended all meetings of such Committee to advise on any points raised, and to suggest schemes for dealing with plague-infected premises and areas. Where any measure, however, necessitated expenditure, particulars had to be supplied to Pretoria and sanction from Government obtained. A reference to the minutes of the last Plague Committee Meetings will show that this is scarcely a satisfactory method of conducting a campaign against Plague. It is in my opinion very desirable that a more executive authority be given to the Committee and officials dealing with this disease.

It appears to me that the delay which occurs before such a Committee is formed, approved and gazetted, might be avoided. There seems to be no reason why a Committee should not be *in posse*, ready at a moment's notice to deal with Plague affairs as soon as the officials of Government or Corporation have reason to believe that this disease threatens or has affected Durban, its port or environs. The Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee have usually been the Corporation representatives, and Government could similarly notify its members from its permanent official staff in Durban. I can even see a beneficial effect from a meeting of such Committee at considerable intervals in inter-plague times in order to be satisfied that everything possible was being done to limit extension of this disease if it should break out.

Another important point—although probably outside my Department—is that of expenditure. When the first Plague Committee was formed, the Natal Government decided to pay three-fourths of the expenses incurred within the Borough, the Corporation to pay the remaining one-fourth. During the last outbreak, the allocation of expenditure as between Government and Corporation was not arrived at until long after the disease had died out, and after lengthy correspondence which at times approached serious friction. There is therefore all the more necessity for this point to be determined in an inter-plague period, when a great deal can be discussed with engendering any ill-feeling.

take special note of any provision in the Borough which do not appear to be... A reference to our officers will show that the majority of premises... where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared or stored, must make such... premises fit-primed, and that point is now always investigated prior to granting... license.

Instruction of Rate - After a somewhat lengthy personal explanation, I... have arrived at the conclusion that there is the best practicable means to... diminish rate in any way. I cannot unfortunately say that such a method will... estimate them, but contrasted with their capacity by type and such... application, there is a strong opinion for their abolition. The Corporation... maintains a stock of "Extensive" but I am confident to deal with the... initial stages of any outbreak of typhoid fever that may occur in the Borough.

The Officers relating to new buildings include one providing that every... person erecting a warehouse, store, manufactory or shop, or altering or adding... any building for such purposes shall construct the same as far as possible... inaccessible to rats and mice, and also that any new building of wood and iron... shall be rendered inaccessible to such vermin.

During the last outbreak of typhoid fever, considerable difficulty, delay and... expense were experienced in dealing with wood and iron buildings, and the... Corporation has now included the clause of the "Rat and Mice" Act, so... that no more wood and iron buildings can be erected in that district.

During the previous year I reported on the necessity that exists for certain... arrangements being made as to the duties and liabilities, respectively, of... Government and Corporation, should typhoid be conveyed to the Borough. On... every occasion when typhoid has broken out in the town, it was found as usual... turned before, to have been imported through the shipping at Port Natal. However... the Government and the Town Council, regarding the formation of a typhoid... Committee composed of representatives from both bodies. This Committee... tried all existing matters connected with typhoid and the prevention of the... spread of the disease. The committee officers attended all meetings of such... Committee to advise on any points raised, and to suggest schemes for dealing... with typhoid-infected premises and areas. Where any measures, however, necessary... stated expenditure, particulars had to be supplied to the Mayor and sanctioned... from Government. A reference to the minutes of the last typhoid... Committee meetings will show that this is scarcely a satisfactory method of... conducting a campaign against typhoid. It is in my opinion very desirable... that a more extensive authority be given to the Committee and officials dealing... with this disease.

It appears to me that the delay which occurs before such a Committee is... formed, approved and granted, might be avoided. There seems to be no reason... why a Committee should not be in power today at a moment's notice to deal... with typhoid as soon as the interests of Government or Corporation have... reason to believe that this disease threatens or has affected the town. The Mayor... members of the Corporation representatives, and Government would naturally... ally its members from the Government officials that is to say, I can give... me a beneficial effect from a meeting of such a Committee at considerable intervals... in intervention times in order to be satisfied that everything possible was... being done to limit extension of the disease if it should break out.

Another important point, although probably outside my Department, is... that of expenditure. Was the last typhoid Committee was formed, the Mayor... Government decided to pay three-fourths of the expenses incurred within the... Borough, the Corporation to pay the remaining one-fourth. During the last... outbreak, the allocation of expenditure between Government and Corporation... was not arrived at until long after the disease had died out, and after lengthy... correspondence which at times approached serious friction. There is therefore... all the more necessity for this point to be determined in an inter-typhoid period... when a great deal can be discussed with expediency and ill-feeling.

DYSENTERY.—Prior to 1902, Dysentery was a compulsory notifiable infectious disease in Durban, and as far as I know this is the only town in South Africa that includes this disease in the list of notifiable infectious diseases.

On several occasions I have brought before the Public Health Committee the unsatisfactory nature of this notification by giving instances where outbreaks of severe diarrhoea, due to the ingestion of irritating foods or unripe fruit, had been notified as cases of Dysentery. The Dysentery intended to be notified is an acute, specific disease due to particular organisms which produce very severe illness, usually attended by a fairly high death rate.

It may be mentioned that some of the leading practitioners in Durban have not notified more than one case of Dysentery during the past five or six years. In other cases we have had six or eight notifications a week from one practitioner. Some of these latter cases, on being visited by officials from my Department immediately on receipt of the notification, were found to be playing tennis, or would indignantly decline to have their premises examined or answer any enquiries made by the Inspector!

It may be pointed out that Dysentery is essentially a filth disease and occurs mostly in military encampments or where there is overcrowding under insanitary conditions. The existence and prevalence of Dysentery is one of the factors towards determining the sanitary conditions of a community.

Believing that real Dysentery is a negligible quantity in the public health of Durban, I recommended during the year that the notification of this disease should be discontinued. This was approved by the Town Council, and their resolution on being submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General was further approved, and the discontinuance of the notification of this disease sanctioned by him.

I need hardly add that the assistance of my Department will always be available to any medical practitioner attending a case of Dysentery.

From May, 1915, therefore, Dysentery has been struck off the list of compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases in this Borough.

MALARIA.—Two cases of Malaria were reported to have died in Durban during the past year. On enquiries being made, it was found that they were old standing cases of this disease, contracted elsewhere than in Durban.

During February and March, 1915, information was received in Durban to the effect that Malaria was causing a great mortality amongst natives in Zululand, in districts which in ordinary years had been scarcely affected. The European population in that area—sugar planters, etc.—appeared to be much alarmed, as the disease seemed to be moving like a wave and coming southwards as in 1905. The Stanger district was the most southerly point to be badly attacked, but the Medical Officer for the Umgeni Indian Circle reported to the Protector of Indian Immigrants, that there had been a death at Umgeni of a case which he believed to have been infected at Verulam, and that he had been attending Indians suffering from Malaria at Prospect Hall and the Umgeni Mouth. This courteous and valuable information from Mr. Polkinghorne caused extra precautions to be taken by the Municipal Mosquito Brigade in the region of the Umgeni River end of the Eastern Vlei. The Brigade was increased in numbers, and the filling in of pools and spraying of larvicide was maintained with energy. Not a single case is reported to have been infected in Durban Borough, though the climatic conditions of last year, namely, a long continued high temperature, were specially favourable for mosquito development.

DYSENTERY. From 1902 to 1907 dysentery was a compulsory notifiable infectious disease in India, and as far as I know this is the only case in India which includes this disease in the list of notifiable infectious diseases.

On several occasions I have brought before the Public Health Committee the unsatisfactory nature of the notification by giving instances where outbreaks of acute dysentery, due to the ingestion of irritating foods or unhygienic food, had been notified as cases of dysentery. The Committee intended to be notified in an acute, specific disease due to particular organisms which produce very severe illness, usually attended by a fairly high death rate.

It may be mentioned that some of the leading practitioners in Indian parts not notified that one case of dysentery during the past five or six years. In other cases we have had six or eight notifications week from one practitioner. Some of these latter cases, on being visited by officials from my Department immediately on receipt of the notification, were found to be playing tennis or would indignantly decline to have their premises examined or answer any inquiries made by the Inspector.

It may be pointed out that dysentery is essentially a fifth disease and occurs mostly in military encampments or where there is overcrowding under military conditions. The existence and prevalence of dysentery is one of the factors towards determining the sanitary condition of a community.

Believing that real dysentery is a contagious disease in the public health of India, I recommended during the year that the notification of this disease should be discontinued. This was approved by the Town Council, and their resolution on being submitted to the Secretary the Government-General was further approved, and the discontinuance of the notification of this disease sanctioned by him.

I need hardly add that the maintenance of my Department will always be available to any medical practitioner attending a case of dysentery.

From May, 1915, the notification of dysentery has been struck off the list of compulsory notifiable infectious diseases in this country.

MAJALIA.—Two cases of malaria were reported to have died in Bombay during the past year. On enquiring being made it was found that they were old standing cases of this disease contracted elsewhere than in Bombay.

During February and March, 1915, malarial fever was reported in India to the effect that malaria was causing a great mortality amongst natives in Kolaba, in districts which in ordinary years had been scarcely affected. The European population in that area—except Bombay—appeared to be much affected, as the disease seemed to be more fatal and coming earlier than usual as in 1907. The Sanitary Director and the most sanitary board in Bombay attacked, but the Medical Officer for the 1st Bengal Indian Corps reported to the Protector of Indian Immigrants that there had been a death at Calcutta of a case which he believed to have been imported from Bombay, and that he had been attending Indian suffering from malaria at the Victoria Hall and the Victoria Club. This case and various other information from Mr. Pottelshagen caused extra precautions to be taken by the Municipal Sanitary Board in the region of the Lingayat River and of the Eastern Hill. The Board was instructed in Bombay, and the Bill is at present in progress of being introduced with energy. Not a single case is reported to have been imported at Bombay, though the climatic conditions of that year, namely, a long continued high temperature, were specially favourable for malarial development.

TABLE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RACES, 1914-15.

Disease.	Europeans.		Natives		Asiatics		Total	
	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Dysentery ...	53	11	16	12	5	3	74	26
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	109	5	1	0	4	0	114	5
Erysipelas ...	8	1	0	1	0	0	8	2
Scarlet Fever ...	22	1	0	0	0	0	22	1
Enteric Fever ...	41	35	13	3	2	1	56	39
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1
Leprosy ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phthisis ...	28	35	17	34	30	36	75	105
Totals ...	262	89	47	50	44	41	353	180
Treated in Hospital	74	61	29	36	14	32	117	129
Treated at home or privately	188	28	18	14	30	9	236	51

(*For nine months ending April, 1915.)

TABLE SIMILAR TO THE FOREGOING FOR COMPARISON CONTAINING NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF PREVIOUS YEAR, 1913-14.

Disease.	Europeans.		Natives.		Asiatics.		Total.	
	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.	Boro'.	Imp.
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	51	9	18	7	12	4	81	20
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	113	11	2	0	1	0	116	11
Erysipelas ...	8	0	0	0	1	0	9	0
Scarlet Fever ...	57	7	1	0	0	0	58	7
Enteric Fever ...	89	48	21	11	3	2	113	61
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy ...	0	0	1	0	3	3	4	3
Phthisis ...	32	48	8	24	32	54	72	126
Totals ...	350	123	51	42	52	63	453	228
Treated in Hospital	138	75	38	33	34	54	210	162
Treated at home or privately	212	48	13	9	18	9	243	66

TABLE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RACES, 1914-15

Disease	Europeans		Natives		Asiatics		Total	
	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Dysentery	52	11	12	5	7	7	74	20
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	102	5	1	0	4	0	114	5
Scarlet Fever	8	1	0	0	0	0	8	2
Enteric Fever	23	1	0	0	0	0	23	1
Enteric Fever	41	25	13	2	1	1	56	26
Typhoid Fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Leptosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Leishmaniasis	29	25	17	24	22	22	72	102
Totals	202	69	47	30	44	41	202	180
Treated in Hospital	74	61	39	26	14	22	147	129
Treated at home or privately	128	8	8	4	30	19	155	51

(*For nine months ending April, 1915.)

TABLE SIMILAR TO THE FOREGOING FOR COMPARISON ONLY
AND NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF PREVIOUS YEAR, 1914

Disease	Europeans		Natives		Asiatics		Total	
	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign	Home	Foreign
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	51	9	12	7	12	1	81	20
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	113	11	2	0	1	0	116	11
Scarlet Fever	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Enteric Fever	27	7	1	0	0	0	34	7
Enteric Fever	49	21	11	2	2	2	75	41
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leptosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leishmaniasis	22	48	22	22	22	22	72	122
Totals	202	128	51	31	37	25	222	228
Treated in Hospital	108	75	38	22	24	24	210	162
Treated at home or privately	112	48	13	9	13	1	243	66

DYSENTERY.

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths registered during the past six years:—

Year.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	(9 Months)	
						1914-15.	
Cases	80	153	107	87	101	74	26
Deaths	15	27	28	20	18	16	15

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Deaths.
European	27	26	53	6
Native	15	1	16	9
Asiatic	4	1	5	1
	46	28	74	16

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imported.	Total.
European	7	2	14	6	7	3	14	11	64
Native	6	0	1	3	1	5	0	12	28
Asiatic	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	8
Totals	13	2	15	9	8	13	14	26	100

WIDAL REACTION.

During the year 44 specimens of blood from suspected cases of dysentery have been submitted to me for examination. Of these 3 were found to be positive.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—EUROPEANS.

Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Total
Male	1	0	3	1	0	7	5	7	1	16
Female	0	2	2	3	7	4	2	1	1	22
Totals	1	2	5	4	7	11	7	8	2	38

DYSENTERY

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths registered during the past six years:—

Year	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Cases	80	183	167	87	101	75
Deaths	15	27	28	30	18	15

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	European	Native	Asiatic	Total	Deaths
Male	48	1	1	50	10
Female	32	1	0	33	9
Total	80	2	1	83	19

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imported	Total
European	7	2	14	6	7	3	14	41	84
Native	8	0	1	2	1	2	0	12	26
Asiatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	15	2	15	8	10	5	14	53	110

ENTERIC FEVER.

The following table shows the total number of cases of Enteric Fever notified and deaths recorded during the past six years:—

Year	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	
						Borough	Imported
Cases	45	55	123	188	174	56	39
Deaths	4	4	18	19	34	12	8

Case Mortality: 21.428 per cent.

Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population = .727 (all Races).

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Deaths.
European	23	18	41	4
Native	12	1	13	7
Asiatic	1	1	2	1
	—	—	—	—
	6	20	56	12
	—	—	—	—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Impt.	Total.
Cases	13	4	5	5	8	10	11	39	95

SIZE OF HOUSE.

Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Over 7	Institution.	Total.
European	3	2	2	5	8	12	3	2	4	41
Native	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Asiatic	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
Totals	12	2	2	5	9	12	3	2	9	56

The houses of 55 cases were provided with water closets and in 1 case the pail system was in use.

WIDAL RE-ACTION.

During the year 44 specimens of blood from suspected cases of Enteric have been submitted to me for examination. Of these 5 were positive and 39 negative.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—EUROPEANS.

Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Total.
Male	1	3	5	1	0	7	3	2	1	23
Female	0	3	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	18
Totals	1	6	7	4	1	11	5	3	3	41

ENTERIC FEVER

The following table shows the total number of cases of Enteric Fever notified and deaths recorded during the past six years:—

Year	1928-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cases	45	55	120	168	174	33
Deaths	4	4	18	19	24	8

(Case Mortality: 21.12% per cent)
 (Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population = 7.77 (all years))

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

	Male	Female	Total	Deaths
European	57	18	75	4
Native	12	1	13	7
Asiatic	1	1	2	1
Total	70	20	90	12

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cases	15	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33
Deaths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

SIXH OF HOUR.

Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
European	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asiatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24

The houses of 55 cases were furnished with water closets and in 1 case the hall system was in use.

WIDAL RE-ACTION.

During the year 54 specimens of blood from suspected cases of Enteric fever were submitted to me for examination. Of these 2 were positive and 52 negative.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—NEPHRITIS.

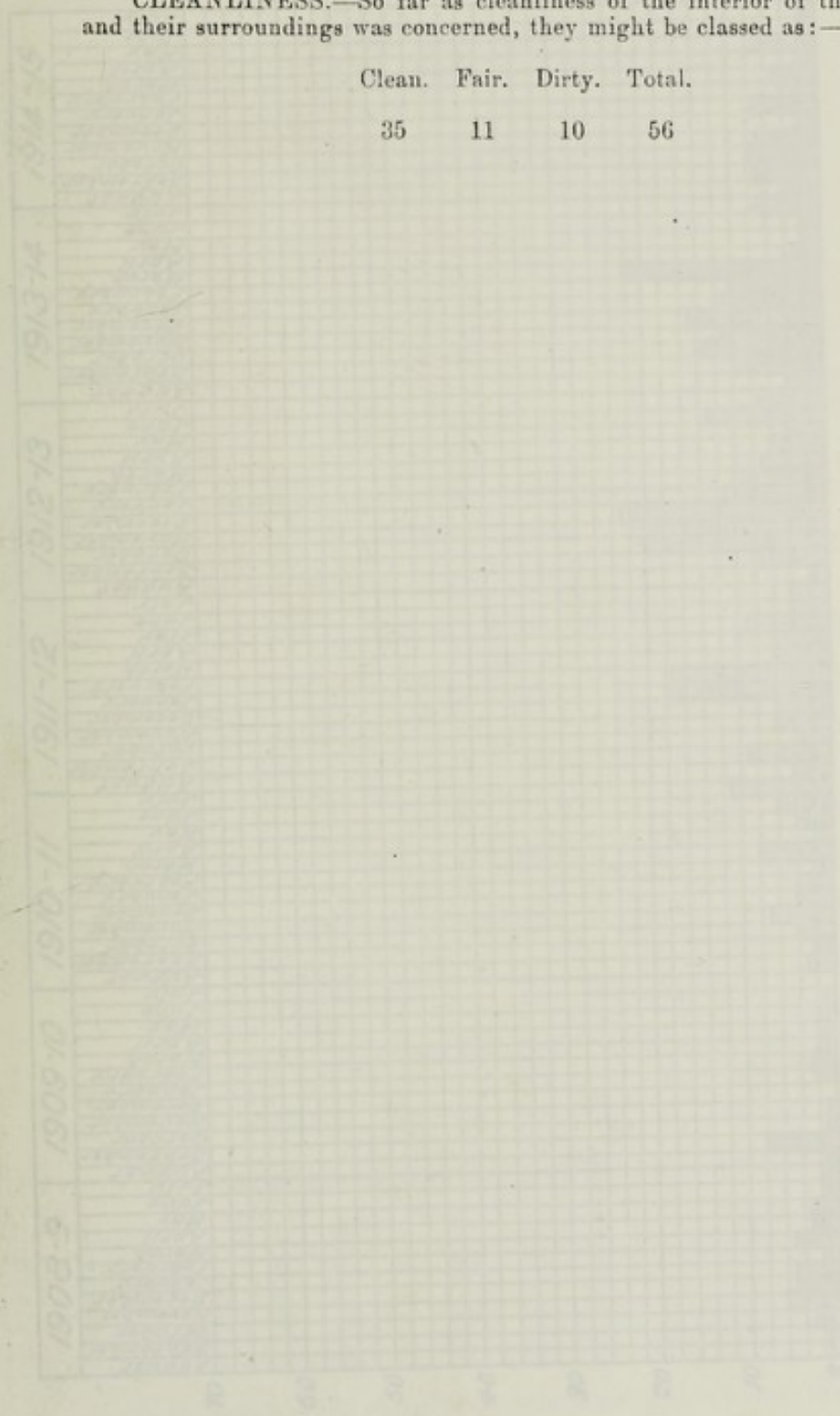
Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	Total
Male	1	3	5	1	0	7	2	2	1	1	1	21
Female	0	2	2	2	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	14
Total	1	5	7	3	1	11	2	3	2	2	2	35

SANITARY CONDITIONS.—The sanitary conditions existing at houses where cases resided were:—

Good	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	Total.
15	25	16	0	56

CLEANLINESS.—So far as cleanliness of the interior of the dwellings and their surroundings was concerned, they might be classed as:—

Clean.	Fair.	Dirty.	Total.
35	11	10	56



SAFETY CONDITIONS—The sanitary conditions existing at houses where cases existed were—

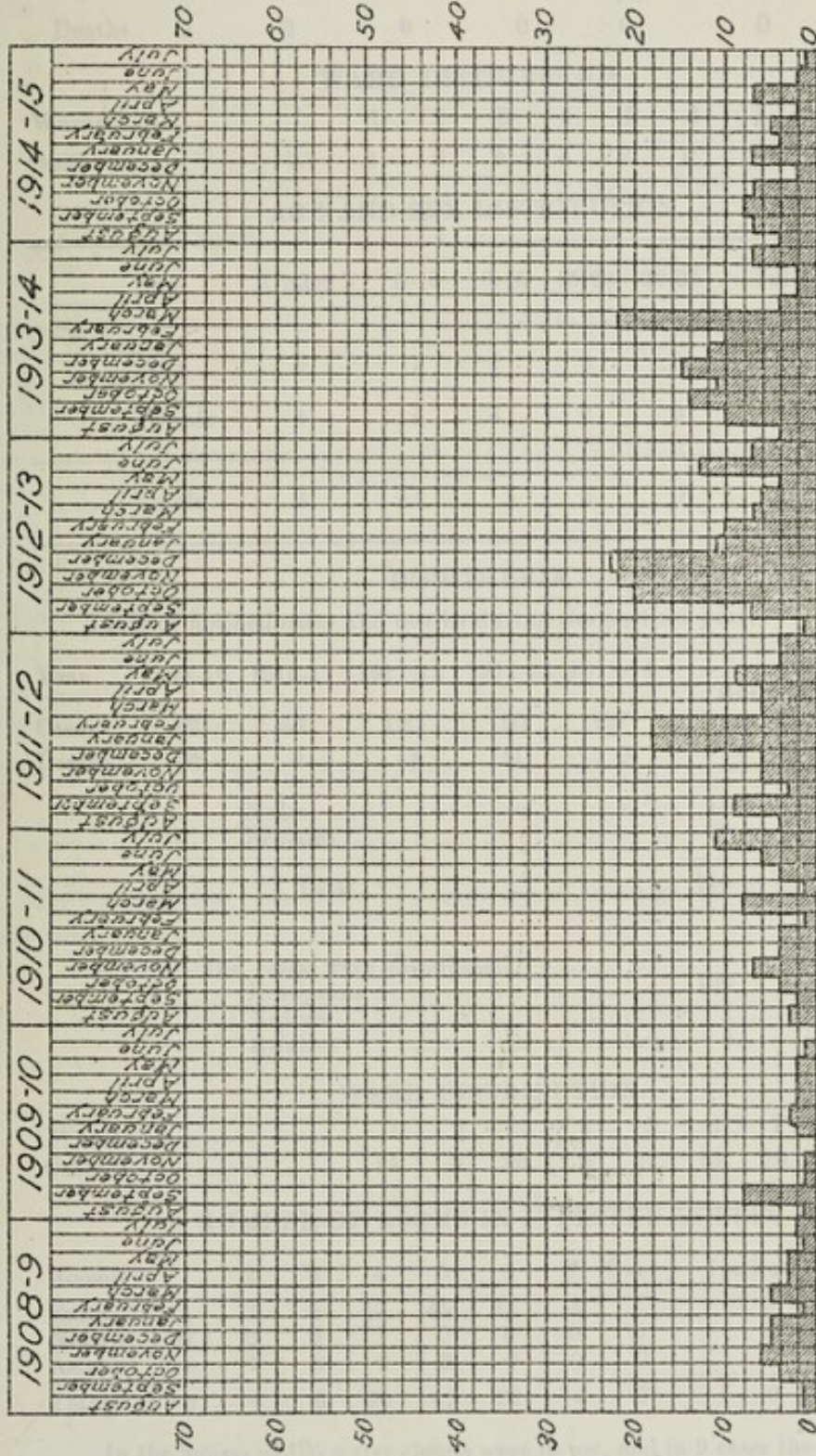
Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Total
10	25	10	0	55

CLEANLINESS—So far as cleanliness of the interior of the dwellings and their surroundings was concerned, they might be classed as—

Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
35	11	10	56

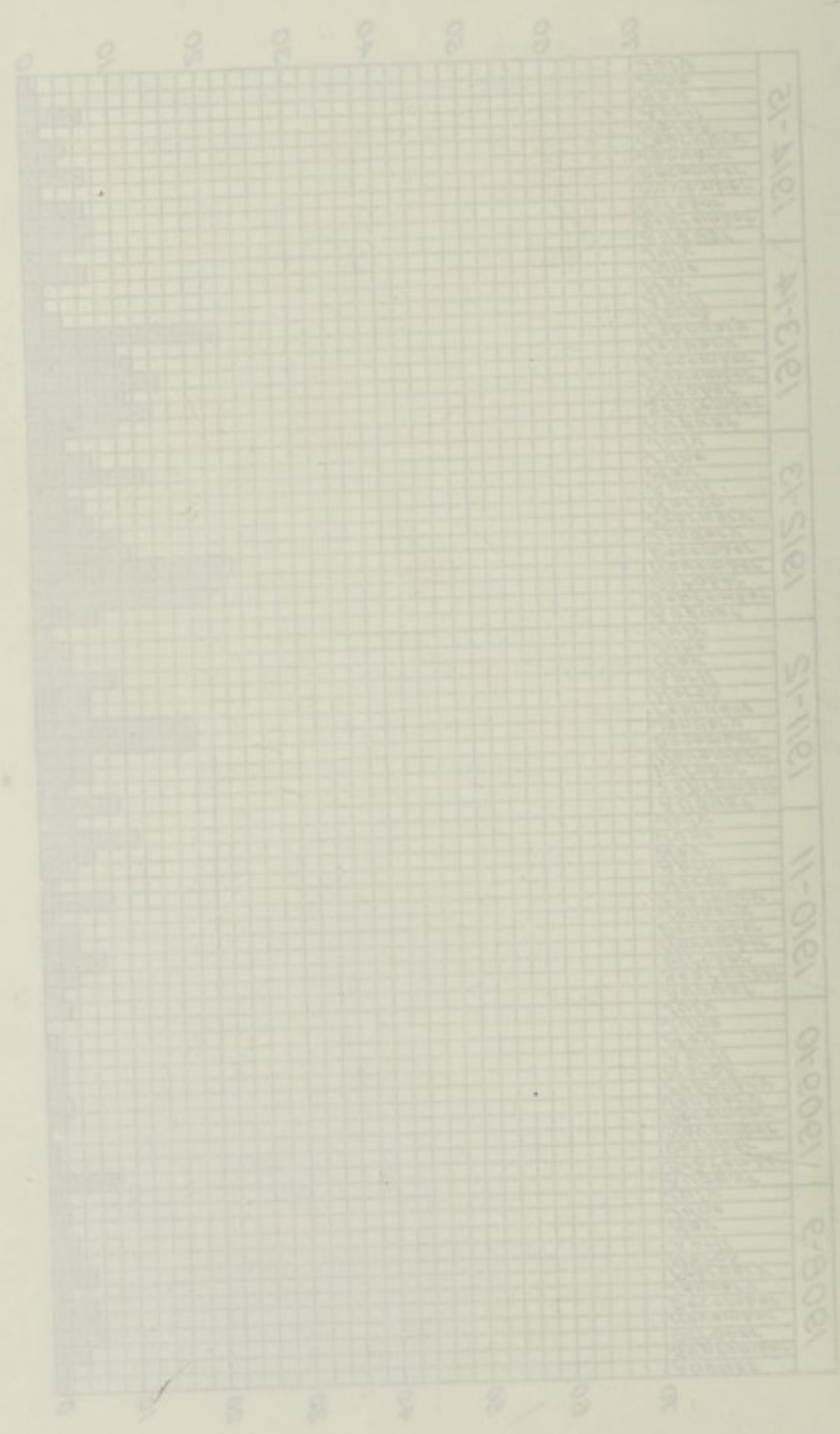
The subjoined Chart shows the Monthly Distribution of Enteric during the past seven years:—

ENTERIC FEVER NOTIFICATIONS.



The enclosed chart shows the Heat & Distribution of Atomic Energy
the past seven years:—

EXTERNAL ENERGY INVESTIGATIONS



SCARLET FEVER.

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths from Scarlet Fever registered during the past six years:—

Year.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	
						Borough Imported	
Cases	10	14	12	27	65	22	1
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Impt.	Total.
Cases	1	3	9	4	2	0	3	1	23

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Total
Male	0	7	1	0	0	8
Female	4	4	4	2	0	14
Totals	4	11	5	2	0	22

DIPHTHERIA.

Table of notified cases and deaths during the past six years:—

Year	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	
						Borough Imported	
Cases	62	46	130	160	127	114	5
Deaths	6	2	11	11	6	8	0
Males						45	
Females						69	
Total						114	

RACE.—The cases were distributed:—

Europeans	109
Natives	1
Asiatics	4

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Impt.	Total.
Cases	14	9	23	9	27	13	19	5	119

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN INFECTED HOUSES.

Rooms.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Over 7	Institution.	Total
European	4	3	5	19	45	22	4	7	0	109
Native	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asiatic	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Totals	5	4	5	20	47	22	4	7	0	114

In the houses of 105 water closets were in use, and in 9 cases the pail system was in use.

SCARLET FEVER

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths from Scarlet Fever registered during the past six years:—

Year	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Cases	10	14	12	27	65	22
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Imported						1

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Imp. Total
Cases	1	3	3	4	2	0	13

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age	Total					
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Total
Male	0	3	1	0	0	4
Female	4	4	4	2	0	14
Total	4	11	5	2	0	22

DIPHTHERIA

Table of notified cases and deaths during the past six years:—

Year	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Cases	62	48	150	105	127	114
Deaths	8	3	14	11	0	5
Borough Imported						5

Sex	Total					
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Total
Male	10	10	10	10	10	50
Female	10	10	10	10	10	50
Total	20	20	20	20	20	100

MARK: The cases were distributed as follows:—

Wards	Total					
	1	2	3	4	5	7 Imp. Total
Cases	15	5	43	0	22	110

NUMBER OF BORN IN REGISTERED BORN

Home	Total					
	1	2	3	4	5	7 Total
European	4	5	10	42	22	83
Native	0	0	1	0	0	1
Asiatic	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	5	11	42	22	85

In the house of 105 cases, 40 were in No. 1, and in 7 cases, the first person was in use.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS

	1914											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cases	7	4	0	12	0	24	18	114	0	7	4	0
Deaths	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	0

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES

Age	1914											
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	Total
European Males	13	21	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
European Females	13	17	10	4	1	7	2	2	1	1	0	67
Native and Asiatic Males	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Native and Asiatic Females	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	31	48	14	4	2	8	2	2	1	1	0	114

SAFETY CONDITIONS.—The sanitary conditions existing at houses where cases resided were:—

Good	Fair	Poor	Total
31	67	14	114

CLEANLINESS.—So far as cleanliness of the dwelling and surroundings was concerned they may be classed as:—

Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
78	24	14	114

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 1.

YEAR.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES				ASIATICS.			
	All Tuberculosis.		Phthisis.		All Tuberculosis.		Phthisis.		All Tuberculosis.		Phthisis.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Pop.
1908-09	20	·68	14	·48	20	1·25	13	·82	58	3·85	51	3·39
1909-10	19	·59	18	·56	8	·49	6	·36	34	2·11	31	1·92
1910-11	21	·61	18	·52	7	·40	2	·11	28	1·64	25	1·47
1911-12	26	·71	23	·63	5	·27	5	·27	54	3·09	49	2·8
1912-13	19	·53	18	·50	7	·34	5	·25	31	1·72	26	1·44
1913-14	22	·6	20	·55	5	·27	2	·1	27	1·47	19	1·03
1914-15	16	·43	13	·35	13	·62	9	·43	23	1·22	15	·8

TABLE 2.—DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS
SINCE 1908.

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Total Deaths for 7 Years.	Annual Average Mortality.
European,	20	19	21	26	19	22	16	143	20
Native,	20	8	7	5	7	6	13	66	9
Asiatic,	58	34	28	54	31	27	23	255	36
Totals,	98	61	56	85	57	55	52	464	66

PHTHISIS.

EUROPEANS.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS
IN WARDS.

Wards	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imported.	Total
Cases	...	3	1	6	5	4	3	6	35	63
Deaths	...	2	2	4	0	2	0	3	13	26

TABLE 4.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS.

EUROPEANS.

	Under 11		11—55		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—85		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
Cases	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	3	8	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	17	11
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	5

TABLE 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS IN WARDS.

NATIVES.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imported.	Total.
Cases	1	3	1	3	2	5	2	34	51
Deaths	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	23	32

TABLE 6.—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS IN WARDS.

ASIATICS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imported.	Total.
Cases	6	0	0	12	3	9	0	36	66
Deaths	3	0	1	4	2	5	0	13	28

TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS ARRANGED IN MONTHS AND RACES.

	Europeans.		Natives.		Asiatics.		TOTAL.		
	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	
1914									
August	0	4	1	3	5	1	6	8	
September	1	1	4	4	2	0	7	5	
October	2	4	2	2	1	7	5	13	
November	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	8	
December	4	3	1	0	1	8	6	11	
1915									
January	4	4	0	3	4	5	8	12	
February	1	3	2	3	2	4	5	10	
March	5	0	1	1	3	4	9	5	
April	4	3	1	5	2	1	7	9	
May	5	3	0	1	4	0	9	4	
June	2	5	2	3	3	2	7	10	
July	0	3	2	5	2	2	4	10	
Totals	28	35	17	34	30	36	75	105	

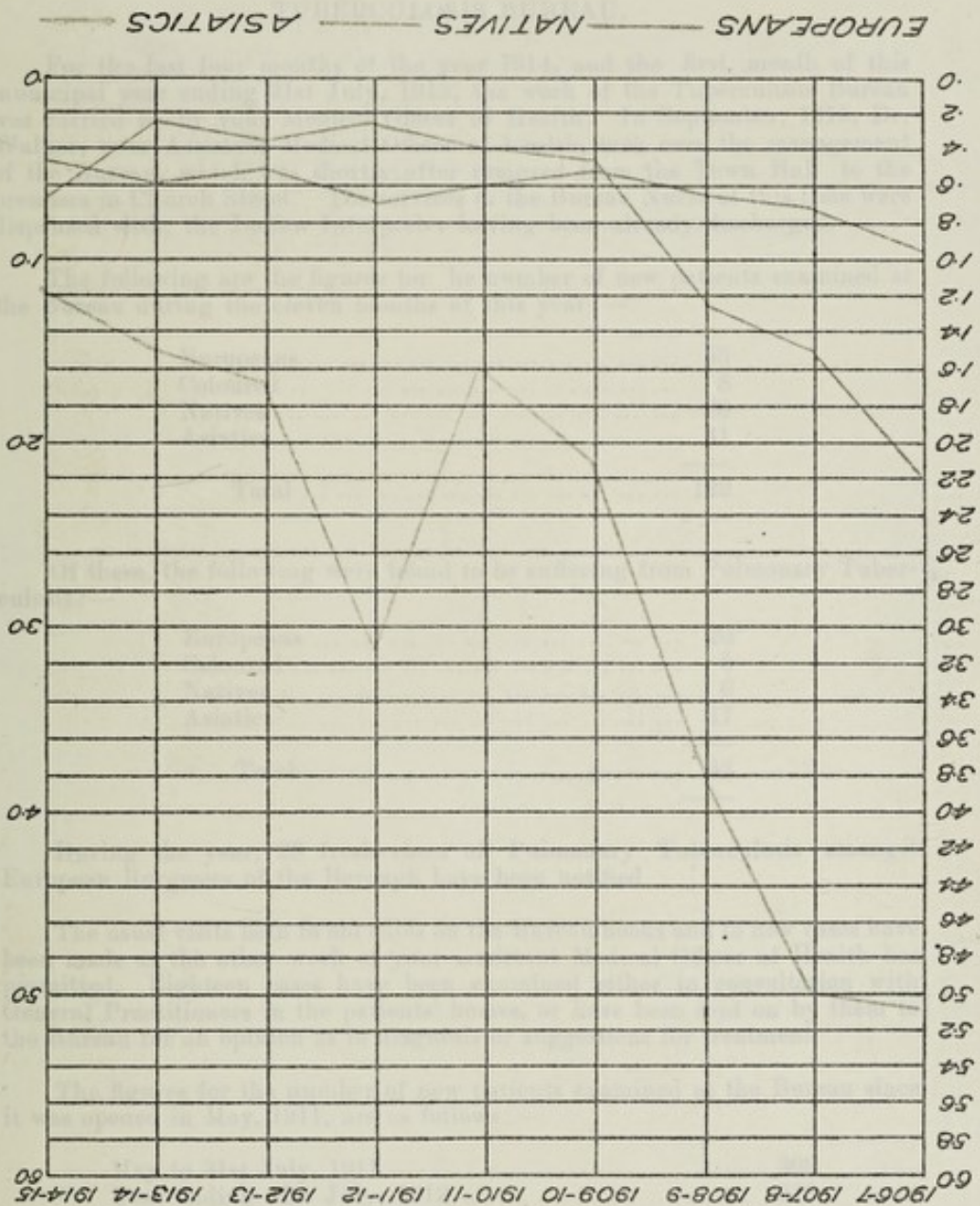
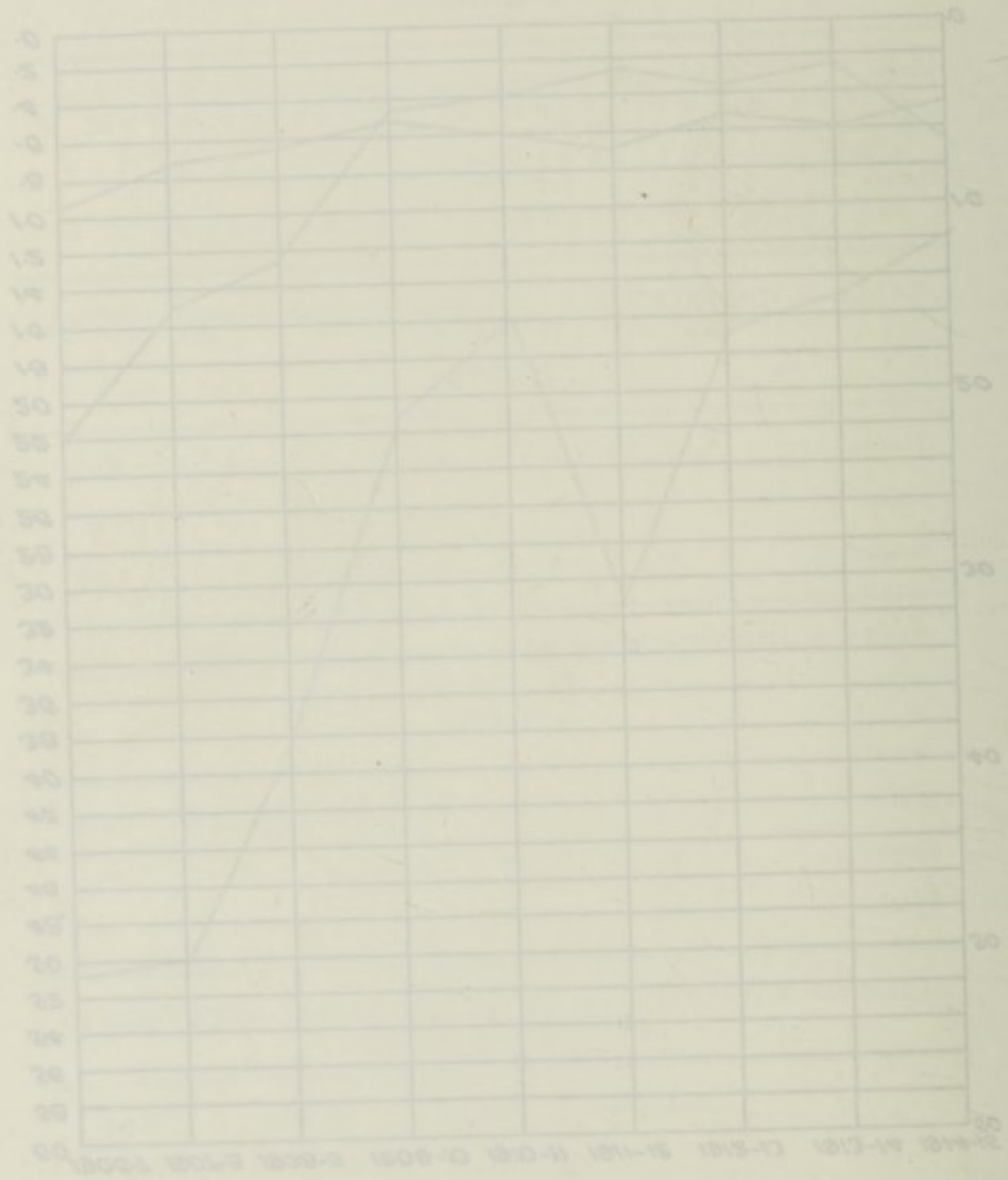


Chart showing the Death Rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis amongst Europeans, Asiatics and Natives during the past nine years:—

DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

SCITANSA — SWITAN — SWANORUS



Report prepared and all data checked for accuracy and consistency.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REPORT YEAR 1972

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

For the last four months of the year 1914, and the first month of this municipal year ending 31st July, 1915, the work of the Tuberculosis Bureau was carried on by your Medical Officer of Health. In September, 1915, Dr. Walker, your Assistant Medical Officer of Health, took over the management of the Bureau, which was shortly after removed from the Town Hall to the premises in Church Street. The services of the Bureau Nurse at this time were dispensed with, the Indian Interpreter having been already discharged.

The following are the figures for the number of new patients examined at the Bureau during the eleven months of this year:—

Europeans	53
Coloured	8
Natives	20
Asiatics	41
Total	<u>122</u>

Of these, the following were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

Europeans	20
Coloured	5
Natives	6
Asiatics	17
Total	<u>48</u>

During the year, 28 fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis amongst European Burgesses of the Borough have been notified.

The usual visits both to old cases on the Bureau books and to new cases have been made as the other work of your Assistant Medical Officer of Health has permitted. Eighteen cases have been examined either in consultation with General Practitioners in the patients' homes, or have been sent on by them to the Bureau for an opinion as to diagnosis or suggestions for treatment.

The figures for the number of new patients examined at the Bureau since it was opened in May, 1911, are as follows:—

May to 31st July, 1911	302
Year ending 31st July, 1912	848
Year ending 31st July, 1913	673
8 Months ending 31st March, 1914	460
11 Months ending 31st July, 1915	122

The great diminution in the number of patients examined this year as compared with the preceding years has several contributing causes to account for it. When Dr. Adams left the Corporation service, the idea amongst the old patients seemed generally prevalent that the Bureau was to be closed up and the office of Tuberculosis Officer abolished. In addition to this, the moving of the Bureau premises as well as the reduction of the Bureau Staff (so that neither the Nurse nor the Indian Interpreter has been regularly visiting cases, and advising contacts to attend the Bureau), have both led to a falling off in numbers.

It has been found possible to do the work of the Bureau when it has been open for only four hours per week, instead of the twelve hours per week as formerly. As well as the reasons given above for the diminution of the numbers of new patients attending, it has been found that a strict adherence to the rule that no patient is examined at the Bureau unless a resident in Durban, or coming in daily to his work, has greatly reduced the tendency for outside cases to visit Durban for examination.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

For the last four months of the year 1914, and the first month of this financial year ending 31st July, 1915, the work of the Tuberculosis Hospital was carried on by your Medical Officer of Health. In September, 1915, Mr. Walker, your Assistant Medical Officer of Health, took over the management of the Hospital which was shortly after removed from the Town Hall to the premises in Church Street. The services of the Hospital since that time were discontinued with the Indian Interspinner having been already discharged.

The following are the figures for the number of new patients examined at the Hospital during the given months of this year:

Europeans	52
Coloured	3
Natives	20
Asiatics	41
Total	118

Of these, the following were found to be suffering from Tuberculous Lesions:

Europeans	20
Coloured	0
Natives	0
Asiatics	11
Total	31

During the year, 23 fresh cases of Tuberculous Lesions amongst European Burghers of the Hospital have been notified.

The usual visits both to old cases on the Hospital books and to new cases have been made as the other work of your Assistant Medical Officer of Health has permitted. Eighteen cases have been examined either in consultation with General Practitioners in the patients' homes or have been sent on by them to the Hospital for an opinion as to diagnosis or suggestions for treatment.

The figures for the number of new patients examined at the Hospital since it was opened in May, 1911, are as follows:

11 Months ending 31st July, 1915	122
8 Months ending 31st March, 1914	100
Year ending 31st July, 1913	113
Year ending 31st July, 1912	102
May to 31st July, 1911	30

The great distinction in the number of patients examined this year as compared with the preceding years has several contributing causes to account for. When Mr. Adams left the Tuberculosis Hospital the idea amongst the staff and patients seemed generally prevalent that the Hospital was to be closed up and the office of Tuberculosis Officer abolished. In addition to this, the opening of the Hospital premises as well as the relocation of the Hospital staff on that matter the 2nd year the Indian Interspinner has been regularly visiting cases and advising contacts to attend the Hospital, have both led to a falling off in numbers.

It has been found possible to do the work of the Hospital since it has been open for only four hours per week, instead of the twelve hours per week as formerly. As well as the reasons given above for the diminution of the number of new patients attending, it has been found that a strict adherence to the rule that no patient is examined at the Hospital unless a physician is present, is coming in daily to his work, has greatly reduced the tendency for contacts even to visit the Hospital for examination.

For the work of the Bureau to be satisfactorily carried out, a Lady Health Visitor to visit patients in their homes amongst her other duties is very desirable.

The need of a Sanatorium for early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, where there is a reasonable hope of permanent arrest of the disease, is very marked; and the provision also of some institution is greatly needed where advanced cases, which after all are the most dangerous ones from a Public Health point of view, could be segregated.

Scarlet Fever	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Diphtheria	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Fatigue	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Measles (suspected)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	26	2

SCARLET FEVER
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Total
Male	0	0	1	0	0	1
Female	7	2	2	2	0	11
Total	7	2	3	2	0	14

DEATHS.—No deaths from Scarlet Fever have taken place during the year.
The average length of residence in hospital for six of the above cases was 23 days, this patient suffering from diphtheria was under treatment for 122 days.
There were no cases of acute infection.

DIPHTHERIA
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Total
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Female	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Total	0	2	0	1	1	1	5

For the work of the houses to be satisfactorily carried out a lady health visitor is vital, not only in their houses amongst her other duties is very desirable.

The need of a hospital for early cases of Tuberculous Tuberculosis, where there is a reasonable hope of permanent arrest of the disease, is very marked, and the provision also of some institution, is greatly needed where advanced cases, which after all are the most dangerous, may find a Public Health point of view, could be regarded.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During the past year, 30 cases of infectious diseases have been isolated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Congella, viz. :—

DISEASES	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.
Scarlet Fever ...	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Diphtheria ...	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2
Chicken Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Phthisis ...	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Smallpox (suspected)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total ...	23	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	26	4

SCARLET FEVER.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	Total
Male ...	0	0	1	0	0	1
Female ...	0	2	2	2	0	6
Total ...	0	2	3	2	0	7

DEATHS.—No deaths from Scarlet Fever have taken place during the year.

The average length of residence in hospital for six of the above cases was 35 days. One patient suffering from Otorrhea was under treatment for 152 days.

There were no cases of cross infection.

DIPHTHERIA.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	35—40	Total
Male ...	2	5	0	0	1	1	9
Female ...	0	7	0	1	0	0	8
Total ...	2	12	0	1	1	1	17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During the past year, 30 cases of infectious diseases have been isolated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cambridge, etc. —

Disease	European		Colonial		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	H.	I.	H.	I.	H.	I.	H.	I.	H.	I.
Scarlet Fever	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Diphtheria	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Measles	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Smallpox (suspected)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	12	11	0	0	2	0	1	0	15	12

SCARLET FEVER
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	0-2	2-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Total
Male	0	0	1	0	0	1
Female	0	2	2	2	0	4
Total	0	2	3	2	0	7

DEATHS.—No deaths from scarlet fever have taken place during the year.
The average length of residence in hospital for six of the above cases was 35 days. One patient suffering from diphtheria was under treatment for 122 days.

There were no cases of cross infection.

DIPHTHERIA
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age	0-2	2-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Total
Male	2	2	0	0	1	1	6
Female	0	7	0	1	0	0	8
Total	2	9	0	1	1	1	14

DEATHS.—There were no deaths from Diphtheria during the year.

The average length of residence in hospital for the above cases of Diphtheria was 18 days. The various types of this disease from which the patients were found to be suffering were:—Faucial 13, Laryngeal 1, Nasal 2, and in 1 case it was necessary to perform Tracheotomy.

There were no cases of cross infection.

PHTHISIS.

DEATHS.—Of the three cases of Phthisis under treatment at the hospital, one patient died there, and the other two were discharged after 6 and 2½ months, respectively.

For 8 days during the year there were no patients under treatment at the hospital.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING AMONGST NATIVES.

Since the demolition of the old Infectious Diseases Hospital on the Ocean Beach, there has been no accommodation for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring amongst Natives and Indians in the Borough. So far as Natives are concerned, this condition of affairs has now been satisfactorily arranged, and the Town Council have resolved that "all cases of infectious disease occurring amongst Natives in the Borough be removed for isolation to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Congella, and that the expense of treatment and maintenance of such cases be defrayed from the Native Administration Fund." The Boer Prisoners of War Hospital has been allocated for the above purpose; alterations and repairs are now proceeding, and it is hoped that the hospital will be suitably equipped for the reception of native cases by September.

AMBULANCE WAGON.

The Horse Ambulance that has been in use for the past few years for the removal of cases of accident and sudden illness, having been replaced by an electric Motor Ambulance, has now been transferred to the Public Health Department for the removal of cases of infectious disease, and when suitably altered and repaired will be used for that purpose only.

PAYMENT OF FEES FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

The Corporation of Durban have always and still recognise the principle that the isolation of cases of infectious disease is as necessary in the interests of the community as that of the patient; they have accordingly resolved that no payment should be exacted in such cases. Within recent years, however, a considerable number of cases of infectious disease have been brought into the Borough through visitors, and in several of these instances it has been evident that ordinary care and thought for others had not been exercised. It is held that a hospital maintained by the burgesses should in equity be entitled to charge fees for such patients, and the Council accordingly resolved that a charge of Fifteen shillings per day be made for non-residents of the Borough, which includes medical attendance, nursing, medicines, etc.

PLAGUE.

During the past year negotiations were taken up by the Corporation with Government in reference to the advantages that would obtain by the formation of a Plague Committee "in posse," so that, should Plague invade the Borough, there would be no delay in dealing with it. It was also hoped that this executive organisation would determine certain matters as regards the methods of dealing with Plague, the responsibilities of Government and Corporation in such matters, and the financial relations as regards expenditure that would be incurred. Although nothing has as yet been definitely decided upon, the suggestion was welcomed and the Medical Officer of Health for the Union met the Town Council to discuss the subject.

DEATHS—There were no deaths from typhoid fever during the year.

The average length of residence in hospital for the above cases of typhoid fever was 18 days. The various types of this disease from which the patients were found to be suffering were: Typhoid fever, 11; typhoid fever, 2; and in 1 case it was necessary to perform laparotomy.

There were no cases of cross infection.

PHTHISIS

DEATHS—Of the three cases of phthisis under treatment at the hospital one patient died there, and the other two were discharged after 3 and 2 months respectively.

For 3 days during the year there were no patients under treatment at the hospital.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING AMONG NATIVES

Since the demolition of the old Jervis-street Hospital on the 6th March there has been an accumulation for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring amongst Natives and Indians in the Hospital. As far as Natives are concerned, this condition of affairs has now been satisfactorily arranged, and the Town Council have resolved that "all cases of infectious disease occurring amongst Natives in the Hospital be removed for isolation to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Corriga, and that the expense of treatment and maintenance of such cases be defrayed from the Native Administration Fund." The Board of Directors of the Hospital has been allocated for the above purpose; alterations and repairs are now proceeding, and it is hoped that the hospital will be suitably equipped for the reception of native cases by September.

LABORATORY

The Hotel Ambrose has been in use for the past few years for the removal of cases of infectious and zoonotic diseases, having been replaced by an electric floor ambulance, has now been transferred to the Public Health Department for the removal of cases of infectious diseases, and when suitable altered and repaired will be used for that purpose only.

PAYMENT OF FEE FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR ZOO-ZONOTIC DISEASES

The Corporation of Dublin have agreed and will recognize the principle that the location of cases of infectious disease in an institution in the interests of the community as that of the patient; they have accordingly resolved that no payment should be exacted in such cases. It is further agreed, however, a considerable number of cases of infectious diseases have been brought into the hospital through visitors, and in several of these instances it has been evident that ordinary cases and charges for others had not been exacted. It is held that a hospital maintained by the borough should in equity be entitled to charge fees for such patients and the Council accordingly resolved that a charge of fifteen shillings per day be made for non-residents of the borough, which includes medical attendance, nursing, medication, etc.

TABLE

During the past year negotiations were taking place for the formation of a Government in reference to the arrangements that would obtain for the treatment of a "Pagan Committee" in power, so that should Pagan ever be the borough there would be no delay in dealing with it. It was also found that the committee organization would determine certain matters in regard to the methods of dealing with Pagan, the responsibilities of Government and Corporation in such matters, and the financial relations as regards expenditure that would be incurred. Although nothing has as yet been definitely decided upon, the suggestion was adopted and the Health Officer of Health for the Town and the Town Council to discuss the subject.

DISINFECTING STATION.

The following is a summary of the work performed at the Disinfecting Station during the past year:—

DISINFECTIONS.

Months	Houses or Rooms	Mattresses	Blankets	Sheet-	Articles of Clothing	General Articles	Totals
1914							
August ...	52	69	78	91	704	880	1874
September ...	62	87	130	210	960	1198	2647
October ...	74	85	335	184	728	1207	2613
November ...	31	42	243	113	641	816	1886
December ...	41	82	96	144	639	933	1935
1915							
January ...	34	52	48	85	591	834	1644
February ...	19	28	41	46	222	398	754
March ...	22	25	47	61	298	545	998
April ...	30	43	51	120	203	337	784
May ...	41	60	92	109	438	693	1433
June ...	46	57	98	169	1099	1218	2687
July ...	63	92	132	155	941	1110	2493
Totals ...	515	722	1391	1487	7464	10169	21748
Previous Year's Work ...	727	1242	2685	2025	7377	9968	24024

List of Articles washed and disinfected for various Corporation departments:—

	Towels	Blankets	Felts	Bandages	Coats	Cushion Covers	Totals
Main Police Station ...	105	265	321	...	...	...	691
Point Police Station ...	...	10	10	...	...	...	20
Sanitary Department ...	3999	...	...	...	...	...	3999
Borough Engineer's ...	239	...	...	...	...	...	239
Borough Electrical Engineer ...	256	...	...	...	...	...	256
Municipal Abattoir ...	120	...	...	...	81	...	201
Mayor's Motor Car ...	...	...	...	...	63	306	369
Accident Ambulance ...	14	231	...	50	...	...	295
Totals ...	4733	506	331	50	144	306	6070

The following tables show the Washing done during the past year in connection with the Public Baths, West Street, and the Beach Bathing Enclosure and Swimming Bath:—

PUBLIC BATHS, WEST STREET.

Months.	Towels.	Ladies' Costumes.	Drawers.	Ladies' Sheets	Plain Sheets.	Other Articles	Totals.
1914							
August ...	3280	76	25	52	29	15	3477
September ...	3320	73	3	48	45	13	3502
October ...	3080	23	0	42	21	62	3228
November ...	3220	44	30	45	26	55	3420
December ...	3050	21	0	24	21	28	3144
1915							
January ...	3500	47	20	29	45	34	3675
February ...	3920	55	0	33	14	44	4066
March ...	3100	44	0	30	13	41	3228
April ...	1760	34	0	28	26	96	1944
May ...	1680	58	0	23	2	27	1790
June ...	2960	54	0	72	9	51	3146
July ...	5420	90	0	73	12	36	5631
Totals ...	38290	619	78	499	263	502	40251

DISTRICT STATION

The following is a summary of the work performed at the District Station during the past year:

Month	Houses or Rooms	Mattresses	Blankets	Blankets	Articles of Clothing	Articles of General Utility	Totals
1914							
August	52	59	78	91	704	860	1574
September	52	87	130	210	907	1198	2047
October	74	85	238	191	738	1207	2813
November	81	42	248	113	647	819	1858
December	41	62	99	144	620	823	1503
1915							
January	34	53	48	57	531	534	1044
February	19	28	41	46	325	386	758
March	32	32	47	47	298	445	908
April	30	43	51	51	303	352	742
May	41	60	93	108	428	603	1433
June	46	68	98	109	1008	1218	2087
July	53	92	133	155	841	1119	2403
Totals	515	727	1301	1487	7494	10199	21148
Previous Year's Work	737	1212	2089	2092	7877	9688	24024

List of Articles washed and distributed for various Corporation departments:

Item	Quantity	Value	Department
Main Police Station	105	502	Police
Joint Police Station	10	10	Police
Sanitary Department	2000	—	Sanitation
London's Railway's	200	—	Railways
London's Electric Railway	200	—	Railways
Municipal Station	130	—	Police
Mayor's Motor Car	—	—	Police
Assistant Ambulance	14	201	Police
Totals	3732	888	Police
	30	144	Police
	300	670	Police

The following tables show the Washing done during the past year in connection with the Police Station, Joint Station, and the Health Department and Receiving Bath:

PUBLIC BATHS, WEST STREET

Month	Yards	Blankets	Blankets	Blankets	Articles of Clothing	Articles of General Utility	Totals
1914							
August	3280	78	88	22	39	—	3477
September	3320	73	3	43	17	—	3513
October	3280	23	43	43	21	—	3397
November	3250	44	30	43	23	—	3350
December	3050	21	9	24	21	—	3105
1915							
January	3270	47	23	28	45	—	3363
February	3230	24	0	23	14	—	3271
March	3150	44	0	20	41	—	3255
April	1780	24	0	28	19	—	1841
May	1980	28	0	23	27	—	1758
June	2900	24	0	22	2	—	3150
July	2430	50	0	22	25	—	2527
Totals	2820	619	78	439	302	—	4021

OCEAN BEACH BATHING ENCLOSURE AND OPEN AIR
SWIMMING BATH.

Months.	Towels.	Ladies' Costumes.	Gent's Costumes	Drawers.	Totals.
1914					
August	12440	856	6380	860	20536
September	6460	680	3420	885	11445
October	7520	638	3856	1237	13251
November	7880	589	4430	1270	14169
December	12180	1506	8830	2884	25400
1915					
January	16905	2348	9441	3620	32314
February	10880	1568	7335	2830	22613
March	10530	1142	5537	2240	19449
April	10420	1777	3910	2235	18342
May	6260	1070	3105	1050	11485
June	6870	1240	3570	975	12655
July	12220	2415	6653	1729	23017
Totals	120565	15829	66467	21815	224676

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following examinations have been made in the Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department during the past year:—

	Negative.	Positive.	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli	210	81	291
Diphtheria Bacilli	647	225	872
Widal Reaction for Enteric	39	5	44
Bilharzia	3	0	3
Serum Reaction for Paratyphoid Fever	4	0	4
Malaria	14	0	14
Gonococci	16	3	19
Ringworm	0	3	3
Plague	2	0	2
Blood for Organisms	1	1	2
Urine for Blood	0	3	3
Urine for Sugar	1	4	5
Leprosy	4	0	4
Totals	941	325	1,266

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
137	187	226	323	*1,970	1,367	1,324	1,266

* Chiefly Plague Examinations.

DIPHTHERIA.

During this Municipal Year, the method of cultivating swabs in cases of suspected Diphtheria and contacts of cases of this disease, has been instituted. In a great many cases it has been found possible to demonstrate the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli by cultivation for sixteen hours, although direct examination on the previous day had given a negative result. In this way it is hoped that a more complete knowledge of cases of Diphtheria in the Borough will be obtained than was formerly the case, which will more than repay the additional work involved and time expended on the examinations.

OCEAN BEACH BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AND OPEN AIR SWIMMING BATH

Month	Totals	Ladies' Customers	Gent's Customers	Persons	Totals
August	15440	500	5250	580	20290
September	6400	680	3450	400	11430
October	7500	600	3800	450	12350
November	7800	500	4100	450	12850
December	12100	1500	5800	700	19400
1915	10000	2000	6000	800	18800
January	10000	1500	7000	800	19300
February	10000	1500	7000	800	19300
March	10000	1500	7000	800	19300
April	10400	1700	7300	850	19450
May	10400	1700	7300	850	19450
June	6500	1000	4500	500	12500
July	6800	1200	4700	500	12800
Totals	120000	15000	60000	7000	182000

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The following examinations have been made in the laboratory attached to the Public Health Department during the past year:

Examination	Number	Positive	Total
Tubercle Bacilli	210	94	304
Typhoid Bacilli	617	257	874
Widal Reaction for Typhoid	30	5	35
Diphtheria	3	0	3
Scarlet Reaction for Streptococcus	1	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	0	1
Malaria	11	0	11
Gonorrhea	16	3	19
Blagworm	0	3	3
Plague	0	0	0
Blood for Organisms	1	1	2
Urine for Blood	0	1	1
Urine for Sugar	1	1	2
Leprosy	1	0	1
Total	941	358	1299

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS

Year	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Total	187	187	228	328	419	1,267	1,424	1,390

* Chiefly Plague Examinations

DIPHTHERIA

During the Memorial Year the method of cultivating diphtheria in cases of suspected diphtheria and contacts in cases of this disease, has been instituted. In a great many cases it has been found possible to demonstrate the presence of diphtheria bacilli by cultivation for various hours although direct examination on the membrane may give a negative result. In this way it is possible to get a more complete knowledge of cases of diphtheria in the borough will be obtained than was formerly the case, which will mean that the additional work involved and time expended on the examination.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND TOWN COUNCILLORS OF DURBAN.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your information the report of the Sanitary Department for the Municipal Year ending 31st July, 1915:—

INSPECTIONAL WORK.—66,826 inspections and re-inspections of premises were made by the District Inspectors, including 8,115 inspections made by the official specially responsible for the destruction of rats and mice.

NOTICES.—1,724 notices were served from the office referring to structural and sanitary imperfections of premises and conveniences; 4,986 verbal notices and intimations were given by District Inspectors; 2,115 applications for Licenses were reported on to the Licensing Officer; 1,141 reports were made, to the Departments concerned, of defective public works, sewer drain obstructions, leaky water taps and other matters requiring attention.

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED were as under-mentioned:—Insanitary premises—including servants' quarters, outbuildings, stables, conveniences and yards—cleaned, 2,715; defective or broken water-closets, sinks, baths and drainage fittings and appliances, repaired, renewed or improved, 933; premises renovated, painted, colour-washed or lime-washed, 483; premises or portions of premises repaired, 331; inhabited rooms and buildings brought into disuse for habitable purposes, demolished or made fit for habitation, 153; works in connection with stormwater drainage, 116; vacant lands cleared of rank vegetation or burrweed, 236; house refuse and manure receptacles provided, renewed or repaired, 824; accumulations of refuse and debris specially removed from premises, 290; overcrowding of rooms discontinued, 46; shops, laundries and other buildings illegally used as sleeping rooms, discontinued for such purpose, 97; removals of conditions on private premises favourable to propagation of mosquitoes, 552; premises specially protected against rats and mice, 200.

COMPLAINTS.—518 complaints were received and investigated and attended to.

UNSOOUND FOOD.—The following mentioned goods were destroyed:—Condensed milk equal to 419 cases, tinned fish about 50 tins, 772 sheeps livers, 160 lungs, 38 plucks, 7 carcasses of mutton, 19 carcasses goats, 28 lbs. sheeps intestines, 2 dozen trussed fowls, 6 guinea fowls, 5 bags potatoes, 5 bags mealies, 40 lbs. bacon, 600 tins anchovies, 19 tins meat, 7 tins jam, quantity of almonds, 2 cases salts and soda. Certain of the said goods were handed over by the owners for destruction.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD.—Analyses were made of samples of food as follows:—New milk, 119; tea, 3; jam, 2; butter, 5; milk blended butter, 2; and butter substitute, 1.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Worship THE MAYOR
AND THE COUNCILLORS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your information the report of the Sanitary Department for the Municipal Year ending 31st July, 1916.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE—Various inspections and investigations of premises were made by the District Inspectors including 3,111 inspections made by the official sanitary inspectors for the detection of rats and mice.

NOTICES—1,723 notices were served from the office of the Sanitary Department and sanitary inspectors of premises and contractors; 2,532 verbal notices and instructions were given by District Inspectors; 2,418 applications for licences were reported on to the Licensing Officer; 1,161 reports were made to the Department of the condition of drainage pipes; 1,361 reports were made on the condition of the drainage pipes; 1,361 reports were made on the condition of the drainage pipes; 1,361 reports were made on the condition of the drainage pipes.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS—Insanitary premises including streets, public buildings, shops, houses, and premises, including premises where food is sold, were inspected and reported on. The following table shows the results of the inspections made during the year:

Insanitary premises reported on	1,723
Verbal notices given	2,532
Applications for licences reported on	2,418
Reports made to the Department of the condition of drainage pipes	1,361
Reports made on the condition of the drainage pipes	1,361

COMPLAINTS—518 complaints were received and investigated and attached to.

INSPECTION OF FOOD—The following statistical table shows the results of the inspections made during the year:

Insanitary premises reported on	1,723
Verbal notices given	2,532
Applications for licences reported on	2,418
Reports made to the Department of the condition of drainage pipes	1,361
Reports made on the condition of the drainage pipes	1,361

ANALYSIS OF FOOD—Analyses were made of samples of food as follows:—New milk, 100; hot milk, 5; cold milk, 5; water, 1; and butter substitutes, 1.

Fourteen of the samples of new milk were reported as being not genuine milk, one sample of tea was found to be largely spent tea leaves, two samples were not tea, but what is commonly known as Cape Bush Tea, and two samples of butter were margarine.

The quality of the new milk supply as represented by the said 119 samples was of an average of 3.84 per cent. butter fat and 8.68 per cent. solids other than fat (total solids 12.52 per cent.).

PROSECUTIONS.

Bye-Laws Relating to	Euro-peans	Asiatics	Natives	Total	Convictions	Dismissals	Bails Forfeited
Nuisances	24	55	9	88	71	2	15
Collection & Removal of Refuse	3	1	...	4	4	...	...
Laundries ... ..	...	4	...	4	1	...	3
Manufacture of Food ... ..	...	5	...	5	5	...	...
Examination of Meat and Food ...	2	3	...	5	4	...	1
Cowsheds and Dairies	4	...	...	4	2	...	2
Infectious Diseases & Quarantine	2	1	...	3	3	...	...
Building	6	3	...	9	8	...	1
General Borough ... ..	...	48	...	48	7	...	41
And also actions under Adulteration of Food Act	2	1	...	3	3	...	...
TOTALS	43	121	9	173	108	2	63

The fines recovered and bails forfeited amounted to £117.

SANITARY SERVICES AND OTHER WORKS.—69,402 cart and van loads of refuse and sweepings were collected and removed. This is exclusive of 6,796 cart loads of earth used for covering over refuse at tips where land reclamation has been continued by the use of town refuse; 137 trucks of manure were consigned to a sugar estate; 800 pails (average) were in use at houses receiving the usual alternate night service; all public sanitary conveniences received attention; 457 carcasses of animals were removed and disposed of; 1,291 rats and mice were captured at the Barracks and Stables of this Department and there was information of: 5,559 of such rodents destroyed at private premises—stores and other work places; 3,383 gallons of larvaecides were used in spraying pools of water for preventing the propagation of mosquitoes, and ditches and water-courses were cleaned out whenever the anti-malaria gang was not employed in spraying operations; fly destruction at Stables, Barracks and tips was carried out as in former years.

The cultivated land—15 acres—is now entirely under sugar cane cultivation, the produce being used for feeding purposes.

WORKSHOPS.—The undermentioned works were completed:—New rubbish tip carts, 16; carts overhauled and repaired, 393; carts painted (new and old), 41; hand carts made, 1; hand carts repaired and painted, 4; wheels, new (pairs), 16; wheels repaired, 11; pails (new), 207; pails repaired, 516.

The shoeing of all horses, certain repairs to buildings and fences, and repairs to lamps, tools and implements were also carried out.

STAFF, LABOURERS, ANIMALS AND VEHICLES EMPLOYED.—1 inspector, 8 assistant inspectors, 2 clerks, 1 messenger, 8 overseers, 4 artisans, 6 attendants (Europeans) at public conveniences, 9 attendants (Indians) at public conveniences, 12 Indian sirdars, helps and interpreter, 384 labourers, 66 horses and mules, 61 rubbish and street cleaning carts and vans, 4 rubbish hand carts, 4 night soil tank carts, 3 tumbler tank carts, 1 trolley, 1 dog cart. One assistant inspector, one clerk, one overseer and one artisan were absent on active military service. In the case of the clerk and artisan men were engaged temporarily to fill their positions.

CORPORATION CEMETERIES.

GENERAL CEMETERY.—32 European and 71 Indian interments were made, a total of 103. At the public Mortuary situated at such Cemetery, the bodies of 83 persons were received for examination by the District Surgeon.

STELLAWOOD CEMETERY.—176 European, 186 Asiatic and 168 Native interments were made, a total of 530. Seventy-two grave lots were purchased in perpetuity. An extended area of land was cleared of bush, preparatory to a survey for an extension of the European portion of the Cemetery.

Ten Indian labourers were employed in the Cemeteries, under the superintendence of the Caretaker of the General, and the Curator, Stellawood Cemeteries, respectively.

The Curator of the Stellawood Cemetery, Mr. J. F. Irwin, was very unfortunately, fatally injured by a shot from an air-rifle on the 1st ulto.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. DAUGHERTY,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TO BE RETURNED TO MEDICAL LIBRARY

STAFF LABORERS, ASSISTANTS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED--
 1 Inspector, 8 assistant inspectors, 3 clerks, 1 messenger, 5 sweepers, 4 artisans,
 6 attendants (European) at public convenience, 3 attendants (Indian) at
 public convenience, 17 Indian coolies, 100 Indian laborers, 100
 masons and masons' G. I. masons and street cleaning carts and 100 Indian labor
 carts, 4 night watch carts, 20 Indian labor carts, 1 Indian, 1 dog cart. The
 assistant inspectors, one clerk, one messenger and one artisan were absent on
 active military service. In the case of the clerk and artisan who were engaged
 temporarily to fill their positions.

CORPORATION CERTIFICATE

GENERAL CERTIFICATE-- 25 Europeans and 17 Indian laborers were
 made a total of 42. At the public meeting held at such a meeting, the
 bodies of 83 persons were received for examination by the District Surgeon.

STELLA WOOD CERTIFICATE-- 116 Europeans, 180 Asiatic and 108 Native
 laborers were made a total of 304. Several two-acre lots were purchased
 respectively. An extended view of land was shown of bank, preparatory to a
 survey for an extension of the European portion of the Cemetery.

Two Indian laborers were employed in the Cemetery under the super-
 intendance of the Cemetery of the General, and the Indian, Mulholland (con-
 tracts, respectively).

The Cemetery of the Stella Wood Cemetery, Mrs. A. E. Lewis, was very well
 located, totally isolated by a shed from an acre or so on the left side.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

~~Your obedient servant,~~

W. E. DALHOUSIE,

Inspector of Natives

TO BE RETURNED TO THE MEDICAL LIBRARY