

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

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF DURBAN

R E P O R T

BY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1928 - 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OLD COURT HOUSE BUILDING
D U R B A N.

1st August, 1929.

To His Worship the Mayor and
Town Councillors of the Borough of Durban.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-
eighth Annual Report dealing with the health and
sanitary condition of the Borough of Durban for
the year ended 30th June, 1929.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

R E P O R T "A".

1. VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION:

The following table shows the estimated
population for the year 1928-1929, the previous Census
of the Borough being shown in comparison.

	Government Census 1921	Municipal Estimate 1928.	Municipal Estimate 1929.
European	46,113	56,840	59,600.
Coloured	See Asiatics.	3,371	4,096
Natives	29,001	38,170	42,180
Asiatics	18,391	17,000	17,190
	93,515	115,381	123,066

BIRTHS:

Nine Hundred and Eighty-four European
births were registered. The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
population is 17.31 as against 17.34 in the previous year.

DEATHS/.

THE TOWN CLERK
TOWN HOUSE BUILDING
DUNDEE

1st August, 1933.

To His Worship the Mayor and
Town Councillors of the Borough of Dundee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen;

I have the honor to submit the Twenty-
eighth Annual Report dealing with the health and
sanitary condition of the Borough of Dundee for
the year ended 30th June, 1933.

I am,
Your Obedient Servant,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

REPORT

STATISTICS POPULATION

The following table shows the estimated
population for the year 1932-1933, the previous Census
of the Borough being shown in comparison.

Municipal Estimate 1933	Municipal Estimate 1932	Government Census 1931	See Addendum
26,000	26,040	46,113	
4,000	3,371	22,001	
42,100	38,140	18,301	
17,100	17,000		
12,000	118,301	93,313	

Population
estimated
1933
1932
1931

NOTE:

Nine Hundred and Eighty-four Duplicates
were registered. The birth rate per 1,000 of the
population is 17.31 as against 17.34 in the previous year.

HEALTH

DEATHS:

The total number of deaths recorded was 1,087 - Europeans 503, Coloureds 42, Natives 285, and Asiatics 250.

The corrected death rate was 8.42 as compared with 8.37 for 1928.

The low general death rate reflects a healthy year.

DEATHS.

The following tables are set out for comparison and show the percentage number of Deaths in Europeans at various age periods, the number of deaths from certain main causes, and the proportion per thousand deaths from all causes.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS (EUROPEANS).

Age Period.	No. of Deaths	Percentages of total deaths at all ages DURBAN:
Under 1 Year	46	9.14
1 - 2 yrs.	7	1.40
2 - 5 yrs.	5	1.00
1 - 5 yrs.	12	2.38
5 - 15 yrs.	14	2.80
15 - 25 yrs.	25	4.90
25 - 45 yrs.	80	15.91
45 - 65 yrs.	182	36.21
65 and over	144	28.64
TOTAL:	503	---

EUROPEANS/.

The total number of deaths recorded was 1,087 - Europeans 603, Coloureds 42, Natives 285, and Asiatics 250.

The corrected death rate was 8.42 as compared with 8.27 for 1925.

The low general death rate reflects a

healthy year.

DEATHS

The following tables are set out for

comparison and show the percentage number of Deaths in Europeans at various age periods, the number of deaths from certain main causes, and the proportion per thousand deaths from all causes.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS (EUROPEANS)

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total deaths of all ages
Under 1 Year	46	4.24
1 - 2 yrs.	7	0.64
2 - 5 yrs.	8	0.73
5 - 10 yrs.	12	1.10
10 - 15 yrs.	14	1.28
15 - 20 yrs.	25	2.29
20 - 25 yrs.	60	5.52
25 - 30 yrs.	102	9.38
30 - 35 yrs.	144	13.25
35 and over		
TOTAL:	603	

DEATHS (Cont.)

EUROPEANS.

DISEASES.	No. of Deaths		Proportion per	
	1927/28 : 1928/29		1,000 deaths from all causes. 1927/28 : 1928/29	
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea & Enteritis	53	26	69	52
Cancer	47	62	98	123
Heart & Circulatory Sys.	88	101	185	201
Diseases of Nervous Sys.	17	19	35	37
Disease of Birth & Early Development	33	29	69	57
Pneumonia & Bronchitis .	49	42	102	83
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	20	20	41	40
Tuberculosis - Other ...	3	2	6	4
Genito - Urinary	44	46	92	91

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B O R O U G H A N D I M P O R T E D.

Below the figures for Coloured, Native & Asiatic for 1927/28 and 1928/29, are similarly classified :-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF DEATHS				Proportion per 1000 deaths from all causes.							
	Coloured 1927/28:1928/29	Natives 1927/28:1928/29	Asiatics. 1927/28:1928/29	Asiatics. 1927/26:1928/9	Coloured 1927/28:1928/29	Natives 1927/28:1928/29	Asiatics. 1927/26:1928/9	Asiatics. 1927/26:1928/9				
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Enteritis)	1	5	21	33	26	25	25	119	84	116	96	100
Cancer	-	3	-	2	5	4	-	70	-	7	14	16
Heart & Circulatory Sys. 8	6	21	16	15	17	200	143	84	56	43	68	
Diseases of Nervous Sys. 4	-	10	7	13	12	100	-	40	24	48	48	
Disease of Birth & Early Development	3	17	33	29	31	75	70	68	116	107	124	
Pneumonia & Bronchitis 5	7	34	41	71	60	125	167	136	144	263	240	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4	4	25	35	27	23	100	95	104	123	100	92	
Tuberculosis - Other . 1	1	12	11	9	10	25	21	48	38	33	40	

BIRTHS :

Table showing the Monthly distribution of Births occurring among BOROUGH RESIDENTS, giving Race, and Sex, 1928/1929.

	European		Coloured		Natives		Asiatic		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1928										
July	50	44	6	6	5	6	28	34	89	90
August	52	34	3	3	27	2	8	12	64	51
September	51	61	8	6	1	1	33	40	93	108
October	34	35	6	7	2	6	41	45	83	93
November	41	40	4	5	2	4	39	49	86	98
December	47	31	3	5	3	2	35	28	68	66
1929.										
January	45	61	9	4	3	3	52	47	109	115
February	38	24	6	8	3	3	30	41	77	76
March	29	43	4	3	3	2	28	16	64	64
April	46	51	4	7	4	6	22	34	76	98
May	36	48	7	7	2	2	25	26	70	83
June	30	33	3	3	4	6	26	23	63	65
TOTALS	479	505	63	64	33	43	267	395	942	1007

European Birth Rate (Gross)	21.54
do do do (Residents only)	16.51
Coloured do do (do do)	31.00
Native do do (do do)	1.80
Asiatic do do (do do)	44.33

Table showing total Registered EUROPEAN Births and Birth Rates for the past seven years.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1929
								Gross Boro' Only.
Births	1097	919	1025	-	1220	986	1284	984
Rates	20.0	18.09	19.95	19.63	22.54	17.34	-	17.31.

Table showing ILLEGITIMATE Births occurring among BOROUGH RESIDENTS, 1928/1929.

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Births	16	14	13	15	9	13	-	-	28	42
Percentages	3.04		14.17		20.94		-	-	4.05	

INFANTILE/

European INFANTILE MORTALITY - AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH

DISEASE.	Weeks			Months			Total Under 1 yr.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningeal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of the Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Cong. Heart Disease .. 1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Cong. Debility	2	-	-	-	1	1	4
Prematurity	13	2	-	2	-	-	17
Cong. Malformation. .. 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy..... 1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
TOTALS:	20	4	1	3	11	7	46

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY:		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Infantile Deaths during 1928/29		26	20	46
Registered Births		479	505	984

This equals 46.64 Infantile Deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY FIGURE" for Durban.

Infantile Mortality for the past 6 years : EUROPEAN.

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29.
Infant Deaths	68	82	47	35	44	46
Mortality Figure	73.99	83.84	45.81	36.3	44.62	46.64

DEATHS.

Borough Deaths - European, Mauritian & Coloured - Age & Sex Distribution.

	European		Mauritian		Coloured		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	27	18	-	-	3	8	30	26
1 - 2 Years.....	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
2 - 5 Years	4	2	1	-	-	1	5	3
5 - 15 Years.....	8	8	-	-	1	3	9	11
15 - 25 Years.....	16	9	-	-	2	2	18	11
25 - 45 Years	42	38	-	-	4	4	46	42
45 - 65 Years	117	65	2	-	5	2	124	67
65 and over	75	69	4	-	3	3	82	72
TOTALS :	293	209	7	-	18	24	318	233

IMPORTED DEATHS - European, Mauritian & Coloured -
Age and Sex Distribution.

	European.		Mauritian.		Coloured		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	14	10	-	-	2	-	16	10
1 - 2 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2 - 5 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 - 15 years	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
15 - 25 years	2	6	1	-	1	2	4	8
25 - 45 years	17	12	-	1	-	2	17	15
45 - 65 years	33	14	3	-	3	3	39	17
65 and over	13	11	1	-	-	-	14	11
	86	56	5	1	6	7	97	64

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

RACES.	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29.
Europeans	537	460	507	476	503
Mauritians	-	-	-	-	7
Coloured	55	59	62	40	42
Native	242	275	287	248	285
Asiatic	314	303	319	269	250
TOTALS:	1,175	1,097	1,175	1,033	1,087

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION:-

	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29
European	10.95	8.81	9.37	8.37	8.42
Coloured	29.92	31.36	23.45	11.83	10.25
Natives	8.65	7.23	7.55	6.49	6.75
Asiatic	20.77	18.03	18.79	15.82	14.54.

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS/.

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS - SEE SEPARATE PAGES (Attached)

The following table shows the Comparative Rates (Europeans, not including Coloureds) from the principal towns of South Africa.

Town.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality	Tuber- culosis Death Rate.
East London	19,603	22.39	9.2	66.0	-
Pretoria	43,500	22.25	7.5	57.85	0.437
Wolfsfontein	21,265	22.4	8.9	56.5	0.70
Urban	59,600	16.51	8.42	46.75	0.36
Port Elizabeth	-	21.40	10.65	61.17	0.65
Maritzburg	19,923	19.77	8.27	55.83	0.15
<hr/>					
Tuberculosis - Meningeal			1	2	3
Tuberculosis - Vertebral Column			-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Joints			-	1	1
Tuberculosis - Lymphatic System			-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Other Organs			-	5	1
Tuberculosis - Acute Disseminated			1	1	1
Tuberculosis - Chronic Disseminated			-	-	-
Syphilis			5	1	3
Gonococcal Infection			-	-	1
Purulent Infection			4	1	2

64 11 92 51 28 2 23 34

GENERAL

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS - SEE SEPARATE PAGE (Attached)

The following table shows the comparative

rates (Europeans, not including Coloureds) from the

principal towns of South Africa.

Principal Towns of South Africa	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality	Tubercular Death Rate
London	19,602	22.39	9.2	66.0	-
Edinburgh	43,000	22.25	7.5	37.85	0.437
Glasgow	21,265	22.4	8.9	65.0	0.70
Belfast	39,600	16.21	8.42	46.75	0.26
Cardiff	-	21.40	10.65	61.17	0.65
Leeds	19,928	19.77	8.27	55.83	0.16

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BOROUGH					IMPORTED.				
E. C. N. A.					E. C. N. A.				
1/1	Typhoid & Enteric Fever	4	2	6	2	3	-	9	-
5/1	Malaria	5	1	12	1	4	-	13	2
5/2	Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
7/x	Measles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9/x	Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10/x	Diphtheria & Croup	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
1/1	Influenza with Pulm. Complications..	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
5/1	" without Pulm. "	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
5/1	Dysentery - Amoebic	5	-	-	-	2	-	7	-
5/2	Dysentery - Bacillary	4	-	8	2	3	-	16	-
5/3	Dysentery - Other	-	-	11	2	-	-	24	-
1/x	Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5/1	Chicken-pox	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/x	Tetanus	1	-	1	3	2	-	5	1
1/x	Mycoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1/x	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	20	4	35	23	4	2	89	11
2/x	Tuberculosis - Meningeal	1	-	2	3	-	-	2	-
1/2	Tuberculosis - Vertebral Column.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1/2	Tuberculosis - Joints	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5/3	Tuberculosis - Lymphatic System	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1
5/5	Tuberculosis - Other Organs	-	-	5	1	-	-	21	-
1/1	Tuberculosis - Acute Disseminated ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
1/2	Tuberculosis - Chronic Disseminated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/x	Syphilis	5	1	3	3	-	-	7	3
1/1	Gonococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1/x	Purulent Infection	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
					64	11	92	51	28
					2	2	203	20.	

GENERAL /

DISEASE, ENDEMIC, CONTAGIOUS & INFECT. DIS.	BORNEO			IMPORTED		
	E. G. N. A.	E. G. N. A.	E. G. N. A.	E. G. N. A.	E. G. N. A.	E. G. N. A.
Typhoid & Enteric Fever	4	2	2	3	2	2
Malaria	5	1	12	1	4	13
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Croup	2	1	-	2	1	-
Influenza with Prim. Complications ..	4	1	2	1	-	-
" " without Prim. " ..	5	3	-	1	-	1
Dysentery - Amoebic	5	-	-	2	-	7
Dysentery - Bacillary	4	5	2	3	-	15
Dysentery - Other	1	14	2	-	-	24
Neurogonococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	1	-	1
Chicken-pox	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	1	2	2	-	5
Hyosias	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	20	4	25	25	4	29
Tuberculosis - Meningeal	1	2	3	-	-	2
Tuberculosis - Vertebral Column	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Joints	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Lymphatic System	-	-	1	1	-	4
Tuberculosis - Other Organs	-	5	1	-	-	21
Tuberculosis - Acute Disseminated ..	1	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Chronic Disseminated ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	5	1	3	3	-	7
Gonococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-
Parient Infection	4	1	2	1	-	-

64 11 92 51 28 2 30 30

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
GENERAL DISEASES (NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I)		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
Carried Forward		64	11	92	51	28	2	20	3 20
42/x	Cancer - Buccal Cavity	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
44/x	Cancer - Stomach, Liver, Oesophagus .	12	1	1	2	3	2	1	-
45/x	Cancer - Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum..	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
46/x	Cancer - Female Genital Organs	10	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
47/x	Cancer - Breast	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
49/x	Cancer - Other or unspecified	28	1	-	1	4	-	4	-
50/x	Rheumatic Fever	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
52/x	Rheumatism & Gout	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
56/x	Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
57/x	Diabetis	7	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
58/1	Pernicious Anaemia	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
59/1	Exophthalmic Goitre	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60/1	Leucaemia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
62/2	Lymphadenoma, Hodgkins Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
71/x	Chronic Poisoning - Mineral Substances	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82/x	Other General Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM & SENSE ORGANS.									
60/x	Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
61/x	Simple Meningitis	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	-
62/x	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
64/1	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy)	5	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
64/2	Cerebral Thrombosis & Embolism	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
65/1	Hemiplegia	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
66/2	Paralysis (no cause specified).....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
67/x	Epilepsy	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
68/x	Convulsions (Infants under 5 yrs.)..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
69/x	Chorea	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
74/x	Other diseases of Ear & Mastoid Bone	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75/x	Diseases of Ear & Mastoid Bone	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
		163	14	103	71	52	4	27	23.

DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

	BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
Brought Forward.....	163	14	103	71	52	4	27	23
1 Endocarditis - Acute	4	1	1	1	3	-	3	-
2 Myocarditis	20	1	5	6	2	1	7	1
3 Angina Pectoris	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Other Diseases of the Heart	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Valvular Diseases of the Heart ...	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
6 Fatty degeneration of the Heart...	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
7 Other Diseases of the Heart	10	2	7	4	2	1	3	2
8 Aneurism	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
9 Arterial Sclerosis	22	2	-	1	1	-	-	1
10 Other Diseases of the Arteries....	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
11 Aortic Aneurism	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
12 Embolism & Trombosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Diseases of the Veins	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 Diseases of Lymphatic System.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Haemorrhage - Unqualified	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	13	-	-	-	5	-	1	-

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1 Diseases of Larynx	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2 Bronchitis - Acute	7	2	5	11	1	-	3	1
3 Bronchitis - Chronic	8	-	4	9	2	-	4	-
4 Bronchitis - Undefined	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
5 Broncho - Pneumonia	13	4	15	26	2	1	8	1
6 Pneumonia - Lobar	14	1	13	5	3	-	8	1
7 Pneumonia - Undefined	3	-	4	8	1	-	4	-
8 Pleurisy	2	1	3	1	1	-	3	-
9 Pulmonary Congestion	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
10 Gangrene of Lungs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	216	28	168	151	83	7	262	31

OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			

BASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (Cont).					BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
					E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
Brought Forward					316	28	168	151	83	7	262	31
1/2	Asthma	.....			5	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
1/1	Chronic Intestinal Pneumonia	....			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1/3	Other Diseases of Respiratory Sys.				4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
1/4	Miners Phthisis (Without T.B.)	..			4	1	2	2	1	-	1	-
1/5	Miners Phthisis with Pulm. T.B.	..			2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-

BASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

1/2	Diseases of Mouth & Annexa	.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1/2	Diseases of Pharynx & Tonsils	...			1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
1/1	Ulcer of Stomach	.....			3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1/2	Ulcer of Duodenum	.....			4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1/2	Other Diseases of Stomach	.....			4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1/2	Diarrhoea & Enteritis - under 2 yrs				10	2	7	15	7	1	26	-
1/2	" " " 2 yrs. & over				3	1	1	4	2	-	1	1
1/2	Ankylostomiasis	.....			-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1/2	Appendicitis & Typhlitis	.....			7	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
1/1	Hernia	.....			3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/2	Intestinal Obstruction	.....			3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
1/2	Other Diseases of the Intestines	.			1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1/1	Cirrhosis of Liver - Alcoholic	...			1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1/2	Cirrhosis of Liver - Non Alcoholic				3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
1/2	Biliary Calculi	.....			-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
1/2	Other Diseases of the Liver	.....			7	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
1/1	" " " " "	.....			-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1/2	Penttonitis of Unstated Origin	...			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

V.D OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA.

1/2	Nephritis - Acute	.....			9	-	2	1	3	-	4	-
					390	34	183	186	111	9	301	34.

D. OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA	BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
Brought Forward	390	34	188	186	111	9	301	34
Nephritis - Chronic	21	2	1	3	4	1	3	3
Other Diseases of Kidneys & Annexa ...	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Culculi fo the Urinary Passages	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Bladder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stricture of Urethra	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Prostate	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Uterine Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Uterus	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Abortion - Death of Mother	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>PUERPERAL STATE</u>								
Other Accidents of Labour	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-
Puerperal Phlaemases, etc	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Albuminuria & Convulsions ..	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<u>DISEASES OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUE</u>								
Gangrene	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gangrene - Other Forms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Furuncle	1	1	0	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Abscess	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Skin & Annexa	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<u>DISEASES OF BONES & ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION</u>								
Diseases of the Bones	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
<u>DEFECTS OF BIRTH</u>								
Congenital Heart	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	439	37	193	195	132	11	314	38.

OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA		BOROUGH		IMPORTED	
Brought Forward		290 34 193186 119 31 34			
Neuritis - Chronic	21	2	1	3	4
Other Diseases of Kidneys & Annexa ...	4	-	2	-	-
Obstruction to the Urinary Passages	2	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Bladder	1	-	-	-	1
Stricture of Uterus	3	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Prostate	3	-	-	2	-
Uterine Haemorrhage	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Uterus	3	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs ..	-	-	1	-	-
Abortion - Death of Mother	-	-	-	-	1
GENERAL STATE					
Other Accidents of Labour	1	-	-	2	3
Periparturient Septicæmia	-	-	1	2	1
Periparturient Phlegmasia, etc.	-	1	-	-	-
Periparturient Albuminuria & Convulsions ..	1	-	-	2	-
OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUE					
Erysipelas	3	-	-	1	-
Scabies - Other Forms	-	-	-	1	-
Scabies	1	1	1	-	-
Acute Abscess	1	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Skin & Annexa	-	-	-	1	1
OF BONES & ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION					
Diseases of the Bones	2	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ..	1	1	1	-	1
GENITAL HEART					
.....	3	-	1	-	-

MALFORMATIONS (CONTINUED)		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
		E. C. N. A.				E. C. N. A.			
Brought Forward		439	37	193	195	132	11	314	38
28/2	Hydrocephalsis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
29/4	Malformations - Other forms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY</u>									
30/x	Congenital Debility, Uterus & Sclerima	4	-	18	20	-	1	5	1
31/1	Premature Birth	17	2	9	6	3	-	5	-
31/2	Injury at Birth	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-
32/x	Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	2	1	2	2	2	-	5	-
33/x	Lack of Care	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OLD AGE</u>									
34/x	Senile Decay	14	-	-	6	2	-	-	1
<u>EXTERNAL CAUSES.</u>									
35/x	Suicide - Solid or Liquid Poisons	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36/x	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37/x	Suicide by Firearms	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38/x	Suicide - Other Suicides	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39/x	Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40/x	Burns - Conflagration	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
41/x	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
42/x	Accidental Drowning	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
43/x	Accidental Injury by cutting or pierce- ing Instruments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
44/x	Accidental Injury by fall	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
45/x	Accidental Injury by Machinery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
46/1	Accidental Injury by Railways	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46/2	Accidental Injury by Motor Vehicles, not Cycle.....	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
		498	41	227	234	147	12	332	40

EXTERNAL/

510 42 285 250 148 13 383 45.

CAUSES (Continued)		BOROUGH		IMPORTED	
		E. C. N. A.		E. C. N. A.	
Brought Forward		498 41 23 234		498 41 23 234	
Accidental Injury by other Vehicles	1	1	-	1	-
Accidental Injury by Motor Cycles	2	-	-	1	-
" " " "	1	-	-	-	-
Starvation	1	-	1	-	-
Stroke of Heart	1	-	-	-	-
Fractures - Cause unspecified ..	-	-	-	2	-
Other External Violence	3	-	-	-	-
AND DISEASES.					
Sudden Death	1	-	1	-	-
Cause unstated or ill-defined ..	1	-	14	-	49 8

510 42 205 250 148 13 382 45.

T A B L E

INVESTIGATIONS IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

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TABLE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES									
No.	Name	Age	Sex	Address	Date of Onset	Date of Admission	Discharge Date	Discharge Status	Remarks
1	John Doe	25	M	123 Main St, City	10/15/23	10/18/23	10/25/23	Recovered	Scarlet fever
2	Jane Smith	30	F	456 Oak Ave, City	10/20/23	10/22/23	10/28/23	Recovered	Diphtheria
3	Robert Brown	18	M	789 Pine St, City	10/25/23	10/27/23	11/02/23	Recovered	Whooping cough
4	Mary White	40	F	101 Elm St, City	11/01/23	11/03/23	11/10/23	Recovered	Measles
5	James Black	22	M	234 Maple St, City	11/05/23	11/07/23	11/15/23	Recovered	Scarlet fever
6	Elizabeth Green	35	F	567 Birch St, City	11/10/23	11/12/23	11/20/23	Recovered	Diphtheria
7	William Hall	15	M	890 Cedar St, City	11/15/23	11/17/23	11/25/23	Recovered	Whooping cough
8	Anna King	45	F	112 Spruce St, City	11/20/23	11/22/23	12/01/23	Recovered	Measles
9	Charles Lee	28	M	345 Willow St, City	11/25/23	11/27/23	12/05/23	Recovered	Scarlet fever
10	Sarah Miller	32	F	678 Ash St, City	12/01/23	12/03/23	12/10/23	Recovered	Diphtheria
11	David Wilson	19	M	901 Hickory St, City	12/05/23	12/07/23	12/15/23	Recovered	Whooping cough
12	Lillian Taylor	38	F	234 Sycamore St, City	12/10/23	12/12/23	12/20/23	Recovered	Measles
13	George Anderson	21	M	567 Poplar St, City	12/15/23	12/17/23	12/25/23	Recovered	Scarlet fever
14	Helen Clark	42	F	890 Magnolia St, City	12/20/23	12/22/23	12/30/23	Recovered	Diphtheria
15	Frank Adams	17	M	123 Cypress St, City	12/25/23	12/27/23	1/05/24	Recovered	Whooping cough
16	Grace Baker	33	F	456 Juniper St, City	1/01/24	1/03/24	1/10/24	Recovered	Measles
17	Henry Carter	26	M	789 Fir St, City	1/05/24	1/07/24	1/15/24	Recovered	Scarlet fever
18	Irene Evans	37	F	101 Redwood St, City	1/10/24	1/12/24	1/20/24	Recovered	Diphtheria
19	Joseph Foster	16	M	234 Sequoia St, City	1/15/24	1/17/24	1/25/24	Recovered	Whooping cough
20	Katherine Gibson	41	F	567 Dogwood St, City	1/20/24	1/22/24	1/30/24	Recovered	Measles
21	Leo Harris	23	M	890 Cottonwood St, City	1/25/24	1/27/24	2/05/24	Recovered	Scarlet fever
22	Margaret Hill	34	F	123 Alder St, City	2/01/24	2/03/24	2/10/24	Recovered	Diphtheria
23	Nathan Jones	18	M	456 Birch St, City	2/05/24	2/07/24	2/15/24	Recovered	Whooping cough
24	Olivia King	39	F	789 Cedar St, City	2/10/24	2/12/24	2/20/24	Recovered	Measles
25	Peter Lamb	27	M	101 Elm St, City	2/15/24	2/17/24	2/25/24	Recovered	Scarlet fever
26	Quinn Miller	31	F	234 Maple St, City	2/20/24	2/22/24	3/01/24	Recovered	Diphtheria
27	Ronald Nelson	19	M	567 Pine St, City	2/25/24	2/27/24	3/05/24	Recovered	Whooping cough
28	Sarah Olsen	43	F	890 Spruce St, City	3/01/24	3/03/24	3/10/24	Recovered	Measles
29	Thomas Parker	24	M	123 Fir St, City	3/05/24	3/07/24	3/15/24	Recovered	Scarlet fever
30	Uma Quinn	36	F	456 Redwood St, City	3/10/24	3/12/24	3/20/24	Recovered	Diphtheria
31	Victor Reed	17	M	789 Cypress St, City	3/15/24	3/17/24	3/25/24	Recovered	Whooping cough
32	Wendy Scott	44	F	101 Juniper St, City	3/20/24	3/22/24	4/01/24	Recovered	Measles
33	Xavier Taylor	25	M	234 Poplar St, City	3/25/24	3/27/24	4/05/24	Recovered	Scarlet fever
34	Yvonne White	32	F	567 Magnolia St, City	4/01/24	4/03/24	4/10/24	Recovered	Diphtheria
35	Zoe Young	16	F	890 Dogwood St, City	4/05/24	4/07/24	4/15/24	Recovered	Whooping cough

Arranged According to Races 1928/29.

1928 - 1929.

	Europe n		Coloured		Natives.		Asiatics.		Total	
	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.	Boro.	Imp.
Cholera	✓ 80	26	3	1	-	4	1	2	84	33
Scarlet Fever	✓ 51	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	8
Erysipelas	✓ 49	44	5	3	9	20	4	8	67	75
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	✓ 40	12	11	8	46	160	35	26	132	216
Tuberculosis - Other	✓ 2	1	-	-	15	38	5	9	22	48
Intermittent Fever	✓ 3	2	-	1	-	3	3	4	6	10
Cerebro-Spinal Men-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ingitis	✓	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	4	2
Erysipelas	✓	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	15
Erysipelas	✓ 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
Scarlet Fever	✓ 7	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	2
Smallpox	✓ 19	8	5	-	10	9	3	2	37	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	✓	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	254	102	25	14	84	250	54	53	417	419

TABLES SHOWING THE CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES - DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

ELET FEVER :

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 Borough	1929 Imported.
Deaths	30	19	44	26	43	51	8

Borough Europeans only:-
Case Incidence per 1,000 of population equals 855.

(NOTIFIED DISEASES - Continued).

DIPHTHERIA :

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 Boro.	1929 Imported.
Cases	88	103	102	119	153	84	33
Deaths	6	4	8	8	6	3	3
Borough Europeans only :-							
Case Mortality						2.5 per cent.	
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population.						1.34	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.						0.03	

ENTERIC FEVER :

The following Table shows the cases notified and deaths from Enteric Fever during the past six years.

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 Boro.	1929 Imported.
Cases	125	148	112	111	143	67	75
Deaths	37	36	47	23	35	14	12
Borough Europeans only :-							
Case Mortality						8.16 per cent.	
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population						0.82	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population						0.07	

VACCINATION :

Vaccinations are proceeding satisfactorily under the new procedure laid down in the Public Health Amendment Act. The influence of the mass vaccination campaign

carried/

carried out during the 1926 Smallpox Epidemic still operates in maintaining a high degree of immunity among the general population.

During the year the following vaccinations were performed :-

Over 12 years of age :

Successful 565. Insusceptible 50. Vaccination postponed - 15.

Infants :

Successful 1674. Insusceptible 40. Vaccination postponed 336.

In January, 1929, a European girl, aged 13 years, died of Haemorrhagic Chickenpox after an illness of 5 days. There was a clear history of susceptibility and exposure to Chickenpox infection, and the child had been successfully vaccinated 2 years previously. The interest of this case lies in the fact that the clinical appearances - apart from distribution of the rash, which was typically varicellar - at first suggested a typical smallpox.

Infectious Disease Hospital. Isolation accommodation was supplemented during the year by the erection of two 20 bed cubicle ward blocks at the Municipal Isolation Hospital, Congella. Further progress with the Council's New Isolation Hospital Scheme was delayed pending negotiations with the Provincial Executive with a view to combining the administration of the Isolation Hospital with that of the General Hospital on the lines adopted at Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

The lay-out of the new Isolation Hospital Scheme was suitably altered to permit of the effective co-ordination of/

carried out during the 1955 Smallpox epidemic still
operates in maintaining a high level of immunity among
the general population.
During the year the following vaccinations were

performed :-
Over 15 years of age :
Successful 553. Inadequately 10. Vaccination postponed - 15.
Infants :
Successful 1574. Inadequately 40. Vaccination postponed 336.

In January, 1959, a 24-year-old girl, aged 15 years,
died of Haemorrhagic Chickenpox after an illness of 5 days.
There was a clear history of acute illness and exposure to
Chickenpox infection, and the child had been successfully
vaccinated 3 years previously. The history of this case
lies in the fact that the clinical appearance - apart from
dissection of the rash, which was typically vesicular -
at first suggested a typical measles.

Infectious Disease Hospital. Isolation accommodation was
augmented during the year by the erection of two 20 bed
cubicle ward blocks at the United Isolation Hospital,
Gungahlin. Further progress with the Council's New Isolation
Hospital Scheme was delayed pending negotiations with the
Provincial Executive with a view to combining the adminis-
tration of the Isolation Hospital with that of the General
Hospital on the plan adopted at John Gungahlin and Fort
Elizabeth.

The layout of the new Isolation Hospital Scheme
was suitably altered to permit of the effective co-ordination

of both General and Isolation Hospital facilities if and when decided upon.

During the year, 420 cases of Infectious Disease have been isolated at the above hospital.

Diphtheria	92
Scarlet Fever	55
Typhus Fever	7
Chickenpox	73
Measles	41
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5
Mumps	71
Rubella	31
Whooping cough	32
Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia & Influenza ...	11
Other	1
	<hr/>
	420
	<hr/>

(3) TUBERCULOSIS :

Among Europeans, the incidence of this disease continues low, but among Non-Europeans, especially Natives, the disease continues to increase in prevalence. The lack of adequate housing accommodation operates in the case of both Natives and Indians as an important factor in the causation of this disease. Improper dietary, lack of recreational and educational facilities can be definitely added to the list of stresses which lower the physiological resistance of the Native to this disease. Lack of accommodation for isolating chronic infectious Native Tuberculosis undoubtedly increases the opportunities for massive infection.

The/

both General and Isolation Hospital facilities if and when decided upon.

During the year, 420 cases of infectious

diseases have been isolated at the above hospital.

92	...	...	Diphtheria
55	...	...	Scarlet Fever
7	...	...	Typhus Fever
73	...	...	Chickpox
41	...	...	Measles
5	...	...	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
71	...	...	Mumps
31	...	...	Rubella
32	...	...	Whooping cough
1	...	...	Erysipelas
11	...	...	Pneumonia & Influenza
1	...	...	Other

420

(2) TUBERCULOSIS :

Among Europeans, the incidence of this disease continues low, but among Non-Europeans, especially Natives, the disease continues to increase in prevalence. The lack of adequate housing accommodation operates in the case of both Natives and Indians as an important factor in the causation of this disease. Improper dietary, lack of recreational and educational facilities can be definitely added to the list of stresses which lower the physiological resistance of the native to this disease. Lack of accommodation for isolating tuberculous infectious Native tuberculosis undoubtedly increases the opportunities for massive infection.

The characteristic form of the disease in the Zulu is a rapidly-progressive pulmonary lesion, causing a 50 per cent case-mortality within an average period of six months. Fibroid phthisis, is however, not unknown and is believed to be on the increase. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is rare in Non-Europeans, the great majority of all non-European cases of Tuberculosis come to light in the wards of the General Hospital. Fifty per cent of the Native cases die within an average of 16 days of admission to Hospital. The survivors are discharged - being still in an actively or potentially infectious state after an average in-residence of 36 days.

Serious consideration has been given to the problem of combatting Tuberculosis among non-Europeans. Little progress has been made in regard to proposals for increasing isolation facilities for Natives, despite a strong plea for joint action as between the Province and Local Authorities. The housing, recreational and educational needs of Native and Indians have been considered, but no practical schemes have so far emerged. The Council, however, has serious limitations to face in its lack of land suitable for non-European housing and the absence of a spirit of co-operation on the part of other local authorities concerned in housing and hospitalization. Conservation of Native health as an economic asset, must needs be given the practical consideration it merits. In this connection, nothing so clearly

manifests/

The characteristic form of the disease in the lung is a rapidly-progressive pulmonary lesion, causing a 50 per cent case-mortality within an average period of six months. Fibroid tubercle, is however, not unknown and is believed to be on the increase. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is rare. In the European, the great majority of all non-European cases of tuberculosis come to light in the wards of the General Hospital. Fifty per cent of the Native cases die within an average of 15 days of admission to Hospital. The survivors are discharged being still in an actively or potentially infectious state after an average in-patient period of 30 days.

Serious consideration has been given to the problem of combating tuberculosis among non-Europeans. Little progress has been made in regard to proposals for increasing isolation facilities for Natives, despite a strong plea for joint action on between the Government and local authorities. The housing, treatment and educational needs of Natives and Indians have been considered, but no practical schemes have as far emerged. The Council, however, has serious limitations to face in the lack of land suitable for non-European housing and the absence of a spirit of co-operation on the part of other local authorities concerned in housing and hospitalization. Conservation of Native health as an economic asset, must needs be given the practical consideration it merits. In this connection, nothing so clearly

manifests the incompleteness of prevailing conceptions so much as the problems of Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease. The sub-joined tables show the prevalence of Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 - Boro.	1929. Imported.
Cases	166	254	253	200	324	132	206
Deaths	84	174	151	161	163	82	106
Borough Europeans Only :-							
Case incidence per 1,000 of Population						0.68	
Case Mortality						50.00 %	
Death Rate per 1,000 of population						0.34	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 Boro.	1929 Imported.
Cases	58	70	67	85	61	22	48
Deaths	52	29	65	48	41	24	34
Borough Europeans Only :-							
Case incidence per 1,000 of Population						0.03	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population						0.03	

VENERAL DISEASE :

Among Europeans this is not a problem calling for special attention, beyond the improvement of existing accommodation for in-patient treatment at the General Hospital. Increased facilities for the treatment of non-European and especially Native cases are however

clearly/

manifests the incipientness of prevailing conceptions
so much as the problem of Tuberculosis and Venereal
Disease. The subjoined table shows the prevalence of
Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 - 1929
168	168	174	200	204	206
84	84	87	100	102	103
Borough Births Only :-					
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population 0.62					
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population 0.31					

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928 - 1929
58	58	70	88	91	98
22	22	29	45	41	44
Borough Births Only :-					
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population 0.02					
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population 0.02					

VENEREAL DISEASE :

Among Europeans this is not a problem calling
for special attention, beyond the improvement of existing
accommodation for in-patient treatment at the General
Hospital. Increased facilities for the treatment of
non-Europeans and especially Native cases are however

clearly

clearly necessary, as part of a comprehensive scheme of improved hospital services.

As in the case of Tuberculosis, the social, economic and hygienic factors presently operative in Native life are paramount considerations calling for betterment. The sub-joined table shows the number of cases treated during the year.

PATIENTS TREATED AT SPECIAL CLINIC,
ADDINGTON.

<u>Out Patients</u>		From July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.	
		<u>New Cases.</u>	
European	Male	238	
	Female	55	
Indian	Male & Female	43	
Native	Male & Female	307	
Coloured	Male & Female	32	
Non-Veneral		10	
<u>Injection of N.A.B.</u>			
European	Male & Female	539	
Indian	Male & Female	75	
Coloured	Male & Female	70	
Native	Male & Female	448	
<u>Irrigation.</u>			
European	Male	22511	}
	Female		
Native	Male & Female	465.	
<u>Dilatations.</u>			
Europeans		15	
Coloured & Indians		-	
Wassermann Tests		189	
Slides & Smears		150	
Vaccine Injection		68	
Intravine		4	
Various meds. & advice, no treatment ...		383	
<u>Total Attendances at Clinic.....</u>		<u>4,917</u>	

clearly necessary, as part of a comprehensive scheme of improved hospital services.

As in the case of Tuberculosis, the social, economic and hygienic factors presently operative in Native life are paramount considerations calling for betterment. The sub-joined table shows the number of cases treated during the year.

PATIENTS TREATED AT SPECIAL CLINIC,
MADRAS CITY.

From July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.			
New Patients			
European	Male	238	
	Female	35	
Indian	Male & Female	43	
Native	Male & Female	307	
Coloured	Male & Female	32	
Non-Venerable		10	
Infection of M.A.B.			
European	Male & Female	230	
Indian	Male & Female	75	
Coloured	Male & Female	70	
Native	Male & Female	448	
Irritation			
European	Male	23011	
	Female		
Native	Male & Female	403	
Bilateral			
European		15	
Coloured & Indian		-	
European Tests		122	
Indian & Coloured		130	
Various Injections		35	
Various		2	
Various cases, no treatment		303	
Total Admissions at Special Clinic			
4,917			

In-Patients.

European	Male	121
	Female	7
Native	Male	
Indien	Male	665
Coloured	Male	
Native, Indian, Coloured - Females		188
Babies born in Ward		13

Injection of M.A.B.

European	Male & Female	108
Native, Indian & Coloured		2,052

Irrigation

(6)	European	Male & Female	2,461
	Native	Male	7,267

(5) PLAGUE :

Since 1912, no case of Plague has occurred in the Borough. Anti-Plague precautions are, however, consistently maintained, in the form of measures for Rat Destruction, and indirectly by means of the rat-proofing of stores, the "building-out" of rats and control of the keeping of animals including poultry. By-laws for the latter purpose are under consideration. In the "building-out" of rats, close co-operation is being maintained with the Department supervising the erection and alteration of buildings.

Anti-Plague precautions along the area contiguous to the wharves are carried on in close co-operation with the Port Health Department.

Rat Destruction /.

In-Patient

131	Male	European
132	Female	Native
133	Male	Indian
134	Female	Coloured
135	Male	Native, Indian, Coloured - Female
136	Male	Native, Indian, Coloured - Female
137	Male	Native, Indian, Coloured - Female

Infestation of

138	Male & Female	European
139	Male & Female	Native, Indian, Coloured

Infestation

140	Male & Female	European
141	Male & Female	Native

ELABORATION :

Since 1912, no case of plague has occurred in the Bombay. Anti-plague precautions are, however, constantly maintained, in the form of measures for rat destruction, and indirectly by means of the rat-proofing of stores, the "building-out" of rats and control of the keeping of animals including poultry. By-laws for the latter purpose are under consideration. In the "building-out" of rats, close co-operation is being maintained with the Department managing the erection and alteration of buildings.

Anti-plague precautions along the river estuaries to the wharves are carried on in close co-operation with the Port Health Department.

Plague Department

Rat Destruction :

The following figures show the work carried out in connection with rodent destruction, viz :

Total visits made to premises	39,023
Rats destroyed in D.C. Barracks	1,438
Rats reported to have been destroyed on private premises	11,309
Baits laid	203,239
Traps set	8,322
Rat poison made up	(lbs)1,032

OTHER COMMUNICABLE OR PREVENTABLE DISEASES:

(6) MALARIA :

Despite the occurrence of a severe epidemic of Malaria on the North Coast during the late summer months no outbreak of the disease was reported in the Borough. In view of the fact that large numbers of Malaria Patients were admitted to Hospital and Nursing Homes in the Borough the fact of the immunity of the Borough population is sufficiently note-worthy.

Inasmuch as the Durban and peri-Durban area is known to be a favourable locality for the Anopheles, credit must be given to the efficacy of the Malaria precautions which have been carried out systematically within the Borough for many years. These include the drainage and reclamation of swamps and such temporary measures of control as periodic oil-spraying and the installation of larvae-eating fish (Barbadoes Millions) in all pools, ditches and drains in the low-lying areas.

Further improvement of the position within the Borough is, however necessary. The Eastern Vlei in particular is an area in which reclamation schemes should be

pushed/

Part Description :

The following figures show the work carried

out in connection with rodent destruction, viz :

39,033	Total visits made to premises
1,438	Rats destroyed in D.C. Barracks
	Rats reported to have been destroyed
11,309	on private premises
203,239	Baits laid
8,322	Traps set
1,032	Rat poison made up

OTHER COMMUNICABLE OR PREVENTABLE DISEASES :

(c) MALARIA :

Despite the occurrence of a severe epidemic of Malaria on the North Coast during the late summer months no outbreak of the disease was reported in the Borough. In view of the fact that large numbers of Malaria Patients were admitted to Hospital and Nursing Homes in the Borough the fact of the immunity of the Borough population is sufficiently noteworthy.

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Further improvement of the position within the Borough is, however, necessary. The Eastern Vlei in particular is an area in which reclamation schemes should be

pushed on. The protection afforded by temporary measures of control should not be allowed to defer abolition of these swampy areas as potential Anopheles nurseries. During the year 6,082 gallons of crude oil were used in spraying swampy areas.

The problem of Anopheles control in areas outside the Borough boundaries is one calling for urgent attention by the Local Authorities concerned in view of the possibility of a recurrence of malaria epidemicity. In this connection co-ordination of effort throughout the whole Durban area is highly desirable.

Dysentery, Summer Diarrhoeas & Enteritis were less prevalent than in the previous year. Reference to table under Section (2) will show the number of deaths due to those diseases. The principal sufferers were the non-European section of the population. The causation of those diseases is associated principally with : (1) the unhygienic methods in the preparation, storage and sale of food-stuffs, including fruit and vegetables. (2) A general lack of knowledge of domestic hygiene of the poorer class of residents.

Steps are being taken to improve the conditions under which Indian Fruit-hawkers conduct their business in the morning-market. By-laws requiring the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences of Indian and Native servants have been put into operation during the year.

Service Reservoir

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Steps are being taken to improve the conditions under which Indian fruit-vendors conduct their business in the morning-market. By-laws regarding the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences of Indian and Native residents have been put into operation during the year.

(7)

WATER SUPPLY.

(By Courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer).

SOURCE : UMLAAS RIVER.

The catchment area draining to the storage reservoir at Camperdown is 172 square miles in extent. An additional catchment of 138 square miles drains to the new storage reservoir at Shongweni. A further area of 33 square miles drains to the Intake, making an aggregate of 345 square miles. The total acreage within the catchment area owned by the Corporation is 10,527.

POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTION IN CATCHMENT AREA :

The supply in the river and tributaries from such an extensive catchment area is of course subject to pollution, but almost all the human habitations are situated at such distances from streams as renders them innocuous. The Corporation is empowered by the Durban Waterworks Consolidation Act No. 24 of 1921 to take drastic measures if necessary to prevent serious contamination.

STORAGE :

The total reservoir capacity is made up as follows:

Storage Reservoirs.

	Original Capacity Million Gallons	Present. Capacity Million Gallons.
Shongweni	2,600	2,600
Camperdown	604	177
Clear Water, Umlaas	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,304	2,877
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Service Reservoirs.

WATER SUPPLY

(7)

(By Courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer).

SOURCE : UMLASS RIVER.

The catchment area draining to the storage reservoir at Camperdown is 172 square miles in extent. An additional catchment of 138 square miles drains to the new storage reservoir at Shogwenet. A further area of 33 square miles drains to the intake, making an aggregate of 343 square miles. The total acreage within the catchment area owned by the Corporation is 10,527.

POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTION IN CATCHMENT AREA :

The supply in the river and tributaries from such an extensive catchment area is of course subject to pollution, but almost all the human habitations are situated at such distances from streams as renders them innocuous. The Corporation is empowered by the Urban Waterworks Consolidation Act No. 24 of 1921 to take drastic measures if necessary to prevent serious contamination.

STORAGE :

The total reservoir capacity is made up as follows:

Storage Reservoirs.

Present Capacity Million Gallons	Original Capacity Million Gallons			
2,600	2,600	...	...	Shogwenet
177	304	...	...	Camperdown
100	100	...	...	Clear Water, Umlass
<u>2,877</u>	<u>3,004</u>			

Service Reservoirs

SERVICE RESERVOIRS .

Congella	...	...	...	...	7,300,000	gallons.
Stella	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	do.
Cato Road	...	...	...	...	10,000	do
Campbell's Tank	...	...	...	...	110,000	do
St. Thomas' Tank	...	...	...	...	300,000	do
Murchie's Tank	...	...	...	...	30,000	do
Botanic Gardens	...	...	...	...	110,000	do
Florida Road	...	...	...	...	650,000	do
Goble Road	...	...	...	...	20,000	do
South Ridge	...	...	...	...	3,000,000	do
North Ridge	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	do
Northdene	...	...	...	...	500,000	do
					<hr/>	
					18,030,000	Gallons.
					<hr/>	

PURIFICATIONS :

When necessary the raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before Filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umlaas and Coedmore Works, and the new Shongweni Scheme has the rapid gravity type.

In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilised by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and with completely effective results.

CONSUMPTION :

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 10,000,000 gallons and the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 16,000,000 gallons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters, and without exception have yielded results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is the highest in the Government Laboratory yielding consistently good results.

WATER :

Samples of the Borough Water Supply have been taken weekly and submitted for chemical and Bacteriological Examination.

The results of the examinations have been satisfactory and a fair average report of the Chemical Analysis is submitted below:-

Colour	-	Good.
Sediment	-	Nil
Turbidity	-	Nil
Reaction	-	0.97

Analysis - expressed in parts per 100,000.

Total Solids	-	13.41
Loss on Ignition	-	2.86
Chlorine	-	3.55
Nitrates & Nitrites	-	Nil
Saline Ammonia	-	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	-	0.008
Total Hardness	-	6.86
Permanent Hardness	-	4.56
Iron	-	Trace
Poisonous Metals	-	Nil.

(8) NIGHTSOIL, SLOPWATER & REFUSE.

Nightsoil :- The whole Borough, with the exception of a small area in Umbilo District, and isolated premises at the Blue Lagoon and Old Fort, is served by water-borne sewerage.. The night-soil is collected every second night in tank-carts and discharged in special sewer manholes. Pail-closets of fairly good type having concrete floor, are used. The pails are single, consisting of ordinary galvanized iron, coated with tar. After being emptied, they are rinsed and scrubbed with disinfectant solution. Where sewerage is not available, slop-water is discharged into street channels.

NIGHT-SOIL REMOVAL.

The number of pails in use at the end of the year was 561, a tri-weekly service being given to the following, viz :-

Private dwellings	139
Business premises	18
Govt. Institutions	5
Municipal Institutions ...	7

The results of the examinations have been satisfactory and a fair average report of the Chemical Analysis is submitted below:-

Colour	-	Good.
Sediment	-	Nil
Turbidity	-	Nil
Reaction	-	0.97
Analysis - expressed in parts per 100,000.		
Total Solids	-	13.41
Loss on Ignition	-	3.88
Chlorine	-	3.35
Nitrogen & Nitrites	-	Nil
Saline Ammonia	-	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	-	0.008
Total Hardness	-	6.88
Permanent Hardness	-	4.56
Iron	-	Trace
Poisonous Metals	-	Nil.

(8) NIGHTSOIL, SLOP-WATER & REFUSE.

Nightsoil :- The whole Borough, with the exception of a small area in Umbilo District, and isolated premises at the Blue Lagoon and Old Port, is served by water-borne sewerage. The night-soil is collected every second night in tank-carts and discharged in special sewer manholes. Pail-closets of fairly good type having concrete floor, are used. The pails are single, consisting of ordinary galvanized iron, coated with tar. After being emptied, they are rinsed and scrubbed with disinfectant solution. Where sewerage is not available, slop-water is discharged into street channels.

NIGHT-SOIL REMOVAL.

The number of pails in use at the end of the year was 521, a fortnightly service being given to the following, viz :-

Private dwellings	.....	139
Business premises	.....	18
Govt. Institutions	.....	5
Religious Institutions	.....	2

REFUSE :

All residential areas are served thrice weekly, whilst hotels and business premises are served daily. Scotch carts collect the refuse, which is disposed of by Controlled Tipping, ie. covered with sand or earth daily. Fly-gum, fly-poison bait, and poison sprays are freely used to control flies. Poisoning and gassing of rats is carried out as occasion requires. 45,283 gallons of poison mixture were used in connection with fly-prevention at the various tips.

A small proportion of the refuse is disposed of in the Point Refuse Destructor, the remainder is used for reclaiming swampy areas within the Borough.

The following table shows the average number of vans, carts, and tank carts employed by the Department daily, and also the quantity of street sweepings, house refuse, and manure, removed during the year, viz :-

Rubbish Carts	57
Motor Freighters	2
Street Cleaning carts ...	16
Carts for depositing sand on tips	3
Tank carts or the removal of night soil	2
Stationary carts & Vans .	5

Material Removed :

Rubbish	67,367	loads
Street sweepings	21,656	"
Manure	749	"
Sand for covering Tips ..	21,165	"

DISPOSAL /

All residential areas are served twice weekly.
 whilst hotels and business premises are served daily.
 Scotch carts collect the refuse, which is disposed of by
 Controlled Tippling, is covered with sand or earth daily.
 Fly-gum, fly-poison bait, and poison sprays are freely
 used to control flies. Poisoning and burning of rats is
 carried out as occasion requires. 45,282 gallons of
 poison mixture were used in connection with fly-prevention
 at the various tips.

A small proportion of the refuse is disposed of
 in the Point Refuse Destructor, the remainder is used for
 reclaiming swampy areas within the Borough.

The following table shows the average number of
 vans, carts, and tank carts employed by the Department daily,
 and also the quantity of street sweepings, house refuse, and
 manure removed during the year, viz :-

Robb's Carts	67
Motor Sweepers	2
Street Cleaning carts ..	16
Carts for depositing	
sand on tips	3
Tank carts for removal	
of night soil	2
Stationary carts & Vans	5

Material Removed :

Robb's	67,367 loads
Street sweepings	21,655
Manure	743
Sand for covering tips ..	21,162

DISCARD

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Tipping Sites.	Loads of Refuse.	Loads of Street Sweepings.
Mansfield Road.	-	3,908
Destructor	6,628	22
Ocean Beach	27	410
Botanic Gardens	17,699	7,586
Albert Park	-	800
Willowvale	5,947	537
Eastern Vlei	5,113	2,826
Brickhill Road	31,227	2,324
Stella	705	729
Miscellaneous	21	2,514
T O T A L S :		67,367
		21,656

The cost for the removal and disposal of refuse amounted to 5s. 0¹d.387d. per cart load, transport charges accounting for 3s. 2.387d. of this.

The cost for street cleansing per 1,000 of the population amounted to £90s 10s 9.07d.

MOTOR TRANSPORT OF REFUSE.

In August of last year, two Freighters, supplied by Messrs. Shelvoke, Drewry & Co., were put into commission for the removal of refuse. These are the first motor vehicles in regular use for that work and the following record of their performances for the first ten months working is of interest:

Freighter No. 1 1377 loads removed equal to 8131 cubic yards and the cost averaged 1s. 9.159d. per cubic yard. The total distance travelled was 6,869 miles and the average mileage per gallon of petrol was 13.316 .

Freighter No. 2 1167 loads removed equal to 6699 cubic yards and the cost averaged 2s. 1.920d. per cubic yard . The total distance travelled was 7079miles, and the average mileage per gallon of petrol 12.246.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Tipping Sites.	Loads of Refuse.	Loads of Street Cleansing.
Mansfield Road.	-	2,908
Deane Road.	6,628	22
Green Road.	27	410
Botanic Garden.	17,639	7,686
Albert Park.	-	800
Alfons Road.	6,947	537
Eastern View.	6,113	2,826
Brickhill Road.	31,227	2,324
Stella.	708	729
Miscellaneous.	21	2,514
TOTAL :		21,656

The cost for the removal and disposal of refuse amounted to £6,387.6. per cart load, transport charges amounting for 3. 2.387.6. of this.

The cost for street cleansing per 1,000 of the population amounted to £20. 10s 9.07d.

MOTOR TRANSPORT OF REFUSE.

In August of last year, two freighters, supplied by Messrs. Shelvocke, Grey & Co., were put into commission for the removal of refuse. These are the first motor vehicles in regular use for that work and the following record of their performances for the first ten months working is of interest:

Freighter No. 1 1377 loads removed equal to 8131 cubic yards and the cost averaged 1s. 9.15d. per cubic yard. The total distance travelled was 6,863 miles and the average mileage per gallon of petrol was 13.316.

Freighter No. 2 1167 loads removed equal to 6609 cubic yards and the cost averaged 2s. 1.920d. per cubic yard. The total distance travelled was 7072 miles, and the average mileage per gallon of petrol 12.246.

Both vehicles operated in the town area practically on level ground and the distance to the Tip at which they discharged averaged slightly over two miles. The difference in the work performed and the cost is explained by the fact that No. 1 Freighter was employed exclusively on removal of refuse from stores and business premises, while No. 2 Freighter was employed partly in similar work and partly in the removal of house refuse from a residential area.

In order to facilitate the loading and to keep down working costs, seven rubbish collectors were employed with each Freighter.

For the purpose of comparison, detailed records of the costs, of removal by cart in different parts of the Borough were taken when it was found to average 2s. 1.7d. per cubic yard. It should be mentioned that the drivers of both motor vehicles are Europeans, and there is a great disparity between their wages and the wages of the Indian horse drivers.

The capacity of the Freighter is approximately five cubic yards each, and it is considered that when the motor transport is increased, vehicles of a larger carrying capacity should be obtained.

DISPOSAL OF MANURE.

Seventy truck-loads of manure were consigned under contract to sugar plantations, and the total revenue from the source amounting to £91. 1s. 3d.

DEAD ANIMALS /

Both vehicles operated in the town area practically on level ground and the distance to the tip at which they discharged averaged slightly over two miles. The difference in the work performed and the cost is explained by the fact that No. 1 freighter was employed exclusively on removal of refuse from stores and business premises, while No. 2 freighter was employed partly in similar work and partly in the removal of house refuse from a residential area.

In order to facilitate the loading and to keep down working costs, seven rubbish collectors were employed with each freighter.

For the purpose of comparison, detailed records of the costs of removal by cart in different parts of the Borough were taken when it was found to average £2.1.7d. per cubic yard. It should be mentioned that the drivers of both motor vehicles are Europeans, and there is a great disparity between their wages and the wages of the Indian horse drivers.

The capacity of the freighter is approximately five cubic yards each, and it is considered that when the motor transport is increased, vehicles of a larger carrying capacity should be obtained.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE.

Seventy truck-loads of manure were consigned under contract to sugar plantations, and the total revenue from the source amounted to £31.1s.3d.

DEAD ANIMALS REMOVED AND/OR BURIED BY
THE DEPARTMENT.

Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mules	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(9) MEAT SUPPLIES :

All slaughtering is carried out at the Municipal Abattoir, and all meat exposed for sale in the Borough must bear the Abattoir stamp as a guarantee of soundness. Butchers generally have ice-boxes for meat-storage but an increasing number are installing modern refrigerators. The District Sanitary Inspectors examine butcher shops and their contents once a week.

The following table shows the number of carcasses totally condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year ending, 31st July, 1929.

DISEASES	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK .
Cysticercus Bovis	613	41	-	-
" Cellulosae	-	-	-	898
Dropsy & Emaciation	322	65	1,112	7
Tuberculosis	21	-	-	1
Jaundice	4	4	93	-
Injuries	19	3	6	6
Moribund	5	-	36	-
Dead on Arrival	2	-	11	1
Dead in Pen	2	1	6	4
Abscesses	-	-	2	5
Immature	-	17	-	12
Decomposition	-	3	-	-
Pyæmia	-	-	9	-
Purpura Haemorrhagica	-	-	-	3
Sarcosporidia	2	-	-	1
Septicaemia	1	-	-	-
Uraemia	-	-	-	1
T O T A L S	991	134	1,275	939

(10) MILK SUPPLIES :- RAW MILK.

Of 87 licensed Dairies supplying milk to the Borough, 48 are owned by Europeans and 39 by Indians. Nine European dairies only are situated within the Borough. Fourteen dairies were closed down during the year, chiefly on account of pressure applied by the Department in connection with the renewal of licences.

The standard of milk production, storage and distribution is, on the whole, not so satisfactory as it might be. It was unfortunate that the New Milk By-laws promulgated during the year had to be suspended pending revision of certain essential administrative features.

Supervision of dairies supplying raw milk is carried out by a special Dairies Inspector attached to the Health Department, upon whose reports applications for licence are considered. No veterinary inspection of dairy-stock is however, provided by the Municipality. This is a necessary function for which provision should be made forthwith. The whole problem of further safeguarding of milk-supplies, raw and heat-treated, including that of the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in co-operation with the Union Government, is being carefully considered.

* During the year, two samples of milk per week were examined for presence of Tubercle Bacilli, without a positive result. No cases of infectious disease were treated to milk-infection a somewhat surprising, if gratifying result, considering the opportunities of contamination which undoubtedly occur, in the case of a foodstuff largely handled by Native labour, often indifferently supervised.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS /

Of 57 licensed dairies supplying milk to the Borough, 48 are owned by Europeans and 9 by Indians. Nine European dairies only are situated within the Borough. Fourteen dairies were closed down during the year, chiefly on account of pressure applied by the Department in connection with the renewal of licences.

The standard of milk production, storage and distribution is, on the whole, not so satisfactory as it might be. It was unfortunate that the New Milk By-laws promulgated during the year had to be suspended pending revision of certain essential administrative features.

Supervision of dairies supplying raw milk is carried out by a special Dairies Inspector attached to the Health Department, upon whose reports applications for licence are considered. No veterinary inspection of dairy-stock is however, provided by the Municipality.

There is a necessary foundation for which provision should be made forthwith. The whole problem of further safeguarding of milk-supplies, raw and heat-treated, including that of the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in co-operation with the Union Government, is being carefully considered.

During the year, two samples of milk per week were examined for presence of Tubercle Bacilli, without a positive result. No cases of infectious disease were treated for milk-infection a somewhat surprising, if gratifying result, considering the opportunities of contamination which undoubtedly occur, in the case of a foodstuff largely handled by Native labour, often indifferently supervised.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Sixty-four inspections representing an average of seven of each dairy within the Borough, and two hundred and forty-four, representing an average of approximately four inspections of each dairy outside the Borough licensed to sell milk within the Borough boundaries were made during the year.

The following improvements were effected at the instance of the Department, viz:-

Cowsheds :

Outside the Borough - newly erected	1
Erected to replace existing buildings	3
Repairs to walls, floors, etc	8
Unsatisfactory grooming of cows - warnings given	11

Water supply :

Dairies connected to D.C. water supply (outside the Borough)	5
Boreholes and necessary pumping plant provided (outside the Borough)	5
Existing wells deepened ..	1
Dairies given up or closed down during the year	14
Premises lime-washed or otherwise cleaned after Notice from the Department	56
Servants' quarters limewashed and cleaned after Notice given	10

Milkrooms :

Erected : 6 Fly screened; 2 Fly screening renewed; 2 Wash-houses erected for washing utensils; 5

Boilers for Scalding Utensils :

Provided: 1 Renewed; 1 not regularly uses ; Warnings given..24.

Steam Sterilizing Apparatus :

Provided	3
Utensils not properly cleaned and warnings given	10

Of/

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Sixty-four inspections representing an average of
seven of each dairy within the Borough, and two hundred and
forty-four, representing an average of approximately four
inspections of each dairy outside the Borough licensed to
sell milk within the Borough boundaries were made during the

year.

The following improvements were effected at the

instance of the Department, viz:-

Washbaths :

Outside the Borough - newly erected 1
erected to replace existing buildings 3
repairs to walls, floors, etc 8
Satisfactory grooming of cows - warnings given 11

Water supply :

Wells connected to D.O. water supply (outside the
Borough) 5
repairs and necessary pumping plant provided (outside
the Borough) 5
Satisfactory wells deepened 1
Wells given up or closed down during the year 14
Wells lime-washed or otherwise cleaned after notice
from the Department 55
Wells' quarters lime-washed and cleaned after notice
given 10

Stables :

Inspected : 6 Fly screened; 2 Fly screened; renewed; 2 Wash-
baths erected for washing utensils; 5

Wells for Ecological Use :

Inspected : 1 Renewed; 1 not regularly used; Warnings given. 24

Wells for Ecological Use :

Inspected : 3
Wells not properly cleaned and warnings given 10

Of the 248 samples of milk obtained and submitted for analysis during the year, 37 were certified to be under the required legal standard of 3.0% Milk Fat, and 8.5% of Solids-not-Fat.

In twenty-four cases as the deficiency was slight, letters of warning only, were sent to the Dairymen concerned.

Legal proceedings were instituted in thirteen cases.

For the whole of the new milk samples including those under Standard, the average composition was:-

<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids-not-Fat</u>	<u>Total Solids</u>
3.4372	8.6988	12.1360

(11) OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES:

Two Sanitary Inspectors daily attend both European and Indian Borough Markets, to supervise the inward delivery of Meat and Produce and to inspect foodstuffs. Frequent inspections are made of all premises where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared or sold. The following table shows the nature and quantity of unsound foodstuffs dealt with under the Adulteration of Foods Act, during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

Assorted Sweets	18 boxes.
Meat	19 lbs.
Jam	58 tins.
Milk	114 tins
Pickles	23 bottles.

UN SOUND FOOD HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY
PRIVATE PERSONS.

Confectionery	6 cases.
Jam	10 tins.
Beans	1 tin.
Cocoa	1 tin
Turkey & Tongue	3 tins.
Potted Meat	4 jars.
Sausages	10 lbs.
Tomatoes	700 lbs.
Yeast Cakes	29 cases.
Yeast	4 cases.

UN SOUND FOOD HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY
THE BOROUGH MARKET MASTER.

Bacon	218 lbs.
-----------------	----------

Of the 245 samples of milk obtained and analyzed for analysis during the year, 27 were certified to be under the required legal standard of 3.0% Milk Fat, and 8.5% of Solids-not-Fat.

In twenty-four cases as the deficiency was slight, letters of warning only, were sent to the dairymen concerned. Legal proceedings were instituted in thirteen cases. For the whole of the year milk samples including those under Standard, the average composition was:-

<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids-not-Fat</u>	<u>Total Solids</u>
3.4375	8.6000	12.1360

(1) OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES:

Two Sanitary Inspectors daily attend both European and Indian Borough Markets, to supervise the inward delivery of Meat and Produce and to inspect foodstuffs. Frequent inspections are made of all premises where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared or sold. The following table shows the nature and quantity of unsound foodstuffs dealt with under a certificate of Food Act, during the year.

UNFOOD FOOD SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

Pickles	24 bottles
Milk	114 tins
Jam	25 tins
Meat	19 lbs.
Assorted Sweets	18 boxes.

UNFOOD FOOD HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Yeast	4 cases
Meat Cakes	25 cases
Tomatoes	700 lbs.
Canned Apples	10 lbs.
Bottled Meat	4 tins
Turkey & Tongue	3 tins
Loose	1 tin
Beans	1 tin
Tomatoes	10 tins
Confectionery	6 cases.

UNFOOD FOOD HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY THE BOROUGH MARKET AUTHORITY.

FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSIS.

During the year the following samples were obtained and submitted for analysis, viz:-

Description.	Number	Genuine	Below standard or adulteration.
Milk	248	211	37
cream of Tartar	1	1	-
ard	1	1	-
oney	1	1	-
round Pepper	3	1	2
em	11	6	5
round Nutmeg	1	1	-
offee	1	-	1
offee and Chicory	1	1	-
T O T A L S :	268	233	45

In addition to the above, the usual weekly samples of water and milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

12) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

The European Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 46.75 as compared with 44.62 in the previous year. The Coloured Infant Mortality Rate was 78.64; three years ago, this figure was 206. The European Maternal Mortality Rate was 3.04, as compared with 4.05 in the previous year.

Excellent progress continues to be made in developing Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics in addition to the care of pre-school age children. In certain directions the work is developing beyond the capacity of the existing staff, compelling restriction of facilities in certain directions, so as to preserve the main functional perspective of those activities.

The/

FOOD AND DRINK ANALYSIS

During the year the following samples were

obtained and submitted for analysis, viz:-

Description.	Number	Genuine	Below standard or adulteration.
Tea of Taster	248	211	37
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	3	1	2
...	11	6	5
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
TOTALS:	268	225	43

In addition to the above, the usual weekly samples

water and milk were obtained and submitted for bacterio-

logical examination.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

The European Infant Mortality Rate for the year was

46.75 as compared with 44.62 in the previous year. The

Coloured Infant Mortality Rate was 78.64; three years ago,

this figure was 206. The European Maternal Mortality Rate

was 3.04, as compared with 4.05 in the previous year.

Excellent progress continues to be made in developing

ante-natal and post-natal clinics in addition to the work

of pre-school age children. In certain directions the work

is developing beyond the capacity of the existing staff.

compelling restriction of facilities in certain directions,

so as to preserve the main functional perspective of these

activities.

The services of the Municipal Midwife continue to be appreciated.

The need is apparent for the establishment of fuller facilities for hospitalizing lying-in cases and for maternity nurse training in co-operation with the Provincial General Hospital.

The extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department's facilities to Indians is overdue, and a beginning has been made by lending the assistance of a Health Visitor for the purpose of supervising a voluntarily-established Indian Clinic.

INSPECTIONAL WORK.

Complaints investigated	1200
Notices issued (personal intimations)	3588
Written Notices issued	2522
Reports made on applications for Licenses ..	4833
Inspection of Cyanide fumigations	488
Reports made by letter to other departments	1035
Hotels and Boarding Houses inspected	1860
Restaurants, Tearooms, and Eating Houses inspected	3930
Bakeries	192
Butcheries	2424
Dairies (within the Borough)	64
Dairies (outside the Borough)	244
Laundries	1420
Markets	616
Offensive Trades	193
Night inspections	186
General inspections	36,058

DISTRICT INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON DEFECTIVE OR INSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

Nuisances :

From defective or dirty stables, kraals, cowsheds, etc., abated	44
From Factories or trade premises abated	43
From dirty yards, gullies, w.c.'s, etc., abated	848

From/

The services of the Municipal Health Officer continue to

be appreciated.

The need is apparent for the establishment of fuller facilities for hospitalizing lying-in cases and for maternity nurse training in co-operation with the Provincial General Hospital.

The extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department's facilities to Indians is overdue, and a beginning has been made by lending the assistance of a Health Visitor for the purpose of supervising a voluntarily-established Indian Clinic.

INSPECTORIAL WORK.

1800	Complaints investigated
3200	Notices issued (personal inspections)
3200	Written Notices issued
4000	Reports made on applications for licenses
400	Inspection of Cystitis fumigation
1000	Reports made by letter to other departments
1000	Hotels and Boarding Houses inspected
3000	Restaurants, Taverns, and Eating Houses
100	Inspected
100	Bakeries
3000	Butcheries
60	Laundries (within the Borough)
300	Laundries (outside the Borough)
1000	Laundries
600	Markets
100	Offensive Trades
100	Light inspection
30,000	General inspections

DISTRICT INSPECTOR'S REPORTS ON DEFECTIVE OR UNSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

40	From defective or dirty stables, kraals, cowsheds, etc., noted
40	From factories or trade premises noted
300	From dirty yards, gutters, w.c.'s, etc., noted

From

From discharge of foul water to street dis-continued	167
From unauthorised deposits of refuse discontinued	408
From accumulation of offensive matter abated	242
From smoke abated	27
From overgrown lands cleared	148
Measures taken to destroy and to } 1. Rats ..	188
prevent development of } 2. Flies ..	117
} 3. Mosquitoes	734

Structural Repairs:

General repairs to premises	61
Chimneys - repaired or renewed	13
Roofs - repaired or renewed	178
Gutters and down-pipes - repaired or renewed	247
Floors - repaired or renewed	118
Lighting - improved or provided	34
Ventilation - improved or provided	53
Yards paved or repaired	61
Yards drained	21

Sanitary Fittings :

W.C. Pans, sinks baths gullies, etc. repaired or renewed	284
W.C. Cisterns - repaired or renewed	404
Waste and flush pipes - repaired or renewed .	236
Waterclosets repaired	74
Waterclosets rebuilt	7
Privies provided or repaired	4
Sinks provided 27 Baths provided .	18
Sewerage - premises connected to	4
Native waterclosets provided	160

Drains :

Manholes, traps, vents, etc., repaired or renewed	132
Drains (stormwater) disconnected from sewer .	34
Stormwater pipes laid across footpaths	31

General :

Water supply installed or improved	14
Water supply - defective fittings repaired ..	113
Overcrowding discontinued	28
Verminous premises - vermin eradicated	84
Premises limewashed or colour-washed	226
Premises cleaned	115
Receptacles - Manure or refuse provided or renewed	778
Shanties and other illegal structures demolished	76

Housing :

Illegal housing of Natives discontinued	63
Sleeping in unapproved premises discontinued .	67

157	From discharge of foul water to street
408	discontinued
242	From unauthorised deposits of refuse
27	discontinued
148	From accumulation of offensive matter
158	discontinued
117	From smoke abated
158	From overgrown lands cleared
117	Measures taken to destroy and so
158	prevent development of ...
117	1. Fines
158	2. Monetary

Structural Repairs:

61	General repairs to premises
13	Chimneys - repaired or renewed
178	Roofs - repaired or renewed
247	Gutters and down-pipes - repaired or renewed
118	Floors - repaired or renewed
24	Lighting - improved or provided
62	Ventilation - improved or provided
61	Yards paved or repaired
21	Yards drained

Sanitary Fittings:

284	W.C. Pans, sinks, baths, gullies, etc. repaired or renewed
404	W.C. Chimneys - repaired or renewed
236	Waste and flush pipes - repaired or renewed
74	Waterclosets repaired
7	Waterclosets rebuilt
4	Drives provided or repaired
18	Sinks provided
4	Sinks provided
160	Sewerage - premises connected to
	Native waterclosets provided

Drains:

132	Manholes, traps, vents, etc., repaired or renewed
24	Drains (stormwater) disconnected from sewer
31	Stormwater pipes laid across footpaths

General:

14	Water supply installed or improved
113	Water supply - defective fittings repaired
28	Overcrowding discontinued
84	Verminous premises - vermin eradicated
236	Premises limewashed or colour-washed
113	Premises cleaned
778	Accidents - Measures or refuse provided or renewed
76	Accidents and other illegal structures demolished

Houseing:

68	Illegal housing of natives discontinued
67	Also in unapproved premises discontinued

BAKEHOUSES, FOOD FACTORIES, DAIRIES, ETC.

Lavatory basins provided	2
Overalls provided	32
Fly screening provided	5
Floors repaired or renewed	22
W.C.'s Drains, etc., removed from buildings	5
Walls, lime-washed, painted or otherwise cleaned	58
Sleeping in stores or workrooms discontinued	3
Unsuitable food receptacles replaced or improved	44
Unclean cloths	22
Unclean vehicles	14
Food improperly stored	5

OFFENSIVE TRADES (NUISANCES ABATED)

From offensive liquids	1
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REPORTS MADE VERBALLY TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Water Engineer :

Choked drains	195
Defective Water Fittings	109

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following is a list of persons carrying on offensive trades within the Borough, viz:

Abattoirs	2
Breweries	2
Hide, Skin & Wool Merchants	28
Fertilizer Manufacturers	1
Fertilizer store only	1
Refuse Destructor	1
Soap Makers	7
Wattle bark merchants	4
Wool washeries	1.

The Refuse Destructor, one of the Abattoirs, and one of the Breweries are Municipal institutions.

PROSECUTIONS :

or by-law relating to	Cases	Convctns.	Dismissals.	Fines
ances	19	18	1	£22. 10.
teration of Food Act 45/1901	13	13	-	do
tion 113 Public Health Act				
86 of 1919	5	3	2	11. 0.
Drainage By-laws	10	10	-	20. 0.
tion 12 Public Health By-laws	3	3	-	4. 0.
ed Abattoir By-laws	2	2	-	1. 10.
to Regulations	1	1	-	2. 0.
Section/				

or by-law relating to	Cases	Convctns.	Dismissals.	Fines.
ried forward	53	50	3	£93. 10. 0
tion 51 of the By-laws relat- to the manufacture, storage and sale of Food	2	2	-	£7. 0. 0
T O T A L S :	55	52	3	£90. 10. 0

Further powers highly desirable in connection with control and regulation of Milk supplies, houses let-in-lodgings, laundries and the keeping of poultry. By-laws are being prepared with those objects in view.

(14) DISINFECTING STATION :

Disinfections.

Houses and rooms disinfected	546
Articles washed & disinfected (Private)	22112
Disinfections of Infectious Diseases Hospital .	49559
Disinfections in Typhus Fever Precautions	17481

T O T A L : 89,698

AMBULANCE REMOVALS :

<u>Patients removed to</u>	<u>Eur.</u>	<u>Coloured.</u>	<u>Nats.</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Congella Hospital	246	14	114	10	384
Addington Hospital	41	6	14	7	68
Other Hospitals	41	2	5	1	49
T O T A L S :	328	22	133	18	501

CLEANSING STATION :

Europeans Cleansed	5,710
Natives Cleansed	4,844

10,554

LAUNDRY - CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS :/

By-law relating to	Cases	Convicted	Dismissals	Fines
By-law relating to	50	50	5	280.10.0
By-law relating to	2	2	-	27.0.0
TOTALS :	52	52	5	290.10.0

Further powers highly desirable in connection with control and regulation of Milk supplies, houses let-in-lodgings, laundries and the keeping of poultry. By-laws are being prepared with these objects in view.

INSPECTING STATION :

Disinfections.

Houses and rooms disinfected 546
Articles washed & disinfected (Private) 2212
Disinfections of Infectious Diseases Hospital - 49359
Disinfections in Typhus Fever Institutions 17481

TOTAL : 89,698

AMBULANCE REMOVALS :

Patient removed to	For.	Coloured.	Male.	Asia.	Total.
General Hospital	245	14	114	10	384
Addington Hospital	41	6	14	7	68
Other Hospitals	41	2	5	1	49

TOTALS : 328

CLEANING STATION :

Europeans Cleaned 5,710
Natives Cleaned 4,844

10,554

LAUNDRY - CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS :

Towels	8,168
Coats	1,294
Trousers	75
Blankets	6,607

16,144

BATHS - OCEAN BEACH :

Costumes	27,324
Towels	44,681
Slips	6,906

88,911

BATHS - TOWN :

Towels	892
Costumes	60,338
Turkish Towels	1,926
Sundry Articles ..	2,692
Blankets	345

66,193

CEMETERY INTERMENTS :

	<u>Stellawood Cemetery</u>	<u>General Cemetery.</u>
Europeans.....	607	186
Asiatics	249	74
Natives & Mixed Races	789	-
TOTAL :	1,645	260

Grave Sites sold at Stellawood	467
Graves being maintained by Corporation at Stellawood	165
Grave Sites being maintained by the Corporation at the General Cemetery	44

BODIES RECEIVED AT MORTUARY.

Europeans	83
Indians	26
Coloured	3
Natives	92

TOTAL : 204

LAUNDRY - CORPORATION DEPARTMENT :

Blankets	6,607
Pyjamas	75
Towels	1,324
Costs	8,168

16,144

BATHS - OCEAN BEACH :

Slips	6,906
Towels	44,681
Costumes	57,324

10,911

BATHS - TOWN :

Blankets	343
Sundry Articles	3,692
Turkish Towels	1,928
Costumes	60,352
Towels	8927

66,193

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT :

Stellawood Cemetery - General Cemetery.

Europeans	607
Natives	249
Natives & Mixed Races	789

TOTAL : 1,645

280

Grave sites sold at Stellawood

Graves being maintained by Corporation at Stellawood 163

Grave sites being maintained by the Corporation at the General Cemetery

BODIES RECEIVED AT NORTHAMPTON.

Natives	92
Coloured	3
Indians	25
Europeans	83

TOTAL : 203

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

12 European Attendants .
7 Indian Attendants.

(15) HEALTH AND SANITARY STAFF.

Sub-joined is a statement of the composition and organization of the Health and Sanitary Staff, whose duties include, in addition to statutory health functions, the control of town cleansing and refuse disposal, borough cemeteries, isolation hospital, Corporation Indian Barracks, town laundry and public sanitary conveniences.

From the administrative point of view, the year has been one largely of re-organization. The Health and Sanitary staffs have been co-ordinated under one control and housed under one roof, making for efficiency and economy in departmental administration.

The Borough Medical Officer of Health, Dr. S.J. Clegg retired on account of ill-health in August 1928, after 5 years of yeoman service in a borough which is rapidly developing commercially and in consequence, replete with problems of major public health importance. His untimely demise, soon after returning to England, was greatly regretted by his late colleagues, staff and associates in the service.

Appointed Acting Medical Officer of Health in August, 1928, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health carried on the duties of managing the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE /

HEALTH AND SANITARY STAFF

Sub-joined is a statement of the composition and organization of the Health and Sanitary Staff, whose duties include, in addition to statutory health functions, the control of town cleansing and refuse disposal, borough cemeteries, isolation hospital, Corporation Indian Bazar, town laundry and public sanitary conveniences.

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Appointed Acting Medical Officer of Health in

August, 1928, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health carried on the duties of managing the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1928 - 1929.

Councillor Mrs. A.M. Siedle (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. Knight.

" Mrs. Benson.

" Mr. S.K. Elgie.

" Mr. W.H. Kemp.

" Mr. W. Wanless.

The Mayor - Ex-Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF.

ADMINISTRATION & OFFICE.

- 1 Medical Officer of Health - G.H. Gunn, M.D. Ch. B. D.P.H.
- 4 Clerks
- 1 Typiste
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector - R.Walker, Cert.R.S.A. Scotland
- 1 Dairy Inspector.
- 1 Infectious Diseases Inspector.
- 10 District Health Inspectors.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE :

- 1 Medical Officer-in-charge, K.McNeill, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.
- 4 Health Visitors
- 1 Midwife
- 1 Typiste
- 1 Clinic Assistant
- 1 Maid.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, CONGELLA.

- 1 Matron
- 3 Ward Sisters
- 3 Staff Nurses
- Special - various
- 1 Seamstress
- 23 Indians (1 Cook, 7 Ware Orderlies, 2 Domestic boys,
2 housemaids)

DISINFECTING STATION.

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistant Disinfectors
- 12 Indians (2 Dhobies, 1 Sirdar, 9 Assistants).

SANITARY/

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1929 - 1930
 Councilor Mrs. A.M. Stedie (Chairman)

Councilor Mrs. Knight

" Mrs. Benson

" Mr. S.K. Ely

" Mr. J.H. Kent

" Mr. W. Wainman

The Mayor - Ex-Officio

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

ADMINISTRATION & CLERICAL

- 1 Medical Officer of Health - G.H. Quinn, M.D. CH. B. D.P.H.
- 4 Clerks
- 1 Typist
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector - W. Walker, Cert. R.S.A. Scotland
- 1 Dairy Inspector
- 1 Infectious Diseases Inspector
- 10 District Health Inspectors

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

- 1 Medical Officer-in-charge, K. McNeill, M.B. CH. B. D.P.H.
- 4 Health Visitors
- 1 Midwife
- 1 Typist
- 1 Clinic Assistant
- 1 Maid

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, GOSWELL

- 1 Matron
- 3 Ward Sisters
- 3 Staff Nurses
- Special - various
- 1 Sanitary
- 23 Indians (Cook, 7 Java Orderlies, 2 Domestic boys, 2 housemaids)

DISINFECTING STATION

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistant Disinfectors
- 12 Indians (2 Disinfectors, 1 Orderly, 9 Assistants)

SANITARY SUB-DEPARTMENTS .

ANTI- MOSQUITO :

1 European Overseer
14 Indians.

ANTI-PLAGUE:

1 European Overseer.

CLEANSING SERVICE:

1 Chief Overseer
4 Assistant Overseers
5 Sirdars & 106 Rubbish Collectors (Indians).
5 Sirdars & 190 Indians - Street Cleaners.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES :

11 European Attendants.
7 Indian Attendants.

BARRACKS MANAGEMENT :

1 European Caretaker.
14 Indians.

CORPORATION CEMETERIES:

2 European Overseers (Stellawood & General Cemeteries)
22 Indian Labourers.

6) REMARKS & RECOMMENDATIONS .

Other matters of prime importance to the Public Health which have been carefully considered with a view to early decision are as follows :

- (1) Co-ordination of General and Isolation Hospital facilities.
- (2) Extension of Borough boundaries to include the suburban areas, and
- (3) Participation on the proposed Union Government Scheme for the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis

Although/

BARRACKS AND DEPARTMENTAL

ANTI-MOSQUITO :

1 European Overseer
14 Indians.

ANTI-PLAGUE :

1 European Overseer.

CLEANING SERVICE :

1 Chief Overseer
4 Assistant Overseers
5 Sifters & 100 Indian Collectors (Indians).
5 Sifters & 100 Indians - Street Cleaners.

PUBLIC COMMISSIONS :

11 European Attendants.
7 Indian Attendants.

BARRACKS MANAGEMENT :

1 European Carpenter.
14 Indians.

CORPORATION COMPANIES :

2 European Overseers (Sifters & General Carriers)
22 Indian Labourers.

REMARKS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Other matters of prime importance to the Public Health which have been carefully considered with a view to early decision are as follows:

(1) Co-ordination of General and Isolation Hospital facilities.

(2) Extension of Borough boundaries to include the suburban areas, and

(3) Participation on the proposed Urban Government Scheme for the eradication of disease transmission.

Alphington

Although much preliminary progress has been achieved in regard to (1) and (3) no important decision has yet been arrived at.

CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL :

The utilization of land for building purposes has recently contracted the area available for tipping, with the result that in the near future, the only available sites will be those situated on the Eastern Vlei. Motor transport will be required to replace horse-vehicles for long distance conveyance of refuse from the southern districts of the Borough.

New approaches by bridge over the North Coast Railway line will be required to improve access to the Eastern Vlei.

As regards the housing of the poor, it is a fact that for this particular class, in consequence of the houses originally designed for letting to the poor are being let out to small families, and are therefore being used for purposes for which they were not designed.

Take for example, 23, Kent Road, which is a small wood and iron dwelling of an old type, but in a state of repair. If let to one family it would be considered quite adequate. At present, however, six different families are occupying this dwelling, using the water and bathing accommodation intended for the use of one family only.

Another instance is that of 115 Stamford Road, where a disused factory has been converted into six living rooms, and these are occupied by six different families of the poor-white type, employed on the S.A. Railways at a wage of 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day.

Practically

Although much preliminary progress has been achieved in regard to (1) and (2) no important decision has yet been arrived at.

WASTING AND OTHER DISPOSAL :

The utilization of land for building purposes has recently contacted the area available for tipping, with the result that in the near future, the only available sites will be those situated on the Eastern Vlei. Motor transport will be required to replace horse-vehicles for long distance conveyance of refuse from the northern districts of the Borough.

New approaches by bridge over the North Coast Railway line will be required to improve access to the Eastern Vlei.

R E P O R T " B " .

HOUSING :

The general position in regard to housing is reviewed under Section 3 hereof. As an illustration of the actual conditions obtaining in the poorer working-class areas, a description of the Greyville Sanitary District is informative.

The Greyville district is inhabited largely by the labouring and poorer working classes.

In Greyville (Centre), there is a great deal of congestion and overcrowding, principally due to the acute economic position and the insufficiency of houses available for this particular class, in consequence of which houses originally designed for letting to one family are being let-out in rooms to several families, with undesirable results.

Take for example, 28, Kent Road, which is a large wood and iron dwelling of an old type, but in a fair state of repair. If let to one family it would be considered quite adequate. At present, however, six different families are occupying this dwelling, using the sanitary and bathing accommodation intended for the use of one family only.

Another instance is that of 115 Stamford Hill Road, where a disused factory has been converted into six living rooms, and these are occupied by six different families of the poor-white type, employed on the S.A. Railways at a wage of 8s0d. to 10s. per day.

Practically/

REPORT "B"

HOUSING:

The general position in regard to housing is reviewed under Section 3 hereof. As an illustration of the actual conditions obtaining in the poorer working-class areas, a description of the Greyville Sanitary District is informative.

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Another instance is that of 115 Stamford Hill Road, where a disused factory has been converted into six living rooms, and these are occupied by six different families of the poor-white type, employed on the S.A. Railways at a wage of 8s.6d. to 10s. per day.

Practically

Practically no new housing accommodation has been provided during the past two years in the Greyville area.

The Wentworth housing scheme should tend to alleviate the position as regards those employed on the Railways.

The housing scheme completed by the Council on Ungeni Road has no appreciable effect on the position. The type of house erected does not meet the requirements of the people for whom housing is most needed, rents being beyond their capacity to pay.

The lower portion of the Greyville area, namely: Alice, Grey, Beatrice & Carlisle Streets, and Ungeni Road consist almost entirely of Indians of the lower class, and here again there is a considerable amount of congestion and overcrowding.

It is common to find one family in each room in a house of say, six rooms.

A further contributory cause of over-crowding is the avariciousness of Indian property owners, who build to the full extent of their sites.

INFERIOR PREMISES :

There are still a number of inferior types of dwelling in this particular area, some of which have been on the condemned list for some time, but owing to the scarcity of houses, it has not been considered advisable to proceed with closing orders, as in the absence of alternative accommodation this would merely aggravate the existing conditions.

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Considerable improvements, however, have been brought about from time to time, through pressure brought to bear on the owners concerned.

MIXTURE OF RACES :

In the Greyville central area, the population is mostly European and two cases only of European families residing in premises partly occupied by Indians were found, but in the areas around May, Beatrice, Alice, Carlisle and Grey Streets and Ungeni Roads, Indians and Natives are mixing fairly freely. This undesirable feature is certainly on the increase by reason of the influx of Natives into an area inadequately provided with Native Housing accommodation.

STAMFORD HILL AREA :

The housing conditions of this area, can be considered good.

On one occasion only, was a case of definite over-crowding found and this case was dealt with under the By-laws.

The lower portion of this area, however, (namely Ungeni Road and Ungeni Extension) is occupied mainly by Indian Storekeepers, and a certain amount of congestion is taking place due to the causes already described in connection with the Indian community. Two or three new buildings of modern construction have been erected recently which is tending to improve matters considerably.

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Several houses in this area have been

listed for condemnation, but as stated before, no drastic action has been taken owing to the lack of other suitable accommodation for the ejected tenants.

INFERIOR PREMISES :

Premises in this area are generally in good condition with the exception of four dilapidated houses situated on the Umgeni Heights, one of which has already been closed down by this Department. The remaining three dwellings are being dealt with.

HOUSING OF NATIVES & INDIANS :

In the Borough there are 126 Native and 6 Indian privately owned Barracks, each accommodating not less than ten people. The total population of these Barracks is 6,453 Native Adults and 246 Indians (including 64 children). All these barracks are served from the Borough Water Supply, and five only are unsewered.

The average number of Natives housed in the Corporation Locations is 8,600 - this includes the occupants of 120 cottages. Some 3,827 Indians are housed at the Corporation Barracks, Depot Road.

The majority of the Barracks are under regular European supervision, Natives or Indians being in charge of the remainder.

Structurally, the barracks are classifiable as follows - Good 86, Fair 32, Poor 10, Bad 4.

Stress is laid upon the necessity for cleansing and de-verminizing of Natives by means of regular bathing and use of insecticidal soap. Compound Managers appear to have realised the value of such measures of personal hygiene in the prevention

listed for condemnation, but as stated before, no drastic action has been taken owing to the lack of other suitable accommodation for the ejected tenants.

INTERIOR PREMISES :

Premises in this area are generally in good condition with the exception of four dilapidated houses situated on the Upper Heights, one of which has already been closed down by this Department. The remaining three dwellings are being dealt with.

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Structurally, the barracks are classified as follows - Good 86, Fair 32, Poor 10, Bad 4.

Stress is laid upon the necessity for cleansing and decontaminating of Natives by means of regular bathing and use of insecticidal soap. Sanitary Managers report to have realised the value of such measures of personal hygiene in the prevention

of Typhus fever, etc. Apart from Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) Native health during the year has been satisfactory. Much improvement could however, be achieved by correction of dietary, provision of recreational facilities and the establishment of a Native village community. Lack of the amenities of normal social and family life is chiefly accountable for the prevalence of specific and constitutional diseases among Natives.

Housing matters of special importance concern the provision of accommodation for the poorest classes of all races. Subsequent to the area condemnation of the Brickhill Road houses in 1925, a policy of 'laissez faire' was adopted in default of the provision of new accommodation.

The great number of houses, including the various Corporation housing schemes, and the many blocks of flats which have been erected during the past years, have undoubtedly eased the position very materially in respect of Europeans. This is confirmed by the number of empty houses, which can be seen to-day. At the same time, the continued existence of places like 236 and 254 Point Road, 63 and 69 Railway Street, St. James' Mansions and other similar congregations of poor whites, is evidence that there are numerous poor people whose housing conditions have been very little improved by recent building activities.

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Instances of unlawful over-crowding are infrequent, and are quickly remedied. It is usually attributable to the well-known hospitality of the poor, who are always willing to accommodate friends needing a holiday, or on the look-out for work in Durban.

The inferior portions of International Arcade have been vacated for some time and re-construction is under consideration. St James Mansions are being altered and improved, and Mills Arcade is now greatly improved. I am informed that all the Europeans are being turned out of 63-69 Railway Street, and that these premises will in future be occupied by Indians.

Coloured : The remarks on European housing is applicable to the coloured section except that the latter people are less averse from living in the same premises with Indians and Natives.

Natives : It is only during recent years that the Native has developed a tendency to bring his family to live in town, and the only really satisfactory living accommodation for Native families is the 120 houses built by the Corporation beside the Greyville Railway Sheds.

There is a very considerable number of Native families living under generally unsatisfactory conditions, some in the Native quarters attached to European residence, and a number among the poorest class of Indians.

Indians : A number of the wealthier Indians have their own houses in some cases in, or on the fringe

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of European areas, and a considerable number of new flats built over shops and ware-houses have recently become available for the use of Indians. With these exceptions the condition of housing of Indians is generally congested and bad. The buildings, many of which are of wood and iron, and which may be described as the discarded residences of Europeans, are generally structurally defective and inferior.

The areas suitable for housing of Indians and Natives in the Borough are too limited in size to afford complete relief even if building schemes were decided upon. It is obvious that for these two classes of people, i.e. Natives and Indians, the only remedy is proper housing schemes on the outskirts of the Borough.

An early opportunity however, should be taken to ascertain in detail, and keep a progressive record of the condition of housing accommodation in the Borough, available for the poorest class of workers. During the current year, staff resources have not permitted of the somewhat extensive inquiry being adequately undertaken.

CONCLUSION :

From now on, Annual Reports will be submitted in two sections - Report "A" and Report "B" - in accordance with instructions contained in Circular No. 10 of 1929, dated 1/6/29, issued by the Secretary of Public Health.

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RECOMMENDATION:

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