

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

### **Contributors**

Durban (South Africa). Public Health Department.

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CITY OF DURBAN

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THIRTY - SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1937

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Dr. S. Copley, Chairman.

Councillor Mrs. E. Benson, Vice Chairman

Councillor Mrs. J. Pearce

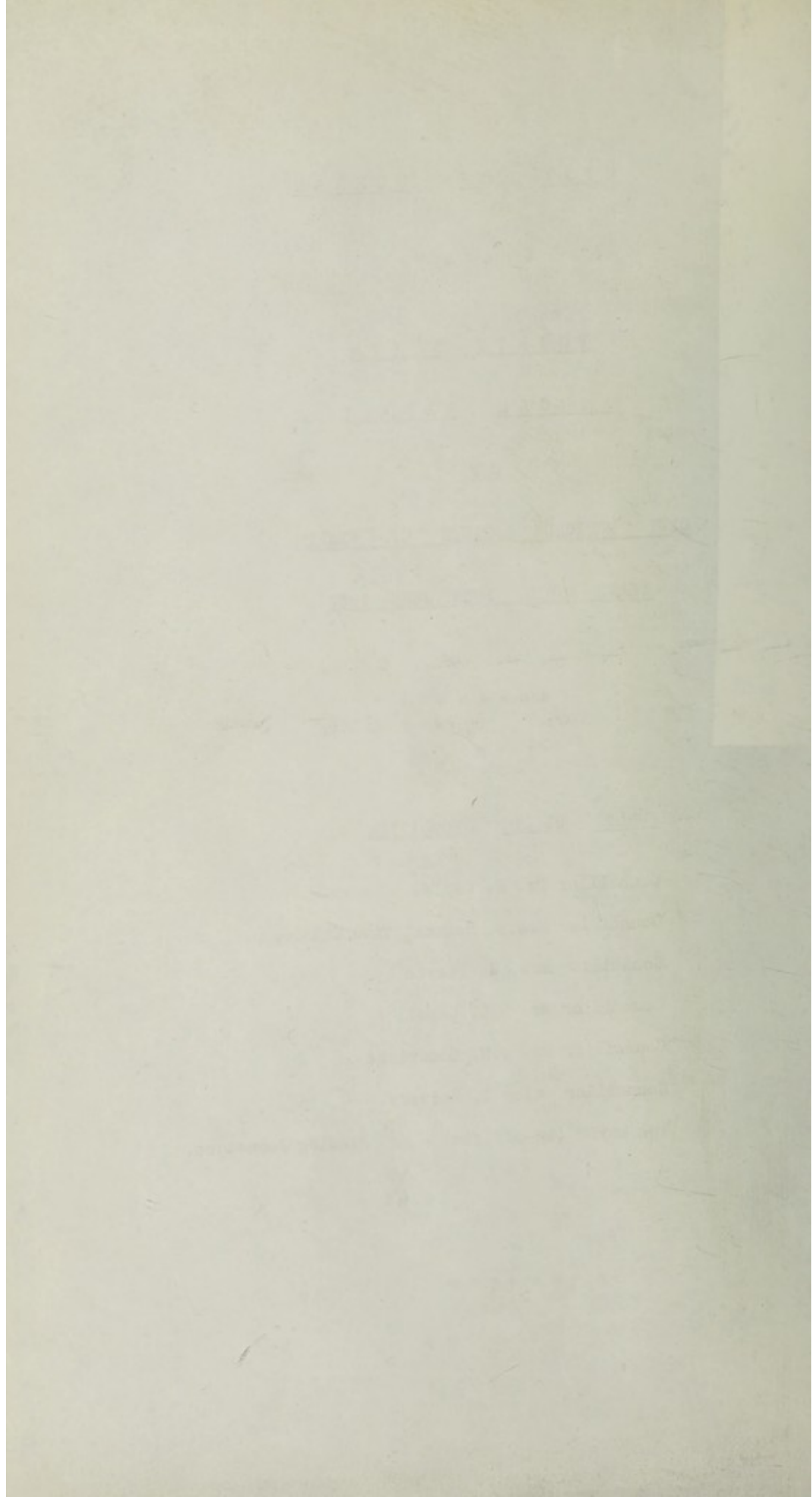
Councillor Mr. H.G. Capell

Councillor Mr. G.H. Goodricke

Councillor Major J. Raftery.

The Mayor (ex-officio) - Mr. Fleming Johnstone.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
OLD COURT HOUSE,  
DURBAN.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Thirty-sixth Annual Report, giving a survey of the Health and Sanitary conditions of the local government area of Durban for the year ended 30th June 1937.

(1) VITAL STATISTICS:

(a) POPULATION (Municipal Estimate 1937):

<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
88,754	7,500	63,762	82,047	242,063

(b) BIRTHS: (Corrected for outward transfer only.)

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1934-5	1,313	326	601	3,094	5,334
1935-6	1,437	299	617	3,032	5,385
1936-7	1,442	347	843	3,095	5,727

European Birth Rate per 1,000 Population = 16.25

(c) STILL BIRTHS:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1935-6	47	15	-	-	-
1936-7	49	18	127	90	284

(d) DEATHS: (Corrected for outward transfer only.)

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1934-5	791	120	1,245	1,377	3,533
1935-6	764	81	1,561	1,234	3,640
1936-7	781	151	1,245	1,265	3,442

European Death Rate per 1,000 Population = 8.79

(e)/...



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND  
CITY COUNCILORS OF THE CITY OF DUBUQUE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the thirty-sixth annual  
Report, giving a survey of the Health and Sanitary conditions of  
the local government area of Dubuque for the year ended 30th June 1937.

(1) VITAL STATISTICS:

(a) POPULATION (Municipal Estimates 1937):

European	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
68,734	7,800	65,702	62,017	142,053

(b) BIRTHS: (Corrected for outward transfer only.)

European	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
1,818	328	601	3,284	5,731
1,457	283	617	2,082	4,439
1,442	247	543	2,086	4,282

European Birth Rate per 1,000 Population = 16.22

(c) STILL BIRTHS:

European	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
47	15	-	-	62
48	18	137	90	293

(d) DEATHS: (Corrected for outward transfer only.)

European	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
781	120	1,245	1,377	3,523
754	81	1,601	1,232	3,668
701	131	1,245	1,262	3,439


European Death Rate per 1,000 Population = 6.73

APPRECIATION:

I would again like to express my appreciation of the loyal service of each member of the staff of the Department, and my thanks to you, Sir, and to the other members of the City Council for courtesy extended to me throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

  
G.H. GUNN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Under 1 year	85	11.25
1 - 2 years	8	1.06
2 - 5 years	4	0.53
5 - 15 years	12	1.58
15 - 25 years	31	4.07
25 - 45 years	78	10.25
45 - 65 years	237	31.11
65 and over	308	40.43
Total	751	

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN MALE CAUSES  
DECEASED

Disease	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	21	2.80
Cancer	85	11.25
Heart and Circulatory System	125	16.51
Diseases of Nervous System	95	12.65
Diseases of Birth and Early Infancy	37	4.93
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	75	10.00
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	95	12.65
Other Tuberculosis	5	0.67
Genito-Urinary	5	0.67
Total	751	

APPENDIX

I would again like to express my appreciation of the  
loyal service of each member of the staff of the Department, and my  
thanks to you, Sir, and to the other members of the City Council  
for courtesy extended to me throughout the past year.  
I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

G. H. COOK, M.D., G.B.E., F.R.S.,  
CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(e) The following tables are set out for comparison and show the percentage number of deaths in Europeans at various age periods and the number of deaths from certain main causes.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE  
PERIODS - EUROPEANS

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Under 1 year	86	11.01
1 - 2 years	5	.64
2 - 5 years	4	.51
-----	-----	-----
1 - 5 years	95	12.16
-----	-----	-----
5 - 15 years	12	1.53
15 - 25 years	31	3.97
25 - 45 years	76	9.98
45 - 65 years	257	52.89
65 and over	308	39.43
Total	781	

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN MAIN CAUSES  
EUROPEANS

Disease	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	21	2.68
Cancer	85	10.88
Heart and Circulatory System	128	16.38
Diseases of Nervous System	93	11.91
Diseases of Birth and Early Infancy	37	4.74
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	76	9.73
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	54	4.35
Other Tuberculosis	2	.26
Genito-Urinary	8	1.02

(c) The following tables are set out for comparison and show the percentage number of deaths in Europeans at various age periods and the number of deaths from certain main causes.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS - EUROPEANS

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Under 1 year	88	11.02
1 - 5 years	5	0.64
5 - 15 years	4	0.51
15 - 25 years	95	12.12
25 - 35 years	15	1.90
35 - 45 years	21	2.67
45 - 55 years	75	9.50
55 - 65 years	257	32.50
65 and over	308	39.45
Total	781	

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN MAIN CAUSES - EUROPEANS

Disease	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	21	2.69
Cancer	88	11.28
Heart and Circulatory System	128	16.39
Diseases of Nervous System	95	12.16
Diseases of Birth and Early Infancy	37	4.74
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	75	9.50
Primary Tuberculosis	24	3.07
Other Tuberculosis	2	0.26
Genito-Urinary	5	0.64



CAUSES OF DEATH 1936-37

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</u>								
001	Typhoid Fever	3		9	3			18	4
008	Measles	2							
010	Whooping Cough			4	4				
011	Diphtheria	2		2	2				
012	Influenza (with Pulmonary complications)	1			1				
013	Influenza (without Pulmonary complications)	1		2	5			1	
015	Dysentery : Amoebic	1	2	29	3			29	1
016	-do- : Bacillary	1		12	9			26	
017	-do- : Other		1	12	12			8	
022	Erysipelas (non-puerperal)	2							
025	Meningococcal C.S. Meningitis	2		2				1	
029	Tetanus	1		8	1			3	1
030	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	34	20	152	114			172	7
031	-do- Central Nervous System			1					
032	-do- Intestines and Peritoneum			3	9			11	
033	-do- Vertebral Column	2		1	2			1	
034	-do- Other Bones and Joints							2	
037	-do- Genito-Urinary System							2	
038	-do- Other Organs			4	3			5	
039	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis			1	5			2	
042	Syphilis	1	2	23	9			9	
043	Gonorrhoea			1					
045	Purulent Infection - Septicaemia	10		3	8			4	
047	Malaria	3		1	6			2	
	<u>Malignant and other Tumors</u>								
100	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	5		2					
101	Cancer of Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	34	1	1	7			5	
102	Cancer of Respiratory Organs	8			1				
103	Cancer of Uterus	6	2	1	2				
104	Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	4			2			2	
105	Cancer of Female Urinary Organs	1							
106	Cancer of Breast	7	1		1			2	
107	Cancer of Male Genito-Urinary Organs	3						1	
108	Cancer of Skin	1			2			1	
109	Cancer of other organs	17	1		5			4	
122	Tumours of Undetermined Nature	1	1						1
	<u>Rheumatism, Disease of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases</u>								
149	Rheumatic Fever			1	5				
150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart	7		1	3			1	
151	Chronic Rheumatism	1	1	1					

Code	Disease	Number of Deaths									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
001	Typhoid Fever										
002	Malaria										
010	Whooping Cough										
011	Diphtheria										
012	Influenza (with primary complications)										
013	Influenza (without primary complications)										
014	Dysentery: Amoebic										
015	-do- Bacterial										
016	-do- Other										
022	Erysipelas (non-purulent)										
023	Scarlet fever										
024	Tetanus										
025	Tuberculosis of respiratory system										
026	-do- Central nervous system										
027	-do- Other										
028	Acute disseminated tuberculosis										
029	Syphilis										
030	Gonorrhoea										
031	Purulent infection - Septicaemia										
032	Malaria										
033	Measles										
034	Scarlet fever										
035	Dysentery: Amoebic										
036	-do- Bacterial										
037	-do- Other										
038	Erysipelas (non-purulent)										
039	Scarlet fever										
040	Tetanus										
041	Tuberculosis of respiratory system										
042	-do- Central nervous system										
043	-do- Other										
044	Acute disseminated tuberculosis										
045	Syphilis										
046	Gonorrhoea										
047	Purulent infection - Septicaemia										
048	Malaria										
049	Measles										
050	Scarlet fever										
051	Dysentery: Amoebic										
052	-do- Bacterial										
053	-do- Other										
054	Erysipelas (non-purulent)										
055	Scarlet fever										
056	Tetanus										
057	Tuberculosis of respiratory system										
058	-do- Central nervous system										
059	-do- Other										
060	Acute disseminated tuberculosis										
061	Syphilis										
062	Gonorrhoea										
063	Purulent infection - Septicaemia										
064	Malaria										
065	Measles										
066	Scarlet fever										
067	Dysentery: Amoebic										
068	-do- Bacterial										
069	-do- Other										
070	Erysipelas (non-purulent)										
071	Scarlet fever										
072	Tetanus										
073	Tuberculosis of respiratory system										
074	-do- Central nervous system										
075	-do- Other										
076	Acute disseminated tuberculosis										
077	Syphilis										
078	Gonorrhoea										
079	Purulent infection - Septicaemia										
080	Malaria										
081	Measles										
082	Scarlet fever										
083	Dysentery: Amoebic										
084	-do- Bacterial										
085	-do- Other										
086	Erysipelas (non-purulent)										
087	Scarlet fever										
088	Tetanus										
089	Tuberculosis of respiratory system										
090	-do- Central nervous system										
091	-do- Other										
092	Acute disseminated tuberculosis										
093	Syphilis										
094	Gonorrhoea										
095	Purulent infection - Septicaemia										
096	Malaria										
097	Measles										
098	Scarlet fever										
099	Dysentery: Amoebic										
100	-do- Bacterial										

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Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Rheumatism, Disease of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases</u>								
153	Diabetes	15			5			1	
154	Scurvy				1				
156	Pellagra			2				1	
157	Rickets				1				
167	Other General Diseases	7	4	13	11			13	3
	<u>Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs</u>								
202	Pernicious Anaemia	1							
203	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	1	1					1	
204	Leucaemia	1							
205	Hodgkin's Disease	1							
206	Diseases of the Spleen							1	
	<u>Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.</u>								
300	Encephalitis	1		1	2			1	
301	Simple Meningitis	7	2	7	10			8	
302	Locomotor Ataxia	1			1				
303	Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	3		1	2	1			
304	Cerebral Haemorrhage	44	2	23	28			6	1
305	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	30		1	6			5	2
306	Hemiplegia				1				
307	Other Paralysis of Unstated Origin			1	4				
308	General Paralysis of Insane	1							
310	Epilepsy	3			3			1	1
311	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 yrs.)	1		7	12				
312	Chorea							1	
313	Other Diseases of Nervous System	1			1			1	
314	Diseases of Eye and Annexa				1				
	<u>Diseases of Circulatory System</u>								
350	Pericarditis	1		2	1			1	
351	Acute Endocarditis	4		3	4				
352	Chronic Endocarditis & Valvular Diseases of Heart	8	1	12	9			1	
353	Acute Myocarditis	28	1	14	25			13	
355	Other Diseases of Myocardium	59	6	40	28	2		34	5
356	Diseases of Coronary Arteries - Angina Pectoris	6	1	2	3				
357	Other Diseases of Heart	9		3	2			2	
358	Aneurysm	1							
359	Arterio-Sclerosis	10			4			2	1
362	Other Diseases of Arteries	7		1	1				
364	Disease of Lymphatic System				2				
366	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	1	2	1				
	<u>Diseases of Respiratory System</u>								
401	Disease of Larynx	1							
402	Bronchitis : Acute	6	3	14	59			4	1
403	-do- : Chronic	12	3	15	45			5	
404	Broncho-pneumonia	27	20	116	182			73	1
405	Pneumonia : Lobar	20	6	72	89	1		21	1
406	-do- : Not otherwise defined	12	1	9	19			4	3
407	Empyema			2	1				1
408	Other Pleurisy	2	1	1	1				





Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Diseases of Respiratory System</u>								
409	Pulmonary Congestion	8	2	23	4			6	
410	Asthma	10	1		9				
411	Pulmonary Emphysema	1		1					
412	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4		3	3	1		3	
413	Miners Phthisis (without Tuberculosis)			1					
414	-do (with tuberculosis)				1				
	<u>Diseases of Digestive System</u>								
451	Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils		1		1			1	1
452	Diseases of Oesophagus	2							
453	Ulcer of Stomach	3	1						
455	Other Diseases of Stomach	4							
456	Diarrhoea and Enteritis - Under 2 years.	13	13	211	94	1		82	2
457	Diarrhoea and Enteritis - 2 yrs. and over.	2	2	26	34			7	
458	Appendicitis	2		2	5			2	
459	Hernia	9	1		3			4	
460	Intestinal Obstruction	1	1		1	1			
461	Other Diseases of Intestines	1			1			2	
462	Cirrhosis of Liver : Alcoholic	1							
463	-do- : Non-alcoholic	10		1	10			1	
464	Acute Yellow Atrophy	1	1	1	1				
465	Other Diseases of Liver	2		5	2			5	
466	Biliary Calculi	1							
468	Diseases of Pancreas	1			2				
469	Peritonitis without stated cause	3		14	6			10	1
	<u>Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Annexa</u>								
500	Nephritis : Acute	14		15	17			11	5
501	-do- : Chronic	32	3	16	36			8	1
502	-do- : Not otherwise defined			1	1				
503	Other Diseases of Kidneys and Annexa	5	1	6	1			4	
505	Diseases of Bladder	2		1	1			2	
507	Diseases of Prostate	2							
506	Diseases of Urethra, Urinary etc.								1
509	Diseases of Ovary	1							
511	Diseases of Uterus	2			1			2	1
513	Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs				3				





Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State</u>								
553	Other Accidents of Pregnancy			1				1	
554	Puerperal Haemorrhage	1							
555	Puerperal Sepsis				3				2
556	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	1			1				
557	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	1							
558	Puerperal Phlegmasia	1							
559	Other Accidents of Childbirth				1				1
561	Puerperal Diseases of Breast	1							
	<u>Diseases of Skin &amp; Cellular Tissue</u>								
600	Carbuncle	1							
601	Cellulitis - Acute Abscess	1	1		1			2	1
602	Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	1			3				
	<u>Diseases of Bones &amp; Organs of Locomotion</u>								
652	Disease of the Joints	1			1				
	<u>Congenital Malformations</u>								
702	Congenital Malformation of Heart	1		2					
703	Other Congenital Malformations	2		3	1			1	
	<u>Diseases of Early Infancy</u>								
750	Congenital Debility	3	3	38	44			10	1
751	Premature Birth	22	4	40	29			5	2
752	Injury at Birth				1				
753	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	13	2	29	7			3	1
	<u>Old Age</u>								
800	Old Age	18	1	3	21			4	
	<u>Deaths from Violence</u>								
850	Suicide by poisoning	3			2				
852	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	1			4			1	
853	Suicide by drowning	2							
854	Suicide by firearms	2							
855	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	3		1					
856	Suicide by jumping from High Places	1						2	
858	Suicide by other means				2				
861	Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments		1	11	1			1	
862	Homicide by other means		1	16	1			1	
865	Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gases			1					
866	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (not gas)				2				
868	Accidental Burns	3	1	8	17			10	1
870	Accidental Drowning	2		2	8			2	
871	Accidental Injury by Firearms			1					
874	Accidental Injury in Quarries			1					





Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Deaths from Violence</u>								
875	Accidental Injury by Machinery			2					
876	Accidental Injury by Railways	1		3	2			1	
877	Accidental injury by Motor Vehicles	13	3	12	4			3	1
878	Accidental Injury by Cycles	5		4				2	
880	Accidental Injury by other Land Transport			5				2	
882	Accidental Injury by other Crushing	2		4					
883	Accidental injury by Fall	6	3	3				4	1
887	Injury by Animals							1	
888	Hunger and Thirst							3	
895	Other Accidental Violence			2				2	
	<u>Ill-defined Diseases</u>								
950	Sudden Death	4		1					1
951	Cause of Death unstated or ill-defined	34	4	72	53				1

Zymotic deaths were generally low, except Diarrhoea and Enteritis which were responsible for 248 deaths among Native Infants within the City.

(f) INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954-5	80	30	413	227	759
1935-6	62	19	-	-	-
1936-7	67	37	-	251	355

European Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 46.46

Coloured Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 106.62

Asiatic Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 81.09

(g) MORTALITY IN CHILDREN (1 to 5 years)

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1935-36	32	15	341	211	599

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The following table sets out the Infectious Disease Notifications for the year:

The/...

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	F	C	N	A
875	Deaths from Violence								
876	Accidental Injury by Machinery	1		2				1	
877	Accidental Injury by Railways	15	2	12	4			2	
878	Accidental Injury by Motor Vehicles	2		2				2	
879	Accidental Injury by Cyclists								
880	Accidental Injury by other Land Transport			2				2	
881	Accidental Injury by other Cruising	2		1					
882	Accidental Injury by Fall	2	2	2				4	
883	Injury by Animals							1	
884	Hunger and Thirst							1	
885	Other Accidental Violence			1				1	
886	III-defined Diseases								
887	Sudden Death	4		1					
888	Cause of Death unstated or III-defined	24	4	12	22				

Specific deaths were generally low, except Diseases and Enteritis which were responsible for 248 deaths among Native Indians within the City.

#### (c) INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
1924-5	60	20	212	227	729
1925-6	62	19	-	-	-
1926-7	67	27	-	221	325

European Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 42.48

Coloured Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 102.22

Asiatic Infantile Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 Population = 21.09

#### (d) MORTALITY IN CHILDREN (1 to 5 years)

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
1924-5	22	12	241	211	586

#### (e) INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The following table sets out the Infectious Diseases collections for the year:



The number of cases notified showed a decrease of 314 compared with the previous year. The decrease in Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 29% (all races), there being a proportionate decrease in all races. Diphtheria decreased by 68%, Enteric Fever increased 107% and Scarlet Fever declined 25%, all races.

The incidence of zymotic diseases was low and cases were generally of a mild type.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1936-7

Disease	Eur.	Col.	Nat.	Asia.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	68	38	27	160	553
Diphtheria	140	7	18	11	176
Enteric Fever	21	3	42	19	85
Scarlet Fever	70	-	1	-	71
Non-Pulm. Tuberculosis	2	2	24	18	46
Puerperal Fever	5	3	4	2	14
Trachoma	1	-	-	-	1
E. C. S. M.	4	1	2	-	7
Erysipelas	11	1	11	-	23
Opthalmia	4	1	3	6	14
Leprosy	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis	3	1	-	-	4
Typhus Fever	2	-	-	-	2
Total	331	57	393	216	997

HOSPITALIZATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES

The following table indicates the Borough and Imported cases treated at the City Fever Hospital during the year:

Disease	Eur.		Col.		Nat.		Asia.		Total	
	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.
Diphtheria	155	16	17	1	29	4	11	3	212	24
Scarlet Fever	75	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	75	5
Chickenpox	30	3	10	-	67	8	4	-	111	11
Measles	92	6	19	-	44	15	1	-	156	21
C/Fwd.	350	29	47	1	141	27	16	4	554	61

The number of cases notified showed a decrease of 214 compared with the previous year. The decrease in Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 232 (all races), there being a proportionate decrease in all races. Diphtheria decreased by 555, Enteric Fever increased 1075 and Scarlat Fever declined 232, all races. The incidence of zymotic diseases was low and cases were generally of a mild type.

# CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1922-7

Disease	Eng.	Col.	Nat.	Asi.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	68	55	27	182	332
Diphtheria	140	7	18	11	176
Enteric Fever	21	2	42	19	84
Scarlat Fever	70	-	1	-	71
Non-Fatal Tuberculosis	2	2	24	18	46
Paratyphoid Fever	2	2	4	2	10
Trachoma	1	-	-	-	1
E. C. S. M.	4	1	2	-	7
Myxomatosis	11	1	11	-	23
Ophthalmia	4	1	2	8	15
Leprosy	-	-	1	-	1
Polio-myelitis	2	1	-	-	3
Typhus Fever	2	-	-	-	2
Total	331	77	302	218	928

# HOSPITALIZATION BY INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES

The following table indicates the Borough and Imported cases treated at the City Fever Hospital during the year:

Disease	Eng.		Col.		Nat.		Asi.		Total
	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	
Diphtheria	125	18	17	1	23	4	11	2	24
Scarlat Fever	73	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	8
Cholera	40	2	10	-	97	8	4	-	11
Measles	32	8	12	-	44	12	1	-	97
Total	270	42	47	1	165	28	16	3	51

Disease	Eur.		Col.		Nat.		Asia.		Total	
	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.	B.	I.
B/Fwd.	350	29	47	1	141	27	16	4	554	61
Mumps	65	1	3	-	22	3	-	-	90	4
Pertussis	73	3	13	-	12	8	2	-	100	11
German Measles	36	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	58	3
Trachoma	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Measles and Pertussis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C. S. M.	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-
Tuberculosis	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
Kaffir Pox	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria and C.S.M.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria and Typhoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
S.Fever and Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	534	36	67	1	183	40	20	5	804	82

The total number of patients treated i.e. 886 was 143 less than the preceding year.

#### AMBULANCE REMOVALS - INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The removals for the year totalled 900 as against 1,104 for the year 1935-6.

Institution	Europeans	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
City Fever Hospital	472	48	161	16	697
Addington Hospital	39	12	73	10	134
Other Hospitals	26	1	31	11	69
	537	61	265	37	900

#### DISINFECTING STATION AND MUNICIPAL LAUNDRY:

Disinfection and Laundering	152,442	(City Fever Hospital)
Laundering	132,296	(Corporation Departments)
Laundering	772,969	(K.E. VIII Hospital)
Laundering	11,845	(Entabeni Nursing Home)
Laundering	500	(Durban Turf Club)
Laundering	691,172	(Government Hospital)
	1,761,224	

During/...





During the year there was an increase of approximately 1,000 articles laundered compared with the previous year. The contract for the Government Hospital ceased at 31st October 1936 and the Department lost this contract which was given to a private concern as from 1st November 1936.

All laundering for King Edward VIII Hospital, however, has been carried out at the Disinfecting Station since 1st August 1936.

VACCINATIONS: (By courtesy of Union Health Department)

VACCINATION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN  
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1937

<u>INFANT VACCINATIONS</u>	Durban	P.M.Burg	Remainder of Province	Total
Births entered in vaccination Register	2,447	776	1,814	5,037
Successfully vaccinated	1,134	362	849	2,345
Insusceptible to vaccination	76	17	27	120
Postponed owing to illness	362	146	284	792
Previously had smallpox	-	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 2 yrs. - registered	185	43	139	367
Ratio percentage of vaccinations and postponements registered during the year (after allowing for deaths of infants under 2 years).	69.50	71.62	69.26	69.74
<hr/>				
<u>12 YEAR-OLD VACCINATIONS:</u>				
Registration of 12 year old children	1,520	483	1,266	3,269
Successfully vaccinated	991	276	803	2,070
Insusceptible to vaccination	73	78	117	268
Postponed owing to illness	48	12	43	103
Previously had smallpox	-	-	-	-
Ratio percentage of vaccination and postponements to 12 year old registration	73.16	75.78	76.07	74.67





### 3. TUBERCULOSIS - PULMONARY:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases notified	68	38	287	160	553
Deaths registered	34	20	152	114	320
Cases incidence per 1,000 population	.76	5.66	4.5	1.9	2.3
Deaths per 1,000 population	.38	.27	2.38	1.39	1.32

### SANATORIUM BENEFIT - 1936-37:

During the year 49 Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases were recommended as being suitable for sanatorium treatment.

27 and 14 cases were transferred to Springkell and Nelspoort Sanatoria respectively, a total of 41 as compared with 51 in the previous year.

The remaining six were not transferred for reasons as follows:

Refused transfer	2
Died	2
Held over for further observation	1
Admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment	1

On reports received from the Medical Superintendents of the Sanatoria, 22 extensions of treatment were granted in respect of these cases i.e. Nelspoort 7; Springkell 15.

The following table indicates that in the majority of cases the disease has been either clinically cured or arrested as a result of sanatorium treatment.

	<u>Nelspoort</u>	<u>Springkell</u>
Patients admitted	14	27
Still in sanatoria	2	10
Discharges : with good prospects	10	9
Discharges : with poor or uncertain prospects	2	5
Died in sanatoria	-	3





On discharge from sanatoria, patients are met by the Health Visitor and visited thereafter periodically. These patients attend the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic at Addington regularly and if necessary are referred for artificial pneumothorax treatment and 'interval' Xray and Sputum Tests.

All clinic cases are making good progress with the exception of a few who were, however, discharged with prospects 'poor' or 'uncertain'.

Several cases have moved to other districts and the Public Health authorities in these parts have been notified.

#### CLINICS:

The present organization of Tuberculosis Clinics is quite unsatisfactory. The time has passed when adequate medical supervision can be provided by general practitioners retained on a session-fee basis. It is strongly recommended that the Municipality appoint a whole-time or (two part-time) Tuberculosis Officer/s to provide for medical control of the Clinics at the two General Hospitals and to initiate similar clinics at other institutions in town, such as the McCord Zulu Hospital and the St.Aidan's Indian Hospital, the Indian-African Dispensary, etc.

It has been decided to exclude an Xray apparatus from the equipment of the Mobile Diagnostic Clinic. In consequence, fresh specifications and tenders have had to be prepared. Much is expected from this Clinic by way of earlier control of infectious cases of Tuberculosis among Natives and Indians.

#### 4. VENEREAL DISEASES -1936-37

New cases seen at the General Hospital Special Clinics were as follows:

<u>Outpatients</u>		<u>Inpatients</u>	
<u>European</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Other</u>
362	1116	132	1335

Attendances/...



On discharge from hospital, patients are sent by the San-  
 itary and visited thereafter periodically. These patients are  
 sent to the Anti-Tuberculous Clinic at Washington regularly and if necessary  
 are referred for artificial pneumothorax treatment and 'interval' X-  
 ray examinations.

All clinic cases are making good progress with the excep-  
 tion of a few who were, however, discharged with progressive 'poor' or 'un-  
 satisfactory' results. Several cases have moved to other districts and the Public  
 Health authorities in those parts have been notified.

RESULTS:

The present organization of Tuberculous Clinic is quite  
 satisfactory. The time has passed when adequate medical supervision  
 was provided by general practitioners retained as a session-less  
 staff. It is strongly recommended that the Municipality appoint a  
 full-time or (two part-time) Tuberculous Officer to provide for  
 the control of the Clinic at the two General Hospitals and to  
 take similar clinics at other institutions in town, such as the  
 St. John's Hospital and the St. Alban's Indian Hospital, the Indian  
 Dispensary, etc.

It has been decided to exclude all X-ray operators from the  
 staff of the Mobile Diagnostic Clinic. In consequence, from  
 this Clinic by way of earlier control of infectious cases of  
 tuberculosis among natives and Indians.

GENERAL DISCUSSION:-1934-35

New cases seen at the General Hospital Special Clinics

Tuberculous		Other	
Male	Female	Male	Female
122	122	111	111

Attendances at the Clinics were as follows:

OUTPATIENTS:

BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
Eur.	Col.	Nat.	Asia.	Eur.	Col.	Nat.	Asia.
7751	762	6670	1748	365	61	1955	390

REMARKS:

EUROPEANS - MALE:

There has been an increase in the number of new cases of Gonorrhoea. The majority of cases attend regularly.

There is a definite increase in the number of new cases of Syphilis. The majority attend regularly.

Non-specific cases e.g. chancroids, Herpes Genitalis and verrucal frequently present themselves for treatment. A number of patients with no lesions request 'Wassermann Tests' or other diagnostic measures for the presence of venereal disease.

EUROPEANS - FEMALE:

Very few Gonorrhoea patients are seen. A number, no doubt, attend the Gynaecology Department.

Few cases of Syphilis are seen. Those attending are usually seen first in the late secondary stage.

NON-EUROPEANS - MALE:

Natives respond to treatment for Gonorrhoea. Indians do not respond so rapidly and are more difficult to manage.

All cases of Syphilis considered to be infectious are admitted. Some do not return for treatment when the superficial lesions disappear. In the majority of cases, patients present themselves for treatment when they are well advanced in the secondary stage. One course of treatment is <sup>not</sup> sufficient. They are advised to return in

Attendances at the Clinics were as follows:

ATTENDANCE:

BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
r.	Col.	Nat.	Asia.	Ind.	Col.	Nat.	Asia.
81	762	5370	1740	533	61	1022	30

REMARKS:

STAFFS - MALE:

There has been an increase in the number of new cases of gonorrhoea. The majority of cases attend regularly. There is a definite increase in the number of new cases of syphilis. The majority attend regularly. Non-specific cases e.g. chancroids, Herpes Genitalis and local frequently present themselves for treatment. A number of cases with no lesions request 'Rosenbaum Tests' or other diagnostic tests for the presence of venereal disease.

STAFFS - FEMALE:

Very few Gonorrhoea patients are seen. A number, no doubt, attend the Gynaecology Department. Few cases of Syphilis are seen. Those attending are usually seen first in the late secondary stage.

STAFFS - MALE:

Patients respond to treatment for Gonorrhoea. Indolent do respond so rapidly and are more difficult to manage. All cases of Syphilis considered to be infectious are treated. Some do not return for treatment when the superficial cure is complete. In the majority of cases, patients present themselves for treatment when they are well, and in the secondary stage of treatment is sufficient. They are advised to return in future for treatment.



NON-EUROPEANS - FEMALE:

The majority of cases seen are Syphilitics. They receive the usual course of N.A.Bs and Bismuth. Their attendance is similar to the males.

CHILDREN:

Girls between ages of 8 - 16 years are seen with acquired Syphilis.

G.C. Ophthalmia is fairly frequent but responds readily to treatment if seen early.

The 'doubtful' specific case gives rise to difficulty in both European and Non-European sections. Cases are often referred to the Clinic without any previous investigations (blood, scrapings, etc.) which means admitting patients for an extra week while investigations are carried out.

Plans for the proposed new Non-European V.D. Hospital Block at Congella are still under consideration.

The appointment of a part-time Venereologist for the medical supervision of all V.D. Clinics in town is under consideration.

5. PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS:

Owing to large-scale rebuilding in the central town area, many old rat-infested premises have been eliminated and replaced by modern rodent-proof buildings.

Interest centres in the Maydon Wharf area where foodstuffs, mainly bagged cereals imported from the East, are received and stored. Here there is the dual danger of introduction and rapid spread of plague infection.

Dual control of this area has been organised by co-operation with the Port Health Department's anti-plague staff. The scheme whereby the City Council pays a sum of £ 520 annually to the Port

The majority of cases seen are typical. They occur  
a usual course of 2-3 days and duration. Their occurrence is about  
the same.

CLINICAL:

Girls between ages of 5 - 15 years are seen with localized  
philia.  
G.C. Ophthalmia is fairly frequent but responds readily to  
treatment if seen early.

The 'doublet' specific case gives rise to difficulty in  
in European and non-European sections. Cases are often referred  
to Clinic without any previous investigation (diagnosis, etiology, etc.)  
and means admitting patients for an extra week with investigation  
carried out.

Plans for the proposed new non-European V.D. Hospital  
Congolia are still under consideration.

The appointment of a part-time Virologist for the  
local supervision of all V.D. Clinics in town is under consideration.

PLAQUE PREVENTION

Owing to large-scale rebuilding in the central town area,  
and rat-infested premises have been eliminated and replaced by  
rat-proof buildings.

Interest centres in the Morden Ward area where foodstuffs  
are bagged cereals imported from the East, are received and stored.  
There is the usual danger of infestation and rapid spread of  
the infection.

Local control of this area has been organized by co-operation  
the Port Health Department's anti-plague staff. The scheme  
by the City Council pays a sum of £500 annually to the Port

Health Department for this service, has been authorised for two years to begin with.

It is hoped within the period to 'clean up' the difficult Maydon Wharf area from the imminent dangers of plague introduction and spread.

Complaints received and investigated	269
Total Visits	34,180
Baits laid	24,358
Rats Destroyed	3,802
Traps set	2,995

#### 6. MALARIA - ANTI-MOSQUITO SANITATION.

Ten persons (2 Europeans and 8 Natives) died of Malaria during the year as compared with 18 in the previous year (4 Europeans; 4 Natives; 10 Asiatics).

Routine measures of malaria control were maintained as in the previous year. Out of 24,000 larvae examined, only one proved to that of *A. gambiae*.

Reclamation of the Eastern Vlei proceeds apace, eliminating a constant source of nuisance to Beach Front premises.

Complaints of mosquito nuisance numbered 513 as compared with 410 in the previous year. Discarded tins, bottle, drums, casks and motor tyres continue to head the list of mosquito-breeding conditions in residential areas.

#### 7. WATER SUPPLY - ANALYSES (Courtesy, City & Water Engineer)

##### (a) CHEMICAL

Colour :	Good	Sediment :	Nil
Turbidity :	Nil	Re-action :	0.6 Alk.

Analysis/...



Health Department for this service, has been authorized for two years to begin with.

It is hoped within the period to 'clean up' the situation around Wharf area from the imminent danger of plague introduction.

and spread.

Complaints received and investigated	289
Total Visits	24,180
Baited field	24,228
Bait Destroyed	2,802
Traps set	2,938

# MALARIA - ANTI-MOSQUITO SANITATION

Ten persons (2 Europeans and 8 Natives) died of Malaria during the year as compared with 18 in the previous year (4 Europeans; 10 Natives).

Routine measures of malaria control were maintained as in a previous year. Out of 24,000 larvae examined, only one proved that of A. gambiae.

Reclamation of the Eastern Veld proceeds apace, eliminating constant source of nuisance to Beach Front residents.

Complaints of mosquito nuisance numbered 217 as compared to 410 in the previous year. Discarded tins, bottles, drums, can motor tyres continue to head the list of mosquito-breeding conditions in residential areas.

# WATER SUPPLY - ANALYSES (Company, City & Water Engineer)

<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
Colour	Good	Sediment	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	Re-action	0.8 Alk.

ANALYSIS

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Total Solids	8.84
Loss on Ignition	1.84
Chlorine	2.49
Nitrates and Nitrites	Nil
Saline Ammonia	0.004
Albumoid Ammonia	0.008
Total Hardness	2.60
Permanent Hardness	1.27
Iron	Trace
Poisonous Metals	Nil

52 Water Routine samples submitted during the year were all of a satisfactory standard.

2 Samples of bay water examined in connection with alleged pollution were found to be satisfactory.

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL:

	<u>B.Coli present in.</u>	<u>B.Coli Absent in.</u>
Bulwer Park	-	100 c.c.
Main Police Station	-	100 c.c.
Mitchell Park	-	100 c.c.
Umbilo	-	100 c.c.

Throughout the year the quality of the water system, as ascertain by weekly chemical and bacteriological analysis, has been consistently good. The City Council has adopted a scheme for impounding an additional supply on the Umgeni River near Pietermaritzburg. The estimated capital outlay of this scheme approximates one and three-quarter millions.

# ANALYSIS

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

8.84	Total Solids
1.84	Loss on Ignition
2.48	Chlorine
Nil	Nitrates and Nitrites
0.004	Saline Ammonia
0.008	Alkaloid Ammonia
2.30	Total Hardness
1.17	Permanent Hardness
Trace	Iron
Nil	Poisonous Metals

52 Water Routine samples submitted during the year were

of a satisfactory standard.

2 Samples of raw water examined in connection with alleged

action were found to be satisfactory.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL

E. Coli present in

100 c.c.

100 c.c.

100 c.c.

100 c.c.

Throughout the year the quality of the water system, as

aid by weekly chemical and bacteriological analysis, has

consistently good. The City Council has adopted a scheme for

bringing an additional supply on the Ussuri River near

Verkhne. The estimated capital cost of this scheme

is about one and three-quarter millions.



SERVICE RESERVOIRS

Congella	1.	3,000,000)	
	2.	3,000,000)	
	3.	650,000)	
	4.	<u>650,000)</u>	7,300,000 gallons
Botanic Gardens			3,000,000 "
South Ridge			3,000,000 "
Stella			2,000,000 "
North Ridge			2,000,000 "
Ridge End			2,000,000 "
Northdene	1.	500,000	
Northdene	2.	829,500	
High Level	3.	<u>100,000</u>	1,429,500 "
St. Thomas Tank			300,000 "
Trematon Reservoir			300,000 "
Clairwood High Level			20,000 "
Durban North High Level			20,000 "
Cato Manor			2,000,000 "
Bluff			1,000,000 "
Durban North		<u>300,000</u>	"
			<u>24,669,500</u> "

(iv) PURIFICATION:

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 have recently been constructed as a secondary filtration at Northdene to the rapid gravity type from the Shongweni supply.

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.

(v) The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 11,000,000 gallons and although the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 15,000,000 gallons per day, the safe average from the river is 12 million gallons per day.

# SERVICE RESERVOIRS

Concellia	1.	2,000,000	
	2.	2,000,000	
	3.	250,000	
	4.	250,000	
Botanic Gardens			7,500,000
South Ridge			5,000,000
Stella			2,000,000
North Ridge			2,000,000
Ridge End			2,000,000
Northdene	1.	200,000	
Northdene	2.	250,000	
High Level	3.	100,000	1,450,000
St. Thomas Tank			200,000
Tramway Reservoir			200,000
Clairwood High Level			20,000
Durban North High Level			20,000
Cato Manor			2,000,000
Ridge			1,000,000
Durban North			200,000
			<u>14,850,000</u>

## FURNISHING:

The raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umlazi and Shongweni Works, and have recently been converted as a secondary treatment at Northdene to the rapid gravity type from the obsolescent gravity.

In all cases the effluent from the filters is sterilized treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and is completely effective against.

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 100,000 gallons and although the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 15,000,000 gallons per day, the average daily consumption is only 10,000,000 gallons per day.

(vi) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters, and weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory in Durban, yielding 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 standard sought anywhere.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The number of water supplies approved during the year was 68 and the number condemned 11.

8. NIGHT SOIL, SLOPWATER AND REFUSE - (By courtesy of the City & Water Engineer).

CONSERVANCY:

In the Old Borough area, the removal service has been regularly carried out in the small areas at Umgeni and Umbilo, together with odd pails in use by Gangers on Vlei construction work.

In the Added Areas, a considerable extension of the services has been carried out, while provision has been made in the 1937/38 Estimates for further extensions in the Sydenham, Mayville and South Coast Junction areas, and for the institution of a service in the Brierdene District of the Greenwood Park Area.

STERCUS STATIONS:

Two modern stercus stations were built during the year, one at Wentworth and the other at Sydenham. These, together with the Bellair Station, will enable the City Council to tide over the period between now and the inauguration of the water-borne sewerage systems for the various districts. The working of these stations, and the organization of the stercus removal here, is far ahead of systems used elsewhere in the Union, and has practically never given any cause for complaints of nuisances or otherwise.

It/...



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northside House, and weekly examinations are made at the Government Laboratory in Durham, yielding results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. Durham standard of negative Bacillus coli in 100 c.c. is the best standard sought anywhere.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The number of water supplies approved during the year was 11, and the number condemned 11.

NIGHT SOIL, SEWAGE, AND REFUSE - (By courtesy of the City & Water Engineer).

## SEWAGE

In the Old Borough area, the removal service has been largely carried out in the small areas at Uxton and Uxton, together with a odd parts in use by Gomers on Vial construction work. In the Abbed Area, a considerable extension of the service has been carried out, while provision has been made in the V/28 Extension for further extensions in the Sydenham, Weymouth, South Coast Junction areas, and for the installation of a service in the Brighton District of the Greenwood Park Area.

## WATER STATIONS

Two modern station buildings were built during the year, at Farnworth and the other at Sydenham. These, together with Belfast Station, will enable the City Council to take over the management of the water supply of the water-borne sewage from the various districts. The working of these stations, the organization of the station removals, is far ahead of what was used elsewhere in the Union, and has practically never been the cause for complaint of nuisance or otherwise.

It is the intention of the Department to take over the various services now carried out by Contract in the Mayville and Sydenham Areas, and the respective Contractors have been given notice to this effect.

In connection with the Mayville service, it is considered expedient to continue depositing within that area and the lease of the site on the Salvation Army Social Farm has been renewed to correspond with the remaining period of the Contract with Mr. A. Robinson.

The tinsmith's shop was removed and reconstructed alongside the Magazine Barracks new Administrative Block, with little inconvenience or delay in the work, where the regular manufacture takes place of pails, bins, scoops etc. in connection with the conservancy service in the Mayville, Sydenham and Old Borough areas.

Pails purchased in connection with the services in the other areas amounted to 4,000 during the year and 500 air tight lids.

#### PAILS SERVICED DURING THE YEAR

	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>
Household Refuse removal, street cleaning		
Old Borough Area	180	175
Sydenham	1,070	735
Mayville	1,017	887
Umhlatuzana	2,210	1,675
South Coast Junction	450	200

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

During the year it was found possible to erect only one European convenience at the Point Tram Terminus, difficulties having been experienced in the securing of sites suitable. These, however, have now been overcome and the new year's programme, when completed, will meet a much needed relief to the general public.

Existing/...

It is the intention of the Department to have the various services not carried out by Contract in the various areas, and the respective Departments have been given notice to this effect.

In connection with the various services, it is considered expedient to continue operating within the area and the area on the site on the various area. It has been reported to the end with the remaining period of the Contract with Mr. A. Johnson. The various shop has received and reconstructed along the various service new Administrative Block, which is in the process of delay in the work, where the regular manufacture takes place of walls, bins, scoops etc. in connection with the construction service in the various, Sydney and Old Sydney areas.

Patla purchased in connection with the services in the other areas amounted to \$4,000 during the year and \$500 at the end of

PATLA SERVICES DURING THE YEAR

	1957	1958
Old Sydney area	180	175
Sydney	1,070	725
Wyllie	1,015	825
Administrative	1,115	1,015
South Coast Junction	425	200

PATLA OTHER PLACES

During the year it was found possible to erect many one open convenience at the various areas, which has been an experience in the erection of other buildings. These, however, have not been erected and the new year's program, which is a need a much needed relief to the people in the area.

Patla...



<u>Existing Conveniences</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>
Old Borough Area	30	32
Greenwood Park	-	2
Sydenham	-	1
Mayville	-	2
Umhlatuzana	-	-
South Coast Junction	-	2
	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>

#### COCKROACH ELIMINATION:

Considerable progress was made during the year in this sphere. Tests were carried out on a large number of insecticides of which only one make proved very effective and inexpensive. The use of this insecticide has reduced the menace to a marked degree. It is however, hoped to make further progress with a new gaseous insecticide if, after tests during the coming hot weather, the cost of this chemical will prove reasonably economical to justify its use.

#### CLEANSING SECTION:

The Cleansing Section embraces Corporation Cemeteries, Household Refuse removal, street cleaning, Tipping Sites, Fly Destruction, Indian Barracks Management and Ration Issues to Indian Labourers.

The staff consists of 30 Europeans, 596 Indians and 8 Natives, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

During the year notable improvements and considerable extension of services have been effected, more particularly in the peri-Durban area, while proposals for further extension of sanitary services have been submitted for the Council's approval for the coming municipal year.

#### CEMETERIES:

Regular routine work was carried out at the General (West Street), Umgeni, Stellawood, Mayville, Sydenham, Redhill and Avoca Cemeteries. A total of 3,533 interments has taken place.

Grave/...

# Existing Conventions      European      Colony

Old Borough Area	30	22
Greenwood Park	-	2
Gydenham	-	1
Mayville	-	2
Upham	-	-
South Coast Junction	-	2
	30	27

## MOON ELIMINATION:

Considerable progress was made during the year in this work. Tests were carried out on a large number of insects which only one made proved very effective and inexpensive. Use of this insecticide has reduced the number to a certain degree; however, hoped to make further progress with a new insecticide if, after tests during the coming hot weather, the cost of the chemical will prove reasonably economical for testing its use.

## WING SECTION:

The Wing Section embraces Corporation Conventions, which include removal, street cleaning, Tipping Sites, Fly, and other matters connected with the Corporation's duties.

The staff consists of 30 Europeans, 300 Indians and 100 natives, under the supervision of the Wing Section Superintendent. During the year notable improvements and considerable extension of services have been effected, more particularly in the disposal of refuse, while proposals for further extension of sanitary services have been submitted for the Council's approval for the coming municipal year.

## WING:

Regular routine work was carried out at the General Sanitation, (Borough, Green, Gydenham, Mayville, Upham, and South Coast Junction). A total of 2,500 insects have been taken.

GRAVE SITES:

Total Sold	...	...	...	619
Stellawood	...	...	...	594
Redhill	...	...	...	20
Mayville	...	...	...	3
Sydenham	...	...	...	2

MAINTENANCE OF GRAVE SITES:

This work is now carried out at Stellawood by the Cemetery Section - as from November 1936 - and the following number of graves were maintained as at 31st July 1937, viz; -

Military	...	...	...	205
General	...	...	...	<u>542</u>
Total				<u>747</u>

BYE-LAWS:

The revised Cemetery Bye-Laws adopted by the City Council giving Corporation control of private burial grounds are before the Provincial Council for approval and when gazetted will give a much needed improvement in Cemetery matters generally and particularly in regard to the many private burial grounds and Crematoria throughout the extended City Area.

REFUSE REMOVAL:

All premises in the Old Borough Area are in receipt of a daily or tri-weekly removal service, while in the areas of Sydenham - service inaugurated in November 1936 - and Greenwood Park - service inaugurated in January 1937 - a tri-weekly service is carried out. The Mayville Area, where the rubbish removal is carried out under contract, a bi-weekly service is rendered to 635 premises.

Proposals are before the Council for the institution of a tri-weekly service during the coming year in the Umhlathuzana and South Coast Junction Areas.

Staff/...



# GRAVE SITES:

Total Sold	...	...	...	619
Stellwood	...	...	...	504
Redhill	...	...	...	20
Mayville	...	...	...	3
Sydenham	...	...	...	2

# MAINTENANCE OF GRAVE SITES:

This work is now carried out as Stellwood by the Cemetery Commission - as from November 1935 - and the following number of graves were maintained as at 31st July 1937, viz:

Military	...	...	...	108
General	...	...	...	542
Total				<u>747</u>

# BYE-LAWS:

The revised Cemetery Bye-Laws adopted by the City Council giving Corporation control of private burial grounds are before the Provincial Council for approval and when passed will give a much needed improvement in Cemetery matters generally and particularly in regard to the many private burial grounds and Crematoria throughout the extended City Area.

# REFUSE REMOVAL:

All premises in the Old Borough Area are in receipt of a daily or tri-weekly removal service, while in the areas of Sydenham service inaugurated in November 1935 - and Greenwood Park - service inaugurated in January 1937 - a tri-weekly service is carried out. In Mayville Area, where the rubbish removal is carried out under contract, a bi-weekly service is rendered to 635 premises. Proposals are before the Council for the institution of a tri-weekly service during the coming year in the Westbourne and South Coast Junction Areas.

Staff Employed:

Under the direction of a Chief Overseer, 6 district Overseers (also controlling the street cleaning services in their respective districts) 11 European Motor Drivers and 211 Indian collectors.

Vehicles Engaged:

11 Motor freighters and 67 horse-drawn carts are employed daily.

During the year one 6 cubic-yard, all metal, horse-drawn tipping cart was introduced and is giving satisfactory results.

A total of 223,591 cubic yards of refuse was removed and disposed of, viz - Old Borough area 211,714; Sydenham 6,485; and Greenwood Park 5,392 cubic yards respectively.

No record is available of the quantity removed in the Mayville Area carried out by contract.

Dead animals removed and disposed of numbered 164.

STREET CLEANING:

All streets in the Old Borough area are swept daily, tri-weekly or bi-weekly as necessity and importance of the area demands, while the main streets of the City are given continuous attention throughout business hours after the general early cleaning.

The principal thoroughfares in the added areas receive regular attention.

Staff Employed:

Under the direction of the District Overseers, 254 Indian Labourers are employed daily.

Vehicles:

18 horse-drawn carts and 12 hand carts are in daily use. 40,703 cubic yards of street sweepings were removed and disposed of at the various tipping sites.

Refuse/...

Staff Employed:

Under the direction of a Chief Overseer, 8 districts (also controlling the street cleaning services in their respective districts) 11 European Motor Drivers and 11 Indian collectors.

Vehicle Register:

11 Motor Freighters and 67 horse-drawn carts are employed daily.

During the year one 6 cubic yard, all metal, horse-drawn alpine cart was introduced and its giving satisfactory results.

A total of 122,551 cubic yards of refuse was removed and disposed of, viz - Old Borough area 11,714; Sydenham 6,483; Greenwood Park 5,552 cubic yards respectively.

No record is available of the quantity removed in the Mayville Area carried out by contract.

Dead animals removed and disposed of numbered 134.

STREET CLEANING:

All streets in the Old Borough area are swept daily, 21-weekly or bi-weekly as necessary and importance of the area and also the main streets of the City are given continuous attention throughout business hours after the general early cleaning.

The principal thoroughfares in the whole area receive regular attention.

Self Employed:

Under the direction of the District Overseers, 254 Indian sweepers are employed daily.

Notes:

18 horse-drawn carts and 12 hand carts are in daily use. 703 cubic yards of street sweepings were removed and disposed of the various alpine alder.



#### REFUSE DEPOSITING SITES:

As in former years all household refuse and street sweepings have been used for reclaiming low lying and swampy areas.

15 Tipping sites throughout the city areas and situated at convenient distance from the collection areas receive all refuse and street sweepings collected and removed.

In the covering of such refuse 37,832 cubic yards of earth was used and the work has resulted in the reclamation of an area of approximately 7 acres.

#### Staff and Plant:

1 European, 35 Indian Labourers and 6 carts are daily employed in this connection.

#### Miscellaneous Tipping Site:

It is considered desirable to close this site which receives the privately removed trade refuse and building debris and a new site at the head of the Bay has been provided for the convenience of traders and contractors.

#### FLY DESTRUCTION:

The prevention of fly breeding and the elimination of this pest at all the refuse depositing sites and Indian Barracks under our control has been carried out throughout the year with a staff of 7 Indian labourers augmented during the summer months from general labour.

This work is under the direction of the Cleansing Overseers and the following materials, prepared departmentally, have been used, viz:-

Fly gum (tanglefoot)	1047 lbs.
Spraying mixture	60021 gallons.

#### BARRACKS MANAGEMENT:

Under this heading two Indian Barracks are administered viz: Magazines (off Sontseu Road) consisting of 1354 rooms with attendant kitchens, washhouses, conveniences etc., and Umbilo (Stone

yard/...





Yard) with 96 living rooms and attendant outbuildings.

The majority of the Municipal Indian employees and their families are housed in these Barracks resulting in a population of 5200 in the former and 360 in the latter.

The total cost of administration - Estimate for 1936-37 £12,916 - is distributed monthly pro rata amongst the various Departments of the municipality whose employees are housed therein.

The acquisition of the building erected by the Natal Coast Native Recruiting Agency situate at the South East corner of the Barracks area is of considerable importance. This building now in course of renovation will serve as an administrative block providing accommodation for offices, storerooms, accident dressing station, ration and wood issues and thus releasing valuable space in the Barracks for the accommodation of employees families.

A considerable area long the Vlei boundary has been filled in to the general ground level, the picket fence complete and a garage erected to house the Indian Employees Society Hearse supplied for the free use of the inhabitants.

The sports ground allocated and fenced off last year has been properly levelled and grass planted and when ready for use will fill a long felt want among the youths resident in these Barracks while provision has been made in the 1937-1938 draft estimates now before the Council for the erection of a modern entertainment hall to replace the old dilapidated building.

Staff Employed: 2 Europeans and 20 Indian labourers.

#### INDIAN RATION ISSUES:

The issue of all food and wood rations to municipal Indian employees is under the supervision of the Caretaker, Magazine Barracks assisted by a staff of 9 Indians and 2 Natives.

Approximate 2,000 rations of rice (10 lbs) and meal (10 lbs) are issued weekly and once monthly a similar number of rations of dholi (4 lbs), Oil (1 pint) salt (1½ lbs) and firewood (200 lbs) are issued.



Yard) with 96 living rooms and attached outbuildings.

The majority of the Municipal Indian employees and their families are housed in these barracks existing in a location 3200 in the former and 380 in the latter.

The total cost of administration - barracks for 1955-56 is distributed monthly for each among the various Departments of the municipality whose employees are housed there.

The acquisition of the building erected by the Native Recruiting Agency stands at the North East corner of the Barracks area is of considerable importance. This building on course of renovation will serve as an administrative block providing accommodation for offices, storerooms, accident emergency station and wood sheds and thus releasing valuable space in the Barracks for the accommodation of employees families.

A considerable area along the West boundary has been added to the general ground level, the picket fence complete and a garage erected to house the Indian Employees Society House and for the free use of the inhabitants.

The sports ground allocated and fenced off last year has been properly levelled and grass planted and when ready for use will a long felt want among the youths resident in these barracks while provision has been made in the 1957-1958 draft estimates before the Council for the erection of a modern entertainment hall to replace the old dilapidated building.

Staff Employed: 2 Europeans and 20 Indian labourers.

INDIAN RATION ISSUES:

The issue of all food and wood rations to municipal employees is under the supervision of the Controller, Rationing Department by a staff of 2 Indians and 2 Malaysians.

Approximate 1,000 rations of rice (10 lbs) and meal (10 lbs) are issued weekly and each month a similar number of rations of

CLEANSING SECTION - ANNUAL REPORT - 1956-1957

Staff, Labour and Plant

Table A.A.

The Staff consists of 46 Europeans, 616 Indians and 72 Natives viz: Cleansing Superintendent, Asst. Cleansing Superintendent, Clerks 2, Chief Overseer, District Overseers 6, Drivers 16, Attendants 11, Caretakers 7, Indian Sirdars 21, Indian Labourers 595, Natives 72.

	European	Indian	Native	VEHICLES		
				Motor	Carts	Handcarts
Administration	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries	5	65	1	-	-	-
House Refuse Removal	7	126	-)	-	-	-
Mechanical Transport	11	86	-)	12	55	-
Street Cleaning	-	260	-	-	19	25 and 147 S/O. Bins.
Refuse Depositing Sites	1	32	5	-	4	-
Fly Destruction	-	7	-	-	-	-
Barracks Management	2	19	-	-	-	-
Indian Ration Issues	-	5	2	-	-	-
	30	598	8	12	78	25

Cemeteries - Interments Etc.

Table A.1.

Cemetery	R A C E				Totals
	European	Asiatic	Native	Mixed	
Stellawood	720	306	8	94	1128
General	167	120	-	1	288
Umgeni	15	-	-	-	15
Mayville	-	-	186	2	188
Sydenham	-	28	301	13	342
Avoca	-	14	4	-	18
Red Hill	17	31	1498	18	1554
Total:	919	499	1987	128	3533
Cremations	120	5	-	-	125
Free Burials	8	9	163	12	192

CLEANING SECTION - ANNUAL REPORT - 1952-1953

Table 1. Labor and Plant

The Staff consists of 45 Europeans, 818 Indians and 72 Natives. The Cleaning Superintendent, Asst. Cleaning Superintendent, Chief Overseer, District Overseer, Drivers 12, Attendants 11, Messengers 7, Indian Drivers 11, Indian Labourers 535, Natives 72.

Work	Europeans	Indian	Native	Total	
				Europeans	Indians
Administration	4	-	-	4	-
Stores	3	62	1	65	-
House Refuse Removal	7	116	-	123	-
Channel Transport	11	86	-	97	32
Street Cleaning	-	180	-	180	18
House Depositing Sites	1	32	3	35	4
Y Destruction	-	7	-	7	-
Tracks Management	2	13	-	15	-
Other Station Issues	-	2	2	4	-
	30	398	8	436	78

Table 2. Materials - Information Etc.

Category	R & C E				Totals
	European	Indian	Native	Mixed	
Refined	720	305	6	64	1035
General	167	140	-	1	308
Special	15	-	-	-	15
Wool	-	-	103	2	105
Woolen	-	10	201	12	213
Wool	-	14	4	-	18
Wool	17	21	1438	18	1584
Total:	919	498	1557	107	2881
Woolen	120	6	-	-	126
Woolen	6	9	103	12	130



MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

TABLE A.2

No. of Loads	No. of Cub. Yds.	Cost per C.Y.	Miles Run	Miles per gal.	1936/37	1935/36	1936/37	1935/36	1936/37	1935/36
1051	169	14659	1.556	1/1.657	1/4.2.7	6554	1046	8.645	6.128	
901	127	10149	1.590	1/3.582	1/3.582	5096			6.909	
	353		1.529	1/6.177	1/6.177	7260	988	8.491	7.767	
				1/6.735			2300		7.210	
443	891	5.570	7.128	1/9.769	2/8.590	3703	7975	9.495	9.205	
387		3.140		4/1.474		2878		5.875		
665	831	5304	6.561	5/1.011	5/1.353	6100	6827	7.760	7.650	
825	950	5479	7.590	1/9.829	2/5.021	5950	6514	6.625	6.790	
698	1119	5719	8.846	5/2.934	2/5.635	4570	6073	5.320	5.800	
885	891	6350	8.898	2/3.955	2/1.196	6995	6440	7.562	7.045	
886	898	8360	8.349	2/3.185	2/0.992	6726	6812	8.781	8.722	
884	892	8840	8.902	2/4.527	2/1.593	7295	7400	7.635	7.675	
746	893	7424	8.902	2/8.005	2/2.821	8793	8113	6.672	7.289	
932	843	9520	8.421	2/3.159	2/1.767	6926	8378	7.103	7.255	
817	892	8156	9.825	2/3.287	1/9.551	6510	6137	7.398	7.262	
Service Vehicles										
106	110	1055	1.077	1/7.368	1/5.659	758	769	4.922	6.201	

DISPOSAL

TABLE A.3.

Disposal Site	House Refuse Cubic Yards		Street Sweepings Cubic Yards	
	1936/37	1935/36	1936/37	1935/36
Destructor	10,724	14,908	-	-
Man Road (Botanic Gardens)	-	-	7,584	7,094
(Now Athlone Drive)	12,504	12,994	474	460
River Flats	16,553	16,138	5,550	3,238
Old - Umbilo Road	-	2,268	-	6,054
Don Crescent	520	102	5,896	624
Rd. (now Eastern Vlei)	33,752	33,720	9,124	9,494
Road (now Churchill Road)	-	8	3,452	3,712
Mill Road	123,764	114,669	7,242	7,514
Street	-	-	-	52
	199,837	194,805	39,124	38,230
Wood Park	6,485	-	250	-
	5,392	-	785	-
	-	-	562	-
	211,714		40,705	

## CEMETERY TRANSPORT

TABLE 1.2

No. of Loads		No. of Cops		Cost per C.O.P.		Miles Run		Date	
10/1/55		10/1/55		10/1/55		10/1/55		10/1/55	
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.2

Total Site		House Refuse		General Sweeping	
10/1/55		10/1/55		10/1/55	
1	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
2	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
3	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
4	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
5	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
6	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
7	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
8	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
9	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
10	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750



9. MEAT SUPPLIES: (Report by Director Municipal Abattoir).

<u>No. of Animals Slaughtered</u>		<u>No. Infected</u>	<u>No. Condemned</u>
Bovines	41,820	7,571	741
Swine	27,545	1,736	922
Sheep and Goats	214,351	185,694	1,782

10. MILK:

The conditions obtaining in the very great majority of the dairies as regards hygiene, sanitation and health of the animals is generally good and the owners are showing a definite desire to keep up a good standard of routine milk production.

There are, however, instances where conditions are poor owing to the site or location of the buildings and it is to be hoped that at no distant date some satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby such premises will be condemned or eliminated as dairies. If such were done, it would be all to the good, as I feel I am correct in stating that the Durban Dairies and the milk industry have the credit of being probably the best conducted in the Union which is more than satisfactory - and a position that must be upheld.

There should be no difficulty experienced in attaining this object by obtaining further improvements with additional staff assistance such as I have already advocated. Apart from the detection of unsatisfactory premises and methods, it will be realized that regular 'specialist' inspection is necessary and should be followed up by frequent subsequent inspections conducted by an inspector fully conversant with dairy methods to ensure my instructions are being carried out. Such assistance is, I consider, essential if the best results are to be obtained.

One such inspector should suffice at present, but I visualize the time as the dairy industry expands when more inspectors will be required.

In/...



9. MEAT SUPPLIES: (Report by Director, Agricultural Inspector.)

No. of Animals Slaughtered	No. Inspected	No. Condemned
41,820	7,171	741
27,248	1,130	222
214,501	100,000	1,734

10. MILK:

The conditions obtaining in the dairy areas are generally of a satisfactory nature, and the health of the animals is generally good and the owners are showing a genuine desire to improve a good standard of routine milk production.

There are, however, instances where conditions are poor owing to the size or location of the buildings and it is to be hoped that at no distant date some satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby such premises will be condemned or eliminated as dairies. If such were done, it would be all to the good, as I feel I am in a position to state that the dairy industry and the milk industry have the best of being probably the best conducted in the Union which is more satisfactory - and a position that must be upheld.

There should be no difficulty experienced in obtaining subject by obtaining further improvements with additional staff and such as I have already advocated. Apart from the detection of unsatisfactory premises and methods, it will be realized that the 'specialist' inspection is necessary and should be followed up by frequent subsequent inspections conducted by an inspector fully conversant with dairy methods to ensure no instructions are being carried out. Such assistance is, I consider, essential if the best results are to be obtained.

One such inspector should suffice at present, but I shall like the time as the dairy industry expands and more inspectors will be required.

In conjunction with adequate inspection, more laboratory control of milk is required. By such means, a regular check can be kept upon the methods of production, many more samples, however, require to be taken. As matters stand today, two hundred and forty routine samples of delivery milk are examined yearly, i.e. twenty per month. With the number of dairies under supervision, this means one sample per dairy every three months or so if they are obtained regularly, which is totally inadequate to provide a satisfactory check.

In order to carry this work out effectively, I consider that one sample at least per month should be obtained from each dairy, in some cases more. Provision should be made for one thousand examinations per annum. I feel convinced that on some such basis of sampling the dairies could be brought to, and kept at, a high state of efficiency.

The bacterial standard in general of the milk supply for the past year has maintained a good level as shown by the fact that 89% of samples conformed with the By-law standard for total organisms whilst 66% conformed with the standard for B. Coli. This is very satisfactory considering that the respective figures were only 65% and 25% four years ago.

It is satisfactory to note that during the year only seventy-five notices were sent to the various producers notifying them that their purity standards based on bacteriological counts of milk were below the By-law standard. Of this number, twenty-six were for the total bacterial content and forty-nine for B. Coli content. In twenty-nine cases both bacterial and coli content were at fault. Visits were made in each instance to ascertain the cause of the trouble and, as usual, it was found to be faulty methods, more particularly inefficient sterilization of utensils. Absence of

proper/...

In conjunction with adequate inspection, more laboratory control of milk is required. By such means, a regular check can be put upon the methods of production, many more samples, however, have to be taken. As matters stand today, two hundred and fifty-nine samples of delivery milk are examined yearly, i.e. twenty samples per dairy every three months or so if they are obtained regularly, which is not fully adequate to provide a satisfactory check.

In order to carry this work out effectively, I consider that one sample at least per month should be obtained from each dairy. Provision should be made for one thousand examinations per annum. I feel convinced that by some such basis of sampling the dairies could be brought to, and kept at, a high state of efficiency.

The bacteriological standard in general of the milk supply for the past year has maintained a good level as shown by the fact that 85% of samples conformed with the Hy-law standard for total organisms. 85% conformed with the standard for B. coli. This is very satisfactory considering that the respective figures were only 65% and 55% four years ago.

It is satisfactory to note that during the year only twenty-five notices were sent to the various producers notifying them that their purity standards based on bacteriological counts were below the Hy-law standard. Of this number, twenty-six were for the total bacterial counts and forty-nine for B. coli. In twenty-nine cases both bacterial and coli counts were found to be satisfactory in each instance to establish the cause of the trouble and, as usual, it was found to be fairly common, more particularly in the case of small dairies, the absence of proper



proper cooling methods is also responsible for increased bacterial counts. It is realized, however, that the installation of an efficient cooling plant is expensive, and many producers are not in a position to expend the necessary outlay for this purpose. The effect of temperature upon the bacterial content of milk is well demonstrated by the fact that samples examined during the winter months invariably reveal a better standard than at other times of the year.

#### TUBERCULOSIS:

One infected sample of milk was obtained during the year from an Indian dairy. The matter was investigated and the offending animal was located and destroyed on the premises. From a point of interest, the cow was detected as being affected with a mastitis following recent parturition - a not uncommon condition. Milk samples were microscopically negative. Deep punctures smears from the affected quarter however revealed tubercle bacilli. The post mortem examination showed the disease had become generalized.

Nine other animals from other dairies which were sent to the Abattoir showed evidence of tuberculosis on post mortem. Seven of these were old cows - the type of animal I have advised owners to dispense with. One was a case of incurable mastitis (non-tubercular) but post mortem revealed localized tubercular lesions in some of the lymphatic glands. The remaining one was sent upon my advice owing to a suspicious cough and general unthriftiness.

It is to be regretted that the tuberculin testing of replacement animals has been discontinued. The test has, for a considerable time, protected the dairymen by eliminating the introduction of infected animals. Although not advanced or pronounced some infection still exists among the herds. The test served a most useful purpose in preventing the introduction of further infection and I strongly advise the re-imposition of the testing of all replacements. Failing this, I visualize that in the near future, infection

will/...

proper cooling methods is also responsible for increased bacterial counts. It is realized, however, that the installation of an efficient cooling plant is expensive, and many producers are not in a position to expend the necessary outlay for this purpose. The effect of temperature upon the bacterial content of milk is well demonstrated by the fact that samples examined during the winter months invariably reveal a better standard than at other times of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS:

One infected sample of milk was obtained during the year from an Indian dairy. The matter was investigated and the affected animal was located and destroyed on the premises. From a point of interest, the cow was detected as being affected with a mastitis following recent parturition - a not uncommon condition. Milk samples were microbiologically negative. Deep punctures made in the affected quarter however revealed tubercle bacilli. The post-mortem examination showed the disease had become generalized. Nine other animals from other dairies which were sent to the Abattoir showed evidence of tuberculosis on post-mortem. Of these were six cows - the type of animal I have advised owners to dispose of. One was a case of incurable mastitis (post-partum) but post-mortem revealed localized tubercular lesions in some of the lymphatic glands. The remaining one was sent upon my advice owing to a suspicious cough and general unthriftiness.

It is to be regretted that the tuberculin testing of replacement animals has been discontinued. The test was, for a considerable time, protected the dairymen by eliminating the infection of infected animals. Although not advanced or pronounced some infection still exists among the herds. The test served a most useful purpose in preventing the introduction of tubercular infection and I strongly advise the re-institution of the testing of all replacement animals. I regret that in the past, tuberculin



will have made such progress among local herds that the position will have become somewhat similar to that existing in 1931/1932 when it was discovered that practically 40% of the dairy animals were infected. A similar climax can only be avoided by timely re-introduction of the test.

#### MILK COMPETITION 1937:

The result was of interest in that it showed the necessity of efficient European supervision of the dairies coupled with the application of proper methods of milk production.

#### 11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES:

##### FOOD ANALYSIS:

During the year the undermentioned food samples were submitted for analysis:

Cream:	1 Sample	:	Satisfactory
Honey:	1 Sample	:	Satisfactory (very thin)
Ghee:	2 Samples	:	Satisfactory
Bread:	1 Sample	:	Satisfactory

#### 12. CHILD HEALTH SECTION:

Report submitted by Dr. K. McNeill, Medical Officer in Charge, Child Health Section. -

The accompanying figures indicate the result of the various activities carried on through the Child Health Centre during the year 1936-37.

There is little change in the popularity of those centres which have now been established for some years.

The figures, however, show the result of the first year's work of the Mobile Clinic, and it is gratifying to note that the attendances at the halls visited by this Clinic number over 4000.

It was found necessary to make slight changes in the

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application of proper methods of milk production.

OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES:

FOOD ANALYSIS:

During the year the undermentioned food samples were

submitted for analysis:

2500	1 Sample	1	Satisfactory
2500	1 Sample	1	Satisfactory (very thin)
2500	2 Samples	1	Satisfactory
2500	1 Sample	1	Satisfactory

THE HEALTH SECTION:

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attendance at the clinic visited by this clinic number over 4000.  
It was found necessary to make slight changes in the

itinerary of this Clinic which now visits Hillary, Bellair, Sea View, Wentworth, Fynmlands, South Coast Junction, Mayville, Sydenham, Overport, Puntan's Hill, Red Hill and Durban North.

The work carried out appears to have been appreciated and there is little difference this year between the Infant Mortality Rate for the Old Borough and that for Greater Durban.

The European Infant Mortality Rate, though relatively low - 46.46, is higher than last year - 40.47.

The Coloured Infant Mortality Rate is very high - 106.62, compared with 80.8 last year.

The Coloured Stillbirth Rate of 18 to 347 live births is also high.

These figures support my request for an extra health visitor to carry out work amongst the Coloured community only.

The Asiatic Infantile Mortality Rate of 69.65 is correct for the figures obtainable but the actual death rate is probably considerably higher.

The Maternal Mortality Rate of .69 for Europeans and 2.88 for Coloureds is again remarkably low.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES:

The training of Indian Midwives had to be stopped as the Supervisor of Midwives had more than she could do to supervise satisfactorily those midwives who were already trained. It is hoped that with an Assistant Supervisor this training can be carried out again this year.

#### SPECIAL FEATURES:

The Mobile Clinic was exhibited at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition during the first three weeks. It was inspected by many of the Health Educational Authorities in the Union and much favourable comment was passed upon it as a means of instituting Health Education.

any of this Clinic which now visits Hilly, Belfast, Sea View,  
rth, Tynanade, South Coast Junction, Magill, Sydenham,  
rth, Ponton's Hill, Red Hill and London North.

The work carried out appears to have been appreciated and  
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in Old Borough and that for Greater London.

The European Infant Mortality Rate, though relatively low -  
is higher than last year - 40.44.

The Coloured Infant Mortality Rate is very high - 108.82,  
and with 80.8 last year.

The Coloured Stillbirth Rate of 18 to 247 live births is  
high.

These figures support my request for an extra health visitor  
try out work among the Coloured community only.

The Asiatic Infant Mortality Rate of 82.85 is correct  
the figures obtainable but the actual death rate is probably  
dramatically higher.

The Maternal Mortality Rate of 82 for Europeans and  
for Coloureds is again remarkably low.

#### VISION OF MINISTERS:

The training of Indian Ministers had to be stopped as the  
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"Flip and Flop" - the exhibit showing the whole of Child Health work in the form of a fairy tale - was shown at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition during the whole four months. It and the accompanying booklet appeared to be popular with the young people visiting the Exhibition.

On its return to Durban "Flip and Flop" was exhibited in the Durban Museum for one month to school children. This Exhibit was visited by 1193 school children and health talks given on various points illustrated in the exhibit - by a health visitor.

"Flip and Flop" and the Mobile Clinic were also exhibited at the Durban Agricultural Show in June 1937.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION:

In April of this year a Mothercraft Class was started under the aegis of the Technical College. This class includes lectures, mothercraft and cookery demonstrations, and practical physical culture, given by two Health Visitors, Miss Anthony, Miss Dorothy Wakeling and myself. The Mobile Clinic has been used in this connection. It is expected that this class will be repeated at an early date.

In order to have some means whereby the gaps in the present system of health education can be filled in, I put the scheme for the founding of a Nursery School and Training School for Nursery School teachers - which was last year turned down by the Child Welfare Society - to the National Council of Women. They approved of it and formed a sub-committee to further the objects of this scheme. This committee severed its connection with the National Council of Women in order to be able to collect funds for this scheme and it has now been reformed into a larger Association known as the Durban Child Health Education Association, of which Lady Duncan has consented to be the President. The preliminaries of forming this Association have taken some time and considerable propaganda work, but now that the Association is formed it is to be hoped that

some/...

"Flip and Flop" - the pamphlet showing the value of child  
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some practical result may be seen this year.

I have taken a great deal of trouble with the formation of this Association because I feel very strongly the need for some organized system of Health Education if Child Health work is to progress in this country.

At the moment there are too many weak links in the official chain of Health Educational activities for much good to result from them. For example, the vital problem of Nursery Schools is "nobody's child". Financial responsibility is disallowed by both educational and medical departments. On this account I hoped that an active Association might demonstrate in a practical way, the importance of both Nursery Schools and Adolescent Health Education.

The following are some reasons for the urgent need for an organized system of health education:-

In Durban the Municipal Child Health Section was founded in 1920.

Since that date the Infant Mortality Rate has been reduced by quite a half, but that is the only important fact we have to show for all the work that has been done, and this state of affairs is not peculiar to Durban.

The facts (1) that the still-birth rate remains the same, (2) that the number of babies dying in the first week of life - chiefly from prematurity - remains the same, (3) that some 40% of children entering school for the first time are yearly found to be suffering from some physical or mental disability or defect - mostly of a preventable nature, (4) that this large proportion of children who are far from being 100% healthy, does not include those who are suffering from one decayed tooth or from minor postural defects such as flat foot, postural curvature of the spine, etc., although all of these are minor manifestations of malnutrition, (5) that this number does not include those children who are in orthopaedic and other hospitals suffering from distressing crippling conditions caused by

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(2) that the number of babies dying in the first week of life - the

same percentage - remains the same, (3) that some 40% of children

entering school for the first time are yearly found to be suffering

from some physical or mental disability or defect - mostly of a

congenital nature, (4) that this large proportion of children who

enter school are not healthy, does not include those who are

suffering from one decayed tooth or from minor postural defects and

flat feet, postural curvature of the spine, etc., although all

these are minor manifestations of malnutrition, (5) that this number

does not include those children who are in orthopaedic and other

hospitals suffering from distressing crippling conditions caused by

the effects of tuberculosis and rickets and other preventable diseases, (6) that this large proportion of the child population is now being re-educated in health matters at great expense to the state - all seem to point to the need for considering the reason why the results from the efforts of Health Educational Institutions such as Child Health Departments - however active they may have been - have been so limited. It would appear to be of little use to set up expensive machinery to save the lives of a certain number of infants unless there is a corresponding machinery which will keep the children who have been saved healthy.

My own view of the present position is as follows:-

The health education at present given is inadequate because:-

1. THE TEACHING WHICH IS GIVEN COMES TOO LATE.

Any organized health teaching which is given, is given to mothers and expectant mothers only. From clinical experience it is very obvious that this teaching comes too late. If these mothers have been brought up otherwise, it is, at this stage, impossible to change their ways of living sufficiently to make much difference to their families.

2. THE TEACHING IS GIVEN BY THE WRONG PEOPLE.

Teaching at child health centres is given by hospital trained nurses, and for this reason also I consider the system fails.

All of us are inclined to follow like sheep in someone else's footsteps. It is the line of least resistance and it saves using the grey matter of the brain for thinking. When Child Health Centres were started, now many years ago, the trained nurse was used in connection with these centres. It can be for no other reason that at the present day the trained nurse continues to be used for this same purpose. To make her rather more useful for her task, she is now required to take a midwifery certificate, a Mothercraft or Health Visitor's Certificate, and may take a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and various other certificates on the same lines. With all these certificates/...

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certificates the trained nurse knows nothing of household management and routine, of the art of spending money to get the best value for it, of the ways of cooking so as not to lose what value there is in food, of physical culture or of the psychological needs of either the mother or her child. Her training does not teach her any of these things - though all of them are vitally important to Health.

When trained nurses marry, they bring their children to Child Health Departments for advice just as other girls do.

It would be economically unsound to add certificates in domestic science, physical culture and child psychology to the certificates already held by Health Visitors - yet these particular subjects are of much more importance in attaining to a condition of physical and mental health than is that of general nursing. With a hospital training as a basis all nurses have a bias towards curing sickness rather than preventing it - it could not be otherwise.

I wish to put forward the suggestion that the time has come when the training of Health Visitors should be revised and drastically changed.

I put forward the following suggestions of what I consider would be a useful training for Health Visitors with all diffidence. I only put them forward on account of the fact that I have had long and specific experience of work at Child Health Centres both here and overseas, and it seems to me that it can only be from such centres where thousands of undernourished and maladjusted children annually pass under expert professional supervision, that constructive suggestions of any value can come.

On account of my unique experience on the South African field of Child Health work, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not draw attention to facts which few people other than those in complete charge of similar departments, have the opportunity of observing - except on paper.

Suggestions/...

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SUGGESTIONS FOR A COURSE OF TRAINING SUITABLE FOR HEALTH VISITORS.

1st Year:

Training in (1) Domestic Science, including dietetics, cooking, wise spending, household management, laundrywork, and sewing. (2) Gardening, (3) Physical Culture, (4) Child Psychology, (5) Physiology and Biology.

2nd and 3rd Years:

Practical training in an institution which combines a Mothercraft Training School with a Nursery School. Here the trainees would put into practise all the subject they had learnt theoretically e.g. they would write out orders for stores, arrange and cook meals for adults and children, they would do laundrywork and sewing, and would teach children practical gardening and would learn to adapt physical culture to the needs of the mother and the small child. They would learn practical child psychology - a very different subject from theoretical psychology.

The trainees would have theoretical and practical instruction in Mothercraft i.e. in dietetics, physical culture and mental hygiene as it must be applied to the expectant and nursing mother and to the infant and toddler.

The trainees would learn sociology through lectures and through being taken to visit homes by Health Visitors - for sociology cannot be separated from preventive medicine.

They would learn the importance of preventing diseases by visits to Hospitals.

Ante-natal care and a smattering of midwifery could be learnt at a Maternity Hospital - as maternity is a subject so vitally important to health - without the trainees actually taking what now comprises a Maternity Certificate.

Such a course would not entitle them to attend maternity cases. A course of training of this sort would be very valuable in many ways.

Those/...



Year:

Training in (1) Domestic Science, including dietetics, housework, and sewing, (2) Physical Culture, (3) Child Psychology, (4) Child Psychology and Biology.

and 3rd Year:

Practical training in an institution which combines a domestic training school with a nursery school. Here the trainees would put into practice all the subjects they had learnt theoretically. They would write out orders for stores, arrange and cook meals for adults and children, they would do laundry-work and sewing, and they would teach children practical gardening and would learn to shape their culture to the needs of the mother and the small child. They would learn practical child psychology - a very different subject from theoretical psychology.

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Such a course would not entitle them to attend maternity as a course of training of this sort would be very valuable in many ways.

Those holding this certificate would be able to give health education at Child Health Departments, they would be invaluable for the same purpose at schools. At many schools to-day Mothercraft is being taught - but it is frequently taught by people who have not themselves been trained in the subject and for this reason must fail in its object.

This course would be invaluable as a groundwork for girls who wish to become Nursery School Teachers, hospital nurses or midwives.

Above all, it would be invaluable to those girls who married and looked after their own homes.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ADAPTING THIS SCHEME FOR THE USE OF ALL RACES

It still remains to consider one of the most important aspects of this suggestion and that is that such a training as I have outlined could be made applicable for all the coloured races in this country as well as the Europeans with very great advantage.

At the present time it would seem as if the South African Natives are being changed from a healthy, happy people into a disease-ridden, hospital-loving race, instead of being taught the importance of health.

In Native Child Health Clinics we find that a very large number of town-dwelling Native women are suffering from venereal disease. They tell us, almost with pride, that they cannot feed their own babies because they suffer from "bad blood".

The results on Native health of the use of white bread and other "civilised" or "refined" foods is disastrous as these people have not the money to buy the protective foods such as milk, eggs and vegetables, etc. which counteract their bad effects. The teeth of the urbanised Native are enough to illustrate this fact.

There is no difficulty in getting Natives to go to hospital, they flock there in great numbers and yearly with greater need.

On/...

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There is no difficulty in getting Natives to go to clinics, they flock there in great numbers and yearly with greater



On the mines the owners know that they get better work from Natives who are fed on a balanced diet, and who live in hygienic surroundings. Health there is a commercial proposition. Therefore the mine Native is fed on a balanced ration, is well housed and is very healthy indeed.

It does not seem to be economically sound to multiply hospitals for Natives. Would it not be better to instruct them in health?

A training for Health Visitors, such as I have indicated, could do valuable work for all races in South Africa, such as a training with a bias towards curing disease will never do.

If health were taught as healthy living from the earliest days in a graduated way just as other subjects are taught; if children were taught biology by association with animals from the first; if children's questions were answered in a straightforward way from the first so that when they went to school they would know that babies did not come in the doctor's bag or any other fantastic way; if sex instruction were given in a nice way to adolescents; there would be a healthier and saner outlook on life all round - after all heredity is founded by environment.

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\*\*\*\*\*

	OLD COURT HOUSE	MOBILE CLINIC		BROOK STREET CENTRE			TOTAL
	Europeans	Europeans	Coloureds	Coloured	Asiatics	Natives	
Total sessions for children	204	236	-	51	100	103	694
Total Ante-natal sessions	26	-	-	51	90	53	210
Total attendance at clinics	12977	3934	72	2520	3285	2799	25587
New cases out of above number	1220	309	21	289	859	765	3463
Number of infants under one year attending clinic	765	256	7	151	332	331	1942
Total attendance of infants under one year	5753	1639	27	1003	1374	1156	10945
Number of expectant mothers attending clinic	43	-	-	35	161	97	336
Total attendance of expectant mothers	54	-	-	50	234	150	518
Number of test feeds given	432	33	-	31	60	84	640
Number of mothers instructed in treatment of minor ailments	1003	42	-	223	490	471	2234
Number of health talks and demonstrations given	1250	970	15	254	661	780	3920
"Flip and Flop" shown in Museum for 1 month visited by school children	845	-	-	350	-	-	1195

NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED

	Europeans	Coloureds	Asiatics	Natives
To doctors	21	-	1	-
" hospital	40	11	27	22
" district nurses	72	24	38	9
" Societies	13	7	2	1



to doctors  
hospital

40  
SI  
TI  
SI  
SI

Prophets Colonies Antarctica Hawaii

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED

Prophets	Colonies	Antarctica	Hawaii	TOTAL
842	-	220	-	1062
1280	840	524	380	2824
1002	42	552	412	2006
422	22	21	92	537
54	-	20	104	178
42	-	22	121	185
2822	122	1002	1244	5290
102	54	121	222	499
1280	212	220	402	2114
1280	222	220	222	2104
22	-	21	60	103
204	222	21	102	549

Adjusted by school children  
ship and ship, shown in number for 1 month  
Number of health talks and demonstrations given  
minor ailments  
Number of mothers instructed in treatment of  
Number of first tests given  
Total attendance of expectant mothers  
Number of expectant mothers attending clinics  
Total attendance of infants under one year  
Clinic  
Number of infants under one year attending  
New cases out of above number  
Total attendance at clinics  
Total ante-natal operations  
Total number for children

FOOD DISTRIBUTED

	<u>OLD COURT HOUSE &amp; MOBILE CLINIC</u>	<u>BROOK STREET CENTRE</u>		
	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Nat.</u>
Number of cases receiving dried milk at reduced or cost prices	2	9	29	4
Number of cases receiving dried milk free	105	29	31	10
Amount of dried milk sold	15½	90½	308	24 lbs.
Amount of dried milk given free	1671½	877	923	261½ "

CASES PASSED FOR DAY NURSERY

Europeans 53.

BIRTHS:

NOTIFICATIONS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	947	163	661	310
Greenwood Park	137	12	167	35
Sydenham	54	38	354	76
Mayville	45	14	416	98
Umhlatuzana	77	13	55	24
South Coast Junction	108	17	158	47
Imported	216	13	137	602
	1584	270	1948	1192

REGISTRATIONS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	1008	179	872	250
Greenwood Park	149	16	347	94
Sydenham	48	46	585	169
Mayville	40	31	576	182
Umhlatuzana	87	23	143	30
South Coast Junction	225	22	104	1019
	1667	369	3199	1862

Table showing ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS occurring among Residents in Durban and Greater Durban, during the year.

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	35	52	-	84
Greenwood Park	1	5	-	10
Sydenham	-	15	1	37
Mayville	-	7	-	42
Umhlatuzana	1	6	1	7
South Coast Junction	3	9	-	14
	40	94	2	194

# 1900 DISTRICT

OLD COURT HOUSE  
& MOBILE CLINIC

Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.
20	2	2	2
21	29	102	2
208	307	15	15
325	377	1571	1571

number of cases receiving  
dried milk at reduced or  
cost prices  
number of cases receiving  
dried milk free  
amount of dried milk sold  
amount of dried milk given free

## CASES PASSED FOR DAY NURSING

European 20. 20.

Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.
187	182	187	187
12	12	12	12
14	14	14	14
42	42	42	42
77	77	77	77
108	108	108	108
157	157	157	157
1571	1571	1571	1571

can  
wood Park  
shan  
life  
atunans  
h Coast Junction  
dred

Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.
1008	178	1008	1008
129	12	129	129
48	48	48	48
40	41	40	40
67	22	67	67
222	22	222	222
1927	202	1927	1927

an  
wood Park  
shan  
life  
atunans  
h Coast Junction

showing ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS occurring among females in Dublin  
greater Dublin, during the year.

Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.
25	25	25	25
1	1	1	1
12	12	12	12
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
40	40	40	40

wood Park  
shan  
life  
atunans  
h Coast Junction



STILL BIRTHS:

NOTIFICATIONS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	23	12	27	30
Greenwood Park	1	1	10	2
Sydenham	3	-	22	10
Mayville	1	1	20	11
Umhlathuzana	6	-	4	-
South Coast Junction	3	2	13	6
Imported	12	-	4	68
	49	16	90	127

REGISTRATIONS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	21	12	-	-
Greenwood Park	1	2	-	-
Sydenham	4	-	-	-
Mayville	1	2	-	-
Umhlathuzana	4	1	-	-
South Coast Junction	7	1	-	-
Imported	11	-	-	-
	49	18	-	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY - DEATHS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Durban	47	23	59	-
Greenwood Park	5	1	29	-
Sydenham	3	4	43	-
Mayville	1	3	44	-
Umhlathuzana	7	2	23	-
South Coast Junction	4	4	53	-
	67	37	251	-

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infantile Deaths during 1936-37	41	26	67
Registered Births " "	729	713	1442

This equals 46.46 deaths per 1000 births and represents the "EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Durban.

COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infantile Deaths during 1936-37	18	19	37
Registered Births " 1936-37	170	172	347

This equals 106.62 deaths per 1000 births and represents the "COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Durban.

Asiatic/...

## STILL BIRTHS:

## NOTIFICATIONS

## European Colonies and India

Urban	25	18	27
Greenwood Park	1	1	10
Gydenham	2	-	23
Mayville	1	1	20
Uthmaniyah	6	-	4
South Coast Junction	2	1	18
Imported	12	-	2
	49	19	90

## REGISTRATIONS

## European Colonies and India

Urban	21	16	-
Greenwood Park	1	2	-
Gydenham	4	-	-
Mayville	1	2	-
Uthmaniyah	4	1	-
South Coast Junction	7	1	-
Imported	11	7	-
	49	19	-

## INFANTILE MORTALITY - DEATHS

## European Colonies and India

Urban	27	25	28
Greenwood Park	2	1	20
Gydenham	2	4	43
Mayville	1	2	40
Uthmaniyah	7	2	23
South Coast Junction	4	4	23
	37	37	201

## EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY

Infantile Deaths during 1935-37	41	28	69
Registered Births	729	713	1442
			Total

This equals 48.48 deaths per 1000 births and represents the "EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Dublin.

## COLONIAL INFANTILE MORTALITY

Infantile Deaths during 1935-37	18	10	28
Registered Births " 1935-37	170	172	342

This equals 105.82 deaths per 1000 births and represents the "COLONIAL INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Dublin.

# ASIATIC INFANTILE MORTALITY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Registered Infantile Deaths during 1936-37.	187	124	251
Registered Births during 1936-37	1523	1572	3095

This equals 81.09 per 1000 births and represents the "ASIATIC INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Durban.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE - OLD BOROUGH

European	-	46.62
Coloured	-	128.49
Asiatic	-	69.49

Number of above deaths who attended clinic or were visited by Health Visitor:

<u>Greater Durban</u>	Europeans	11
	Coloureds	7
	Asiatics	2

Attended only			Health visited only			Health visited and attended		
Eur.	Col.	Asia.	Eur.	Col.	Asia.	Eur.	Col.	Asia.
1	1	2	5	5	-	5	1	-

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of deaths from causes due to childbirth:

<u>Greater Durban</u>	Europeans	1
	Coloureds	1
	Asiatics	2
<u>Death Rate</u>	Europeans	.69
	Coloureds	2.88
	Asiatics	.64

## MATERNAL DEATHS attended by:

Midwife throughout			Doctor			Both			Nursing Home or Hospital			Total for year 1936-37		
E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	2

## CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>
Septicaemia	1	-	-
Haemorrhage and Toxaemia	-	1	-
Childbirth	-	-	2
	1	1	2



# INFANTILE MORTALITY

Registered Births during 1933-37	1937	1936
1525	1525	1525

This equals 81.09 per 1000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for Greater Durban.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE - OLD BURGESS

European	- 43.82
Coloured	- 128.49
Asiatic	- 59.49

Number of above deaths who attended clinic or were visited by Health Visitor:

Greater Durban	European	Coloured	Asiatic
11	7	2	

Attended only			Health visited only			Health visited and attended		
Eur.	Col.	Asi.	Eur.	Col.	Asi.	Eur.	Col.	Asi.
1	1	2	2	2	-	2	1	

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of deaths from causes due to childbirth:

Greater Durban			Death Rate		
European	1		European	2.52	
Coloured	1		Coloured	2.52	
Asiatic	2		Asiatic	2.52	

MATERNAL DEATHS attended by:

Midwife throughout			Doctor			Both			Nursing Home or Hospital			Total Year 1937		
E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A	E	C	A
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1

## CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS:

European	Coloured	Asiatic
1	1	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK:

INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

		<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Natives</u>
First Visits - Feeding	(Breast	526	224	741	264
	(Mixed	38	15	38	28
	(Artif.	103	31	74	23
		667	270	853	315
Re-visits - Feeding	(Breast	341	137	105	346
	(Mixed	537	168	50	128
	(Artif.	665	184	188	90
		1343	489	343	564
<u>OLDER CHILDREN</u>					
First visits		217	95	78	41
Re-visits		2786	863	470	527
		3003	958	548	568

OTHER VISITS

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births	19	16	30	20	85
Infants Deaths	62	32	69	18	181
Expectant Mothers	34	17	4	23	78
Maternal Deaths	1	1	2	-	4
Puerperal Fever	2	2	1	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	2	-	6
Inspection of Lavatories	26	6	4	10	56
Wasted Visits	1825	569	399	651	3444
Reports to Sanitary Office	3	-	1	1	5
Contacts	9	-	5	-	14

TOTAL VISITS

First Visits - Infants	2105
Re-visits - Infants	2739
Older children	5077
Other visits	3878
Total:	13799

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Total number of infants under one year visited	826	340	664	216
Total number of expectant mothers visited	28	12	-	47

Ante/...





ANTE-NATAL WORK:

	<u>Eur.</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Nat.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of expectant mothers attending clinic	43	35	161	97	336
Total Number of attendances	54	50	264	150	518
Number of above cases attended by the Municipal Midwife	-	-	-	17	17
Number of above cases referred to Hospital for confinement	4	5	26	37	72

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE:

	<u>Eur.</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Asia.</u>	<u>Nat.</u>
Total number of cases for year	-	-	-	17
Total number of ante-natal visits	-	-	-	67
Total number of post-natal visits	-	-	-	139
Number of Infant deaths	-	-	-	1
Number of live-births at full term	-	-	-	66
Number of still-births at full term	-	-	-	1
Number of premature live-births	-	-	-	-
Number of premature still-births	-	-	-	-
Number of abortions	-	-	-	-
Number of emergency cases	-	-	-	-
Number of maternal deaths	-	-	-	-
Number of doctors called in to assist midwife	-	-	-	1

UPPER LIP - UPPER LIP - UPPER LIP

CAUSE

Premature birth  
Congenital debility  
Congenital hydrocephalus  
Congenital malformation of heart  
Injury at birth  
Infection and Ectopic  
Branchio Pneumonia  
Lobar Pneumonia  
Other Diseases of Respiratory System  
Infantile Convulsions  
Diarrhoea  
Septicemia  
Asphyxia  
Meningitis  
Other Diseases of the System  
Other Diseases  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
Acute Bronchitis  
Typhoid  
Erysipelas  
Dysentery

TOTAL



INFANTILE DEATHS.      - GREATER DURBAN - EUROPEANS

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER ONE YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	5-6	6-12	
Premature birth	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Congenital Debility	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation of Heart	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Injury at birth	-	1	-	4	2	1	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Broncho Pneumonia	2	-	-	1	2	1	5
Lobar Pneumonia	2	-	1	1	1	-	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Infantile Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Other Diseases of the Myocardium	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases	6	1	-	1	-	-	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amoebic Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>67</b>



TREATMENT		32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220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INFANTILE DEATHS:

GREATER URBAN - COLOURED

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER ONE YEAR.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Premature birth	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Debility	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Broncho Pneumonia	2	1	1	1	3	3	11
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Acute Bronchitis	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Infantile Convulsions	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Congenital Syphilis	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Sudden Death	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Total:</b>	9	3	2	8	5	10	37





INFANTILE DEATHS - GREATER DURBAN - ASIATICS:

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER ONE YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	20	2	3	-	-	-	25
Malnutrition	-	-	-	3	4	-	7
Other Diseases	4	4	-	4	5	-	20
Bronchitis	2	3	3	9	2	3	22
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	1	14	14	17	48
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	1	1	15	25	15	61
Congenital Syphilis	4	-	-	1	1	-	6
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Debility	10	5	6	7	3	1	32
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	2	5	10
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infantile Convulsions	2	1	-	1	2	-	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Septicaemia	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Heart Failure	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Myocarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	52	19	16	58	62	44	251

EUROPEAN INFANT DEATHS FROM ENTERITIS - FEEDING

Nestles Milk	Nutrine and Cow's Milk	Nestles and Berley Water	Cow's Milk	Total
2	1	1	4	8



SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES:

NUMBER OF PRACTISING MIDWIVES.

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Number of trained midwives practising in Durban	54	3	1	4
Number of trained midwives who have ceased to practise in Durban	18	1	1	-
Number of trained midwives whose names have been removed from the List	-	-	-	-
Number of untrained midwives practising in Durban	19	6	157	1
Number of untrained midwives who have ceased to practise or who cannot be traced	4	-	-	-
Number of untrained midwives whose names have been removed from the List	-	-	-	-
Number of untrained midwives - deceased	-	-	-	-
Number of women practising midwifery, who have been warned not to practise unless they apply to be put on the List	-	-	2	-
Number of trained midwives unable to trace	3	-	-	-

INSPECTION OF BAGS, EQUIPMENT, REGISTERS, ETC. AT CHILD HEALTH SECTION (Public Health Dept.)

Number of trained midwives' equipment inspected	54	3	1	-
Number of untrained midwives' equipment inspected	19	6	157	-

VISITS:

Visits paid to midwives in their homes	38	1	25	-
Supervision of confinement cases with untrained midwives	4	-	20	-
Number of ante-natal visits with untrained midwives	174	1	14	-
Number of post-natal visits with untrained midwives	10	-	65	-
Number of ante-natal clinics attended by untrained midwives	35	-	39	38
Number of ante-natal talks	34	-	35	34
Number of other visits	97	-	25	-





# TUITION

	Europeans	Coloureds	Asiatics	Natives
Number of lectures and demonstrations given to untrained midwives	15	20	-	-
Number of times Maternity Film shown to midwives	1	1	-	-
Number of untrained midwives attending classes	1	2	-	-
Number of untrained midwives examined	1	2	-	-
Number of untrained midwives passed examination	1	2	-	-
Number of untrained midwives failed examination and referred for further tuition	-	-	-	-
Number of untrained midwives bags replenished daily	6	4	119	-

Maternity bags are sold to untrained midwives who have attended the full course of lectures and passed the examination by the Child Health Section (Public Health Dept.) at 12/6d (less than cost price).

Practising untrained Indian midwives' bags are inspected every month.

Practising untrained European and Coloured midwives' bags are inspected every three months.

Practising trained midwives' bags are inspected every three months.

The fees paid to Subsidised Indian midwives during the year amounted to : £2. 10. 0.

Takings for Maternity Bags	£8. 18. 6.
Takings for Dressings for Bags	18. 3. 11.
	<hr/>
	£29. 12. 5.

Expenditures for Printing and Binding

18. 18. 2.  
18. 2. 11.  
18. 18. 6.

The fees paid to Subordinate Indian employees during the year amounted to: 18. 10. 0.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every month.

at 18/60 (less than one year).

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months (Public Health Dept.).

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

Printing and Binding of papers are inspected every three months.

18/10/19

Expenditure on Printing and Binding

18. 18. 2.  
18. 2. 11.  
18. 18. 6.



# EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO SERVICE:

Seventy-three new entrants to the Municipal Service were medically examined.

## NURSING HOMES:

Six Nursing Homes were inspected during the year.

## EXHIBITIONS:

The Mobile Clinic was exhibited for three weeks at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.

"Flip and Flop" was exhibited for four months at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 13. PROSECUTIONS 1936-37.

Law or By-Law relating to:	Cases Cases	Con-vic-tions	Dis-miss-als	Fines	Suspended
1. Dairies	5	4	1	£20. 0.0.	-
2. Milk below standard	1	1	-	-	-
3. Manufacture and Sale of Food	2	2	-	15. 0.0.	-
4. Foodstuffs below standard	4	4	-	5. 0.0.	-
5. Non-compliance with Closing Order	12	8	4	14. 0.0.	£53. 0.0.
6. Use of unauthorised premises for sleeping purposes	3	3	-	6. 0.0.	-
7. Rodent Infestation	7	7	-	34.10.0	-
8. Miscellaneous nuisances	11	11	-	23. 0.0.	3. 0.0.
				169.10.0.	
Less suspended sentences				56. 0.0.	
Totals	45	40	5	£113.10.0.	

# EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO SERVICE

Seventy-three new entrants to the Municipal Service were medically examined.

## NURSING HOMES:

Six Nursing Homes were inspected during the year.

## EXHIBITIONS:

The Mobile Clinic was exhibited for three weeks at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.  
 "Flip and Flop" was exhibited for four months at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.

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## 3. PROSECUTIONS 1936-37

Law or By-Law relating to:	Cases v. Citizens	Con- v. Citizens	Dis- miss- ions	Fines	Supp
Dairies	5	4	1	£20.0.0.	-
Milk below standard	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacture and Sale of Food	2	1	-	18.0.0.	-
Foodstuffs below standard	4	4	-	8.0.0.	-
Non-compliance with Closing Order	12	8	4	14.0.0.	£22.
Use of unauthorised premises for sleeping purposes	3	3	-	6.0.0.	-
Robert Infestation	7	7	-	24.10.0.	-
Miscellaneous offences	11	11	-	£5.0.0.	2.
				192.10.0.	
Less suspended sentences				25.0.0.	
Totals	42	40	5	£112.10.0.	

# 14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

## General Improvements to Premises etc.

Internal conditions - premises cleaned and renovated	571
Lighting and ventilation improved/provided	272
Roofs renewed/repared	40
Roof gutters and downpipes renewed/repared	136
Defective walls repaired	30
Wood floors replaced by concrete	34
Sundry repairs and improvements to premises	202
Defective floors repaired	20

## Foodstuffs.

Measures to protect foodstuffs	117
Proper cooking facilities provided	4

## Housing:

Illegal housing of Natives discontinued	38
Overcrowding discontinued	10
Use of unauthorised structures as sleeping places - discontinued	103

## Sanitary Conveniences, Washing Facilities, Drainage, etc.

European water closets installed	3
Native water closets installed	24
Water closets - defective fittings renewed/repared	153
Privies - wood floors replaced by concrete	9
Privies - defective fittings renewed/repared	89
Privies - defective and unsatisfactory pails removed/repared	52
Defective drains, fittings etc. renewed/repared	228
French drains provided	38
French drains - defects remedied	28
Discharge of waste water into street - discontinued	75
Choked drains - referred to City Engineer	106
Premises - yards, water closets, etc. cleaned	1371
Yards paved/drained	16
Yard paving repaired	11
Wash-up sinks provided	15
Tiling of walls at rear of wash-up sinks	20
Corporation water connected to premises	18
Defective water service repaired	30

## Sundry Nuisances, etc.

Anti-rodent measures	134
Anti-mosquito measures	301
Fly and other nuisances abated	251
Deposits or refuse in unauthorised places - removed	99
Refuse/manure receptacles provided/repared	245
Eradication of bugs	28
Keeping of poultry in contravention of law, discontinued	71
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance, discontinued	19
Vacant lands, etc. cleared of overgrowth	586
Smoke nuisance abated	22



OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

General Improvements to Premises etc.

Internal condition - premises cleaned and renovated  
lighting and ventilation improved/provided  
boiler renewed/repaired  
cooling system and air pipes renewed/repaired  
electrical wiring repaired  
wood floors replaced by concrete  
sanitary repairs and improvements to premises  
effective floors repaired

Sanitation.

measures to protect foodstuffs  
proper cooking facilities provided

Drainage.

illegal housing of natives discontinued  
overcrowding discontinued  
use of unsanitary structures as sleeping places - discontinued

Military Conveniences, Sanitary Facilities, Drainage, etc.

proper water closets installed  
five water closets installed  
near closets - defective fittings renewed/repaired  
drains - wood floors replaced by concrete  
drains - defective fittings renewed/repaired  
drains - defective and unsatisfactory pipes removed/repaired  
effective drains, fittings etc. renewed/repaired  
each drain provided  
each drain - defective remedied  
sewage of water into street - discontinued  
other drains - referred to City Engineer  
latrines - yards, water closets, etc. cleaned  
roads paved/drained  
road paving repaired  
shut-up drains provided  
lining of walls at rear of work-up sinks  
protection water connected to premises  
effective water service repaired

Other Nuisances, etc.

1. In-tenant measures  
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99. In-tenant measures  
100. In-tenant measures

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT:

Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses	1773
Restaurants, Tearooms and eating houses	2760
Bakeries	178
Butcheries	2563
Dairies and Milk Depots	522
Laundries	493
Markets	293
Offensive Trades	254
General	42378
	51223

Night and Early  
Morning Inspections

Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses	14
Restaurants, etc.	15
Bakeries	5
Butcheries	50
Markets	1
Laundries	13
General	51
	51372
Notices issued - personal	5486
Notices issued - written	7276

\* \* \* \* \*

HEALTH STAFF:

ADMINISTRATION:

1 Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.H.Gunn, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Asst. Med. Officer of Health	Dr. G.D.English, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
2 Senior Clerks	4 Typists
4 Clerks	1 Indian Interpreter
3 Juniors	4 Indian Messengers

SICK LEAVE CONTROL:

1 Asst. Medical Officer	Dr. D.H. Hooper, M.B., Ch.B.
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS:

1 Infectious Diseases Inspector	Mr. C.C. de Lucey, Cert. R.S.I.
1 Health Visitor	Miss E.M. Hewitt.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL:

1 Matron	Miss E.M. Ewels
1 Senior Sister	13 Ward Nurses
1 Night Superintendent	1 Seamstress
3 Ward Sisters	1 Cook-Housekeeper
5 Staff Nurses	1 Typist
1 Indian Sirdar	19 Indian Orderlies
1 Indian Maid	3 Native Watchmen
3 Native House Boys	

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT:

Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses  
Restaurants, Taverns and eating houses  
Bakeries  
Butcheries  
Dairies and Milk Depots  
Laundries  
Markets  
Offensive Trades  
General

Wages and Hours  
Working Hours

Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses  
Restaurants, etc.  
Bakeries  
Butcheries  
Dairies  
Laundries  
Markets

Notices issued - personal

Notices issued - written

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HEALTH STAFF:

ADMINISTRATION:

Medical Officer of Health  
Asst. Med. Officer of Health

Dr. G.H. Gurney, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Dr. G.D. Gurney, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Clerks  
Clerks  
Juniors  
4 Typists  
1 Indian Interpreter  
4 Indian Messengers

WEEK LEAVE CONTROL:

Asst. Medical Officer  
Dr. D.H. Hooper, M.D., Ch.B.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS:

Infectious Diseases Inspector  
Health Visitor  
Mr. C.E. de la Roche, Cert. R.S.I.  
Miss K.M. Hawley

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL:

Matron  
Senior Sister  
Night Superintendent  
Nurse Sisters  
Staff Nurses  
Indian Sister  
Indian Maid  
Native House Boys  
Miss E.A. Smith  
15 Ward Nurses  
1 Sanitary  
1 Cook-Housekeeper  
1 Typist  
10 Indian Orderlies  
3 Native Watchmen



#### DAIRY SECTION:

1 Veterinary Officer  
1 Health Visitor

Lt.Col. A.F. Harber, M.R.C.V.S.  
Mr. A.A. Michie, Cert. R.S.I.

#### CHILD HEALTH:

1 Medical Officer in Charge  
1 Asst. Medical Officer

Dr. K. McNeill, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Dr. S. Hatrick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
B.Sc.

1 Supervisor of Midwives  
8 Health Visitors  
3 Typists  
2 Indian Messengers  
1 Native Health Visitor

2 Clinic Assistants  
1 Motor Driver  
1 Indian Woman Interpreter  
1 Native Cleaner

#### INSPECTIONAL:

1 Administrative Officer  
17 Assistant Inspectors.

Mr. F.W. Holmes, Cert. R.S.I.

#### TROPICAL SANITATION SECTION:

1 Inspector in Charge  
1 Asst. Inspector  
1 Laboratory Assistant  
5 Overseers  
1 Clerk  
2 Native Indunas  
20 Native Labourers

Mr. J.W. McGreavey, Cert. R.S.I.  
16 Patrolmen  
5 Sprayers  
2 Motor Drivers  
2 Indian Sirdars  
22 Indian Labourers

#### LAUNDRY AND DISINFECTING STATION:

1 Superintendent  
3 Disinfectors  
1 Asst. Laundryman  
1 Laundry Assistant  
1 Junior

1 Native Police Boy  
2 Native Labourers  
1 Indian Sorter  
11 Indian Ironers  
3 Indian Ambulance Assistants  
19 Indian Wash House Boys  
4 Indian Boiler Boys

\* \* \* \* \*

#### REPORT B.

#### HOUSING

#### NEW HOUSING

As in the previous year, the building of flat-blocks continues to dominate the provision of new housing for Europeans and to an increasing degree for Indians. The flight to flats is a sign of the times. In Durban, everything favours such a development. The time seems not far off when people will have to be subsidised liberally as an inducement to take on the obligations of house-ownership.

High/...

DAIRY SECTION:

1 Veterinary Officer  
1 Health Visitor

CHILD HEALTH:

1 Medical Officer in Charge  
1 Asst. Medical Officer

1 Supervisor of Midwives  
8 Health Visitors  
3 Typists  
2 Indian Messengers  
1 Native Health Visitor

INSPECTORIAL:

1 Administrative Officer  
14 Assistant Inspectors

TROPICAL SANITATION SECTION:

1 Inspector in Charge  
1 Asst. Inspector  
1 Laboratory Assistant  
3 Overseers  
1 Clerk  
2 Native Indians  
20 Native Labourers

LAUNDRY AND DISINFECTING STATION:

1 Superintendent  
3 Disinfectors  
1 Asst. Laundryman  
1 Laundry Assistant  
1 Junior

1 Native Police Boy  
2 Native Labourers  
1 Indian Porter  
1 Indian Ironer  
2 Indian Assistant Assistants  
10 Indian Wash House Boys  
4 Indian Boiler Boys

\*\*\*\*\*

HOUSING

REPORT B.

ON HOUSING

As in the previous year, the building of flat-blocks con-  
dominate the provision of new housing for Europeans and to an  
increasing degree for Indians. The right to flats is a sign of  
progress. In Durban, everything favours such a development. The  
land not far off when people will have to be satisfied liberally  
involvement to take on the obligations of house-ownership.



High site-values, high cost of site development, land scarcity, the desirability of proximity to work, shopping, amusements, the amenities of sea-beaches and sea-views all contribute to the attractions of flat-life with peculiar force in Durban.

Under existing social and economic conditions, public health - apart from the threat of a lowering of the European birth-rate - gains rather than suffers as a consequence. For the middle-class family, the modern service flat eliminates much of the drudgery and relieves some of the poverty which makes for ill-health. Fewer children will mean healthier children and more capable and more robust citizens in time to come. There is no acceptance to-day of any moral obligation to over-breed into degenerative poverty. The 'machine age' so multiplies the producing power and the striking power of the individual as to deny the necessity for large families for the purpose of either maintenance or survival of the group. In time to come, the pendulum may swing the other way but that time is not yet. Meantime, the 'flight to flat-life' continues to the alleged benefit of the Municipality as purveyors of 'essential' services in the town central and the despair of land-holders on its boundaries.

Flat design steadily improves to afford better cooking and bathroom accommodation, light, air and floor space. Yard space is not so important in the case of European flats as in the case of flats occupied by Indians or Coloureds. Increased yard-space at ground-level is required in Non-European flat-blocks for laundry and various storage purposes. Such increase should be in proportion as follows:

Single-storey flat-blocks	20 ft. at rear instead of	15 ft.
Two-storey       "       "	25 ft.   "   "   "   "	20 ft.
Three-storey     "     "	30 ft.   "   "   "   "	25 ft.

It is proposed to require these increases in areas undergoing development for siting Non-European flat-blocks as a consequence of slum clearance proceedings under the Slums Act.

During/...



High site-values, high cost of site development, and  
 scarcity, the desirability of proximity to work, shopping, and  
 the amenities of sea-bathing and sea-view all contribute to  
 attraction of life-life: the peculiar force in London.

Under existing social and economic conditions, and  
 apart from the threat of a lowering of the European birth  
 gains rather than suffers as a consequence. For the middle  
 family, the modern service flat eliminates much of the drudgery  
 reliever side of the poverty which makes for ill-health. In  
 children will mean healthier children and more capable and  
 citizens in time to come. There is no acceptance today of  
 obligation to over-breed into degenerative poverty. The  
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 individual as to deny the necessity for large families for  
 of either maintenance or survival of the group. In time  
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 here, the 'right to life-life' continues to the slight  
 of the Municipality as 'essential' services in  
 town central and the despair of land-holders on the outskirts  
 First design steadily improves to afford better work  
 bathroom accommodation, light, air and floor space. Yard up  
 not so important in the case of European flats as in the case  
 occupied by Indians or Coloureds. Increased yard-space at a  
 level is required in Non-European flat-blocks for laundry and  
 storage purposes. Such increase should be in proportion as  
 Single-story flat-blocks 20 ft. or more instead of 15  
 Two-story " " " 25 ft. " " " 20  
 Three-story " " " 30 ft. " " " 25

It is proposed to require these increases in areas  
 going development for sitting Non-European flat-blocks as a  
 of clearances proceedings under the Slum Act.

During the year, plans for dwellings were passed to the value of £252,160; and for flat-blocks to the value of £754,591.

Comparative figures for the previous three years are as follows:

	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Flat Blocks</u>
1933/1934	£150,706	£355,032
1934/35	£146,869	£408,070
1935/1936	£222,554	£418,606

#### HOUSING IMPROVEMENT AND SLUM ELIMINATION

The following table shows the number of houses (a) demolished and (b) re-conditioned as the results of proceedings under legislation other than the Slums Act during 1937 and the two preceding municipal years:

AREA	1934/1935		1935/1936		1936/1937		TOTAL	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Old Borough	5	212	32	189	19	173	56	574
Greenwood Park	78	234	90	274	50	249	218	757
Sydenham	137	401	111	341	33	234	281	976
Mayville	61	244	78	237	77	270	216	751
Umhlatuzana	31	155	46	231	25	183	102	569
South Coast Junction	71	213	44	133	30	257	145	603
Totals:	383	1459	401	1405	234	1366	1018	4230

The total 234, demolished during 1937, is less than that of the two previous years and reflects the anxiety of the Department not to cause the eviction of poor families incapable of securing proper housing elsewhere. There is a limit to which slum clearance can be driven in the absence of appropriate and specific re-housing and that limit has been reached in Durban. Sharper action in this connection can only accelerate the 'flight-to-flats' in the case of Non-Europeans - something which, in their case, is doubtfully to be encouraged, still less accelerated. However, multiple or condensed housing - flats in the case of Indians and Coloureds, 'compounds or hostels' in the case of Natives, is the only type of relief so far available to the Durban slum-dweller evicted or 'threatened' by slum clearance.

During the year, plans for demolitions were passed to a value of £235,100; and for fire-damage to the value of £14,281. Comparative figures for the previous three years are as follows:

Year	Fire Damage	Demolition
1933/1934	£180,708	£132,584
1934/35	£146,808	£146,808
1935/1936	£148,000	£148,000

#### HOUSING IMPROVEMENT AND SLUM ELIMINATION

The following table shows the number of houses (a) and (b) re-conditioned as the results of proceedings under the Housing Act during 1935 and the two preceding years:

Area	1934/1935		1935/1936		1936/1937		Total
	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Old Borough	8	112	32	189	10	148	239
Greenwood Park	78	854	90	874	10	828	210
Sydenham	137	401	111	341	32	334	482
Mayville	81	244	78	237	77	270	536
Uxbridge	81	188	48	231	28	182	302
South Coast Junction	71	218	44	158	30	224	343
Totals	382	1489	401	1402	234	1362	1915

The total 1489, demolished during 1937, is less than the of the two previous years and reflects the anxiety of the Department not to cause the eviction of poor families incapable of securing proper housing elsewhere. There is a limit to which slum clearance can be driven in the absence of appropriate and specific re-housing and that limit has been reached in London. Chapter section in connection can only accelerate the 'right-to-leave' in the case of on-Europeans - something which, in their case, is definitely to be encouraged, still less accelerated. However, multiple of conditions existing - flats in the case of Indians and Colonials, 'one-roomed' flats, in the case of natives, is the only type of tenement available to the Indian slum-dweller evicted or 'uprooted' by the



SLUMS ACT PROCEDURE:

Seven areas or 'schemes' for clearance under the Slums Act have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to date and of these, three, viz: at Jacobs, Bell and Prince Streets, Point Road and Bell Streets, fall within the present year. In the case of Orient Lane and Riverside slum areas certified and declared in the previous year, no action has been possible by reason of the withholding of ministerial consent to the Council's programme of action, which for Orient Lane implied total, and for Riverside 30 per cent. demolition of premises.

Thus, although almost two years have passed since the certification of the first slum area under the Slums Act in Durban, not a single slum dwelling has so far been eliminated in consequence.

The trouble lies not so much with slum clearance procedure as with re-housing.

RE-HOUSING:

For the better progression of re-housing matters, a special Housing Committee of the Council was appointed in October 1936 to promote re-housing for not only those families threatened with dispossession under Slums Act procedure but generally for the re-housing of slum dwellers and overcrowded families of all races.

The technical difficulties alone encountered by this Committee have sufficed to retard progression towards concrete results in the form of new housing accommodation. From either the economic or geophysical standpoint, land suitable for low-priced housing is extremely scarce within the area served by hardened roads and water-borne sewerage. It has come to be recognized that no substantial progress can be made with low-priced re-housing for slum clearance unless sites are sought in the peripheral areas where the hilly nature of the ground and the loose, extremely friable nature of the

soil/...

## SLIMS ACT PROVISIONS

Seven areas of 'schemes' for clearance under the Act have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health in of these, three, viz: at Jacobs, Bell and Prince Street, and Bell Street, fall within the present year. In the case of Orient Lane and Riverdale areas, certified and situated in previous year, no action has been possible by reason of the of ministerial consent to the Council's programme of action, for Orient Lane (applied total), and for Riverdale 50 per cent. demolition of premises.

Thus, although almost two years have passed since the certification of the first area under the Slims Act in the not a single area dwelling has so far been eliminated in consequence. The trouble has not so much with long clearance time as with re-housing.

## RE-HOUSING

For the better protection of re-housing matters, a Housing Committee of the Council was appointed in October 1935 to promote re-housing for not only those families threatened with dispossession under the Slims Act but generally for the re-housing of all dwellers and overcrowded families of all the The technical difficulties alone encountered by this Committee have led to a delay in progress towards concrete in the form of new housing accommodation. From either the or geographical standpoint, land suitable for low-priced housing extremely scarce within the area served by the Council and a home sewerage. It has come to be recognised that no adequate progress can be made with low-priced re-housing for any class unless sites are sought in the peripheral areas where the nature of the ground and the loose, extremely friable nature of



soil or conversely swampy conditions combine to create peculiar and obstinate engineering difficulties. Further difficulties arise out of the conflicting views expressed by different sections of the various non-European groups in regard to the selection of sites and by the fact that distant displacement of slum dwellers in the central town area is complicated by inadequate transportation facilities and other reasons best described as sentimental.

A very considerable proportion of the Housing Committee's time was in the first instance taken up in the consideration of schemes for housing the aged poor. These discussions did not in any material way assist in the solution of the general problem of formulating policy in regard to sub-economic housing and as a parallel necessity, economic housing within the reach of the lower paid workers. Great difficulties too have been met with in deciding the best type of layout and the best materials and methods of construction to be used in connection with re-housing. The phase of preliminary investigation and discussion now appears however to be nearing a close. A policy of action based upon a sound and careful investigation of the many new problems hitherto encountered, is now taking shape and may be expected in the near future to manifest tangible results.

#### ECONOMICAL LAY-OUT AND CONSTRUCTION

Two interesting and possibly very important technical expedients have been evolved during the year in an effort to bring down the costs of re-housing viz: the 'spill-out' type of lay-out and development and the buttressed 'single-brick' and two-inch reinforced concrete panel construction for main walling.

The 'spill-out' type of lay-out provides for the closest concentration of dwellings which is permissible on land completely undeveloped and unserved save as to -



well or conversely many conditions continue to create peculiar  
and obstinate engineering difficulties. Further difficulties  
out of the conflicting views expressed by different sections of  
various non-European groups in regard to the selection of sites  
by the fact that distant displacement of river dwellers in the con-  
cern area is complicated by inadequate transportation facilities  
other reasons best described as sentimental.

A very considerable proportion of the Housing Commission  
time was in the first instance taken up in the consideration of  
schemes for housing the aged poor. These discussions did not in  
any material way assist in the solution of the general problem of  
formulating policy in regard to sub-economic housing and as a  
result necessarily economic housing within the reach of the lower  
aid workers. Great difficulties too have been met with in reach-  
ing the best type of layout and the best materials and methods of con-  
struction to be used in connection with re-housing. The phase of  
preliminary investigation and discussion now appears however to be  
drawing to a close. A policy of action based upon a sound and correct  
investigation of the many new problems hitherto encountered, is be-  
lieved to be and may be expected in the near future to manifest  
angible results.

#### ECONOMICAL LAY-OUT AND CONSTRUCTION

Two interesting and possibly very important technical  
expedients have been evolved during the year in an effort to bring  
down the costs of re-housing viz: the 'split-out' type of lay-out  
of development and the 'split-out' type of lay-out.  
The 'split-out' type of lay-out provides for the closest  
concentration of dwellings which is possible on land completely  
undeveloped and unreserved save as to -

- A - a 'developing' arterial road;
- B - a gravitation water-supply laid-on by convenient communal standpipe;
- C - sub-division to reserve for each dwelling a plot of land sufficient for the disposal thereon of:
  - (a) Roof-storm water, by sump and French drain;
  - (b) Domestic waste-water, by sump and French drain;
  - (c) Refuse, by burning or burial;
  - (d) Stercous, by pit-privy.

The nature of the soil and contours will determine whether three or more dwellings per acre can be allowed on the site. Short of being precipitous or waterlogged, the most intractable, inexpensive ground can be laid out to accommodate two dwellings per acre. As soil and contours improve, settlement can be increased to four dwellings per acre by way of stages, i.e. building upon 'alternate' quarter-acre lots.

On even the best land, it is likely that condensing beyond four dwellings per acre will necessitate development works for access, enclosure, control of soil erosion, lighting, direct water-supply and septic sewerage.

Thence onwards, the 'spill-out' system merges into orthodox town-planning with its attendant high development and service costs. The 'change-over' will be marked characteristically by the installation of water-borne sewerage.

Having saved most substantially on costs of site development and essential services (without any prejudice to healthy occupancy), the next essential is reduction in building costs.

To this end, main wall construction in single-brick on three sides with a cavity-wall on the weather side has been adopted and should prove warm and dry enough on the Coastal Belt, where frost is unknown.

Post-and-panel construction in two-inch reinforced slabs, properly waterproofed, has also been given a trial and granted good workmanship, should prove acceptable as an alternative structural method.

- A - a 'developing' arterial road;  
 B - a gravitation water-supply laid on by conventional  
 communal standpipes;  
 C - sub-division to reserves for each dwelling a plot of land  
 sufficient for the disposal of:  
 (a) Roof-storm water, by ramp and French drain;  
 (b) Domestic waste-water, by ramp and French drain;  
 (c) Refuse, by burning or burial;  
 (d) Stewage, by pit-lining.

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Having saved most substantially on costs of site develop-  
 and essential services (without any prejudice to healthy occupancy  
 the next essential is reduction in building costs.

To this end, main wall construction in single-story on  
 three sides with a cavity-wall on the weather side has been adopted  
 of should prove warm and dry enough on the Coastal Belt, where  
 cost is unknown.

Post-and-panel construction in two-inch reinforced slabs  
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 ernment approval, should prove acceptable as an alternative structural  
 method.