

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

Contributors

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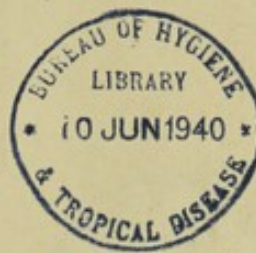
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CITY OF DURBAN.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

CITY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

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YEAR ENDED

30th JUNE, 1939.

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CITY OF DURBAN.

THIRTY-EIGHTH

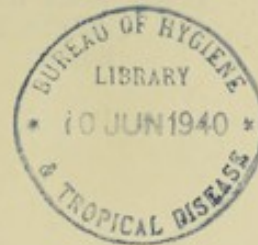
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1939.



* * * * *

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Mr. J.M. Harris, Chairman.

" Mrs. E.A. Benson.

" Mr. J.D. Fleming Johnston.

" Mr. G.F. Westgate.

" Mrs. A.M.G. Maytom.

" Mr. H. Saunders.

The Mayor (ex-officio - Mr. Ellis Brown).

* * * * *



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CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GALE STREET,
DURBAN.

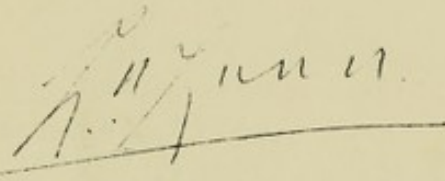
TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
CITY COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF DURBAN.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Thirty-Eighth Annual Report
of the activities of the City Health Department during the year ended 30th
June, 1939.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G.H. Gunn', written over a horizontal line.

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

1910

THE
OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON
D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

RE: [illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
[illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON
D. C.

CLIMATIC DATA.

Latitude : 30 degrees.

Longitude : 31 degrees.

Temperature : (Statistics kindly supplied by the City Engineer).

1938	Mean Minimum	Mean Maximum	Average	Humidity			Rainfall
				Minimum	Maximum	Average	
July	53.0	78.3	63.0	54	63	84	3.52
August	53.5	83.5	65.0	57	-	89	1.32
September	52.5	82.0	68.6	50	-	73.5	0.31
October	58.0	84.1	71.0	59	84	89	5.29
November	54.0	84.5	73.1	62	98	82	4.01
December	64.5	88.5	77.5	58	98	79	3.64
<u>1939</u>							
January	63.5	87.4	77.4	54	98	82.9	4.92
February	66.0	89.6	78.5	65	98	83	8.55
March	64.5	85.7	75.1	70	95	84	6.16
April	65.0	80.5	73.5	48	95	75.4	0.76
May	60.0	75.0	67.9	69	95	81.6	5.25
June	60.0	70.0	65.3	56	90	75.7	0.67

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY:

The area of Durban and Suburbs inclusive of Townlands is 43,050 acres (67.26 sq. miles). The City is built on rising ground from sea level, being backed by hills running north and south, the soil of the valleys being very fertile.

ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUES:

1937 - 1938.

£42,187,050.

1938 - 1939.

£47,798,880.

For the year under review, the rates imposed were 6d. on land and 3d. on buildings (including water rate).

REPORT "A".

1. VITAL STATISTICS:

POPULATION:

	<u>Census</u> <u>May, 1936.</u>	<u>Estimated at</u> <u>31st July, 1939.</u>
European	88.065	90.447
Coloureds	7.336	7.857
Natives	63.762	68.450
Asiatics	80.384	85.110.
	<u>239.547</u>	<u>251.864</u>

The principal Vital Statistics for the year, corrected for outward transfer, are:

	European	Coloured	Natives	Asiatics	Total
Population	90,447	7,857	68,450	85,110	251,864
Birth Rates	19.9	48.5	8.1	46.14	26.3
Death Rates	9.6	15.9	14.2	16.5	13.2
Infantile Mortality - rates per 1000 live birth	44.9	100.5	671.1	84.5	53.5
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	2.9	29.1	42.9	0.6	6.2
Death rates from T.B. all forms per 1000 population.	1.2	5.8	5.5	3.9	3.1

BIRTHS:

The following births were registered in Durban during the year

(figures for previous year in brackets):

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Local births	1804 (1685)	378 (329)	529 (174)	3927 (3817)	6638 (6005)
Local Illegiti- mate births.	53 (55)	110 (109)	227 (32)	22 (75)	412 (403)
Still Births.	54 (69)	18 (28)	113 (170)	126 (125)	311 (392)

BIRTH RATES:

<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>
19.9 (18.75)	48.5 (41.9)	8.1 (2.5)*	46.1 (44.8)

* This figure is inaccurate and unreliable owing to incomplete registration of births.

Rates of natural increase, being the excess of births over deaths in proportion to population are as follows:

European	10.2	(9.2)	per 1,000
Coloured	32.3	(6.4)	" "
Asiatic	18.6	(17.7)	" "

Amongst Natives, 446 more deaths than births were recorded, but owing to the incomplete registration of births this conclusion is unreliable. This state of affairs will persist until slums within and adjacent to the City area have been eliminated.

Illegitimacy accounted for 2.9 per cent of the total European births, 29.1 for Coloureds, 42.9 for Natives and 0.6 for Asiatics.

DEATHS: (Figures for 1937-38 in brackets).

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Local deaths					
all ages.	876 (795)	125 (147)	975 (1109)	1339 (1268)	3315 (3319)
Non-local residents.	205 (47)	8 (3)	1018 (1266)	71 (112)	1302 (1428)

DEATH RATES:

<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>
9.6 (8.8)	15.9 (19.1)	14.2 (16.6)	16.5 (15.2)

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Local deaths	81 (57)	38 (45)	355 (394)	332 (316)	806 (812)
Deaths of infants whose mothers came to Durban for confinement or were brought in suffering from illness which caused death	16 (6)	3 (-)	215 (226)	10 (10)	244 (255)

Europeans: The infantile mortality rate for the year is 44.9 as compared with 33.82 in the previous year.

Causes of Death were as follows:

	<u>European</u>		<u>Coloured</u>		<u>Native</u>		<u>Asiatic</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Congenital Causes	7	0.9	5	0.6	61	7.6	63	7.8	136	16.8
Prematurity	24	2.9	5	0.6	69	8.6	28	3.4	126	15.6
Diarrhoea	12	1.5	11	1.3	76	9.4	51	6.3	150	18.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	14	1.8	3	0.4	85	10.5	137	16.9	239	29.6
Malnutrition	1	0.1	3	0.4	18	2.2	16	1.9	38	4.7
Other	23	2.8	11	1.3	46	5.7	37	4.6	117	14.5
	81		38		355		332		806	

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Births, Male	928 (857)	197 (169)	279 (83)	2028 (1949)	3432 (3058)
" , Female	876 (828)	181 (160)	250 (91)	1899 (1868)	3206 (2947)
	1804 (1685)	378 (329)	529 (174)	3927 (3817)	6638 (6005)
Infantile Deaths					
Male	35 (41)	25 (24)	157 (185)	173 (162)	390 (412)
Female	46 (16)	13 (21)	198 (165)	159 (150)	416 (352)
	81 (57)	38 (45)	355 (350)	332 (312)	806 (764)
Notification of Still Births:					
Local	50 (38)	17 (7)	113 (110)	126 (111)	306 (266)
Imported	10 (6)	1 (1)	83 (60)	12 (14)	106 (81)
	60 (44)	18 (8)	196 (170)	138 (125)	412 (347)
Illegitimate Births:					
Local	53 (55)	110 (109)	227 (73)	22 (32)	412 (269)
Imported	6	6	312	-	324
	59	116	539	22	736

The following tables show the percentage of Deaths at various age periods for Europeans (Figures for 1937-38 in brackets).

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Under 1 year	81 (57)	9.25 (7.16)
1 - 2 years	17 (10)	1.94 (1.28)
2 - 5 years	10 (17)	1.14 (2.14)
1 - 5 years	108 (84)	12.33 (10.56)
5 - 15 years	12 (14)	1.37 (1.76)
15 - 25 "	42 (28)	4.79 (3.52)
25 - 45 "	107 (90)	12.21 (11.32)
45 - 65 "	273 (250)	31.17 (32.70)
65 years and over	334 (329)	38.13 (41.38)
Total:	876 (795)	

Deaths from Certain Main Causes - Europeans.

Disease.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Infective Intestinal Diseases) Enteric Fever, Dysentery) Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	25 (24)	2.86 (3.02)
Cancer	99 (96)	11.3 (12.09)
Heart & Circulatory System	204 (156)	23.17 (19.6)
Diseases of the Nervous System	87 (105)	9.93 (13.21)
Diseases of Birth and Early Infancy	42 (27)	4.79 (3.39)
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	99 (94)	11.3 (11.88)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43 (36)	4.89 (4.55)
Other Tuberculosis	7 (6)	.79 (.75)
Genito Urinary	54 (51)	6.16 (6.41)

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH : CITY CASES ONLY.

(Figures for 1937-38 in brackets)

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic.
1. <u>Cancer: Site of Disease.</u>				
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	5 (5)	-	-	-
Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	39 (41)	2 (1)	2	11 (16)
Respiratory Organs	2 (5)	-	-	-
Uterus	7 (5)	-	1	5 (3)
Other Female Genital Organs	3 (8)	1	-	3 (3)
Female Urinary Organs	1 (1)	-	-	1
Breast	10 (6)	1 (1)	1	-
Male Genito Urinary Organs	2 (3)	1	1	-
Various other Organs	25 (26)	1	1	6 (1)
Non Malignant Tumours	2 (1)	-	1 (1)	- (1)
Tumours of undetermined nature	3 (1)	-	-	-
	99 (102)	6 (2)	7 (1)	26 (24)
European death rate per 1,000	1.09 (1.14)			
2. <u>Diseases of the Heart.</u>	152 (111)	12 (6)	74 (39)	113 (84)
European death rate per 1,000	1.51 (1.25)			
3. <u>Bronchitis, Broncho Pneumonia, Pneumonia.</u>	99 (94)	24 (26)	165 (214)	378 (393)
European death rate per 1,000	1.09 (1.05)			
4. <u>Influenza.</u>	5 (4)	- (2)	3 (1)	12 (20)
European death rate per 1,000	.055 (.045)			
5. <u>Typhoid.</u>	6 (2)	- (-)	7 (8)	4 (7)
European death rate per 1,000	.066 (.021)			
6. <u>Appendicitis.</u>	3 (1)	1 (-)	2 (2)	7 (7)
European death rate per 1,000	.033 (.010)			
7. <u>Tuberculosis.</u>	50 (42)	16 (30)	101 (149)	163 (122)
European death rate per 1,000	.55 (.48)			
8. <u>Diabetes.</u>	10 (10)	3 (-)	- (-)	7 (7)
European death rate per 1,000	.11 (.11)			
9. <u>Apoplexy.</u>	31 (24)	5 (3)	89 (26)	30 (29)
European death rate per 1,000	.34 (.27)			
10. <u>Diseases of the Kidneys.</u>				
Nephritis	43 (46)	4 (8)	9 (22)	63 (64)
Other diseases of the kidneys	4 (1)	- (1)	- (1)	2 (3)
European death rate per 1,000	.52 (.53)			
11. <u>Diseases of the Arteries.</u>	44 (28)	4 (-)	5 (7)	20 (8)
European death rate per 1,000	.47 (.31)			
12. <u>Diseases of the Liver.</u>	15 (8)	- (1)	3 (8)	9 (1)
European death rate per 1,000	.16 (.09)			
13. <u>Accidents of Parturition.</u>	2 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	4 (-)
European death rate per 1,000	.02			
14. <u>Old Age.</u>	23 (17)	- (1)	2 (6)	6 (25)
European death rate per 1,000	.25 (.19)			
15. <u>Suicide.</u>				
Poisoning	5 (8)	3 (-)	1 (3)	4 (7)
Hanging or Strangulation	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	4 (3)
Drowning	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Firearms	2 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Other means	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (1)	- (1)
16. <u>Accident.</u>				
Absorption of Poison Gas	- (1)	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
Poisoning (not by gas)	2 (1)	4 (-)	- (-)	- (1)
Burns	3 (5)	1 (-)	12 (8)	16 (18)
Drowning	6 (4)	2 (-)	4 (8)	12 (8)
Cutting Instruments	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (6)	2 (2)
Injury by Railway	2 (1)	- (-)	3 (-)	1 (-)
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	9 (27)	3 (1)	17 (9)	8 (8)
Injury by other land transport	5 (-)	- (-)	- (2)	1 (2)
Injury by fall	16 (5)	- (-)	16 (12)	1 (1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.
1938-1939.

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.</u>								
001	Typhoid Fever (Enteric)	6	-	7	4	-	-	16	3
009	Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Whooping Cough	1	2	11	3	-	-	1	-
011	Diphtheria	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
012	Influenza (with Pulmonary complications specified)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013	Influenza (without Pulmonary complications specified)	2	-	3	12	-	-	1	-
015	Dysentery : Amoebic	-	-	24	6	-	-	44	-
016	" : Bacillary	5	-	17	4	1	-	45	-
017	" : Other	2	1	12	3	-	-	9	-
022	Erysipelas (non-puerperal)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
029	Tetanus	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
030	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	43	14	86	147	15	3	250	15
031	" Central Nervous System	4	2	4	8	-	-	12	1
032	" Intestines & Peritoneum	-	-	3	4	1	-	5	-
033	" Vertebral Column	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-
034	" Other Bones and Joints	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
037	" Genito Urinary System	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
038	" Other Organs	1	-	7	3	2	-	2	-
043	Gonorrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
040	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
042	Syphilis	-	2	58	8	-	-	35	-
044	Other Venereal Diseases	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
045	Purulent Infection - Septicaemia (non-puerperal)	3	-	4	4	2	-	2	1
047	Malaria	5	-	3	6	5	-	4	1
062	Blackwater Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
063	Other Infectious Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Malignant and Other Tumours.</u>								
100	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
101	do Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	39	2	2	11	8	-	4	-
102	do Respiratory Organs	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
103	do Uterus	7	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
104	do Other Female Genital Organs	3	1	-	3	1	-	1	-
105	do. Female Urinary Organs	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
106	do Breast	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
107	do Male Genito-Urinary Organs	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
109	do Other or Unspecified Organs	25	1	1	6	8	1	8	1
120	Non-malignant Tumours : Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
121	Non-malignant Tumours : Other Sites	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
122	Tumours of Undetermined Nature	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and Other General Diseases.</u>								
149	Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-
150	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
151	Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
152	Gout	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
155	Diabetes	10	3	-	7	4	-	1	1
154	Scurvy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
156	Pellagra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	Rickets	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
159	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
166	Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
163	Tetany	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2
167	Other General Diseases	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	-

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.</u>								
202	Pernicious Anaemia	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
204	Leucaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	Lymphadenoma - Hodgkin's Disease	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
250	Alcoholism	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs</u>								
300	Encephalitis	4	-	-	4	-	-	3	-
301	Simple Meningitis	2	2	6	12	3	-	14	-
302	Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
303	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	4	-	-	3	2	-	1	-
304	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy)	31	5	29	30	11	-	14	-
305	Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	40	1	5	10	8	-	3	3
306	Hemiplegia	-	-	1	12	-	-	2	-
307	Other Paralysis of Unstated Origin	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
310	Epilepsy	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	-
311	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years)	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-
313	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
315	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
	<u>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</u>								
350	Pericarditis	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
351	Acute Endocarditis	5	-	-	9	-	-	1	-
352	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart	10	-	4	10	4	-	6	-
353	Acute Myocarditis	10	1	6	10	3	-	3	-
354	Fatty Heart	8	-	2	4	-	-	1	-
355	Other Diseases of the Myocardium	73	9	40	49	16	-	19	3
356	Disease of the Coronary Arteries - Angina Pectoris	11	-	-	7	3	-	-	-
357	Other Diseases of the Heart	35	2	-	23	7	1	17	-
358	Aneurysm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
359	Arterio-Sclerosis	36	1	2	18	8	-	6	2
361	Other Gangrene	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
362	Other Diseases of the Arteries	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
364	Disease of the Lymphatic System	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
366	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	7	-	3	2	5	-	6	-
400	Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</u>								
402	Bronchitis : acute	8	3	23	67	3	-	7	1
403	" : Chronic	15	2	1	55	3	-	2	-
404	Broncho-pneumonia	51	15	96	184	11	1	126	2
405	Pneumonia : Lobar	17	3	44	53	6	-	42	4
406	" : Not otherwise defined	8	1	1	19	6	-	5	2
407	Empyema	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
408	Other Pleurisy	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
409	Pulmonary Congestion	10	-	12	9	2	-	3	1
410	Asthma	5	1	1	17	1	-	3	-
411	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
412	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	-	5	2	-	-	5	-
413	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
414	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) with Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of the Digestive System.</u>								
451	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
452	Diseases of the Oesophagus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
453	Ulcer of the Stomach	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
454	Ulcer of the Duodenum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
455	Other diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer)	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	1

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
456	Diarrhoea and Enteritis : Under 2 years	10	10	103	89	3	-	61	3
457	do. : 2 yrs & over	2	2	17	30	-	-	13	-
458	Appendicitis	3	1	2	7	-	-	2	-
459	Hernia	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
460	Intestinal Obstruction	5	-	2	11	1	-	5	-
461	Other Diseases of the Intestines	4	-	1	2	-	-	3	-
462	Cirrhosis of the Liver Alcoholic	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
463	" " " " : Not returned as Alcoholic	4	-	-	2	1	-	5	-
464	Acute Yellow Atrophy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
465	Other Diseases of the Liver	8	-	2	5	3	1	5	-
467	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder & Ducts	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
468	Diseases of the Pancreas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
469	Peritonitis without stated cause	5	-	7	5	1	-	10	2
	<u>Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.</u>								
500	Nephritis : Acute	2	-	2	5	-	-	12	1
501	do : Chronic	29	2	5	33	4	-	24	2
502	do : Not otherwise defined	12	2	2	15	3	-	2	1
503	Other Diseases of the Kidneys & Annexa	4	-	-	2	3	-	2	-
505	Diseases of the Bladder	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
506	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess etc	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
507	Diseases of the Prostate	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
510	Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and Pelvic Abscess	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
511	Diseases of the Uterus	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State</u>								
553	Other Accidents of Pregnancy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
554	Puerperal Haemorrhage	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
555	Puerperal Sepsis	1	-	-	3	-	-	8	1
556	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
557	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
559	Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	1	-	4	-	-	2	-
560	Other or unspecified Conditions of the Puerperal state	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue</u>								
601	Cellulitis - Acute Abscess	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1
602	Other Diseases of the Skin & its Annexa	1	-	1	3	-	-	2	-
	<u>Diseases of the Bones & Organs of Locomotion.</u>								
650	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis & Periostitis	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
651	Other Diseases of the Bones	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
653	Diseases of Other Organs of Locomotion	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Congenital Malformations.</u>								
700	Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
701	Spina Bifida and Meningocele	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
702	Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
703	Other Congenital Malformations	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	<u>Diseases of Early Infancy.</u>								
750	Congenital Debility	6	2	27	50	2	-	12	-
751	Premature Birth	26	6	79	32	-	-	9	3
752	Injury at Birth	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
753	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	10	1	26	15	-	-	10	1
	<u>Deaths from Old Age.</u>								
800	Old Age	23	-	2	6	6	-	1	-

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
	<u>Deaths from Violence.</u>								
850	Suicide by Poisoning	5	3	1	4	-	-	1	1
852	" by Poisonous Gas, Hanging or Strangulation	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
854	Suicide by Firearm	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
855	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
858	Suicide by other means	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
859	Infanticide (under 1 year)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
861	Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	-
862	Homicide by other means	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
863	Attack by Venomous Animals	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
864	Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
865	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
866	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (not by gas)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
868	Accidental Burns	3	1	12	16	-	-	10	1
870	Accidental Drowning	6	2	4	12	3	-	1	-
872	Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	2	5	2	-	-	1	-
875	Accidental Injury by Machinery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
876	Accidental Injury by Railways	2	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
877	Accidental Injury by Motor Vehicles	8	1	15	7	2	-	2	2
878	Accidental Injury by Motor Cycles	1	2	2	1	2	-	2	-
879	Accidental Injury by Animal-drawn Vehicles	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
880	Accidental Injury by Other Land Transport	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
881	Accidental Injury by Aeroplanes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
882	Accidental Injury by Other Crushing	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
883	Accidental Injury by Fall	16	-	16	1	1	-	7	1
887	Injury by Animals	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
888	Hunger and Thirst	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
892	Electricity (Lightning excepted)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
894	Killed in Riot	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
895	Other Accidental Violence	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	<u>Ill-defined Diseases.</u>								
950	Sudden death	2	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
951	Cause of death unstated or ill-defined	9	-	24	32	2	-	15	3
		876	125	975	1339	205	8	2018	71

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR:

(Figures for 1937 - 38 in brackets).

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
1. Typhoid Fever.				
Local Cases	40 (33)	4 (4)	45 (62)	18 (38)
Imported Cases	1 (1)	- (-)	4 (4)	7 (3)

There were 6 European and 11 non-European deaths amongst residents during the year and the attack- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population are:

	European	Non-European.
Attack-rate	0.44 (0.38)	0.41 (0.66)
Death-rate	0.66 (0.02)	0.06 (0.09)

N.B. See Section 16 for special comments. (Page 16)

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
2. <u>Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.</u>				
Local Cases	2 (7)	4 (1)	2 (8)	4 (5)
Imported	1 (-)	- (-)	3 (3)	- (-)
There were no deaths recorded during the year.				
3. <u>Scarlet Fever.</u>				
Local Cases	78 (42)	2 (-)	- (-)	- (1)
Imported Cases	- (3)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
There was one Coloured death reported during the year.				
4. <u>Diphtheria.</u>				
Local Cases	266 (140)	21 (18)	24 (16)	29 (14)
Imported Cases	19 (7)	- (-)	7 (1)	1 (-)
Deaths recorded	1 (1)	1 (-)	2 (1)	2 (1)
5. <u>Erysipelas.</u>				
Local Cases	18 (16)	2 (1)	1 (1)	- (1)
Imported Cases	3 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Deaths recorded	-	-	2	1
6. <u>Poliomyelitis.</u>				
Local Cases	2 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Imported Cases	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
No deaths recorded.				
7. <u>Anthrax.</u>				
Local Cases	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
Imported Cases	- (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)
No deaths recorded.				
8. <u>Ophthalmia Neonatorum.</u>				
Local Cases	19 (4)	4 (3)	24 (18)	10 (4)
Imported Cases	- (-)	- (-)	1 (2)	- (-)
No deaths recorded.				
9. <u>Leprosy.</u>				
Local Cases	2 (-)	- (-)	- (4)	- (-)
Imported Cases	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
No deaths recorded.				
10. <u>Puerperal Sepsis.</u>				
Local Cases	6 (4)	1 (1)	3 (2)	8 (10)
Imported Cases	1 (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)
Deaths (Local)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (1)	3 (5)
Deaths (Imported)	- (-)	- (-)	8 (8)	1 (2)

Infectious Diseases Admitted to City Fever Hospital,
Congella, during the Year.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Diphtheria	324	20	39	26	409
Scarlet Fever	65	1	-	-	66
Chicken Pox	25	14	124	2	165
Measles	68	2	73	7	150
Mumps	18	1	57	2	78
Pertussis	88	14	71	10	183
Scarlet Fever & Chicken Pox	1	-	-	-	1
Trachoma	-	-	4	2	6
Typhoid Carrier	-	-	-	4	4
C.S. Meningitis	1	1	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1
German Measles	3	-	-	-	3
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	1	2
Leprosy	1	-	-	-	1
Observation: Diphtheria	3	-	-	1	4
" : Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2
" : Meningitis	1	-	-	1	2
Tick Bite Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever & Measles	1	-	-	-	1
" & Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	1
	605	53	375	58	1091

N.B. See Section 16 for special comments. (Page 18).

Ambulance Removals:

The following table sets out the number of cases conveyed in the Infectious Diseases Ambulances:

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
City Fever Hospital	461	48	70	22	601
Government Hospital	54	10	-	-	64
Other Hospitals	91	51	77	26	245
	606	109	147	48	910

Disinfecting Station & Laundry.

Return of Work Performed

Municipal Departments.

City Fever Hospital	209,423
City Baths	62,475
Ocean Beach	31,707
Other Departments	91,804

Total: 395,409

Articles from Private Premises	4,957
Rooms Disinfected	659

King Edward VIII Hospital	1,463,020
" " " " Disinfections	25,757

King George V Hospital (October, 1938 to June, 1939)	69,670
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Entabeni Nursing Home	175,674
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Durban Turf Club	2,400
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VACCINATION (Courtesy, Deputy Chief Health Officer).

The following vaccinations of local residents were carried on during the year.

	<u>Infant Vaccination</u>	<u>12 Year Old Vaccination</u>
Successfully vaccinated	1333	885
Insusceptible to Vaccination	65	128
Postponed owing to illness	390	32
Exempted under Act 15 of 1938	171	75

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native*</u>	<u>Asiatic.</u>
(a) Pulmonary:				
Local Cases	100 (70)	42 (64)	338 (362)	239 (209)
Imported Cases	9 (8)	1 (5)	41 (126)	14 (20)
(b) Non-Pulmonary:				
Local Cases	9 (1)	3 (2)	38 (40)	24 (22)
Imported Cases	- (1)	1 (-)	2 (4)	1 (2)
(c) Deaths Recorded:				
Pulmonary (Local)	43 (36)	14 (25)	**86 (136)	147 (103)
(Imported)	15 (-)	3 (-)	250 (289)	15 (17)
Non Pulmonary (Local)	7 (6)	2 (5)	15 (13)	16 (19)
(Imported)	3 (-)	- (-)	24 (62)	1 (3)

* Natives resident and employed in Durban for not less than three months prior to notification.

** Corrected for 'permanent' domicile in rural areas of origin (ex-borough).

N.B. See Section 16 for special comments. (Page 18).

Health Visiting.

The contacts of every European and Coloured case are followed-up by Health Visitors and induced to attend the Tuberculosis clinic for examination. Every contact found to be affected by Tuberculosis is kept under observation. Many visit the clinic whilst suitable cases are admitted to King George V Hospital. With very few exceptions, all communicable cases unsuitable for home isolation have been admitted to hospital. Undernourished and poorly developed child-contacts are sent to the Preventorium in Pietermaritzburg.

Records and progress notes are kept regarding every known European and Coloured case, whether an out-patient at the clinic or an in-patient in hospital. Out-patients who show a tendency to default are re-visited and encouraged to attend the clinic regularly.

King George V Jubilee Hospital for Tuberculosis.

This institution was opened in January, 1939, Europeans and Coloured patients formerly treated at Addington Hospital now being admitted to this new "sanatorium" hospital.

It/....

It was intended to admit Native and Indian cases of Tuberculosis but space has been available for only a few.

The number of City patients treated at this institution since opening was 64 Europeans and 44 Coloureds.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES:

(a) Cases treated at Out-patient Departments 1938 - 39.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Addington Hospital	14,354	-	-	-	14,354
King Edward VIII Hospital	-	519	10,527	1,073	12,119
Indian Clearing Station	-	-	-	2,583	2,583
TOTAL:	14,354	519	10,527	3,656	29,056
Year 1937-38	10,373	1,473	12,142	2,597	26,585

(b) Cases admitted to Hospital.

	King Edward VIII	Addington
Syphilis Primary, Secondary	1685	63 (1254)
" Tertiary	11	-
" of Central Nervous System	1	-
" Congenital	81	-
Gonorrhoea	718	93 (264)
Other	42	9 (40)
Total:	2538	165 (1558)
Discharged Cured	2323	163 (1592)
Absconded	12	- (3)
Deaths	39	2 (8)
Operations Performed	92	4 (3)

The difference in the figures between 1936 - 37 and 1937 - 38 is due to Natives and Asiatics now being treated at King Edward VIII Hospital and not at Addington Hospital as in the past.

N.B. See Section 16 for special comments (page 18).

The Medical Officer attending the special clinic for Europeans reports as follows:

The number of cases is increasing. Cases present themselves for treatment fairly early after the appearance of symptoms. The majority of patients attend regularly. Female patients present themselves for treatment

very/....

very much later after appearance of symptoms than in the case of males. The number of female patients is small, but is on the increase lately. Numbers of patients with no obvious signs of V.D. present themselves for examination only. Better accommodation for in-patients is required. Although M.B. 693 causes symptoms to subside rapidly, I suggest that irrigation should not be abolished for reasons of (a) cleanliness; and (b) the establishment of better drainage of urethra and consequent prevention of Urethritis and peri-urethral abscesses.

Dr. G.D.H. Wallace, Part-time Venereologist, reports in connection with non-Europeans:

V.D. is extremely widespread amongst non-Europeans, syphilis being more common amongst Natives and gonorrhoea amongst Indians. Chancroid is also very prevalent amongst Natives.

Venereal Diseases are mainly spread by :

- (a) Lack of provision for family life for Natives in town with resultant prostitution and immorality;
- (b) Ignorance among non-Europeans of contagious nature of diseases and consequent inefficient treatment;
- (c) Lack of routine medical examination of Native women seeking employment in town; and
- (d) Lack of ~~means~~ of healthy recreation for non-Europeans.

There are at present three non-European clinics, two for Natives and one for Indians.

Nine sessions weekly are available for men and eight for women. They are all associated with poly-clinics or general hospitals.

One Medical Officer is allotted by King Edward VIII Hospital to assist the City Venereologist and this Assistant Medical Officer devotes all his time to Venereal Disease with the exception of being "on call" at night for general hospital duties occasionally.

There are two European male nurses and two European female nurses, four male Native orderlies and five female Native nurses employed whole-time. One European nurse, one European-male nurse and one Indian nurse employed one afternoon weekly at the Indian Clinic.

There are six Native health assistants employed in the 'follow-up' service.

A fair proportion of non-European contacts are traced but this branch of the work is as yet only developing.

Since the non-European clinics were separated some fifteen months ago, the work has enormously developed, the average monthly attendances rising from about 400 per month to about 1,400, both sexes being approximately equally represented.

(d) V.D. Defaulters - 'Follow-up of Europeans and Coloureds.

Results of the 'follow-up' service for defaulters from the Addington European and Coloured clinic have so far been most satisfactory. All cases notified were located and have returned for the completion of their treatments, except a very small percentage who have definitely left Durban.

The main reason for defaulting appears to be ignorance of the nature of the disease and its clinical course. Patients state that they had attended for treatment but as they appeared to be no longer suffering from the disease, they did not think it necessary to return. More intensive propaganda in the clinics is suggested.

V.D. Defaulters - 'Follow-up' of non-Europeans.

In January a follow-up service was organised by employing the part-time services of six Native health assistants, to each of whom a district was allotted.

Hitherto, attendances at the special non-European clinic (King Edward VIII Hospital) had been considerably depleted by patients attending for diagnosis and first injection and thereafter failing to return. The Native health assistants proved invaluable for 'following-up' and since January, the defaulter rate has dropped remarkably.

At one stage, a tendency to abscond from the wards threatened to develop but this was checked thanks to police assistance and efficient propaganda and 'following-up' by the Native health assistants.

An experienced Native health assistant, Mbata, is now engaged full-time on propaganda and 'follow-up' work. Mbata possesses initiative and is highly successful in tracing absconders and defaulters, both venereal and tuberculous. He also undertakes propaganda at the numerous large factories,

Native/....

Native compounds and barracks in the City and in the special wards and clinics for Venereal Disease and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

5. PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The most vulnerable area in the City is the harbour vicinity, particularly Maydon Wharf, control of which is complicated by the private ownership of premises adjacent to the wharf which itself is Government-owned. This area is specially controlled by an arrangement by the Port Health which ensures co-operation between the City Council and the Port Health Authority in regard to routine anti-plague precautions.

In addition to routine, the following additional measures were adopted throughout the Municipal area :

- (a) A trapping system was introduced whereby rodents were obtained and examined for B. Pestis from any building or premises receiving merchandise from actual or potential plague zones.
- (b) The industrial area of the City was mapped out, in convenient blocks, and control programmes in respect of each were formulated after detailed inspection of individual premises.
- (c) Individual industrial premises were systematically 'corrected' for both temporary and permanent harbourage. Such a programme is necessarily slow, but steady progress is being maintained. In respect of new buildings, better co-operation between the Building Inspectors and this Department is being developed. In this connection, provision is being made for the employment of a special trainee to collate the anti-rodent work of both Departments.
- (d) Buildings about to be demolished or extensively altered are controlled to prevent rodent migration. The amendment of existing bye-laws is recommended to include the provision of a "vermin-free" certificate before such demolition or alteration may take place.
- (e) All foci in sewer- or storm-water drains are systematically poisoned at three-monthly intervals in addition to such places as beach protection works, rockeries etc;

Results are reflected in a substantial decrease in rodent complaints. Poisoning operations are carefully checked before and after treatment and specimens examined on each occasion as an additional check.

Arrangements are in hand to install patent inspection- and manhole- covers containing a special receptacle for baits.

- (f) Attention is now being given to such lesser harbourages as electrical sub-stations, switch pillars, meter boards, etc. Correction will improve rodent control and reduce damage to cable insulations.

In addition to enforcement of the Rodent Infestation Regulations, practical measures of control are carried out by the Department as indicated by the following records :

Total/....

Total number of visits to private business premises	20,456
Number of complaints investigated	369
Number of premises corrected of harbourage and infestation	850
Premises referred to District Inspectors for further action	428
Premises fumigated for rodents	4
Number of rodent baits laid	90,949
Carcasses known to have been recovered from poison	466
Number of traps set	6,690
Rodents caught by trapping	4,981
Suspect premises trapped for Plague index	100
Rodents sent to Government Laboratory for pathological examination	64
Rodent harbourages gassed	40
Carcasses recovered from gassing	397

HARBOUR CONTROL (MAYDON WHARF)

Information supplied by the Port Health Authorities.

B.B. traps set (rats)	31,835
B.B. traps set (mice)	80
Cage	162
Cyanogas used	383 lbs.
Carcasses recovered (rats)	1,080
Carcasses recovered (mice)	770

6. AMOEBC DYSENTERY : ENDEMIC CONTROL. (SECTION 16).

Amoebic Dysentery is one of the quartet of diseases due to intestinal infections associated with human faecal contamination of water-supplies and foodstuffs. The other three are Bacillary Dysentery, Typhoid or Enteric Fever and Enteritis. These infections are spread directly by polluted water-supplies, uncooked foodstuffs, and indirectly by human 'carriers', infected food-handlers and above all, flies. The following table shows the number of deaths from those diseases both Borough and Imported cases, for the period

	BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
	E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
Typhoid/Enteric	11	-	24	14	-	-	51	9
Dysentery, Amoebic	2	2	73	13	-	-	129	1
Dysentery, Bacillary	6	2	42	20	1	-	135	-
Enteritis (under 2 years)	37	38	495	244	4	-	281	10
Enteritis (over 2 years)	11	5	65	93	-	-	41	2
TOTAL :	67	47	699	384	5	-	637	22
DEATHS FROM INTESTINAL DISEASES:								
1936 - 37	20	17	287	143	1	-	162	7
1937 - 38	24	18	244	108	-	-	296	9
1938 - 39	23	12	168	133	4	-	179	6
TOTAL :	67	47	699	384	5	-	637	22

It will be observed that Amoebic Dysentery is the least deadly for Europeans/....

Europeans and Coloureds, and with the exception of Enteritis, the most deadly for Natives. Both types of dysentery and Enteric prevail equally among Indians, the former causing a much higher mortality than in the case of Europeans, for whom the importance of Amoebic Dysentery concerns illness and disability, rather than mortality.

Measures for the control of Amoebic infection and disease should include, firstly, facilities for surveying the extent and sources of infection; and secondly, a co-ordinated programme for the improvement of environmental factors such as water-supply, sanitation, slum clearance and rehousing.

Survey facilities imply the establishment of a laboratory-unit (a) to ascertain the extent of infection in the general population; (b) to concentrate control surveys on those sections found to be cyst-passers; (c) to sample water supplies in areas where green foodstuffs are produced and prepared and (d) generally to supplement and follow-up the clinical investigation of intestinal infections.

Attention to the environmental side of the problem concerns the laying-on of gravitation water supplies and water-borne sewerage throughout the greater City area, the strict control of market-gardening areas on the basis of pure water supply, water-borne sewerage, proper fertilization, the filling-up of polluted water holes, the clearance of Asiatic and Native slum conditions and the provision of proper housing.

It is necessary to abandon the 'piecemeal' approach to problems of town-planning and health-planning in favour of co-ordinated planning to include each separate aspect of the general programme of urban development. At one moment, the urgency is for an extension of the town's water supply, at another the emphasis veers round to slum clearance, at another to re-housing, yet another to town-planning or main sewerage, again to Dysentery or Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease or Malnutrition. Those issues would appear to have little mutual relationship but the facts are that they are functionally inseparable and that their action-programmes should be comprehensively planned and closely co-ordinated from first to last.

Consider, for example, what is required to organise the control of Amoebic Dysentery :

1. The establishment of a special laboratory;
2. The establishment of special clinics, including -
3. The extension of non-European hospital space;
4. The control of market-gardens on much the same basis as that of raw-milk dairy farms;
5. The extension of gravitation water-supplies and sewerage to market-garden areas;
6. The acquisition of land for market-gardening to replace "condemned" areas;
7. Demolition of shacks and erection of new dwellings in approved market-gardening areas;
8. Town-planning for such areas, to provide roads and essential services;
9. The control of flies by (a) the composting of all organic refuse and ordure other than that disposed of outside the City boundaries; (b) establishment of public conveniences at suitable points; (c) the substitution of water-borne for pail- or privy-sanitation; and (d) bush-clearing.
10. The closing-up of all doubtful water-supplies;
11. Health education and propaganda for non-Europeans engaged in green-food production and distribution;
12. The functions of a special Laboratory will be
 - (a) concerned with the prevention of such diseases as the following:
 - Amoebic Dysentery;
 - Bacillary Dysentery;
 - Enteritis;
 - Enteric Fever;
 - Diphtheria;
 - Tuberculosis;
 - Venereal Disease;
 - Helminthiasis;
 - Bilharziasis;
 - Bovine Mastitis;
 - Bovine Tuberculosis;
 - (b) The control of the insect-vectors of
 - i. Malaria, Dengue and Yellow Fevers (mosquitoes);
 - ii. Acute Intestinal Diseases (flies);
 - iii. Domestic vermin e.g. bugs and roaches;
 - (c) the investigation of local causes of Malnutrition and of appropriate preventive measures;
 - (d) the purity of milk supplies, efficiency of pasteurisation and dairy hygiene generally;
 - (e) the laboratory control of food hygiene;
 - (f) the introduction of the Biological Method for the disposal of organic wastes, such as household refuse, animal ordure, garden waste etc. according to the Indore Composting Process;
 - (g) the initiation of the Health Badge system for (i) children's nurses and other Native domestics; and (ii) workers coming into direct contact with readily-contaminated foodstuffs e.g. dairy employees, meat and bread delivery boys, vegetable- and fruit-hawkers, Beach peddlers etc.
 - (h) any other cognate investigation or routine function which, from time to time, may be found necessary in the interests of public health.

6. MALARIA.

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Asiatic.</u>
Notifications	6	12	20	10
Deaths (Local)	5	-	3	6
Deaths (Imported)	5	-	4	-

Anophelines identified from 1st February, 1939 to 30th June, 1939

(previous figures not available):

CLASSIFICATION		DISTRIBUTION	
A. Mauritianus	5371	South Coast Junction	2403
A. Pretoriensis	2124	Mayville	2352
A. Maculipalpis	1800	Greenwood Park	1636
A. Cinereus	887	Sydenham	1614
A. Marshalli	663	Umbilo	962
A. Demeilloni	452	Umhlathuzana	912
A. Squamosus	346	Central	920
A. Longipalpis	99	Umgeni	854
A. Squamosus var	42	Table Mountain D.C.	
A. Cisteri	21	Water Scheme	176
A. Natalensis	4		
11,809		11,809	

Ditches cleared - 533.956 yards.
Land cleared - 44 acres.
Larvaecide used - 12.337 galls.

Mosquito Control.

Hitherto, mosquito control has been undertaken for prevention of Malaria and Dengue fevers. This year, however, due to the inception of the Flying Boat service, the possible introduction of Yellow fever has had to be reckoned with. The Union Health Department exercises precautionary measures in the Harbour area, outside of which the City Health Department assumes responsibility.

Despite the resurgence of malaria in North Coastal areas, prevalence in Durban was very low, as the following indicates :

Total Notifications	48
Primary Infections (Local)	4
Primary Infections (Imported)	14
Relapse cases	30 (26 imported).

Each notified case was fully investigated and the precincts thoroughly inspected for vectors. Greater attention was paid to permanent measures, particularly drainage and ditching. The City Engineer's Department (Survey section) rendered assistance in giving correct levels for ditching, whilst the Cleansing Section afforded assistance in the reclamation of swamps.

Although/....

Although slow, the latter method not only eliminates potential breeding areas, but also affords valuable land for building or recreational purposes.

Following the excellent results obtained by the Government Health Department in the employment of trained Native Malaria Assistants in native reserves, it was decided to adopt a similar service in the Municipal area.

Six educated Natives of good address and over 25 years of age were selected and trained in mosquito-control work. Each was given a suburban area to supervise and their duties included general Malaria and Dengue control, including health educative propaganda, and 'species' sanitation.

The control of Malaria in the Ugeni Valley in the vicinity of the Table Mountain water scheme was undertaken with the co-operation of the City Engineer's Department.

Material and equipment were supplied by the Health Department. Members of the Engineering division were trained in control work so that the latter were enabled to carry on efficiently thereafter. Similar co-operative programmes have been initiated with other Municipal departments with satisfactory results.

The collection of fresh-water snails for Bilharzia control was associated with 'species' sanitation. Both *Bulinus* Forscalia^{and} *Physopsis* Lymnia were identified. Control of these snails is indicated in the areas selected for housing schemes.

TYPHUS.

During the past year only one European and one Native case were notified. No special precautionary measures were necessary.

Natives entering the City from the 'Typhus area' gazetted in the weekly Public Health Bulletin, are de-verminised as a routine. The average number de-verminised was 10 per month.

PEST CONTROL.

For the better control of Pests, a new technical division was formed by combining the Anti-Mosquito and Anti-Rodent staffs. This division was given separate offices and was organised and equipped to undertake anti-cimex and anti-cockroach measures in addition to mosquito, rodent, malaria and plague control.

By March, 1939, pest control work was able to function on the new basis in all districts.

The first task was to undertake the technical training of members of the staff. For this purpose, the facilities offered by the Union Health Department, the Port Health Department and the South African Fumigation Company were utilised to provide a systematic training in all branches of pest control, in accordance with the following programme :

1. One patrolman attended the Union Health Department's laboratory to be trained by the Government Pathologist and the Assistant Entomologist S.A.I.M.R. in mosquito and larvae identification.
2. Patrolmen, Overseers and other members of the field staff were trained in cyanide fumigation for a period of three months by the senior fumigator of the S.A. Fumigation Co. The City Council paid for these services.
3. All members of the division were trained in rodent-control. Outdoor or field work included gassing and poisoning whilst indoor included rodent-proofing of buildings, fumigation and trapping for 'Plague index'. The Port Authorities permitted patrolmen to accompany the Ship Inspector in the routine search of ships for rats - a highly skilled task.
4. The Union Health Department arranged visits to a Native Reserve where malaria conditions prevailed enabling vector breeding, species sanitation larvicidal and insecticidal methods of control to be studied.
5. As a new activity in Durban, it was quickly obvious that Cockroach Control would require a considerable amount of investigation.

The sewerage section of the City Engineer's Department had started a control scheme dealing solely with sewers. A squad of four Indians under a patrolman (acting as an overseer) was seconded to the City Engineer's Department for training which consisted of location of mains, the opening, ventilation and proper re-sealing of manhole or inspection covers and instruction in the handling and operation of all appurtenances connected with water-borne sewage. The need for strict European supervision was at once apparent necessitating the employment of two additional overseers. As each new phase of cockroach control work was investigated, results were passed on to patrolmen who were thus enabled to advise the public and attend to numerous complaints.

6. An investigation of available insecticides proved interesting. Some local firms sold insecticide-sprays without giving full instructions as to their use. Certain varieties were of little use, claimed fictitious results, whilst a number were quite ineffective. Others were incorrectly labelled under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act No. 13 of 1929. Appropriate steps were taken to remedy matters in these various connections.
7. Systematic surveying and recording were initiated in order to determine the most economical and efficient use of staff and equipment in the various branches of the work.

In reviewing the year's work, the remarks made under each item of the foregoing are to be read in conjunction with the tabulated figures and results appended hereto :

(a) Roach/...

(a) Roach.

The first year of Roach Control on an organised basis suffices to indicate the immensity of the task. Encouraging results, however, have already been obtained in connection with extermination of the pest in the main drainage systems.

Much experimental work remains to be undertaken, however, in order to evolve more efficient methods and to enlist the co-operation of the general public, building contractors, artisans and others concerned with the erection, fittings and finishing of buildings of the domestic type.

Roach harbourage and propagation are definitely encouraged by badly-finished buildings to a degree which calls for remedial action. Modern building construction encourages the practice of placing water-pipes inside the building structure. Avenues of travel and places of concealment are afforded by pipe-chases, electrical fittings, badly-fitting skirting boards, cornice-strips, architraves etc.

In markets, packing rooms etc, harbourage is encouraged by accumulation of such articles as empty boxes, containers, sacks and baskets. Meter rooms, electrical switch-pillars, sub-stations and transformers all have a special attraction for cockroaches because of the warmth generated therein. Moreover, insulating material is attacked by the cockroach, involving pre-risk from 'shorts' in addition to the damage to cables.

In regard to 'temporary' control measures, the utility of materials called for investigation along the following lines :

1. Efficiency i.e. toxicity to pests, domestic animals and human beings;
2. Economy versus efficiency - a 95% kill may be preferable economically to a 100% kill.
3. Action on vegetation, furniture and material of the foci and equipment;
4. Balance of utility - Does the insecticide do the work or does the operator play the major part?
5. Manual labour required in the preparation of foci for control work e.g. sealing-up of sewer inverts etc;
6. Inflammability of fumigant or insecticide.

A careful study of the problem elicited two main facts. The best insecticides are of the "contact" variety which take effect quickly enough to prevent/....

prevent migration of the pest. In this connection, it is interesting to note that certain species of roaches which carry the egg-capsule under the wing-cases are able to travel considerable distances before dying, and that after the death of the parent roach, the egg capsule is able to mature and hatch in due course.

Among Corporation properties, the Magazine Indian Barracks present a special problem. These barracks are structurally bad and ultra-favourable to pest propagation. The religious beliefs of certain Indians prohibit them from destroying these vermin.

(b) Cimex (Bed bug).

Cimex infestation is generalised throughout Native and Indian quarters and presents a control problem scarcely less arduous and far-reaching than that of Roach infestation. The problems are similar in that, in both cases, harbourage is definitely encouraged by standards of domestic building construction, fitting and finishing which must be regarded as obsolete and unhygienic. They are similar also in that migration of pests is facilitated by public apathy and ignorance - apathy on the part of the responsible European and ignorance, certainly, in the case of the non-European.

Central control is to be based on investigation and application of more hygienic construction for domestic buildings especially Native and Indian quarters; the investigation and use of suitable deterrents and fumigants; and educative propaganda. Time and facilities have not permitted of more than a general appraisal of the limits of Cimex control. Definite progress, however, has been made with regard to development. Cyanide fumigations carried out by private enterprise will reveal a steady increase in operations particularly during the winter months. These have increased by 50% in the winter season, which reflects the increased inspectional and propaganda carried out by field staffs.

Stricter supervision is now being maintained over cyanide fumigation, special reference to volume and concentration of gas and to the ventilation and safety factors.

Under the new Regulations, applicants for fumigation licences are now obliged to undergo a strict examination comprising :

(a)/....

- (a) a written test of knowledge of the Fumigation Regulations;
- (b) an oral examination with special reference to First-Aid; and
- (c) a series of practical tests.

The new Cyanide Fumigation Regulations for Durban now control all operations and standardize methods of handling this dangerous gas. It appears that Durban is setting a standard for the rest of the Union in respect of Pest Control and Cyanide Fumigation judging by the fact that health officials from many centres visit Durban for instruction therein.

Assisted Education - Native Medical Aids.

Under the Government-sponsored scheme for training Native Medical Aids, a number of Native students commenced training at McCord Zulu Hospital early in 1939.

Members of the City Health Department assisted with the training, to the extent of giving thirteen lectures-demonstrations of two hours duration in the following subjects :

SUBJECT	VENUE
Malaria Control	Eastern Vlei and Other Foci
Fly Control	Clairmont
Housing	Slum Area
do	Housing Scheme
Plan Reading	Head Office
Building Construction	do
Rodent Control	Sundry
Meat Examination	City Abattoir
Malnutrition	Child Health Clinics
Child Health	Gale Street, Brook Street and Lamont Village
Dairies and Milk	Pearson's Dairy, Sea View
Food	City Market
Water	Coedmore & Northdene
Cimex & Fumigation	Housing Scheme or Barracks
Venereal Disease	Hospital
Infectious Disease	do
Disinfection	Disinfecting Station
Plumbing and Drain-laying	Sundry
Ventilation (Kata Thermometer)	Head Office.

7. WATER SUPPLY. (By courtesy of the City and Water Engineer).

• WATER : Chemical and Bacteriological Analyses.

(a) Chemical.

Colour	-	Good	Sediment	-	Nil
Turbidity	-	Nil	Re-action	-	0.8

Results/....

Chemical (contd).

Results expressed in parts of 100,000.

Total Solids	8.64
Loss on Ignition	1.44
Chlorine	2.49
Nitrites & Nitrates	Nil
Saline Ammonia	0.004
Albumoid Ammonia	0.008
Total Hardness	3.63
Permanent Hardness	1.27
Iron	Trace
Poisonous Metals	Nil

(b) Bacteriological.

	<u>B. Coli</u> <u>Present In</u>	<u>B. Coli</u> <u>Absent In.</u>
Bulwer Park	-	100 mls.
Medwood Gardens	-	100 mls.
Mitchell Park	-	100 mls.
Umbilo	-	100 mls.

(c) Service Reservoirs.

Congella - 1	3.000.000	
- 2	3.000.000	
- 3	650.000	
- 4	<u>650.000</u>	7.300.000 galls.
Botanic Gardens		3.000.000 "
South Ridge		3.000.000 "
Stella		3.000.000 "
North Ridge		2.000.000 "
Ridge End		2.000.000 "
Northdene - 1	500.000	
- 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 Elevated Tower		40.000 "
Cato Manor		2.000.000 "
Bluff		1.000.000 "
Durban North High Level		1.000.000 "
Durban North Low Level		<u>300.000</u> "
		<u>25.689.500</u> "

Purification.

The raw water was 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 recently there has been constructed for secondary filtration at Northdene a complete and modern system of slow sand-filters to correct and improve on the working of the rapid gravity type from the Shongweni supply. In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilized by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles with completely effective results.

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 12,000,000 gallons, which is really more than the safe average derivable from the Umlaas River. Hence the necessity for the new water scheme on the Umgeni River.

Bacteriological Examination.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations are 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 water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative *Bacillus Coli* in 100 c.c. is the highest standard sought anywhere.

The number of water samples approved during the year was 63 and the number condemned 1.

8. SEWERAGE SECTION (By courtesy of the City and Water Engineer).

The length of main sewers laid during the year was 11.248 miles and the number of connections made to the Sewerage system was 282 as under :

	<u>Length.</u>	<u>No of Connections.</u>
Central City	7.277 miles	258
Incorporated Areas	<u>3.971 "</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>11.248 "</u>	<u>282</u>

The figures for the previous year were 3.36 miles and 281 connections. The length of sewers within the City is now 194.88 miles. The length of sewers laid in the Incorporated Areas was made up as follows:

South Coast ...	2874 yards
Mayville ...	707 "
Sydenham ...	<u>3408 "</u>
	<u>6989 "</u>

In addition to the above new work, a length of .255 mile of sewers was reconstructed.

Vacuum Tank Wagons.

A 500-gallon vacuum tank was placed in commission at the commencement of the year and has removed 755,750 gallons of sewerage. Another two vacuum tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity each are on order. These will enable the Department to proceed with utilising certain areas for Housing schemes which were considered unsuitable from a sanitation point of view owing to unsatisfactory soil and topography conditions. By the installation of a water-borne sewerage/....

sewerage system which will be ultimately connected to, and form part of the major sewerage schemes now in progress of construction, these areas have not only become suitable but the future cost of alterations for the privy or septic system has also been eliminated.

Eastern Vlei Sewer.

The construction of this 6,400 ft. sewer of 30" diameter has been completed and, in conjunction with the new pumping station at Somtseu Road, it has relieved the overloaded condition of the old main sewer.

Point Pumping Station.

The whole of this station has been renovated and particular attention is being given to beautifying the works with lawns and flower gardens. Negotiations have been instituted with a view to obtaining the Point Football Ground as a site for additional one and a half million gallons storage tanks, necessitated by the rapid growth of the sewered area - particularly on account of the large number of blocks of flats.

Maydon Road Relief Main and Pumping Station.

This main and station, capable of carrying the load of the Congella/Umbilo areas was brought into commission in May, to relieve the overloaded Maydon Road sewer and the Albert Park Pumping Station. A pumping main, 5135 feet in length, discharges from this station via the S.A. Railways and Harbours reserve into the 30" main in St. Andrews Street and thence to the Point Outfall.

Southern Sewerage Scheme.

Construction on this scheme commenced in October, 1938, and a considerable portion of the work has been let out to contract, as under :

1. Bluff Tunnel, 2,200 feet long and designed to discharge, in two periods each of three hours, an ultimate flow of 9,000,000 gallons. Contract price £15,000.
2. Turner Street Tunnel, 830 feet long and designed to carry approximately double the capacity of the main outfall sewer i.e. 18,000,000 gallons per day. Contract price - Construction £7,475; material and equipment £6,870.
3. Sewerage Outfall Works, comprising screens, detritus channels, venturi flumes, pumping station and two reinforced concrete storage tanks, each of 1,500,000 gallons. Cost £24,480.
4. Supply of pumping plant £3,200.
5. Supply of 40" pipes, Main Outfall Sewer, £21,113.
6. Supply of 36" pipes, Main Outfall Sewer, £17,450.

The Turner Street Tunnel is the first shield-driven iron-lined tunnel

constructed/...

constructed in this country. Difficulties were expected and encountered, but have been overcome, and the tunnel has now been driven and lined for about three quarters of its length. Two reinforced concrete tanks, each of 1,500,000 gallons, are almost completed. Splendid progress is being maintained with the departmental work of laying the main outfall sewer from Wentworth to Fynnland, to join up with the Turner Street Tunnel. Approximately 7,600 feet of 40" main and 1,000 feet of 36" main have been laid since October, 1938. Further work has been prepared in connection with the reticulation system in order to maintain the steady development of the scheme in accordance with the fifteen year programme.

Throughout the year's work, precautions have been taken against accidents and I am pleased to report that, even in the hazardous work of tunnelling, no serious accident has occurred and minor accidents were infrequent.

Northern Sewerage Scheme.

Tenders were invited in September, 1938, for the supply of over four miles of 24" and 18" diameter pipes and the contract was let in November, 1938. In December, 1938 excavation of pipe trenches was commenced, thus enabling the pipe laying to be put in hand immediately on arrival of the first consignment in February, 1939.

By the end of July, 1939 the whole of the pipe line from Eastern Vlei to Alpine Road had been laid, complete, comprising 6,238 feet of 24" pipes and 14,892 feet of 18" pipes, to varying depths of 5 ft. to 17 ft. This work also included 46 manholes. A new sunken pumping station, for raising the sewage from the incoming Alpine Road - Eastern Vlei Sewer, has been constructed at the junction of Quarry and Alpine Roads. This station will pump the sewage from the Brickfield-Sydenham districts to Goble Road from where it will gravitate to the new pumping station at corner of Brickhill and Somsau Roads.

A slight deviation has been made from the original first year's programme, whereby part of the scheme will become, to an extent, revenue-producing earlier than was anticipated. To this end, the reticulation of Brickfields area No. 1 is being carried out, and 8,446 feet of 6" sewers, with manholes and branch connections, have been laid. A commencement has been made with the main sewer in Alpine-Brickfields Roads. A further contract has been

let/...

let for the supply of spun iron pipes and progress is being made with surveys and preparation of plans and contracts for laying mains and the reticulation of adjoining areas.

Refuse Destructor - Point.

Provision was made in the estimates for two additional furnaces but the construction of these has been held in abeyance. This is due to experiments being undertaken by the Patentee with a garbage disposal plant which is expected to be able to convert a large percentage of the City's refuse into fertiliser. At the time of writing, the plant is still in course of erection. These experimental measures have been authorised by the City Council, but the firm concerned accepts full responsibility.

Conservancy.

The stercus removal services operating throughout the Borough have been carried out with regularity and efficiency.

Considerable extensions have been made to the services operating in the peri-Durban areas, owing to the erection of new houses and the provision of Native conveniences on existing premises.

Stercus Stations.

The three stations, situated at Wentworth, Bellair and Springfield respectively, have been kept fully occupied in connection with the disposal of stercus from these areas. Until the introduction of water-borne sewerage, it is anticipated that this will suffice.

The Mayville contract was to have terminated on 31st July, 1939 but for economic reasons it has been decided to continue it for another year.

The number of pails serviced during the year was :

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>
Central City	181	181
Sydenham	1445	1173
Mayville	1306	1163
Umhlatusana	1311	1303
South Coast Junction ...	2690	1765
Greenwood Park	1344	616
	<u>9277</u>	<u>6201</u>

Additions to the garages at Wentworth and Springfield have been made.

Public/....

Public Conveniences.

During the year, it became necessary to provide 7 additional public conveniences which were erected at :

Blue Lagoon Park	New City Market, Warwick Avenue
Morningside Tram Halt	Bellair Subway
Snell Parade	Karim Lane
Victoria Embankment (near Point Yacht Club).	

The following table reflects the conveniences in each area :

<u>Area</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>
Central City	36	31
Greenwood Park	2	2
Sydenham	-	1
Mayville	-	2
Umhlatuzana	2	2
South Coast Junction	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>

CLEANSING SECTION.

Improvements and considerable extensions to the service in the various areas have been made during the year, and proposals have been submitted for the City Council's approval in order to further enlarge the conservancy, house refuse and street cleansing operations during the coming Municipal year.

The Cleansing Section embraces Corporation Cemeteries, control of privately-owned cemeteries, household refuse removal, street cleansing, depositing sites, fly eradication, Indian Barracks Management (Umbilo and Somtseu Road) and ration issues to Indian labourers.

Cemeteries.

The Manning Place Non-European cemetery, Sydenham, was re-opened during the year for the benefit of members of the Manning Place district community.

Regular routine work was carried out at the General (West Street) Umgeni, Stellawood, Mayville, Sydenham, Springfield and Kenilworth Road, Red Hill and Avoca cemeteries. A Cemetery Inspector was appointed in April, 1939 to supervise generally all the cemeteries.

A total of 3,933 internments have taken place.

The position of private cemeteries within the city area has been reviewed by a special Cemetery Sub-Committee, who recommended the registration of approximately one-third only of the total applications received from private cemetery/....

cemetery owners. A total of 640 interments took place at the various private burial grounds.

The policy of centralizing burials in certain districts of the City has been continued and land will be acquired in the incorporated areas to serve the needs of all sections of the community for many years to come.

Grave Sites.

Total Sold - 669.

Stellawood	614	Red Hill	48
Mayville	1	Sydenham	1
Umgeni	2	Kenilworth Road	3.

Maintenance of Grave Sites.

The cemetery section controls the beautification and maintenance of graves, and at the close of the year the following number of graves were being maintained, viz :

Cemetery	Military	General	Total
Stellawood	205	717	922
General (West Street)	11	137	148
Umgeni	4	7	11
Red Hill	-	1	1
	220	862	1082

Cremations.

Total - 198. European 183; Asiatic 15.

Free Burials.

Total - 178. European 6; Asiatic 5; Native 163 ; Mixed 4.

Cemetery Bye-laws.

Regulations for the proper control and conduct, as well as construction of crematoria are being defined by the Provincial Council in order that the provision of the Cremation Ordinance No. 8 of 1938 may be applied by local authorities.

Stellawood Cemetery.

All available land at this cemetery has now been developed for burial purposes.

Road construction to the new blocks on the western boundary is complete, and the general beautification of this area is receiving attention. The site for the Robing Room and other conveniences to serve the western

portion/....

portion of the cemetery has been selected, and it is anticipated that the building will be erected in the near future.

Red Hill Cemeteries.

Road construction and general development of this cemetery was carried out during the year.

Accommodation is now available for all sections of the community.

Refuse Removal.

Staff employed :

Under the direction of a Chief Overseer, 9 district overseers (who also control street cleansing and stercus services in the respective districts), 12 European lorry drivers and 244 Indian collectors.

All premises in the Central City area are in receipt of a daily or tri-weekly removal service, while in the areas of Sydenham, Greenwood Park, South Coast and Umhlatuzana a tri-weekly service is carried out. The Mayville area, where the rubbish removal is carried out under contract, a bi-weekly service has been rendered to 1,468 premises. Vehicles engaged - 17 motor freighters and 72 horse-drawn carts.

A total of 269,188 cubic yards of refuse was removed and disposed of viz: Central City area 229,476; Sydenham 12,780; Greenwood Park 13,488; South Coast 3,568 and Umhlatuzana 9,876 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 279.

Street Cleaning.

All streets in the Central City 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, 276 Indian labourers are employed daily.

Vehicles : 23 horse-drawn carts and 31 hand carts are in daily use.

45,910 cubic yards of street sweepings were removed and disposed of at the various tipping sites.

Refuse Depositing Sites.

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

31 tipping sites throughout the City areas and situated at convenient distances from the collection areas receive all refuse and street sweepings collected and removed, viz: 299,170 cubic yards. In addition, 15,928 cubic yards were sent to the Point Destructor for incineration.

In the covering of such refuse, 59,054 cubic yards of earth were used and the work has resulted in the reclamation of an area of approximately 9 acres.

Staff and Plant: 3 Europeans; 22 Indian and 27 Native labourers and 6 carts are daily employed in this connection.

A site at the head of the Bay has been provided for the convenience of traders and contractors and also at Oswald Pirow Avenue where refuse and street sweepings collected in the area are dumped.

Fly Eradication:

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 4 Indian labourers and 2 Natives, 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)	780 lbs.
Spraying mixture	124,893 gallons.
Molasses	3,269 lbs.

Barracks Management.

Staff employed: 2 European Supervisors and 21 Indian labourers.

Under this heading two Indian Barracks are administered, viz Magazines (off Sontseu Road) consisting of 1,354 rooms with attendant kitchens, wash-houses, conveniences, etc. and Umbilo (stone 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 5,731 in the former and 328 in the latter.

The total cost of administration (Estimate for 1938/1939 - £14,418) is distributed monthly, pro rata, amongst the various Departments of the Municipality whose employees are housed therein.

There/....

There has been an appreciable saving in the cost of electricity consumption throughout the year, viz: £707. 3. 8. This was brought about from the 14th August, 1938 by the married quarters being placed on the household rate instead of the Departmental rate of 4d. per unit as formerly.

The building erected by the Natal Coast Native Recruiting Agency situate at the south east corner of the Barracks area is being used by the South African Police as a police station.

In the Estimate for 1939/40, provision has been made for the erection of an Administrative block in the barracks area.

The New Drama Hall has been completed and is now in use.

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 7 Indians and 2 Natives.

Approximately 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 (1 lb.) and firewood (200 lbs) are issued.

Staff, Labour and Plant.

The staff consists of 67 Europeans, 686 Indians and 162 Natives, viz: Cleansing Superintendent, Assistant Cleansing Superintendent, 4 Clerks, 1 Cemetery Inspector, 1 Chief Overseer, 9 District Overseers, 23 Drivers, 16 Latrine Attendants, 3 Tip Attendants, 6 Cemetery Caretakers, 2 Barracks Supervisors, 27 Indian Sirdars, 659 Indian Labourers, 4 Indunas, 158 Natives. Transport vehicles include 30 motor freighters, 101 carts and 31 hand-carts.

Cemeteries - Interments Etc.

Cemetery	RACE				TOTAL
	European	Asiatic	Native	Mixed	
Stellawood	844	170	15	82	1111
General	144	157	1	27	329
Umgeni	11	-	-	-	11
Mayville	-	2	258	1	261
Sydenham	1	45	274	7	327
Avoca	-	-	2	-	2
Red Hill	38	166	1592	42	1838
Springfield	-	49	-	-	49
Kenilworth Road	-	10	-	-	10
Miscellaneous	12	578	43	7	640
Cremations.	183	15	-	-	198
Free Burials.	6	5	163	4	178
TOTALS:	1239	1197	2348	170	4954

ABATTOIR.

9. MEAT SUPPLIES.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was as follows :

	<u>Bovines.</u>	<u>Swine.</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats.</u>
1938 - 39	43.534	27.194	248.261
(1937)- 38	43.202	27.089	225.462

Carcases, Organs or Parts Condemned.

No. of Carcases.	1517 (1132)	1891, (1199)	2690 (1862)
Weight in Pounds:	425.244 (419985)	10.221 (8044)	868.900 (704838)

Routine health supervision over butchers' shops, cold storages, markets, meat transport vehicles etc. continues to be maintained at a high level of efficiency.

10. MILK SUPPLY.

Regular inspections of all dairies and milk depots were carried out and the following samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination :

Chemical	...	260
Bacteriological	...	255
Routine Water	...	53
Other Foodstuffs	...	40

Of the 260 samples of milk taken for chemical examination, 11 failed to reach the standard set down in the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act. Prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in each case.

There were 255 samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 50% failed to comply with the By-law standards of purity. In all cases, the dairyman concerned was "warned" and, in addition, given advice and instruction regarding improved dairy management and hygienic production of milk. As a result, a gradual improvement in bacterial standards was noticeable towards the latter part of the year.

No municipal licence is granted to any dairyman or milk dealer unless (1) his premises comply in full with the exacting requirements of the City Milk Bye-laws in regard to construction and equipment of premises, water supply, sanitation, Native quarters and conveniences etc; and (2) his knowledge of personal and dairy hygiene and management is satisfactory.

The plate-count method hitherto employed has been replaced by the Methylene-Blue Reductase test. Although the number of bacteria present in the milk is relatively greater at reduction time than would have been revealed by the/....

the plate-count, the test is nevertheless a very satisfactory routine method of checking the 'keeping quality' of milk.

Owing to lack of efficient supervision, many dairies still fail to reach the required standard of milk purity. Routine testing indicates whether or not adequate precautions are taken to ensure that the product is kept up to the required standard at all stages of handling. This is not an impossible task even under sub-tropical conditions and many accomplish it, thanks to intelligent organisation and supervision.

It is intended to take at least one milk sample per month from each dairy instead of 3 or 4 per year as at present. When sufficient experience has been gained, results of the new method of testing will be taken as the basis for insisting on an improved standard of dairy hygiene.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On biological test, tubercle infection was found in milk in four instances. In two cases, the infected animals were identified and slaughtered. In the remaining two, both clinical and microscopical examination of the herd concerned failed to indicate the source. At the time of these investigations, the milk was free from infection. In one case, however, five animals sent for slaughter in the interim evidenced tubercle lesions on post-mortem examination, one being a case of generalized disease. It is probable that the offending animal was among this lot.

11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES.

Through faulty and clumsy packing, the use of unclean containers and the careless dressing of poultry, the foodstuffs sent for sale at the City Market require constant attention as evidenced by the list of condemnations.

Live Poultry	43	Live Turkeys	4
" Ducks	1	Dressed Fowls	718
Dressed Turkeys	5	" Ducks	59
" Geese	3	Guinea Fowls	3
Pigeons	17	Hares	6
Rabbits	18	Buck (Carcases)	6
Venison (lbs)	525	Biltong (Bags)	2
Mutton (lbs)	23	Eggs (doz)	68
Nuts (Cases)	13	Dripping (Packets)	152
Butter (lbs)	51	Green Peas (pockets)	55
Green Beans (bags)	13	Mushrooms (trays)	17
Apples (cases)	4	Mulberries (trays)	1
Chutney (bottles)	3	Cabbages (bags)	28
Oranges (pockets)	4	Tomatoes (boxes)	50
Pickles (bottles)	5	Peaches (trays)	5
Cherries (trays)	4	Strawberries (trays)	10
Potatoes (bags)	12	Grapes (trays)	28
Brinjals (bags)	2	Cream (cartons)	94
Pears (cases)	1	Avocado Pears (case)	1
Meat Pies (box)	1		

12. CHILD HEALTH (by Dr. K. McNeill, Medical Officer, Child Health Section).

The main feature of note during the year 1938-39 was the transfer of the central offices and stationary Child Health Clinic from the Old Court-House in the centre of the town to the Old Girls' High School in Gale Street.

The room formerly used as the Art Hall in the school was subdivided into six rooms to make it possible to be used for Clinic purposes. The rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied in the Old Court House, which has rendered the arranging of the work correspondingly difficult.

As a Clinic in this position was difficult of access to the more needy families resident in Stamford Hill, Greyville and the Point, it was found necessary to provide a more convenient centre for these areas. St. Paul's Hall, within one tram-stage of these areas, was secured and sessions were held there twice-weekly by the Health Visitors of the respective districts.

Other small Clinics have been opened for members of the Coloured population in Clairwood and for Asiatics at the Magazine Barracks and in Overport.

These clinics, together with an increase in visiting work, created the necessity for further transport. These have been provided in the form of two Ford V 8 vans which carry sufficient equipment for small clinics.

During the year a second Supervisor of Midwives was appointed so that there is now one Supervisor for European midwives and one for non-European. Tutorial classes for Indian women who have already been practising as midwives have now been resumed.

The question of the need for Nursery School was discussed on various occasions by the Public Health Committee but no decision has as yet been reached.

During the year, it was decided to appoint a Physical Culturist to the staff. The appointment has not yet been made but it is hoped that it will be at an early date.

A glance at the accompanying statistics shows more than the usual increase in the popularity of the Clinic, shown by the numbers of infants and children attending the sessions. The total number of attendances in 1938 - 39 was 52,894, that in 1937-38 being 34,628 - an increase of 18,266.

European/....

FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

During the year, 133 cases received 2,640 gallons of raw milk free.

5,167 lbs. of dried milk were issued from the various Clinics; 4,005 lbs. being given free.

186 tins of Nestles milk were also given free to non-European cases.

CASES PASSED FOR DAY NURSERY.

The following cases were passed for the Day Nurseries :

Europeans	75
Coloureds	14
Natives	8

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from causes due to Child birth :

		Rate
European	9	4.98
Coloureds	2	5.27
Natives	3	5.67
Asiatics	6	1.52

MATERNAL DEATHS attended by :

	E.	C.	N.	A.
Midwife throughout	-	-	-	1
Doctor	-	-	-	1
Both	1	-	-	1
Hospital or Nursing Home	8	2	2	1
No particulars	-	-	-	2
No attention	-	-	1	-
TOTAL :	9	2	3	6

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

	E.	C.	N.	A.
Eclampsia	2	-	-	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	1	-	2	1
Caesarean Section	1	-	-	-
Post Operative Shock	1	-	-	-
Septicaemia following Abortion	1	-	-	-
Post Partum Haemorrhage	1	1	-	-
Obstructed Labour	-	1	-	2
Heart Failure	-	-	-	1
Shock and Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-
TOTAL :	9	2	3	6

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

Infants under 1 year.

		E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL.
First visits - feeding	(Breast	786	322	1629	1804	4541
	(Mixed	95	8	202	70	375
	(Artif.	163	16	135	54	368
TOTAL :		1044	346	1966	1928	5284
Re-visits - feeding	(Breast	1129	107	707	67	2010
	(Mixed	1041	111	947	62	2161
	(Artif.	1137	261	198	224	1820
TOTAL :		3307	479	1852	353	5991

Older Children.

First Visits	393	11	454	439	1297
Re-visits	5487	351	726	251	6815
TOTAL :	5880	362	1180	690	8112

Other Visits.

Still Births	28	10	56	85	179
Infant Deaths	54	20	94	80	248
Expectant Mothers	351	57	267	2	677
Maternal Deaths	4	2	1	7	14
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	5	-	-	-	5
Puerperal Sepsis	4	5	9	5	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	6	20	8	46
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-	1	1
Other infectious diseases or contacts	3	-	4	-	7
Inspection of lavatories	6	-	41	17	64
Reports to Sanitary Office	5	-	10	11	26
Health Talks	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	472	100	502	216	1290

Total Visits :

First visits - Infants	5284
Re-visits - Infants	5991
Older Children	8112
Other Visits	1290
	<u>20677</u>

No. of infants under 1 year visited ...	1164	346	1966	1928	5404
No. of expectant mothers visited	173	45	221	-	439

Examination of Entrants to Service.

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

Nursing Homes.

Sixteen Nursing Homes were inspected during the year.

INFANTILE DEATHS:

Greater Durban - Europeans.

CAUSE.	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	18	1	2	3	-	-	24
Haemorrhage	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Broncho Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	3	6	12
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convulsions	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Congenital Debility	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Other Diseases	-	1	-	-	2	2	5
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Laryngeal Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. Adenitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Accidental	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL :	34	3	6	7	13	18	81

Greater Durban - Coloureds.

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Congenital Syphilis	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Debility	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	2	3	6
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	4	4	1	9
Miliary T.B.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Convulsions	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Accidental Strangulation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Bronchitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL :	8	2	-	8	10	10	38

Greater Durban - Natives.

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	58	6	2	3	-	-	69
Congenital Syphilis	12	4	4	10	5	2	37
Congenital Debility	21	1	-	2	-	-	24
Broncho Pneumonia	1	6	2	5	13	16	43
Infective Enteritis	1	-	1	9	3	6	20
Pulmonary Oedema	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
Haemorrhage	21	2	-	-	-	-	23
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	11	17	20	48
Lobar Pneumonia	-	1	-	6	1	8	16
Bronchitis	1	-	1	4	3	3	12
Other Diseases	5	-	1	1	1	-	7
Pulmonary Congestion	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malnutrition	1	1	2	8	2	4	18
Dysentery - Bacillary	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	2	3	-	2	-	-	7
Tetanus Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laryngeal Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	4	1	1	6
Accidental	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL :	131	27	13	68	52	64	355

Greater Durban - Asiatics.

CAUSE.	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Acute Bronchitis	4	3	5	13	7	5	37
Broncho Pneumonia	3	3	1	18	18	35	78
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	2	3	6	4	15
Diarrhoea	-	1	2	4	2	4	13
Congenital Debility	28	12	3	13	2	-	58
Congenital Syphilis	1	-	-	2	2	-	5
Prematurity	19	4	2	2	-	1	28
Otitis Media	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Gastro Enteritis	1	2	2	11	6	9	31
Other Diseases	3	1	1	2	1	5	13
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malnutrition	2	2	1	6	2	3	16
Pyloric Stenosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Oedema of the Lungs ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Pemphigus Specific	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Pyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Haemorrhage	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tetanus Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL :	71	32	20	84	51	74	332

INFANTILE DEATHS:

Greater Durban - Europeans.

CAUSE.	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	18	1	2	3	-	-	24
Haemorrhage	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Broncho Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	3	6	12
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convulsions	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Congenital Debility	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Other Diseases	-	1	-	-	2	2	5
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Laryngeal Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. Adenitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Accidental	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL :	34	3	6	7	13	18	81

Greater Durban - Coloureds.

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Congenital Syphilis	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Debility	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	2	3	6
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	4	4	1	9
Miliary T.B.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Convulsions	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Accidental Strangulation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Bronchitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL :	8	2	-	8	10	10	38

Greater Durban - Natives.

CAUSE	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	5-6	6-12	
Prematurity	58	6	2	3	-	-	69
Congenital Syphilis	12	4	4	10	5	2	37
Congenital Debility	21	1	-	2	-	-	24
Broncho Pneumonia	1	6	2	5	13	16	43
Infective Enteritis	1	-	1	9	3	6	20
Pulmonary Oedema	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
Haemorrhage	21	2	-	-	-	-	23
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	11	17	20	48
Lobar Pneumonia	-	1	-	6	1	8	16
Bronchitis	1	-	1	4	3	3	12
Other Diseases	5	-	1	1	1	-	7
Pulmonary Congestion	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malnutrition	1	1	2	8	2	4	18
Dysentery - Bacillary	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	2	3	-	2	-	-	7
Tetanus Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laryngeal Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	4	1	1	6
Accidental	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL :	131	27	13	68	52	64	355

Greater Durban - Asiatics.

CAUSE.	WEEKS			MONTHS			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Acute Bronchitis	4	3	5	13	7	5	37
Broncho Pneumonia	3	3	1	18	18	35	78
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	2	3	6	4	15
Diarrhoea	-	1	2	4	2	4	13
Congenital Debility	28	12	3	13	2	-	58
Congenital Syphilis	1	-	-	2	2	-	5
Prematurity	19	4	2	2	-	1	28
Otitis Media	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Gastro Enteritis	1	2	2	11	6	9	31
Other Diseases	3	1	1	2	1	5	13
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malnutrition	2	2	1	6	2	3	16
Pyloric Stenosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Oedema of the Lungs ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Pemphigus Specific	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Pyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Haemorrhage	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tetanus Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL :	71	32	20	84	51	74	332

INFANT DEATHS FROM ENTERITIS - FEEDING.

	E.	C.	N.	A.
Breast Fed	3	1	3	6
Breast and cow's milk	-	-	3	1
Breast and Cow and Gate	-	-	-	1
Breast and Nestles Milk	-	-	1	1
Breast and Lactogen	-	-	1	-
Cow's milk	4	1	3	-
Glaxo	-	1	-	-
Lactogen	-	-	1	2
Nestles Milk	-	-	-	2
Nestles Milk and Barley Water	-	3	-	-
Nutrine and Nestles Milk	-	-	2	1
Cow's milk and Barley Water	-	-	1	-
Porridge and cow's milk	-	-	1	-
Unable to Trace	2	-	17	2
Unable to obtain information	-	5	-	-
Insufficient address	-	-	35	18
TOTAL:	9	11	68	34

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total.
Number of expectant mothers attending clinic	98	25	22	289	434
Total number of attendances	184	26	77	411	698

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

<u>No. of Practising Midwives.</u>	E.	C.	N.	A.
No. of trained midwives practising in Durban	30	3	1	-
No. of " " who have resigned	8	-	-	-
" " " from the list	1	-	-	-
" " " midwives deceased	17	3	-	168
No. of untrained midwives practising in Durban	-	-	-	3
No. of untrained midwives who have ceased to practise or who cannot be traced	6	-	-	-
No. of untrained midwives who have resigned from the List	-	-	-	2
No. of untrained midwives deceased	-	-	6	2
No. of women practising midwifery who have been warned not to practise unless they apply to be put on the List	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION OF BAGS, EQUIPMENT, REGISTERS, CHARTS ETC. AT THE CHILD HEALTH CENTRES.

No. of inspections of trained midwives' equipment	92	9	1	-
No. of inspections of untrained midwives' equipment	53	15	-	760

Visits/....

VISITS.

	E.	C.	N.	A.
Visits paid to midwives in their homes	27	5	3	227
No. of confinement cases attended by untrained midwives, supervised	3	-	-	4
No. of false alarms	1	-	-	5
No. of visits paid to lying-in-homes	98	-	-	-
No. of ante-natal visits	178	26	-	-
No. of post-natal visits	12	9	-	15
No. of maternal deaths visited	1	-	3	2
No. of cases of Puerperal Sepsis visited	2	-	1	-
No. of " " Ophthalmia Neonatorum visited.	2	5	9	3
No. of Still Births visited	4	-	6	21
No. of other visits	53	-	2	11
No. of ante-natal talks	84	-	21	37
No. of ante-natal clinics attended with untrained midwives	27	2	24	44

TUITION.

No. of lectures and demonstrations to untrained midwives	11	-	-	54
No. of times maternity film shown to midwives	-	-	-	2
No. of untrained midwives attending classes ..	3	-	-	12
No. of untrained midwives examined	-	-	-	12
No. " " " passed the examination	-	-	-	12
No. of untrained midwives' bags replenished and midwives interviewed	2	7	-	217
No. of midwives' maternity bags sterilized at Child Health Centres after septic cases.....	1	1	-	6
No. of midwives' dressings sterilized at Child Health Centres	-	-	-	69
No. of midwives' new bags equipped at Child Health centres	-	-	1	12

Trained practising midwives' bags are examined every three months.

Untrained practising European and Coloured midwives' bags are examined every three months.

Untrained practising Indian midwives' bags are examined every month.

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

Takings for maternity bags during the year amounted to £3. 5. 0.

L3. PROSECUTIONS:

Law or By-law relating to	Cases	Convictions	Dismissals	£.	Pines s. d.
1. Milk below standard	8	5	3	8.	10. 0.
2. Transfer of milk in street	1	-	1	-	- -
3. Non-compliance with Closing Order	6	6	-	14.	5. 0.
4. Use of unauthorised places for sleeping purposes	1	1	-	1.	0. 0.
5. Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance	1	1	-	1.	0. 0.
	17	13	4	24,	15. 0.

14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Inspections by District Inspectors.

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night & Early Morning</u>	
Hotels, boarding & lodging houses	3458	4	
Restaurants, tearooms & eating houses ..	3091	2	
Bakeries	159	-	
Butcheries,	2169	-	
Dairies & Milk Depots	962	-	
Laundries	1026	-	
Markets	271	-	
Offensive Trades	229	-	
General	42862	13	
	<u>54227</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>: 54, 246</u>

SHOP AND FACTORY HYGIENE - Report by Health Visitor/Inspector.

Inspections have been made of 192 shops and 56 factories where large staffs of female workers, European or Coloured, are employed. Working conditions were inspected in regard to the following : structure and layout of premises, general supervision, cleanliness, rest and change-room accommodation, lavatories etc.

It was found that with regard to amenities for employees, the larger establishments were, on the whole, much better conducted than the smaller ones. In some instances, the conditions were excellent. Most premises have been re-visited every 3 or 4 months and various suggestions for improvement have been made. There has been a fair response in regard to minor improvements but in certain instances where extensive changes are recommended, there is little hope of compliance. On the part of both the management and of the women themselves there is discouraging apathy concerning the provision and cleanliness of rest- and change-rooms. Appropriate legislation for the control of working conditions in respect of female factory employees is overdue.

An extensive enquiry has been made into the home circumstances of factory girls earning from 18/- to 25/- weekly. It would appear that the circumstances of European girls are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. In the case of Coloured girls, home conditions leave much to be desired.

There is only one hostel in Durban for Coloured women. It is located in Adrain Road, This hostel is rather remote from most factories and its accommodation is very limited. The complement is 27 lodgers. Some of the 27 occupants walk to and from their daily work in Maydon Wharf area. Many

Coloured/....

Coloured girls are indifferently housed. The establishment of a large, centrally-situated, well-conducted hostel is desirable.

Homes for orphans, Coloured women and the aged are all conducted on excellent lines and progress has been made as far as the available funds permit. The Native Womens' hostel in Grey Street, which houses on an average 800 women nightly, is particularly well managed.

There are 18 kindergarten schools within the Old Borough, with an aggregate attendance of 600 pupils. Conditions existing at most of the schools are far from ideal. There is no uniformity in design or equipment and in no instance have the premises been constructed for the purpose of a school. In most cases private dwellings and church halls are utilised.

Premises used as a kindergarten school should be of sound brick construction and completely separate from living quarters. It should have adequate light and ventilation and independent lavatory accommodation in the ratio of one in ten for girls and one in fifteen for boys. Strict cleanliness should be maintained at all times. The use of common towels and drinking cups must be abandoned.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The following returns are submitted by the Medical Officer, Native Administration Department :

No. of Natives examined	65,262
No. " " vaccinated	6,047
No. " " unfit	775

Of the Natives certified unfit, 506 suffered from Venereal Disease and 66 were Tuberculous; 33 were accident cases and 170 were affected by various general diseases.

Natives attending for V.D. treatment numbered 617 and 32 of these were sent to hospital.

REPORT BY PLANS INSPECTOR.

During the year, 3,047 building-plans were referred by the City Engineer's Office to this Department for examination.

Numerous plans were referred back for amendments in various directions and ultimately a total of 2,287 plans to the value of £2,380,406 were finally approved by the Council. These included plans for 735 dwellings valued at

£547,650 and for 211 flat-blocks to the value of £854,052. Comparative figures for the previous year were £357,330 and £1,093,020.

Approximately 2,000 inspections of sites and existing premises proposed to be altered or extended were made including City premises and those on the perimeter of the Borough. Further, over 900 recommendations and innumerable verbal suggestions have been made to the City Engineer's Department in order to maintain continuity of public health policy in regard to building design, construction and finish.

In addition to the foregoing, numerous tentative plans have been examined and a large number of inspections made in company with other officials of the Department and the owner or architect concerned. This is in furtherance of the policy adopted by the Department to attain a closer degree of co-operation between the Health and other municipal departments and the public generally.

Detailed attention has been given to such matters as licensing requirements in regard to design, structure and equipment, lighting and ventilation, damp-proofing, drainage, rodent-exclusion and pest prevention etc. It is pleasing to record that the Department's efforts at co-ordination and co-operation are being appreciated and supported on all sides.

15. HEALTH STAFF.

Administration and Inspectional.

1 Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.H. Gunn, M.D., Ch. B., D.P.H.
1 Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.D. English, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
1 Asst. Medical Officer of Health	Dr. D.H. Hooper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Medical Officer (part-time)	Dr. M. Casson, M.R.C.S.(Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond)
1 Venereologist (part-time)	Dr. G.D.H. Wallace, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H.
1 Veterinary Officer	Lt.Col. A.F. Harber, M.R.C.V.S.
1 Administrative Officer	F.W. Holmes, Cert. R.S.I.
1 Asst. Administrative Officer	R.E. Boutle, Cert. R.S.I.
5 Clerks	9 Divisional Inspectors
4 Juniors	11 District Inspectors
5 Typists	4 Probationer Inspectors
3 Lady Health Visitors	1 Interpreter
	4 Messengers.

City Fever Hospital.

1 Matron	Miss E.M. Ewels
1 Senior Sister	4 Staff Nurses
1 Night Superintendent	14 Ward Nurses
4 Ward Sisters	1 Seamstress
1 Typiste	1 Cook/Housekeeper

Non-European.

1 Indian Sir'ar	6 Native males
21 Orderlies (Indian)	3 Native females.

Child Health.

1 Medical Officer	Dr. K. McNeill, M.B. Ch. B. P.D.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer	Dr. S. Hatrick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc.
1 Clinic Matron (Acting)	1 Driver/Clerk
1 Supervisor of Midwives	3 Indian Health Visitors
1 Asst. Supervisor of Midwives	1 Native " " "
14 Health Visitors	2 " " " (part-time)
1 Clerk	3 Indian messengers.
2 Typists	
3 Clinic Assistants	

Laundry and Disinfecting Station.

1 Superintendent	C.D. Morning
3 Disinfectors.	11 Ironers
1 Laundryman.	18 Wash boys
1 Assistant Laundryman	3 Ambulance boys
1 Junior	7 Boiler boys etc.
3 Indian Sorters.	

Pest Control.

1 Supervisor	R.O. Stewart, Cert. R.S.I.
1 Assistant Supervisor	7 Overseers
1 Field Supervisor	17 Patrolmen (acting as Laboratory Assistant)
1 Senior Overseer	3 Sprayers
1 Clerk	4 Relief Workers.
1 Typist	

Non-European:

Native: 6 Native Health Assistants	Indian : 2 Sirdars
2 Indunas	26 Labourers.
20 Labourers	

* * * * *

REPORT "B".

HOUSING.

During the year, the following slum clearance programme was initiated in terms of the Act :

Locality	OCCUPANTS					No. of dwell-ings	Present Position
	E	C	A	N	Total		
Chancellor Avenue-Calder Rd, Mayville	-	6	62	4	72	13	Minister's decision awaited in re expropriation.
Anson Road - Albert Road - Southampton Street, Point	22	10	31	6	69	12	In abeyance pending negotiations between Railway Administration & Council.
Sydenham - Covey - Milner - Avondale & Madras Roads	34	145	360	31	570	42	Being dealt with departmentally. Steady progress in re agreed schemes of rebuilding & general improvements.
Umgeni Road - Fir Lane - Kirkwood Ave	86	40	19	21	166	18	Declared a slum: negotiations for acquisition proceeding satisfactorily.
Stamford Hill Road Dalton - Umbilo - Canada Roads & Gale Street	24	46	206	21	297	38	Being dealt with departmentally. Position satisfactory.
Merebank - Wentworth Slum Area	59	199	3220	515	3993	622	In Committee stage
	225	466	3898	598	5167	745	

The proposed large-scale scheme in the Merebank - Wentworth area provides for the erection of at least 4,000 cottages for non-Europeans and its fulfilment will go far towards eliminating slums over the whole City.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the properties in the Kirkwood Avenue area are well in hand. Re-development will take the form of modern accommodation for workmen's families together with open spaces and better roading.

During the year, 230 dwellings were demolished as apart from a considerable number reconditioned to a required standard.

In addition to the foregoing, the Council continued to deal with the undermentioned areas :

Locality	OCCUPANTS					No. of dwellings	Present Position
	E	C	A	N	Total		
Orient Lane - Main Rd Randles Rd, Mayville	14	80	411	225	730	117	Acquisition of whole area approved by Minister. Negotiations & demolitions well advanced.
Riverside - Tommo - Mandalay & Mountain Roads, Riverside	8	22	225	455	1310	184	Extension expired - matter before Council.
Cnr. Bell & Prince Streets.	-	3	107	9	119	8	Acquired by Council- partially demolished.
Point Road - Bell St- Prince Street	68	-	-	-	68	10	Acquired by Council - steps in hand for demolition
South Coast Rd - Bluff Road - Bluff Railway Line	3	95	1249	174	1521	194	Certificate withdrawn. Negotiations with owners concerning re-layout scheme proceeding steadily.
16/18/20 Calder Rd, Mayville	-	-	-	94	94	7	Acquired by Council - vacated. Now demolished.
Warwick Avenue - Old Dutch Road - Acorn Road.	5	339	836	67	1247	135	Demolition and reconstruction well in hand. Certain properties acquired by Council.
177/187 Grey Street	-	-	48	-	48	8	Demolished. Rebuilding scheme contemplated.
	98	539	3476	1024	5137	663	

Special regulations were framed in terms of Section 32 (1) (b) for the control and inspection of dwellings in defined zones.

When promulgated, these regulations will be applied to backward areas of the Old Borough.

Seven zones so far have been selected.

REHOUSING.

Durban's housing programme advanced steadily throughout the year, details being as under :

(a) Completed.

<u>Area.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Class.</u>
Clayton Road, Sydenham	50	European Aged Homes
Cato Manor	50	Indian Sub-economic
Lamont Village	350	Native Sub-economic

(b) Nearing Completion.

1. European Economic Scheme at Umbilo;

Bottomley Road, Oliver Lea Drive and off Bartle Road - 22 houses.

2. Coloured Economic & Sub-economic Schemes at Sparks Estate;

10 Economic houses and 24 Sub-economic houses.

3. Indian Economic Scheme at Cato Manor;

50 houses.

4. Indian Sub-economic Scheme at Springfield Estate;

75 houses (Inanda Road - Scott Road Area).

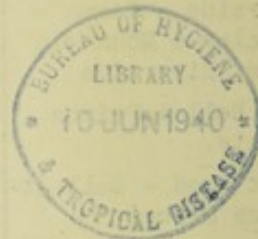
(c) Projected.

European - 212 flats in Point Road.

18 houses in Seaforth Avenue.

Coloured - 64 sub-economic flats in Melbourne Road.
scheme has been accepted.

The tender for this



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APPRECIATION:

I wish 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 and assistance extended to me throughout the past year.

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