

## **Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health / City Council of Pretoria.**

### **Contributors**

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**CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.**

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**THIRTY-SEVENTH**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE**

**YEAR 1940-1941.**



22501418891



# City Council of Pretoria.

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*With the Compliments*  
*of the*  
ACMG. *Medical Officer of Health.*

P.O. BOX 234,  
PRETORIA.



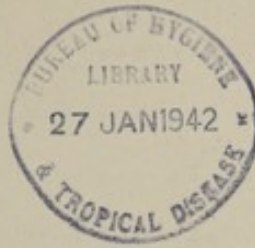
# Stadsraad van Pretoria.

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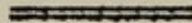


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*van die*  
WAARN. *Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte.*

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PRETORIA.



CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.



Thirty-Seventh

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1940-41.

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# I N D E X.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
and MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the absence of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. H. Nelson, on Active Service, I have the honour to present to you the thirty-seventh Annual Report of the work done by the Health Department during the year ended the 30th June, 1941.

The various sections of the report have been abbreviated compared with previous years, but as far as possible, essential information has been furnished.

The population has increased enormously, so much so that the housing problem has become a matter of very grave concern. The people are obliged to accept any possible accommodation, with the result that our task has taken on complications. The period since the War was declared has, therefore been characterized by a renewed interest in the improvement of living conditions and housing.

Vigorous methods have been employed for the control of communicable diseases with special emphasis on all such conditions as acute infections of childhood, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

During the last twelve months there have been very gratifying indications that the people have been awakened as never before to their individual and collective responsibility in the protection of their health.

There was never a time when the need was more urgent for a solid front in building up our Public Health defences. Many problems will arise during the course of and after this War which will tax the skill and resources of the Health Department.

The state of health of the City compares very favourably with that of the previous year. The sanitary conditions are also very satisfactory. The various clinics, Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Venereal Diseases and Tuberculosis, as you will see in the Annual Report, have been functioning satisfactorily and much genuine benefit to the health of the community has been derived from these institutions.

I desire to place on record my grateful thanks for the co-operation and help afforded me by your Worship and all Councillors. In particular, my thanks are due to the Chairman, Mr. D.P. van Heerden, and all members of the Public Health Committee, whose valuable assistance throughout the year very materially lightened the work of this office.

I am also grateful for the assistance and support which I have received from Heads and Sub-heads and officials of other Departments, the Medical Profession of Pretoria, and the Press.

The depleted Staff, under the existing difficult conditions, have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the loyal co-operation and efficient assistance extended to me by all members of the Staff throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. LÖTTER,  
ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Councillor D.P. van Heerden (Chairman).  
 Councillor Mrs. M.M. Curson (Vice-Chairman).  
 Councillor J.A. Lombard.  
 Councillor B.J. Swart.  
 Councillor A.G. Ueckermann.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

H. NELSON, M.A., M.D., Ch.B.,  
 B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M. ... .. Medical Officer of Health.  
 T. LÖTTER, M.B., Ch.B.,  
 L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S., ... .. Assistant Medical Officer  
 D.P.H. ... .. of Health.  
 A. PIJPER, M.D., D.Sc. ... .. Pathologist (part-time).  
 R.E.W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B. ... .. Res. Med. Officer (Isolation Hosp.)  
 I.P. MARAIS, B.Sc. Agric.,  
 B.V.Sc., Dr. Med. Vet. ... .. Veterinary Officer.  
 F.T.E. NICHOLSON, Cert. R.S.I.,  
 & Meat and Other Foods,  
 Cert. of Agric. Dairying,  
 Natal. ... .. Chief Health Inspector.  
 L.E. THOMAS, Cert. R.S.I., &  
 Meat and Other Foods, Trop.  
 Hyg., Adv. Knowledge. ... .. Snr. Dist. Health Inspector.  
 W.G. FUNSTON, Cert. R.S.I., &  
 Meat and Other Foods, Trop.  
 Hyg. ... .. Snr. Health Inspector (Admin.)  
 H.M. DE VAAL, B.Sc., Applied &  
 Industrial Chemistry. ... .. Mun. Chemist and Analyst.  
 P.R. LOEWENSTEIN, B.Sc., Chem.  
 Engineering, ... .. Asst. Mun. Chemist and Analyst.

SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTORS:

K.C.J. LUCOUW (Infectious Diseases), Cert. R.S.I.  
 J.B. FISHER (Senior Dairy Inspector), Nat. Dip. of Dairying (Scot. & Eng.)  
 A. VELTHUYSEN (Dairy Inspector), Cert. R.S.I.  
 J.L. COETZEE (Abattoir), Cert. Meat and Other Foods.  
 R.J. DAVIS (In charge - Housing), Cert. R.S.I., San. Science, Meat and  
 Other Foods, Adv. Knowledge.  
 R. ELOEMINK (In charge - Foods), Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods,  
 Trop. Hyg.  
 M. VAN R. LEE (In charge - Malaria, Fly and Rodent Control), Cert.  
 R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods, Adv. Knowledge Trop. Hyg.

FIRST GRADE HEALTH INSPECTORS:

E.J. JAMMINE, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.  
 J.A. HOTINE, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.  
 J.R. MARAIS, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.  
 N. VORSTER, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.  
 R.O.R. CARRUTHERS (Abattoir), Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.  
 W. SCOTT (Abattoir), Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.

SECOND GRADE HEALTH INSPECTORS:

L. SILBERMAN, Cert. R.S.I.                      F.J.H. STOCKWELL, Cert. R.S.I.  
 D.W. BURGESS, Cert. R.S.I.                      R.G. SIEBERT, Cert. R.S.I.

THIRD GRADE HEALTH INSPECTORS:

G.W. CLUBB.                                      T.B. NOTHNAGEL, Cert. R.S.I.  
 M.D. NEL, Cert. R.S.I.                          T.R. PUZEY, Cert. R.S.I.  
 J.C. THERON, Cert. R.S.I.                      B.L. THOMAS, Cert. R.S.I.

CLERICAL STAFF/.....



*[Faint, illegible text]*

1. Chairman  
 2. Secretary  
 3. Members  
 4. Guests  
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CLERICAL STAFF:

S.P.G.WILSON (Clinic Clerk). I.M.MALLETT (Senior Typist).  
 A.L.NYSCHENS (Junior Clerk). E.I.BENTLEY (Junior Typist).  
 M.O.MILLWARD (Junior Typist).

SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING SCHEMES:Manageress:

K.S.MARTIN, Dip.Public Health, Cert.Gen.Nursing & Midwif.

Asst. Manageress:

G.F.PIENAAR, Lower Secondary Teacher's Certificate, Univ. of  
 Cape Town., A.R.S.I., Assoc. Soc. of Woman Housing Managers.  
 Octavia Hill Training.

Clerk:

M.M. LAZAR.

Handymen:

J. BRODIE. P.J. DU PLESSIS.

DISINFECTING OFFICER AND CLINIC ATTENDANT:

V.J. BESTER.

RODENT ERADICATORS:

E. MITCHLEY. J.P. SCHOLTZ.

ANTI-MALARIAL STAFF:

C.J. MYBURGH. B. HATTINGH. P.J. FURSTENBURG.

HEALTH VISITORS:

S.HEATHER (Senior), Cert.S.A.Medical Council (Gen. and Midwif.);  
 Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Sch.Nursing.  
 H.M.AUSTIN, Cert.S.A.Medical Council (Gen.and Midwif.);  
 Cert.Sch.Nursing.  
 F.L.ROSS, (Clinic Sister and T.B. Visitor), Cert.S.A.Medical Council  
 (Gen. and Midwif.); Cert.Sch.Nursing.  
 B.M.SCHOLTZ (Clinic Sister and T.B. Visitor), Cert.S.A.Medical  
 Council (Gen. and Midwif.); Cert.Sch. Nursing and Mothercraft.  
 G.S.J.PRETORIUS, Cert.S.A. Medical Council (Gen.and Midwif.);  
 Cert.Sch.Nursing and Mothercraft.  
 M.G.VAN WYK, Cert.S.A.Medical Council (Gen. and Midwif.); Cert.  
 Sch.Nursing and Mothercraft.  
 E.W.MURRAY, Cert.S.A.Medical Council (Gen. and Midwif.); Cert.R.S.I.

HEALTH VISITORS (Non-European):

R. HERMANUS, Certificated Midwife. G.MSIMANG, Certificated Midwife.  
 D.F. THOMAS, Certificated Midwife. V.PHATUDI, Certificated Midwife.

NATIVE MALE NURSES:

JACOB MOHOLO. SAMSON RANALE.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND WASH-HOUSE ATTENDANTS:

SEVEN EUROPEANS. ONE NON-EUROPEAN.

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL STAFF/....

W. C. WILSON (Chairman) (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)

GENERAL ECONOMIC HOUSING BOARD

W. C. WILSON (Chairman) (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)  
J. L. WILSON (Member)

GENERAL ECONOMIC HOUSING BOARD

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ADDITIONAL MEDICAL STAFF (CLINICS AND ISOLATION WARDS).  
PART-TIME STAFF:

DR. E.A. LEVISEUR ... ..	Child Welfare Clinics.
DR. D.J. THERON . . . . .	Ante-Natal Clinics.
DR. S. BEHR . . . . .	Special Diseases Clinics.
DR. E.R. GRÜNBERGER and	} Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists.
DR. D.J. ROUX ... ..	
DR. H.J. BESSELAAR	} Surgical Specialists.
DR. G. VAN DYK... ..	
DR. B. EPSTEIN	} Native Medical Services.
DR. J. RUDOLPH	
DR. B. SHAWSIN	
DR. A.J. BAIRD .. . . .	

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

The following members of the Staff are still on Active Service :-

DR. H. NELSON.	DR. I.P. MARAIS.
L.E. THOMAS.	E.J. JAMMINE.
J.A. HOTINE.	M.VAN R. LEE.
R. BLOEMINK.	R.J. DAVIS.
F.J.H. STOCKWELL.	L. SILBERMAN.
J.R. MARAIS.	D.W. BURGESS.
B.L. THOMAS.	J. BRODIE.
P.R. LOEWENSTEIN.	P.J. DU PLESSIS.

Of the part-time Medical Officers the following have gone on Active Service :-

DR. E.A. LEVISEUR.	DR. D.J. THERON.
DR. S. BEHR.	DR. G. VAN DYK (Part-time).
DR. A.J. BAIRD.	

As there is only a skeleton Staff remaining, it has not been possible to release other members of the Staff who have been anxious to volunteer.

STAFF MATTERS.

The Staff of the Health Department, depleted as it is, has carried on the main essentials of the work during the year in a very satisfactory manner.

During the month of October, the death occurred of Dr. J.H.L. Cloete, Acting Veterinary Officer, after a short illness. During his short term of service with the Council, Dr. Cloete had proved himself a most efficient officer, and his quiet, unassuming manner and general helpfulness endeared him to every member of the Staff.

At the beginning of January, 1941, Mr. W.G. van Aswegen was appointed to the position of Acting Veterinary Officer.





## CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Climatic Data:

Latitude: 25 degrees, 44 minutes, 3 seconds East.

Longitude: 1 hour, 52 minutes, 48 seconds South.

Mean Altitude: 4,480 feet.

Temperature: (Statistics kindly supplied by the Chief Meteorologist, Pretoria.)

	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Humidity Mean at 8.30 a.m.	Rainfall. Inches.	Days,
1940.							
July	66.41	35.24	74.2	27.3	64.16	-	-
August	72.18	44.01	78.5	34.0	61.54	0.27	2
September	73.66	52.18	87.0	42.0	72.1	3.38	10
October	78.23	52.01	89.7	38.0	57.48	0.55	3
November	80.50	57.96	91.3	48.8	65.43	5.33	13
December	81.14	61.00	91.3	55.5	74.23	8.95	20
1941.							
January	78.68	59.83	85.7	56.8	74.45	7.10	15
February	80.34	60.02	85.6	55.0	73.64	2.14	8
March	80.28	55.46	88.6	45.9	71.80	4.79	10
April	76.55	52.58	82.7	36.5	75.0	3.53	7
May	74.68	44.09	79.6	35.6	62.16	-	-
June	68.10	36.61	77.6	24.3	66.96	-	-

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY.

The area of Pretoria and suburbs, inclusive of Town Lands, is 60.37 square miles. The town is built on and between three parallel ranges of quartzite hills running East and West, the soil in the valleys being largely shale.

ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUES.

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Land ... ..	£5,798,749	£5,956,652
Buildings ... ..	16,620,115	17,806,780
Totals .. ...	£22,418,864	£23,763,432

The values of unrateable land and buildings were £1,559,840 and £6,077,870 respectively.

The total values therefore were :-

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Land ... ..	£7,361,769	£7,516,492
Buildings ... ..	22,694,305	23,884,650
Totals	£30,056,074	£31,401,142

For/.....



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Dr. H. J. ...

1875

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11. 2. 1941

For the year under review, the rates imposed were 6½d. per £ on land and 1d. per £ on buildings.

POPULATION exclusive of inmates of Institutions :-

	Census, May, 1936.	Estimated at 31st December, 1940.
European... ..	67,041	78,800
Native. ... ..	33,000	34,660
Asiatic ... ..	2,772	3,000
Eurafrican. ... ..	2,783	3,040
		<hr/>
		119,500
		<hr/>

POPULATION inclusive of Institutions :-

	Estimated at 31st December, 1940.
European... ..	80,200
Non-European... ..	42,100
	<hr/>
	122,300
	<hr/>

It is unfortunate that the figures from the European Census taken in May of this year are not yet available. Pretoria is generally overcrowded and accommodation is difficult to obtain, whether in private dwellings or boarding houses. It is very evident that the estimated European population figure of 78,800 is far below the mark, and when the Birth and Death rates are considered, this should be borne in mind.

THE PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, corrected for outward transfers, are :-

	European.	Native.	Asi- atic.	Eur- african.	All Non- Europeans.	Total.
Population ... ..	78,800	34,660	3,000	3,040	40,700	119,500
Birth Rates... ..	29.39	8.05	57.67	26.97	13.12	23.85
Death Rates... ..	9.44	10.82	14.67	13.49	11.30	10.07
Infantile Mortal- ity per 1,000						
live births... ..	62.60	376.34	92.48	121.95	245.32	96.84
Percentage of Il- legitimate to						
live births... ..	1.86	58.06	1.15	45.12	37.64	8.56
Death rates from Tuberculosis, all forms, per 1,000						
population... ..	0.114	0.95	0.33	1.97	0.98	0.41

BIRTHS.

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for previous year in brackets) :-

Europeans/.....



For the year under review, the total imports were 64,147 tons and 14, per cent of the total.

POPULATION INCLUSIVE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Estimated at 1st Jan. 1914	May, 1914	June, 1914
78,000	78,000	78,000
25,000	25,000	25,000
1,000	1,000	1,000
100,000	100,000	100,000

POPULATION INCLUSIVE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Estimated at 1st Jan. 1914	May, 1914	June, 1914
78,000	78,000	78,000
25,000	25,000	25,000
1,000	1,000	1,000
100,000	100,000	100,000

It is understood that the figures from the European Census in May of this year are not available. It is very evident that the private dwellings or housing houses, it is very evident that the estimated European population figure of 78,000 is far below the mark and when the birth and death rates are considered, this should be borne in mind.

THE PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, corrected for

Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality	Live Births	Deaths of 15 years and over	Live Births	Deaths	Tuberculosis, all forms, per 1,000 population
78,000	28.75	11.50	11.50	22,410	2,775	22,410	2,775	0.41

The following births were registered in Bristol during the year (figures for previous years in brackets):

...

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Natives.</u>	<u>Asiatics.</u>	<u>Eur- africans.</u>	<u>Total Non- Europeans.</u>
Local Births	2316 (2053)	279 (306)	173 (168)	82 (82)	534 (556)
Births where mothers were not resi- dents of Pretoria ..	452 (422)	-	-	-	150 (223)
Local Illegi- timate Births in- cluded in Local Births	43 (40)	162 (163)	2 (3)	37 (27)	199 (190)
Stillbirths	67 (49)	-	-	-	56 (51)

#### BIRTH RATES.

European ...	29.39	(26.87)
Native.. ...	8.05	(8.64)
Asiatic ...	57.67	(50.71)
Eurafrican.. ...	26.97	(27.33)
All Non-European ...	13.12	(13.46)

+ It must be again emphasized that these figures are inaccurate and unreliable owing to incomplete registration of native births.

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

European ...	19.95	(19.44)
Asiatic ...	43.00	(39.65)
Eurafrican . ...	13.48	(14.66)

#### Europeans.

The upward trend in the birth rate continues and the figure of 29.39 shows an increase of 2.52 over last year's figure. Even should the population be as high as anticipated, it is clear that the birth rate will be equal to that of last year which is satisfactory.

#### Non-Europeans.

The inaccurate non-European birth registration continues as before and makes it impossible to compute reliable figures at present.

ILLEGITIMACY accounted for 1.86 per cent of the total European births. Last year the figure was 1.96. The percentage of illegitimate to total births in non-Europeans is 37.64 (34.17).

#### DEATHS.

(Figures for 1939/40 in brackets).

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Natives.</u>	<u>Asiatics.</u>	<u>Eur- africans.</u>	<u>Total Non- Europeans.</u>
Local Deaths. (All ages.) ...	744 (568)	375 (370)	44 (53)	41 (38)	460 (461)
Deaths of persons not being local residents . ...	339 (291)	-	-	-	515 (471)
<b>TOTAL DEATHS</b>	<b>1083 (859)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>975 (932)</b>

These/.....





These "non-local" deaths occurred at :-

	Pretoria and other Hospitals.	Mental Asylum.	Lepet Asylum.	Prisons.	Visitors.
Europeans	245 (190)	50 (68)	13 (17)	1 (-)	30 (16)
Non-Europeans	353 (289)	45 (47)	71 (79)	25 (25)	21 (31)

#### DEATH RATES.

	1940/41.	1939/40.
European ... ..	9.44	7.43
Native . . . . .	10.82	10.45
Asiatic . . . . .	14.67	18.21
Eurafrican . . . . .	13.49	12.66
All non-European ...	11.30	11.16
Total for all races ...	10.07	8.74

#### European.

The European death rate of 9.44 is 2.01 higher than that of last year, which was the lowest rate recorded for the past ten years. With the knowledge that the Census will disclose a much greater European population than is estimated at present, it will be seen that the figure of 9.44 is not excessive.

#### Non-European.

The rate for all non-Europeans of 11.30 is only .14 higher than that of last year. It is hoped that with the increasing transfer of natives to the Atteridgeville Location with all its amenities, general health will be greatly safeguarded.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Europeans.	Natives.	Asi- atics.	Eur- africans.	Total Non- Europeans.
LOCAL DEATHS	145 (90)	105 (107)	16 (23)	10 (12)	131 (142)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the City for confine- ment, or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death	51 (34)	-	-	-	63 (45)
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS	196 (124)	-	-	-	194 (187)

Europeans:- The infantile mortality rate for the year is 62.60.

Causes of death were as follows :-

	1940/41.	1939/40.
Congenital causes	9 (rate 3.88)	9 (rate 4.38)
Diarrhoeal disease	38 (rate 16.40)	11 (rate 5.36)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	27 (rate 11.65)	12 (rate 5.85)
Prematurity	36 (rate 15.54)	30 (rate 14.61)
Other causes	35 (rate 15.11)	28 (rate 13.64)
Infectious diseases	-	-
TOTAL	145	90

The/.....





The infantile mortality rate of 62.60 is 18.76 higher than last year, but it must be remembered that the rate for the year 1939/40, viz.: 43.84 was the lowest ever recorded in Pretoria.

It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to blame war conditions altogether for the large number of infantile deaths, but with the living accommodation in Pretoria taxed to its utmost capacity, it must be acknowledged that the conditions are not ideal.

The recession shown in the infantile mortality rate can in the main be attributed to the fact that far too many children are being artificially fed. Women nowadays are the victims of economic and mental environment with the result that many infants are compelled to feed from a bottle. Breast feeding, as is wellknown, reduces mortality.

Deaths from diarrhoeal disease rose from 11 in 1939/40 to 38 in 1940/41 and bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for 27 deaths as against 12 in the previous year.

Non-Europeans: As explained last year, the non-European infantile mortality rate is completely unreliable and incorrect, and is given merely for the purpose of continuity. The newly opened Atteridgeville Location will afford much-needed better living conditions for the natives and when, in the course of a year or two, the new polyclinic is constructed, a great step forward will have been made. A resident non-European nurse is to be installed at once and this should prove of immense assistance to the residents.

The infantile mortality rate for the year is 245.32 (255.39).

	1940/41.	1939/40.
Congenital causes	7	1
Diarrhoeal disease	38	41
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	43	46
Prematurity	23	31
Other causes	18	22
Infectious diseases	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	131	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<u>Natives:</u> Marabas		Bantule		Atteridgeville		Town.	
	Location.		Location.		Location.		Location.	
	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Births	96	33	80	36	23	13	80	13
and In-								
fant								
Deaths.								

<u>Asiatics:</u>	Asiatic		Town.	
	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Births				
and In-				
fant				
Deaths	123	12	50	4

<u>Eurafricans:</u>	Cape		Town.	
	Location.			
	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Births				
and In-				
fant				
Deaths	69	8	13	2

DEATHS/.....





DEATHS AT AGE 1 AND UNDER 5 YEARS.

Europeans: Thirty-four deaths were recorded during this age period. The following were the causes :-

Infectious diseases	4
Meningitis	2
Diseases of the nervous system	2
Disease of the circulatory system	1
Disease of the ear	1
Diseases of the respiratory system	16
Diarrhoeal diseases	5
Disease of the bones	1
Congenital cause	1
Accidental burns	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	34
	<hr/> <hr/>

Natives: Fifty-two deaths were recorded, as follows :-

Infectious diseases	2
Diseases of nutrition	1
Diseases of respiratory system	25
Diseases of digestive system	20
Congenital causes	2
Accidental burns	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	52
	<hr/> <hr/>

Asiatics: Two deaths occurred, as follows :-

Diarrhoeal disease	1
Diseases of respiratory system	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2
	<hr/> <hr/>

Eurafricans: Four deaths occurred, as follows :-

Diseases of respiratory system	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4
	<hr/> <hr/>

As usual, diseases of the respiratory system and digestive tract are most in evidence.

DEATHS IN PERSONS/.....





DEATHS IN PERSONS OF FIVE YEARS AND OVER.

The principal causes of death were :-

	<u>EUROPEAN.</u>		<u>NON-EUROPEAN.</u>	
		Yearly Average		Yearly Average
	1940/41.	for 5 years.	1940/41.	for 5 years.
Cancer	57	56.0	9	7.8
Heart disease	166	105.0	66	48.4
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia	48	55.0	105	67.6
Influenza	1	6.4	2	3.6
Typhoid fever	2	3.2	7	7.8
Appendicitis	1	3.8	1	0.4
Tuberculosis (open)	9	7.8	36	33.6
Diabetes	6	7.4	1	0.8
Apoplexy	39	29.4	5	7.0
Diseases of kidneys	13	20.6	2	5.4
Diseases of arteries	14	13.0	1	4.8
Diseases of liver	13	6.6	3	3.8
Puerperal diseases	-	3.8	1	2.8
Old age	30	9.6	8	3.0
Accident	33	23.6	34	27.8
Suicide	6	6.4	2	1.6

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH - 5 YEARS AND OVER.

(In all the following tables, figures for 1939/40 are shown in brackets.)

1. CANCER:

Europeans: 57 (59). Death rate per 1,000 population 0.71 (0.77).

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	1
Digestive organs and peritoneum	29
Respiratory tract	10
Uterus	4
Other female genital organs	1
Female urinary organs	2
Breast	3
Male genito urinary organs	1
Other and unspecified organs	6

TOTAL

57

Death Age:

Under 40 years.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	Over 80.	TOTAL.
3	6	13	24	9	2	57

Non-Europeans: 9 (11).

Natives ... .. 2 cases of cancer of digestive organs and  
peritoneum.  
1 case of cancer of respiratory organs.  
1 case of cancer of female urinary organs.  
Asiatics ... .. 3 cases  
Eurafricans .. 2 cases

TOTAL

9





2. DISEASES OF THE HEART:

Europeans: 166 (128). Death rate per 1,000 population 2.11 (1.67).  
Non-Europeans: 65 (52). Natives 47; Asiatics 10; Eurafricans 8.

3. BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA:

Europeans: 48 (49).  
Non-Europeans: 38 (112). Natives 32; Asiatics 6.

4. INFLUENZA:

Europeans: 1 (1).  
Non-Europeans: 2 (-).

5. TYPHOID FEVER:

Europeans: 2 (3).  
Non-Europeans: 7 (4).

6. APPENDICITIS:

Europeans: 1 (4).  
Non-Europeans: 1 (-).

7. TUBERCULOSIS (all forms):

Europeans: 9 (9).  
Non-Europeans: 40 (39). Natives 33; Asiatics 1; Eurafricans 6.

8. DIABETES:

Europeans: 6 (9).  
Non-Europeans: 1 (-).

9. APOPLEXY:

Europeans: 39 (30).  
Non-Europeans: 5 (7).

10. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans: 13 (23). 9 Deaths were due to nephritis and 4 to other diseases of the kidneys.  
Non-Europeans: 2 (5). Both were in natives.

11. DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES:

Europeans: 14 (15).  
Non-Europeans: 1 (4). Native death.

12. DISEASES OF THE LIVER:

Europeans: 13 (4).  
Non-Europeans: 3 (4). 2 Of these were native deaths, and 1 a Eurafrican.

13. PUERPERAL DISEASES:

Europeans: - (-).  
Non-Europeans: 1 (1). Native death.

14. OLD AGE:

Europeans: 30 (17).  
Non-Europeans: 8 (1). 6 Were native deaths and 2 Eurafrican.



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*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

1. *Chrysomelidae*

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

15. SUICIDE:

Europeans: 6 (8). 2 From poisoning, 3 by firearms and 1 by other means.

Non-Europeans: 2 (2). 1 Native by hanging and 1 Eurafriean by other means.

16. ACCIDENT:

Europeans: 33 (26)  
Non-Europeans: 34 (32) } from the following causes :-

	<u>European.</u>	<u>Native.</u>	<u>Asiatic.</u>	<u>Eur- african.</u>
By burns	-	3	-	-
Asphyxia	3	4	-	-
By machinery	1	-	-	-
By railways	6	2	-	-
By motor vehicles	12	8	-	-
By animal transport	-	1	-	-
By aeroplane	1	-	-	-
By drowning	-	1	-	-
By fall	3	-	-	-
By lightning	-	1	-	-
By electricity	3	-	-	-
By other accidental violence	4	12	2	-
	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

DETAILS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR  
1940 - 1941.

(Note.- All figures for 1939 - 1940 are shown in brackets.)

1. TYPHOID FEVER:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	33 (18)	41 (17)
Imported cases	52 (25)	54 (24)
Deaths	3 (3)	8 (4)
Attack rate per 1,000 population	0.419 (0.235)	1.007 (0.41)
Death rate per 1,000 population	0.038 (0.039)	0.196 (0.096)

The Case Mortality rates were 9.09 (16.7) in Europeans and 19.51 (23.5) in Non-Europeans.

For Seasonal and District Distribution see Tables at end of Report.

Table showing seasonal occurrence of cases in sewered and un-sewered areas and in houses where town or well water was used.

	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total.
Sewered ..	-	-	4	2	6	11	13	6	2	3	2	2	51
Pail Closet ..	1	-	-	1	1	5	9	1	2	-	-	3	23
Town Water ..	1	-	4	3	7	16	21	7	3	3	2	5	72
Well Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2

The/.....







The unsewered area is very small and practically the whole of Pretoria is supplied with water through our mains.

It will be seen that the incidence of Typhoid Fever both locally and in the district has risen during the year under review, but the increase in the number of Pretoria patients is attributed in great measure to the fact that there has been a considerable addition to the population in the last twelve months, apart from the natural increase.

Many of the cases were of mild character as evidenced by the drop in the Case Mortality rates compared with those of last year.

Nine Europeans and one Indian were treated at home. All the other patients with the exception of two natives whose condition was only notified after death had supervened, were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Thorough investigation of all cases, combined with the taking of blood specimens where deemed necessary, was conducted by the Department. Temporary native compounds provided two of the native cases, but blood specimens taken from native suspects proved negative. Sanitary defects at one of these compounds were remedied.

A fatal case occurred in a native employed as milk-delivery boy by a dairy, necessitating the testing of the entire dairy personnel, with negative results. No-one of the public, supplied by this dairy contracted the disease.

Native servant girls in two cases gave a positive reaction but subsequent stool and urine examinations proved negative for B. Typhosus.

In another instance a native servant whose blood proved positive was removed from a boarding establishment where three cases had occurred, and confined to the Typhoid Fever Carrier Camp pending further observation of his condition.

In the course of typhoid investigation during the year 62 suspect persons were examined of whom four were Vi-positive but none were proved definite carriers.

Typhoid Carrier Camp: During the year 17 natives were admitted to this Camp. Five were admitted for observation and discharged after having been found to be Vi-negative. Eight were found to be Vi-positive during routine testing of prospective employees for the Rietvlei Waterworks, the General Hospital, or in connection with dairy work. The last two were proved positive in the course of investigation of notified cases of typhoid fever.

Of this total of 17 natives, 5 are still detained in the Camp under observation.

Besredka Pills: 1,204 Pills were issued to occupants of houses where typhoid cases had occurred and to other direct contacts.

Imported Cases: Of the imported cases 11 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans normally residents of Pretoria, contracted the disease outside the Municipal area. All the others resided outside Pretoria and were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.



Report of the Committee on the  
State of the Union, 1901  
The Committee on the State of the Union  
has the honor to report to the  
Senate and House of Representatives  
the following facts and figures  
relating to the condition of the  
country at the close of the year  
1900.

The year 1900 was a year of  
great activity and progress in  
all departments of the Government.  
The Executive, Legislative, and  
Judicial branches have all  
performed their duties with  
faithfulness and efficiency.

The Executive branch has  
been particularly active in  
the promotion of the public  
interests, and has given  
much attention to the  
improvement of the  
national economy.

The Legislative branch has  
also been very active, and  
has passed many important  
laws, and has given much  
attention to the  
improvement of the  
national economy.

The Judicial branch has  
also been very active, and  
has decided many important  
cases, and has given much  
attention to the  
improvement of the  
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Judicial branches have all  
performed their duties with  
faithfulness and efficiency.

## 2. TUBERCULOSIS:

The following notifications of tuberculosis were received :-

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	19 (14)	73 (66)
Imported cases	31 (21)	146 (105)

For Seasonal and District Distribution see Tables at end of Report.

The types of the disease were :-

	<u>Pul- monary.</u>	<u>Menin- gitic.</u>	<u>Spinal.</u>	<u>Glands.</u>	<u>Testis.</u>	<u>Ab- dominal.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
European	15	-	1	3	-	-	19
Non-European	61	1	4	5	1	1	73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>

Of these 92 local cases, 44 have since died in Pretoria, 4 of whom were Europeans and 40 non-Europeans.

Twenty-three of the cases were notified on death; 9 died within one month; 6 within two months and 6 within a period of three to eight months of notification, showing that the number of "late notifications" is still high.

All contacts of these cases, except those who could afford private attention, were referred to the Municipal Clinic for detection of early signs of the disease. Patients and their families were periodically home-visited.

How Notified: 52 Patients were notified by the Pretoria Hospital, 10 by the Mental Hospital, 19 by private practitioners, 5 by the District Surgeon, 5 through the Municipal Tuberculosis Clinic and 1 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Sanatorium Treatment: 7 European patients were sent to Springkell Sanatorium, 1 European to Nelspoort and 1 Native to Rietfontein.

Possible Sources of Infection: 8 Persons gave a familial history, while 5 others had been mine employees some time previously.

Imported Cases: Of the 177 imported cases, 148 had come from outside the Municipal area for treatment at institutions in Pretoria. The remaining 29 were infected before taking up residence in the City. Of these 29 patients, 11 have since died and 4 have left Pretoria.

## 3. SCARLET FEVER:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	242 (108)	1 Indian child (-)
Imported cases	16 (9)	- (-)
	<u>258 (117)</u>	<u>1 (-)</u>





For Seasonal and District Distribution see Tables at end of Report.

During the first ten months of the year the incidence of this disease in Pretoria was normal, averaging approximately 12 cases a month. In May and June, however, a sharp increase was noted when 60 and 62 cases respectively were notified. Fortunately the disease took a mild form, complications were rare and except for one child who developed a fatal malignant type there were no deaths.

Of the local cases 99 had to be removed to the Isolation Hospital, the remaining 144 were satisfactorily isolated at their homes.

69 Of the patients were children under school age, 152 attended school and 22 were adults.

There were 28 secondary and 4 "return" cases.

#### 4. DIPHTHERIA:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	64 (63)	5 (4)
Imported cases	23 (23)	3 (3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87 (86)	8 (7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

59 Patients were treated at the Isolation Hospital and 10 at home.

33 Of the children were under school-going age, 23 of school-going age and 13 cases were in adults. There were 4 deaths, all of European patients.

For Seasonal and District Distribution see Tables at end of Report.

Diphtheria Immunisation: A special effort has been made and sustained to secure the immunisation of as many children as possible, in order to meet the increased risks which inevitably arise out of war conditions.

The particular aim in propaganda has been to persuade parents to have their children immunised during the early years, irrespective of the Diphtheria prevalence. Health visitors, when visiting homes, have persuaded mothers to have their children inoculated. School teachers have assisted by distributing information, and any suggestion of compulsion has been avoided. The co-operation of private practitioners was also obtained. Free immunisation material has been used at the Clinics. The method adopted has been the two-course injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid.

It has been found that young children under eight years of age are almost all susceptible to Diphtheria; the use of Schick reaction at these ages has, therefore, been dispensed with. Over the age of eight years the Schick test is still used. The reason is mainly, that up to this age, an appreciable number of children have acquired immunity to the disease.



Report of the Committee on the ...

The first ... month ...

... of the ...

Table with 2 columns and 3 rows of data.

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The outlook for an intensive campaign in favour of immunisation against Diphtheria is a very promising one.

Extensive immunisation would impose an effective check against the spread of the disease, and, in addition to the direct advantage which would result from such immunisation, it should lead to a reduction in the demands on hospital accommodation and resources which may be needed for other purposes.

#### 5. MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	25 (8)	10 (3)
Imported cases	20 (6)	5 (6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45 (14)	15 (9)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the local cases 14 were notified by the Military Authorities at Voortrekkerhoogte, the other 11 Europeans being Pretoria residents.

#### 6. MALARIA:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	11 (-)	3 (-)
Imported cases	72 (24)	63 (49)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83 (24)	66 (49)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For Seasonal and District Distribution see Tables at end of Report.

During the year every effort was made to control the breeding areas of mosquitos, special attention being paid to the malaria-carrying varieties, and much good work was done by the Staff under somewhat difficult conditions.

A large quantity of drainage work was carried out throughout the Municipal area which will give beneficial results for the coming season's control measures.

Of the local cases, 8 patients were resident in the Central area of the City. As it is practically impossible for the malaria-carrying mosquito to breed anywhere in this area, it is reasonable to assume that the mosquitos responsible for these infections were the result of mechanical transportation.

#### MOSQUITO SURVEY OF PRETORIA FOR STEGOMYIA AEDES AEGYPTI.

During the period 4th December, 1940 to 17th January, 1941, a survey of Pretoria was carried out with a view to obtaining some idea as to the prevalence of aedes aegypti in the area with the following results :-

96 Separate collections were made. These comprised 22 of adults and 74 of larvae and pupae, giving a total of 8,417 specimens collected.

The/.....



the English for an intensive course in the up of  
International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) contains

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

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(28) 30

(-) 11  
(28) 76

no one has  
imported since

(28) 30

30

CONFIDENTIAL AND DISSEMINATION RESTRICTED

The specimens were collected by the inspectorial staff at widely separated points in the Municipal area.

Four identifications were made by Dr. de Meillon, and classified as :-

3 *Aedes aegypti* LIN.  
1 " *hirsutus* THEO.

14 Specimens are still awaiting identification, including possible *Stegomyia* specimens from Riviera and West End areas. These were also collected at widely separated points in the Municipal area.

All three specimens of *aedes aegypti* were collected at Riviera.

In addition to the above work, large quantities of adult mosquitos have been bred out under control and supplied at intervals to the Defence Authorities at the request of Major Nelson.

#### 7. SMALL-POX:

	<u>Europeans.</u>	<u>Non-Europeans.</u>
Local cases	- (-)	1 (-)
Imported cases	- (-)	1 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	- (-)	2 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Both these native patients were immediately removed to Rietfontein Hospital.

All contacts were traced, re-vaccinated and kept under observation for the requisite period. There were no further developments.

- - - - -

The following table gives the other infectious diseases notified during the year :-

	<u>EUROPEAN.</u>		<u>NON-EUROPEAN.</u>	
	<u>Local.</u>	<u>Imported.</u>	<u>Local.</u>	<u>Imported.</u>
8. TYPHUS FEVER	-	-	-	-
9. MALTA FEVER	-	1	1	3
10. ERYSIPELAS	28	7	3	1
11. POLIOMYELITIS	-	2	-	2
12. ANTHRAX	-	-	-	1
13. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	1	4	7	-
14. TRACHOMA	1	-	-	2
15. PUERPERAL SEPSIS	1	2	4	5
16. GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA	1	-	1	1
17. LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS	-	1	-	-





ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

During the year a large number of complaints was received of rodent infestation of premises and in all cases assistance was given by the Department with satisfactory results and at the close of the year the position had considerably improved.

The areas adjoining the Municipal boundaries and the Town Lands have been systematically inspected throughout this period and it is gratifying to report that conditions are satisfactory in these areas and that the rodent population has been kept in check by regular baiting, trapping, gassing, etc.

The following figures give some indication of the nature and scope of the work carried out by the Department :-

	1940/41.	1939/40.
New impervious floors laid in grain, flour and other stores ... ..	7	12
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rat-proof in flour, grain or forage stores..	50	67
Defective stores disused ... ..	1	18
Defective stores demolished ... ..	11	5
Accumulation of rubbish likely to harbour rodents, removed ... ..	872	1,258
European dwelling houses: Foundations repaired, floor gratings replaced or rat holes stopped ... ..	227	353
Native Rooms: Floors relaid or repaired...	104	154
Rat-proof animal food bins provided at private stables ... ..	8	42
Premises inspected or re-inspected and advice given where necessary ... ..	647	2,017
Notices or intimations given ... ..	320	681
Approximate number of rats destroyed on private premises (excluding Government properties ... ..	9,148	11,053
Number of rats and mice trapped or killed on Municipal properties and Town Lands..	1,856	3,058
Number of prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations ... ..	-	1
Number of poison baits set on Town Lands and in protective belt ... ..	44,450	35,067

SPECIAL/.....





SPECIAL DISEASES CLINICS.Tuberculosis Section:

These clinics, three of which are held weekly, are conducted for Europeans at the Municipal Special Diseases Clinic situated in the Pretoria Hospital grounds and for non-Europeans in rooms adjoining the Out-patients' Department of the Pretoria General Hospital.

The incidence of the disease in the non-European population is still high, and the majority of patients when seen for the first time have reached such an advanced stage of the illness, as to render curative measures impracticable.

Much good work has been done, however, in educating these patients in methods designed to prevent the spread of infection and in adopting palliative treatment.

Among the European patients earlier notification enabled a number to be sent for sanatorium treatment, while practically all benefitted by attendance at the Clinic.

Routine examinations of all the contacts of these cases are conducted regularly, both from the point of view of detection of early cases and prevention of further sources of infection.

During the year a co-ordinating or "After Care" Committee has been formed. This Committee is known as "The Xmas Stamp Advisory Committee".

The above Committee consists of the Chairman and members of the Christmas Stamp Fund and four members of the Municipal Health staff.

Additional aid is now available, as during the current year it was decided by the National Committee of the Christmas Stamp Fund, that ten per cent of funds collected in any area would be returned to that area and would be devoted by the local committee to the relief of child contacts of indigent tubercular cases.

Additional aid to be given consists of :-

- (1) Milk.
- (2) Meat.
- (3) State-aided Butter.
- (4) Clothing (collected and distributed).

Where additional aid is required, full particulars of all cases are submitted to the Committee who decide what assistance should be given. The aid is given to both Europeans and non-Europeans.

The Christmas Stamp Fund is responsible for all admissions to the Preventorium at Pietermaritzburg. At present there are four children from Pretoria at the Preventorium. Four other children have recently been discharged, greatly improved in health.

All children discharged from Preventoria are visited regularly and a record kept of their continued progress.

The/.....





The following figures record the number of patients and attendances for the last year and this year :-

RETURN OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR JULY 1940 - JUNE 1941.

	<u>European.</u>		<u>Non-European.</u>		<u>TOTAL.</u>	
	<u>1939/ 40.</u>	<u>1940/ 41.</u>	<u>1939/ 40.</u>	<u>1940/ 41.</u>	<u>1939/ 40.</u>	<u>1940/ 41.</u>
No. of new cases coming under treatment during the year	56	81	151	131	207	212
No. of Hercules patients	4	5	13	3	17	8
No. of attendances paid by Hercules patients	6	39	25	26	31	65
Total number of attendances paid	1,337	1,227	759	775	2,096	2,002
No. of home visits paid by Health Visitors	2,996	3,028	3,486	4,076	6,482	7,104

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

European:

These clinics are held at the Municipal Special Diseases Centre, situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital. Clinics are held at the following times :-

Males - Tuesdays 8.30 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.  
          Fridays 5 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

Females - Tuesdays 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Again this year it has not been found necessary to send patients to the Rietfontein Venereal Diseases Hospital. Any patients needing institutional treatment have been admitted to the Municipal Isolation Wards.

During the year the Centre suffered damage by fire, causing some inconvenience, but full repairs and renovations are now completed.

Owing to the very definite increase of population the number of new cases both male and female, coming under treatment is higher than in previous years. We have had continued success during the year with the use of M. and B. 693 in the treatment of Gonorrhoea. The use of M. and B. 693 and other sulphanilamides has had a marked effect on the attendances at the clinics, the total visits made by patients being reduced.

The Department has endeavoured to trace every source of infection and in cases of children and married people, to examine all the members of the family.

Free bus tickets are distributed to poorer patients who live at some distance from the clinics.

Personal visits from the Clinic Sister and Clinic Clerk prove to be a great help to persuade defaulters to attend.

The/.....



The following figures record the number of patients and attendances for the last year and this year.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, 1910-11.

1910-11		1909-10		1908-09		1907-08		1906-07	
No.	Att.	No.	Att.	No.	Att.	No.	Att.	No.	Att.
51	31	41	31	31	31	21	21	11	11
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337
2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100

THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

1910-11.

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The travelling card, giving full details is issued to every patient who informs us that he is leaving Pretoria. The idea underlying the issuing of such a card is to provide continuity of treatment, and by so doing assist the patient in receiving full benefit of intensive treatment and so assist in the prevention of the spread of the disease.

The routine examination of new inmates of the various institutions has again resulted in the discovery of a large number of children suffering from Congenital Syphilis, who would otherwise remain undetected.

Assistance rendered by the Superintendent and the various Out-patients' Departments of the General Hospital has been invaluable. Their co-operation is greatly appreciated.

#### EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are given in brackets.)

<u>NATURE OF DISEASE.</u>	<u>No. of new cases coming under treatment during the year.</u>		<u>Total number of out-door attendances during the year.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
<u>SYPHILIS:</u>				
(a) Primary or Secondary	13 ( 20)	68 ( 52)	396 ( 632)	446 ( 511)
(b) Tertiary	11 ( 13)	52 ( 25)	291 ( 548)	701 ( 544)
(c) Of Central Nervous System	- ( -)	- ( 4)	- ( 19)	- ( 9)
(d) Congenital	4 ( 4)	135 ( 61)	57 ( 78)	1,106 ( 707)
<u>OTHER VENEREAL DISEASES:</u>	- ( 1)	- ( 1)	- ( 7)	- ( 1)
<u>GONORRHOEA:</u>	60 ( 70)	62 (101)	802 (1,696)	494 (1,360)
 <u>TOTAL</u>	 88 (108)	 317 (244)	 1546 (2980)	 2747 (3,132)

For the purpose of comparison, the following are the figures for the last five years.

	<u>No. of new patients seen during the year.</u>	<u>Total number of attendances.</u>
1936-37	338	7817
1937-38	370	9314
1938-39	329	6565
1939-40	352	6112
1940-41	405	4293

#### Non-European:

The non-European clinics are conducted in rooms adjoining the Out-patients' Department at the Pretoria Hospital, on Monday mornings and afternoons, Wednesday evenings and Thursday afternoons.

The attendances at these clinics continue to be very satisfactory. Especially gratifying is the number of patients who present

themselves/.....



The following table shows the number of persons employed in the various industries of the State, by sex, for the years 1900, 1910, and 1920. The figures are given in thousands of persons.

Industry		1900	1910	1920
Agriculture	Male	1,200	1,100	1,000
	Female	100	100	100
Manufacturing	Male	1,500	1,800	2,000
	Female	200	300	400
Commerce	Male	500	600	700
	Female	100	100	100
Transportation	Male	300	400	500
	Female	50	50	50
Education	Male	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100
Health	Male	50	50	50
	Female	50	50	50
Social Services	Male	50	50	50
	Female	50	50	50
Unemployed	Male	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100
Total		3,700	4,400	5,100

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Commerce	Male	500	600	700
	Female	100	100	100
Transportation	Male	300	400	500
	Female	50	50	50
Education	Male	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100
Health	Male	50	50	50
	Female	50	50	50
Social Services	Male	50	50	50
	Female	50	50	50
Unemployed	Male	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100
Total		3,700	4,400	5,100

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themselves voluntarily for examination and treatment, and the willingness with which most of them attend.

Defaulters are dealt with by the Clinic Sister or the two trained non-European assistants who visit cases in their homes.

As in previous years, it has been difficult to trace the sources of infection. It is recognised that the nomadic habits of the native are the primary causes of this difficulty; bona fide addresses and names cannot be obtained in some cases. Also the intimate sex experiences are so multiple, and varied and frequent, that it is usually impossible to suggest a probable source of infection.

Routine Wasserman tests are taken at the non-European Pre-natal clinics and all cases are referred to these clinics for treatment.

Posters in regard to these diseases, stating the times and the clinics at the different treating centres are posted up in all public conveniences.

NON-EUROPEAN VENEREAL DISEASES RETURN FOR THE  
YEAR JULY, 1940 - JUNE, 1941.

The number of new patients seen during the year was 1,392; 680 males and 712 females. Of the males 492 had syphilis and 188 gonorrhoea, whilst of the females 648 had syphilis and 64 gonorrhoea. In this figure is included 247 children brought to the clinics during the year as new patients suffering from congenital syphilis. Of these 46 were males and 201 females.

In addition to the new patients seen during the year, 214 non-Europeans (males 88 and females 126) presented themselves for examinations and were found to be free from syphilis in a communicable form. The number of patients who were rendered non-infectious or cured and discharged from the clinics was 230, 121 males and 109 females.

The total number of attendances paid during the year was 18,914;; 9,384 males and 9,530 females.

The following table gives comparative figures of the last five years :-

	<u>No. of new patients seen during the year.</u>	<u>Total number of attendances</u>	<u>No. of intravenous injections.</u>
1936-37	1,020	14,200	8,810
1937-38	1,018	14,707	9,434
1938-39	1,061	16,942	12,490
1939-40	1,360	19,304	14,551
1940-41	1,392	18,914	14,394

The total number of intravenous injections of salvarsan or other similar preparations given was 14,394.

The number/.....





The number of cases referred by private practitioners was as follows :-

	<u>EUROPEAN.</u>				<u>NON-EUROPEAN.</u>			
	<u>Males.</u>		<u>Females.</u>		<u>Males.</u>		<u>Females.</u>	
	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1939/40</u>	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1939/40</u>	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1939/40</u>	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1939/40</u>
Gonorrhoea	91	137	17	32	63	77	13	15
Vulvo-vaginitis	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
Primary Syphilis	6	9	2	7	27	24	7	9
Secondary "	2	5	5	12	38	59	25	33
Tertiary "	11	13	13	13	86	106	29	46
Neuro "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital "	1	3	14	10	3	9	7	2
Other Venereal Diseases	2	8	1	-	2	2	2	-
	113	175	55	85	219	277	83	105

	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>
TOTAL	470	642

#### ISOLATION WARDS.

The Isolation Wards, which are situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital, consist of three main sections - two for Europeans and one for non-Europeans, - with a total of 70 beds.

Complete renovation of the exterior of the building has been carried out this year, together with re-painting of all corridors and duty-rooms. Repairs to broken tiles and roof leakages on stoeps were also proceeded with.

In the native section the existing portable heaters have been replaced in all the wards by built-in wall radiators, because of the continual damage sustained by these heaters being capsized by convalescent native patients.

In addition, the covered way connecting the European and non-European sections has been relaid with "malthoid" to provide a less slippery surface during wet weather.

#### CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS DURING THE YEAR 1940-1941 WERE :-

	<u>Europeans.</u>		<u>Non-Europeans.</u>	
	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>
Chicken Pox	2	8	9	9
Diphtheria	72	86	4	9
Erysipelas	22	-	1	4
Venereal Disease	14	12	20	18
Measles	120	39	40	43
Mumps	6	7	14	3
Puerperal fever	5	10	2	6
Scarlet fever	117	65	-	-

Whooping Cough/.....





	<u>Europeans.</u>		<u>Non-Europeans.</u>	
	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>
Whooping Cough	13	19	10	50
Tuberculosis	42	15	6	21
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	4	5	2
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	4	-
Enteric Fever	34	41	39	-
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	-
Other non-infectious cases	50	43	12	18
Trachoma	1	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-
Influenza	3	-	-	-
Small Pox	-	-	1	-

The total number of cases treated as in-patients at these wards was 1,052 (812); 375 (310) of the cases, 177 (166) Europeans and 198 (144) non-Europeans were admitted for treatment from outside areas, and 677 (502) were Pretoria residents.

(Figures for 1939/40 are given in brackets.)

#### REPORT OF THE PRETORIA DENTAL CLINIC.

July, 1940 - June, 1941.

(By the Superintendent, Dr. S.J. du Plessis).

#### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES:

General: In reviewing the activities of the Dental Clinic during the past year, I have pleasure in reporting that these services have been greatly extended.

A detailed survey of all the Primary Schools in Pretoria was carried out. This examination revealed the fact that out of 13,783 children examined 10,121 required dental attention, and further that more than 70% of these children are indigent.

A further examination of 2,500 children in the grades of the Pretoria Schools was carried out in detail, and it was found that 93% of these children required dental attention of some sort. This makes it very clear that the majority of children of the pre-school age require dental attention, and that any monies spent by the Council in support of nursery schools is well spent, as these schools are included in the routine inspection of schools, and where possible treatment is given free to children whose parents are financially unable to avail themselves of the service of the Private Dentist.

It is, however, impossible to start systematic treatment of these children with only two full-time dental officers, as they are more than fully occupied with the primary school children.

Morning Sessions at the Clinic: These sessions are devoted primarily to the extraction of teeth of children who attend centrally situated schools, and where no sub-clinics are held. These sessions are proving to be of very great value as they assist the dental officers in clearing up to a very great extent the vast number of extractions that are required.

It/.....







It is hoped that in due course the demand for an extraction service will diminish to such an extent that the mornings could be devoted to conservative treatment.

Unfortunately, the educational authorities do not as yet realise the necessity of conservative treatment, and refuse to allow children to attend the Clinic during school hours.

The majority of children treated at the Clinic during these morning sessions are conveyed by municipal bus. For this bus service the City Council receives an amount of £30 per annum.

Nearly 2,000 children were conveyed to the Clinic during the past year.

I particularly wish to thank the Transport Manager for granting us these facilities and also for his kind assistance in making the necessary arrangements.

Afternoon Sessions at the Clinic: These sessions are still devoted primarily to conservative treatment. Three afternoons a week have been devoted to special schools for a period of six months. In this way it was possible for the full-time Dental Officers to attend to and complete nearly 500 children conservatively. The large majority of children have conservative work done, but the full-time officers are unable to cope with the demand, and are unable to complete more children. After a period of six months three other schools are given the opportunity of sending in children for fillings. The two remaining afternoons and Saturday mornings are devoted to children from other schools, who attend by appointment.

It will be noticed from the attached statistics that the conservative treatment (fillings) has greatly increased, probably due to the fact that no child is treated conservatively unless both child and parent are prepared to have all the treatment necessary completed.

Sub-Clinics at Schools: The procedure of holding sub-clinics at schools situated at some distance from the Clinic is being continued. By this means together with the morning clinics at the institution, a very extensive extraction service is provided.

#### ADULT INDIGENTS:

The number of adult attendances has increased to such an extent that it has become impossible for the dentist on duty during that session to give any other treatment than extractions. In order to relieve the pressure during these sessions the Dental Clinic Board decided to transfer all denture work for Indigents to Panel "B", the Semi-Indigent sessions.

#### SEMI-INDIGENT SCHEME FOR CHILDREN:

On the recommendation of the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Dental Association the Clinic Board instructed the Superintendent to make provision for the treatment of Semi-Indigent children at the Clinic.

All the Pretoria Dentists were approached with a view to finding out which dentists were prepared to treat these children during a "B" Panel afternoon session held once a week. The response was very poor as most of them felt that it was inconvenient to attend the Clinic during the afternoons. One dentist, however, agreed to help and the scheme was put into operation.

At the end of October this dentist, however, informed the Superintendent that due to pressure of work he was unable to attend to these children.



The report shows that the number of persons who were treated in the hospital during the year 1911 was 1,234. This is a decrease of 100 from the number treated in 1910.

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ADULT SEMI-INDIGENT SESSIONS:

Adult Semi-Indigent patients are treated during Panel "B" sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Owing to the increase of work during these sessions it was found necessary to hold an extra session on Thursdays commencing from November, 1940. It now appears that even the one extra session will not be sufficient and that a further increase will be necessary.

Two distinct groups are treated on this Panel, namely :-

1. Ordinary Semi-Indigents applying for treatment.
2. Certain members of Iscor Medical Benefit Society.

Girls from the Kappiekommando were also treated during this session for a period, but this arrangement which was made with the Department of Social Welfare was cancelled in the middle of June, 1940 due to the buildings being taken over by the Department of Defence.

FINANCE:

The Dental Clinic is subsidised by the Provincial Administration and the City Council of Pretoria to the extent of £1200 and £1500 respectively. A Balance Sheet showing the income and expenditure for the Clinic Financial year October, 1939 to November, 1940 was issued.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS:

I have much pleasure in reporting that the Principals of schools have assisted me in every way possible in organising the School Dental Service in Pretoria. It must be realised that without their assistance and co-operation this very necessary service cannot be a success.

CLINIC STAFF:

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Staff for the way in which they have assisted me in carrying out my duties as Superintendent.

I also wish to extend a cordial invitation to the members of the City Council to visit the Institution with the view to acquaint themselves with the workings and objects of the Clinic.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Examina-</u>	<u>Extrac-</u>	<u>Fill-</u>	<u>Prophy-</u>	<u>Gold</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>tions.</u>	<u>tions.</u>	<u>ings.</u>	<u>lactic.</u>	<u>Inlay.</u>	<u>Dentures.</u>
Children ..	7,406	577	5,122	3,806	203	62	8 Partial 1 full lower 2 full upper 3 full upper and lower.
Adults	3,874	171	7,100	67	10	4	62 full upper and lower 15 full upper 9 full lower 4 partial.



As the American West developed, the American people began to move westward. The American people began to move westward in the 18th century.

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	<u>Total</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Examina-</u> <u>tions.</u>	<u>Extrac-</u> <u>tions.</u>	<u>Fill-</u> <u>ings.</u>	<u>Prophy-</u> <u>lactic.</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>Inlay.</u>	<u>Dentures.</u>
Iscor	1,227	177	678	390	16	17	35 full upper and lower 10 full upper 1 full lower 9 partials.
Semi- Indigent	467	30	600	74		4	7 full upper and lower 5 full upper 3 full lower.

SUB-CLINICS:

2,483 children were treated and 3,470 teeth were extracted, during the period 1st July, 1940 to 30th June, 1941.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

Pretoria has eleven centres for Child Welfare clinics, nine for Europeans and two for non-Europeans.

European clinics are conducted three times a week at the Central Clinic, 240 van der Walt Street, and once a week at each of the following outlying centres, namely West End, Mayville, Gezina, Proclamation Hill, Hatfield, Bloed Street, Wonderboom South and Capital Park. It is intended to commence a new clinic shortly at Iscor Township. It will be seen that, with the Staff at our disposal, the various suburbs are well catered for.

The work of these clinics is curative, preventive and educational. A Doctor is in attendance at certain clinics and all infants are under regular and careful supervision. Lactogen, Virol and other foods were extensively issued during the year at cost price, or free in certain cases. Some of these foods may be difficult to obtain as the War progresses. Dry powdered milk has proved a welcome addition and is now being used to a considerable extent.

A daily ration of milk is provided for varying periods, under a grant by the City Council, for the less privileged mothers in order to supplement their own diet, or for the feeding of their babies.

The issue of half a pint of milk to European and Cape Coloured pre-school children through the State-aided Milk Scheme has been of great benefit.

War conditions have temporarily prevented the extension of the accommodation at the Central Clinic, but that will be remedied in due course.

The influx of newcomers to Pretoria continues and 325 babies, not born in Pretoria, were brought to our clinics during the year for various reasons, and advice and help given. The mothers of these babies are for the most part wives of men on active service but all are very welcome at the clinics.

The establishment of an additional non-European clinic at Atteridgeville has somewhat curtailed the work of the Department in visiting amongst Europeans, but an additional Health Visitor will shortly be appointed which should greatly alleviate the position.

Generally/.....





Generally the work of the various clinics is progressing satisfactorily, and is being more and more appreciated by the Public. It is difficult in a short report such as this, to enumerate all the various activities undertaken by the Doctors and Health Visitors, but the results speak for themselves.

The attendances at the European clinics are, on the whole, better, as the following figures show :-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Subsequent Visits.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1940/41	1,123	13,904	15,027
1939/40	1,127	11,024	12,151

During the year under review 721 children were seen by the Doctor at the various clinics.

Home visits were somewhat less than in previous years owing to the greater activities of the available Staff in other directions.

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Subsequent visits.</u>	<u>Visits to Sick Children.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1940/41	2,100	4,994	1,453	8,547
1939/40	1,969	6,025	1,400	9,394

Deaths Investigated.

1940/41	139
1939/40	88

Stillbirths Investigated.

1940/41	39
1939/40	35

In the course of routine visits 19 eye smears were taken, 14 of which were negative and 5 positive. In the latter case, the patients were referred to the Special Diseases Clinic or private doctors for the necessary treatment.

Four visits per week are paid to Nursery Schools and one to the Nursery Guest House.

The non-European clinics are held at the Compound Hospital and at the new Native Location at Atteridgeville. The latter clinic was commenced in September 1940 when the first transfer of native families took place. The necessary disruption in the life of the natives caused by the evacuation of families from Marabas has naturally caused a temporary decrease in the number of attendances at the Clinics, especially as several families removed to a township outside the Pretoria Municipal Area.

As the transfer goes on, however, matters will adjust themselves and when the new Polyclinic is built at Atteridgeville, the natives in that area will be well provided for.

Asiatic attendances at the Clinics have improved, but the Eur-african attendances are lower than those of last year. This may be accounted for by increased facilities for the employment of the mothers, owing to war conditions. This is probably the reason for so many Eur-african babies being artificially fed.

In the coming year, it is proposed to establish a resident non-European nurse in Atteridgeville and this should prove of great

assistance/.....



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assistance in the work of that area and will considerably relieve the pressure of work experienced at present by the Staff.

There is a great need for a crèche and nursery school for the different non-European sections in the Locations. Arrangements have been made for these in the new Polyclinic at Atteridgeville.

Under the auspices of the Joint European and Native Welfare Committee, whose efforts are subsidised by the City Council, milk was distributed to pre-school children for five months and proved very valuable to those partaking of it. Owing to shortage of milk this service was discontinued and arrangements have been made to recommence in a new centre later in the year. During the winter months bread and soup were issued in place of milk.

It has been found advisable to consider the establishment of a special clinic for a certain community of Indians whose religion does not admit of attendance at the usual clinics. This will be undertaken early in the new financial year.

#### Attendances at Clinics :-

			Native. Atteridge- Town. ville.	Asi- atics.	Eur- africans.
First attendances	1940/41	246	52	52	64
	1939/40	329	-	35	81
Subsequent attendances	1940/41	2,992	611	517	777
	1939/40	3,999	-	1,220	360

#### Home Visiting: -

First visits to newly-born infants	1940/41	257		157	83
	1939/40	285		144	93
Subsequent visits to infants up to 5 years	1940/41	1,525		1,233	1,061
	1939/40	2,229		1,303	1,230
Visits to sick children	1940/41	156		155	118
	1939/40	217		208	196
Children seen by Doctor at clinic	1940/41	395	46	90	88
		(Town)	(A'ville)		

#### Investigation of Deaths and Stillbirths: -

	Deaths under one year.	Deaths under five years.	Stillbirths.
Natives	71	67	26
Asiatics	16	2	6
Eurafricans	8	4	2

PRE-NATAL/.....





PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Four pre-natal clinics per week are held as follows :-

- One at the Central Clinic, 240 van der Walt Street, for Europeans.
- Two at the Compound Hospital.
- One at Atteridgeville.

Expectant mothers are invited to attend the Clinics, where they receive careful examination. Wherever necessary, supplementary food and medicines are supplied for necessitous cases.

Midwives working within the Municipal area have been encouraged to co-operate more freely with the pre-natal clinics.

For the detection of syphilis, serological tests are done at these clinics and the following is a report of the tests and results.

<u>Europeans:</u>	Wasserman Tests	310	Positive	19
	Smears for Gonorrhoea	10	"	nil

Non-Europeans:

Compound Hospital	- Wasserman Tests	297	Positive	66
	Smears for Gonorrhoea	8	"	1

Atteridgeville	- Wasserman Tests	35	Positive	7
	Smears for Gonorrhoea	nil	"	nil

As mentioned in last year's report, these results were from routine cases and not from specially selected patients, except, of course, in the case of smears for gonorrhoea. Wassermans are only taken with the consent of the patient. The positives were suitably treated, with excellent results.

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES - ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	
	1940/41.	1939/40.	1940/41.	1939/40.
New cases reporting at clinics	365	381	368	279
Number of attendances at clinics	1,461	1,583	1,577	1,513
Cases referred :-				
For confinement	196	303	67	47
To Special Diseases clinic	9	3	66	54
To Hospital Out-patients' Department	40	7	21	18
To Dental Clinic	55	44	22	32
Number of post-natal cases seen at clinic	139	147	116	108
Number of ante-natal visits to houses	769	864	1,235	1,079
Number of post-natal visits to houses	325	442	752	758
Number of infants with discharging eyes	5	15	4	5
Number of N.A.B. injections given	84	100	-	-
Puerperal septicaemia cases investigated	1	2	1	4





	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	
	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases investigated	1	-	4	2
Patients attended by District Midwife +	-	-	71	83
New cases booked by District Midwife	-	-	68	69
No. of visits to patients during puerperium	-	-	1,044	1,353
Special ante- and post-natal visits	-	-	226	160

+ European cases are not attended to by the Municipal Midwife, but are referred to the Moedersbond Maternity Hospital.

The smaller number of European cases referred for confinement is due to two causes :-

- (1) The wives of men on Active Service are able to obtain help from the Governor General's Fund and so are able to make their own arrangements.
- (2) The Magistrate now refuses to sign forms for women living in areas where there is a Medical Officer of Health and therefore these women are sent to the Moedersbond to make their arrangements. They are encouraged to attend the clinic for examination and advice. Blood tests for Wasserman reaction are taken from all new cases attending except in a few cases where the woman had attended a clinic with a previous pregnancy. Positive cases are treated and referred to the Special Diseases clinic for any further care.

The work of the non-European District Midwife is being affected by the work of the European District staff of the Moedersbond Hospital. Patients will, in many cases, prefer the attention of a European to that of one of their own people when this is obtainable at the same fee.

The dental service provided for pauper non-Europeans at the Pretoria Hospital does not meet the needs of the community. This service will be adequately provided for in the near future, when the Polyclinic is erected at Atteridgeville location.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIFERY.

During the year under review there were in Pretoria :-

	<u>European.</u>	<u>Non-European.</u>
Qualified midwives	60	5
Unqualified, but registered midwives	10	-
Unqualified midwives restricted to practice in the Innesdale area only	5	-
Unqualified midwives but allowed to practise under control	-	5



*[Faint, illegible markings]*

No midwives were taken off the register during the year. The number of applications to be registered was twelve; all these were granted. Ten midwives ceased practising privately in the course of the year.

Midwives are controlled by the Union Government Regulations under the Public Health Act.

A close watch is kept over all cases conducted by midwives in Pretoria. During the year two unqualified midwives were reprimanded for failure to report cases of infants with discharging eyes. Midwives are required to keep registers of all cases which are submitted for inspection, together with their bags, during the first week of each quarter.

#### INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

Nursing Homes in Pretoria are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Secretary for Public Health.

A detailed report was submitted to the Secretary on the 18th June, 1940, in regard to the six existing Nursing Homes in the City; two of these being purely for midwifery. This report indicated that these establishments were satisfactory.

No further Nursing Homes have been established during the year. One was closed down as from the 1st July, 1940.

#### REPORT OF THE PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1940-1941.

(By Dr. Ruth Arndt, Chairman.)

During the year under review, remarkable progress has been made in all directions.

##### Good Hope School:

After years of working under difficult and discouraging conditions, the Committee has this year managed to secure an extension of the premises in Good Hope. In consultation with the Committee, the City Council prepared a plan of extensions which include :- an enlargement of the original playroom; another playroom of equal size; a verandah; an office, kitchen, wash-room, and additional lavatory accommodation.

According to the standards for Nursery Schools, accommodation is now adequate for thirty-five children.

This outdoor playing space, reduced as it is by the new building, is scarcely adequate, but it is hoped that this defect may in time be remedied.

##### Frederick Street School:

Through the kind offices of Mrs. J.J. Pienaar, Honorary President of the West End Nursery Schools Birthday Club, a gift of £500 was donated by Dr. Hans Merensky in June, 1939 as a start toward the new school. The erf at the corner of Zeiler and Frederick Streets was purchased by the Committee and a Building Fund started, for which Committee members solicited subscriptions. Within eighteen months a



No further action was taken on the matter during the year. The matter was referred to the committee on the subject of the matter.

The matter was referred to the committee on the subject of the matter.

A letter was received from the committee on the subject of the matter.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MATTER

The committee on the subject of the matter has the honor to report that during the year...

A detailed report was submitted to the committee on the subject of the matter.

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sum of approximately £500 in cash has been received. In addition, business firms in Pretoria and vicinity were approached for help with the amazing result of the promise of gifts of materials and labour estimated at about £1,150.

The new Frederick Street building has been planned on the most up-to-date lines in accordance with accepted standards of nursery schools as recognized both here and overseas. Its dimensions are those laid down for a group of 30-35 children. Both in the generosity of its conception and in the perfection of its detail, it stands in marked contrast to the scraped and pinching efforts with which the Committee has until now been forced to be content. It is hoped that the new school may be of service in presenting a model of what is desirable in the way of accommodation for pre-school children.

#### Enrolment:

The figures for the year just closed are as follows :-

	<u>Good Hope.</u>	<u>Frederick Street.</u>
Total number admitted	29	41
Average enrolment for year	33.3	30.7
Average attendance	25.5	25.1
Left for Government Schools	7	10
Left for other reasons	19	26
Present enrolment	32	34
Waiting list	40	28

#### Health:

There was an outbreak of chicken pox at Frederick Street in September, 1940. At Good Hope School there have been two epidemics of German Measles - one in September, 1940 and one in February-March, 1941. During these times the schools carried on with reduced numbers. Other illnesses were merely sporadic and the general health of the children has been good.

#### Parents' Meetings:

Two parents' meetings were held at each school during the year, at which Dr. du Plessis and Miss V.K. Webber gave talks on different aspects of child care, and several educational films were shown.

The Nursery School, privately financed, in the Eastern Suburbs, continues its satisfactory work, as does also the Kleinspan Nursery School in the Central Area.

#### STATE-AIDED BUTTER SCHEME.

This Scheme has functioned well during the year. Owing to the fact that wages have advanced during the year, it was found that many families, previously receiving butter, were now in receipt of more than the stipulated income enabling them to participate in the Scheme. Accordingly, the original permits were cancelled and fresh applications called for. This resulted in a very large decrease in the amount of butter issued, but fresh applications continue to come in slowly.

Only Second Grade butter at 7d. per lb. is now issued by this Committee. The Scheme continues to serve a very useful purpose and is greatly appreciated by the poorer citizens during the present difficult days.





The assistance of the ladies of the various charitable organisations of Pretoria, in distributing butter from the Dépôts every week, is greatly valued.

The Department, as in past years, is indebted to Mr. P.L. Nutt, the Manager of the Scheme, for his kindly co-operation and advice.

#### PROPAGANDA.

Valuable propaganda work has been done by the display of Health Posters on the various hoardings erected by the Department, and of slides in the various Bioscopes. It is intended to carry the latter scheme a step further by the use of "Filmlots", which, it is thought will prove interesting and instructive to the public and greatly assist in disseminating knowledge of the various health services offered by the City Council.

#### NATIVE MEDICAL SERVICES.

These services have been continued and have proved of great benefit to the non-European population. During the year a new clinic was established in the Atteridgeville Location and has proved of immense service to the residents. It is well attended.

#### COMPOUND HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends the Compound Hospital, Proes Street, for non-European Council employees, where out-patient services are provided.

The following are the details of work carried out there :-

	<u>1940/41.</u>	<u>1939/40.</u>
No. of natives injured on duty and treated at Compound Hospital	369	507
No. of natives injured on duty and sent to General Hospital	80	104
No. of natives injured off duty and treated at Compound Hospital	261	308
No. of natives injured off duty and sent to General Hospital	59	64
No. of sick natives treated at Compound Hospital	555	716
No. of sick natives sent to General Hospital	73	105
Total number of natives seen by Doctor at Compound Hospital	1,135	1,478
Total number of attendances at Compound	6,062	7,266

#### A B A T T O I R.

##### MEAT SUPPLIES:

The following numbers of animals were slaughtered in the Municipal Abattoir during the year :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Oxen.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Bulls.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Goats.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1940/41.	34,744	7,476	237	2,925	156,256	534	13,373	215,545
1939/40.	26,569	7,021	383	2,684	119,934	657	13,203	170,451
Difference	+8,175	+455	-146	+241	+36,322	-123	+170	+45,094
	(+11,257)	(+1,326)	(-258)	(+329)	(+56,666)	(-165)	(+748)	(+69,903)





The figures in brackets indicate the difference between the numbers of animals slaughtered during the year under review and the numbers slaughtered during 1938/39.

Of the animals slaughtered the following carcasses or parts thereof were condemned :-

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Entire Carcasses	702 (584)	24 (4)	54 (38)	1,107 (1,210)
Quarters	23 (-)	-	5 (9)	- (-)
All Viscera	549 (44)	-	- (-)	- (-)
Plucks	1,511 (1,332)	-	1,292 (566)	- (-)
Livers	3,517 (2,060)	-	18,594 (6,307)	- (-)
Lungs	243 (234)	-	2,630 (1,847)	- (-)
Heads	1,499 (1,311)	-	- (-)	342 (325)
Tongues	1,469 (1,281)	-	- (-)	342 (325)
Hearts	27 (18)	-	- (-)	- (-)
Kidneys	59 (16)	-	15 (2)	- (-)
Udders	322 (67)	-	- (-)	- (-)
Tails	20 (15)	-	- (-)	- (-)
Tripes	86 (4)	-	- (-)	- (-)
Intestines	84 (5)	-	- (-)	- (-)

The figures in brackets are those for the year 1939/40.

The following are the details in regard to the distribution of condemnations amongst the diseased conditions encountered during the year :-

Actinomycosis :	49 Localised cases.
Measles:	2,195 Beef and 1,091 pig carcasses. All pig carcasses were condemned. 469 Beef carcasses were condemned and 1,726 were detained for freezing.
Caseous Lym- phadenitis:	2 Sheep, 3 quarters and 20 lbs. mutton were condemned, 5,914 Sheep were affected which represents 3.785% of the total number of sheep slaughtered.
Malignant Tumours:	1 Beef carcass (Multiple Carcinomata).
Acute Septic Mastitis:	1 Beef carcass.
Acute Septic Metritis:	1 Beef carcass.
Joint Ill:	1 Veal carcass.
Navel Ill:	1 Veal carcass.
Pyæmia:	1 Veal carcass.
Redwater:	1 Veal carcass.
Gangrene:	7 Beef carcasses.
Tuberculosis:	61 Beef and 355 pig carcasses were infected. 41 Beef carcasses which showed generalised tuberculosis were condemned. In 20 carcasses tuberculosis was localised and the affected portions were condemned. 13 Pig carcasses with generalised tuberculosis were condemned. In 342 pig carcasses tuberculosis was localised and only the affected portions were condemned.
Defective Bleeding:	1 Beef carcass and 12 mutton carcasses.
Multiple Abscesses:	3 Beef carcasses.
Follicular Mange:	1 Pig carcass.
Pleuritis:	1 Beef carcass.
Peritonitis:	16 Beef carcasses and 1 pig carcass.
Ringworm (Extensive):	1 Pig carcass.

Extensive/.....





Extensive Bruising:	23 Beef carcasses, 16 quarters and 3,372 lbs. beef; 3 mutton carcasses, 3 quarters and 63 lbs. mutton; 100 lbs. pork.
Decomposition:	1 Beef carcass.
Emaciation:	132 Beef carcasses, 1 veal carcass and 3 mutton carcasses.
Immaturity:	11 Veal carcasses.
Jaundice:	1 Beef carcass.
Jaundice:	5 Beef carcasses and 2 veal carcasses.
Enzootic Icterus:	33 Mutton carcasses.

The percentage of carcasses condemned for all diseases was as follows :-

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
1940/41	1.653 %	0.034 %	0.820 %	8.278 %
1939/40	1.707 %	0.032 %	0.149 %	9.164 %

The incidence of tuberculosis and measles, the two major conditions encountered, was as follows :-

#### Tuberculosis:

	<u>Total Incidence.</u>	<u>Percentage Incidence.</u>	<u>Percentage Generalised.</u>	<u>Percentage Localised.</u>
Cattle	61 (103)	0.144 (0.303)	0.097 (0.191)	0.047 (0.112)
Pigs	355 (344)	2.654 (2.605)	0.097 (0.143)	2.557 (2.462)

#### Measles:

	<u>Total Incidence.</u>	<u>Percentage Incidence.</u>	<u>Percentage Condemned.</u>	<u>Percentage Detained for Freezing.</u>
Cattle	2,195 (1,630)	5.169 (4.827)	1.104 (1.186)	4.065 (3.641)
Pigs	1,091 (1,187)	8.158 (9.000)	8.158 (9.000)	- ( - )

The figures for 1939/40 are given in brackets.

#### IMPORTED MEAT SUPPLIES:

The following quantities of meat slaughtered outside the Municipal boundaries and introduced into the Municipal area were brought to the Abattoir for inspection and stamping :-

<u>B e e f.</u>			<u>V e a l.</u>		<u>M u t t o n.</u>		<u>P o r k.</u>	
Car-	Quar-		Car-		Car-		Car-	
casses.	ters.	Pounds.	casses.	Pounds.	casses.	Pounds.	casses.	Pounds.
455	343	81,895	1	507	800	10,905	3,723	2,607

Of the above, 10 pig carcasses were condemned on account of measles and 6 pigs' heads and tongues for localised tuberculosis.

#### INSPECTION OF BUTCHERS' SHOPS:

During the year 80 butchers' shops within the Municipal area were licensed by the City Council. During the course of the year 1,823 inspections of butchers' shops were carried out by the Senior Meat Inspector. This inspection acts as a check on the illegal introduction of meat from outside the Municipal area and the sale thereof in butchers' shops without first being submitted for inspection at the







battoir. This system also prevents the offering for sale of meat which may have become decomposed or spoilt after being passed at the battoir. These inspections, in co-operation with the regular visits of Health Inspectors, have an excellent effect in maintaining a high standard in the sale of meat in the City.

#### DISCUSSION:

The slaughtering figures reveal a marked increase in the number of animals slaughtered during the year. The total number slaughtered represents an increase of 26.456% on the number for the previous year. Compared with the figures for the year 1938/39 the year under review shows an increase of 47.996%. The total increase of 45,094 animals on the number for the previous year is accounted for mainly by advances in the figures for oxen and sheep. For nine months of the year the meat supplies for the military camps in Pretoria and the vicinity were drawn from the City. The major contracts for the supply of meat to the military camps were transferred to Johannesburg at the end of March, 1941, and the amount of meat introduced to military camps within the Municipal area since the 1st April, 1941 for the three months is estimated at 3,800 quarters of beef and 5,200 mutton carcasses. These figures are not included under "Imported Meat Supplies", as the meat delivered at the military camps within the Municipal area has not been subjected to inspection by this Department during the period. The Health Department is at present negotiating with the Department of Defence in connection with these meat supplies and at the close of the year an agreement whereby such supplies will be re-inspected at the military camps, was imminent.

There is nothing to indicate that the practice of the illegal importation of meat into the Municipal area has diminished. The indications are that this practice is still gradually increasing, and, although every effort is made to stop the illegal introduction of meat, the problem remains extremely difficult and the situation cannot be controlled effectively.

Compared with the previous year there is a decrease in the percentage incidence of tuberculosis in cattle. It is gratifying that the improvement noted during the last few years has been maintained and that the figure for the year is lower than it has been for the last five years. On the contrary there is again an increase in the percentage incidence of cysticercosis in cattle and the figure is the highest since 1935.

In pigs the gradual increase in the incidence of tuberculosis noted in previous years has continued, whereas the figure for cysticercosis shows a slight decline of this condition.

The following table gives the percentage incidence of tuberculosis and cysticercosis in cattle and swine during the past five years :-

Year.	TUBERCULOSIS.		CYSTICERCOSIS.	
	Cattle.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1936/37	0.347%	0.834%	4.268%	8.586%
1937/38	0.313%	1.103%	4.175%	8.234%
1938/39	0.248%	2.202%	4.072%	8.971%
1939/40	0.303%	2.605%	4.827%	9.000%
1940/41	0.144%	2.654%	5.169%	8.158%

Owing to the abnormal increase in the number of slaughter animals which had to be dealt with at the Municipal Abattoir, various alterations and reconstruction work were found necessary. Additional

lairage/.....



This system also prevents the possibility of a large number of small, separate, and uncoordinated efforts being made in the same field. It is a system of co-ordination and co-operation, and it is a system of co-ordination and co-operation.

The following table gives the percentage of the population of the United States in the various occupations in 1900 and 1910. The table shows that the percentage of the population in the various occupations has changed very little since 1900. The percentage of the population in the various occupations in 1900 was as follows: Agriculture, 33.1%; Manufacturing, 14.1%; Commerce, 10.1%; Services, 10.1%; and Unemployed, 3.6%. The percentage of the population in the various occupations in 1910 was as follows: Agriculture, 31.1%; Manufacturing, 15.1%; Commerce, 10.1%; Services, 10.1%; and Unemployed, 3.6%.

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Occupation	1900	1910
Agriculture	33.1	31.1
Manufacturing	14.1	15.1
Commerce	10.1	10.1
Services	10.1	10.1
Unemployed	3.6	3.6

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lairage pens were erected and the existing ones altered in order to cope with the increase in the number of animals that have to be accommodated. One new cattle slaughtering pen is in course of construction and erection. Two new chill rooms which were completed during the year were brought into operation and the existing chill rooms are in course of reconstruction. The single overhead rail system is being replaced by the double rail system and the completion of this alteration is imminent.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a quarantine section for pigs on the Livestock Market.

A special meeting of the United Municipal Executive of South Africa and representatives of major Municipalities of the Union was held in Pretoria on the 27th January, 1941, to consider a report of a delegation sent to Australia by the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board and the principal recommendations accepted by the Board as a result thereof. The principal recommendation deals with the necessity of legislation to provide for the ownership and control of abattoirs, livestock markets and cold storages by one statutory body. The Conference was strongly opposed to this recommendation and a deputation was appointed to interview the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board and to express the view of the Municipalities on the recommendations. At this interview, which took place on the 28th January, 1941, it was agreed that the United Municipal Executive should within a period of six months submit to the Board a statement resulting from a more detailed examination of the proposals of the Board. A Committee consisting of the Veterinary Directors of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban Abattoirs was appointed to obtain the view of the Municipalities in regard to the control of abattoirs and other recommendations of the Board as arising out of the report in question, and to draw up recommendations for the consideration of the United Municipal Executive at a meeting to be held before submitting to the Board the statement of the view requested. This meeting will be held in the near future when further representation will be made to the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board and any action which will interfere with the ownership and control of abattoirs, livestock markets and cold storages by local authorities will be strongly opposed.

#### THE MORNING MARKET.

##### Hygienic Conditions:

Owing to war conditions, it has been found impossible to effect any structural improvements to the Market.

##### Inspection of Dressed Poultry, Fish and Game:

This is still carried out systematically and giving every satisfaction.

##### Live Poultry:

The facilities provided have proved adequate throughout the year and leave no improvements to be suggested in this section. The number of live poultry seized and condemned was 893.

#### DAIRIES AND MILK CONTROL.

At the close of the year under review the number of licences issued by the City Council under the Dairy By-laws stood at 202. This







is an increase of 19 on the number of licences issued during the previous year. This number, however, includes 16 licences issued to tea-rooms for the sale of milk in cartons, so that the actual increase in licensed dairies since the previous year is three. The distribution of these licences is given in the accompanying table. Under the heading "Urban" are included dairies strictly confined to the Pretoria Municipal area. Two producers and one producer-distributor listed in this column occupy Municipal farms set aside on the Western Townlands for dairy-farming and should for practical purposes be regarded as rural licences. Five of the producer-distributors under the column, "Rural - within 20 miles" are situated in an adjoining Municipal area and are actually urban in nature.

Dairy Premises Licensed on 30th June, 1941.

SITUATION OF PREMISES.					
	<u>Urban.</u>	<u>Rural.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
<u>Type of Licence.</u>		Within 20 miles radius.	20-30 miles radius.	Beyond 30 miles radius.	
Producer	4	54	30	17	105
Producer-distributor	21	7	1	-	29
Distributor	52	-	-	-	52
Tea-rooms	16	-	-	-	16
	93	61	31	17	202

Applications Pending:

At the end of June, 1941, four applications for new licences were still pending final approval. All were filed by producers situated in rural areas.

Licences Changes:

The increase of 19 licences was the result of an increase of producer licences by six, the issue of 16 new licences to tea-rooms for the sale of milk in cartons and a reduction of three producer-distributors' licences. Seven new producer licences were issued for dairies in rural areas while one rural producer licence was surrendered during the year. The decrease of producer-distributors' licences includes two producer-distributors in the Municipal area who surrendered their licences during the year.

LICENCE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR 1940-41.

Type of Licence.	New.	Sur-rendered.	Refused.	Trans-ferred.	Increase or Decrease.
Producer	7	1	-	1	+ 6
Producer-distributors	3	4	2	1	- 3
Distributors	1	1	-	10	-
Tea-rooms	16	-	-	-	+ 16
	27	6	2	12	+ 19





Milk Supply:

Total number of producing premises	134
Approximate number of cows kept	8,000
Approximate daily gallonage	14,800 +

+ This figure is the approximate average daily quantity of milk handled in the City. It includes an amount of approximately 2,600 gallons of pasteurized milk introduced from Johannesburg daily and not produced on premises licensed by the Pretoria City Council. Of this supply 2,000 gallons are drawn from the Johannesburg Milk Pool by a Pretoria firm and 600 gallons are introduced by a Johannesburg firm. Of the total daily quantity of milk handled in the City 2,400 gallons are supplied to Military Camps beyond the Municipal boundaries and the daily consumption of milk within the Municipal area is estimated therefore at 12,400 gallons, which represents an increase of approximately 1,000 gallons on the figure for the previous year. All the milk introduced from Johannesburg is pasteurized. In addition the daily quantity of milk pasteurized in Pretoria amounts to 4,100 gallons. Pasteurization is undertaken by two distributing firms.

All supplies of milk to military camps within the Municipal area are licensed by the City Council and are controlled by the Health Department. A portion of the milk supplies of military camps beyond the Municipal boundaries is derived from the City. The Department of Defence has adopted the principle of allowing supplies from dairies outside the Municipal area to be made directly to military camps only in cases of dairies licensed by the City Council, and the milk supplies to all military camps are therefore controlled by the Health Department.

Staff Employed on Dairy Premises:

Europeans	...	...	...	...	265
Natives	...	...	...	...	990
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	1,255

Inspection of Dairies:

The two Dairy Inspectors carried out 2,570 inspections of dairy premises during the year. Systematic veterinary inspection of dairy herds was continued.

Milk Tests:(a) Chemical. (Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act.)

Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	377
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	254
Unsatisfactory : Deficient in milk fat	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deficient in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	93
Bad : Deficient in milk fat	...	...	...	...	...	17
Deficient in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	26

(b) Bacteriological/.....







b) Bacteriological: (Samples taken under Dairy By-laws.)

Samples taken ... ..	413
Satisfactory ... ..	333
Unsatisfactory - warning ... ..	68
Bad - prosecution ... ..	12

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream: (The standard set in Pretoria is the same as for milk.)

Samples taken ... ..	61
Satisfactory ... ..	54
Unsatisfactory - warning ... ..	3
Bad - prosecution ... ..	4

Typhoid Testing of Persons Employed in the Milk Trade.

The total number of dairy employees tested since the inception of this scheme in October, 1936 is 1,062. During the year under review 141 persons were tested. The number tested during the previous year was 97.

This voluntary subsidised scheme when first instituted proved to be a success. During the first two years the results were very satisfactory, the legislation which was promulgated in connection with the scheme met with the approval of the dairymen and the scheme worked very smoothly. Sixty licensed dairymen took advantage of the scheme although only 26 fully complied with the requirements thereof and were given certificates allowing them to label their milk as "Typhoid Tested". At the end of June, 1938 the total number of employees tested stood at 724. This figure was increased to 824 by the end of June, 1939, while the total number tested up to the end of June, 1940 was 921. The number of certificate holders has gradually decreased and at present there are only three dairymen who have their employees tested for typhoid.

In view of the success attained during the first two years of operation of the scheme the present position is disappointing. Due to the numerous difficulties associated with the scheme especially the instability of native labour and the migratory tendency displayed by native employees, dairymen do not avail themselves of the advantages offered, some do not consider it worthwhile to have their employees tested, while most find it very difficult to continue.

Dairy Industry Control Board - Local Milk Committee:

The Pretoria Milk Committee which was constituted in October, 1939 under the Dairy Industry Control Board was dissolved in September, 1940. On the 19th September, 1940, in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, the validity of the Dairy Products Marketing Scheme was challenged when an application was made by a Johannesburg firm to declare the scheme ultra vires the Marketing Act. Judgement was given whereby the scheme was declared invalid. On instructions issued by the Dairy Industry Control Board all Milk Committees were dissolved.

It is understood that a new scheme is being formulated and it is expected that this will be brought into operation during the ensuing year.



[illegible]

This is the same as top

.....

1947-1948

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including sales, purchases, and expenses. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for determining the correct amount of tax liability and for defending against potential audits.

2. The second part of the text addresses the issue of deductibility of expenses. It explains that only those expenses that are directly related to the business and are necessary for the production of income are eligible for deduction. Examples of deductible expenses include rent, utilities, salaries, and advertising costs.

3. The third part of the text discusses the treatment of capital assets. It explains that capital assets, such as real estate and equipment, are not depreciated for tax purposes. Instead, their cost is recovered through depreciation deductions over their useful life. The text also discusses the treatment of capital gains and losses, which are subject to different tax rates than ordinary income.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the treatment of passive activities. It explains that losses from passive activities are generally limited to the amount of income from such activities. However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as for real estate professionals and for certain types of investments.

5. The fifth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income. It explains that income from tax-exempt sources, such as municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, is not subject to federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

6. The sixth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax credits. It explains that tax credits are amounts that can be subtracted from the total tax liability. Examples of tax credits include the earned income credit, the child tax credit, and the research and development credit.

7. The seventh part of the text discusses the treatment of tax deferrals. It explains that certain types of income, such as capital gains and qualified dividends, can be deferred until a later date. This allows the taxpayer to avoid paying taxes on such income in the current year, which can be beneficial for cash flow and investment growth.

8. The eighth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax loss carryovers. It explains that if a taxpayer has a net operating loss in a given year, that loss can be carried over to future years to offset future taxable income. This can be a valuable tool for managing tax liability over time.

9. The ninth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt organizations. It explains that certain organizations, such as charities and educational institutions, are exempt from federal income tax. However, they must meet certain requirements to qualify for this status.

10. The tenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

11. The eleventh part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for corporations. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

12. The twelfth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for trusts and estates. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

13. The thirteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for partnerships. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

14. The fourteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not U.S. citizens. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

15. The fifteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not residents of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

16. The sixteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not citizens of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

17. The seventeenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not citizens of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

18. The eighteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not citizens of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

19. The nineteenth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not citizens of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.

20. The twentieth part of the text discusses the treatment of tax-exempt income for individuals who are not citizens of the United States. It explains that certain types of income, such as interest on municipal bonds and certain types of insurance, are exempt from federal income tax. However, such income may be subject to state and local taxes.



### DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The following samples were examined on behalf of the Health Department by the Government and Municipal Analysts during the year, namely :-

<u>No. of Samples Taken.</u>	<u>Nature of Article.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Un-satisfactory.</u>
377	Milk	254	123
6	Minced Meat	6	-
8	Cheese	8	-
4	Honey	4	-
12	Sausage	7	5
5	Butter	2	3
2	Pasteurised Milk	2	-
6	Coffee	6	-
1	Government Sugar	1	-
6	Pepper	6	-

### RECORD OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

The Inspectorial Staff has had no light task in coping with its duties due to war conditions when difficulties and problems naturally multiply, and with the Staff seriously depleted each man has been taxed to the limit of his ability. A very fine response and co-operative spirit was in evidence.

The Staff's activities are covered by the list appended hereunder.

Total inspections made ...	37,020	Samples of foodstuffs taken...	917
Nuisances dealt with ...	8,472	Visits of enquiry re. ...	
Nuisances abated... ..	8,342	diseases... ..	2,714
Notices served ... ..	2,498	Number of rooms disinfected..	77
Intimations given... ..	5,913	Number of steam disinfections	85
Complaints dealt with... ..	2,363	Articles disinfected by steam:	
Weed notices and intimations	324	Mattresses... ..	198
Early morning inspections.	254	Pillows and cases... ..	220
Night inspections... ..	2	Blankets... ..	676
Licences approved... ..	2,037	Sheets ... ..	56
Licences refused... ..	80	Miscellaneous... ..	126
House-to-house inspections	10,222	Military articles (lots)...	25
Samples of water taken ...	94	Bundles for Britain ... ..	32

#### Special Inspections:

Market ... ..	Daily.	Laundries and washing places.	142
Stables... ..	219	Mineralwater and ice cream	
Butchers' shops... ..	496	factories... ..	14
Fishmongers' shops ... ..	17	Native eating houses... ..	157
Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	986	Hairdressers' saloons ... ..	370
Bakehouses ... ..	112	Miscellaneous, rodents, etc.	7,658
Fruit and other Food Stores	1,323		

#### Foodstuffs Condemned:

Dressed fowls... ..	554	Blesbuck ... ..	1
Guinea fowls... ..	75	lbs. Dates... ..	169
Ducks ... ..	12	lbs. Meat ... ..	77 1/2
Peacocks... ..	14	lbs. Dried Peaches... ..	49
Turkeys... ..	42	lbs. Oxheart... ..	3 1/2
Eggs (dozen)... ..	609 1/2	lbs. Biltong... ..	235



*[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page]*

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of ATP and NADPH.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]



lbs. Peanuts ... ..	166	Bags Cabbages ... ..	35½
lbs. Sweets. ... ..	2½	Bags Sweet Potatoes..	16
lbs. Currants... ..	½	Bags Potatoes ... ..	9
lbs. Dried Fish. ... ..	99	Bags Mealies. ... ..	52
Pkts. Puffed Rice... ..	9	Bags Onions... ..	79
Pkts. Popcorn... ..	1	Bags Beans... ..	12
Jars Pickles ... ..	1	Bags Peaches. ... ..	9
Jars Hazelnut... ..	1	Bags Vegetables..	1
Galls. Cordial Syrup ... ..	¼	Bags Lemons..	½
Jackfruit... ..	2	Bags Beetroot ... ..	3
Lots Onions. ... ..	1	Bags Peas....	8½
Parcels Fruit... ..	11	Bags Cauliflower. ... ..	21
Parcels Giblets. ... ..	1	Bags Marrows. ... ..	8
Parcels Prickly Pears... ..	5	Trays Apples. ... ..	34
Paper Pkts. Peaches. ... ..	12	Trays Gooseberries...	32
Paper Pkts. Figs ... ..	5	Trays Oranges ... ..	15
Paper Pkts. Pears... ..	13	Trays Peaches ... ..	190
Paper Pkts. Lemons..	2	Trays Apricots... ..	8
Pockets Lemons..	314	Trays Pears..	6
Pockets Peas ... ..	241	Trays Mangoes ... ..	100
Pockets Grape Fruit. ... ..	88	Trays Prickly Pears..	6
Pockets Limes... ..	192	Trays Figs... ..	23
Pockets Oranges. ... ..	356	Trays Nectarines. ... ..	39
Pockets Artichokes..	14	Trays Grapes. ... ..	46
Pockets Beans... ..	643½	Trays Plums..	4
Pockets Marrows. ... ..	6	Trays Quinces ... ..	12
Pockets Broadbeans..	2	Trays Tomatoes... ..	71
Pockets Grenadillas. ... ..	4	Trays Avocado Pears..	5
Pockets Cucumbers... ..	38	Cases Apples. ... ..	114½
Pockets Squashes ... ..	54	Cases Peaches ... ..	6
Pockets Cabbages ... ..	5	Cases Oranges ... ..	1
Pockets Mealies. ... ..	14	Cases Apricots... ..	1
Pockets Peaches. ... ..	114	Cases Nectarines. ... ..	1
Pockets Vegetables..	1	Cases Pineapples. ... ..	61
Pockets Carrots. ... ..	8	Cases Pears..	37
Pockets Egg fruit... ..	36	Cases Peaches and Mealies	1
Pockets Prickly Pears...	1	Cases Tomatoes... ..	3
Pockets Chillies ... ..	6	Cases Bhamja. ... ..	1
Pockets Parsnips ... ..	1	Cases Quinces ... ..	3
Pockets Apples..	5	Baskets Naartjies	1
Boxes Paw-paws..	275	Baskets Lemons...	9
Boxes Grape Fruit... ..	4	Baskets Peaches..	29
Boxes Naartjies. ... ..	1	Baskets Spanspek. ... ..	2
Boxes Cabbages..	1	Baskets Grapes... ..	12
Boxes Oranges... ..	70	Baskets Pears ... ..	74
Boxes Tomatoes..	504	Baskets Apples... ..	56
Boxes Mixed Fruit... ..	3	Crates Spinach... ..	1
Boxes Cucumbers. ... ..	12	Crates Rhubarb... ..	6
Boxes Chillies... ..	43	Crates Bananas... ..	2½
Boxes Peaches... ..	35	Crates Lettuce... ..	3
Boxes Spanspek..	5	Tins Sheeps' Tongues. ... ..	1
Boxes Gooseberries..	30	Tins Sardines ... ..	39
Boxes Apricots..	1	Tins Snock... ..	2
Boxes Plums. ... ..	39	Tins Curried Fish ... ..	29
Boxes Cream Cheese..	2	Tins Salmon..	11
Boxes Mangoes... ..	72	Tins Jam. ... ..	11
Boxes Egg fruit. ... ..	32	Tins Curried Beans... ..	2
Boxes Nectarines ... ..	7	Tins Sauerkraut..	20
Boxes Apples ... ..	1	Tins Meatpaste... ..	2
Boxes Grapes ... ..	25	Tins Herrings ... ..	44
Boxes Pomegranates & quinces	1	Tins Crabpaste... ..	7
Boxes Pomegranates & pears..	1	Tins Pilchards... ..	5
Boxes Guavas ... ..	52	Tins Asparagus... ..	2
Boxes Avocado Pears. ... ..	35	Tins Peas ... ..	1







Tins Canned Fruit ... ..	4	Tins Beans... ..	1
Tins Corned Beef. ... ..	2	Tins Sardine fillets ... ..	1
Tins Kippers.....	1	Tins Miscellaneous Foods ...	1,855

# Matters Referred to Other Departments:

## (a) City Engineer:

Unauthorised wood and iron structures...	29
Unauthorised erections or alterations to premises...	26
Unauthorised conversion of business premises into dwellings. ...	11
Unauthorised conversion of outbuildings into dwellings..	44
Unauthorised conversion of outbuildings into kitchen ...	2
Unauthorised conversion of outbuildings into native rooms...	3
Unauthorised conversion of disused dairy building into dwelling.	1
Unauthorised conversion of room into kitchen ...	1
Unauthorised conversion of native room into kitchen. ...	2
Tent used for dwelling purposes ...	1
Caravans used for dwelling purposes. ...	1
Cracked and dangerous condition of structures...	6
Unscreened latrine entrances ...	1
Premises not connected to sewer. ...	4
Handbasin in native W.C. ...	1
Defective drainage fittings. ...	6
Missing drainage fittings...	1
Defective drainage connections...	14
Missing drainage connections ...	3
Choked drains...	95
Choked W.C. basins..	12
Choked soil pipes...	1
Choked waste pipes..	8
Choked gullies..	2
Defective W.C. cisterns. ...	13
Leaky W.C. basin joints. ...	1
Defective W.C. basins...	6
Missing flush in W.C. ...	1
Absence of flushing to urinal...	1
Defective drainage..	1
Defective and broken soil pipes. ...	1
Broken manhole covers...	2
Missing manhole covers..	5
Defective gulleys...	1
Broken gulley grating...	6
Missing gulley gratings. ...	3
Absence of cleaning eyes ...	1
Missing cleaning eye covers. ...	1
Leaky stopcocks. ...	1
Defective stopcocks. ...	2
Broken sewer drains. ...	4
Offensive smells from sewer. ...	1
Leaky water supply pipes ...	1
Burst supply pipes..	24
Stormwater drained to sewer. ...	1
Defective overflow valve to sewer...	2
Broken inlets to stormwater drains..	1
Broken concrete slab over furrow ...	1
Water damming up in street..	1
Water stagnating on pavement ...	1
Inadequate disposal of stormwater...	
Defective cover to opening in stormwater drain allowing	
breeding of mosquitos in stagnant water...	1
Dirty stormwater furrow. ...	1
Complaint received re defective drainage of street..	1

Mosquitos/.....



1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people. It is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the economic situation in the country.

(a) The agricultural sector.

The agricultural sector is the backbone of the country's economy. It is the source of food and raw materials for the other sectors. The report shows that the agricultural sector is in a state of stagnation. The production of food and raw materials is not keeping pace with the growing population. This is due to a number of factors, including lack of investment in agriculture, outdated farming methods, and poor infrastructure. The report also shows that the agricultural sector is not contributing enough to the country's foreign exchange earnings. This is due to the fact that the country is still a net importer of food and raw materials. The report concludes that the agricultural sector needs to be reformed in order to become a more productive and self-sufficient sector. This will require a combination of measures, including investment in agriculture, modernization of farming methods, and improvement of infrastructure.



Mosquitos breeding in stagnant water. ....	4
Water stagnating in stormwater furrow ....	7
Soil subsiding over new drain ....	1
Offensive smells from open furrow ....	1
Overgrowth of grass and weeds on pavement ....	1
Accumulation of rubbish on municipal property ....	8
Overgrowth of grass and accumulation of rubbish..	1
Accumulation of stones on pavement....	1
Complaint re dumps of earth.. ....	1
White ants on municipal property. ....	4
Overgrowths of weeds.. ....	5
Defective rubbish receptacles ....	30
Irregular rubbish removal service ....	2
Rubbish being dumped in coverless manhole ....	1
Heap of manure, shavings and rubbish causing flybreeding on private property ....	1

(b) Chief Licence Officer:

Unlicensed lodging houses ....	20
" boarding houses....	5
" restaurants....	4
" cafes....	1
" tearoom and provision store....	1
" general dealers....	2
" bakeries.. ....	2
" bakers and confectioners.. ....	1
" sale of milk from tea-rooms....	8
" sale of milk.. ....	1
" preparation and sale of foodstuffs ....	5
" sale of vetkoekies ....	1
" secondhand dealers ....	4
" washing businesses ....	3
" cobblers.. ....	4
" goatkeepers....	9
Letting of rooms in excess of number licensed....	3
Complaint re howling of dogs at kennels.. ....	1
Dumping and misuse of car bodies on pavement in location. ....	1

(c) Controller of Stores and Estates:

Overgrowth of weeds on municipal erven....	16
Bushes being used for latrine purposes....	2
Rubbish being dumped on municipal ground. ....	1
Fouling of municipal erven....	1
Complaints re rodents coming from overgrowth on municipal property. ....	1
Dirty condition and broken floor of native latrine at Park....	1
Municipal latrine unscreened from public view ....	1
Mosquitos breeding in public square.....	1

(d) Native Affairs Manager:

Housing of unexempted natives ....	146
Complaint re establishment of native school and church on private property ....	1
Tents erected for temporary compound and flybreeding taking place in rubbish dumped near compound....	1
Complaint re establishment of native compound ....	1
Complaint re coloured families residing in European suburb....	1

(e) Firemaster:

Accumulation of wood stacked against building ....	1
Accumulation of packing material against wall of building ....	1
Accumulation of inflammable material in lane ....	1







Timber stacked against wall of dwelling house... .. 1  
 Insufficient width in aisles in cinema.. .. 1

(f) City Electrical Engineer:

Complaint re rainwater dripping on to electric wires in  
 private residences ... .. 1  
 Exposed fuses on switch board in private residence.. .. 1  
 Exposed electric wires in bathroom in private residence. ... .. 1

(g) Locations Superintendent:

Car bodies in location being used for latrine purposes.. .. 1  
 Unauthorised wood and iron extensions to location dwelling.. .. 1  
 Overgrowth of weeds in locations ... .. 2

(h) Market Master:

Defective rubbish receptacles on Market Square.. .. 2

(i) Stables Manager:

Flybreeding in manure dump... .. 1

(j) Chief Air Raid Warden:

Air raid shelters being used as public conveniences. ... .. 1

The following cases were taken before the Magistrate:-

	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases.</u>	<u>No. of con-</u> <u>victions.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Fines.</u>
<u>General:</u>			
Failure to comply with terms of notice..	14	14	£39. -. -. .
Failure to comply with notice re rodents... ..	2	2	6. -. -. .
Failure to comply with notice under Slums Act. ....	1	-	-
Exposing for sale tins of unsound foodstuffs ... ..	1	1	1. -. -. .
Exposing for sale unsound meat.. ..	6	6	37.10. -. .
Exposing for sale unsound meatpies.. ..	1	1	10. -. -. .
Exposing for sale unsound dates. ....	1	1	3. -. -. .
Exposing for sale fruit syrup con- taining fly larvae ... ..	1	1	3. -. -. .
Exposing foodstuffs to contamination ...	2	2	10.10. -. .
Exposing meat to contamination.. ..	1	1	2. -. -. .
Sale of ice cream not up to bacterial standard ... ..	2	2	9.10. -. .
Flybreeding on premises. ....	2	2	3.10. -. .
Keeping bad poultry for sale ... ..	1	-	-
Contravention of Cyanide By-laws ... ..	1	1	2. -. -. .

Dairy By-laws:

Sale of milk not up to bacterial standard.. ..	12	8	39.10. -. .
Failure to wear clean overalls provided.	31	31	27.10. -. .
Failure to provide clean overalls... ..	1	-	-
Failure to ensure wearing of overalls by employees.. ..	3	3	3. 1. -. .
Failure to ensure wearing of overalls by employees and no name and address on delivery cycle. ....	1	1	1. -. -. .

Absence/.....



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	I	...	... ..
" .95.8E	S	S	... ..
" " "	I	I	... ..

... ..

	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>No. of Con- victions.</u>	<u>Total Fines.</u>
Absence of name and address on delivery cycle ... ..	1	1	1. -. -. .
Dirty clothing and failure to wear clean overalls while delivering milk..	1	1	1. -. -. .
Dirty condition of premises. ....	1	1	1. -. -. .
Dirty condition of cows and native milkers not wearing clean overalls; clothing and hands not clean.. ...	1	1	15. -. -. .
Carrying on dairy business without licence... ..	1	1	10. -. .

Food, Drugs & Disinfectants Act:

Sale of milk deficient in fat... ..	20	16	33. 8. -. .
Sale of milk deficient in non-fatty solids ... ..	2	2	17. -. -. .
Sale of adulterated milk ... ..	5	4	23. -. -. .
Sale of milk adulterated and deficient in fat and non-fatty solids... ..	1	1	10. -. -. .
Sale of sausages containing excess of sulphur dioxide... ..	2	2	6. -. -. .

Butchery By-laws:

Dirty condition of premises. ....	1	1	10. -. .
Dirty condition of delivery wagon... ..	1	1	2. 10. -. .
Dirty condition of butcher shop. ....	1	1	10. -. -. .
Dirty condition of motor lorry and overalls worn by driver and assistant.	1	1	5. -. -. .

Bakery By-laws:

Carrying on business without licence ...	2	2	7. -. -. .
Failure to protect bread during delivery.. ...	1	1	1. -. -. .
Dirty clothes of delivery boys.. ...	1	1	2. -. -. .
Preparing vetkoekies in unhygienic condition. ....	1	1	2. -. -. .
Subjecting bread to contamination... ..	1	1	10. -. -. .

Hairdressing By-laws:

Dirty condition of hairdresser's saloon.	1	1	2. -. -. .
--	---	---	------------

LICENSED PREMISES:

	<u>City.</u>	<u>Locations.</u>
Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	32	4
Butchers ... ..	53	13
Restaurants. ....	69	4
Hotels.. ...	15	-
Tea rooms... ..	86	8
Native eating houses ... ..	5	4
Food purveyors.. ...	270	117
Fishmongers. ....	10	-
Fruiterers.. ...	48	55
Bioscope Tea rooms.. ...	2	-
Hawkers and pedlars. ....	31	81
Mineralwater factories.. ...	5	-
Grain millers... ..	2	-
Boarding and lodging houses. ....	156	-

Laundries/.....





	<u>City.</u>	<u>Locations.</u>
Laundries. ....	5	7
Public Halls and Theatres. ....	29	1
Billiard Rooms ....	2	2
Asiatic Tea rooms. ....	1	1
Poulterers.....	14	1
Secondhand Dealers ....	7	1

#### SANITARY AND RUBBISH REMOVAL SERVICES.

Removal services are compulsory and are carried out daily or bi-weekly, according to requirements. At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1941, the total number of rubbish removal services being rendered was :-

In town and suburbs. ....	16,263
In Locations ....	1,519
Total. ....	17,782

The quantity of refuse removed during the year was approximately 8,264 tons, at a cost of 8/6d. per ton.

#### CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

The total number of premises on the conservancy system is :-

In town and suburbs. ....	5,705
In Locations ....	724
Total. ....	6,429

#### DRAINAGE.

The water carriage system of house drainage has been installed during the year in an additional :-

377 private dwelling houses;  
31 business premises;  
199 flats.

In addition 370 native houses in the new Native Location "Atteridgeville" were sewered.

#### SEWAGE WORKS REPORT : 1940-41.

(By H.M. de Vaal, Municipal Chemist and Analyst).

Table I gives the following particulars :-

- (a) Daily average sewage flow.
- (b) Raw Sludge drawn off once daily from the six sedimentation tanks and pumped into the sludge digestion tanks.
- (c) Ratio of sludge to sewage expressed as percentage by volume.

(d)/.....



Location	City
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
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36	36
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68	68
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77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF REMOVALS

Location	City	Removals
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
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56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
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80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

The number of removals during the year was approximately 10,000, at a cost of \$100,000.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF REMOVALS

Location	City	Removals
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
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40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
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74	74	74
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89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

The number of removals during the year was approximately 10,000, at a cost of \$100,000.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF REMOVALS

Location	City	Removals
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
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20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
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86	86	86
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89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

The number of removals during the year was approximately 10,000, at a cost of \$100,000.



- (d) Rate of Dosage of settled sewage on to biological filter beds.
- (e) Screenings removed from 1/2 inch bar screens - disposed of by burial.
- (f) Grit removed twice daily from grit channels, also from screen chambers and sumps - disposed of by dumping.
- (g) Stream water measured over the Daspoort Weir, consisting of the Aapies Stream, Steenhoven and Skinner Spruits, plus Filter Bed Effluent.
- (h) Ratio of dilution of Filter Bed Effluent to stream water.
- (i) Rainfall as measured at the Sewage Works.

#### Sewage Flow:

The daily average sewage flow for the year shows an increase of 10 per cent compared with that for the previous year. Comparing dry weather flows, i.e. for the months of May and June in each case, the increase in flow is 22 per cent. This figure reflects the position more truly as representing the abnormal increase in the population of Pretoria as a result of wartime conditions. The capacity of the existing Works is less than 3 million gallons per day, so that the overload now being dealt with by the purification plant is approximately 25 per cent. Extensions to the Works to deal with an extra million gallons per day are to be constructed in the near future.

#### Stormwater:

Excessive amounts of stormwater continue to gain access to the sewerage system during heavy downpours. This results in abnormally high average flows during the rainy season (e.g. 4,444,000 gallons per day in January) and creates a most unsatisfactory state of affairs at the Works during such times. This matter urgently requires rectification by the strict enforcement of existing By-laws to keep stormwater entirely away from the sewers.

#### Sewage Analysis:

Table II gives the results of analyses carried out once a month on representative samples collected over 24 hours. As a result of the overloading of the biological filter beds, the standard of purity of the filter bed effluent has dropped. This deterioration is more marked during the cold winter months, when the bacterial activity in the filters is greatly reduced by the lower temperatures. Table III gives the percentage purification effected through the filters, together with the rates of dosage. The improvement resulting from the removal of humus from the filter bed effluent by one hour's settlement in the laboratory, is also recorded. The figures show that humus removal in humus tanks is very desirable.

#### Sludge Digestion:

The daily average figure for raw sludge is 21 per cent higher than that for last year. The four circular tanks are still being used as primary digestors, and both sets of the old rectangular tanks are now being used as secondary digestors. Extra digestion capacity is also required for this process.

#### Sludge Drying:

The existing sludge drying beds are unable to deal with the volume of digested sludge produced, and a suitable piece of land is being used for the disposal of a portion of the sludge. During the year, approximately 2,600 cubic yards of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds. 1720 Bags of pulverised sludge were produced.





TABLE I.

MONTH.	Sewage Flow. Daily Average Gallons.	Raw Sludge. Daily Average Gallons.	Sludge : Sewage. Percentage.	Filter Dosage. Gallons per Cubic Yard per Day.	Screenings. Cubic Feet per Million Gallons.	Grit. Cubic Feet per Million Gallons.	Dispoort Weir. Daily Average Gallons.	Ratio of Dilution : Effluent to Stream Water.	Rainfall at Sewage Works. Inches.
<b>1940.</b>									
July .. .. .	2,717,000	26,700	0.98	97	16.8	8.4	7,174,000	1:1.84	Nil
August .. .. .	2,825,000	32,300	1.14	99	15.9	9.9	7,188,000	1:1.78	0.29
September .. .	3,036,000	31,300	1.03	113	15.7	8.5	12,170,000	1:3.14	3.12
October .. .. .	3,111,000	33,700	1.08	113	15.8	7.9	8,523,000	1:1.87	0.50
November .. .	3,457,000	33,500	0.97	126	14.2	8.1	12,393,000	1:2.74	4.32
December .. .	3,776,000	33,600	0.89	140	14.4	7.4	16,777,000	1:3.57	7.82
<b>1941.</b>									
January .. .. .	4,444,000	31,000	0.70	168	11.5	6.0	22,741,000	1:4.16	6.83
February .. .	4,242,000	31,900	0.72	158	12.0	5.4	10,797,000	1:1.61	1.92
March .. .. .	4,024,000	34,500	0.86	149	12.3	5.9	13,610,000	1:2.50	5.06
April .. .. .	4,361,000	33,400	0.77	163	10.4	4.8	12,209,000	1:1.87	3.52
May .. .. .	3,700,000	34,800	0.94	135	10.9	6.3	7,643,000	1:1.16	Nil
June .. .. .	3,561,000	36,600	1.03	131	13.6	6.9	9,108,000	1:1.66	Nil
Year 1940-41	3,605,000	32,800	0.91	133	13.6	7.1	11,694,000	1:2.37	33.38





TABLE II.—MONTHLY SEWAGE ANALYSES.

Results in parts per 100,000.

Raw Sewage.	1940.					1941.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Settleable Solids c.cs. per litre	11.5	13.2	12.3	16.0	14.0	13.5	10.5	11.2	20.5	12.0	9.0	11.5
Imhoff Cone 2 hours .. ..	75	61	81	71	66	66	50	56	59	55	59	63
Dissolved Solids .. ..	70	43	61	78	53	66	40	52	78	52	58	65
Chlorine in Chlorides .. ..	11.6	10.0	13.2	11.0	9.80	10.0	7.10	8.70	8.80	9.40	7.60	8.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	7.00	5.33	7.00	6.67	5.00	5.33	2.80	3.33	5.50	5.00	4.50	5.75
Albumenoid Nitrogen .. ..	2.10	1.60	1.90	2.00	1.20	1.80	1.00	1.20	1.60	1.60	1.20	1.60
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes ..	3.49	2.71	3.05	3.80	3.12	3.52	1.62	2.40	3.32	2.79	2.40	2.83
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	10.8	8.05	9.45	10.5	8.49	9.73	5.35	6.85	9.85	8.45	8.58	9.77
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test .. ..	52.2	47.2	38.7	51.2	48.9	52.2	34.2	35.8	37.8	42.2	52.1	57.2
Raw Sewage Flow during sampling: — Thousands of Gallons .. ..	2836	3067	3148	3074	3509	3413	5212	4197	4373	4510	3813	3642
Rainfall at Sewage Works: Inches .. ..	Nil	0.29	3.12	0.50	4.32	7.82	6.83	1.92	5.06	3.52	Nil	Nil
Settled Sewage.												
Settleable Solids c.cs. per litre	0.55	1.75	1.30	1.20	1.20	0.80	2.00	1.15	1.40	1.45	1.10	0.65
Imhoff Cone 2 hours .. ..	95	87	89	93	91	94	81	90	93	88	88	94
Removal of Settleable Solids % .. ..	66	54	66	60	55	57	60	65	52	53	55	60
Dissolved Solids .. ..	21	22	22	18	21	19	12	13	20	12	19	15
Chlorine in Chlorides .. ..	10.6	9.60	11.3	10.0	9.20	9.40	7.80	8.50	8.00	8.80	8.00	7.80
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	5.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	3.75	3.00	3.20	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.80	4.80
Albumenoid Nitrogen .. ..	1.05	0.85	0.75	0.85	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.70
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes ..	1.86	1.74	1.53	1.92	1.83	1.85	1.22	1.63	1.59	1.54	1.53	1.51
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	5.21	4.44	4.18	4.51	4.34	4.17	3.61	3.91	4.07	3.74	4.45	4.28
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test .. ..	30.0	28.0	26.1	29.4	28.2	25.0	20.9	21.7	23.9	22.2	29.5	25.8
Filter Bed Effluent												
Dissolved Solids .. ..	54	48	54	50	47	49	51	51	47	45	50	48
Suspended Solids .. ..	12	12	8	11	11	9	6	9	7	8	16	14
Chlorine in Chlorides .. ..	10.0	9.20	10.4	9.60	9.00	8.60	7.60	8.50	7.60	8.50	8.00	7.80
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	2.60	2.63	2.00	2.88	1.88	1.25	1.00	1.20	1.60	1.70	2.70	2.90
Albumenoid Nitrogen .. ..	0.43	0.45	0.25	0.48	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.50	0.53
Nitrite Nitrogen .. ..	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07
Nitrate Nitrogen .. ..	0.53	0.61	0.77	0.60	0.60	0.81	0.92	0.95	0.70	0.52	0.47	0.33
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes ..	0.83	0.89	0.60	0.96	0.81	0.64	0.46	0.63	0.56	0.57	0.87	0.82
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	2.28	2.57	1.55	2.57	2.01	1.59	1.26	1.73	1.50	1.48	2.46	2.40
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test .. ..	7.92	5.34	3.44	7.60	6.54	3.29	2.75	3.10	2.84	3.76	10.1	11.0
Filter Bed Effluent — Settled One Hour.												
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	2.40	2.50	2.00	2.80	1.80	1.10	0.60	1.20	1.60	1.70	2.70	2.90
Albumenoid Nitrogen .. ..	0.27	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.20	0.20
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes ..	0.58	0.54	0.35	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.29	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.50	0.47
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	1.45	1.29	0.88	1.27	1.06	0.92	0.74	0.86	0.84	0.87	1.20	1.14
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test .. ..	4.53	2.52	1.42	2.67	2.22	1.35	1.07	1.29	1.12	1.86	3.77	3.79
Suspended Solids .. ..	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	3





TABLE III. — PURIFICATION THROUGH FILTERS.

RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000.		1940.						1941.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Filter Dosage during Sampling: galls. per cub. yard per day		107	114	119	116	133	129	198	159	166	171	144	138
Mean Temperature at Sewage Works during Sampling: °F.		53	66	58	67	73	74	70	70	63	66	54	51
Albumenoid Nitrogen.	Settled Sewage .. .. .	1.05	0.85	0.75	0.85	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.70
	Filter Bed Effluent .. .. .	0.43	0.45	0.25	0.48	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.50	0.53
	Purification per cent. ....	59	47	67	44	50	50	62	58	69	57	37	24
	Effluent Settled one hour ..	0.27	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.20	0.20
	Purification per cent. ....	74	61	83	76	75	83	87	83	81	83	75	71
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes	Settled Sewage .. .. .	1.86	1.74	1.53	1.92	1.83	1.85	1.22	1.63	1.59	1.54	1.53	1.51
	Filter Bed Effluent .. .. .	0.83	0.89	0.60	0.96	0.81	0.64	0.46	0.63	0.56	0.57	0.87	0.82
	Purification per cent. ....	55	49	61	50	56	65	62	61	65	63	43	46
	Effluent Settled one hour ..	0.58	0.54	0.35	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.29	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.50	0.47
	Purification per cent. ....	69	69	77	72	75	80	76	79	79	76	67	69
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Settled Sewage .. .. .	5.21	4.44	4.18	4.51	4.34	4.17	3.61	3.91	4.07	3.74	4.45	4.28
	Filter Bed Effluent .. .. .	2.28	2.57	1.55	2.57	2.01	1.59	1.26	1.73	1.50	1.48	2.46	2.40
	Purification per cent. ....	56	42	63	43	54	62	65	56	63	60	45	44
	Effluent Settled one hour ..	1.45	1.29	0.88	1.27	1.06	0.92	0.74	0.86	0.84	0.87	1.20	1.14
	Purification per cent. ....	72	71	79	72	76	78	79	78	79	77	73	73
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test.	Settled Sewage .. .. .	30.0	28.0	26.1	29.4	28.2	25.0	20.9	21.7	23.9	22.2	29.5	25.8
	Filter Bed Effluent .. .. .	7.92	5.34	3.44	7.60	6.54	3.29	2.75	3.10	2.84	3.76	10.1	11.0
	Purification per cent. ....	74	81	87	74	77	87	87	86	88	83	66	57
	Effluent Settled one hour ..	4.53	2.52	1.42	2.67	2.22	1.35	1.07	1.29	1.12	1.86	3.77	3.79
	Purification per cent. ....	85	91	95	91	92	95	95	94	95	92	87	85





WATER SUPPLY.

The City water supply is examined at regular intervals, both chemically and bacteriologically and the same high standard of purity of past years has been maintained.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Four large public swimming baths are provided in Pretoria at present and a swimming pool in the Fountains Valley. All the baths are situated in ideal surroundings of beautiful gardens and lawns.

MUNICIPAL WASH-HOUSES.

These continue to serve a very useful purpose and allow the City Council to efficiently supervise the conditions under which, apart from registered laundries, the urban European's washing is done by non-Europeans.

SLUM ELIMINATION.

During the year under review the Department continued the work of slum elimination within the Municipal Area.

The Department dealt with 62 properties involving 226 buildings totalling 613 rooms in which 254 families, or 957 persons, were housed.

Altogether 95 unhygienic rooms were demolished, 57 being by Order of the Slums Court, whilst 38 were demolished by owners of their own accord.

During the year 130 rooms were reconstructed or renovated.

SLUMS COURT PROCEEDINGS.

During the year the Slums Court sat on 8 occasions and dealt with 18 cases, of which 12 were new.

The new cases involved 49 buildings comprising 101 rooms in which 47 families or 172 persons were housed.

Of the new cases 10 were declared slums, whilst in 1 case the owner removed the nuisance after having received notice to appear before the Slums Court but prior to the date of hearing. The remaining case is under consideration by the Court.

The 6 other cases concerned properties that had previously been declared slums and in each case the slum declaration was rescinded, as the requirements of the Court had been complied with.

10 New cases of slum property were referred to the Town Clerk for consideration by the Slums Court, but have not yet been dealt with.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case against the owner, who was convicted in the Magistrate's Court for failing to comply with the Order of the Slums Court, and was fined £20 suspended for three months on condition that the Order of the Slums Court was complied with.

One appeal against the decision of the Slums Court was made to the Hon. the Minister for Public Health, but no decision has so far been received.



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### CONDITIONS EXISTING IN GOEDE HOOP.

During the latter portion of the year under review a detailed survey of the existing hygienic conditions, numbers of occupants of premises, ownership, etc., in that area known as Goede Hoop was carried out by the Department and a comprehensive report drawn up. This report was submitted to the Public Health Committee.

A Committee comprising the Heads of Departments considered the various issues involved and inspected the area. This Committee reported on the difficulty of dealing with the area as a whole under the Slums Act because of the fact that there are - interspersed among slum quarters - good, wellbuilt and habitable dwellings, but felt that the position may not be equally difficult in the Northern portion of the area bounded on the South by Stand Street.

It seemed reasonable to the Committee to deal with this Northern area as a whole in terms of the Slums Act, and that suitable flats could be erected in this area. The remainder of Goede Hoop could be dealt with in the usual manner where individual slum conditions existed.

After discussing this matter, the Public Health Committee at its meeting of 17th June, 1941, resolved that the matter be referred to a joint meeting of the Finance and Public Health Committees for further consideration.

### OVERCROWDING.

Despite the acute shortage of houses which prevailed during the year, few cases of legal overcrowding on premises were found. In each case the nuisance was abated as a result of a notice or verbal intimidation.

On the other hand, this shortage of accommodation resulted in a number of families occupying garages and other out-buildings for living and sleeping purposes, particularly in the Innesdale area. In some cases difficulty was experienced in getting the occupants to vacate these structures, the plea always being the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation.

### SLUM REGULATIONS.

Toward the close of the year the Department commenced the preparation of Draft Regulations in terms of Section 32 of the Slums Act. The promulgation of these regulations will greatly facilitate the work of the Department in the administration of the Act.

### EUROPEAN RE-HOUSING AND RE-HABILITATION.

During the year 1939-40 no additional Economic or Sub-Economic houses were erected. Money was available for erecting Sub-Economic houses but could not, unfortunately, be used as the sites selected for building purposes were objected to on the grounds that a Sub-Economic housing scheme would depreciate the value of the surrounding property. The only other sites available are a long distance from town thus increasing the transport difficulties and expenses of those employed in town.

The question of providing additional housing is receiving earnest consideration. The Central Housing Board has granted funds and it is hoped to settle the question of sites at an early date.



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Houses are very urgently required in Pretoria. Accommodation is at a minimum and houses are very seriously overcrowded, so much so that there are families living in garages and other out-buildings.

There are two main causes for the present scarcity of housing:-

1. The influx of families of men who are on active service and whose camps are in the neighbourhood.
2. Industrial development and a shortage of labour causing a migration townwards.

It is not possible to provide housing for a temporary increase in population, but it must be borne in mind that many of the temporary citizens will become permanent because the older children will have found employment and the natural tendency will be to remain where work has been found.

The City Council has agreed to provide cheaper Economic houses for the tenant who can no longer be regarded as living on a sub-economic wage and yet is not in a position to pay the present very much higher rent of an Economic house. Funds are available for fifteen of these cheaper Economic houses. Thus there will be no break in the rehabilitation of the people.

Cheaper Sub-Economic houses are still not available for the man with a very low income. The cost of building is daily increasing and it seems that this scheme must be held over for future consideration.

#### Incomes and Rents:

The recognised rent to be paid by the low wage-earner is from one-fifth to one-quarter of his income. Therefore a man should earn between £13 and £16 per month to occupy one of our present Sub-Economic houses. There are a large number of tenants who are paying one-third to one-half of their income in rent. This is most unsatisfactory but has to be expected until cheaper Sub-Economic houses are available and a grain of comfort is drawn from the fact that, if refused a Sub-Economic house, the family would be living elsewhere in squalid and overcrowded misery at a higher rent.

There are 60 Economic houses in Pretoria built in 1938-39. It is proposed to build 15 cheaper Economic houses and 20 more expensive Economic houses during the next financial year.

#### SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING.

In Pretoria there are three schemes:-

- (1) Scheme I - 25 houses built in 1930-31.
- (2) Scheme II - 100 houses built in 1936-37.
- (3) Scheme III - 200 houses built in 1938-39.

#### Types:

Scheme I. All have two bedrooms, living-room, kitchen and bathroom. Some are detached, others semi-detached.

Schemes II and III. Three different types based on bedroom accommodation -

- Type A one-bedroomed house.
- Type E two-bedroomed house.
- Type F three-bedroomed house.

Each house is provided with living-room, kitchen and bathroom.

Area/.....



It is not possible to provide housing for the population, but it must be done in such a way that the government can afford to do so. The government will have to find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

There are two main reasons for the housing shortage. The first is the lack of funds, and the second is the lack of land. The government must find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

The second reason for the housing shortage is the lack of land. The government must find a way to increase the amount of land available for housing, and this will be done by expropriating land from the rich and by creating new land.

It is not possible to provide housing for the population, but it must be done in such a way that the government can afford to do so. The government will have to find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

The City Council has agreed to provide housing for the population, but it must be done in such a way that the government can afford to do so. The government will have to find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

Another Sub-Economic reason for the housing shortage is the lack of funds. The government must find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

### Income and Rent:

The recognized rent is paid by the low wage-earner. The government must find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

There are two main reasons for the housing shortage. The first is the lack of funds, and the second is the lack of land. The government must find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

### Sub-Economic Reasons:

The Sub-Economic reasons for the housing shortage are:

- (1) Income I - 100 million in 1935-36
- (2) Income II - 100 million in 1936-37
- (3) Income III - 100 million in 1937-38

### Income:

Income I, II, and III are the three main sources of income for the government. The government must find a way to raise the necessary funds, and this will be done by increasing the tax on the rich and by borrowing from the foreign market.

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Area Distribution:

		<u>A.</u>	<u>E.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pretoria West	Scheme I				14
New Muckleneuk	Scheme I				11
New Muckleneuk	Scheme II	2	7	6	15
New Muckleneuk	Scheme III	3	10	7	20
Innesdale	Scheme II	5	16	14	35
Innesdale	Scheme III	4	15	11	30
Proclamation Hill	Scheme II	8	22	20	50
Proclamation Hill	Scheme III	10	73	67	150
		<hr/> 32	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 325

Total number of houses - 325.

Rents vary as follows :-

	<u>Detached.</u>	<u>Semi-detached.</u>
Scheme I.	£2.15. p.m.	£2.5. p.m.

Scheme I rent includes an allowance of 4/- per month towards water and other services, e.g. sanitary and rubbish removal, free.

	<u>Type A.</u>	<u>Type E.</u>	<u>Type F.</u>
Schemes II and III.	£2.18.6.	£3.4.6.	£3.9.6.

Rent includes an allowance of 4/- per month towards water, 5/- towards light and other services.

The following table gives an indication of transfers and new tenants during 1940-41.

Transfers.	A. to E.	E. to F.	F. to A.	F. to E.	A. to A.	E. to F.	F. to F.	Total.
Proclamation Hill	3	5	1	2	-	8	3	22
Innesdale	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
New Muckleneuk	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 29
New Tenants.	A.			E.		F.		Total.
Proclamation Hill	7			18		6		31
Innesdale	3			4		6		13
New Muckleneuk	5			5		2		12
	<hr/> 15			<hr/> 27		<hr/> 14		<hr/> 56

Transfers/.....



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Transfers are given for a variety of reasons :-

- A. Increase in family, or children growing older. More bedroom accommodation is thus required.
- B. A tenant changes employment or his place of work. He is then transferred to another suburb. In these cases one tries to save wastage of time and energy expended on a long journey.
- C. Sometimes the type of ground is unsuitable for a tenant who proves to be a keen gardener.
- D. Size of family decreases owing to children leaving the home circle.

#### Selection of tenants:

A comprehensive investigation is made in the case of all applicants for houses. Houses are given out in the order of date of application except when the applicant is living in a slum which is to be demolished or the Health Department has stated that the applicant is living under conditions liable to prove a menace to the health of the community.

Five prizes valued at £5 are given each year for the best gardens. These prizes are based on -

- (1) Utility (fruit and vegetables).
- (2) Flower display.
- (3) Lay-out.

There is keen competition amongst many of the tenants to win a prize, but it is sad to note the large number of tenants who make little or no effort.

#### NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING.

On 30th June, 1941, some 700 houses were occupied at Atteridgeville (New Location). About 250 more houses are complete except for the roofs and, owing to an acute war-time shortage of galvanized iron, these houses have remained unroofed for some months. It is interesting to note that the City Engineer's Department has devised a type of concrete slab roof which shows every promise of being successful and of costing no more, perhaps less, than a galvanized iron roof. Should this roof be successful, as anticipated, it will mark a great forward step in Native Location housing, because it will require no ceiling and will not sweat internally like an unceiled iron roof.

The population of Atteridgeville (New Location) is now about 3,500 souls, an average of 5 persons of all ages to a dwelling. About 60% of the dwellings in Marabastad have now been demolished, only about 180 dwellings out of the original 400 remaining. War-time shortages of building material permitting, the rest of Marabastad will be cleared and demolished during the coming year.

The number of Natives resident in the Pretoria Urban Area, as upon 1st June, 1940, is as follows :-

Resident in Compounds, Barracks, Hostels and licensed housing	10,527
Domestic servants resident on employers' premises	12,239
Resident in Hospitals, Asylums and other Institutions	1,613
Resident in Native Locations and Villages	11,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,229</b>



There are two main types of houses in the district. The first is a small, one-story house with a thatched roof. The second is a larger, two-story house with a tiled roof. The first type is usually built on a raised platform. The second type is usually built on a flat surface. The first type is usually built with mud-brick. The second type is usually built with stone or brick. The first type is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type is usually built with a tiled roof. The first type is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type is usually built with a tiled roof.

The first type of house is usually built on a raised platform. The second type of house is usually built on a flat surface. The first type of house is usually built with mud-brick. The second type of house is usually built with stone or brick. The first type of house is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type of house is usually built with a tiled roof. The first type of house is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type of house is usually built with a tiled roof.

ON THE HOUSES

On the first type of house, the roof is thatched. The second type of house has a tiled roof. The first type of house is usually built on a raised platform. The second type of house is usually built on a flat surface. The first type of house is usually built with mud-brick. The second type of house is usually built with stone or brick. The first type of house is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type of house is usually built with a tiled roof. The first type of house is usually built with a thatched roof. The second type of house is usually built with a tiled roof.



I.B. The natural increase has been largely offset by the number of aged Natives removing to the rural areas, on receipt of their compensation for their dwellings in Marabastad.

#### Asiatic Population:

Total (on 30th June, 1941) 3,000 (approx.) out of which 150 (approx.) live in town outside the Asiatic Bazaar.

#### Asiatic Bazaar:

(a)	Number of Stands..	...	...	...	...	305
(b)	Number of dwellings...	...	...	...	...	252
(c)	Total population..	...	...	...	...	2,850 (approx.)
(d)	Average Number of Persons per dwelling	...	...	...	...	11.3 (approx.)

#### Cape Coloured Population:

Total (at 30th June, 1941), 2,900 out of which 60 (approx.) reside outside the Coloured area.

#### Cape Coloured Area:

(a)	Number of stands..	...	...	...	...	168
(b)	Population (on 30th June, 1941).....	...	...	...	...	2,840 (approx.)
(c)	Average number of Persons per Stand and Dwelling..	...	...	...	...	16.9 (approx.)

#### Municipal Native Locations (including "Atteridgeville" New Location):

(a)	Total Population (on 30th June, 1941).	11,850
(b)	Total Number of Dwellings occupied on 30th June, 1941..	1,350
(c)	Average Number of Persons per dwelling	8.8

It is intended during the course of the coming year to erect a polyclinic and a combined crèche, nursery school, kindergarten, child homecraft centre on a large area of ground within the New Location Atteridgeville.

#### Polyclinic:

The clinic building has been designed and arranged to meet the requirements of the native population at Atteridgeville.

It will consist of one or two small Isolation Wards for temporary accommodation for two or three persons before transmission to the Pretoria Hospital or the Isolation Hospital; also clinic buildings for Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, ante-natal clinic and post-natal work, Child Welfare, dental and native medical services. Provision is also made for a lecture hall and, in the near vicinity for the erection of nurses' quarters.



The number of persons who have been affected by the disease of ... on receipt of ...

Table 1. ... (approx.) ... out of which ...

(a)	Number of persons ...	100
(b)	Number of persons ...	100
(c)	Total number of persons ...	2,000 (approx.)
(d)	Average number of persons per dwelling ...	11.0 (approx.)

Table 2. ... (approx.) ... out of which ...

(a)	Number of persons ...	100
(b)	Number of persons ...	100
(c)	Average number of persons per dwelling ...	11.0 (approx.)

(a)	Total population, on 30th June, 1951 ...	11,000
(b)	Number of persons ...	100
(c)	Average number of persons per dwelling ...	11.0

It is estimated that the number of persons who have been affected by the disease of ...

Table 3. ...

The following table shows the number of persons who have been affected by the disease of ...

It will consist of one or two small ...

The estimated cost of the building is £10,000. All expenses connected with the running of the clinics will be borne by the Pretoria City Council, except in the case of those for Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis, where the Department of Public Health provides certain refunds.

CRÊCHE, NURSERY SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN, CHILD HOMECRAFT CENTRE.

In this connection, preliminary plans have been submitted to the various Government Departments concerned to obtain their approval of the scheme and to the raising of a loan of £9,500 for the construction of the buildings.

Crêche:

The crêche is to accommodate approximately 40 children between the ages of one month and two years. One trained person is to be in charge all day with two assistants.

Nursery School:

The nursery school is to accommodate approximately sixty children from two to five years of age.

Kindergarten:

The Kindergarten is to accommodate 100 children from five to seven years of age.

Child Homecraft Centre:

It is intended as a commencement to train approximately twenty young native girls between the ages of 15 and 20 years. These girls are to be selected preferably at schools.

This training is to include :-

Care of the child from the first month up to the time it leaves the Kindergarten; feeding of infants and older children; proper clothing; general hygiene and cleanliness; the value of vitamins; the child's needs at different ages; lectures in hygiene and in diseases of infants and general infectious diseases.

The trainees will be required to write an examination and, if successful will be recommended and placed in domestic service as child nurses. It is anticipated that there will be a great demand for persons who have been trained in this manner.

The lectures and the training of these native girls is to be under the control and guidance of the Pretoria City Council Health Department.

Parent Education:

Along with the entire unit it is intended to hold lectures, demonstrations, etc., for parents on the care of the child, feeding of children, etc., as well as periodical lectures on various health matters which will be given through the Health Department.



The estimated cost of the project is \$10,000. All expenses incurred with the running of the project will be borne by the State City Council, except in the case of those for medical supplies and equipment, which will be borne by the State City Council. The estimated cost of the project is \$10,000. All expenses incurred with the running of the project will be borne by the State City Council, except in the case of those for medical supplies and equipment, which will be borne by the State City Council.

The project is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1917, which provides for the establishment of a system of public health services in the State of New York. The project is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1917, which provides for the establishment of a system of public health services in the State of New York.

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Place of Safety and Detention:

It is intended to house children in need of care, as defined by Act 31 of 1937. Further, in separate accommodation, to provide for young delinquents of both sexes, pending removal to suitable institutions for further detention.

Inmates of these premises will be detained for periods not exceeding eight weeks.

CIVILIAN PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. Lötter, was appointed officer in charge of Medical Services for the Municipal Area of Pretoria under the Civilian Protective Services Scheme.

Pretoria has been divided into twelve wards, and in each personnel and necessary equipment have been arranged.

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It is intended to house children in need of care, as defined by the Act of 1927, in separate accommodation, to provide for the delinquents of both sexes, pending removal to suitable institution for further detention.

Inmates of these premises will be detained for periods not exceeding eight weeks.

CIVILIAN PROTECTIVE SERVICES  
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Proctoria has been divided into twelve wards, and in each ward and necessary equipment have been arranged.

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Table No. 1.

## BIRTHS: ALL RACES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				ASIATICS.				EURAFRICANS.			
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1940																
July	98	73	3	1	4	6	9	7	10	7	-	1	1	2	-	2
August	73	93	1	2	2	8	6	6	3	9	-	-	2	-	1	-
September	107	97	1	3	7	6	10	9	8	7	-	-	5	-	3	4
October	83	96	1	-	7	7	5	6	7	6	-	-	5	1	1	3
November	101	78	3	2	5	5	8	5	4	9	-	-	2	3	-	2
December	117	114	2	2	4	4	3	11	4	11	-	-	2	7	2	3
1941																
January	88	92	1	4	5	5	5	8	4	10	-	-	1	1	-	-
February	95	90	1	2	2	6	7	6	7	7	-	-	1	3	-	-
March	100	105	2	2	5	6	7	7	9	9	-	-	-	1	-	2
April	70	83	1	2	3	2	5	3	4	10	-	-	2	1	3	1
May	88	72	1	-	7	4	7	4	8	2	-	-	1	-	4	4
June	153	107	4	2	4	3	6	12	6	10	-	1	1	3	2	-
TOTALS	1173	1100	21	22	55	62	78	84	74	97	-	2	23	22	16	21

## STILL-BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS.

	STILL-BIRTHS.				BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1940								
July	1	1	2	6	13	14	4	11
August	2	3	3	1	13	15	5	6
September	2	2	4	-	16	22	11	10
October	4	3	-	2	20	23	6	4
November	4	-	2	3	21	25	5	9
December	4	1	-	3	17	14	5	5
1941								
January	4	5	1	3	15	20	11	4
February	3	2	5	1	16	20	7	9
March	2	3	2	2	25	22	6	5
April	5	3	4	1	17	11	3	6
May	4	2	1	4	23	20	4	4
June	3	4	5	1	29	21	7	3
TOTALS	38	29	29	27	225	227	74	76



Table No. 2.

## DEATHS OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

	24 hours and under.		Over hours 1 week.		Over 1 week 1 month.		Over 1 month 3 months.		Over 3 months 6 months.		Over 6 months 12 months.		Over 12 months and under 1 year.		1 year to 2 years.		Over 2 years 3 years.		Over 3 years 4 years.		Over 4 years 5 years.		Total under 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Typhoid Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Nervous System .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Circulatory System .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Larynx .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobar pneumonia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of Respiratory System .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoeal Diseases .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bones .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth .....	21	4	4	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth .....	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation of Heart .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other congenital malformations .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital debility .....	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of early infancy .....	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental burns .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxiation .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MALES .....	26	9	9	5	16	10	13	18	91	54	14	10	7	0	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	65
TOTAL FEMALES .....	9	9	5	10	16	10	11	9	91	54	14	10	7	0	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	65

Table No. 3.

DEATHS OF EUROPEANS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

	5-10 years.		-15 years.		-20 years.		-25 years.		-30 years.		-40 years.		-50 years.		-60 years.		-70 years.		-80 years.		Over 80 years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	8	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	9
Malignant and other tumours ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	7	6	14	11	9	-	1	1	34	24
Diseases of nutrition, of endocrine glands and other general diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	9
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ..	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	4	4	3	6	6	8	10	10	6	4	4	39	35
Diseases of circulatory system	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	6	12	5	12	2	20	15	39	15	21	21	6	8	118	73
Diseases of the respiratory system ..	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	8	1	11	1	5	5	8	6	6	4	43	20
Diseases of the digestive organs	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	3	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	-	4	19	15
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	8	2	2	-	18	5
Diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Old age ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Deaths from violence and accidents ..	1	-	1	1	4	1	6	2	5	-	4	1	5	-	3	2	6	1	2	1	-	1	37	10
Sudden death ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL MALES ..	10	2	2	3	10	2	9	11	12	30	17	36	15	63	38	81	50	66	43	26	344	221		
TOTAL FEMALES ..	6	6	3	3	10	2	6	6	12	12	17	36	15	63	38	81	50	66	43	26	344	221		

Figures for Asiatics and Eurafricans are not tabulated as the numbers are small and have been dealt with in the general summary of the causes of death.



Table No. 4.

## DEATHS OF NATIVES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

	-1 year.		-5 years.		-10 years.		-15 years.		-20 years.		-25 years.		-30 years.		-40 years.		-50 years.		-60 years.		-70 years.		-80 years.		Over 80 years.		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	6	2	8	1	2	4	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	32	19
Malignant and other tumours ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	
Diseases of nutrition .....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	
Diseases of the circulatory sys- tem .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	11	1	5	2	9	3	6	1	3	1	2	-	42	12
Diseases of the respiratory sys- tem .....	12	17	8	17	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	5	2	7	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	49	43
Diseases of the digestive system	20	12	11	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	38	22
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	
Diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Diseases of the skin and cellu- lar tissues .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Congenital malformations and congenital debility .....	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	
Prematurity .....	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	
Injury at birth .....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Other diseases of early infancy	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	
Old age .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	4	2	
Homicide, murder and suicide	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	
Accidental burns .....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	
Accident .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	
Ill-defined causes .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	
TOTAL MALES .....	54	22	30	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	8	7	30	7	37	10	24	9	22	6	17	3	7	5	2	234	-	
TOTAL FEMALES .....	53	30	30	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	7	7	30	7	37	10	24	9	22	6	17	3	7	5	2	234	141	

Table No. 5.  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY: EUROPEAN: Causes of Death and Mortality Rates for the year ended 30th June, 1941.**

	Infectious Diseases.		Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Bronchitis Pneumonia.		Congenital Causes.		Other Diseases.		Prematurity.		Total Deaths.		Total Births.		Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births.		Total Rates.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Central Area .....	-	-	10	3	7	3	3	1	4	7	5	7	29	21	296	286	97.97	73.42	85.91
Pretoria West .....	-	-	3	1	1	3	2	-	2	3	2	-	10	7	191	175	52.36	40.0	46.45
Leper and Mental Hospitals, Prison and Defence Reserves .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15	8	66.65	-	43.48
Railway Reserve .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	16	15	187.5	-	96.77
Roberts Heights .....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	29	25	68.96	40.0	55.55
Eastern Suburbs .....	-	-	4	2	3	-	1	2	2	2	8	3	18	9	307	302	58.66	29.80	44.33
Northern Suburbs .....	-	-	10	4	8	1	-	-	7	7	3	4	28	16	340	311	82.35	51.45	67.59
<b>TOTAL MALES</b> .....	-	-	27	-	20	7	6	3	16	19	22	-	91	-	1194	-	76.21	-	-
<b>TOTAL FEMALES</b> .....	-	-	11	-	9	7	3	3	19	14	14	-	54	-	1122	-	48.13	-	62.61



Table No. 6.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: District Incidence for the year ended 30th June, 1941.**

	Infectious Diseases.		Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Bronchitis Pneumonia.		Congenital Causes.		Other Diseases.		Prematurity.		Total Deaths.		Total Births.		Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births.		Total Rates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Native:</b>																				
Atteridgeville .....	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	8	5	16	7	500.0	714.28	565.21	
Marabas .....	-	2	8	6	7	4	-	2	3	-	1	-	19	14	36	60	527.75	233.33	343.75	
Bantule .....	-	-	6	4	6	10	3	-	2	3	1	1	18	18	42	38	428.57	473.68	450.00	
Town .....	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	3	6	11	12	39	41	282.05	292.68	287.50	
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	-	2	20	12	17	15	3	2	9	8	7	10	56	49	133	146	421.06	335.55	376.34	
<b>Asiatic:</b>																				
Location .....	-	-	2	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	8	52	71	76.92	112.68	97.56	
Town .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	22	28	136.36	35.71	80.00	
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	-	-	2	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	2	7	9	74	99	94.59	90.91	92.49	
<b>Eurafrican:</b>																				
Location .....	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	6	33	36	60.61	166.66	115.94	
Town .....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	7	166.66	142.85	153.85	
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	39	43	76.92	162.79	121.95	
<b>All non-Europeans:</b>																				
Locations .....	-	2	18	13	19	20	3	3	6	6	5	7	51	51	179	212	284.92	240.57	260.87	
Town .....	-	-	4	3	3	1	1	-	3	3	4	7	15	14	67	76	223.88	184.21	202.79	
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	-	2	22	16	22	21	4	3	9	9	9	14	66	65	246	288	268.29	225.69	245.32	

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

	0-1 year.		1-5 years.		5-10 years.		10-20 years.		20-40 years.		Over 40 years.		Total Europeans.		Total Non- Europeans.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:</b>																
European .....	28	20	12	11	4	3	6	4	29	19	80	29	159	86	-	-
Non-European .....	27	33	21	21	6	7	10	15	75	34	89	15	-	-	228	125
<b>MENTAL HOSPITAL:</b>																
European .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	26	19	27	23	-	-
Non-European .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20	9	9	6	-	-	30	15
<b>LEPER ASYLUM:</b>																
European .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	3	1	9	4	-	-
Non-European .....	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	21	8	22	10	-	-	51	20
<b>PRISONS:</b>																
European .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-European .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	3	3	-	-	-	22	3
<b>VISITORS:</b>																
European .....	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	4	7	9	13	17	-	-
Non-European .....	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	4	4	3	-	-	9	12
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN .....</b>																
<b>TOTAL NON-EUROPEAN .....</b>																
	29	22	13	12	5	3	8	6	37	29	117	58	209	130	-	-
	28	35	21	23	6	8	22	17	136	58	127	34	-	-	340	175



Table No. 8.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Local Cases: for the Year ended 30th June, 1941.

	0-1 Year.		1-5 Years.		5-10 Years.		10-20 Years.		20-40 Years.		Over 40 Years.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>EUROPEANS:</b>														
Typhoid fever	-	-	1	-	4	1	5	2	7	8	4	1	21	12
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	-	3	8
Scarlet fever	-	-	20	31	40	73	17	43	7	10	-	1	84	158
Diphtheria	1	1	13	7	15	12	1	6	3	4	-	1	33	31
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	10	6	14	14
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	11	3	2	1	17	8
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	12	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>NON-EUROPEANS:</b>														
Typhoid fever	-	-	2	1	3	8	5	5	14	3	-	-	24	17
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1
Erysipelas	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	7	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3	30	12	16	7	50	23
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	5
Puerperal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Malta fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

Table No. 9.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Imported Cases: All Races: for the Year ended 30th June, 1941.

	0-1 Year.		1-5 Years.		5-10 Years.		10-20 Years.		20-40 Years.		Over 40 Years.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>EUROPEANS:</b>														
Typhoid fever	-	-	2	4	5	3	13	6	12	2	2	2	34	18
Malta fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	3	2	-	1	5	8	26	12	11	14	45	27
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	5	-	-	-	11	5
Diphtheria	1	-	8	4	1	7	-	-	1	1	-	1	10	13
Lethargica encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	4	3
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	-	8	1	1	-	17	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Puerperal fever	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	10	6	6	2	18	13
<b>NON-EUROPEANS:</b>														
Typhoid fever	-	-	3	3	2	2	9	10	18	5	1	1	33	21
Malta fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	1	33	3	6	-	59	4
Diphtheria	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Polio-myelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	3
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	4	2	3	8	13	10	34	34	33	4	88	58





Table. No. 11.

## INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1941.

				Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Malta fever.	Malaria.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Leprosy.	Erysipelas.	Poliomyelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Anthrax.	Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Lead poisoning.	Trachoma.	Puerperal fever.	Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia.
1940 :																						
July	.....	European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
August	..	European	Resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
			Imported	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
September	..	European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	1	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
October	....	European	Resident	2	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	4	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	4	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	2	-
			Imported	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
November	..	European	Resident	3	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
			Imported	11	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
			Imported	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
December	..	European	Resident	5	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
			Imported	7	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
			Imported	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
1941 :																						
January	....	European	Resident	7	-	-	2	-	11	4	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			Imported	6	-	-	8	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
		Non-European	Resident	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	11	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	-	-	1	1	-
February	....	European	Resident	5	-	-	1	-	10	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	7	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	3	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
March	....	European	Resident	3	-	-	3	-	12	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	6	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	
			Imported	10	-	2	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	1
April	....	European	Resident	1	-	-	5	-	19	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
			Imported	2	-	-	14	-	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	
			Imported	4	-	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
May	....	European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	60	10	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	1	-	-	11	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-
		Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	5	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
June	....	European	Resident	4	-	-	-	-	62	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	5	-	-	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
		Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	
			Imported	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	1	-



INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1941

Disease	1939	1940	1941
Cholera	1	2	3
Dysentery	4	5	6
Typhoid	7	8	9
Malaria	10	11	12
Smallpox	13	14	15
Scarlet fever	16	17	18
Whooping cough	19	20	21
Diphtheria	22	23	24
Measles	25	26	27
Polio	28	29	30
Scarlet fever	31	32	33
Whooping cough	34	35	36
Diphtheria	37	38	39
Measles	40	41	42
Polio	43	44	45
Scarlet fever	46	47	48
Whooping cough	49	50	51
Diphtheria	52	53	54
Measles	55	56	57
Polio	58	59	60
Scarlet fever	61	62	63
Whooping cough	64	65	66
Diphtheria	67	68	69
Measles	70	71	72
Polio	73	74	75
Scarlet fever	76	77	78
Whooping cough	79	80	81
Diphtheria	82	83	84
Measles	85	86	87
Polio	88	89	90
Scarlet fever	91	92	93
Whooping cough	94	95	96
Diphtheria	97	98	99
Measles	100	101	102
Polio	103	104	105
Scarlet fever	106	107	108
Whooping cough	109	110	111
Diphtheria	112	113	114
Measles	115	116	117
Polio	118	119	120
Scarlet fever	121	122	123
Whooping cough	124	125	126
Diphtheria	127	128	129
Measles	130	131	132
Polio	133	134	135
Scarlet fever	136	137	138
Whooping cough	139	140	141
Diphtheria	142	143	144
Measles	145	146	147
Polio	148	149	150
Scarlet fever	151	152	153
Whooping cough	154	155	156
Diphtheria	157	158	159
Measles	160	161	162
Polio	163	164	165
Scarlet fever	166	167	168
Whooping cough	169	170	171
Diphtheria	172	173	174
Measles	175	176	177
Polio	178	179	180
Scarlet fever	181	182	183
Whooping cough	184	185	186
Diphtheria	187	188	189
Measles	190	191	192
Polio	193	194	195
Scarlet fever	196	197	198
Whooping cough	199	200	201
Diphtheria	202	203	204
Measles	205	206	207
Polio	208	209	210
Scarlet fever	211	212	213
Whooping cough	214	215	216
Diphtheria	217	218	219
Measles	220	221	222
Polio	223	224	225
Scarlet fever	226	227	228
Whooping cough	229	230	231
Diphtheria	232	233	234
Measles	235	236	237
Polio	238	239	240
Scarlet fever	241	242	243
Whooping cough	244	245	246
Diphtheria	247	248	249
Measles	250	251	252
Polio	253	254	255
Scarlet fever	256	257	258
Whooping cough	259	260	261
Diphtheria	262	263	264
Measles	265	266	267
Polio	268	269	270
Scarlet fever	271	272	273
Whooping cough	274	275	276
Diphtheria	277	278	279
Measles	280	281	282
Polio	283	284	285
Scarlet fever	286	287	288
Whooping cough	289	290	291
Diphtheria	292	293	294
Measles	295	296	297
Polio	298	299	300
Scarlet fever	301	302	303
Whooping cough	304	305	306
Diphtheria	307	308	309
Measles	310	311	312
Polio	313	314	315
Scarlet fever	316	317	318
Whooping cough	319	320	321
Diphtheria	322	323	324
Measles	325	326	327
Polio	328	329	330
Scarlet fever	331	332	333
Whooping cough	334	335	336
Diphtheria	337	338	339
Measles	340	341	342
Polio	343	344	345
Scarlet fever	346	347	348
Whooping cough	349	350	351
Diphtheria	352	353	354
Measles	355	356	357
Polio	358	359	360
Scarlet fever	361	362	363
Whooping cough	364	365	366
Diphtheria	367	368	369
Measles	370	371	372
Polio	373	374	375
Scarlet fever	376	377	378
Whooping cough	379	380	381
Diphtheria	382	383	384
Measles	385	386	387
Polio	388	389	390
Scarlet fever	391	392	393
Whooping cough	394	395	396
Diphtheria	397	398	399
Measles	400	401	402
Polio	403	404	405
Scarlet fever	406	407	408
Whooping cough	409	410	411
Diphtheria	412	413	414
Measles	415	416	417
Polio	418	419	420
Scarlet fever	421	422	423
Whooping cough	424	425	426
Diphtheria	427	428	429
Measles	430	431	432
Polio	433	434	435
Scarlet fever	436	437	438
Whooping cough	439	440	441
Diphtheria	442	443	444
Measles	445	446	447
Polio	448	449	450
Scarlet fever	451	452	453
Whooping cough	454	455	456
Diphtheria	457	458	459
Measles	460	461	462
Polio	463	464	465
Scarlet fever	466	467	468
Whooping cough	469	470	471
Diphtheria	472	473	474
Measles	475	476	477
Polio	478	479	480
Scarlet fever	481	482	483
Whooping cough	484	485	486
Diphtheria	487	488	489
Measles	490	491	492
Polio	493	494	495
Scarlet fever	496	497	498
Whooping cough	499	500	501
Diphtheria	502	503	504
Measles	505	506	507
Polio	508	509	510
Scarlet fever	511	512	513
Whooping cough	514	515	516
Diphtheria	517	518	519
Measles	520	521	522
Polio	523	524	525
Scarlet fever	526	527	528
Whooping cough	529	530	531
Diphtheria	532	533	534
Measles	535	536	537
Polio	538	539	540
Scarlet fever	541	542	543
Whooping cough	544	545	546
Diphtheria	547	548	549
Measles	550	551	552
Polio	553	554	555
Scarlet fever	556	557	558
Whooping cough	559	560	561
Diphtheria	562	563	564
Measles	565	566	567
Polio	568	569	570
Scarlet fever	571	572	573
Whooping cough	574	575	576
Diphtheria	577	578	579
Measles	580	581	582
Polio	583	584	585
Scarlet fever	586	587	588
Whooping cough	589	590	591
Diphtheria	592	593	594
Measles	595	596	597
Polio	598	599	600
Scarlet fever	601	602	603
Whooping cough	604	605	606
Diphtheria	607	608	609
Measles	610	611	612
Polio	613	614	615
Scarlet fever	616	617	618
Whooping cough	619	620	621
Diphtheria	622	623	624
Measles	625	626	627
Polio	628	629	630
Scarlet fever	631	632	633
Whooping cough	634	635	636
Diphtheria	637	638	639
Measles	640	641	642
Polio	643	644	645
Scarlet fever	646	647	648
Whooping cough	649	650	651
Diphtheria	652	653	654
Measles	655	656	657
Polio	658	659	660
Scarlet fever	661	662	663
Whooping cough	664	665	666
Diphtheria	667	668	669
Measles	670	671	672
Polio	673	674	675
Scarlet fever	676	677	678
Whooping cough	679	680	681
Diphtheria	682	683	684
Measles	685	686	687
Polio	688	689	690
Scarlet fever	691	692	693
Whooping cough	694	695	696
Diphtheria	697	698	699
Measles	700	701	702
Polio	703	704	705
Scarlet fever	706	707	708
Whooping cough	709	710	711
Diphtheria	712	713	714
Measles	715	716	717
Polio	718	719	720
Scarlet fever	721	722	723
Whooping cough	724	725	726
Diphtheria	727	728	729
Measles	730	731	732
Polio	733	734	735
Scarlet fever	736	737	738
Whooping cough	739	740	741
Diphtheria	742	743	744
Measles	745	746	747
Polio	748	749	750
Scarlet fever	751	752	753
Whooping cough	754	755	756
Diphtheria	757	758	759
Measles	760	761	762
Polio	763	764	765
Scarlet fever	766	767	768
Whooping cough	769	770	771
Diphtheria	772	773	774
Measles	775	776	777
Polio	778	779	780
Scarlet fever	781	782	783
Whooping cough	784	785	786
Diphtheria	787	788	789
Measles	790	791	792
Polio	793	794	795
Scarlet fever	796	797	798
Whooping cough	799	800	801
Diphtheria	802	803	804
Measles	805	806	807
Polio	808	809	810
Scarlet fever	811	812	813
Whooping cough	814	815	816
Diphtheria	817	818	819
Measles	820	821	822
Polio	823	824	825
Scarlet fever	826	827	828
Whooping cough	829	830	831
Diphtheria	832	833	834
Measles	835	836	837
Polio	838	839	840
Scarlet fever	841	842	843
Whooping cough	844	845	846
Diphtheria	847	848	849
Measles	850	851	852
Polio	853	854	855
Scarlet fever	856	857	858
Whooping cough	859	860	861
Diphtheria	862	863	864
Measles	865	866	867
Polio	868	869	870
Scarlet fever	871	872	873
Whooping cough	874	875	876
Diphtheria	877	878	879
Measles	880	881	882
Polio	883	884	885
Scarlet fever	886	887	888
Whooping cough	889	890	891
Diphtheria	892	893	894
Measles	895	896	897
Polio	898	899	900
Scarlet fever	901	902	903
Whooping cough	904	905	906
Diphtheria	907	908	909
Measles	910	911	912
Polio	913	914	915
Scarlet fever	916	917	918
Whooping cough	919	920	921
Diphtheria	922	923	924
Measles	925	926	927
Polio	928	929	930
Scarlet fever	931	932	933
Whooping cough	934	935	936
Diphtheria	937	938	939
Measles	940	941	942
Polio	943	944	945
Scarlet fever	946	947	948
Whooping cough	949	950	951
Diphtheria	952	953	954
Measles	955	956	957
Polio	958	959	960
Scarlet fever	961	962	963
Whooping cough	964	965	966
Diphtheria	967	968	969
Measles	970	971	972
Polio	973	974	975
Scarlet fever	976	977	978
Whooping cough	979	980	981
Diphtheria	982	983	984
Measles	985	986	987
Polio	988	989	990
Scarlet fever	991	992	993
Whooping cough	994	995	996
Diphtheria	997	998	999
Measles	1000	1001	1002
Polio	1003	1004	1005
Scarlet fever	1006	1007	1008
Whooping cough	1009	1010	1011
Diphtheria	1012	1013	1014
Measles	1015	1016	1017
Polio	1018	1019	1020
Scarlet fever	1021	1022	1023
Whooping cough	1024	1025	1026
Diphtheria	1027	1028	1029
Measles	1030		





