

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

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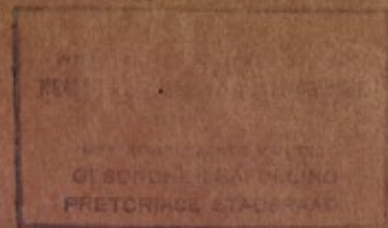
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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1941-1942.

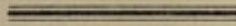




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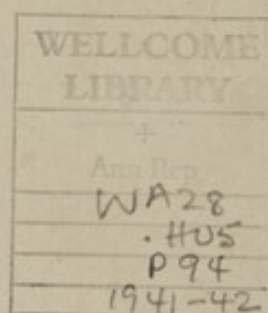
YEAR 1941-1942.



CARTON PRETORIA

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Introductory Letter.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-eighth Annual Report in connection with the work done by the Health Department during the year ended 30th June, 1942.

Statistics for the year under review show that the health of the people is, on the whole, good, but this should not induce a feeling of complacency as there is real anxiety for the future. We know that we are faced with environmental factors detrimental to health. With the great increase in population and the present abnormal war-time conditions, a heavier responsibility than ever rests upon the Health Department which has been called upon to meet many problems not encountered in past years.

It gives me great pleasure to record that the work of the Department has been maintained at the high level set during preceding years.

Details of the work undertaken during the year under review are fully discussed in the body of the report, and I feel that it is only necessary here to draw your attention to certain special features.

The European death rate is the lowest recorded in the past fifteen years. The rate for the non-Europeans is, however, somewhat higher than that of past years. It is hoped that this will be reduced with the completion of the new Native Location and the establishment of the Social Welfare Centre and Polyclinic. The European infantile mortality rate is lower than that of last year. The increase in the non-European infantile mortality rate does not reflect the true position, as the registration of Native births is still incomplete and no satisfactory records can be compiled. A new scheme has been embarked upon, which will lead to fuller registration of Native births within the Municipal area.

The outbreak of Scarlet Fever during the year taxed the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital very severely, so much so, that additional facilities had to be provided. The outbreak was characterised by the extreme mildness of the disease in many cases, and by the unusual number of adults affected.

The incidence of Diphtheria, as compared with the corresponding period of the past year, is markedly higher. An intensive immunisation campaign was launched and the response was extremely gratifying.

The urgent need for Sub-Economic Houses has been continually brought before the Public Health Committee. It is with extreme personal regret that I have to record that no further progress was made in regard to the building of additional houses. The demand for houses never ceased, and many of the applicants are living under deplorable conditions. The Council has, however, now agreed to a suitable site for the laying out of a new township, and houses are to be built shortly.

Unfortunately no radical improvement has been possible in the remaining section of Marabastad, and conditions in the Asiatic Bazaar and the Cape Coloured Location continue to be unsatisfactory.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid assistance and co-operation extended to me by your Worship and all Councillors. I also desire to specially thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their unstinted support and consideration on all matters submitted to them.

My thanks and gratitude are also extended to the Heads, Sub-heads and officials of other Departments, the Superintendent of the General Hospital, and the Medical Profession of Pretoria, for their continued courtesy and assistance at all times.

The daily Newspapers have, as in past years, been exceedingly helpful in disseminating items of interest to our population in the maintenance of health.

In conclusion, I desire once again to place on record my gratitude for the wholehearted co-operation and help afforded me by each and every member of the staff during the year. The zeal and devotion to duty displayed by them cannot be praised too highly.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. LÖTTER,

Acting Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Councillor Mrs. M. M. Curson (*Chairman*).
 Councillor Capt. J. M. Preller (*Vice-Chairman*)
 Councillor F. Hopf.
 Councillor A. G. Ueckermann.
 Councillor C. W. Sinclair.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 30th JUNE, 1942.

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., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
A. PIJPER, M.D., D.Sc.	Pathologist (part-time).
R. E. W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B.	Resident Medical 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., and Meat and Other Foods, Cert. of Agric. Dairy- ing, Natal	Chief Health Inspector.
L. E. THOMAS, Cert.R.S.I., and Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Adv. Know- ledge	Senior District Health Inspector.
W. G. FUNSTON, Cert.R.S.I., and Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.	Senior Health Inspector (Administrative).
H. M. DE VAAL, B.Sc., Applied and Indus- trial Chemistry	Municipal Chemist and Analyst.
P. R. LOEWENSTEIN, B.Sc., Chem. Engin- eering	Assistant Municipal 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. BLOEMINK (In charge — Foods), Cert.R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Adv. Knowledge.
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., Adv. Knowledge.
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.
D. W. BURGESS, Cert.R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.
F. J. H. STOCKWELL, Cert.R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods.
R. G. SIEBERT, Cert.R.S.I.

THIRD GRADE HEALTH INSPECTORS:

G. W. CLUBB, Cert.R.S.I.	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:

S. P. G. WILSON (Clinic Clerk). I. M. MALLET (Senior Typist).
 A. L. NYSCHENS (Junior Clerk). M. O. MILLWARD (Junior Typist).
 S. O. BURGER (Junior Typist).

SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING SCHEMES:

Manageress: K. S. MARTIN, Dip. Public Health, Cert. Gen. Nursing and Midwif.
 Asst. Manageress: G. F. PIENAAR, Lower Secondary Teachers' Cert., Univ. of Cape Town, A.R.S.I., Assoc. Soc. of Woman Housing Managers, Octavia Hill Training.
 Clerk: M. M. LAZAR.
 Handyman: J. BRODIE and P. J. DU PLESSIS.

DISINFECTING OFFICER AND CLINIC ATTENDANT:

V. J. BESTER.

RODENT ERADICATORS:

J. P. SCHOLTZ. J. M. BROODRYK.

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

HEALTH VISITORS (Non-European):

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

NATIVE MALE NURSES:

JACOB MOHOLO. JOSEPH MONPOEDI.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND WASH-HOUSE ATTENDANTS:

SEVEN EUROPEANS. ONE NON-EUROPEAN.

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

I regret to report that the undermentioned are now prisoners-of-war :—

J. A. HOTINE.	L. SILBERMAN.
J. BRODIE.	JOSEPH EDWARDS (Native).

Inspectors R. Bloemink and R. J. Davis were recalled to duty on account of ill-health and consequent inability to serve further with the Forces up North.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

THIRTY-EIGHTH 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.	Rainfall Days.
1941 :							
July	66.81	37.01	75.4	28.9	65.2	0.02	1
August	76.07	43.07	79.0	32.5	57.3	0.02	1
September	77.57	45.65	83.4	34.0	51.66	0.44	3
October	82.36	57.93	91.2	48.3	58.93	2.03	12
November	85.77	57.87	96.5	41.7	49.83	1.16	4
December	83.3	60.12	93.2	49.6	66.67	5.93	9
1942 :							
January	82.66	62.69	89.1	58.5	71.35	5.66	16
February	84.28	62.85	89.3	55.5	70.78	2.92	9
March	77.29	58.35	89.0	54.0	78.26	4.0	12
April	74.92	48.81	83.3	38.0	67.46	0.65	5
May) June {	These figures are not now available under War restrictions.						

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.

	1940-41.	1941-42.
Land	£5,956,652	£6,996,674
Buildings	17,806,780	19,092,130
Totals	<u>£23,763,432</u>	<u>£26,088,804</u>

The value of unrateable land and buildings were £1,871,956 and £6,578,530 respectively.

The total values therefore were :—

	1940-41.	1941-42.
Land	£7,516,492	£8,868,630
Buildings	23,884,650	25,670,660
Totals	<u>£31,401,142</u>	<u>£34,539,290</u>

For the year under review, the rates imposed were 7d. per £ on land and 1½d. per £ on buildings.

POPULATION.

POPULATION exclusive of inmates of Institutions (Leper and Mental Asylums):—

	Estimated at 31st December, 1941.
European	99,700
Native	36,000
Asiatic	3,150
Eurafrican	3,150
	<hr/> 142,000 <hr/>

POPULATION inclusive of Institutions :—

	Estimated at 31st December, 1941.
Europeans	101,100
Non-Europeans	43,700
	<hr/> 144,800 <hr/>

Owing to the uncertain movement of large bodies of the population of the City during war time, it was found impossible to compute accurately the increase, or decrease, between the date of the European census and the end of 1941, and it was therefore considered advisable to accept the preliminary census figures of May, 1941, as the basis on which all health rates would be calculated for the purposes of the present report.

The increase in the European population since the previous census in 1936 is 32,660 for the period of five years.

THE PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR under review, corrected for outward transfers, are :—

	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Eur- african.	All Non- Europeans.	Total.
Population	99,700	36,000	3,150	3,150	42,300	142,000
Birth Rates	25.02	7.22	51.42	21.59	11.58	21.02
Death Rates	6.67	11.36	14.92	17.46	12.08	8.28
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	53.30	353.84	86.42	264.7	253.06	86.1
Percentage of illegiti- mate to live births	2.48	53.08	1.85	25.0	32.24	7.37
Death rates from Tuber- culosis, all forms, per 1,000 population	0.13	0.91	0.95	2.54	1.04	0.40

BIRTHS.

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

	Europeans.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Eur- africans.	Total Non- Europeans.
Local births	2495 (2316)	260 (279)	162 (173)	68 (82)	490 (534)
Births where mothers were not residents of Pretoria	539 (452)	—	—	—	135 (150)
Illegitimate births (in- cluded in Local Births)	62 (43)	138 (162)	3 (2)	17 (37)	158 (199)
Stillbirths	42 (67)	—	—	—	71 (56)

BIRTH RATES.

European	25.02 (29.39)
Native	7.22 (8.05)
Asiatic	51.42 (57.67)
Eurafrican	21.59 (26.97)
All non-European	11.58 (13.12)

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

European	18.35 (19.95)
Asiatic	30.65 (43.00)
Eurafrican	4.13 (13.48)

DEATHS.

(Figures for 1940-41 in brackets).

	Europeans.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Eur-africans.	Total Non-Europeans.
Local deaths (all ages)	655 (744)	409 (375)	47 (44)	55 (41)	511 (460)
Deaths of persons not being local residents	345 (339)	—	—	—	558 (515)
Total deaths	1010 (1083)	—	—	—	1069 (975)

These "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals.	Mental Asylum.	Leper Asylum.	Prisons.	Visitors.
Europeans	238 (245)	74 (50)	10 (13)	2 (1)	21 (30)
Non-Europeans	347 (353)	83 (45)	82 (71)	25 (25)	21 (21)

DEATH RATES.

	1941-42.	1940-41.
European	6.67	9.44
Native	11.36	10.82
Asiatic	14.92	14.67
Eurafrican	17.46	13.49
All non-European	12.08	11.30
Total for all races	8.28	10.07

European :

The death rate of 6.67 is the lowest in the past 15 years. Last year's rate was 9.44.

Non-European :

The rate for all non-Europeans is 12.08, which is .78 higher than that of last year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Europeans.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Eur-africans.	Total Non-Europeans.
LOCAL DEATHS	133 (145)	92 (105)	14 (16)	18 (10)	124 (131)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the City for confinement, or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death	58 (51)	—	—	—	53 (63)
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS	191 (196)	—	—	—	177 (194)

Europeans:— The infantile mortality rate for the year is 53.30.

Causes of death were as follows:—

	1941-42.	1940-41.
Congenital causes	6 (rate 2.40)	9 (rate 3.88)
Diarrhoeal diseases	34 (rate 13.62)	38 (rate 16.40)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	18 (rate 7.21)	27 (rate 11.65)
Infectious diseases	4 (rate 1.60)	— (—)
Other causes	39 (rate 15.63)	35 (rate 15.11)
Prematurity	32 (rate 12.82)	36 (rate 15.54)
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS	133	145

The infantile mortality represents the deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births during the year. It is pleasing to report that the rate is lower than that of last year.

The infantile mortality is the most sensitive guide to the health of a community if all the facts are known and evaluated. The rate will rise if the nutrition of mothers is lowered, and on curtailment of facilities for guarding the health of infants.

The Department has made a special study of infantile mortality for a number of years. It has left nothing undone to solve the problem and the efforts put forward are to be continued because there is still room for more progress.

The causes and factors of infantile mortality are much the same everywhere, however they may vary from one locality to another.

Poverty and ignorance remain the two great psychological and economic factors. The lowering of infantile mortality is attributable to various factors, of which the chief are education of the public through means of baby clinics, visits to the home and co-operation of the medical practitioners.

Prematurity, diarrhoeal diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia still remain amongst the chief causes of infant deaths.

Despite the inaccuracy of the non-European birth registration, it can be stated that the number of infant deaths amongst the non-Europeans is still far too high.

Non-Europeans :— The infantile mortality rate is 253.06, which is 7.74 higher than that of last year, but does not reflect the true position. While the registration of Native births is so incomplete no satisfactory records can be compiled and the rate given is only kept for the sake of continuity. Every effort is being made to obtain fuller registration of Native births within the Municipal Area. The Health Visitor in charge of non-European affairs together with the non-European Nurses, endeavour to secure full registration of all Native births by assisting non-Europeans to complete birth registration forms; these forms are then forwarded to the Assistant Registrars of Births (i.e. the Location Superintendents) for registration.

The causes of death in non-European infants were as follows :—

	1941-42.	1940-41.
Congenital causes	9	7
Diarrhoeal diseases	27	38
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	48	43
Infectious diseases	2	2
Other causes	19	18
Prematurity	19	23
TOTAL	124	131

Natives :

	Marabas Location.		Bantule Location.		Atteridgeville Location.		Town.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Births and Infant Deaths	64	27	62	24	24	15	86	26

Asiatics :

	Asiatic Location.		Town.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Births and Infant Deaths	125	8	37	6

Eurafricans :

	Cape Location.		Town.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Births and Infant Deaths	64	15	4	3

DEATHS AT AGE 1 AND UNDER 5 YEARS.

Europeans: Twenty-seven deaths were recorded in this age group, as follows:—

Infectious diseases	7
Rheumatism and diseases of nutrition	2
Diseases of the blood	2
Diseases of the nervous system	2
Diseases of the respiratory system	7
Diarrhoeal diseases	5
Accident	2
TOTAL	27

Natives: Sixty-one deaths were recorded:—

Infectious diseases	3
Diseases of nutrition	3
Diseases of the nervous system	1
Diseases of the respiratory system	27
Diseases of the digestive system	21
Congenital malformations	1
Diseases of early infancy	1
Accident	4
TOTAL	61

Asiatics: Five deaths occurred, as follows:—

Respiratory diseases	3
Infectious diseases	1
Jaundice	1
TOTAL	5

Eurafricans: Two deaths occurred from infectious disease.

DEATHS IN PERSONS OF FIVE YEARS AND OVER.

The principal causes of death were:—

	EUROPEAN.		NON-EUROPEAN.	
	1941-42.	Yearly Average for 5 years.	1941-42.	Yearly Average for 5 years.
Cancer	58	57	9	8
Heart disease	129	136	53	55
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia	35	48	50	63
Influenza	1	2	6	3
Typhoid Fever	4	2	10	6
Appendicitis	9	4	3	1
Tuberculosis (open)	9	8	32	36
Diabetes	10	7	—	0.8
Apoplexy	31	33	10	7
Disease of kidneys	15	17	3	3
Disease of arteries	10	11	2	3
Disease of liver	8	6	7	4
Puerperal diseases	2	1	3	2
Old age	27	15	13	6
Suicide	5	5	1	2
Accident	26	29	45	36

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH—5 YEARS AND OVER.

(In all the following tables, figures for 1940-41 are shown in brackets.)

1. CANCER:

Europeans: 58 (57). Death rate per 1,000 population 0.58 (0.71).

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	1
Digestive organs and peritoneum	30
Respiratory tract	6
Uterus	4
Breast	4
Male genito-urinary organs	5
Male and female urinary organs	1
Other and unspecified organs	7

TOTAL 58

Death Age:

Under 40 years.	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Over 80	TOTAL.
2	6	13	15	18	4	58

Non-Europeans: 9 (9).

Natives	1 case of cancer of digestive organs and peritoneum. 1 case of cancer of respiratory tract. 1 case of cancer of breast. 2 cases of cancer of other organs.
Asiatics	1 case
Eurafricans	3 cases

TOTAL .. 9

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART:

Europeans: 129 (166). Death rate per 1,000 population 1.29 (2.11).

Non-Europeans: 53 (36). Natives 32; Asiatics, 11; Eurafricans, 10.

3. BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA:

Europeans: 35 (48).

Non-Europeans: 50 (38). Natives, 32; Asiatics, 6; Eurafricans, 1.

4. INFLUENZA:

Europeans: 1 (1).

Non-Europeans: 6 (2).

5. TYPHOID FEVER:

Europeans: 4 (2).

Non-Europeans: 10 (7).

6. TUBERCULOSIS (all forms):

Europeans: 12 (9).

Non-Europeans: 39 (40). Natives, 29; Asiatics, 3; Eurafricans, 7.

7. APPENDICITIS:

Europeans: 9 (1).

Non-Europeans: 3 (1).

8. DIABETES:

Europeans: 10 (6).

Non-Europeans: — (1).

9. APOPLEXY:

Europeans: 31 (39).

Non-Europeans: 10 (5).

10. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans: 15 (13). All due to nephritis.

Non-Europeans: 3 (2). These deaths were all in Natives and due to nephritis.

11. DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES:

Europeans: 10 (14).

Non-Europeans: 2 (1).

12. DISEASES OF THE LIVER:

Europeans: 8 (13).

Non-Europeans: 7 (3).

13. PUERPERAL DISEASES:

Europeans: 2(-).

Non-Europeans: 3 (1).

14. OLD AGE:

Europeans: 27 (30).

Non-Europeans: 13 (8).

15. SUICIDE:

Europeans: 5 (6). 2 from poison, 2 by firearms, 1 on Railways.

Non-Europeans: 1 (2). Hanging.

16. ACCIDENT:

Europeans: 26 (33).

Non-Europeans: 45 (34). } From the following causes:—

	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Eurafrican.
By railways	6	2	—	—
By motor vehicles	10	11	—	—
By burns	1	3	—	—
By suffocation	1	1	—	—
By drowning	1	1	—	—
By cutting or piercing instruments	1	1	—	—
By fall	5	2	—	—
By anæsthetics	1	2	—	—
By road transport (not motor)	—	1	—	—
By poisonous gases	—	11	—	—
By unspecified causes	—	8	—	1
By electricity	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	26	44	—	1

DETAILS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1941 - 1942.

(Note. — All figures for 1940 - 41 are shown in brackets.)

For Seasonal and District Distribution of Infectious Diseases see tables at end of Report.

1. TYPHOID FEVER:

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	37 (33)	29 (41)
Imported cases	49 (52)	105 (54)
Deaths	4 (2)	10 (7)
Attack rate per 1,000 population	0.371 (0.419)	0.685 (1.007)
Death rate per 1,000 population	0.040 (0.038)	0.236 (0.196)

The Case Mortality rates were 10.8 (9.09) in Europeans and 34.5 (19.51) in non-Europeans.

It will be noted that there is again a slight increase in the number of locally contracted cases of typhoid fever in Pretoria, which is due to the considerable temporary addition to the population since the outbreak of war.

The high mortality amongst the non-Europeans was mainly the result of late admission to hospital and occurred for the most part in the cases imported for treatment.

None of the patients required operative interference and the cause of death was nearly always toxæmia associated with myocardial failure. A few cases were complicated by pneumonia.

With the exception of three patients who were local residents, all these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Full investigation of all local cases, including the taking of blood for examination from suspect carriers, was carried out by the Department.

A small outbreak in a Pretoria boarding house was found to be due to a Native waiter employed there who was proved to be an extremely virulent carrier of typhoid fever. Considerable difficulty was experienced in persuading this Native to remain in the Typhoid Carrier Camp and eventually a Magistrate's Order had to be sought enforcing his detention.

Another little group of three cases occurring in a European family was probably due to soil contamination following leakage from a defective sewerage point. This was immediately remedied.

In another small group it was found that the patients obtained their milk from the same dairy. Examination of the entire dairy personnel for the carrier state was carried out, but with negative results. Further investigation at a farm supplying milk to this dairy resulted in the detection of two Native milkers whose blood was returned positive. They were immediately removed to the Carrier Camp. The true carrier state has not yet, however, been established in these two Natives.

Four Natives in one family contracted the disease from a fifth member of the family, who was already convalescent when medical attention was first sought.

A Native compound furnished two further cases.

Of the European cases four were treated by the military authorities.

In the course of typhoid investigation during the year 42 persons were examined, of whom four were Vi-positive. One of these four was subsequently found to be a virulent urinary carrier.

TESTS CARRIED OUT FOR POSSIBLE TYPHOID CARRIER STATE.

	No. of persons Tested.	Blood found Vi-positive.	Found stool or urine +	Admitted to Car- rier Camp.	Discharged from Camp.
Typhoid fever investigation	42	4	1 Urinary	3	1
Dairy Typhoid testing	96	6	-	-	-
Applicants for employment at Rietvlei Water- works	110	4	1 Urinary	4	3
Applicants for employment at Pretoria Hos- pital	Not recorded	7	-	-	-
Food handlers at Municipal Compound	43	5	-	4	4

As will be seen from the above table three Natives are still detained in the camp for observation and treatment.

Besredka Pills: 825 Pills were issued to occupants of houses where typhoid cases had occurred and to other direct contacts.

Imported Cases: Of the imported cases 10 Europeans and 9 non-Europeans normally residents of Pretoria contracted the disease while outside the Municipal area. Of these, one European and five non-Europeans died.

All the others resided outside Pretoria and were admitted to the Isolation Wards for treatment.

2. TUBERCULOSIS:

The following notifications of tuberculosis were received:—

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	21 (19)	72 (73)
Imported cases	25 (31)	124 (146)

The forms which the disease took are shown in the following table:—

	Pul- monary.	Menin- gitic.	Gland- ular.	Spinal.	Abdo- minal.	Miliary.	Bones and Joints.	Testis.	Total.
European	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Non-European	51	7	5	1	1	4	3	—	72
TOTAL	68	10	5	1	1	4	3	1	93

Of these 93 local cases, 52 have since died in Pretoria, of whom 8 were Europeans and 44 non-Europeans.

Thirty-five of the cases were notified on death; 6 died within a month; 6 within two months and 5 within a period of three to six months after notification.

All contacts of these cases were examined at the Municipal Clinic, but no secondary cases were discovered. Periodic observation of these contacts continues and systematic home-visiting by the Tuberculosis Clinic Sister is carried out.

How notified: Forty-eight patients were notified by the Pretoria General Hospital authorities, 11 by the Mental Hospital authorities, 13 by private practitioners, 3 by the District Surgeon, 7 through the Municipal Tuberculosis Clinic, 5 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths and 6 by the Military authorities.

Possible Sources of Infection: Only two patients gave a familial history.

Sanatorium Treatment: Six of the European patients were sent to Springkell Sanatorium by the Pretoria City Council and two Europeans by the Military authorities.

In addition, two cases, one a European and one a non-European, which had been notified prior to the year under review, were also sent to Sanatoria, having failed to respond to home-treatment. It was also found necessary to remove an imported case to Springkell.

Imported Cases: Of the 149 imported cases 130 had come from outside the Municipal area for treatment at institutions in Pretoria. The remaining 19 were infected before taking up residence in the City.

Of these 19 patients 10 have since died and two have left Pretoria again.

3. SCARLET FEVER:

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	779 (242)	1 (1)
Imported cases	46 (16)	— (—)

During the year under review the incidence of Scarlet Fever rose sharply and was greatest during the months of September, October and November when 156, 151 and 123 cases were notified for each respective month, taxing accommodation at the Isolation Hospital very severely. During the seven months following November a marked decline in the number affected took place, although the notifications received were still well above the monthly average.

The outbreak was characterised by the extreme mildness of the disease in many cases, and by the unusually large number of adults attacked. No deaths occurred and complications were practically non-existent.

An analysis of the notifications shows that there were:—

- 78 cases in adults.
- 439 cases in children of school age.
- 263 cases in children under school age.

239 cases were removed to hospital and 541 treated at home. There were 79 secondary cases and 8 "return" cases.

4. DIPHTHERIA:

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	107 (64)	5 (5)
Imported cases	43 (23)	3 (3)

101 patients were treated at the Isolation Wards and 11 at home.

63 of the children were under school age, 29 of school age and 20 cases were in adults. There were 10 European deaths and one non-European death.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Intensive propaganda work was undertaken during the year in an endeavour to secure a high percentage response in all areas of the City. The response of parents was extremely gratifying. The teachers in the schools and voluntary workers have been most helpful in affording whole-hearted co-operation. Personal talks to mothers by Health Visitors were found to give excellent results among hesitant mothers.

The co-operation of private practitioners was also obtained.

A higher proportion of children of school age is still being immunised than of pre-school age. This no doubt is due to the reluctance of many parents to submit younger children to a process which some still regard with fear of reactions.

Free immunisation material has been issued at the clinics.

Because of the impracticability of performing Schick tests on all children after treatment, special attention was given to the method of inoculation. Alum Precipitated Toxoid of a high potency was administered in two doses of 0.2 cc. and 0.5 cc. at an interval of at least four weeks.

5. MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS :

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	10 (25)	7 (10)
Imported cases	12 (20)	6 (5)

There were three deaths among the local cases — one European, one Indian and a Native.

Two of the European cases were children from the same family.

6. MALARIA :

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	29 (11)	1 (3)
Imported cases	115 (72)	41 (63)

The thirty local cases were distributed over 18 homes — four homes with three cases per family; four homes with two and 10 homes with one case each.

Twenty-six patients suffered from subtertian malaria, three from benign tertian and in one patient the blood smear was negative, but the case was clinically one of malaria.

Of these 30 patients three died.

About half of the cases notified sickened during the last two weeks of March, 1942.

Immediately these cases were notified an intensive survey was made of the areas concerned from where numbers of adult mosquitos and larvae were caught and submitted for identification. In no instance was any malaria-carrying species found.

It is possible that adult infected mosquitos are brought to Pretoria by mechanical transportation, although in previous years the malaria-carrying species have been found within the Municipal area.

Malaria Control Work : Spraying of all known breeding places was continued throughout the year with excellent results and drainage work was given special attention by the mosquito control staff. The district Inspectors also kept a continual watch for any likely breeding places and prompt attention was given to any complaints received from the public regarding the presence of mosquitos, with successful conclusions.

7. SMALL-POX :

	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.
Local cases	- (-)	3 (1)
Imported cases	- (-)	1 (1)

During October, 1941, two Native children living in Bantule location were found to be suffering from small-pox, the one being a secondary case. The source of infection was a Native woman who had come to Pretoria from the district while still having the disease.

During December, 1941, a Native case was discovered in a West End compound. He had become infected while on a visit to his kraal and was therefore classified as an imported case. Fourteen days later a further case occurred in a Eastern Suburb and a direct contact with the primary case was proved.

All the patients were removed to Rietfontein and immediate contacts promptly traced and vaccinated. Occupants of neighbouring houses were included in the vaccination measures. No further developments ensued.

The following table gives the remaining infectious diseases notified during the year:—

	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	
	Local.	Imported.	Local.	Imported.
Malta Fever	4	3	—	1
Erysipelas	26	3	3	1
Poliomyelitis	1	2	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	2	6
Puerperal Septicæmia	4	1	5	12
Anthrax	—	2	—	1
Leprosy	—	2	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	2
Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	1

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

The measures taken to ensure the prevention of plague in the City have been continued with the usual thoroughness and gassing operations carried out, with good results, in the gerbille-infested area and protective belt around the Municipal area. Thousands of poison baits were set.

In warehouses, grain stores, etc., every effort was made to control and prevent the ingress of rodents, by building out, trapping and poisoning, and advice and help were given where requested.

The Health Inspectors in the various districts are ever on the alert to detect any undue influx of rodents and contraventions of the regulations are very strictly dealt with. Many notices were served requiring the removal of accumulations of rubbish and for the proper stacking of lumber for the prevention of harbourage of rodents.

A total of approximately 12,000 rats and mice were destroyed during the year on Municipal and private properties.

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 General Hospital.

In addition patients resident at Atterdigeville location are seen at the Medical Services clinics conducted there.

As noted in previous annual reports, the non-European patients are nearly always seen at the stage when their condition is so advanced as to make sanatorium treatment impracticable.

The number of notifications received after death has occurred is still very high.

In spite of this, however, much good preventive work has been carried out during the year, and the home conditions and treatment of these patients improved as far as possible.

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

RETURN OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR JULY, 1941 – JUNE, 1942.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
No. of new cases coming under treatment during the year	81	61	141	99	212	160
No. of Hercules patients	5	3	3	1	8	4
No. of attendances paid by Hercules patients	39	3	26	2	65	5
Total number of attendances paid	1227	1143	775	630	2002	1773
No. of home visits paid by Health Visitors	3028	3213	4076	3505	7104	6718

During the period March to June, 1942, there were 11 attendances at the Atterdigeville Clinic and 39 home visits were paid.

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.

No patients were removed to Rietfontein Venereal Diseases Hospital, the few requiring institutional treatment being admitted to the Municipal Isolation Wards.

Attempts were made in all cases to trace the source of infection, usually successfully, and where a case occurred in a family, routine examination of all members of the family was carried out.

Indigent patients living at some distance from the clinics were provided with free bus tickets to enable them to attend more regularly.

The system of personal visiting of female defaulters by the Clinic Sister and male defaulters by the Clinic Clerk reduces the number of cases which have to be reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance to a negligible figure.

As in previous years the assistance rendered by the Superintendent and the Medical Staff of the Out-patient Department of the General Hospital has been valuable and is greatly appreciated.

DETAILS OF EUROPEANS WHO PRESENTED THEMSELVES AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT 1st JULY, 1941, TO 30th JUNE, 1942.

Nature of Disease.	New Local Cases Found.		Local Persons found free from Venereal Disease.		New Cases found in Persons from Outside the Municipal Area.		Persons from Outside the Municipal Area found Free from Venereal Disease.		Total Attendances at Clinics during the Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Primary Syphilis	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1356	2669
Secondary Syphilis	3	6	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Tertiary Syphilis	7	18	—	—	—	5	—	—		
Of Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Congenital	7	12	—	—	1	3	—	—		
Other Venereal Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gonorrhœa	35	11	—	—	3	2	—	—		
Vulvo-vaginitis	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—		
TOTALS	59	54	61	97	4	14	9	13		

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

	No. of persons who presented themselves for examination or treatment during the year.	Total number of attendances.
1937-38	370	9,314
1938-39	329	6,565
1939-40	352	6,112
1940-41	405	4,293
1941-42	311	4,025

Non-European :

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

In addition one clinic is held on Thursday mornings at Atteridgeville location for those residents who are not employed in town.

The same system of home visiting of patients who fail to attend regularly is carried out in the case of non-Europeans as in Europeans.

Difficulty is naturally experienced with Natives living far beyond the Municipal boundaries, who thus cannot be visited, but the provision of rail warrants enables them to come to Pretoria and most of them attend regularly and conscientiously until finally discharged.

Routine tests for Venereal Disease are taken at the Ante-natal clinics and any positive cases intensively treated.

Following confinement their infants are examined and both mother and child continue to attend for further injections.

The following table gives a detailed classification of the work done during the year :

**DETAILS OF NON-EUROPEANS WHO PRESENTED THEMSELVES AT THE
VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT
1st JULY, 1941, TO 30th JUNE, 1942.**

Nature of Disease.	New Local Cases found.		Local Persons found free from Venereal Disease.		New Cases found in Persons from outside the Municipal Area.		Persons from Outside Municipal Area found free from Venereal Disease.		Total attendances at Clinics during the year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Primary Syphilis :										
Central	61	7	—	—	52	6	—	—	10,297	8,254
Atteridgeville ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	1,425
Secondary Syphilis :										
Central	89	60	—	—	74	96	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tertiary Syphilis :										
Central	149	111	—	—	71	89	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	2	36	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Of Central Nervous System :										
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital :										
Central	31	34	—	—	61	79	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	14	38	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Other Venereal Disease :										
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa :										
Central	75	9	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vulvo-vaginitis :										
Central	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Atteridgeville ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	426	305	83	84	290	283	52	41	10,725	9,679

The following table gives comparative figures for the last five years :—

	No. of new patients seen during the year.	Total number of Attendances.	No. of intra-venous injections.
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
1941-42	1,442	18,551	15,056

At Atteridgeville the total number of intravenous injections given during the year was 1,713—368 to males and 1,345 to females.

ISOLATION WARDS.

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

During the first six months of the year under review, the sudden increase of admissions of Scarlet Fever cases taxed the Hospital accommodation severely and emergency measures had to be taken. These consisted of converting all the verandahs into useful temporary wards by the addition of heavy canvas blinds. All convalescent cases were nursed on these verandahs, leaving the wards open for new patients.

LOCAL CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS DURING THE YEAR 1941 - 1942 :

	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	
	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42	1940-41.
Chicken Pox	4	2	16	9
Diphtheria	110	72	2	4
Erysipelas	13	22	1	1
Venereal Diseases	8	14	12	20
Measles	13	120	23	40
German Measles	13	—	—	—
Mumps	4	6	7	14
Puerperal Fever	3	5	6	2
Scarlet Fever	230	117	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	13	10	10
Tuberculosis	10	42	8	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	2	4	5
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	1	4
Enteric Fever	40	34	42	39
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—
Trachoma	—	1	—	—
Malaria	1	1	—	—
Influenza	2	3	—	—
Malta Fever	3	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	1	1

In addition, 154 Europeans and 235 non-Europeans were admitted from outside areas for treatment.

REPORT OF THE PRETORIA DENTAL CLINIC.

July, 1941 - June, 1942.

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

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES :

General : In reviewing the activities of the Clinic during the past year I have pleasure in reporting very great progress. The organization is now complete and the two full-time officers are utilizing all the available time at their disposal under the present system.

Up to March, 1942, the mornings were devoted entirely to extraction of teeth, but in March the Education Department notified us that our request, that children from schools in the vicinity of the Clinic be allowed to receive conservative treatment during school hours, was granted. These schools — nine in all — have each been treated for the past two months, and we have been able to do double the usual amount of work. The Director of Education is also in favour of procuring a suitable bus in order to provide for conservative treatment of children at distant schools.

During the year all children, 14,057 in all, were examined twice by the full-time officers. It was found that no fewer than 11,575 of these children required dental attention. Of the 14,057 children more than 8,000 are considered indigent by the principals, and of these 7,306 require dental attention.

From the above it appears that 85% of these children require dental attention of some kind.

Morning Sessions at Clinic : During these sessions children requiring extractions are sent to the Clinic during school hours. Fifty-two sessions were held, and over 2,000 children attended. More than 1,500 of these children were conveyed by the Municipal Bus Service.

Sub-clinics at Schools : These are held to augment the morning sessions at the Clinic. Forty-four sessions were held and 2,348 were attended to.

Afternoon Sessions : These sessions are held mainly for conservative treatment, but children requiring urgent attention are also treated. During these sessions 4,062 fillings were done, and 458 children had their mouths put in order.

Conclusion: This dental service can still be extended, as it is obvious that only part of the children desiring treatment can be attended to by the full-time officers, and at least two more officers are required to cope with the present demand for dental attention.

Indigent Adults: The number of indigents applying for treatment at the Clinic remains constant, and an average of fifteen patients are attended to daily. In July, 1941, a third dental officer was appointed to the staff. He attends to adults only, and he has been made responsible for all the plate work; i.e. of indigents, semi-indigents and Iscor patients.

This arrangement is proving to be a success, as all the plate work is now done by one dentist instead of four or five different dentists.

The third dental officer is remunerated out of fees collected from indigents, semi-indigents and Iscor patients.

All other work for indigents is taken charge of by Honorary Visiting Dental Surgeons.

Semi-indigents: These are patients who apply for treatment as indigents, but, due to the fact that their incomes exceed the maximum allowance for indigents they are not treated on the same basis, but are assessed according to their incomes, and the fees payable are based on fees charged by private practitioners.

Iscor: Members of Iscor Medical Benefit Society, from Classes 11, 17 and 22 are treated at the Clinic on a basis of 50% of the Pretoria scale of fees less 20% administrative charges. Since the appointment of the third dental officer, Iscor has guaranteed to the Clinic a minimum income of £60 per month to cover his salary.

Three sessions are held every week to provide for the treatment of patients who require fillings and extractions. These patients are treated by Paid Visiting Dental Surgeons during the three sessions.

In conclusion I may state that a full service is provided for patients applying for treatment. Patients treated at the Clinic are patients whose incomes do not permit them to make use of the services provided by private practitioners in Pretoria. These people are very fortunate, as Pretoria is one of the few cities in the Union where provision is made for treatment of patients who cannot afford the fees of private practitioners.

Statistics for the year under review:

	Number of Patients.	Number of Visits.	Extractions.	Fillings.	Dentures.
Indigent Adults	2,356	7,598	8,103	227	359
Semi-indigents	254	534	633	101	29
Iscor	433	1,757	1,132	671	204
Children	3,732	7,598	8,478	4,062	22

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

The City now has fourteen centres for Child Welfare clinics, eleven for Europeans and three for non-Europeans. European clinics are conducted three times a week at the Central rooms, 240 van der Walt Street, and once a week at the outlying centres, as detailed later in this report.

During the year two new European clinics were established, one at Iscor Township and one at New Muckleneuk; also one for Indians in the Asiatic Bazaar.

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, as far as possible under war conditions, were issued during the year at cost price, or free in certain cases.

Some of the less privileged mothers, in order to supplement their own diet or for the feeding of their babies, have been supplied with a daily ration of milk, for varying periods, under a grant from the City Council.

The influx of strangers to the City still continues, and during the year under review, 306 babies not born in Pretoria were brought to the clinics for attention and advice.

One additional Health Visitor was appointed during the year and at Atteridgeville Location a resident non-European Nurse has been established.

Home visiting has been carried on as usual, and during the year, in an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, the Health Visitors assisted in visiting and advising parents on methods of preventing the spread of the disease. There was also a considerable amount of Diphtheria

and as a result, in addition to propaganda by the staff, by posters and filmlets, many parents took advantage of the facilities offered by the Department and had their children immunised. A considerable number of Asiatic children were immunised at their parents' request, as well as some Bantu contacts.

EUROPEANS:

Attendances at Clinics.

	1941-42.	1940-41.
Central Clinic	3,814	3,709
Bloed Street	1,321	1,206
Pretoria West	1,472	1,594
Gezina	1,265	1,502
Mayville	1,245	1,939
Wonderboom South	870	1,118
Hatfield	1,690	1,841
Proclamation Hill	786	942
Capital Park	1,173	1,936
Iscor Township	418	—
New Muckleneuk	228	—

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Visits to Sick Children.	Total.
1941-42	2,272	4,492	1,735	8,499
1940-41	2,100	4,994	1,453	8,547

Deaths Investigated.

1941-42	163
1940-41	139

Stillbirths Investigated.

1941-42	34
1940-41	39

In the course of routine visits six eye smears were taken for examination. Five were negative and one positive.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Approximately 1,500 children attended the clinic for immunisation.

NON-EUROPEANS:

Five non-European Clinics are held weekly when Asiatic, Eurafrian and Bantu babies are seen, weighed and receive any necessary attention and when advice is given to the mothers.

Attendances at Clinics.

	Native.		Asiatic.		Eurafrian.
	City.	Atteridgeville.	City.	Aga Khan Cl.	City.
First Attendances:					
1942	180	109	47	8	54
1941	246	52	52	—	64
Subsequent Attendances:					
1942	2,480	1,676	562	479	888
1941	2,992	611	517	—	777
Seen by Doctor at Clinic:					
1942	364		72	31	40

While on the whole the attendances have improved, the drop in the number at the Compound Hospital Native clinic is not compensated for by a proportionate increase at Atteridgeville. This is accounted for by the fact that a high percentage of the Natives leaving Marabastad do not go to Atteridgeville. The removal of Natives from Marabastad to Atteridgeville is continually taking place with consequent temporary disruption of their way of life.

The appointment of the resident non-European Nurse has been of inestimable benefit to the residents. An arrangement has been made whereby the nurse is supplied with the names of absentees from the local schools. She visits all such scholars, ascertains the reason

for their absence and sees that they receive any necessary medical attention. The Principals of the various schools are very appreciative of the results of such attention.

The work at Atteridgeville Location is generally developing well and it is hoped that many additional amenities will be provided in the near future.

The need for crèches, nursery schools and an adequate dental service for Natives increases every year, but present conditions have postponed the building of the proposed Polyclinic.

It is noted that the Asiatic women do not attend the clinics as regularly as is desirable, but this may be attributable to the fact that so many of the mothers work and have no one with whom to leave their children. The Eurafrian women nearly all work, if not in factories, then at home doing laundry work for Europeans.

Home Visiting.

The number of visits to Bantu babies has increased considerably owing to an addition to the staff who is able to concentrate on the work at Atteridgeville.

		Natives.	Asiatics.	Eurafrians.
First visits to newly-born infants	1941-42	351	162	64
	1940-41	257	157	83
Subsequent visits	1941-42	3,447	1,790	1,566
	1940-41	1,525	1,233	1,061
Visits to sick children	1941-42	74	205	175
	1940-41	156	155	118
Children seen by Dr. at clinic	1941-42	364	103	40
	1940-41	395	46	88
		(Town)	(A'ville)	

Investigations of Deaths and Stillbirths.

	Deaths Under One Year.	Deaths Under Five Years.	Stillbirths.
Natives	69	54	33
Asiatics	14	2	8
Eurafrians	16	1	2

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1942.

	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	
	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42	1940-41.
New cases reporting at clinic	367	365	373	368
No. of attendances at clinic	1,664	1,461	1,572	1,577
Cases referred for confinement:	285	196	75	67
To Special Diseases Clinic	7	9	74	66
To Hospital Out-patients	36	40	27	21
To Dental Clinic	48	55	27	22
No. of post-natal cases seen at clinic	206	139	137	116
No. of ante-natal visits to homes	661	769	1,280	1,235
No. of post-natal visits to homes	354	325	964	752
No. of infants with discharging eyes ..	5	5	2	4
No. of N.A.B. injections given	139	84	-	-
No. of puerperal septicaemia cases investigated	4	1	4	-
No. of ophthalmia cases investigated ..	4	1	-	4
Patients attended by District Midwife	-	-	74	71
No. of cases booked by District Mid- wife	-	-	63	68
No. of visits during puerperium	-	-	1,225	1,044
Special ante- and post-natal visits	-	-	233	226

Attendances during the year were not affected by conditions connected with the War. Not only did more mothers attend the clinic, but their attendances were more regular and the first attendance was made earlier in pregnancy. On the whole the nutrition of the mother attending the clinics was good. Mothers are definitely taking more interest in the value of foods and the accessory food products also. In a few cases nutritional anaemia was present and in these iron preparations were given.

Advice on diet is a feature of the clinic. Where poverty adversely affected the mother's health medicated foods were given.

Despite good attendances by the mothers at the clinics, this alone is inadequate without visits to the homes by the Health Visitors. This latter part of the Child Welfare scheme is the most important part of the Health Visitors' duties, as on it depends so much of the success of the work done at the centres.

Wasserman tests are taken from all patients on their first visit. In every European case where a positive test is obtained, N.A.B. injections are given at the Central Clinic. They are afterwards referred to the Special Diseases Clinic. The non-European patients are referred direct to the Special Diseases Clinic.

Wasserman Tests at Ante-Natal Clinics — All Races.

Europeans :	Wasserman Tests	367	Positive 24
	Smears for G.C.	4	.. —
Non-Europeans :	Wasserman Tests	259	.. 62
Compound			
Hospital	Smears for G.C.	6	.. 1
Atteridgeville :	Wasserman Tests	97	.. 19
	Smears for G.C.	—	.. —

Supervision of Midwifery.

Midwives have brought their bags to the office every three months for inspection as required. During the year 95 inspections have been made.

During the year under review there were in Pretoria :

	European.	Non-European.
Qualified midwives	41	5
Unqualified, but registered midwives	6	—
Unqualified midwives restricted to practice in the Innesdale area only	4	—
Unqualified midwives, but allowed to practice under control	—	5

Inspection of Nursing Homes.

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

In July, 1942, the Department's report on seven Nursing Homes in the City was submitted to the Secretary for Public Health. Two of these homes were purely for midwifery. As far as can be ascertained, these establishments were generally satisfactory.

One additional convalescent home has been established during the year.

REPORT OF THE PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1941-1942.

(By Dr. Ruth Arndt, Chairman.)

The close of this financial year thus brings to completion the first ten years of nursery school work in Pretoria. It is worthy of note that this anniversary coincides with the first official recognition of nursery schools by the Union Government, in the payment of a subsidy which, while small, is nevertheless significant. In 1941, the sum of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for this purpose, to be divided among the four provinces on the understanding that Provincial Administrations pay out of their own funds an amount equal to their respective shares. On this basis, the Transvaal has received in this first allotment over £1,500 of the £2,000.

The Transvaal Administration has been paying an annual per capita subsidy to approved nursery schools since 1936, and the Pretoria Municipality a yearly grant-in-aid of the West End Schools since the inception of Good Hope in 1932. It would seem, therefore, not extravagant to conclude that that young movement, recognized by local authorities, Provincial Administrations and Union Government, has already in its brief history proved its worth and established its place in public esteem.

The next stage towards which we may look forward with confidence is that this essential educational and health service, having been established through private initiative, should follow the usual course of such enterprises and be incorporated as part of the social services of the State.

How long before this can be realised it is impossible to predict, but the fact that, even during the war years, contrary to what perhaps might have been expected, there has been a decided advance in public interest and support of nursery schools, justifies the belief that the scientific care and education of young children will play an increasingly large part when the present period of economic and human destruction comes to an end.

New Quarters: The outstanding achievement of the year was the extension of accommodation for both schools through the completion of the building programme dealt with in last year's report, and the furnishing and occupation of the new buildings.

Both schools closed for the winter vacation in June instead of July, the Frederick Street school because the lease of the rented house had expired and the new building was not yet ready for occupation, and Good Hope because, although the new wing had been occupied in May, the new playroom had unfortunately to be replastered and painted and the dirt and confusion made work there most difficult. Throughout June, therefore, members of the Committee, in co-operation with the staffs, worked hard getting equipment and furnishings for both schools, painting and renovating and putting everything in order.

In connection with the furnishing, most generous assistance was rendered by the Provincial Administration, which had contributed £400 towards the reduction of the building debt. In view of the considerable expense connected with the adequate equipping of the new premises, permission was granted temporarily to apply this sum to that purpose, on condition that the Committee found £100 p.a. for four years so as to effect the results contemplated by the Provincial contribution.

The playground, one of the most important features of any nursery school, was not overlooked. The Prisons Department kindly lent a gang of convicts to clear up the Zeiler Street erf and to put in lawns, trees, shrubs and plants donated by the Public Works Department.

At the beginning of July the Frederick Street School children, with great rejoicing, moved into their new premises henceforth to be known as The West End School. On September 24th the building which had been made possible through the generosity of the public, was officially opened by Her Excellency, Lady Duncan, in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends.

The official opening of the Good Hope wing and reception to parents took place on November 20th.

The new wing, while enormously improving the outdoor accommodation and the efficiency of the school, has usurped a large part of the old playground. The Municipality met this situation most generously by purchasing the adjoining Struben Street erf and demolishing the ramshackle house on it with the object of extending the playground of the nursery school, which now for the first time may be considered to have adequate space, both indoors and outdoors, for the children it serves.

Students: The University of Pretoria continued to use both schools during the year as practice centres for their nursery school teachers in training, Frederick Street being used in the early part of 1941 and Good Hope in the latter part, and both schools since the beginning of 1942. In addition the schools have been visited at various times for observation purposes by students of the H.E.D. course, University of Pretoria, and of the Pretoria and Heidelberg Training Colleges and the Witwatersrand Training Centre.

Certification by the Nursery School Association: Both Good Hope and West End schools in the course of the year have been recognised as complying with the standards for nursery schools as laid down by the Nursery School Association of South Africa, and have been granted the Association's certificate.

Enrolment: The figures for the year just closed are as follows:—

	Good Hope.	West End.
Total number of children admitted since April 1st, 1941	32	40
Average enrolment for the year	32.9	32.5
Average attendance	26.3	25.2
Left for Government schools	8	11
Left for other reasons	18	25
Present enrolment	32	36
Waiting list	47	29

STATE-AIDED BUTTER SCHEME.

This scheme has been continued throughout the year and although the higher wages paid during the present War period have eliminated many of the previous beneficiaries, there are still many families who are in difficulties and to whom the scheme is of great value.

The seven distributing depots are functioning as efficiently as ever and the willing assistance of the ladies representing the many charitable institutions of the City, is greatly appreciated, both by the persons participating in the scheme and the administration.

The Department again places on record its gratitude for the co-operation and assistance rendered by Mr. P. L. Nutt, the Manager of the scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

Although it has been difficult owing to war conditions to do all that might be desired in this respect, the work has not been neglected and in many directions the results have shown the value of such work, especially in regard to the health of the children of the City.

The posters which were on display at the undermentioned points have proved immensely popular as a means of educating the public in health matters :—

- The Technical College Grounds,
- The Market Square,
- The Municipal Sports Ground, Riviera,
- The Iscor Sports Ground, facing Church and von Weilligh Streets.

The publicity given by the posters and bioscope slides was augmented during the year by the showing of special "filmlets." These have been an outstanding success. This is undoubtedly one of the most effective means of imparting instruction to the public on health matters.

The issue of editions of the Department's valuable booklet on "Care of Mother and Child" has been continued during the year. Other smaller pamphlets were also issued and widely distributed.

The accumulative effect of our health educational propaganda of the nature outlined above, has greatly increased the public's knowledge of health matters, and raised the standard of health education. There are many evidences that the public is gradually becoming more health conscious.

NATIVE MEDICAL SERVICES.

The various clinics have been well attended, both in the City and at Atteridgeville Native Location. At the latter centre particularly the clinic services are being keenly sought by the residents, and even by Natives abutting on the Municipal boundaries, and whom it is impossible to turn away. Such Natives, of course, can attend at the General Hospital, but the distances are so great that many cannot avail themselves of the facilities offered there.

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 the work carried out there :—

	1941-42.	1940-41.
No. of Natives injured on duty and treated at Compound Hospital	410	369
No. of Natives injured on duty and sent to General Hospital	62	80
No. of Natives injured off duty and treated at Compound Hospital	305	261
No. of Natives injured off duty and sent to General Hospital	71	59
No. of sick Natives treated at Compound Hospital	733	555
No. of sick Natives sent to General Hospital	70	73
Total number of Natives seen by doctor at Compound Hospital	1,383	1,135
Total number of attendances at Compound	7,966	6,062

ABATTOIR.

The number of animals that passed through the Municipal Abattoir during the year was 225,372, being an increase of 9,827 over the number for the previous year.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected :—

	July, 1941, to June, 1942.	July, 1940, to June, 1941.	Difference.
Oxen	30,648	34,744	— 4,096 (+ 7,161)
Cows	6,783	7,476	— 693 (+ 633)
Bulls	290	237	+ 53 (— 205)
Calves	3,035	2,925	+ 110 (+ 439)
Sheep	166,224	156,256	+ 9,968 (+ 66,634)
Goats	791	534	+ 257 (+ 92)
Swine	17,601	13,373	+ 4,228 (+ 4,976)
TOTAL	225,372	215,545	+ 9,827 (+ 79,730)

The figures in brackets indicate the difference between the numbers of animals slaughtered during the year and the numbers slaughtered in 1938-39, the year before the outbreak of the War.

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

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
Entire Carcasses	854 (702)	66 (24)	159 (54)	1,831 (1,107)
Quarters	11 (23)	— (—)	— (5)	— (—)
All Viscera	2,800 (549)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Plucks	119 (2,800)	— (—)	2,591 (1,292)	— (—)
Livers	3,930 (3,517)	— (—)	24,588 (18,594)	— (—)
Lungs	213 (243)	— (—)	2,189 (2,630)	— (—)
Heads	88 (1,499)	— (—)	— (—)	384 (342)
Tongues	55 (1,469)	— (—)	— (—)	384 (342)
Hearts	31 (27)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Kidneys	24 (59)	— (—)	6 (15)	— (—)
Udders	108 (322)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Tails	15 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Tripes	9 (86)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Intestines	45 (84)	— (—)	58,469 (—)	— (—)

The figures in brackets are those for the year 1940-41.

The following table gives the details in regard to the distribution of condemnations amongst the disease conditions encountered :—

Disease.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
Bladderworm (Measles)	2,630	—	—	1,754
Tuberculosis	81	2	—	419
Actinomycosis	35	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	6,884	—	—	—
Defective Bleeding	2	—	27	—
Gallsickness (Anaplasmosis)	1	—	—	—
Redwater	1	1	—	—
Arsenical Poisoning	—	—	2	—
Septic Pericarditis	2	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	1	—	1	—
Multiple Abscesses	10	—	—	—
Gangrene	10	—	1	3
Enzootic Icterus	—	—	4	—
Mange (Demodectic)	—	—	—	9
Malignant Tumours	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	3	—
Navel Ill	—	44	—	—
Acute Pleuritis	11	1	3	6
Acute Peritonitis	24	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	2
Emaciation	86	1	11	1
Bruising	{ 29 carcasses 11 quarters 3,350 lbs. beef		{ 12 carcasses 13 lbs. mutton	
Immaturity	—	13	—	—
Jaundice	4	1	52	—
Uræmia	1	—	—	—
Ringworm (Extensive)	—	—	—	1
Melanosis (Generalised)	—	—	—	17

Of the 2,630 bovines found to be infested with measles 624 were condemned outright and 2,006 beef carcasses were detained for freezing. All the swine carcasses infested were condemned outright. The total infection rate of this disease in bovines was 6.97% and 9.97% in the case of swine.

81 Beef carcasses, two veal and 419 swine carcasses were found to be infected with tuberculosis. 49 Beef and the two veal carcasses showed generalised tuberculosis and were condemned. In 32 cases the lesions were localised and only the affected organs were condemned. Of the number of swine carcasses infected with this disease, 35 generalised cases were condemned and in 384 carcasses in which the lesions were localised the affected organs were condemned.

All the cases of Actinomycosis encountered in cattle were localised to the head and tongue and only these parts were condemned.

6,884 Sheep showed lesions of caseous lymphadenitis which represents 4.141% of the total number of sheep slaughtered. Only 32 mutton carcasses were condemned for this disease, in the rest the lesions were localised either to organs or parts of the carcass and these portions were removed.

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

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
1941-42	2.264%	2.175%	0.095%	10.403%
1940-41	1.653%	0.082%	0.034%	8.278%

Measles and tuberculosis were again the major conditions encountered. The incidence of these diseases was as follows:—

Measles :

	Total Incidence.	Percentage Incidence.	Percentage Condemned.	Percentage Detained for Freezing.
Cattle	2,630 (2,195)	6.972 (5.169)	1.654 (1.104)	5.318 (4.065)
Swine	1,754 (1,091)	9.965 (8.158)	9.965 (8.158)	—

Tuberculosis :

	Total Incidence	Percentage Incidence.	Percentage Generalised.	Percentage Localised.
Cattle	81 (61)	0.215 (0.144)	0.130 (0.097)	0.085 (0.047)
Swine	419 (355)	2.381 (2.654)	0.199 (0.097)	2.182 (2.557)

The figures for 1940-41 are given in brackets.

Imported Meat Examined :

The following quantities of meat slaughtered outside the Municipal boundaries and introduced into the Municipal area were inspected and stamped:—

Carcasses.	Beef.		Carcasses.	Mutton.		Carcasses.
	Quarters.	Pounds.		Carcasses.	Pounds.	
146	19,503	4,123	1	14,577	520	1,817
(455)	(343)	(81,895)	(1)	(800)	(10,905)	(3,723)

The figures in brackets are those for the year 1940-41.

Of the imported meat examined one carcass and 13 quarters of beef were condemned on account of measles; one pig carcass was condemned for generalised tuberculosis and one pig's head and tongue for localised tuberculosis.

Inspection of Butchers' Shops :

Seventy-nine butchers' shops were licensed by the City Council during the year. In addition to the regular inspection of butchers' shops by Health Inspectors of the Department, the Senior Meat Inspector of the Abattoir Staff carried out regular inspections throughout the year at the rate of two inspections of each shop per month. 2,283 Inspections were carried out by this Official during the year. The object of these inspections besides being made to ensure that the shops are kept satisfactorily, is mainly to keep a check on meat which may have become decomposed after inspection at the Abattoir, and also to ensure that no meat which does not bear the Municipal stamp is exposed for sale.

During the year there were no cases where unstamped meat was found in butchers' shops, all meat introduced from outside the Municipal area for sale in these shops having been submitted to the Abattoir for inspection. The control in this respect of butchers' shops within the Municipal area may be regarded as satisfactory.

On the contrary the illegal importation of uninspected meat by persons other than butchers in Pretoria still continues to some extent. Control remains very difficult, but the Department during the year endeavoured to trace the sources of the main supplies and succeeded in stopping these and at this stage it can be stated that the amount of uninspected meat introduced illegally has decreased considerably.

General :

Compared with the slaughtering figures for the previous year there was an increase of 4.559% in the number of animals slaughtered. Compared with the figures for 1938-39, the year before the outbreak of the War, the year under review shows an increase of 54.744%. The marked increase during the previous year was accounted for mainly by the supplies for military camps in Pretoria and the vicinity, which were drawn from the City. In March, 1941, the contracts for meat supplies to the military camps were transferred to Johannesburg and during the year practically all the meat supplied to the camps was introduced from Johannesburg and other Reef towns. To this the decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered locally is mainly attributed, whereas the meat thus introduced is mainly responsible for the increases in imported meat supplies given in the table under "Imported Meat Examined." All the meat supplied to the military camps in Pretoria was subjected to inspection by the Health Department. In order to minimise extra handling and transport of this meat it was not submitted at the Abattoir for inspection, but was inspected daily at Voortrekkerhoogte by a Meat Inspector of the Abattoir Staff. This inspection was undertaken with the co-operation of the Department of Defence.

Owing to the abnormal number of animals which had to be dealt with at the Abattoir, alterations and construction work found necessary were commenced during the previous year. The position became aggravated due to increased slaughtering and the Abattoir suffered from the handicap of many essential facilities. However, an attempt has been made to remedy this state of affairs. During the year the floor space in the Main Sheep and Cattle Slaughter Hall was increased and the double rail overhead runway system was completed whereby carcasses can now be removed expeditiously and the congestion which formerly existed has been eliminated. Extensions to the pig slaughter hall and tripery are in progress. Other improvements completed include the construction and erection of a new cattle slaughtering pen, erection of lairage pens, and the establishment of a quarantine section for the reception of pigs from quarantine areas.

Alterations to the chilling plant at the Abattoir were completed at the end of November, 1941, when one chamber was brought into operation for cold storage treatment of beef carcasses detained on account of measles. The cold storage treatment of these carcasses was previously undertaken at the cold storage of a firm in the City under the control of the Department. From December, 1941, all beef carcasses detained on account of measles have been treated at the Abattoir. The cold storage treatment of swine carcasses infested with measles is not undertaken in Pretoria.

In order to meet the situation under present abnormal conditions, further additions and alterations to the Abattoir are contemplated for the ensuing year. These improvements should make the present concern suitable for a few more years, but the development of the City as a whole calls for the removal of the Abattoir from the present site and the erection of a modern Abattoir at a suitable site. It is impossible to obtain equipment under present conditions and this will therefore have to remain in abeyance until after the termination of the War, when the erection of a new Abattoir will probably be considered.

DAIRIES AND MILK CONTROL.

On the 30th June, 1942, there were 202 dairies licensed by the City Council supplying or retailing milk within the Municipal area. This is an increase of 16 on the number for the previous year. In addition 28 licences were issued to tea-rooms for the sale of milk in cartons, which is an increase of 12 on the previous year.

The distribution of the licences issued at the 30th June, 1942, is given in the following table :—

Type of Licence.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.
		Within 20 miles radius.	20-30 miles radius.	Beyond 30 miles radius.	
Producer	3	69	30	26	128
Producer-distributor	20	5	1	—	26
Distributor	48	—	—	—	48
Tea-rooms	28	—	—	—	28
TOTAL	99	74	31	26	230

Under the heading "Urban" are included dairies strictly confined to the Pretoria Municipal area in which is included Municipal farms on the Western Townlands on which two producers and two producer-distributors have their dairies. For practical purposes these should, therefore, be regarded as rural licences. Under the column "Rural—within 20 miles" are included five producer-distributors whose premises are situated in an adjoining Municipal area and which are therefore actually urban in nature.

On the 30th June, 1942, there were no new applications pending approval by the Department.

In addition to the above milk supplies a number of residents in the Municipal area are allowed to keep one or two cows under permits issued by the Department. These permits are issued on the condition that not more than two cows are kept and that the milk of these cows is used for permit-holders' own household purposes.

Licence Changes during the Year 1941-42.

The increase of 28 licences for the year consists of an increase of producers' licences by 23, an increase of 12 in the number of licences issued to tea-rooms for the sale of milk in cartons, and a decrease in distributors' and producer-distributors' licences by four and three respectively. One rural producer's licence was refused and one producer-distributor's licence for premises within the Municipal area was refused and the dairy removed from the Municipal area.

Type of Licence.	New.	Surrendered.	Refused.	Transferred.	Increase or decrease.
Producer	26	2	1	5	+23
Producer-distributors	1	3	1	2	— 3
Distributors	—	4	—	11	— 4
Tea-rooms	13	1	—	5	+12
TOTAL	40	10	2	23	+28

Milk Supply :

Total number of producing premises	154
Approximate number of cows kept	9,950
Approximate daily gallonage	14,000

The average daily quantity of milk produced on premises licensed by the City Council amounts to approximately 14,000 gallons. The actual amount of milk handled in the City daily is approximately 18,000 gallons. Due to a shortage of milk in Pretoria six distributing dairies were given temporary permits to obtain pasteurized milk from a dairy in Johannesburg, the amount of milk thus introduced amounting to approximately 500 gallons daily. In addition a dairy in the City which holds a contract for milk supplies to military camps in the Municipal area and the vicinity was given permission to introduce the supplies for the camps from the Johannesburg Milk Pool, Warrenton and Klerksdorp. These three supplies amount to approximately 35,000 gallons daily and are augmented by supplies from licensed producers in order to meet the requirements of the military camps. All the milk introduced by this firm from dairies not licensed by the City Council is pasteurized and under the control of the Department of Defence.

Staff Employed on Dairy Premises :

Europeans	290
Natives	1,084

Pasteurization :

Two dairies in Pretoria pasteurize their milk supplies. The amount pasteurized daily by the two firms is approximately 4,000 gallons.

Inspection of Dairies and Milk Supplies :

Complete and systematic inspection of all licensed dairies was carried out during the year by two Dairy Inspectors. The number of inspections carried out amounted to 3,246. 908 Contraventions were dealt with. Dairy herds were examined from time to time. In the course of routine veterinary examination of dairy herds two cows showing clinical evidence of tuberculosis were destroyed. All milk samples taken during the year for microscopical examination and biological testing for tuberculosis were negative.

In addition to inspection by Officials of the Department, 44 licensed producers who supply the firm which has the milk contracts of the military camps previously referred to, and whose milk is used to augment the military supplies, were subjected to inspection by the Director of Veterinary Services, Department of Defence. Samples of this milk were taken regularly at the premises of the firms and Breed Clump Smear counts made.

The standard of the milk supplies of the City generally can be considered as satisfactory.

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

Samples taken	180
Satisfactory	79
Unsatisfactory: Deficient in milk fat	1
Deficient in solids-not-fat	83
Bad: Deficient in milk fat	10
Deficient in solids-not-fat	—
Adulterated	7
Prosecutions	16

The decrease in number of samples taken is due to inability of present reduced staff to deal with the usual number.

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

Samples taken	413
Satisfactory	289
Unsatisfactory — warning	107
Bad — prosecution	17

In addition to the above tests samples of milk were taken from different supplies and tested for dirt by means of the Disc Sediment Test. There was one prosecution for a bad sample. A number of warnings were issued for unsatisfactory samples, but the majority of samples taken were satisfactory.

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

Samples taken	52
Satisfactory	37
Unsatisfactory — warning	11
Bad — prosecution	4

Typhoid Testing of Persons Employed in the Milk Trade :

During the year 107 dairy employees were tested for the typhoid carrier state by the Vi-agglutination test. Six carriers were discovered and were excluded from employment at dairies.

The following are the details in connection with the number of persons tested since the inception of the typhoid scheme in October, 1936 :—

Total number tested from October, 1936, to June, 1942	1,169
Number tested from October, 1936, to June, 1938	724
Number tested from July, 1938, to June, 1939	100
Number tested from July, 1939, to June, 1940	97
Number tested from July, 1940, to June, 1941	141
Number tested from July, 1941, to June, 1942	107

This voluntary scheme, which is subsidised by the City Council, when first instituted proved to be a success. It has been purely voluntary and all dairymen who have strictly carried out the testing of their complete dairy personnel have been permitted to label their milk as "Typhoid Tested." At the commencement 60 licensed dairymen took advantage of the scheme. The number of certificate holders has, however, gradually decreased and during the year only three dairymen undertook the testing of their employees.

Although the health conditions relating to the handling of milk can be regarded as satisfactory, the number of dairy employees tested for Typhoid does not indicate the incidence of this disease amongst dairy employees, as the number tested represents only a very small percentage of the total number of persons employed in the milk trade. The milk supply of Pretoria can be regarded as efficiently supervised, but as milk as a vehicle in the spread of Typhoid Fever is always a menace, it has been considered necessary to make it compulsory for all dairy employees to be submitted to a blood test for the possible typhoid carrier state. This scheme, with the necessary legislation, was recently approved by the City Council. It is expected that the legislation for the compulsory testing of all dairy employees will be promulgated in the near future.

RECORD OF WORK OF HEALTH INSPECTORS.

The Inspectorial Staff, consisting as it does during the present war conditions, mainly of junior officials, has done excellent work during the year and maintained a high state of efficiency. It has not been possible to expand the scope of the Inspectors' activities, but all complaints have been attended to and all routine duties have been well maintained. The great influx of people to Pretoria recently has brought many new problems, but these have been tackled and overcome.

The record of the Staffs activities, as follows, has been considerably condensed in this report, but it will be seen that an enormous amount of work has been done :—

Total inspections made	38,806
Nuisances dealt with	9,781
Nuisances abated (This includes unabated nuisances carried over from previous year)	9,801
Complaints dealt with	2,304
Licences approved	1,889
Licences refused	42
Samples of water taken	97
Samples of foodstuffs taken	683
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases	3,823

Foodstuffs: Large quantities of unsound foodstuffs of all kinds from the Market and from stores were condemned and destroyed.

Nuisances detected and referred to other Departments :

1. To the City Engineer	472
2. To the Chief Licence Officer	77
3. To the Controller of Stores and Estates	4
4. To the Manager, Native Affairs Department	185
5. To the Firemaster	3
6. To the City Electrical Engineer	4

Prosecutions : 158 Prosecutions for contravention of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, and the Municipal By-laws, were undertaken and 146 convictions obtained. Fines amounting to £336 7s. were imposed.

Licensed Premises :

	City.	Locations.
Bakers and Confectioners	26	3
Butchers	68	14
Restaurants	83	5
Hotels	18	—
Tea Rooms	74	9
Native Eating Houses	5	4
Food Purveyors	228	69
Fish Mongers	7	—
Fruiterers	262	44
Bioscope Tea Rooms	2	—
Hawkers and Pedlars	55	101
Mineral Water Factories	5	—
Grain Millers	3	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses	302	—
Launderers	8	8
Public Halls and Theatres	15	5
Asiatic Tea Rooms	1	—
Billiard Rooms	3	2
Poulterers	20	—
Second-hand Dealers	9	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 ended 30th June, 1942, the total number of rubbish removal services being carried out was :—

City and suburbs	16,618
Locations	1,519
TOTAL	18,137

Rubbish containers have a capacity of three cubic feet.

Temporary services at military camps, armament works and various emergency Government undertakings, together with anti-waste activities, have made it impracticable to submit figures for tonnage and cost of removal.

CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

Night-soil pail services rendered :—

In Town and suburbs	5,900
In Locations	724
TOTAL	6,624

DRAINAGE.

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

253 private dwelling houses (previous year 377)
31 business premises (previous year 31)
364 flats (previous year 199)

WATER SUPPLY.

The City draws its water from dolomite springs situated in Fountains Valley and at Rietvlei, as well as from a dam situated on the farm Rietvlei. The latter water passes through a process of chemical coagulation, filtration and chlorination and is conveyed to town in a pipeline 13 miles long.

The water is examined at regular intervals, both chemically and bacteriologically and a high standard of purity is maintained throughout the system.

SEWAGE WORKS REPORT : 1941 - 42.

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 raw sludge to sewage expressed as percentage by volume.
- (d) Rate of dosage of settled sewage on to biological filter beds.
- (e) Screenings removed from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bar screens — disposed of by burial.
- (f) Grit removed twice daily from grit channels, also from screen chamber 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 :

An increase of approximately 10 per cent. is recorded in the daily average flow figure, as compared with that of the previous year. The purification plant continues to deal with a very heavy overload. Owing to the high rates of flow through the sedimentation tanks, the settled sewage dosed on to the biological filters is much stronger than it would be if efficient sedimentation were possible. The need for adequate extensions is very great. Two units, each capable of treating one million gallons of sewage per day, and embodying two-stage filtration, are being designed.

Stormwater :

Excessive amounts of stormwater continue to gain access to the sewerage system during heavy downpours. It must be emphasized again that the strict enforcement of the existing by-laws to keep stormwater entirely away from the sewers is long overdue. Unless this is done, the unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists at the Works during heavy rains, will not improve.

Sewage Analysis :

Table II. gives the results of analyses carried out once a month on representative samples collected over 24 hours. The purification brought about by bacterial action in the biological filters is given in Table III., as well as the rates of dosage and the air temperatures. Taking into consideration the loading of the filters, the purification effected by them is very satisfactory, the removal of oxygen demand per cubic yard of filter media being more than 20 per cent. greater than for the previous year. However, the standard of purity of the effluent discharged to the stream leaves much to be desired, the more so considering the small dilution it receives with the stream water. Removal of humus from the filter effluent by one hour's settlement in the laboratory renders the effluent almost completely stable.

Sludge Digestion and Drying :

Extra capacity is needed most in respect of sludge digestion. The digestion tanks available provide roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per capita, whereas double this is required for satisfactory operation with unheated tanks. The necessary capacity will be added when the extensions are constructed.

The digested sludge is run on to ploughed lands and on to the existing drying beds. During the year, 2,760 cubic yards of dried sludge were removed from the drying beds.

TABLE I.

MONTH.	Sewage Flow.	Raw Sludge.	Sludge : Sewage.	Filter Dosage.	Screenings.	Grit.	Daspoort Weir.	Ratio of Dilution-Effluent to Stream Water.	Rainfall at Sewage Works. Inches.
	Daily Average Gallons.	Daily Average Gallons.	Percentage.	Gallons per cubic yard per day.	Cubic feet per Million Gallons.	Cubic feet per Million Gallons.	Daily Average Gallons.		
1941									
July	3,537,000	38,200	1.08	127	13.0	7.2	8,452,000	1:1.53	Nil
August	3,627,000	37,900	1.04	131	11.9	6.8	6,933,000	1:1.02	Nil
September	3,816,000	39,800	1.04	137	11.6	6.4	6,739,000	1:0.87	0.51
October ..	3,940,000	38,300	0.97	144	12.4	6.3	8,860,000	1:1.35	2.03
November	3,953,000	38,500	0.97	144	12.8	6.1	8,094,000	1:1.15	0.97
December	4,182,000	35,100	0.84	157	12.2	6.9	15,877,000	1:2.86	6.45
1942									
January	4,419,000	35,300	0.80	166	11.2	5.7	16,151,000	1:2.70	5.74
February ..	4,333,000	38,900	0.90	161	11.8	5.4	12,832,000	1:2.05	2.84
March ..	4,407,000	39,600	0.90	165	11.9	5.5	12,763,000	1:1.95	4.22
April	3,902,000	37,500	0.96	143	13.2	6.1	7,896,000	1:1.11	0.93
May	3,938,000	36,400	0.92	143	12.6	6.7	8,406,000	1:1.25	0.71
June	3,988,000	36,300	0.91	146	12.8	7.7	7,399,000	1:0.93	0.02
Year 1941-42	4,004,000	37,700	0.94	147	12.3	6.4	10,034,000	1:1.56	24.42

TABLE II. — MONTHLY SEWAGE ANALYSES.
Results in parts per 100,000.

	1941.												1942.			
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Average			
RAW SEWAGE:																
Settleable Solids c.c.'s per litre Imhoff Cone	11.5	14.0	12.0	13.0	11.5	11.5	7.6	15.5	12.25	16.3	10.0	11.0	12.2			
one hour	58	61	66	58	59	61	53	49	50	66	57	59	58			
Dissolved Solids	72	72	59	47	60	55	47	52	54	64	60	52	58			
Suspended Solids	8.80	9.00	9.30	7.10	8.40	9.40	7.70	6.90	8.00	7.80	8.20	8.40	8.25			
Chlorine in Chlorides	6.00	6.67	8.00	4.67	5.33	5.33	3.33	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.28			
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	2.00	1.60	1.80	1.00	1.40	2.40	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.54			
Albumenoid Nitrogen	2.92	3.10	3.16	2.35	2.92	3.05	2.22	2.21	2.99	2.85	2.94	2.76	2.79			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 3 minutes	9.70	9.70	9.44	7.13	8.14	8.13	7.38	6.53	8.08	8.40	8.19	8.91	8.31			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 4 hours	53.5	49.8	50.1	54.1	31.6	48.6	38.2	32.8	57.3	37.0	43.5	35.8	44.4			
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test	3683	3809	3895	3975	4108	4221	4731	3882	4569	4136	4222	4151	4115			
Raw Sewage Flow during Sampling:	Wed.	Tues.	Tues.	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sun.	Tues.	Wed.	Wed.	Tues.				
Thousands of Gallons	Nil	Nil	0.51	2.03	0.97	6.45	5.74	2.84	4.22	0.93	0.71	0.02				
Rainfall at Sewage Works: Inches																
SETTLED SEWAGE:																
Settleable Solids c.c.'s per litre Imhoff Cone	0.60	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.65	1.60	0.80	0.70	1.50	1.10	1.00	2.30	1.00			
one hour	94.8	96.4	94.2	93.8	94.3	86.1	89.5	95.5	87.7	93.2	90.0	79.1	91.2			
Removal of Settleable Solids %	56	57	63	56	66	56	56	50	54	53	56	58	57			
Dissolved Solids	22	24	13	16	17	17	21	17	22	18	23	27	20			
Suspended Solids	8.40	8.20	8.90	7.00	8.40	9.20	8.60	7.10	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.11			
Chlorine in Chlorides	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.25	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.00	4.60			
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.65	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.65	0.80	0.90	0.85	1.10	0.85			
Albumenoid Nitrogen	1.85	1.82	1.72	1.58	1.97	1.91	1.75	1.31	1.84	1.84	1.92	2.10	1.80			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 3 minutes	5.20	5.06	4.96	4.42	4.70	4.58	4.95	3.33	4.35	4.90	4.80	5.60	4.74			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 4 hours	29.8	26.2	26.6	21.2	21.6	32.4	23.4	13.4	30.0	24.2	27.8	24.0	25.1			
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test																

(Continued on next page.)

TABLE II. — MONTHLY SEWAGE ANALYSES. — (Continued from previous page.)
Results in parts per 100,000.

	1941.												1942.				
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Average				
FILTER BED EFFLUENT :																	
Dissolved Solids	47	50	51	46	50	44	47	52	50	52	49	49	49				
Suspended Solids	11	14	11	12	12	13	10	10	10	9	11	15	12				
Chlorine in Chlorides	8.00	8.20	8.60	7.20	8.00	8.50	8.00	7.20	7.80	7.00	8.00	7.60	7.84				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	3.33	3.33	3.33	2.67	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.13	2.50	2.75	2.42				
Albumenoid Nitrogen	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.42				
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08				
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.35	0.24	0.47	0.50	0.95	0.64	0.67	1.17	0.68	0.76	0.74	0.50	0.64				
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 3 minutes	0.85	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.68	0.76	0.66	0.83	1.01	0.84				
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 4 hours	2.26	2.57	2.30	2.31	2.08	2.18	2.08	1.71	1.94	1.80	2.30	2.90	2.20				
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test	7.17	7.11	6.36	6.73	3.47	4.60	5.34	2.67	5.05	4.62	6.63	6.59	5.53				
Relative Stability per cent.	30	64	85	94	100	94	100	100	100	100	95	90	88				
FILTER BED EFFLUENT — SETTLED ONE HOUR :																	
Suspended Solids	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.3				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	3.33	4.00	3.67	2.67	2.00	1.63	1.50	1.13	2.00	2.40	2.40	2.80	2.46				
Albumenoid Nitrogen	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.19				
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 3 minutes	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.49	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.38	0.49	0.56	0.46				
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 4 hours	1.39	1.31	1.48	1.03	0.98	1.07	0.91	0.77	0.97	0.95	1.19	1.41	1.12				
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test	3.56	2.88	2.99	1.72	0.78	1.86	1.74	0.87	1.73	2.00	2.95	2.63	2.14				
Relative Stability per cent.	82	92	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	97				

TABLE III.—PURIFICATION THROUGH FILTERS.

Results in Parts per 100,000.		1941.												1942.			
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Average			
Filter Dosage during Sampling: Galls. per cubic yard per day		139	141	147	151	155	160	179	147	173	156	160	157	155			
Mean Temperature at Sewage Works during sampling: °F.		51.2	60.7	63.8	71.1	74.1	70.2	70.4	69.8	72.0	64.2	56.8	55.5	65.0			
Albumenoid Nitrogen	Settled Sewage	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.65	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.65	0.80	0.90	0.85	1.10	0.85			
	Filter Bed Effluent	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.42			
	Purification per cent.	33	38	38	38	60	50	60	54	56	67	53	55	51			
	Effluent settled 1 hour	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.19			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 3 minutes	Purification per cent.	72	71	66	74	83	84	80	85	80	82	76	81	78			
	Settled Sewage	1.85	1.82	1.72	1.58	1.97	1.91	1.75	1.31	1.84	1.84	1.92	2.10	1.80			
	Filter Bed Effluent	0.85	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.68	0.76	0.66	0.83	1.01	0.84			
	Purification per cent.	54	45	49	44	53	55	58	48	59	64	57	52	53			
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in 4 hours	Effluent settled 1 hour	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.49	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.38	0.49	0.56	0.46			
	Purification per cent.	69	69	67	72	75	77	79	76	78	79	74	73	74			
	Settled Sewage	5.20	5.06	4.96	4.42	4.70	4.58	4.95	3.33	4.35	4.90	4.80	5.60	4.74			
	Filter Bed Effluent	2.26	2.57	2.30	2.31	2.08	2.18	2.08	1.71	1.94	1.80	2.30	2.90	2.20			
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test	Purification per cent.	57	49	54	48	56	52	58	49	55	63	52	48	54			
	Effluent settled 1 hour	1.39	1.31	1.48	1.03	0.98	1.07	0.91	0.77	0.97	0.95	1.19	1.41	1.12			
	Purification per cent.	73	74	70	77	79	77	82	77	78	81	75	75	76			
	Settled Sewage	29.8	26.2	26.6	21.2	21.6	32.4	23.4	13.4	30.0	24.2	27.8	24.0	25.1			
B.O.D. 5 Days' Test	Filter Bed Effluent	7.17	7.11	6.36	6.73	3.47	4.60	5.34	2.67	5.05	4.62	6.63	6.59	5.53			
	Purification per cent.	76	73	76	68	84	86	77	80	83	81	76	73	78			
	Effluent settled 1 hour	3.56	2.88	2.99	1.72	0.78	1.86	1.74	0.87	1.73	2.00	2.95	2.63	2.14			
	Purification per cent.	88	89	89	92	96	94	93	94	94	92	89	89	91			

SLUM ELIMINATION.

The Department's work of slum elimination within the Municipal Area of Pretoria has been much curtailed during the year under review. The extreme shortage of houses in the City and the lack of rehousing facilities has rendered it necessary to withhold slum proceedings except in the most serious instances.

The influx of population into the City has resulted in occasional instances of overcrowding being found on premises, but in all cases this was abated either on notice being served or verbal intimation being given.

The shortage of accommodation has continued to force some families to live and sleep in stables, garages and other outbuildings, and in one instance a number of tourist caravans were used. As in the previous year difficulty was experienced in getting the occupants to vacate these unsuitable structures, the plea always being the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation or the financial inability to pay a high rental.

Difficulty in obtaining materials for extensive reconstruction, repairs or renovations was also experienced.

Some progress, however, has been made in slum elimination.

In all, the Department dealt with 36 properties, totalling 361 rooms, in which 136 families or 629 persons were housed.

During the year 61 rooms were demolished and 24 reconstructed by Order of the Slums Court.

Ten rooms were demolished and 17 reconstructed by the owners themselves on the recommendation of the Health Department.

A further 20 rooms are to be demolished by Order of the Slums Court, and a further 54 were under reconstruction or renovation at the close of the year.

SLUMS COURT PROCEEDINGS.

During the year under review the Slums Court sat on 20 occasions and dealt with 15 cases, 3 of which were new.

These new cases involved 28 rooms in which 20 families or 96 persons were housed. In two instances the premises were declared slums, whilst in the remaining case the Court postponed proceedings and the owner removed the nuisance.

Of the remaining 12 cases, 3 came up for review after having previously been declared slums. Owing to existing conditions the Orders of the Slums Court were suspended, and they will again be reviewed in January, 1943. One case was postponed from time to time, no decision having been made. Seven previous slum declarations were rescinded, and the remaining case was one in which the owner had not complied with the Court Order, but had undertaken to do so within a short time. The premises were subsequently demolished.

Two new cases were referred to the Town Clerk for consideration by the Slums Court, but have not yet been dealt with.

Two appeals against the Order of the Slums Court were made to the Hon. the Minister for Public Health. In one case the decision of the Court was confirmed, whilst in the other the appeal fell away as it was not made in full accordance with the requirements of the Slums Act.

SLUMS REGULATIONS.

Draft regulations in terms of Section 32 of the Slums Act were completed by the Department during the year, but on submission to the Administrator, it was found that certain amendments were necessary before they could be promulgated.

EUROPEAN REHOUSING AND REHABILITATION.

During the year 1941-42 no additional Sub-Economic houses were erected. However, fifteen more Economic houses were built and have been occupied. Only one Sub-Economic tenant received an Economic house because, although there are many tenants in Sub-Economic houses who have now reached an Economic wage level, the monthly instalments on the present type of Economic house are far too high in proportion to income.

At the end of 1941 it was recommended and resolved to build twenty Economic houses similar to the present Sub-Economic houses, but with a few improvements. These houses would have been cheaper than the present Economic houses and monthly payments correspondingly lower. They were to be reserved entirely for present Sub-Economic tenants whose incomes had increased and therefore could no longer be termed Sub-Economic but could not afford to pay a greatly increased rental before being able to purchase their own property. Unfortunately, owing to war conditions and control of building materials, this scheme could not be carried out, which has caused great disappointment to those who had been anxiously waiting to purchase their own property.

Rehabilitation :

There should be no question but that when the rehabilitation of a family has been undertaken the whole scheme should be constructive. There are many gaps in our present scheme, but in time it is hoped that they will be filled.

The first gap is entirely an educational one. On investigation before recommending that the applicant should, or should not, be housed, it is found that some of the families are so poor and ignorant that it is doubtful whether they would receive any benefit by being given a Sub-Economic house. To teach this family the fundamentals of decent and clean living one requires old properties that the Council has expropriated and which have been repaired and cleaned, and provided with the decencies of life. Once the tenant has learned to be clean and to show proper care for property he has then reached the stage when he can be housed in a Sub-Economic house. This preparatory training required by some of our families would need time and patience, but would be worthwhile, not only for the sake of educating the family, but also in that there ought to be a reduction in the cost of repairs, redecoration, etc., on Sub-Economic houses.

The other gaps in our scheme are financial and are a question of ratio of rent to income. The recognized rent to be paid by the lower wage-earners is one-fifth to one-quarter of income, therefore a cheaper Sub-Economic house and a cheaper Economic house is required in Pretoria to meet these needs. Both have been considered and agreed to by the Council and it is hoped that when conditions permit they will be provided.

Sub-Economic Housing :

Some progress has been made towards the provision of an additional two hundred Sub-Economic houses during the year 1942-43. They are very urgently required as the congestion and overcrowding in Pretoria has become a very serious problem. The Slums Act becomes a farce when property cannot be demolished owing to the fact that the inhabitants cannot find other accommodation and therefore of necessity must remain living under shocking conditions.

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 Distribution :

		A.	E.	F.	Total.
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
		—	—	—	—
		32	143	125	325
		—	—	—	—

Total number of houses — 325.

Rents vary as follows :—

	Detached.	Semi-detached.
Scheme I	£2-15-0 p.m.	£2-5-0 p.m.

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

	Type A.	Type E.	Type F.
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 1941-42.

Transfers.	A to E	E to A	E to F	F to A	F to E	A to A	E to E	F to F	Total.
Proclamation Hill	3	1	4	—	2	2	1	—	13
Innesdale	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	7
New Muckleneuk	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	4	1	6	—	2	3	5	—	21
Pretoria West, Semi-detached to Semi-detached									1
Proclamation Hill, Type "E" to Pretoria West Semi-detached									1
Proclamation Hill, Type "E" to Pretoria West, Detached									1
TOTAL									24

New Tenants.	A.	E.	F.	Total.
Proclamation Hill	10	12	4	26
Innesdale	1	4	4	9
New Muckleneuk	1	3	2	6
	12	19	10	41

Transfers are given for a variety of reasons :—

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

During the year it was decided that additional prizes would be allotted as follows :

- (1) For the best-kept house.
- (2) For the best flower-garden.
- (3) For the best vegetable garden.

Welfare Work :

This type of work amongst tenants of Sub-Economic houses has developed enormously. Neglected children are taking up more and more of the Housing Manageress' time. The war is no doubt to blame for much, especially for the conditions prevailing where the women who have now joined the labour market neglect to make suitable provision for their children's care and welfare during their absence. The social workers are doing their best in connection with these problems, but naturally look to the officials of the Sub-Economic housing to help them where their tenants are concerned. It has proved necessary to take drastic action and remove some of these unfortunate children from the care of their parents.

NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING.

On 30th June, 1942, some 980 houses were occupied at Atteridgeville (New Location). The population of Atteridgeville is now about 5,000 souls, an average of 5 persons of all ages to a dwelling. About 70% of the dwellings in Marabastad have now been demolished, only about 120 dwellings out of the original 500 remaining. Wartime supply of building material permitting, the rest of Marabastad will be cleared and demolished during the first half of 1943.

The number of Natives resident in the Pretoria Urban Area at 31st December, 1941, was as follows :—

Resident in Compounds, Barracks, Hostel and Licensed Housing	10,600 (approx.)
Domestic servants resident on employers' premises	12,500 ..
Resident in Hospitals, Asylums and other Institutions	1,400 ..
Resident in Native Locations and Villages	11,500 ..
TOTAL	36,000 ..

Asiatic Population :

(a) Number of Stands	305
(b) Number of Dwellings	252
(c) Total population (Asiatic Bazaar and Town)	3,150 (approx.)

Cape Coloured Population :

(a) Number of Stands and Dwellings	168
(b) Population (Cape Reserve and Town) at 31st Dec., 1941	3,150 (approx.)

Municipal Native Locations (including Atteridgeville):

(a) Total Population	11,500 (approx.)
(b) Total number of Dwellings occupied on 30th June, 1942	1,600

Polyclinic :

It was found impossible, owing to war conditions, to proceed with the building of the Polyclinic at present, but everything possible will be done to expedite the provision of this most necessary adjunct to the amenities of the model location at Atteridgeville.

The necessary Child Welfare and Medical Services have, however, not been neglected, and temporary clinics are established and in full running order for the treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease, also for Child Welfare, Ante- and Post-Natal work and general medical assistance.

Table No. 1.

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

	EUROPEAN.			NATIVE.			ASIATIC.			EURAFRICAN.		
	Legitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Females.	Illegitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Females.	Illegitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Females.	Illegitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Males.	Legitimate, Females.	Illegitimate, Males.
1941 :												
July	79	1	1	2	7	3	2	6	-	1	1	1
August	109	117	7	4	4	5	10	9	-	2	4	3
September	116	98	3	3	2	6	11	4	-	3	2	1
October	92	88	4	5	5	4	8	5	-	2	3	1
November	94	99	3	7	7	3	2	7	1	1	2	1
December	101	98	7	3	7	10	6	4	-	1	3	2
1942 :												
January	109	90	4	3	9	7	7	10	1	4	5	1
February	116	116	-	4	5	12	7	9	-	1	5	1
March	93	82	2	-	5	7	4	5	1	3	1	-
April	114	96	2	2	1	5	8	5	-	1	1	-
May	80	95	1	2	11	7	10	4	-	3	2	-
June	134	138	4	1	4	8	7	9	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	1237	1196	38	24	58	64	82	77	3	22	29	7

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BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS.

STILLBIRTHS.

	EUROPEAN.		NON-EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NON-EUROPEAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1941 :								
July	4	2	4	4	20	15	7	4
August	2	2	6	2	20	28	5	6
September	-	1	7	1	31	24	5	2
October	1	1	-	1	17	22	6	3
November	4	1	5	2	31	22	4	3
December	2	3	6	1	34	18	7	10
1942 :								
January	3	1	1	1	22	23	4	4
February	1	1	2	6	10	23	5	7
March	3	1	4	2	16	12	7	4
April	-	4	1	2	26	19	5	6
May	1	2	3	6	35	21	7	7
June	2	-	1	3	24	26	6	11
TOTALS	23	19	40	31	286	253	68	67

Table No. 3.
DEATHS OF EUROPEANS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

	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	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	5	1	2	2	-	1	17	15
Malignant and other tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	7	8	11	5	2	2	31	25
Diseases of nutrition, of endocrine glands and other general diseases	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	12
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	3	-	4	4	10	5	7	3	3	4	36	21
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	7	1	5	4	18	8	33	14	18	22	6	5	90	60
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	6	3	2	6	6	3	3	25	26
Diseases of the digestive organs	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	7	4	2	3	-	1	18	17
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	2	7	2	3	1	16	12
Diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Old age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	4	9	5	18	9
Homicide and suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Accident	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	6	-	2	-	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	21	5
Sudden death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	2
TOTAL MALES	5		9		7		6		10		23		20		43		74		62		26		285	
TOTAL FEMALES		6		3		7		10		9		16		15		38		40		53		23		220

Table No. 4.

DEATHS OF NATIVES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

	-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.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	40
Malignant and other tumours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	4
Diseases of nutrition	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	3	-	13
Diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	1	2	2	1	17
Diseases of respiratory system	23	15	10	15	2	-	4	11	1	5	2	4	2	75
Diseases of digestive system	8	8	11	11	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	36
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Diseases of pregnancy and puerperal state	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Diseases of the skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations and congenital debility	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prematurity	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other diseases of early infancy	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Old age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Homicide, murder and suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	5
Accident	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	11	1	6	-	1	-	43
Ill-defined causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5
TOTAL MALES	48	29	32	5	1	2	6	15	4	16	8	25	4	266
TOTAL FEMALES	44	32	32	1	4	4	4	42	12	31	10	19	9	143

Table No. 6.
INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: District Incidence for the Year ended 30th June, 1942.

	Infectious Diseases.		Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Bronchitis Pneumonia.		Congenital Causes.		Other Diseases.		Pre-maturity.		Total Deaths.		Total Births.		Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Total Rates.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Native :																			
Marabas	3	2	-	5	4	7	3	-	1	-	1	2	12	16	36	28	333.33	571.42	437.50
Atteridgeville	-	1	2	1	5	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	8	7	22	26	363.63	269.23	312.50
Bantule	-	-	3	3	11	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	15	9	30	32	500.00	281.25	387.09
Town	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	1	-	4	6	5	13	12	37	49	351.35	244.89	290.69
Totals	3	3	8	9	23	15	4	2	2	8	8	7	48	44	125	135	384.00	325.92	353.84
Asiatic :																			
Location	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	2	67	58	89.55	34.48	64.00
Town	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	18	19	111.11	210.52	162.16
Totals	-	-	4	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	8	6	85	77	94.11	77.92	86.41
Eurafrican :																			
Location	-	-	1	2	4	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	10	5	25	39	400.00	128.20	234.37
Town	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	250.00	-	750.00
Totals	-	-	1	2	4	4	3	-	2	1	1	-	11	7	29	39	379.31	179.48	264.70
All Non-Europeans :																			
Locations	3	3	9	12	25	15	6	1	5	5	3	3	51	39	180	183	283.66	213.11	247.93
Town	-	-	4	2	3	5	1	1	-	5	8	5	16	18	59	68	271.20	264.70	267.71
Totals	3	3	13	14	28	20	7	2	5	10	11	8	67	57	239	251	280.33	227.09	253.06

Table No. 7.
DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

	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.
Pretoria and Other Hospitals :																
European	31	24	13	7	2	4	5	5	25	13	70	39	146	92	238	109
Non-European ..	29	18	14	21	4	5	12	13	72	35	107	17	-	-	-	-
Mental Hospital :																
European	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	40	24	45	29	62	21
Non-European ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	13	30	8	-	-	-	-
Leper Asylum :																
European	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-	8	2	52	30
Non-European ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	21	15	25	10	-	-	-	-
Prisons :																
European	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	23	2
Non-European ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Visitors :																
European	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	4	14	7	16	5
Non-European ..	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EUROPEAN	33	25	13	7	2	4	5	5	39	22	123	67	215	130	391	167
TOTAL NON-EUROPEAN	33	20	14	22	4	6	19	18	152	65	169	36	-	-	-	-

Table No. 8.
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Local Cases: for the year ended 30th June, 1942.

	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.
EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	4	4	8	3	9	8	-	-	21	16
Malta Fever	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malaria	1	-	1	-	5	-	6	3	7	2	3	1	23	6
Scarlet Fever	2	3	92	93	132	213	65	124	13	34	5	3	309	470
Diphtheria	4	-	23	15	15	24	4	7	4	9	1	1	51	56
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	7	3	14	12
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	8	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7	3	5	2	13	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
NON-EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	7	7	4	1	-	15	14
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	1
Tuberculosis	1	-	5	3	-	2	1	5	18	16	20	1	45	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2

Table No. 9.
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES Imported Cases : All Races : for the year ended 30th June, 1942.

	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.
EUROPEANS :														
Typhoid Fever	-	-	3	1	-	6	11	6	15	6	-	1	29	20
Malta Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
Malaria	-	-	1	3	3	3	5	5	57	15	20	3	86	29
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	6	5	6	9	6	12	2	-	-	26	20
Diphtheria	-	2	11	14	4	8	1	1	1	-	-	1	17	26
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	-	2	1	1	-	8	4
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	9	6	5	-	16	9
NON-EUROPEANS :														
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	1	8	6	22	17	29	15	4	2	64	41
Malta Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	1	20	6	2	-	29	12
Diphtheria	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	12
Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	5	3	9	3	12	10	38	17	21	6	85	39

Table No. 11.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942

				Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Malta Fever.	Malaria.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Leprosy.	Erysipelas.	Poliomyelitis.	Enceph. Leth.	Men. Meningitis.	Anthrax.	Tuberculosis.	Ophth. Neonatm.	Lead Poisoning.	Trachoma.	Puerperal Fever.	Gonorr. Ophth.
1941 :																						
July	European	Resident	2	-	-	-	-	-	39	14	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
		Imported	7	-	-	6	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
August	European	Resident	5	-	-	-	-	-	55	8	-	6	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	1	-	-	6	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
		Imported	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
September	European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	155	6	-	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
		Imported	2	-	-	5	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
		Imported	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	1	-	-	1	-
October	European	Resident	6	-	-	-	-	-	151	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Imported	3	-	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	-
November	European	Resident	6	-	-	-	-	-	123	8	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
		Imported	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
December	European	Resident	4	-	-	-	-	-	72	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
		Imported	2	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	1
1942 :																						
January	European	Resident	4	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
		Imported	6	-	1	9	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-
		Imported	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	-	-	1
February ..	European	Resident	3	-	2	1	-	-	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
		Imported	6	-	-	8	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
	Non-European	Resident	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		Imported	14	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
March	European	Resident	-	-	-	15	-	-	24	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Imported	6	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1
		Imported	12	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	-
April	European	Resident	4	-	1	5	-	-	36	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Imported	6	-	1	27	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1
		Imported	21	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
May	European	Resident	1	-	1	6	-	-	44	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Imported	3	-	-	11	-	2	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
		Imported	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	1	2	-
June	European	Resident	1	-	-	2	-	-	34	13	-	3	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
		Imported	1	-	-	12	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-European	Resident	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
		Imported	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	1





